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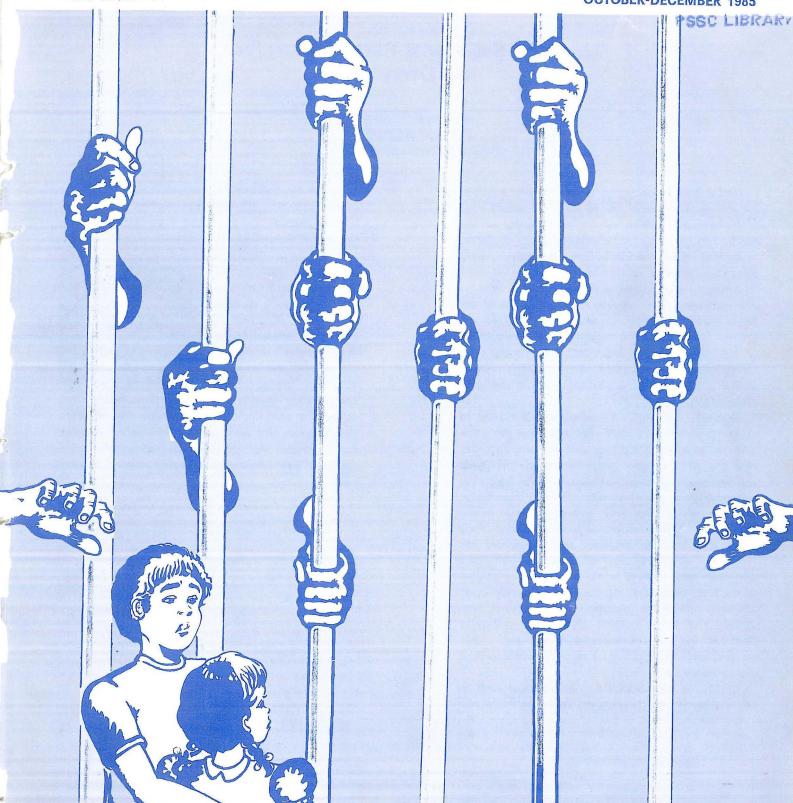
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in this issue:

Stress and Coping Among Children of Political Prisoners in the Philippines

editorial

The PSSC Secretariat Restructuring Plan: An Overview

Ruben F. Trinidad

Executive Director

Philippine Social Science Council

Having been requested to write the guest editorial for this issue, I would like to take this opportunity to provide an overview of the restructuring of the PSSC Secretariat and other relevant PSSC concerns.

In May 1984, the PSSC Executive Board geared its efforts towards responding to the long-felt need to develop a more effective Secretariat who can provide competent staff support to the activities of the Board and its Working Committees as well as the Council, in general. This resulted in the formulation of the PSSC Restructuring Plan. After having gone through several revisions and modifications, the Board finally approved the implementation of the plan effective September 1985.

Basically, the PSSC Restructuring Plan aims to maintain an efficient staff who will have the capability to serve the PSSC programs and who can provide the administrative requirements of the Board and its committees in pursuance of the objectives and policies of the Governing Council. Specifically, the plan seeks: 1) to fully harness the skills of the staff in the planning, execution and monitoring of the PSSC programs and projects; 2) to delineate the functions, authority and responsibilities of each unit and personnel to avoid duplication and conflict: 3) to determine the optimum personnel complement within the budgetary and resource limitations; and 4) to establish a rationale ranking of positions and the corresponding compensation plan to promote an efficient personnel administration and performance.

Under the new structure, the technical staff of the Secretariat are encouraged to be more participative in the conceptualization and planning of the various programs and projects of the Council. This is made possible by designating a specific unit in the Secretariat to work closely with a Working Committee assigned to it. With this arrangement, a permanent

professional staff in the Secretariat can see through the programs' development from inception to evaluation phase. Hence, the "vacuum" created by the largely ad hoc and voluntary services of the



social science experts in the committees can be filled in by the staff who have dependable competencies. Furthermore, the new set-up encourages initiative and enhances the creativity and potential of the technical staff who are themselves junior social scientists.

The new organizational set-up also provides optimistic visions towards the completion of the goals identified in the PSSC Agenda for the '80s and the First National Social Science Congress (1983). The remaining items in the Agenda, however, have to be programmed systematically based on priority owing to the limited resources of the Council. As a starting point along this line, the PSSC Executive Board earmarked P40,000 this year for its Project Development Fund. It is presumed that these funds shall be used for developing projects which are consistent with the Agenda.

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NOTE: As Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad assumes his new post as PSSC Executive Director, the publications staff requested him to write the quest editorial for this issue.

This issue also features a study on the children of political prisoners in the Philippines conducted by Ms. Elizabeth Protacio-Marcelino. A general amnesty for political offenders is one of the issues addressed in the PSSC Statement of Concern and Proposals for Social Change (see SS/12(2 and 3):11-17 July-December 1984).

Stress and Coping Among Children of Political Prisoners in the Philippines

Elizabeth Protacio Marcelino

Introduction

For more than a decade, thousands of Filipino children have borne the brunt of political repression with the incarceration of their parents for political reasons. No less than 70,000 people have been arrested and detained since the imposition of martial law in 1972 up to its technical lifting in mid-January 1981 (Abinales, 1982). But no significant improvement came after the "lifting" of martial law since the infrastructure of repression which existed under martial law remains in place today. This was even augmented by harsher decrees such as that of the PCO/PDA. Thus, statistics show that by the end of December 1981, an additional 1,377 persons have been arrested and detained. The figures have been on the rise since: 1,911 in 1982 and 2.088 in 1983 (TFD, 1984), For the first six months of 1985 alone, 2,371 arrests have been recorded by the TFD.

The past few years have witnessed a dramatic escalation of militarization throughout the Philippines due to the impact of a recessionary economic and growing mass protest actions and armed opposition against US-supported Marcos There are ongoing arrests and tortures while extra-judicial executions, disappearances and massacres have alarmingly increased. But it is sad to note that except for sketchy descriptions in popular newspapers and magazines. there have been no serious studies done on children and families of political prisoners and other victims of political repression and military atrocities in the Philippines.

In view of the worsening human rights situation in the Philippines, this exploratory study has been undertaken to identify the problems and coping behaviors of children of political prisoners and recommend possible courses for the treatment and rehabilitation

of the children and their families. It is hoped that this study shall pave the way for more intensive researches that could positively contribute to the alleviation of the hardships and privations suffered by victims of human rights abuses in the Philippines. Now more than ever, studies along this line acquire a certain degree of urgency because victims of political repression are constantly growing in number and will continue to do so for so long as the more basic problems of Philippine society remain unresolved.

Review of Literature

Considerable literature has accumulated regarding the linkage between stressful life-events and a variety of psychological and physical disorders. A causal relationship between life-events and the onset of illness is postulated: stressful events cause mental distress which in turn lowers a per-



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This article was abridged from Ms. Marcelino's thesis which was made possible through a grant under the PSSC Discretionary Research Awards Program. Ms. Marcelino obtained her Master's degree in Psychology from the University of the Philippines in May 1985.

son's resistance to illness so that both chronic and acute physical and mental health problems increase (Verbrugge and Harel, 1983; Cohen and Hoberman, 1983).

Susceptibility to illness after exposure to extreme stress is demonstrated by studies on children of victims of political repression and torture. Allodi (1980) found that children of Chilean and Argentinean victims of political persecution and torture showed a "narrow repertoire of symptoms and most commonly with reactions of social withdrawal, chronic fear, depressive moods, clinging and overdependent behavior, sleep disorders, somatic complaints and an arrest or regression in social habits and school performance." Similar symptoms and some psychogenic physical disorders were described by Cohn, Holzer, Koch and Severin (1980) in the Amnesty International - Danish Medical Group's investigation of children of victims of torture who have immigrated to Denmark.

The children's vulnerability to stress and illness is attributed to the loss of parental bond or protective home atmosphere (Allodi, 1980). It has often



been pointed out that children need the reliable presence of their parents, especially mothers, who often render them capable of coping with most stresses that do not upset the parents themselves too greatly (Irvine, 1964). Thus aside from being stressful by itself, separation from parents increases the vulnerability of the child to most kinds of stress and exposes him to the risk of developing mental and physical health problems (Hill, 1958; Murphy, 1962).

In a later study however, Allodi Rojas (1983a, 1983) found that children of Chilean and Argentinean refugees, victims of torture, and immigrants in Toronto, as a group did not show any differences or abnormalities on health and behavior when compared among themselves or with other children of similar age groups attending school in other parts of the world. Furthermore, no significant differences were found when the group was compared with a sample of children of disappeared parents living in Chile and Argentina. The most likely explanation they offer is that "the children have been protected all along by their parents, remaining parent or grandparents and that their emotional security and bond with their parent substitutes, essential for normal growth and development, was never disrupted," The difference between these findings and those of the 1980 study of Allodi is attributed by them to the lack of standardized and reliable measurement techniques and control groups of the earlier study or that the 1980 study refer to groups of children suffering from permanent separation from parents or inadequate parental substitutes and severe social and material privations. An alternative explanation is that these children are merely going through a period of latency of symptoms or pathology which will be manifested at a later stage of development probably at a time of crisis.

The difference in findings between the two studies cited above reveal some problems in looking at the exact nature of the life-event-illness link. The question arises whether the impact of lifeevents on mental and physical health is a causal one. Cohen and Hoberman (1983) for instance cited that "correlations between life-event scores and measures of health and well-being have rarely risen above .30" and suggested that even if a causal link exists between life-events and physical and psychological disorders, "it is small and may account at best for 9 percent of the variance in illness."

There is a need therefore to account for the intervening process between life-events and illness. This points to the concept of coping as the process occurring in response to stress and prior to illness and whose function is to reduce stress or eliminate the stress-producing condition (Lazarus, 1966; McGrath, 1970).

One line of inquiry into the coping process is concerned with environmental and personal resources that moderate the impact of life-events. Environmental resources refer to support from family and friends (interpersonal resources) and from sympathizing or fraternal organizations and (community resources) institutions (Rapoport, 1962). Personal resources are facets of personality such as fatalism and inflexibility that define the "overall predisposition to interpret, evaluate, and act on social reality in certain ways" (Wheaton, 1983).

In terms of the family, Hill (1958) identified two sets of factors that affect the susceptibility of a family to crisis. The first is the family's crisismeeting resources which include family integration (bonds of coherence and unity running through family life) and family adaptability (capacity to meet obstacles and shift courses as a family). The second is the definition the family makes of the event

which reflects partly its previous experience in meeting crises, and partly the mechanisms employed in previous definitions of events. Similarly, Parad and Caplan (1960) assembled the various factors within the family as follows: 1) family lifestyle which refers to reasonably stable patterning of family organization, subdivided into three interdependent elements of value system, communication network, and role system; 2) intermediate problemsolving mechanisms which refer to the family life-style in action in a situational crisis context that calls forth the family's effort for coping with stress; and 3) need-response pattern which refer to the ways in which the family as a group perceives, respects and satisfies the basic needs of its individual members.

Another line of inquiry is in the realm of actual coping strategies or patterns. Caplan (1960) for instance pointed out a general strategy for healthy crisis resolution: 1) correct cognitive perception of the situation which is furthered by seeking new knowledge and by keeping the problem in consciousness; 2) management of affect through awareness of feelings and appropriate verbalization leading toward tension discharge and mastery; and 3) development of patterns of seeking and using help with actual tasks and feelings by using interpersonal and institutional resour-Ces

Gerhardt (1979) however proposes a differential approach to stress and coping on the argument that "coping is only effective in preventing disease if it occurs at a level compatible with the type of life-event preceding it." He distinguished between three types of coping. One is psycho-physiological coping which is conceptualized as arousal control or adaptation of the body to disruptive change that entails no loss but necessitates considerable flexibility and endurance. Another

is psychological coping which is conceptualized as a cognitive process in which an individual links his privations to institutionalized expectations or rules in order to come to terms with it. Gerhardt calls this process "meaning construction" and is related to loss events which deprive an individual, a loved one, object, or role. The third is social coping which is conceptualized as a conscious and collective endeavor to change the environment in order to overcome stresses that are public in nature or which entail long-term difficulties. The key process behind social coping is the "project formation" of the social act, i.e., the conception of ideas and plans which governs the individual's actions and informs his interpretations.

Underlying Gerhardt's approach is the view that coping must not only be interpretative which leads to the generally passive state of adaptation. It must also focus on the contents and social causes of the individual's privation and the resources and means which s/he commands to make his/ her strategies work. In this sense, coping leads not only to the management of somatic and subjective components of stress-related emotions but also leads to the changing of the situation for the better by changing the damaging or threatening environment (Lazarus, 1981). Coping in this account is active behavior because it involves selecting between alternative options and using situational knowledge to restructure both the individual's psychological and social world. Two essentials are pointed out as necessary for effectiveness of coping: sufficiency of knowledge and adequate material resources and social support (Mechanic, 1970; Dohrenwend and Dohrenwend, 1975).

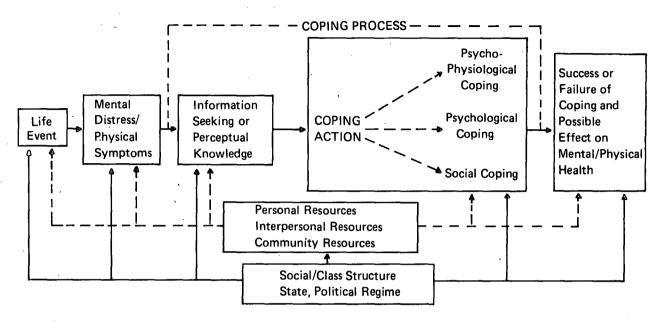
In relation to these conceptions, Gerhardt points out that the stresscoping process is affected by the class and political structure of society: "First through the impact they have on the incidence of life-events as such; and. second, through the influence they exert on the availability of means and skills which may be needed to cope with an event after it occurred." Thus coping actions in general must invariably extend to social coping in order to reconstitute the environment to make it more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the individual or of wider groups in society. Potentially, social coping merges into political action,

Theoretical Framework

The foregoing discussions suggest that the stress-coping process can be placed in a wide conceptual framework (see next page) that shows the basic pattern of the stress-coping process and how this process is mediated by personal, interpersonal, and community resources as well as by the socio-economic-political structure of society.

Using this framework, data was assembled and analyzed under the following basic classifications: 1) problems and sources of stress; 2) coping devices and patterns; 3) personality and environmental factors affecting the stress-coping process; and 4) so-





Conceptual Framework: Societal Context of Life-Events and Coping

cietal/structural factors affecting the stress-coping process. Because the study is exploratory, no attempt was made to measure the degree of intensity of the stresses and go into an in-depth analysis of each case. Likewise, the modifying or intensifying effect of the coping actions and the factors mediating in the stress-coping process was not quantified. Emphasis was given on the description and understanding of the interaction of the various components in the conceptual framework.

Methodology

Thirty (30) children of male political prisoners presently detained at a military camp in the National Capital Region of the Philippines are the main focus of the study. However, it was necessary and inevitable to include the parents/guardians and other significant adults (particularly the codetainees of the children's fathers) as participants in this study since they are a significant constituent in the children's environment. Included are

13 fathers, 10 mothers, 4 grandparents, and 9 other political prisoners.

Intensive interviews and natural observation were employed in datagathering. The general aim was to identify the time/historical sequence of stressors, mental/physical states, and coping behaviors as well as the social, economic, political, and other factors that affect these variables. Data gathering was done inside the detention center.

Principal stress was given to interviews because it was the most practicable and reliable method under the circumstances. Natural observations of the children within the setting of the detention center was aimed at supplementing the data gathered from interviews as well as providing additional topics for the interviews.

A general open-ended interview outline was designed based on previous observations of the children and their families. The questions covered the experiences of the families from the time prior to arrest up to the time the study was undertaken.

Though an intervew outline was used, interviewing style was informal

and conversational. Because of the comprehensiveness of the data required, interviews usually involved parents and other significant adults. Interviews were held in groups to ensure that data can be checked and clarified as well as to avoid exaggerated responses.

Among the children, more emphasis was given to finding out how they perceived their experiences and how they drew conclusions out of these experiences. As such, talks with the children dealt with one or two questions at a time, were more spontaneous, informal, probing and open-ended, and organized in the form of a series of intermittent sessions.

Evaluation and analysis of the data was done using the participatory method of research. Representatives of each of the participating thirteen families were selected and formed into a discussion group. Under the direction of the researcher, this group collectively evaluated the data, formulated conclusions and drew up a program of action for the treatment and rehabilitation of children.

Preliminary Findings

In general, the problems and concerns of the children revolved around these main points: grief, fear and apprehension due to the sudden and violent arrest/torture of their parents; being detained themselves with their parents; bewilderment, confusion and helplessness over events and uncertainty about the future, fear and apprehension that other parent/relatives might also be arrested, grief over the indefinite and long-term separation from parents and longing for the parents' care, guidance, support and protection; difficulties and emotional/ psychological distress as a result of sharp disruptions of family functioning and role patterns that is accompanied by a lessening of the protective and nurturing quality of the family; difficulties and uncertainties as a result of uprootment from house and neighborhood which entails separation from friends and disruption of their normal network of social support; restrictions in their activities and other areas of interest at home, community and school because of additional responsibilities which detention imposes upon them; severe deterioration of material and financial resources and related problems (malnutrition, dropping out from school, etc.); difficulties and inconveniences caused by subhuman conditions and oppressive regulations in detention centers; bewilderment and anxiety over problems between parents and between relatives and parents; confusion and emotional distress over differing styles of parents, relatives, and other detainees in dealing with them; frustration, despair, confusion and helplessness over negative feedback from government and military authorities on their families' attempts at locating their parents and securing their release; and difficulties in explaining to friends, neighbors and classmates the reasons behind their parents' arrest and detention.

The children live in a relatively constant state of stress. Fear and apprehension are the predominant emotions that are involved in most situations and relationships, Profound sentiments of despair, helplessness, vulnerability and uncertainty pervade their lives as they witness the collapse of parental security and protection. Since most political prisoners are fathers, the mother oppressed by the detention of the husband, grieving her own loss and coping with her own fears and anxieties, can hardly fill the role of mother, let alone compensate for the loss of the father.

The children find themselves confused for they could not fully figure out why their parents have been arrested, tortured and detained. To them, detention is associated with criminals and other persons who have done anti-social acts. These sometimes lead to feelings of shame and social isolation because of the fear of stigma associated with detention.

Most of the children are inevitably forced to live below subsistence levels. Majority become very sickly because of malnutrition. Some are compelled by circumstances to stop going to school. Others are forced to stay in prison because the family cannot sustain payments for their rented homes and/or meet the high cost of living.

It is well-established that many emotional disorders and social maladjustments originate in this critical period. While sequelae to these stresses the privations are both physical and psychological, the most frequent and debilitating are the latter. This is manifested by such symptoms as withdrawal behavior; depression; irritability; excessive dependency on parents; aggressiveness; intense generalized fear that is triggered by specific environmental stimuli such as sudden commotions. sirens, uniformed/armed soldiers and iron bars; excessive fantasizing; loss of appetite; physical complaints such as fever, recurring pains and headaches

that accompany emotional/psychological disturbances; insomnia, nightmares and other sleep disturbances; unclear or distorted concept of a family particularly about the role and place of the detainee in the context of home life or family role patterns, and regression in school performance and social integration. They also have a tendency to be more vulnerable to future exposures to stress and crisis,

In response to these stresses, the children employed various coping devices which may be categorized into the following general patterns: asking clarificatory questions and consulting their parents, other political prisoners and supportive adults as well as other children in order to make sense of the stressful situations they find themselves in; soliciting the attention, support or action (e.g. crying, tantrums, or requests) of their parents, relatives and other political prisoners and supportive adults; independent actions/behavior toward stressful situation or source of stress (e.g. inaction, withdrawal, avoidance, ignoring of stress, denial or aggression); engaging in fantasizing and games/play as well as praying; and constructive individual and collective attempts to solve minor day-to-day and personal problems by themselves or to make the most out of a problematic stressful situation which they cannot change (e.g. taking care of pets inside the detention center and saving their allowance).

The personal, interpersonal and community factors that affected the stressful coping process include the age and sex of a child, their concept of arrest and detention, knowledge about their parents' political beliefs, physical health condition before and during detention, status at school, exposure to arrest and detention, coping methods/style familiar to the child, relationship of child to parents, length of time that the child has been with

parents, plans of the family before arrest, coping methods/style used by the family during crisis situations, views of parents regarding arrest and detention. how parents themselves handled their own crisis, family life-style, extent of support network of family, economic and social status of family before arrest. strength of intra- and inter-family bonds, level of relationships between family and neighbors, status of parental relationship, style of parents and other significant adults in terms of child care and development, attitude of parents regarding cooperation with others and level of cooperation among affected families, level of cooperation among families and within detention centers in the economic field, quality of services offered by human rights groups and institutions, how detainees and other insignificant adults handled their own crisis, knowledge and experience of parents, relatives and other significant adults in dealing with children under crisis, level of relationship among children and steps taken by adults to promote cooperative work and play among the children.

From among these, the factors which served as buffers to stress or as coping resources include: broad knowledge about the political or prolonged separation from parents; material sufficiency before arrest; open and democratic lifestyle within the family and detention center; play among the children as well as concrete steps by adults to promote this; organized actions of the detainees and their relatives which include among others providing emotional support to each other; engaging in income-generprojects and collective acating tions to demand freedom and justice for political prisoners; close relationship with and strong support from relatives, other political prisoners, playmates, classmates and neighbors; non-exposure to actual arrest of parents; good nutritional intake before and during detention; ability of parents to deal with

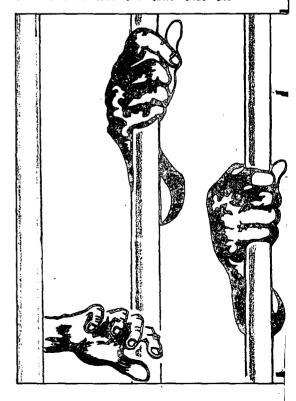
their own problems without involving the children as well as to set priorities in the context of the crisis situation; clear role patterns and responsibilities among children in a family; and strong and effective delivery of political, material and emotional support from sympathizing groups and individuals in and out of the country.

On the other hand, the factors that intensified stress or hindered the development of healthy coping mechanisms were: exposure to the violent arrest and torture of parents; wrong explanation for events/situation; deterioration of economic conditions of the family: poor physical health conditions; authoritarian/father-centered family lifestyle prior to arrest; changes in temperament of parents; numerous activities and undertakings of their parents especially the mothers; conflicts between parent and/or between mothers and relatives; conflicting lifestyles of relatives they live with; unsympathetic relatives, neighbors and classmates; fits of buryong (mixed feelings of depression, boredom, loneliness, impatience, impotence and anger) among the detainees; and insufficient knowledge or diverging views of political prisoners regarding child care and development resulting in different, sometimes conflicting, methods in their treatment and care of the children.

The social institutions and political and economic structures of society however all tended to aggravate the different stresses and most are in fact sources of stress. These have also reduced the scope of coping resources available to the children and their families. These factors include: economic crisis as reflected in high prices of goods and services, low wages and lack of employment opportunities: limited governmental/military very channels for redress of grievances; complicated governmental/military bureaucracy and red tape; the general lack of constitutional rights, slow

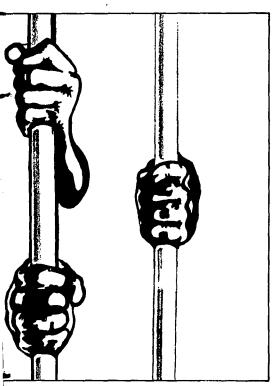
judicial processes; policies and procedures on arrest and detention are violative of human and legal rights of the detainees and their families: stringent rules and sub-human conditions in detention centers: sole authority to release political prisoners rests on the President; no considerations or benefits from former employees of the detainees; school system generally not supportive of victims of political repression; ment and repression of human rights groups and institutions; lack of government agencies for distressed individuals; and government control of mass media resulting in a distorted view of political prisoners.

The interaction of these aspects of the stress-coping process may be seen in the various stages that the children went through since the arrest of their fathers to the time of this study. The first stage covered the period immediately after the arrest up to the time that the detainee was transferred to a regular detention center. This was the time that the



human and legal rights to the detainees were flagrantly violated. The second stage more or less began after the transfer up to the time that the detainee and their families have relatively adjusted to prison life and a fatherless home. The last stage involved mainly the long wait for freedom and covered the period from the regularization of prison and family life up to the time of the study.

In the first stage, the children were exposed to extreme emotional and psychological stress as a result of the suddenness of the separation, witnessing the actual arrest of their parents, fear and anxiety on the fate that might befall their fathers or that their mothers might also be arrested, uncertainty about the future, severe disruption of family life, confusion over the events; grief upon seeing their parents battered, and loss of control or helplessness over the situation. Other problems, such as the sudden downturn in economic status, aggravated the emotional trauma that dominated this period.



The children reacted with a narrow repertoire of coping devices which generally involved seeking the attention and support of their mothers; seeking explanations about the events and situation, and pressing their mothers and relatives to locate and visit their fathers. They also exhibited behaviors such as withdrawal, fantasizing, denial, aggression, praying and extreme dependency on parents. The coping actions were primarily directed to their mothers and relatives who they feel are in a better position to expound on and handle the situation. The coping pattern corresponded with their generalized feelings of grief, fear, anxiety, confusion and helplessness. The children were hard put figuring out why trying to do good for others, which they believe their parents have done, was penalized by the government. They also do not know what steps to take since the experience is new and they were not involved in managing the affairs of the family. In general, the children had really very few coping alternatives at that point since they were still not able to account for the event in terms of what could be expected or done in such a situation. The coping actions were mainly psychological in nature, i.e., coming to terms with the event on a primarily cognitive level. This involved the seeking of an exploratory account that could render the arrest of their parents less irrational, unexplicable and unacceptable, and more understandable in terms of what could reasonably be expected and done.

The non-detained parent and other significant adults were therefore the crucial factors that affected the coping actions of the children. They were the ones capable of linking the arrest and detention to the rules and norms of society and thus redirect the children's orientation and action away from hopelessness and depression and towards positive and valuable goals. The success or failure of the coping

actions of the children therefore depended to a large extent on how the adults responded to the coping initiatives of the children.

But due to the severe disruption of the family life and the concentration of family effort to finding and ensuring the safety of the detainees, the mothers were handicapped to meet the children's coping initiatives. However, even in the cases where the adults were able to respond to the coping attempts, the children had difficulty in understanding the explanations given to them because it was in conflict with the traditional concepts of arrest and detention. Moreover, other conditions such as the violence inflicted on their fathers and the sudden downturn in economic conditions, weighed heavily on their coping actions. Most of the adults were also unfamiliar with the methods in dealing with children in

Thus, most of the children were prevented by these conditions from coping satisfactorily with the situation. Consequently, it was in this period that intense psychological and physical disorder symptoms were most manifest.

During the second stage, the children were confronted with numerous psychological and practical problems associated with the family's thrust of restucturing family functioning and role patterns, meeting the demands of day-to-day survival, regularly visiting the detenion center, and following up the release of the detaineefather. Stresses included adjustment to the changes in family roles and responsibilities; problems revolving around the family's economic difficulties, adjustment to a new house, neighborhood and/or school; moodiness and changing temperament of parents; boredom inside detention centers; mixture of joy, sadness and bewilderment over the release of other political prisoners but not their fathers; and several others regarding the conditions inside the detention centers. Of course, the various stresses associated with indefinite detention, such as longing for the love and protection of the separated parent, uncertainty about the future and inability to comprehend the reasons behind the event, were still present at this stage.

Since most of the stresses encountered by the children were entirely new, the children had very few coping Autonomous alternatives. copina devices were generally maladaptive and tended to aggravate their emotional distress. To a large extent, therefore, the parents and the community within the detention center (composed of the political prisoners and their families and children) were the crucial factors that could help the children with their coping attempts.

However, they both had positive and negative effects on the coping process. On the positive side, the community provided the necessary emotional support to the children. Of particular significance is the establishment of bonds of friendship among the children. Their plays and make-believe games had a profound therapeutic effect on all of them. It is also important to mention the attempts of the detainees and other adults to organize themselves which permitted them to resolve stresses in a way that they do not involve their children in their own problems and be free to recognize and meet the children's needs. On the negative side, the children were exposed to different, oftentimes conflicting, sets of values and rules because of the different approaches of the adults to the children. The preoccupation of the parents, particularly the mothers, in various activities and undertakings interfered with their roles vis-a-vis the children's emotional and intellectual needs. The crisis situation also awakened unresolved problems between the parents from the past which resulted in some relationship problems that eventually affected the children.

On the whole however, the positive effects of the community resources outweighed the negative effects and this is reflected in the gradual lessening of psychological and physical disorder symptoms of the children. This was further augmented by strong emotional, political, and material support from various human rights organizations and institutions in and out of the country.

It must be noted though that improvements in the children's psychological and physical disorder symptoms did not mean that the children's and their families' problems have been resolved nor are they reconciled with indefinite detention. It simply meant that at a certain point in the period of detention, they have already established a framework of mind and action that took into account the disruption, difficulties and deprivations caused by or related to detention.

As the detainees and their families began to adjust to detention life and a fatherless home, the stage is set for the third period which is mainly characterized by more vigorous attempts by the detainees and their families to secure the immediate release of some if not all of the detainees. The stresses encountered by the children during this stage were basically the same as those of the second stage. Most of their coping actions were still directed to their parents, relatives and other significant adults.

However, having established by this period a relatively normal life pattern which in turn provided them with the chance to identify the various interrelationships and properties that constitute rationality of everyday life, the children were also able to identify more coping options. Thus, a significant portion of their coping devices were now direct individual or group actions aimed at making adjustments in certain parts of their immediate environment that can better suit their needs and aspirations. The coping ac-

tion follows a framework that seeks to find answers to two basic questions: why were their fathers arrested and detained and how can they readjust their lifestyles and reconstruct their immediate environment/life activities to better suit their new condition. This development in their coping patterns acquires a socio-psychological nature which not only involves "manipulation of cognitions about the environment" but also "manipulation of the environment itself" (Mechanic, 1970).

It must be stressed though that they still endured the various stresses arising from their economic problems, disruptions in the family life, and grief and anxiety due to indefinite detention in spite of the various coping devices employed by them and their families as well as the support they receive from sympathizing friends and human rights groups. Sometimes, new problems turned up, which, together with the other problems, impinged on their efforts and capabilities to cope with the frustrations and tensions of daily living. In other words, they were still living in a constant state of extreme stress.

The most formidable stress point for the children during this period (and even in the earlier periods), revolve around the frustrations they feel everytime the families' attempts to press for the release of the detainees are ignored or rejected by the government or everytime their hopes are dashed during special occasions traditionally reserved for release of prisoners. They could not fully figure out why some political prisoners, including their fathers, redetained when others are main released. All too often, the old questions on why their fathers were arrested and detained recur in different forms and on different occasions.

Obviously, the children are still left with the query truly begging for a convincing answer. But as in the first and second stages, giving a satisfactory explanation to the fact of



detention to children whose perspectives in life have not yet been warped by the inequities around them is always difficult to do to a point that they can fully comprehend. And in the final analysis, there can easily be no convincing answer because the continued detention of political prisoners is in the first place unjust in itself whether from a legal, moral or humanitarian point of view.

But while this is the most formidable stress point for the children, it is also the area that presents the least coping alternatives because the structure of political power in the Philippines is such that only the President has the sole authority to release any political prisoner. And to be able to reach the President on the matter of request for releases, their families have to pass through a gamut of government and military offices that is, to say the least, unaccomodating to such requests. And while some families get recommendations for release. a simple NO from the President sends the family back to the first step for another long-drawn process.

Conclusion

The various problems and concerns of the children of political prisoners are the result of and aggravated by the indefinite detention of their fathers. Prison walls deny the children the daily love, presence and protection of their parents and the right to enjoy

fully, the comfort, intimacy and conviviality of a stable homelife. This condition is further aggravated by the fact that all of the children are in their early formative years where the role of the parents and a healthy family life are crucial. The children have so many material, emotional, physical and intellectual needs that a single-parentby-force-of-circumstances could not fully and effectively provide for. Thus, the human rights abuses to which people are exposed today in many parts of the country will have far-reaching consequences, not only to the present, but also to the coming generation.

Resolving the problems of continued and indefinite detention therefore plays the leading and decisive role in resolving the various problems and stresses encountered by the children.

However, the problem of political detention is a reflection and a direct consequence of the deeper and more basic problems afflicting Philippine society. In a society gripped by an accute socio-economic-political crisis, there is bound to be social unrest as a broad movement of people aspiring for social, economic and political changes emerge and develop. And in attempt to stamp out swelling movement for change, the US-supported Marcos regime has been using political detention with increasing ferocity to shackle the minds, still the voices and sap the vigor of those who dared defy the regime.

The problems encountered by the children of political prisoners are therefore, inextricably tied to the political, economic and social crisis shaking Philippine society today. As such, the stresses encountered by the children of political prisoners should be taken from two different but interrelated levels. One is the individual child's level - i.e., the psychological-physiological aspect - that focuses on the personal crisis undergone by the children and the various personal, interpersonal and community factors affecting it. The other is the social level - i.e., the socio-political aspect - that focuses on the inequalities and iniquities that society's economic and political structure entail and its conon the issue of political sequence imprisonment.

Consequently, efforts at helping children of political prisoners cope with their problems and stresses must take into account these aspects. This means that treatment and rehabilitation of the children must not only be confined to reinforcing internal motivational and emotional factors, subjective cognitions, and external influences and situations that affect the coping efforts of the children. It must also aim at helping to generate a broad and popular support for the call for freedom and general amnesty for all political offenders as part of the general struggle of the Filipino people for justice, national freedom and democracy.

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PSSC Appoints New Executive Director

The PSSC Executive Board appointed *Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad* as PSSC Executive Director from October 1, 1985 — September 30, 1988. The Board's decision was based on the unanimous recommendation of a Search Committee composed of the presidents of PSSC regular member associations.

The oath-taking ceremony took place during the ninth Executive Board meeting held last September 26, 1985 (please see photo). Prof. Trinidad succeeds Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat who served as PSSC Executive Director for eight years. Dr. Sicat is now based in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Incidentally, the onset of Prof. Trinidad's term as Executive Director coincided with the implementation of the PSSC Restructuring Plan. Under the new structure, the existing units in the Secretariat were clustered into three main divisions: the Research, Training and Development (RTD) Division, the Information and Special Services (ISS) Division, and the General Administration (GA) Division. Functioning directly under the Office of the Executive Director is a special office on Fellowship Program Administration (FPA).

Two sections fall under the RTD Division, namely, the Education and Training and the Research Project Development sections. The ISS Division, on the other hand, consists of the Publications and the Outreach sections. The GA Division takes charge of the Staff Services and the Budget and Finance sections. Lastly, the FPA

coordinates the foreign fellowship programs being administered by PSSC.

With the new set-up, each Working Committee is assigned a specific support unit in the Secretariat. For example, the RTD Division works closely with the Research Committee and the Institutional Development Committee. Thus, a more direct working relationship between the staff and the committees is worked out thereby ensuring a more effective and efficient staff support to the activities and programs pursued by the Council. With this restructuring, PSSC can further strengthen its existing programs as well as vigorously carry out new ones.

In his capacity as Executive Director, Prof. Trinidad flew to New Delhi, India on November 19 to represent the Council in the Conference on Research and Information System for Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries. Sponsored by the government of India, the conference was set up as a result of the Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement held in New Delhi in 1983. It covered the following agenda: 1) working out an operational mechanism of networking and coordination for research and information flows and 2) discussion of relevant topics such as a critical review of the present and future perspectives of the multi-lateral system, policy framework for economic cooperation in developing countries with emphasis on the role of the Generalized System of Tariff Preferences, and the problems of less developed countries particularly those of the African region.

The conference further geared its efforts towards achieving the following

objectives: 1) to forge and maintain a system of effective linkages among research institutions of developing countries; 2) to promote/undertake/commission research on social, economic, scientific and technological matters in the regional and global basis; 3) to facilitate information exchange and dissemination; 4) to enable RIS to serve as the focal point for coordinating the research activities among developing countries; 5) to facilitate data banking; and 6) to provide grants for publications.

VRC Conducts Consultative Session

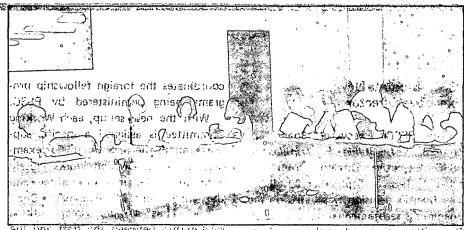
On December 4-5, 1985 the PSSC Visayas Research Consortium (VRC) conducted a *Consultative Session* on their two studies. The two-day session dealt with the further conceptualization of the research studies and on mapping out the research activities and work program of VRC for 1986.

The first day was spent on the presentation of the progress reports on the sugarcane study being conducted by La Salle College - Bacolod and Silliman University. The second day consisted of the progress reports presentation by the project proponents from the University of San Carlos and the Central Philippine University on their study on child labor. Dr. Harold Olofson, Visiting Professor at USC, served as resource person. Dr. Ma. Rosario P. Ballescas and Dr. Cynthia B. Bautista, both from the UP Department of Sociology, rendered technical assistance to the two studies.

EMARC Undertakes RTP

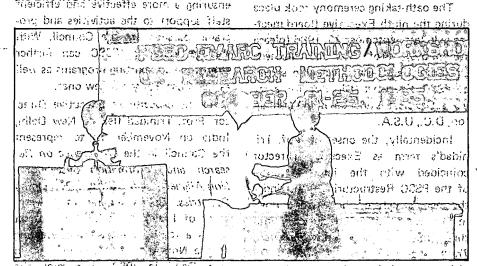
On October 21-26, 1985 the Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium (EMARC), of the PSSC (undertook a Research Training Program at the PSS. Center principles at transforming the consortium's research plan into a manageable, operational scheme ather trainprogram included discussions on; the formulation of a framework that will guide the consortium in its multifarious activities; 2) the identification and utilization of data sources; 3) the enumeration and presentation of the various statistical and qualitative tools used for data analysis; 4) analysis of data; and 5) report writing and inferring from the data collected.

The training program started with an overview of the Council's training program and a review of the status of ongoing EMARC projects. It ended with and discussion for the plans for report) presentation and the guide! lines on report Writing to a betoubase The trainors and the topics discussed "included the following: 1) Dr. Ricardo G. Abad 6 (statistical tests: measures of central tendency and dispersion, correlation analysis and regression analysis; and voath analysis); 2) Dr. Cynthia Banzon Bautista (in: ferences from collected information? survey design on construction of interview schedule);?*3)** Ms. YMa? VElena C. Jávier (process documentátión, selec tion of research site); 4) Ms Pilar Ramos-Jimenez (general review? of differenty methodologies and objectives, data collection and processing); 5) Dr. Jonathan Okamura (case studies of communities and households. key informant interview guides for communities and households)? 6) Dr. Trinidad Sa Osteria (tabulation of data derived from documents and records (3 and 8) Dr. Ma. Rosario P. Ballescas (inferencesintegration of qualitative data).

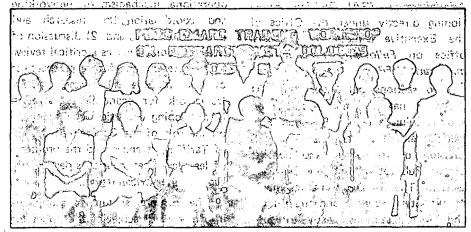


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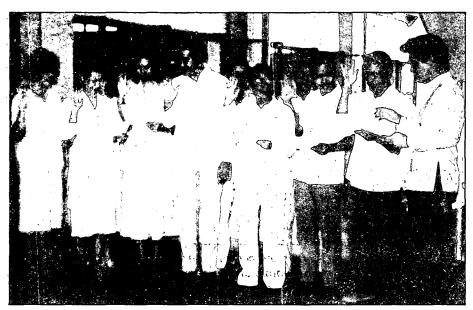
The costh-taking ceremony and cerem



Prof. Trinidad officiates awarding of certificates to EMARC-RTP participants.



EMARC-RTP participants pose with trainors, Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad, and Ms. Edna E. Labra (sitting, extreme left) of the PSSC RTD Division.



The incoming-members of the PSSC Executive Board for CY 1986-87 take their oath of office. Standing from left to right are Ms. Mercedes, Suleik, Dr. Ma. Lourdes Carandang, Dr. Patricia Licuanan, Dr. Romeo, Cruz, Dr. Bonifacio Sibayan, Dr. Ruperto Alonzo, and Mr. Feliciano Lapid. Mr. Cesar P. Macuja (extreme right), outgoing chairman, officiated the oath-taking ceremony. เอกเลย เลยเด็น เลยเด็น

Esse entre. Live internace the tool take aue, Daiman, Colicid City Ico Par PSSC Holds 5 300 + 100 9226 tian role

Annual Meeting

The PSSC conducted its 1985 Annual Business Meeting and Elections -lastn December 314, n1985 sab then \$SSG n ghigh bight show oste still being millingmom and tank gnitten strow oste still Seminar Room. Profit Ruben Entrining ac dad@newly.appointedr.PSSC -Executive see Director, acwelcomed? The inparticipants no ain, the emeeting. Mr. Cesar Pr. Macujas and zincumbental Chairmanic of the PSSC volume -Executive Board reported on the major size activities aundertaken by: the Council of aduring the eyears: Another, highlight tofus other occasion was othe relection of therea tseven new/members of the PSSC Exeboutive roBoard. Those at elected in were a card TDr. Rupertoo P. Alonzo (economics):0 Dr. Romeo. We Cruza (history); Mr. Relies Would and ecianomM. Lapide (geography) pDr. Patrice of 1003 rcia ∴B. /s-Licuanan/d-(psychology), △Dr.s-s-s ಪCorazon≝M.∞Raymundo∴(demography) ಭಾಗ್ರ∤ CDE: Bonifacio (RaySibayan (linguistics)). 1291/16-3 and Ms: Mercedes B. Suleik (statistics). These new emembers will serve for sax a

term of two years (1986-87).

zenty in current local and international developments which are of immediate

Other members of the Board whose term of office is until 1986 are: Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez (political science). Dr. Benjamin V. Lozare

A. Miralao: (sociology) Prof: Eyelina Pangalangan (social (work) 22 Dr. Nestor N. Pilar (public administration), and Prof. Carolyn 19 Sobritchea (anthropology). Also sitting in the Board next year are Mr. Cesar P. Macuja (immediate pasti chairman) vand Prof! Ruben Fed Trinidad dexecutive director). Seemuch of the PSSC. (rotorib The Towards the rendwoff the meeting, the members expressed their concern over the security of social science researchers in the countryside. Based on their experience? these country side researchers Thave 5 been wiewed with 'suspicion' and fare other efore 'subjected to certain forms of harassment! This is especially true in areas with critical peace and order situations. The PSSC members, btherefore, appealed before the Governing Council to explore ways and means by which the researchers of PSSC affiliated associations and institutions be safeguarded ifrom these forms? of a harassments which simbede ane vonductarof brigher life search, fighte new set of Board/members were then called upon to address this need and to install a mechanism within PSSC to provide security, and moral support

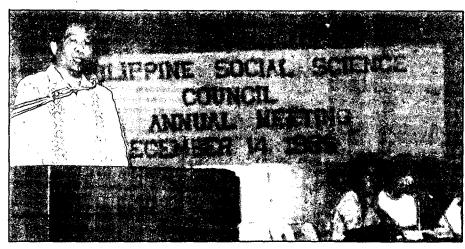


Photo shows the new set of members of the PSSC Executive Board for CY 1986. Also included in the photo are Prof. Felipe B. Miranda (extreme left, substitute for Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez) and Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero (fourth from left, ex-officio member for CY 1985) esta constanti interacion bas noissainumanos

PSSC Research Committee Presents MPP Results

December 14, 1985 also marked the formal presentation of the results of the *Measuring the Public Pulse (MPP)* Survey conducted in September 1985. Dr. Virginia A. Miralao and Dr. Corazon M. Raymundo of the PSSC Research Committee shared in the presentation of the findings. The panel of reactors consisted of three academicians from three different fields of study. They were: Prof. Ponciano L. Bennagen (anthropology), Dr. Benjamin V. Lozare (mass communication) and Prof. Felipe B. Miranda (political science).

The survey is the first of a series of quick-count socio-political polls on relevant national issues and concerns. It tried to measure the people's perceptions on the forthcoming elections, the strengths of the Opposition/KBL in the different regions, communism and the NPA, national recovery, government institutions, and the effectiveness of NAMFREL vis-a-vis the COMELEC.



Mr. Cesar P. Macuja briefs the audience on the purpose of the MPP Survey. At the background are the presentors of the survey results, Dr. Virginia A. Miralao and Dr. Corazon M. Raymundo (partly hidden).

Spearheaded by the Research Committee, the MPP project aims to systematically elicit and analyze the operational values, beliefs, attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of the citizenry in current local and international developments which are of immediate relevance to Philippine society.

Published in book form, the survey results entitled *Report on the PSSC National Opinion Survey of September 1985* is now available at the PSSC Central Subscription Service, 2nd Floor, PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City. You may also call 9229621 loc. 319 for details.

editorial

(continued from page 2)

It is also worth noting that the momentum gained by the committees remains unabated as they continue to conceptualize new programs as well as implement and evaluate existing ones. One major program to be launched in 1986 is the Resources for People Program (RPP). This aims to provide the disadvantaged groups with a service bureau within PSSC which can direct or refer them to existing grassroots organizations which can cater to their specific needs. The RPP also provides consultancy services to the low-income sector thus, enabling them to gain access to social science expertise.

Side by side with these achievements and prospects are certain constraints. At least two major problems have to be addressed immediately, namely, the perceived "gap" between PSSC and its member associations and the financial constraints.

The Membership Committee and the Outreach Section in the PSSC Secretariat are already working out mechanisms in order to bridge this "gap." Open communication and constant interaction between and among members and between PSSC and its members shall be maintained and sustained.

On finances, it is apparent that as a nonstock, nonprofit organization, the PSSC can at best survive only on even keel. While the financial projections in the national scene remain bleak, the PSSC has already started implementing several cost-cutting measures in its day-to-day operations. Whenever feasible, the Council has also engaged in relevant income generating activities while simultaneously campaigning for more foundation seed money. Effective this year, a special committee composed of friends and supporters of PSSC will explore opportunities for the Council to build a stable resource base.

Looking back, I see my involvement with the PSSC as one of the most fulfilling developments in my recent life history as a social scientist. It is my earnest hope that my three-year term as PSSC Executive Director will be rewarding and beneficial not to me but to the social science community whom I am committed to serve.

social scientists on the move

Dr. Raul P. de Guzman, UP Vice-President for Planning and Finance is the new Acting Chancellor of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños effective November 2, 1985.

Dr. de Guzman, a renowned professor of public administration at UP, also acts as Secretary-General of the Eastern Regional Organization of Public Administration (EROPA). On November 9-10, he addressed the opening ceremony of the 8th EROPA Asian-European Regional Seminar on Foreign Trade Promotions held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Dr. de Guzman also heads the UP Management Education Council.

Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez of the UP Political Science Department served as Visiting Professor of Political Science at the Institute of International Studies and Training in Fujinomiya, Japan.

In accepting the assignment, Dr. Hernandez took a three-month leave of absence as Vice-Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board from October-December 1985. During her absence, Prof. Felipe B. Miranda of UP acted as discipline representative for political science in the Board while Dr. Nestor N. Pilar, also of UP served as Acting Vice-Chairman.

Dr. Manuel F. Bonifacio of the UP Department of Sociology attended a conference on Farming Systems Development in Kansas State University from October 7-11, 1985. Thereafter, he visited some state universities which offer major agricultural extension programs.

Ms. Elizabeth P. Marcelino of the UP Department of Psychology presented a paper at the Regional Symposium of the World Psychiatric Association in Athens, Greece. The symposium started from October 11-19, 1985.

Prof. Angelito G. Manalili of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development (UP-ISWCD) delivered a country paper at the Combined Experts Group Meeting on Social Development Alternatives and the Second Training Seminar on Local Social Development Planning in Nagoya, Japan. The activity took place from October 15-30, 1985.

Prof. Karina C. David of the UP-ISWCD presented a paper at the United Nations University Meeting of South and South East Asian Perspective Network held in Penang, Malaysia from October 22-28, 1985.

Prof. Randolf S. David of the UP Third World Studies Center and the Department of Sociology also attended the said meeting. In addition, he also participated in a series of unique dialogues with social science editors and journalists from various newspapers and journals in India. This was sponsored by the Third World Network.

Dr. Manuel F. Montes of the UP School of Economics read a paper at the 2nd ASEAN Roundtable Conference held in Tokyo, Japan. He also presented a report on the nature of the IMF-sponsored structural adjustment program in the Philippines at the Conference on Money, Finance and Trade Reform for World Development held in Helsinki, Finland. Dr. Montes was away from October 20 - November 5, 1985.

Dr. Francisco Nemenzo Jr. acted as resource person at the research workshop on transnationalization held in Penang, Malaysia on October 21 — 30, 1985. The United Nations University sponsored the workshop.

On November 9-25, Dr. Nemenzo also participated in the seminar for Senior Officers of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) held at The Hague, Netherlands. This

was under the auspices of the Institute for Social Studies.

Dr. Nemenzo is professor of political science at UP. He was a member of the PSSC Executive Board in 1981.

Dr. Florian A. Alburo of the UP School of Economics was abroad from October 27 — November 11, 1985 to appraise the progress of the work of the researchers on the project "Trade Protectionism and Industrial Adjustment in the Vegetable Oil Industry" in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. He serves as the industry coordinator of the project.

Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion of the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy served as overall resource person to the "Conference/Study Tour of ASEAN Senior Policy-Makers (Parliamentarians) on Population, Resource and Development." The conference took place from October 27 — November 11, 1985 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dr. Concepcion is the Founding Chairman of the PSSC.

Dr. Felipe Landa Jocano of the UP Asian Center is on sabbatical leave from November 11, 1985 - October 31, 1986. He accepted the Research Fellowship Award from the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) in Singapore. He also went to Japan to undertake a comparative study of social organizations in ASEAN member countries.

Dean Jose C. Gatchalian of the UP Institute of Industrial Relations served as resource person and paper presentor at the ASEAN Symposium on Innovative Approaches in Industrial Relations. He also travelled to Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore to enlist institutional counterparts for the proposed project on ASEAN Industrial Relations to be supported by the Asia Foundation.

** ASEAN Pacific Cooperation Network Battor, Dr. Pablo K. ASEAN Pacific Cooperation Network Bottor, Dr. Consuelo, J. Paz, and Prof.

Malaya C. Ronas of P. enplaned to Libyan on November 4, 1985, upon the invitation, sof, ether Libyan energy and Professori of Bureau: Their visit, lasted until November 30, 1985.

ASEAN Pacific Cooperation Network Mai, Thailand: The ASEAN Population Network Mai, Thailand: The ASEAN Po

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Dr. Ofreneo is a professor at tithe UP Institute of Industrial Relations. Jr. sercedes*2* Concercion of the briDras:Alejandrois N: Herringstacted flas resource person and lecturer on (Ropu) lation vand2 Development sinteractions ataqtheralinter-GountryoirTraining3(Work) shop on Population Human Resources andar Development". Planning wheld brin Fokyó; Japanison i November 16: 430, ber 11, 1985 in Nonclulu, Hawaii.. 2881 pgi Druo Herrin represents 30 demography in the PSSC Executive Board of GY 1984-85. He is with the UP School Dr. Feliae Landa Jocansi Montos 18 Asian Center is on taimatical leave from .880r. | Gwendolyn ResTecsond of the UP School of Economics attended to Project o Planning Meeting on ASEAN Cooperation on the Second Phase of Import, Substitution. The meeting was heldnin Bangkok on November 24-27, zations in ASEAN member cous 2801.

Prof. Zenaida S. Reyes of the UP Law Center went to Bangkok on Nobayraz 2002 29 98 to present a paper registration of the ASEAN Workshop on Food Iradiation. The Atomic Energy Commission and the ASEAN Food Handling Bureau Jointly sponsored the remaining Bureau Jointly sponsored the support of the Joint Jor B. Solidum of the UP

Isinzubni MARZA no toelorg been Dr. Ifor B. Solidum of the UP and yet bettogous ed of monsiel Asian Center participated in an Experts' Meeting on Joint Study on

for sHumaniisResources: Development. The activity took place on December 1:6: 1985 in Tokyo, Japan or 1985 in Tokyo, Japan or 1985 in Tokyo rendi accomid access and consideration #Dr. Gabriel, U. Iglesias, represented the UP College of Public Administration as Acting Dean, and as president of the Philippine Society for Public Administration at the 11th EROPA General Assembly and Conference, Prof. Mila Reforma and Ms. Estrellita Ocampo of the UP-CPA also attended the conference which awas sheld sin Bangkok; Thailand:on:November 8:14:1985(c) 16/7 evil After a the nEIROPA: Conference, IDr. Iglesias// proceeded to Visakhapatnam! India to present at paper at the Seminar on Information Systems for Sub-National Developmenti Planning UNESGO. sponsoreduthe activitys? to them maged the said modifier, the accordion, he also -citDruiFelipe M. Medalla Secretary of the UP School of Economics presented a: paper/at/the Conference on Urbanizations and JUrban Policies; in Balip Indo-

Dr. Remigio Agpalo and Ms. Marjorie Pernia of De La Salle University presented papers during the Annual Rennaissance Universal Conference held at Up from December 13-15 1985. Dr. OAgpalo spoke bon Pagdamay at Pangulo all and Culture and Politics in the Philippines while Ms. Pernia spoke on Heroes and Heroines.

nesia/from December/8/14/419851 trans

Dr. Agpalo teaches political science and holds the Aurelio Calderon Professorial Chair in Philippine American Relations in Devalua Salle: "He retired from UP: In 1984 refter more than 30 years of reservice Massapernia concurrent hands is relative faculty member hands for the Literature faculty tions Coordinator, DisSurgerous viscous or concurrence of the concurrence of th

oznamaw .T.J , cs. 8 radmovew no roj Drist Zelda C. Zablan, of the UB-CSSP participated in the C2nd Inter-Country meeting of risther ASEAN Morbidity and Mortality of Projects held in Chiang tion, Coordinating Unit (APCU) spon-President for Planningnitements and inchizers is the new Acting Chambilly of the , Dr.: Mario D.: Zamora, Professor, of anthropology at the College of William and Mary, USA; attended the recent meeting cof the ainternationals Union of + Anthropological a and Ethnological Sciences ((UAES) vin (Zagreb) Yugoslaviable of (AROPE) no manimiph asi A.: UP salumnus, aDr. Zamora .wassa former Fulbright/Smith-Mundtagrantee of Cornell University Ine 1983, he was electedni aswexecutive r members in r the lastizworldin congress nof hanthropology inb British (Colombia) Canada by cnas tional delegations from several sina: tions. He is the sole representative in the executive board from the US and the Rhilippines Dro Zamoras is an internationally renowned anthropologist. !Heolwasiaa::TOYM::awardeed;and one of the oni !! Ten: Outstanding Fillpipos in Overseas" afor meducation of He wasi former-eChairmanio and seDean reof the UP (Department) of a Anthropology and UP in Baguio respectively 3229 December 1985, Dufing her absence. co. Dr. Kenneth E. Bauzon of Brooklyn, N.Y. was appointed a visiting passistant professory of agovernment and allawisat Lafayette College for AY 1985,86 catsell

A graduate of Silliman SUniversity, Dr. Bauzon earned master's degrees in both chistory, and political science as well as ay Ph. Dadin political science at Duker University, 10-1984; he served as congranizer, and program developer of the Philippine Center for Immigrant Rights samponprofit seducational; legal, and porganizational poresource meenter serving the Filipino migrant community.

GI) Het is currently, working on a study of othe applitical and coultural orientations upof of the applitical of the coultural orientations upof of the coultural orientations upof of the coultural orientations upof of the coulture of the

newsbriefs

The University of the Philippines concluded its Series of Colloquia for 1985 on "The Nation in Crisis." The series was held every Friday from September 6 - October 11, 1985. Dubbed as "Nation in Crisis II: Inquiring into the Future," the colloquia series zeroed in on the following topics: alternative policies on environment and natural resources, alternative scientific and technological development, alternative political structures, alternative economic development, and alternative ideology and culture.

In the final session, the past presidents of the university presented their views in their attempt to integrate the various perspectives presented at the start of the series.

The proceedings of the 1984 colloquia series entitled "A Nation in Crisis: A University Inquires into the Present" is now available at the PSSC Central Subscription Service.

Thirty middle-level managers of rural development agencies from 12 countries completed the Advanced Course in Rural Reconstruction conducted by the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) in Cavite on October 14 to November 23, 1985. This course was the 23rd International Training (IT) session handled by the IIRR since 1965.

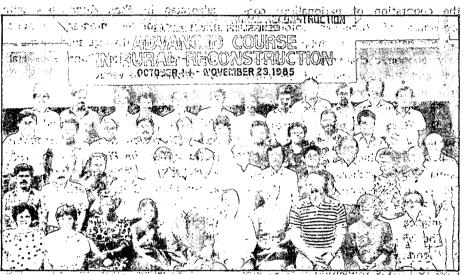
The course which lasted for six weeks was designed to provide the participants with a learning experience which can prepare them to become more efficient, effective and committed managers and supervisors and implementors of holistic, participatory and people-centered rural development programs. The course consisted of five modules; introduction and orientation; reflections on development; working with the rural poor, the rural reconstruction experience; managing rural reconstruction within the agency; and re-entry planning. It also featured

six lectures by Dr. Y. C. James Yen, IIRR's founder and Chairman of its Board of Trustees, on the History and Philosophy of Rural Reconstruction; and special lecture by Dr. A. T. Ariyatne on the philosophy of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement of Sri Lanka. The participants also underwent the Village Study, wherein they stayed for three days in several communities of IIRR's social laboratories in Cavite and Albay provinces. The village study enabled them to analyze critically the situation of the rural poor in the Philippines and compare it with other

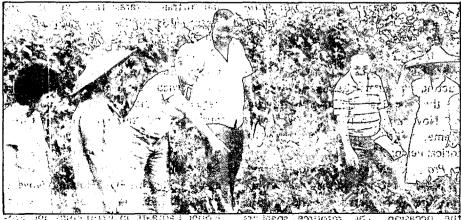
Third World countries. They observed the rural reconstruction, strategies being implemented by IIRR in these communities. They also visited various social development agencies in the Philippines to acquaint Themselves with the various programs being undertaken by these agencies and to enable them to identify successful strategies that they may adopt to their own programs.

The IIRR is a private, nonprofit development organization dedicated to improving the economic, social, political, and spiritual well-being of the peasants in the Third World.

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pational Training conducted by IIRB. It was a sub-image and becomes with the participants in the 23rd Inter-



A group of IT participants inspects a vegetable plantation during a village study at one of ITRR's social laboratory sites in Cavite.

Study at one of IRR's social laboratory sites in Cavite.

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The Philippine Historical Association (PHA) conducted a series of regional seminars on *Training a Corps of Trainors in Philippine History*. The first was held at St. Mary's College, Quezon City on September 5-6; the second was at the University of Northeastern Philippines, Iriga City on September 26-28; and the third took place at Cebu State College, Cebu City on October 24-26, 1985.

The topics discussed included: development of urban, provincial and village elites: consequences on social and political systems; approaches to nationalism: its growth and development; the heroic age in Philippine history; the cooptation of nationalism: consequences of American colonialism; a new definition of Philippine territory; economic challenges and responses; and the political and economic crisis and their roots.

The panel of reactors consisted of Dr. Rosario Mendoza Cortes, Dr. Romeo V. Cruz, Prof. Oscar L. Evangelista, Dr. Guillermo R. Lazaro, Dr. Sonia Zaide-Pritchard, Prof. Celedonio O. Resurreccion, Prof. Julita R. Sta. Romana, and Dr. Bonifacio S. Salamanca.

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECS), the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE) and the Philippine History Foundation (PHF) jointly sponsored the seminars.

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth, the PHA also collaborated with the MECS, the PHF and the NHI (National Historical Institute) in conducting its Annual Seminar Workshop at the National Library Auditorium on November 15-16, 1985 with the theme, "The Commonwealth in Historical Perspective."

Prof. Esteban de Ocampo, former Director of the National Historical Institute was guest of honor during the occasion. The resource speakers included: Dr. Alejandro M. Fernandez (political dynamics); Dr. Bernar-

dita R. Churchill (socioeconomic and educational programs); Dr. Ernesto Constantino (linguistic policy); Prof. Ricardo Jose (National Defense Act); and Rev. Fr. Jose Arcilla, S.J. (aftermath of the Japanese occupation and World War II).

Dr. Rosario M. Cortes, PHA president delivered the opening remarks while Don Antonio Avecilla gave the closing remarks.

The association also presented life membership certificates to Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, Alfredo Montelibano, Dr. Nilo Rosas and Minister Vicente B. Valdepeñas.

Last September 8, the PHA also celebrated its *Pearl Anniversary* with a commemorative program in honor of its departed distinguished members. The Faculty Center Conference Hall, UP, provided the venue.

The Philippine Economic Society (PES) held the second round of its Panel Discussion Series on Economic Outlook for the Philippines for 1985 and 1986 last November 15, 1985 at the Metro Club, Makati. The panelists included Dr. Manuel Montes (UPSE), Dr. Vaughn Montes (CRC), Mr. Victor Valdepeñas (Citibank), and Mr. Villamor Vital (PDCP).

All panelists agreed that GNP growth rate will continue to be negative in 1985 (-3.5% to -5.5%), inflation will fall further, interest rates will be fairly steady (16% - 22%) and exchange rate will not exceed P19 - P20 for US\$1 at the end of the year. The panelists also expressed apprehension that 1986 will perhaps be a more difficult year because of the uncertainty about the outcome and the impact of the forthcoming elections.

The PES also conducted the second session of its Occasional Lecture Series at the Philippine Plaza Hotel on November 29, 1985. *Prof. Laurence Klein,* Nobel Laureate in Economics and Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania spoke on "The Current

World Debt Situation and the Developing E∞nomies" before members of the PES, Wharton Club, Stanford Club, and Columbia Club.

As a culminating activity for 1985, the PES held its 22nd Annual Meeting on December 7 at the Philippine International Convention Center. The theme for this year's meeting was "Privatization." Dr. Armand Fabella. Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Reorganization, keynoted the meeting. Three group sessions were held on the following topics: privatization of the financial sector, the role of public corporations in development and performance evaluation of public corporations. Presentors for each group consisted of some of the top economists of the country, namely, Jesus P. Estanislao (FPCC), Tirso Antiporda, Jr. (Pilipinas Bank), Rosario Manasan (PIDS), Leonor Briones (COA), Carol Guina (NEDA), and Benjamin Diokno (UPSE). Felix K. Maramba Jr., President of PCCI, delivered a Luncheon Speech while PES President Filologo Pante Jr. gave the Welcome Remarks and reported on the activities of the society during his term.

The Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino (PSSP) held its 11th Annual Conference on November 19-20, 1985 at the National Library with the theme, "Kaalaman, Gamit at Etika ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino." The 10 sessions held during the conference delved on Filipino personality, child psychology, educational psychology, psychological measurement, community psychology, industrial psychology, health psychology, religious psychology, political psychology, and the psychology of Filipino art.

Among the speakers were Dr. Florentino Timbreza (DLSU), Dr. Elizabeth R. Ventura (UP), Dr. Alfredo Morales (DLSU), Dr. Annadaisy Carlota (UP), Dr. Manuel F. Bonifacio (UP), and Prof. Violeta Bautista (PPRTH).

The conference analyzed the status of knowledge obtained in the different areas of study in psychology from the perspective of Filipino Psychology. It also assessed the professional ethics in the different fields of Filipino Psychology.

The Philippine Association of Social Workers (PASW) conducted the 15th National Biennial Conference of Social Workers on November 28-29, 1985 at the Sister Formation Institute, Cubao, Quezon City. This year's theme was "The Social Worker in Solidarity with the Filipino people in the Struggle for Justice, Freedom and Peace."

Through the conference, the PASW endeavored to define and analyze the problems and issues confronting the Filipino people and the social workers' response in the light of the present situation. Furthermore, the conference analyzed the problems and issues confronting the various sectors in Philippine society — children and youth, women, urban poor (workers and squatters), rural poor (peasants, fishermen, sugar workers), and tribal communities.

Conference outputs included situationers on these different sectors which encompass a collective assessment of the social workers' responses to these sectors' needs and problems and a collective/recommended plan of action on how social work as a profession can respond meaningfully towards a "more human and just Philippine society."

Ms. Patricia Weeks, a Visiting Research Associate at the Ateneo Institute of Philippine Culture, gave a lecture on "The Integrated Development Approach: An Empirical Study in Two Philippine Villages" last December 10, 1985.

Ms. Weeks compared the implementation of an integrated development project in two villages with special

focus on the role of local elites and academics in the program and in the ways the program reinforced the former's superior position in the community. The seminar also explored theoretical rigidity and its effect on the definition of project success.

Ms. Weeks is a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at Rice University in Houston, Texas. She has been in the Philippines studying rural development programs in Nueva Ecija since January of this year.

Another Visiting Research Associate in IPC, Mr. Frank Hirtz, gave a lecture on "Indigenous and State-Induced Social Security Systems, Some Reflections at the End of an Empirical Inquiry" last December 11, 1985. His study was made possible through a research fellowship award granted him by the Max-Planck-Institute for Social Law and Legislation in Munich, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr. Hirtz presented an overview of the empirical operationalization of his research problem, which tries to find out how one can ascertain the mutual influence of administratively-oriented and village-bound systems. According to him, there are basic differences in the case-to-case oriented systems with their peculiar set of possibilities of entitlement and enforcement on the one hand, and on the other, the mutual assistance practices found in village systems which are based on the persistence of vague and flexible norms.

The Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation (RMAF) research group has completed three research projects. One project inquired into the socioeconomic conditions of affected residents and their potential roles in a proposed watershed rehabilitation program in a Central Luzon area. It was funded by the Manila Seedling Bank Foundation, Inc. and was undertaken through

the direction of Dr. Virginia A. Miralao and Mr. Filomeno V. Aguilar Jr. They were assisted by Mr. Normando de Leon and Ms. Josephine Dongael. The second research looked into the handicraft industry, the working conditions of men and women in the craft. and industry contributions to the Philippine national economy. This project was done under the auspices of the International Development Research Centre of Canada, Dr. Miralao and Mr. Aguilar also directed the project. The third project focused on the health status of babies and the infantfeeding practices and contraceptive decisions of low-income women in Metro Manila. It was sponsored by the Population Council in New York through the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Dr. Mayling Simpson-Hebert and Ms. Lorna Peña Reyes-Makil acted as co-principal investigators. Ms. Makil now heads the PSSC Information and Special Services Division.

The final report of the first project has already been written while working papers for the last two projects have been prepared, and the final reports are forthcoming.

The RMAF is a nonstock, nonprofit organization established as a living memorial to the late President Ramon Magsaysay, through an international award program. The Foundation gives "recognition to persons in Asia who exemplify his greatness of spirit, integrity and devotion to liberty." The RMAF research group was organized in 1984 to complement its Award program and periodic seminars on important issues relevant to its interests and concerns.

The Immaculate Conception College Research Center in Ozamiz City spear-headed the organization of the *Misamis Occidental Historical Society. Initially*, members of the newly organized group included reprentatives from the

MECS of the different municipalities of the province. They agreed, however, to extend the membership to the history-minded residents of Misamis Occidental. The society hopes to collect historical materials and to chronicle significant events from each town.

Dr. Ramon N. Daomilas, director of the ICC Research Center shall act as president of the society from 1985-87. The organization is temporarily based at the ICC Research Center.

The Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) elected the following office bearers for the 6th General Conference of AASSREC for 1986 and 1987: President: Korean Social Science Research Center (KOSSREC); Vice-Presidents: Indonesian Institute of Social Science (LIPI) and Vietnam Social Science Committee (VSSC); and Secretary-General: Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). Dr. Venod K. Mehta, Deputy Director of ICSSR will continue to perform his duties as Executive Secretary of AASSREC.

AASSREC is one of the international associations to which PSSC is a member.

Pilipinas, an interdisciplinary scholarly journal of Philippine Studies published by the Philippine Studies Group, Southeast Asia Council, Association for Asian Studies, has a new

home and a new Board of Editors. It is being produced at the Center for Humanistic Studies, the University of Kansas. Previously, it was produced at the Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii.

The working group for the journal consists of the following: articles editor — Ross Marley, Arkansas State University; reviews editor — Charles Lindsey, Trinity College; production editor — Carl Lande, University of Kansas. Elizabeth Flory continues to serve as Registrar for Subscriptions. Michael Cullinane, University of Michigan and Chairman of the Philippine Studies Group, serves on the Board as representative of the publishing organization.

Pilipinas aims to publish scholarly articles and reviews of books focusing on the Philippines. Although published in North America, Pilipinas actively seeks contributions of articles, book reviews, and books for review, from scholars in the Philippines and from Filipinists in other regions. It is assisted by an International Editorial Advisory Board composed of the following members: Doreen Fernandez and Resil Mojares, Philippines; Setsuho Ikehata, Japan; Norman Owen, Australia; and Benedict Kerkvliet, USA.

The Research Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMCU) of Xavier University

recently inaugurated an exchange program with Virginia Polytechnic and State University. Drs. Michael and Marilou Costelo of Xavier and Dr. Clifton Briant of Virginia participated in the first year of the program. At present, the agreement is between the two universities' department of sociology. For the second year, Dr. Erlinda Burton is on her way to Virginia while Dr. George Hillary is slated to teach at Xavier come January 1986.

RIMCU also engaged in several research projects for this year. These included: 1) The Impact of the Shift from Corn and Rice Farming to Sugar Cultivation in South Bukidnon upon the Provincial Economy and upon the Nutrition of Farm Families: 2) The Impact of Schistosomiasis Intervention through Praxiquantel in a Selected Area of Surigao del Sur: 3) The Practice of Periodic Abstinence in Mindanao (in consortium with other institutions so as to cover the entire Philippines); 4) The Demographic Context of the Bohol Medical Intervention Project to Reduce Mortality from Acute Infectious Respiratory Disease (for the RITM Institute of Alabang, Muntinlupa); and 5) A Study of the Barrio Health Workers Program of the Ministry of Health in Region X.

RIMCU is an associate member of the PSSC. It is under the directorship of Fr. Francis C. Madigan, S.J.

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announcements

Invitation to Attend

De La Salle University and the Philippine Studies Association will hold a conference on *Manila: Its History, Society and Culture* from February 21-22, 1986 at the Casa Manila Complex in Intramuros, Manila. Paper presentors shall consist of scholars representing different disciplines from various universities and colleges.

Invitation is open to all members of the scholarly community. For information, please call 589556 (DLSU) or 9229621 loc. 306 (PSSC).

IIRR Offers Two IT Courses

For 1986, the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) has lined up two International Training (IT) courses: the 24th session. Advanced Course in Rural Reconstruction, on February 10 - March 21, 1986 and the 25th session, the "Senior Managers' Seminar" to be held from November 3-28, 1986. The 24th IT session is similar to the course just completed at the IIRR (see related story on p. 19). It is open to middlelevel managers, supervisors, coordinators and individuals responsible for planning and implementing rural development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The 25th IT session, on the other hand, is a four-week, certificate-granting course for senior managers and directors of rural development organizations in the Third World. The general objective of this seminar is to provide a forum for sharing, reflection and analysis of current rural development practices which will increase an awareness of, and capability to deal with, changing realities and emerging issues in the Third World today.

For details and other inquiries, interested parties may write to: The Director, Training Division, IIRR, Silang, Cavite, Philippines 2720.

INNOTECH Spearheads World Conference on Technology and Education

The World Conference on Technology and Education will be held on July 28-August 1, 1986 at the Philippine Plaza Hotel in Manila, Philippines. The conference is sponsored by the SEAMEO Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH), the College of Education of the University of Carolina, USA and the School of Technical Careers of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, USA.

Conference fees are at: \$50 for participants from Asia and the Pacific: \$90 for participants from USA and Europe; and \$40 for each accompanying person. For reservations and other details, please write to: INNOTECH, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, UP, Diliman, Quezon City or call telephone numbers 982591/982592.

ISWCD Offers New Course

The UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development announces the opening of a new course, CD 224:Seminar in Community Development Practice I with special focus on Women and Community Development. The course will include the following suggested areas: 1) history of women's organizations; 2) organizing among rural and urban women; 3) condition of women in various sectors; and 4) perspectives and approaches to women's issues and problems. Possible approaches in handling the course are through conducting symposiums. seminars and workshops; agency visits or exposure trips; and conduct of research and organizing exercises.

CD 224 is a three-unit graduate course held every Friday, 5-8 p.m. at the UP-ISWCD. Everyone is invited to enrol or audit/observe the course. Those interested may call 978438, 972477 or 976061 loc. 433. Please address all communications to: Prof. Elmer M. Ferrer, Chairman, Department of Community Development, ISWCD, UP, Diliman, Quezon City.

The Human Relations Area Files (HRAF) will present a cash prize of \$250 and an additional \$100 worth of HRAF publications for the best social science student paper in crosscultural research. Deadline for submitting entries is on March 15, 1986. Authors must be currently enrolled at a degree-granting institution or have been awarded a degree during 1985; scholars awarded a Ph.D. or D.Sc. prior to 1985 are not eligible.

Papers must be cross-cultural (reporting results of a formal research design systematically comparing the data from more than two societies). Use of the HRAF is not mandatory. All winning papers will be considered for publication in Behavior Science Research and may be published at the discretion of the editors. Three copies of each paper should be submitted along with a brief statement about the author and an abstract of 50-75 words. Papers must be of suitable length for publication (not over 50 double-spaced manuscript pages). Longer papers cannot be considered and will be returned. All papers must be submitted in English. Papers will be judged by an independent scholar, whose decision shall be final. HRAF assumes no responsibility for manuscripts submitted.

Entries or other communications should be addressed to: Student Research Prize Competition, HRAF, P.O. Box 2054 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520.

Off the Press

The Ateneo de Manila University Press announces the publication of Theater in Society, Society in Theater: Social History of a Cebuano Village, 1840-1940 and A Banahaw Guru: Symbolic Deeds of Agapito Illustrisimo.

Authored by Resil Mojares, Theater in Society looks at the barrio's moral order as revealed in the *linambay* (komedya) theater tradition to arrive at a social history of the barrio of Valladolid in Cebu. In three main parts, the book sketches the processes of integration and dissolution in the structure of the barrio from the 1500s to 1940. It analyzes the dynamics of the linambay tradition and explores the social and economic conditions in the barrio in the early 20th century.

Vicente Marasigan, S.J. author of Banahaw Guru, attempts to arrive at an understanding of the teachings of Illustrisimo, founder of the Samahan ng Tatlong Persona Solo Dios, which is based on the fabled sacred mountain of Banahaw between the provinces of Quezon and Laguna. The book pleads for an appreciation of the positive elements in Philippine popular religiosity.

HAIN Publishes Health Alert

The Health Action Information Network (HAIN) announces the publication of *Health Alert*, a fortnightly newsletter on health-related issues linked to economic and political developments. It is intended as a system for rapid information dissemination, providing news, features and announcements on activities and projects of health groups.

HAIN is a private, nonprofit organization servicing the research and documentation needs of health and consumer agencies. For subscription, write to HAIN, 49 Sct. Madrinan, Roxas, Quezon City or 1787 A. Mabini, Malate, Manila.

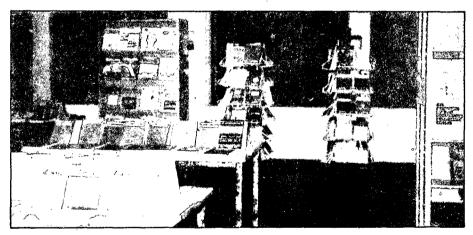
CSS Holds Annual Book Sale

The Central Subscription Service (CSS), the main marketing arm of the PSSC, will hold its Annual Book Sale from January 20 - February 20, 1986. The month-long sale will cover all social science publications and other related materials being distributed by the CSS. Discounts shall range from 5%-50%. You can buy some titles at prices as low as P2.75. Please come and see us at our new office at the 2nd Floor, PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City. The CSS previously occupies the ground floor of the PSSCenter building. For inguiries, you may call 9229621 loc, 319.

Office Space Available at PSSCenter

The newly-constructed PSSCenter along Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City rents out two office spaces at its ground floor. A 181-sq. m. space is being rented out at P9,996 per month or at P55/sq. m. while a 30-sq.m. room costs P1,650 a month.

For more information, please write to: The Administrative Officer, Philippine Social Science Council, PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City or call tel. nos. 978741 or 9229621 loc. 306.



Books on sale at CSS

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.

information section

RESEARCH PROJECTS

- Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period October-December 1985.
- Entry Format: Title of project/proposal.

 Project director/researcher. Home institution. Status of project. Funding agency.

 Status of Project:
 - Contemplated formal proposal drawn.

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

 Changes on the Socio-Cultural Life of the
 Alangan Mangyans: A Comparison of the
 Traditional Alangan and the Marginal
 Alangan in Mindoro Oriental. Lucia
 Feraro-Banta. Completed. PSSC.
- Children's Recognition of Facial Emotion as a Function of Social Context: Preliminary Validation of an Instrument Across Age and Social Class, Ma. Divina Amor Navarro, Completed. PSSC.

RECENTLY REPORTED PUBLICATIONS

- Recently reported publications for the period October-December 1985.
- Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home institution. Vol. No. Date. Pages. Cost. Where available (PSSC Library unless specified otherwise).

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

- , Atlas of Children in National Development 1984. Published by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok: United / Nations Children's Fund. 147 pp.
- The BBC Nationwide Sociopolitical Opinion Survey of 1984 and 1985. Published by the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development. 76 pp.
- A Class of Reducible Dynamic Control Problems, Raul V, Fabella, UPSE Discussion Paper 8505, Published by the University of the Philippines School of Economics, 1985.
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- ESIA Indicator System, Concepts, Framework and Data Sources. National Economic and Development Authority.

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 - The Ford Foundation's Work in Population.

 A working paper from the Ford Foundation, 48 pp.
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 - On the Time Consistency of Optimal Plans.

 Jose Encarnacion, UPSE Discussion Paper
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 M. Anandakrishnan, editor. England: Tycooly Publishing Ltd. 293 pp.
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- Research Highlights from the PCARRD Network 1984: Summary Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Coordinated Review and Evaluation of Completed and Ongoing Research Projects. Published by the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development and the National Science and Technology Authority, 1985, 218 pp.
- A Review of Welfare Issues in the Coconut Industry. Sylvia H. Guerrero. PIDS Working Paper 85-01. Published by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies. 1985, 75 pp.
- Rural Development Experience: Economic Perspectives. Robert E. Evenson. Staff Paper Series No. 85-06. Yale University and Philippine Institute for Development Studies. 1985.
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- Scientific and Technological Information for Development: Proceedings of the Ad hoc Panel of Experts on Information Systems for Science and Technology for Development. Rome, Italy. 21-25 January 1985. New York: United Nations. 1985. 179 pp.
- A Short Guide to Philippine Taxes. Manila: National Tax Research Center, 1985, 123 pp.
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 Dina A. Zinnes, managing editor. 79(2).

 June 1985. 625 pp. Published quarterly by the American Political Science Association.
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- American Journal of Sociology, 91(2) September 1985, 479 pp. Published bimonthly by the University of Chicago Press.
- Dialogue, No. 70, 1985, 84 pp. Published by the U.S. Information Agency.
- Ethnology, Leonard Plotnicov and Arthur Tuden, editors. 24(3) July 1985. 236 pp. Published quarterly by the University of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15260. The subscription price is U.S.\$13 per annum for individual subscribers and U.S. \$22 per annum for institutional subscribers.
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- International Political Science Review, Renata Siemienska, editor. 6(3) 1985. 392 pp. Quarterly Journal of the International Political Science Association.
- Journal of Philippine Development, Jennifer P. T. Liguton, managing editor. 12(1) First Semester 1985. 241 pp. Published twice a year by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies. Manuscripts, inquiries, subscription orders and other correspondence should be sent to the Editorial Staff, Journal of Philippine Development, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, NEDA sa Makati Bldg., 106 Amorsolo Street, Legaspi Village, Makati. The subscription rate is P60.00 for one year. Single copies are available at P35.00 each.
- Journal of Philippine Development. Jennifer P. T. Liguton, managing editor. Published twice a year by the Philippine Institute for Development Studies. 11(1) First Sem. 1984. 155 pp. Manuscripts, inquiries, subscription orders and other correspondence should be sent to the Editorial Staff, Journal of Philippine Development, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, NEDA sa Makati Bldg., 106 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati. The subscription rate is P60.00 for one year. Single copies are available at P35.00 each.
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 Joseph Baumgartner, editor. 13(2) June
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- Philippine Studies. Joseph A. Galdon, S.J., editor-in-chief. Vol. 33. Third Quarter and Fourth Quarter 1985. 424 pp. and 573 pp. Published quarterly at the Ateneo de Manila University Press, Loyola Heights, Quezon City. Address all communications to P.O. Box 154, Manila 2801, Philippines. Domestic subscription rates: one year P120; two years P240.00; single copy P35. Elsewhere: one year U.S.\$18; two years \$30; single copy \$5. All back issues P35,\$5.
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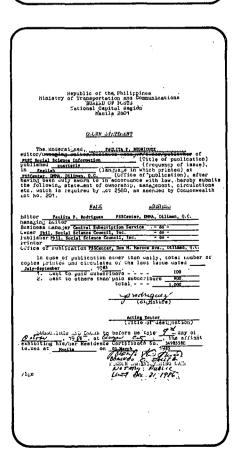
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