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SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

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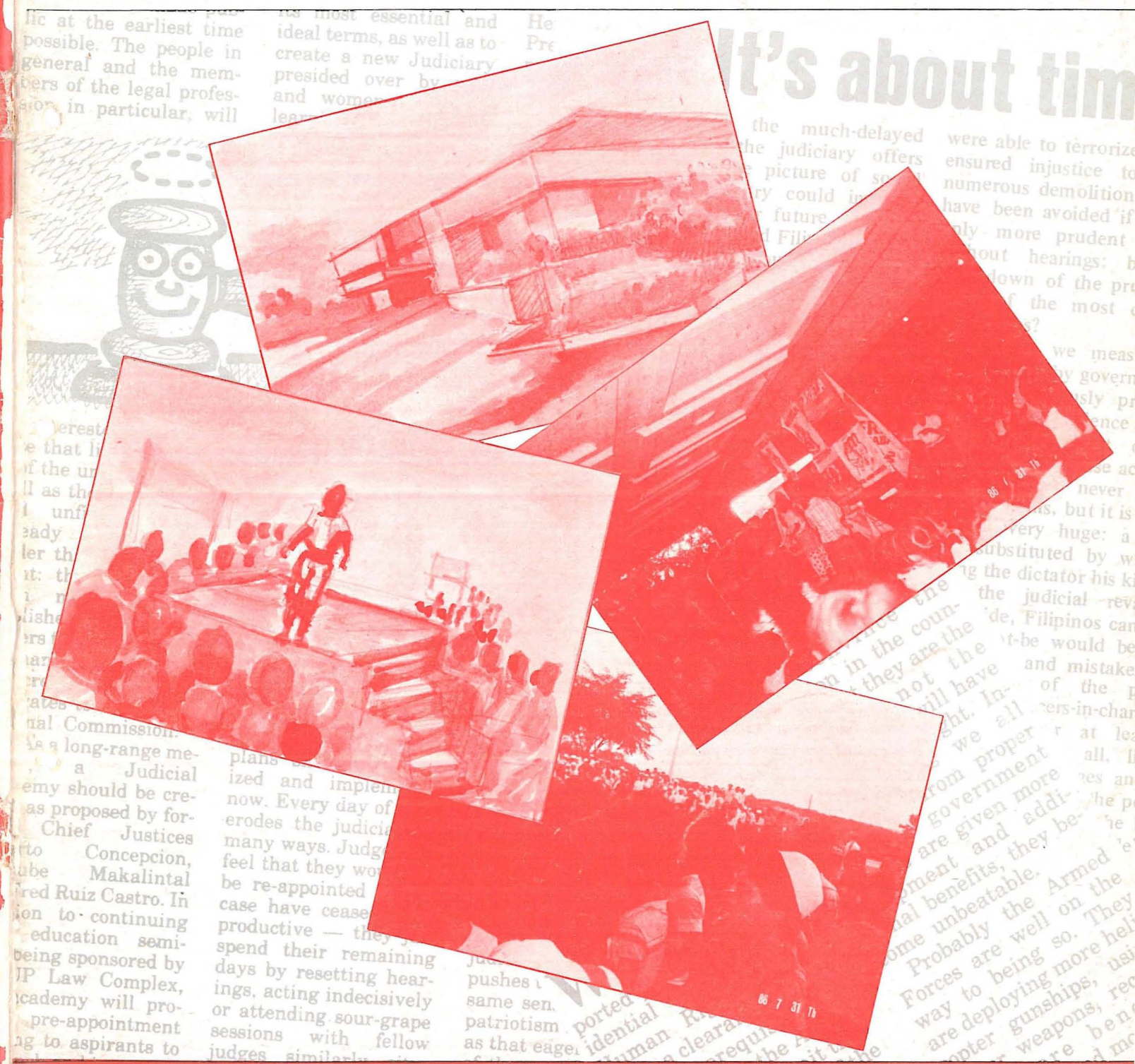
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SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

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editorial

A CONSTITUTION DOES NOT A REVOLUTION MAKE

Ponciano L. Bennagen*

Coming in the wake of the February uprising and with mandate from a revolutionary government, the Con-Com would be expected to come out with no less than a revolutionary document. It would be revolutionary in the sense of pursuing peacefully the political revolution of February to its avowed social ends — peace, justice, freedom and democracy.

Indeed, to a man and woman, the Con-Com has imagined, from the first days of its work, that the result would truly be a revolutionary document, with a preferential option for the poor and the underprivileged, to quote a number of Commissioners themselves.

This preferential option for the poor and the underprivileged, as a procedural expression of the concern for the construction of a "just and humane society", was said in so many ways — in the casual conversations, in the proposed resolutions, in the daily prayers said before each session, in the debates, in the public hearings and in the mass media. The preamble of the draft Constitution says it all:

We, the sovereign people, imploring the aid of Almighty God, in order to build a just and humane society and establish a Government that shall embody our ideals and aspirations, promote the common good, conserve and develop our patrimony, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of independence and democracy under the rule of law and a regime of freedom, truth, justice, equality, peace, fraternity, and love, do hereby ordain and promulgate this Constitution.

Well said, in spite of the fact that the phrase "popular democracy" as distinguished from "elite democracy" was voted down.

But as the work proceeded, there slowly emerged a Constitution codifying nothing more than the social

present, with all its structural imperfections and inequities, and a few "oughts" thrown in for good measure.

Consider a few key points:

- a) granting the President sole power to declare Martial Law, with all its implications for the probability of another "constitutional dictatorship."*
- b) restoring the bicameral legislature with the Senate as a potential bastion of conservatism;*
- c) developing a self-reliant and independent economy but allowing foreign investments even in the use of land and natural resources to as much as 40 per cent.*
- d) "just distribution of agricultural lands, subject to such priorities and reasonable retention limits as Congress may prescribe, taking into account ecological, developmental, or equity considerations, and subject to the payment of just compensation", with all the ambiguities that could be used against peasants, as peasant organizations themselves have pointed out.*
- e) professing that "we do not like any foreign military bases in the Philippines" but nonetheless allowing the RP-US agreement on the bases to expire subject to renewal by treaty.*

It is, of course, fervently hoped that Congress would seriously take the cue from the Constitution and carry forward the democratic spirit of the appropriate provisions. It would presuppose also that the broad masses of our people would develop an acute constitutional consciousness, which would activate them to send to Congress truly pro-people representatives. Moreover, that the people will organize themselves and consolidate their ranks not only for political mobilizations but to build the "just and humane society" as they see fit.

In the end, the Constitution is not as its words would say; it is as the people would make it.

* Prof. Ponciano L. Bennagen was appointed to the Constitutional Commission as an anthropologist. He is currently the president of the Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (Anthropological Association of the Philippines) and a professor at the Department of Anthropology of the University of the Philippines.

Prof. Bennagen was a member of the PSSC Executive Board for CY 1983-84 and is at present sitting as a member of the PSSC Social Issues Committee.

THE PUBLIC HEARINGS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION AS PERCEIVED BY PSSC TASK FORCE VOLUNTEERS

The community of social scientists in the academe and in the professional practice declared its political commitment with all sectors of Philippine society in promoting a new constitution truly reflective of the indigenous needs and aspirations of the Filipino people. The first phase of PSSC's participation was to commit its resource assistance to the public consultations held in all the population centers all over the country. To accomplish this goal, PSSC facilities, research network and expertise were actively harnessed despite financial and time constraints. At the end of the public consultations, the Constitutional Commission has expressed its recognition and gratitude for the efforts extended by the individual social scientists.

The most crucial phase of the process now comes in the ratification of the Philippine Constitution. In this regard, PSSC has resolved its full commitment to take part in this process, and will again call on the valuable resources of the social science community to extend their help.

Cesar P. Macuja
Chairman, PSSC Task-Force ConCom

The Constitutional Commission, since its creation on June 2, 1986, has undergone a process characterized by both amity and discord, passion and sobriety, satisfactions and frustrations, successes and defeats. The mandate of drafting the fundamental law of the land, understandably, has not been pleasant and easy all the time as conflicts of interests and goals arise and as ideologies and principles clash. This is intensified by the fact that the Filipino nation looks at the ConCom no less than a test of the real success of the February Revolution and therefore pinned on it their highest expectations. To many who chose to give the non-violent option one last chance for genuine change, the Charter is essential to determine whether true democracy, justice and peace can be achieved in the legal framework.

This article will not pursue any further the successes and failures of this Constitutional experience. It will, however, focus on the individual involvement which went into the national experience — the personal experience of taking part in the collective struggle to restore freedom and justice in the land.

Aside from the reported proceedings at the Constitutional Commission, the activities and events pertaining to the work, the media coverage and other occurrences of national scope, a silent but potent event took place inside the Filipino individual, who after having tasted the triumph of the February Revolution and having been motivated by a President's sincerity, has very much realized that the task of

nation-building is a conscious and urgent responsibility of every Filipino citizen.

This article tries to delve into the perceptions and experiences of a group of social scientists who had directly involved themselves in an aspect of the Constitution-making process. In September 1986, a survey was carried out on "The Public Hearings and their Effects on the Proceedings of the Constitutional Commission as Perceived by PSSC Task Force ConCom Volunteers." The survey was designed not to come up with comprehensive and conclusive findings on the nature and effectiveness of the public hearings conducted, but rather to come up with a documentation and consolidation of experiences and insights of the volunteer social scientists for future analysis and for whatever usefulness it may serve.

The survey questionnaire sent out delved on the following areas of information:

1. In brief terms, how will you assess the participation of the people in the public hearings that you have assisted? What were the main issues and sentiments raised or expressed during the hearings?

2. In what way have the public hearings helped or affected the proceedings of the Constitutional Commission?

Twelve of the 33 volunteer social scientists gave their responses which are presented in the proceeding text (in quotation marks). Some of these responses are supplemented by other interesting details culled from formal reports which some of them have also submitted.

Prof. Edilberto N. Alegre
Asian Center, University of the Philippines
Volunteer for Bontoc, Mt. Province, 6 July 1986

On Question 1: "The public hearing in Bontoc was very well-attended. The participants' level of consciousness of issues was high. Foremost on their minds was the issue of autonomy. Many questions were raised regarding the nature and limits of autonomy and the structure of the Cordillera region in relation to the national government."

On Question 2: "Clearly, because of the clamor of the participants in Bontoc, **autonomy** was given to the Cordillera region. The public hearing was a good way of gauging public sentiment and public concern. This was communicated properly to the ConCom.

Besides Commissioner Bennagen, at least two other commissioners should have attended the public hearings."

* * *

Prof. Ma. Concepcion Alfiler
College of Public Administration
University of the Philippines
Volunteer for San Carlos City, 28 June 1986

On Question 1: I shall attempt to assess the San Carlos public hearing on at least four points:

a. Attendance — A sizeable crowd of about 300 people attended the hearing. Since participants were registered by municipalities, there was no way of ascertaining sectoral representation. My immediate impression of the composition of the crowd in the hearing was that it was largely middle class, i.e., the professional elite in the community, and that the lower classes were underrepresented.

b. Involvement of the people in the Open Forum and Workshop Group Discussions — The discussions that took place all indicated that there is a growing political awareness among the residents of this province. The quality of the discussion revealed that the people were conversant with the major political issues. There was an eagerness to express their views on certain matters and the desire to participate more meaningfully in political activities.

c. Organization of the Hearing — Despite the short notice given to the local organizers, the public hearing went on quite smoothly, with the basic support systems well in place when we got to the place. It was clear that the hearing organizers had some experience in mobilizing resources and people for an activity of this size and nature.

d. Implications on the Information Campaign in Preparation for the Plebiscite on the Constitution — The participation of the people in this hearing clearly suggests that they are interested in and are eager to know more about what is happening in the political scene in our country. This same network used in the public hearing may be used to organize public discussions on the proposed constitution prior to its ratification.

Extra effort must be exerted however, to ensure that the lower economic classes can actively participate in hearings of this nature. There may be a need to rethink the manner (place, mode, schedule and process) of conducting such fora if substantial participation from these groups is desired.

On the issues raised, the participants expressed the following views:

a. Form of government — They preferred the presidential form, a bicameral Congress and the need to control the presidential power to impose martial law. Some groups were also for greater power given to local governments.

b. Military Bases — Five of the 7 workshop groups were for the retention of the bases up to 1991, after which the decision may be referred to the people.

c. Education — This should be a priority program of the government. Free public education up to the secondary level was preferred.

On Question 2: "I do not think that PSSC representatives would be in a position to assess the effects of the public hearings on the deliberations of the ConCom since we do not know exactly how the Commission processed and utilized the information gathered through the public hearings. Even as a citizen, I do not remember reading in the papers how the outcome of the various public hearings was organized and made to bear on the discussions in the ConCom. Perhaps this question may be better asked of the Commissioners themselves so that we may know to what extent they really considered the outcome of the public hearings in their discussions and deliberations. Thus, I would be personally interested for instance to know which of the Committees asked for the results of the public hearings which are directly relevant to their work, and what importance they attached to the outcome of the public hearings."

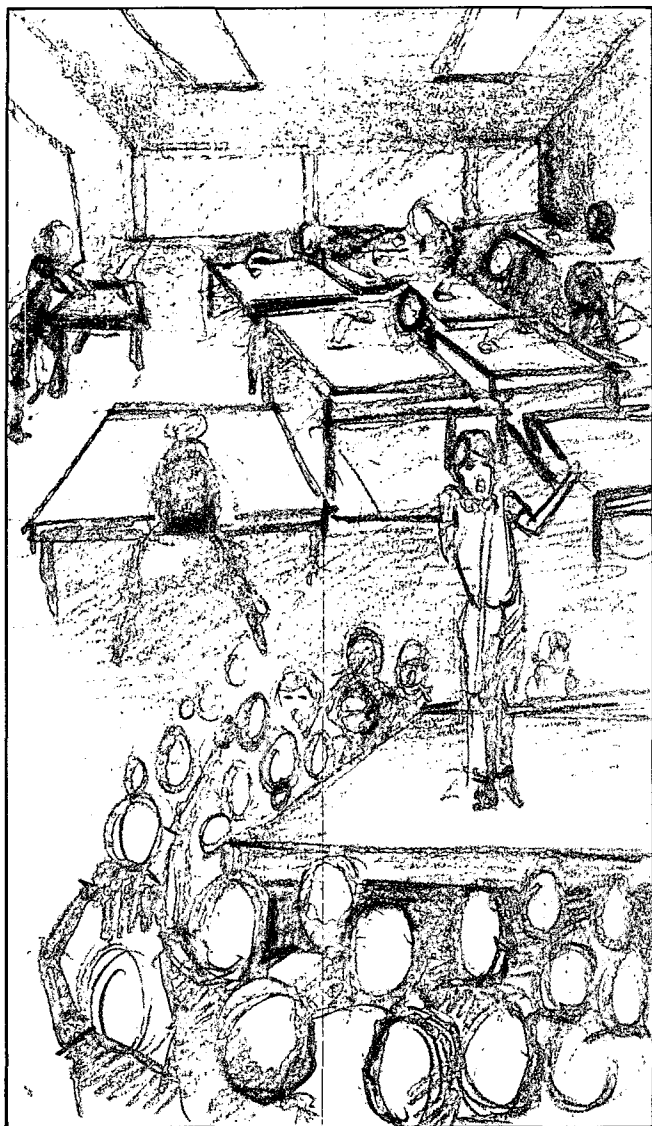
* * *

Prof. Carmencita T. Aguilar
Department of Political Science
University of the Philippines
Volunteer for Zamboanga City, 5 July 1986

On Question 1: "Sixteen multi-sectoral groups representing cross-sections of the Zamboanga society participated, namely: laborers, businessmen, farmers, fishermen, manufacturers, government, educators, youth, cause-oriented groups, veterans, military, senior citizens, disabled persons, Muslims, and other cultural communities. There were approximately 2000 people who participated — all of them very knowledgeable and articulate on the task they were set to do. Media coverage were through the television, radio and both the local and national newspapers."

The issues of their concern were:

a. Form of government — They favored for a federal form if it will solve the issue of autonomy of the Moslems



although the Christians were also concerned about their role in that set-up.

b. Limitations on Presidential powers — The declaration of martial law should be with the concurrence of the legislature and at the same time subject to judicial review within specific number of days.

There also seems to be distrust of the members of the Legislature especially with the political bickerings that the assemblymen manifest.

c. National patrimony and the economy — The N-Vote which is higher than those who took specific positions have their reservations about the idea of property limitation. The same is true with profit-sharing. The sentiment is that if labor will share in the profit, they must also take some risk and put in labor as their capital share.

d. Neutrality issue — The thinking was that the neutrality position would also mean rejection of the U.S. Bases

after 1991. Many are afraid of the power vacuum and the communist threat. The prevailing idea was that it was alright not to be neutral if that would mean the retention of the Bases and the U.S. protection.

e. Nationality territory — The participants want the Philippine claim to Sabah dropped.

On Question 2: "It is hard to say at this point if the public hearing really affected the proceedings of the Constitutional Commission. First, there seems to be a discrepancy in the computer report of the proceeding that I attended with what I have gathered during my participation. Secondly, it seems that many of the Commissioners have already a pre-conceived notion on what they want to do with the Constitution, so that the Commissioners who consider the results of the public hearings may have been outvoted. Thirdly, some of the issues discussed during the public hearings are not appropriate for inclusion in the Constitution, such as what to do with the Sabah claim or what to do with the military bases. These issues need Executive negotiations and the Constitution — in its true sense — is not the document to solve these."

* * *

Edith A. Batalla

Languages Department

De La Salle University

Volunteer for Catarman, Samar, 5 July 1986

On Question 1: "Before the provincial consultations, pre-consultations were held in three different parts of Northern Samar. There, about 2000 delegates were chosen as representatives in the final consultation. More than 400 actually participated in the public hearing representing sectors such as laborers, professionals, youth, educators, rural poor, farmers, businessmen, the Namfrel, military, government personnel, fishermen, socio-civic organizations and women. The people were well-informed about the issues and were eager to voice out. Really, the more one is exposed to the "elements" (i.e., poverty and rebellion along with the fresh air in Northern Samar), the wiser he becomes."

Among the resolutions agreed upon were the following:

a. The people want the bases abrogated immediately.

b. They prefer the presidential form of government, the unicameral type of legislature, the federal relations between the local and national government, and the six-year term of office without re-election of the President and the Vice-President.

c. There is a collective clamor for the implementation of genuine land reform.

d. Free elementary and high school education is a common concern of many sectors.

e. As to national economy and patrimony, the labor sector suggests that industries should be nationalized and the multi-national corporations should be sequestered.

f. Many of the sectors recognize the necessity of granting the President the power to declare Martial Law, and agree that the President and other elective officials should not be immune from suit.

g. The professionals and businessmen believe that the right to keep arms in one's dwelling should not be infringed upon.

h. The professionals and fishermen want the Philippines to be nuclear-free.

i. The women believe that sex, age and civil status should not be considered as basis for decisions regarding ownership, salary, profession, politics and education.

On Question 2: "During the public consultations, the Commissioners — most of them — act like coordinators rather than 'fountainheads of ideas.' Now, we listen to the pristine philosophers in the hills and dales of the country and we're learning a lot from them. The clamor for autonomy, for instance, should not be ignored. It's good that we're trying to guard against what Bacon calls the 'idol of the theatre' in which we think a stronger, more predominant culture is the correct one."

* * *

Fr. Florante Camacho, S.V.D.

University of San Carlos

Cebu City

Volunteer for Cebu City, 6 & 12 July 1986

On Question 1: "They were well-attended (with over 300 participants). However, the best prepared were the members of *Bayan*. Furthermore, I wish that these public hearings were better organized and coordinated.

The discussions on education matters were those deemed very urgent, e.g., taxation, free education up to high school, and teaching of religion in all schools."

On Question 2: "I would not know since I am out here in the province."

* * *

Dr. Clarita R. Carlos

Department of Political Science

University of the Philippines

Volunteer for Puerto Princesa, Palawan, 12 July 1986

On Question 1: Participation of people from different sectors in Puerto Princesa was tremendous. Even the public officials were surprised at the turn-out.

The major issues raised were:

a. Problem of "pirates in the sea" who fish indiscriminately in Palawan waters and run off to Manila or Malabon to sell the fish

b. Non-election of ConCom members

c. Corruption of BIR officials in Palawan

d. Split views on the U.S. Military bases."

On Question 2: "I have no way of assessing this. The two commissioners with me indicated that they will echo the views in the ConCom halls, but whether the Palawenos would affect, in a large way, ConCom proceedings, I have no basis for knowing."

* * *

Dr. Bernardita R. Churchill

Department of History

University of the Philippines

Volunteer for Calamba, Laguna, 12 July 1986

On Question 1: "The public participation in the hearing I assisted in Calamba, Laguna was intense and enthusiastic. Many sectors of the province were represented — professionals, students, fishermen, workers, farmers, etc.

The more important issues were those that touched people's lives most — land reform, fishing rights, education, management of the economy and its resources, health, government's responsibility to respond to the needs of the people, etc.

In summary, these constituted the stand of the participants from Laguna:

The parliamentary form of government was endorsed by an overwhelming majority. A unitary government was also the choice (although regional autonomy was advocated for the Muslims and cultural minorities) with limitations on the powers of the President.

The public opposed foreign intervention, especially that of the United States, and therefore expressed itself against foreign bases, multinationals, and foreign loans.

An extensive list of political and civil bill of rights was also favored. The bill of rights approved was that presented by *Bayan*.

On national economy, the concept of property and social justice, free enterprise and a mixed economy, and nationalist industrialization were endorsed, as well as recognition of favorable labor and agrarian relations to address the socio-economic problems of the Filipinos.

They advocated for free elementary and high school education and the adoption of a socialized fee structure in the University level.

There was also a strong sentiment for land reform throughout the country, with land ownership limited to not more than five hectares per Filipino.

On Question 2: The public hearings were useful in that they allowed people to ventilate their feelings and to articulate their opinions towards the government and the people administering it. These has not been available to them for a long time and one sees that the people were just raring to air out their grievances, which were manifold.

However, the danger is that there are expectations that were necessarily raised by the mere exercise of holding the

public hearings. If those expectations are not met by the ConCom or the government, then people will inevitably get dissatisfied. But as a forum for democratic participation, the public hearings were invaluable in helping people understand that participation is vital in a democratic process.

* * *

Dr. Serafin Colmenares, Jr.
Department of Political Science
Mindanao State University
Volunteer for Iligan City, 12 July 1986

On Question 1: "Participation, in numerical terms, was big. However, there was loop-sided representation of sectors. The participants were primarily interested in such issues as form of government, central-local relations, national sovereignty and patrimony, education and social welfare. They favored a federal form of government, a unicameral legislature, nationalist industrialization, non-continuance of military bases, free education up to high school and more welfare services.

On Question 2: "The public hearings provided certain inputs to the discussions in the ConCom. Unfortunately, many of the views expressed in the public hearings were not accepted/approved by the ConCom for inclusion in the new Constitution."

* * *

Prof. Oscar L. Evangelista
Department of History
University of the Philippines
Volunteer for Capiz, Roxas City, 5 July 1986
and Iligan City, 12 July 1986

On Question 1: "In the two public hearings that I attended, various sectors from the elite, middle class and peasant groups were fairly and evenly represented. For example in Roxas City, the landowners were represented, while in Iligan City, there was a military sector. Generally, however, the more articulate came from the lawyers and other elite groups.

Expectedly, local issues of legislative rather than constitutional nature took the limelight. Roxas City, among others, battled for solutions to problems of fishermen and problems of ethnic minorities. Iligan City, because of the Muslim problem in the region, raised issues like the right to bear arms, and the reorganization of the province to exclude Iligan City from the jurisdiction of Lanao del Sur.

Populist issues like land reform, national patrimony and economy, and the U.S. Bases elicited lively debates. In Roxas City, there was a heated discussion on the removal of U.S. Bases, although the provision of a nuclear-free Philippines was not a debatable issue."

On Question 2: "The impact of the public hearings would affect more directly the Commissioners who went to the field. I doubt if media stories on the hearings, which were

largely centered on bigger provinces/cities had any effect on the rest of the Commissioners. At best, the hearings gave the organized sectors a chance to air their views."

* * *

Carlos M. Magtolis, Jr.
Department of History-Political Science
Silliman University
Volunteer for Dumaguete City, 12 July 1986

On Question 1: "Namfrel was able to mobilize participants from all over the province for the pre-public consultations held at St. Louis School. More participated in the scheduled public hearings with the commissioners.

I was able to organize over 50 participants from the professional sector. Many more wanted to participate but our budget was limited. Most of the PSSC grantees were able to participate actively.

Majority of the youth voted for the abrogation of the Military Bases Agreement while the veterans voted for its retention. The stand of most of the participants, however, was for the immediate abrogation of the Military Bases Agreement."

On Question 2: "As I've said, the stand of the majority of the participants was for the immediate abrogation of the Military Bases Agreement. I'm sure this has strengthened the stand of the nationalists in the Constitutional Commission."

* * *

Prof. Jose P. Tabbada
College of Public Administration
University of the Philippines
Volunteer for Dagupan City, 29 June 1986

On Question 1: "Although the people who attended the hearing approximate a cross-section of Pangasinan society, my impression was that certain groups were over-represented, such as the lawyers and the professionals. Student groups also seemed to belong to the nationalist groups like the League of Filipino Students and *Bayan*.

The presentation of issues by the Commissioners was quite brief and direct to the point. However, one gets the feeling that the issues were so precisely defined that the discussion of other areas or issues which may have been equally important to the people in the area might have been precluded.

The proposals put forward in the hearing could be described as nationalistic and in favor of a weak president. There was widespread sentiment against the continuance of the U.S. bases and against foreign intervention in the economy. In reaction to the excesses of the Marcos regime, the delegates advanced proposals to limit the tenure of the president and his exercise of emergency powers, prevent the accumulation of vast powers in his/her hands, and enhance checks and balances in the government."

(Continued on page 9)

DECLARATION OF POLITICAL COMMITMENT

Wilfrido V. Villacorta*

I believe that the new constitution should embody the ideals of the Revolution of 1986. I interpret these ideals to be the dignity, progress and sovereignty of the Filipino people, morality in personal and public conduct, and dedication to democratic practices. These democratic practices translate into public accountability, pluralism and peaceful change. The uniqueness of the Revolution must also be reflected in the content and format of the Constitution, genuinely manifesting the creativity and dynamism of people power.

Now that I have been given the privilege of becoming a member of the Constitutional Commission, I commit myself to the following principles which I think should be incorporated in the new Constitution:

1. Protection of Philippine independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The definite territorial extent of the nation as well as its independent foreign policy must be delineated in unmistakable terms. The Constitution must anticipate realities surrounding foreign economic and military assistance and must make provisions for these realities in the context of the supreme national interest.

2. Expanded view of human rights and social justice.

The more recent experiences of the Philippines and other countries must be considered in expanding the concept of civil rights, providing guarantees and protection to the equal rights of women, the elderly, cultural communities and other disadvantaged groups. A more fundamental

approach to social restructuring should anchor itself on a bias in favor of the poor and on a stewardship notion of private property.

3. Promotion of national culture and identity

Love of country and readiness to serve one's people are closely tied to respect for his or her society's culture. The promotion of indigenous cultures, the national language and the fine values and traditions of our people, which comprise our national philosophy, must be embodied in the constitution.

4. The central role of education in national development

Education must be accorded the prominent role which it deserves in the Constitution and in the whole process of nation-building. The value of human resource development and the duty of the state to give priority to the education of its citizens must be emphasized so that the full potentials of the Filipino could be developed and tapped. Furthermore, the educational system must be strongly mandated to build moral character and personal integrity, reinforce love of country and people, and promote democracy and social justice.

5. Primacy of civilian authority

Civilian authority is a *sine qua non* to the maintenance of the rule of law. This indisputable fact was dramatically demonstrated in the last Revolution when the people effectively served as the guardians of peace and public order. The Constitution should guarantee that civilian supremacy will never be compromised even in times of emergency.



Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta was Chairman of the Human Resources Committee of the Constitutional Commission. A former Chairman of the Philippine Social Science Council and Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at De La Salle University, he was the only nominee to the ConCom who submitted a "Declaration of Political Commitment" laying down his beliefs and goals in the task of drafting the Charter. He was endorsed by 26 organizations and distinguished citizens. Most of the principles he presented in this document were incorporated in the Constitution, hence, he will be campaigning for its ratification, even as he assumes his new position as Assistant Vice-President for External Affairs at De La Salle University.

6. Accountability of public servants to the people

Effective measures should be provided for in the Constitution in order to prevent abuse of power, particularly executive power. The political culture's propensity for authoritarianism must be curbed through a workable system of checks and balances. Innovative mechanisms for detecting and penalizing corruption must be formulated. The Constitution should ensure the total obliteration of the vestiges of dictatorship.

7. Regional decentralization

Consistent with the populist ideal, local government at the regional level must be able to effect economic and social development in their respective areas. This is only possible if they are given sufficient budgetary and administrative autonomy. Such a regional decentralization does not diminish the integrity of the nation but in fact motivates the entire population to identify with the affairs of the state. Moreover, grassroots participation in decision-making will be guaranteed if there is parallel decentralization within the regional units.

8. Multisectoral representation in the legislature

Different sectors of the population were represented in the Revolution and are being represented in the Constitutional Commission. The legislature must also adopt this same pluralist and populist approach. There must be substantial representation from the workers, farmers, professionals, businessmen, and other major groups, with their representatives elected by their respective sectors. The national party-list system can be considered as a means of enhancing the representation of grassroots organizations and the lower classes.

In addition to abiding by the above principles, I pledge to consult as many sectors of society as possible. In addition to public hearings, I shall actively approach people's organizations, research groups and my fellow teachers to gather inputs from them throughout the period of our work. Moreover, I believe that even after the drafting of the Constitution, we are obliged to make ourselves accessible to the people and defend our positions.

In having been given the honor of drafting the Constitution at this momentous period of our history, the ConCom delegates should strive to approximate the pure intentions of the millions of Filipinos who risked their lives in the last elections and Revolution. I vow to live up to the high hopes of our people for our newly liberated nation. So help me, God.

(Cont'd from page 7)

On Question 2: Despite some of the reservations expressed earlier, I believe that, on the whole, the public hearing was a useful means for eliciting people participation in constitution-making. One hopes that the constitution that will finally emerge will be truly reflective of the people's will.

* * *

Luzviminda G. Tancangco
College of Public Administration
University of the Philippines
Volunteer for Isabela, Basilan, 12 July 1986

On Question 1: The venue of the ConCom's consultation meeting in Basilan was held at Claret College in Isabela. It was attended by 290 registered participants belonging to different sectors, such as government employees, military, cause-oriented groups, farmers, fishermen, rebel returnees, laborers, youth, businessmen, professionals, religious, civic organizations, educators, drivers and pumpboat operators and cultural communities.

The program started with the presentation of the various issues by Commissioner Villacorta on which the Constitutional Commission would like to get the people's ideas and sentiments. An open forum followed to clarify certain aspects of the issues presented. Afterwards, the participants were divided into small groups for in-depth discussions of the issues raised.

I am specifically impressed by the competence and progressive orientation of the facilitators. Their actual experience in community organization was a real advantage. The Basilan consultation meeting was acknowledged to be one of the most organized ever held in the regions.

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SMOEN STATEMENT	
The undersigned <u>ANGELA KIA B. BERRA</u> <small>editor/Managing editor/Business manager/owner/publisher/of PSO Social Science Information (Title of publication) published <u>Quarterly</u> (Frequency of issue), <u>Quarterly</u> (12th issue in 1986 printed) at <u>PSO Center, W. Reyes Ave., U. Office of publication</u>, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation etc., which is required by Act 2580, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201.</small>	
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pssc activities

PSSC Midyear Council Meeting

The Executive Board and the regular and associate member associations of PSSC held its Midyear Council Meeting last July 19 at the PSSCenter Seminar Room. Some of the partner organizations of the Resources for People Program (RPP) also attended the meeting.

Aside from the traditional presentation of the Chairman's and the Treasurer's Midyear Reports during the business meeting, a plenary session was conducted to discuss the views of the social scientists on certain issues in the proposed Constitution. The plenary session was divided into two parts: the personal accounts of the social scientists on their involvement in the Constitutional Commission (ConCom), and the presentation and deliberation on certain critical issues in the Constitution.

Among those who shared their work experiences in the ConCom were Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias, Prof. Carmencita T. Aguilar, Prof. Oscar L. Evangelista, Dr. Socorro Reyes, Dr. Domingo C. Salita and Prof. Ruperto P. Alonzo.

For the second part of the plenary session, three issue resolutions were brought out for deliberation before their formal transmission to the Constitutional Commission as reflective of the consensus position of the members of the social science community who were present during the meeting.

The first issue, which was espoused by Dr. Gabriel Iglesias, advocated for a federal form of government to replace the present unitary form. Dr. Iglesias said that federalism would facilitate the deconcentration of talents and resources from the metropolitan centers, and would enable people to directly make the decisions that concern their lives. A call for votes showed that the majority of the social scientists present are in favor of the federal system of government.

The second issue was on the promotion of women's rights and welfare. This was endorsed by Dr. Socorro Reyes. The issue called for two resolutions: first, the "Statement of Principles and the Protection of Women" was presented for endorsement, and secondly, support was solicited for the move to delete the recently added provision "The right to life extends to the fertilized ovum" in Section 1 of the Bill of Rights.

On the basis of the voting, the Council unanimously approved the statement paper and agreed to support the move to delete the provision recently included in the Bill of Rights.

The third issue which was proposed by Prof. Oscar Evangelista is for the redesign of the Philippine flag as an act of recognition to the Moslems and Cordillera peoples who resisted colonial rule since the beginning of our national history. The Council agreed with Prof. Evangelista's proposal.

Two designs were suggested and voted upon. The first design includes symbols, such as the crescent for the

Moslems and the head axe for the Cordillera people, in the present flag. The second design calls for the addition of the ninth ray to represent the two cultural groups. Vote results showed that majority of the members who were in the meeting favored the second design.

* * *

Three-Country Social Science Consultative Meeting in Manila

The initial meeting of social science representatives from Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines held last April 4 to 6 in Phuket, Thailand was followed by another meeting held in the Philippines in consonance with an earlier agreement to hold explorative meetings in each of the countries on a rotation basis.

The second consultative meeting was hosted by the PSSC under the auspices of the Ford Foundation. Representatives from the Social Science Association of Thailand, the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial of Indonesia and the Philippine Social Science Council participated in



PSSC officers and representatives of partner groups brief Thai and Indonesian social scientists on the Resources for People Program.

a program of activities which ran from July 4 to 8.

The aim of the activity was to widen the exchange of social science information to be able to forge greater cooperation and coordination of social science activities among Southeast Asian nations.

The activities in the Manila meeting revolved around four major social science topics: 1) PSSC's Resources for People Program (RPP), 2) PSSC's Measuring the Public Pulse Project (MPP), 3) Status of women studies in the Philippines, and 4) Social science research in the uplands.

The features and mechanisms of the RPP, the Council's newest program, were presented to the group by Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan, Vice Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board. An open forum followed which clarified certain aspects of the program.

It was emphasized that the objective of "making social science more militant" was intended to shift social science work from a tradition of neutrality and value-free approach to that of advocacy and commitment to national concerns.

The type of issues which the RPP address itself to was also discussed. Whereas before the PSSC endeavored to have constant dialogue with the members of Parliament on issues relevant to policymaking through its lecture and forum series, it has now focused its attention in bringing about dialogue among the government, the social scientists and the mass-based groups on issues of direct concern to the mass-based groups.

A third point raised in the open forum pertained to the differences between the government technicians and mass-based groups. Some of the community organizers present during the open forum observed that government technicians do not have the freedom to do what they feel should be done in the field due to certain policy constraints and expected outputs dic-

tated by a top-down approach to development. Government technicians think of the people as merely recipients of programs.

In contrast, the non-government organizations or the NGOs, which the RPP partner organizations basically are, practice the participatory approach. The long-range goal of NGOs is to build people's organizations which would empower people to develop their capabilities and press for their own interests.

The second topic discussed by Dr. Corazon M. Raymundo, Chairman of the PSSC Research Committee, was mainly on the methodology and findings of the first survey of the Measuring the Public Pulse (MPP) project. Preliminary details of the second run of the MPP were also presented. The results of the second survey are projected to be ready in time for the first anniversary of the February revolution.

The open forum that followed raised the question of selection, why the issues for the MPP were dominantly political and economic.

It was explained that the issues emerged from the pre-MPP mini-survey that was conducted among social scientists on issues they perceived to be more germane to the Philippine society at a certain point in time, i.e., October 1985. Funding constraints also limited the range of issues covered by the MPP.

One foreign participant stated that the prevalence of "don't know" answers can be attributed to the selection process whereby the social scientists, and not the people concerned determined the issues. He further suggested that selection of issues be done on two levels — a mini-survey among social scientists and a mini-survey among the people — after which, a comparison of issues is made. He said it will also be good to identify the socioeconomic background of the social scientists who suggested the issues in the 1985 MPP survey.

Moreover, it was suggested that regional variations in perceptions of

issues, such as the issue of regional autonomy, be considered in the formulation of the questionnaire.

Another point shared by the foreign guests was that in Indonesia and in some ASEAN countries today, this kind of poll survey is not possible due to certain political constraints.

Finally, it was emphasized that good opinion polls are needed in the country at present. If there are two or three credible and very competent groups who can conduct opinion surveys today, they could serve as a mechanism to really know what the people want and to keep the government clean, honest and accountable.

For the third activity, Dr. Virginia A. Miralao, discipline representative of sociology and Research Associate of the Ramon Magsaysay Awards Foundation, presented the status of women studies in the Philippines.

Dr. Miralao classified women studies in the Philippines as falling into 5 main categories: 1) women's status and demographic concerns; 2) women in the labor force; 3) situationers with the aim of providing profiles of women's economic, sociocultural status vis-a-vis men; 4) women in development concerns; and 5) legislation.

Some points were brought up during the open forum: 1) there has been no conscious effort to promote school programs on women's studies in the Philippines; 2) care should be exerted not to make women studies a mere fad, like what happened to "black studies"; 3) feminist groups in the Philippines will probably not become like their American counterparts because Philippine issues are different, and symbols and cultural traditions differ from those in the West; 4) there are no studies on what kind of women join the NPA and militant peasant groups in the Philippines; 5) the issue of valuation of women's contribution to household income is an old one and does not seem to have a satisfactory solution; and 6) the most important

women's issue in the Philippines today is the occupational issue and occupational discrimination.

In connection with the topic on social science research in the uplands, Dr. Bienvenido P. Tapang, Jr. spoke in behalf of the Cordillera Studies Center (CSC) by giving an overview of the Center's activities.

The meeting started with a discussion of the Center's main concerns at the present. The CSC is very much involved in networking, and it has established a consortium which is made up of three components: 1) technical institutes, 2) research, and 3) faculty. To improve the quality of their research, staff members also undergo periodic training.

Among the points raised by Dr. Tapang were: the CSC research projects are not departmentalized in nature but are rather interdisciplinary; and some of their on-going projects are a study on child labor in commercial agriculture in Benguet and a study on labor practices adopted in the Benguet mining industry.

Problems of the Center were also tackled, such as the drop in social science enrollees and dearth in social science researchers, together with the measures undertaken by the UP College Baguio to solve these problems.

* * *

PSSC Meeting with SSRC/ACLS

Members of the Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) arrived in Manila for a three-day conference at the PSSCenter from August 28 to 30.

The Joint Committee decided to hold the activity in Manila to provide an opportunity for its participants to acquire a first-hand sense of the evolution of Philippine politics, culture and society in the light of recent national developments, aside from some other practical considerations.

During their stay, the participants were able to meet and share insights

and experiences with the PSSC on three different occasions.

The first one was during a formal joint meeting between the SSRC/ACLS participants and the PSSC Executive Board members held at the PSSCenter last August 29.

The second activity, a panel-discussion on "Post-February Revolution" was conducted in the afternoon of the same day. Six discussants were invited to present their analyses based on their respective orientations and concerns.

Ms. Corazon Soliman and Mr. Oscar Francisco of People's Force Foundation gave background information on the factors which gave rise to the "new opposition" and which eventually brought about the ouster of Marcos. They started their talks with a national situationer, pointing out the limitations and potentials of the current political order.

Mr. Francisco and Ms. Soliman presented possible scenarios and prospects for community organizing at this point. They also discussed present efforts to harness and institutionalize "People Power" which are considered imperative to truly achieve desired social change.

The third speaker, U.P. School of Economics, Prof. Emmanuel de Dios, presented the current situation of the Philippine economy. His analysis was taken from a major document submitted by U.P. School of Economics to President Aquino outlining strategies and measures to revive the Philippine economy.

The recommendations were basically tailored to suit what was perceived as the President's liberal middle class character and was focused mainly on strong monetary and fiscal policies, labor policy and distributive justice.

Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez, Chairperson of the PSSC Executive Board and the U.P. Department of Political Science, discussed the political conditions after the February Revolution. First, she clarified that what trans-

pired in February was merely an uprising and not a revolution.

She said that even after February, some critical political problems remained unsolved which affect the nation's stability, such as communist insurgency, Marcos separatist movements, and political and economic uncertainties. She stated, however, that the beginnings of democratic restoration have already been established, as evidenced by the moves to draft a new Constitution, the renewed emphasis on the Bill of Rights, government reorganization and decentralization, and the recognition of pluralism and distribution of decision-making powers.

Fr. John Carroll, S.J. talked on the involvement of the Church in the February Revolution and the establishment of the new government. He particularly cited the emphasis on non-violence during the 4-day revolution which greatly influenced the turn of events. According to Fr. Carroll, the Church found itself with privilege access to the Aquino government after the ouster of Mr. Marcos. But, he said the Church has not been articulating particular Church interests but issues pertaining to social justice. Fr. Carroll sees the Church at present to be more visible on the local (diocese) level than on the national level.

On August 30, the Council presented for the benefit of the Joint Committee members the structure and mechanics of the Resources for People Program. Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan and Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez of PSSC discussed the program together with the representatives of some RPP partner organizations who were present during the meeting.

After an open forum, a video tape presentation entitled "People Power" was shown to the group.

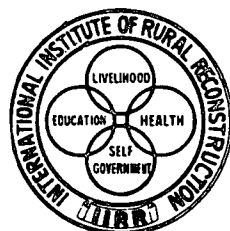
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Infonet Update

The PSSC Information Network Project got off the ground with the

(Cont'd on page 26)

profiles



THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

The seed of rural reconstruction movements which germinated the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) of today sprung some 73 years ago in France during the World War I. A young graduate of Yale University named Y.C. James Yen, volunteered as a social worker of the American YMCA for about 20,000 Chinese peasants called "coolies," who had been shipped to Europe to dig trenches and build roads for the Allies. From his experiences, Yen began to realized the need for a literacy program for the "coolies" and actually started one such program based on the simplification of the Chinese language. The success of the mission saw a new recognition of the latent intelligence and capabilities of unschooled Chinese peasants and led to the beginnings of a mass education effort in China itself.

The Ting Hsien Experiment

It was in 1922 when Dr. James Yen returned to China to start the Chinese Mass Education Movement on a "shoe-string" literacy campaign. Earlier efforts were aimed at certain groups of laborers in urban communities but after a few years, the emphasis began to shift to rural reconstruction because of the growing realization to give importance to China's neglected rural people, which comprised about three-fourths of the country's total population. He also learned through experience that literacy was only a first step and that a much

wider and more intensive effort would later be needed to effectively solve the rural people's basic problems.

In 1929, Ting Hsien, a typical county in North China with a population then of about 400,000 was chosen for an experiment. The aim was to develop an inclusive workable pattern which could be reproduced, on an expanding scale, throughout the country.

The experiences and insights gained from the Ting Hsien experiment were synthesized into the guiding principles and approaches of the national reconstruction movements that have evolved through the years.

From the outset, there was a determination not to let the efforts at Ting Hsien be simply a hit-or-miss affair, but rather its guiding concept was that of a social laboratory. The leaders of the movement lived with the farmers to be able to know them well and win their confidence, and worked out with them the practical ways in which they themselves could tackle their own problems.

*The atmosphere was one of serious study, experimentation and action, with a view to developing a pilot program that would establish a sound basis for future expansion; one which, with some initial help and guidance, could be carried out by the farmers themselves in other districts. The aim was to discover a minimal, practical system for the millions, not merely for a privileged few.*¹

Another important discovery of the Ting Hsien experiment was that a piecemeal approach could not make an important impact on the economic and social life of the people; that it was necessary first to determine what were the most basic problems of the peasants and to learn how to deal with these problems in an integrated fashion.

In Ting Hsien, Dr. Yen soon sensed that his battle was not against ignorance in reading and writing alone; there were other related enemies to confront.

He said:

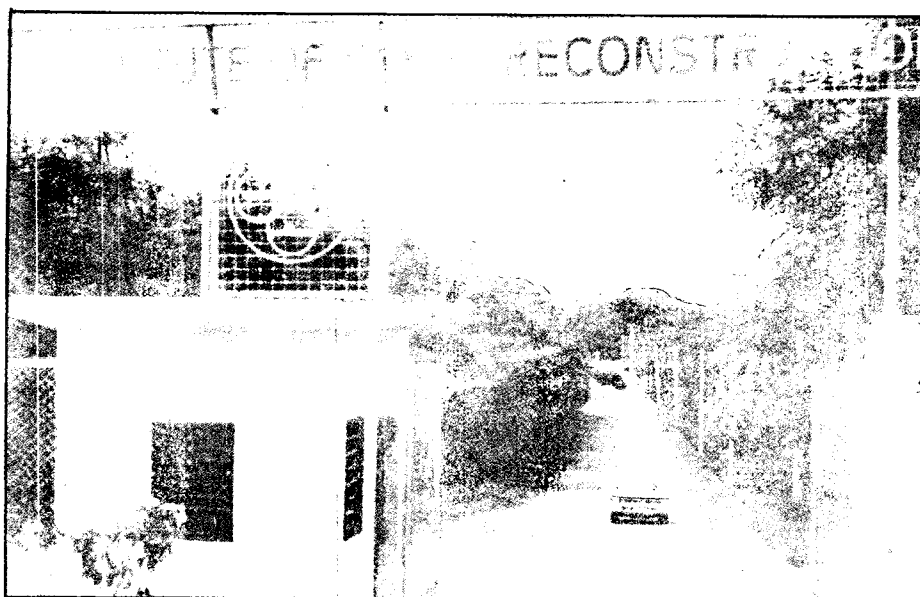
*Once a man starts to read, his mind begins to grow and he wants to learn how to live. When he has won the first fight against illiteracy, he wants to carry on the battle against his other foes — poverty, disease and mismanagement.*²

His Mass Education Movement, therefore, launched a four-fold attack on the four basic problems of the Chinese peasants and other poor people all over the world — poverty, disease, illiteracy and civic inertia. An integrated four-fold program was developed which today has been adopted by the IIRR as its approach to rural reconstruction: livelihood, health, education and culture, and self-government.

The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)

In 1951, the International Mass Education Movement (IMEM) was organized

Editor's Note: Starting this issue, regular and associate member organizations of the PSSC will be featured in Profiles to strengthen and improve linkages with and among its membership. Articles will be focused on the organization's history, goals and thrusts and on-going programs and activities.



Main entrance to the IIRR Campus in Silang, Cavite

composed of American friends who watched and supported Dr. Yen's efforts in China. In February 1952, Dr. Yen visited several of the leading countries in Asia to obtain information on various rural reconstruction movements in various countries and to learn whether any country would have need for the IMEM's cooperation in starting a rural reconstruction program.

Dr. Yen found enthusiasm from among the civic leaders and youth in the Philippines. The problems which they faced in their own rural communities, they said, were remarkably similar to those which the Chinese Mass Education Movement had to grapple with.

On July 17, 1952, Dr. Yen helped civic-minded Filipino leaders to organize the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) — the first national movement outside China. PRRM's efforts proved beyond doubt that Dr. Yen's program in China could be applied in other countries and that such an indigenous movement could constructively help in shaping the economic and social development of a nation.

The Philippine movement began in Nueva Ecija and Rizal. Through the re-

quest of Ramon Magsaysay who was then Secretary of Defense, a social laboratory was put up in San Luis, Pampanga, the hometown of Luis Taruc, leader of the Hukbalahap Movement.

Among its noteworthy contributions was the passage of the *Barrio Council Law of 1955* which was inspired by PRRM's successful experiments in self-government and which gave the Filipinos the right to choose their own village officials. PRRM was also instrumental to the creation of the Presidential Arm for Community Development (PACD) by President Ramon Magsaysay. Recently, it has supported the primary health care program of the Ministry of Health by providing training and assistance to the ministry's personnel in organizing village primary health care committees in over a thousand villages throughout the country. On its own, PRRM has also pioneered in the setting up of some rural health programs like the Barangay Health Center and the Barrio Botica.

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction

The time came when the need for similar indigenous rural reconstruction

movements in the other predominantly agrarian countries in the Third World became a matter of greatest urgency. After a long consideration of such a reality, Dr. Yen decided to create a training center, which serves as a medium with other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in bringing the basic concepts and dynamic patterns of rural reconstruction that have been successfully demonstrated in China and in the Philippines.

He founded the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) as a center for international extension, leadership training and operational research. This center was completed in 1966 on a 125-acre campus in Silang, Cavite.

The IIRR's mission is to generate and disseminate knowledge among rural people in developing countries which will enable them to release and use their inherent potentials and capabilities in improving their lives.

Based on the insights and experiences obtained by Dr. Yen at Ting Hsien, the IIRR pursues an integrated four-fold program of rural reconstruction which consists of *livelihood* to combat poverty and release the economic power of the people; *health* to eliminate disease and release their physical power; *education and culture* to eradicate ignorance and release their intellectual power; and *self-government* to eradicate civic inertia and release their political power.³

To fulfill IIRR's mission, it has undertaken three major work goals:

- 1) Operational Research — to generate new knowledge of rural development through actual community work;
- 2) International Training — to share that knowledge with other rural development agencies, leaders and workers;
- 3) International Extension — to help establish and support a network of affiliate national rural reconstruction movements throughout the developing world.

Operational Research. Though built on the foundation of a movement with a long history, the International Institute

of Rural Reconstruction continues to evolve innovative and alternative strategies and approaches for achieving rural improvements which are responsive to the rapidly changing conditions of the Third World. This brings into focus one of the IIRR's most important functions — Operational Research.

At present, IIRR has social laboratories in Cavite, Bicol and the Negros areas. Operational research in these areas include continuing, intensive field study and research on a) the practical means whereby scientific and technical advances can be most effectively availed of by peasant groups; b) the means whereby the villagers can best be helped to organize and run their own cooperative endeavors in many fields; c) the ways in which different types of activity can best be interrelated or coordinated so they will reinforce each other in an integrated program that will benefit both the individual and the community; d) special problems, characteristics of underdeveloped rural societies upon which a great deal more research, experimentation and analysis are needed.

International Extension. The primary task of international extension is to promote and help organize private, indigenous rural reconstruction movements in countries seeking the Institute's cooperation. In establishing such a national movement, the aim is to develop regional centers of excellence in rural reconstruction in various countries as a concrete manifestation of what can be done and how they can be done by their own people and for their own people.

The methods employed for the implanting and nurturing of new national rural reconstruction movements are flexible, permitting adjustment to the internal situations of individual countries and to the way in which the demand develops for the services of the Institute.

Aside from the PRRM which is the oldest rural reconstruction movement established, there are now five other



In any of its social laboratories, such as that in Cavite, the Institute continually seeks alternative and innovative ways of achieving rural development in the light of the changing realities in the Third World.

rural reconstruction movements outside of China in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

The second national movement founded was the Movimiento Guatemalteco de Reconstrucción Rural (MGRR) in Central America. The MGRR operates in the District of Jalapa in Guatemala where it undertakes projects on literacy education, sports and cultural development, technical training and assistance in home management and sewing and in the cultivation of crops. It also offers health and nutrition services and engages in loan assistance for farmers.

The third rural reconstruction movement, the Movimiento Colombiano de Reconstrucción Rural (MCRR) was started in 1965 in the village of Cogua in Colombia. At present, it is operating in two areas of Colombia; one is a lowland municipality where the basic livelihood of the peasants is crop production, and the other is a highland community where the "campesinos" are engaged in dairy production.

In 1967, the Thailand Rural Reconstruction Movement (TRRM) was established. Among its notable projects were the Village Management System for Rural Reconstruction, the Small Farmer Development Project, and some programs for children and out-of-school youth.

The fifth rural reconstruction movement to be organized was the Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement. It was established in 1972 by leaders of that country who felt that the philosophy and principles of rural reconstruction is what they need to develop their African country.

In 1983, the Indian Rural Reconstruction Movement (IRRM) became the sixth national rural reconstruction movement officially affiliated with the IIRR. The IRRM derives its inspiration and guidance from the union of the philosophies of two great Asians — Dr. James Yen and Mahatma Gandhi.

International Training. Under the International Training program, IIRR fulfills its mandate of imparting to the training participants the basic philosophy, concepts and principles of rural reconstruction, as gleaned from 73 years of working with the rural people. The participants are selected from private voluntary organizations and government ministries engaged in the planning management or implementation of rural development. Though representing a diversity of disciplines, experiences and nationalities, the participants share a single purpose: to increase their understanding of and their effectiveness in working with the rural people.

(Cont'd on page 26)

newsbriefs

PAP Tackles the February Revolution

A psychological perspective of the Philippine scenario after the February Revolution was the central point of interest during the 23rd Annual Convention of the Psychological Association of the Philippines. The convention was held from August 5 to 7 at the Philamlife Auditorium.

Special guests during the convention were Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Leticia Ramos-Shahani who gave the keynote address and Education Minister Lourdes R. Quisumbing who delivered a speech on "The Educational Thrust under the New Government."

Dr. Allen L. Tan, PAP's incumbent president, presented as his Presidential Address a paper on "Lessons of the Past Decade: A Social Psychologist's View."

The convention was divided into sessions highlighting the following topics:

1. People's Power

moderator: Dr. Virgilio G. Enriquez

a) *People's Power: A Social Psychological Perspective* by Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan

b) *Cultural and Psychological Dimensions of the February Revolution* by Dr. Alfredo G. Lagmay

c) *Relative Deprivation Theory and the February Revolution* by Dr. Anna Miren G. Intal

d) *A Second Look at Filipino Values* by Fr. Jaime C. Bulatao

e) *The Military Mind: Implications for Civil-Military Relation in the Philippines* by Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez

2. Sectoral Concerns

Moderator: Dr. Stella P. Go

Papers:

a) *Action Research Study After the February Revolution: Political Perception of Urban Poor Women* by Rosemarie J. Yenke and Patricia C. Sison

b) *Operation Walang Lagay: A Step Towards Attitudinal Change in the Spirit of the February Revolution* by Maria Teresa J. Loinaz

3. Free Papers

a) *Nutrition and Malnutrition in the Philippines: Socio-Psychological Perspectives* by Dr. Anna Miren G. Intal

b) *Training of Psychodiagnosticians for the Islands of Micronesia* by Donald P. Hines

c) *New Fathers* by Grace Aguilin-Dalisay

d) *Characteristics of Storage and Retrieval Mechanisms among PGH Surgical Patients* by Dr. Lourdes R. Ledesma

4. Family and Child Perspectives

moderator: Dr. Edwin T. Decentecece

Papers:

a) *Treatment Considerations in the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims: A Philippine Experience* by Dr. June P. Lopez

b) *The Work Ethic of the Filipino Child: Glimpses from Case Studies* by Dr. Amaryllis T. Torres

c) *Family Related Factors and Personality Variables Affecting the Adjustment of Father-Absent and Father-Present Adolescents* by Milagros E. Du-Lagrosa

Aside from the presentation of papers, the convention held a poster session and a panel discussion on August 6. The panel discussion delved on the socio-psychological dimension of labor-management relations with Atty. Benildo Hernandez. Deputy Minister Carelo Noriel and Atty. Rolando Olalia were invited as discussants, and Dir. Lucita S. Lazo as moderator. A similar activity, a roundtable discussion was conducted on August 7 on the topic "Psychologists' Vision of the Future." Dr. Abraham Felipe, Dr. Estefania Aidaba-Lim and Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan were the discussants while Ma. Carmen Alcuaz-Reyes was the modera-

tor. This discussion was followed by a workshop which identified in very specific terms what psychologists can now do for the future of the nation.

* * *

Xavier University's Museum Inaugurated

Mindanao's biggest museum to date, the Museo de Oro of Xavier University, was inaugurated by Pres. Corazon Aquino during her visit to Cagayan de Oro City last July 6.

The 3-million Museo de Oro houses over 3,000 large and small artifacts of Mindanao collected by the Department of Philippine Studies of the University. It also displays shell collections and 400 plates of water colors, illustrations on Mindanao ethnic beliefs and folk tales by artists, Albert Vomenta and Penecensio Estate.

According to its curator, Fr. Francisco R. Demetrio, S.J., the museum is located on the first two floors of a three-story building: Permanent displays can be found on the building's first floor while temporary displays can be seen on the second floor.

Aside from the museum, the building houses the Research Center of Folk Tradition and Ecumenism, the archives of folkloristic and historical documents and the Filipiniana library of Philippine Studies.

During the inauguration, the museum had for its motif, the persistence of beliefs in spirits in Philippine culture.

* * *

PHA Midyear Assembly Held

The Philippine Historical Association held its Midyear Assembly at the PSSCenter last July 7. The assembly was a departure from the traditional "Eve of June 12" which featured an after-dinner address by a well-known personality on an important current issue. This practice was started in 1979 during the presidency of Dr. Bonifacio S. Salamanca.

The highlight of the midyear assembly was a lecture-forum on the theme "Selected World Revolutions and the Philippine Experience." Five papers were presented in the one-day gathering. These were: "The American Revolution" by Dr. Dolores Reyes; "The French Revolution" by Prof. Ephraim Romero; "The Russian Revolution" by Dr. Francisco Nemenzo, Jr.; "The Chinese Revolutions of the Twentieth Century" by Dr. Florentino Hornedo; and "The Philippine Revolutions of 1896 and 1986" by Dr. Maria Serena Diokno.

Establishment of Research Parks Urged

Research parks can be established in the country to provide a vehicle for symbiotic exchange of ideas and technology transfer between individual firms and universities. These research parks can become strong and long-term linkages between the academic community and the industrial sector.

This was the gist of the proposal presented by U.P. Professor Jose Maria Castro during a symposium sponsored by the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP) last July 1986.

According to Prof. Castro, research parks established in the United States and in Singapore have existed through cooperative undertakings between individual firms and universities.

A research park is composed of highly specialized individual enterprises, each one possessing the elements of a business firm — land, labor, capital and entrepreneurship.

The land and brain power component are provided by the university. Graduate students work on the research projects of a firm under the supervisor of a faculty member competent in the particular field.

On the other hand, the industrial firm provides the risk capital and management of the enterprise. A board of directors preferably composed of the policy-makers of the firm and the uni-

versity oversees the management of the enterprise.

The firm, in the short term, benefits from having a high-level research staff available on a practically continuing basis. In the long term, the graduate students working on the research projects often become absorbed into the firm and become valuable resource for executive level positions.

PSSP's 12th National Conference

The Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino held its 12th National Conference at the Hiyas ng Bulacan Convention Center in Malolos, Bulacan from October 23 to 25.

The conference was organized primarily to achieve the following objectives: 1) to present the psychology of the Filipino film and television, the artist, director, producer, moviegoer and televiewer to further understand Filipino Psychology and to come up with a basis for efforts toward national progress and unity; and 2) to understand the needs, methods, problems and ethics of Filipino television and film.

The conference was divided into five sessions. The first session was on "Ang Industriya ng Telebisyon at Pelikula" which featured papers on "Ang Industriya ng Telebisyon at Pelikula" and "Ang Daigdig ng Manggagawa sa Pelikula".

The second session which was on "Paglikha — Prodyuser, Direktor, Script-writer" included a panel discussion on the topic.

"Ang Daigdig ng mga Artista" was the topic for the third session. Papers presented were: "Ang Buhay ng Artista sa Lipunang Pilipino", "Ang Sining ng Pagganap: Relasyon ng Artista at Direktor" and "Bakit may Superstar?"

The fourth session, "Manonood at Manunuri", had four papers: "Ang Pelikulang Box-Office at ang Pelikulang Pangkritiko", "Ang Imahen ng Kababaihan sa Telebisyon at Pelikula", "Sen-

sura at Kalayaan", and "Ang Daigdig ng Movie Magazines."

The last session was on "Pagpaunlad ng Pambansang Kultura." Discussed were: "Ang Manonood ng Pelikula at Telebisyon: Suliranin sa Pananaliksik," and "Ang Pelikula at Programang Pangtelebisyon at ang Pagpapaunlad ng Kasisipan ng Bata."

An open forum was held after every session to enliven discussions and enhance knowledge on the areas relevant to the conference theme: "Filipino Psychology in Film and Television."

UP CPA Reorganization Approved

The UP College of Public Administration started a reorganization after the UP Board of Regents approved last July 31 the merging of three of its sub-units into a Center for Policy and Administrative Development (CPAD). The merged sub-units are the Administrative Development Center, Research and Publications Program, and Policies Program. The Local Government Center and the Library were retained. A new Publications Office shall however, be established to promote and market the publications of the College.

Other changes pursuant to the UP CPA reorganization are: the Office of the Secretary shall be renamed Administrative Office and its staff shall be directly under the College Dean; and the title "Director of Graduate Studies" shall be expanded, and shall be referred to as "Secretary and Director of Studies."

The functions of the newly-established Center for Policy and Administrative Development shall henceforth be as follows: 1) to undertake researches and analysis of basic policy issues and administrative problems; 2) to design and undertake evaluation studies of social and economic programs and projects; 3) to design and undertake training and technical assistance projects

in policy and administrative problems; 4) to develop and improve methods, materials and facilities for executive and management training; and 5) to design and conduct studies of executive leadership.

Dean Gabriel U. Iglesias revealed that the reorganization is a product of more than a year of discussions by the college staff and faculty members on how the CPA should respond to the present demands and needs for its services. It is hoped that the CPAD would enable the college to effectively meet the demands and needs for policy studies, research in key sectoral areas and middle and senior management training under the new political administration.

* * *

UP-IIR Course on Trade Union Finance and Accounting

The UP Institute of Industrial Relations (UP-IIR) conducted a two-week course on Trade Union Finance and Accounting for presidents, auditors and other union officials who wanted to upgrade their skills and capabilities in administering the financial affairs of their labor organizations. The two-week training which was held from September 8 to 20 was the 62nd Resident Labor Leadership Institute (RLLI) undertaken by the UP-IIR since its establishment in 1954.

Professor Teodorico P. Calica and Ms. Cecilia L. Basa were the coordinators of the course.

* * *

Lecture-Discussion on Philippine Politics in American Media

"Philippine Politics in American Media" was the subject of a lecture-discussion organized by the Public Affairs Committee of the UP Department of Political Science in cooperation with the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy. The guest speaker was

Dr. Cerefinia G. Hess of Lander College, South Carolina.

Among those who attended the lecture-discussion which was held last July 8 at the Jose Ma. Guerrero Theatre, were CSSP Dean Leslie E. Bauzon who gave the welcome remarks, Dr. Natalia M. L. M. Morales who made the closing remarks and Prof. Carmencita T. Aguilar who served as moderator.

* * *

Culbertson Lectures at UP and De La Salle

The American Studies Program of the De La Salle University sponsored for the first time two off-campus lectures by Dr. Hugh Culbertson, De La Salle's Visiting Professor in Journalism from Ohio University.

Dr. Culbertson gave a lecture last July 17 during a faculty meeting of the UP Institute of Mass Communication (IMC) on the topic *"The US Prestige Press and Marcos: A Preliminary Report."* On the same day, he delivered another lecture before the UP-IMC students on *"The Social Responsibility of the Press in a Democracy: Some Proposed Issues Based on Contemporary Mass Communication Theory and Research."*

In the said lectures, Dr. Culbertson identified three criteria in assessing press performance, namely, sensitivity, cohesiveness and the readability, listenability and viewability of news. He said that the challenge to media people lies in trying to strike a balance among the three criteria and to avoid sacrificing one for another. He also suggested three areas where sensible reporting might be improved: indicating news resources as much as possible; providing more space-time boundaries; and encouraging two-way communication.

Aside from the UP-IMC lectures, Dr. Culbertson gave a lecture at La Salle on June 4 where he spoke on the topic *"The U.S. Prestige Press and Marcos."* By conducting a content analysis of the editorial patterns of

four elite U.S. newspapers: New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal and Christian Science Monitor — he debunked the U.S. media *"conspiracy theory"* against Marcos. He said that there was no distinct pattern of clear, united and vehement condemnation of Marcos and that the Philippines received only meager attention in the U.S. press until the presidential snap elections and the four-day Revolution last February.

Recently, Dr. Culbertson met with members of the local press in a round-table discussion organized by the American Studies Program. The activity was attended by press people from the Free Press Magazine, Malaya, Panorama, Keithley Report, Tribune, Business Day, Mr. & Ms., New Day and Sunday Inquirer Magazine. The lecture discussion brought about a sharing of Philippine and American experiences on the use of undisclosed sources, press relations, and the ethics of providing privileges to news people.

* * *

DLSU Diamond Jubilee Lecture Series

As one of the activities lined up for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the De La Salle University, the lecture-series started last August at the William Shaw Auditorium and to be continued every month until March next year. The lectures are focused on the theme *"Education for National Reconstruction."*

The schedule of sessions are as follows: August 11, 1986 — *"Philippine Education Today: Determinants, Concerns and Trends:"*

speaker: Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing

reactors: Joaquin Bernas, S.J.; Dr. Isidro Carifio and Alfredo Morales
September 17 — *"De La Salle University in National Life: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."*

discussants: Dean Federico Gonzalez, Jose Minana, Emerita Quito and Jose Javier Reyes

October 15 — *"The Role of the De La Salle University in National Reconstruction Today"*

speaker: Andrew Gonzalez, F.S.C.
reactors: Rosemary Aquino, Ma. Lourdes Bautista, Rosario Jose and Angel Lazaro

November 12 — *"Philippine Education for Social Justice"*

discussants: Rolando Dizon, F.S.C., Vicente Mananzan, O.S.B.

January 14, 1987 — *"Social Implications of the Impact of Technology on Philippine Education"*

speaker: Dr. William Torres
reactors: Bienvenido Nebres, S.J. and Dean Emme Teodoro

February 4 — *"New Challenges Facing Philippine Education"*

discussants: Min. Jose Concepcion, Deputy Minister Victor Ordoñez and Minister Augusto Sanchez

March 4 — *"Philippine Education Tomorrow: Prospects for the Year 2000"*

speaker: Economic Planning Min. Solita Monsod

reactors: Hilarion Henares, Jr. and Torsio Tullao, Jr.

Those who are interested for more information may inquire from the Diamond Jubilee Office of the De La Salle University.

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U.P. ISWCD Symposium Series on the New Constitution

A series of symposia on the theme *"Towards a People's Constitution"* was launched last August 8 at the U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD) of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City.

The series are envisioned as forums for the articulation of sectoral demands and interests on the drafting of the new constitution. Peasants, fishermen and other sectoral groups have been invited to present their views and concerns.

These gatherings for public discussions are sponsored by the U.P. ISWCD, the Community Development Society

of the Philippines and the Lambatlaya Network for Participatory Development.

* * *

DAP Holds Colloquium on Rural Development

Three sessions of the Colloquium on Rural Development were conducted by the Development Academy of the Philippines on July 17, 30 and 31, respectively, at the DAP Building in Pasig, Metro Manila in order to arrive at appropriate strategies and mechanisms which can spur countryside growth and development.

Presented during the first session was *"Strategies and Mechanisms for Increasing Income of the Rural Sector"* by Ms. Julieta Legaspi, Economic Planning Director of the National Economic and Development Authority.

Three equally relevant papers were the subject of discussions during the second session, namely, *"Empowerment-Community Organization and Development"* by Dr. Juan M. Flavio of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR); *"Strategies and Mechanisms for Empowerment of People in the Rural Sector"* by Horacio R. Morales of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM); and *"Empowerment and Local Government Autonomy"* by Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias of the College of Public Administration of the University of the Philippines.

The third session featured the paper of Dean Serafin Talisayon of the UP Romulo Memorial Center entitled *"Appropriate Technology for Resource Management."* The paper presentation was followed by a panel discussion where Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Agriculture and Food Deputy Minister Philip Ella Juico were the reactors.

* * *

Annual Symposium on Philippine Folklore

The U.P. Folklorists, Inc. and The Folklore Studies Program in coope-

ration with the Department of Filipino and Philippine Literature and the Department of Linguistics had their Sixth Annual Symposium on Philippine Folklore from September 18 to 20 at the U.P. Faculty Center. The symposium revolved around the theme *"Values in Philippines Folklore."* Eleven papers by renowned scholars and researchers were presented:

September 18 A.M. Session

Values in Philippine Education by Prof. Ma. Luisa Doronilla

Values in Folklore by Dean Damiana L. Eugenio

Psychological Values by Prof. Virgilio Enriquez

Values in Tausug Folklore by Prof. Muham Julasman

September 19 A.M. Session

Philosophy of Philippine Education by Prof. Celeste Botor

Christian Values in *Ibong Adarna* by Prof. Josefina Mariano

Graffiti as a Filipino Expression of Love, Hate and Humor by Isagani R. Medina.

The Betel Nut Tradition — The Nut that Binds by Prof. Rosa Ma. M. Icacasi.

P.M. Session

Bilaan Folklore by Prof. Cesar Lutero

Northern Samar Waray Folklore by Prof. Lydia Escobar-de la Rosa

Values in Ayta Pinatubo Folklore by Prof. Eufracio Abaya

The keynote speech was delivered by Chancellor Ernesto Tabujara of the University of the Philippines. Dean Pablo K. Botor of the College of Arts and Letters gave the welcome address and Prof. Ma. Clara Ravina, the opening remarks.

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(continued on page 25)

THE TASADAY AND OTHER URGENT ISSUES IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Dr. Michael L. Tan

Department of Anthropology University of the Philippines

Hailed as the anthropological find of the century, the Tasaday of central Mindanao has been featured in magazines, textbooks and encyclopediae as a Stone Age tribe that was able to keep an idyllic life, isolated from other groups for at least 700 years until their discovery in 1971 by the now defunct Presidential Assistance for National Minorities (PANAMIN) headed by Manuel "Manda" Elizalde.

Publicity on the Tasaday began to die out in the mid-1970s when President Ferdinand Marcos declared the area as a protected reservation, off limits to outsiders.

The ouster of Marcos in February 1986 and a subsequent proliferation of exposes of his regime's anomalies apparently has not spared the social sciences. The first salvo on the Tasaday issue was fired by Oswald Iten, a Swiss economic anthropologist with local journalist Joey Lozano. Iten eventually wrote up an article in the *Neue Kurzer Zeitung* where he declared the Tasaday a hoax. This was followed by another expose, in the German magazine *Stern*, by Walter Unger and Jay Ullal, who also visited the area and were briefly kidnapped by an armed group.

Asiaweek subsequently sponsored a revisit to the area by anthropologists Jesus Peralta and Carlos Fernandez, together with American writer John Nance, who had given the world the first accounts of the Tasaday. The team held on to their original claims that the Tasaday was a distinct Stone Age group but admitted that they had now leapfrogged into the 20th century in a dramatic example of culture change. The major American television networks also deployed teams to visit the area and each came up with their own conclusions.

As the controversy brewed, UGAT (Anthropology Association of the Philippines) and the University of the

Philippines Anthropology Department finally decided to sponsor a meeting to "settle once and for all" the Tasaday issue. The international meeting which was held at the Philippine Social Science Center from August 15 to 17, was well attended by Filipino and foreign social scientists as well as journalists.

Both "camps" in the controversy were present. Peralta, Fernandez and Nance were the main speakers defending their findings. Dr. Douglas Yen, an ethnobotanist who visited the area under PANAMIN auspices, said that their research included anthropology, linguistics, archaeology and ethnobotany.

On the other side were Iten, Unger and Ullal, who related their visits to the area while ethnologist-historian Zeus Salazar and anthropologist E. Arsenio Manuel presented more academic questions, citing discrepancies in the material culture and language which they said could not support the assertion that the Tasaday was a separate ethnolinguistic group, much less a Stone Age foraging band. Salazar had questioned the authenticity of the Tasaday as early as 1972, when he pointed out that the group had practices that could not be paleolithic: filing teeth and ear-piercing, for instance. The Tasaday also had terms which Salazar suggested were cognates for "roof", "bronze" and other items which could not correspond to the band's alleged foraging and cave-dwelling life-style.

Clearly the most explosive paper was the one delivered by German ethnologist Christian Adler, who said that he was able to visit the Tasaday reservation even before Marcos' ouster but had decided not to publicize his findings to protect people in the area. Citing his experiences with other foraging and hunting-gathering groups, Adler said that it was impossible for the Tasaday

to have survived as they did. He said the area had little primary forests, the Tasaday "territory" overlapped closely with neighboring Ubo and Blit settlements. He also asserted that there must be contact among at least 500 people to ensure genetic continuity.

Adler implied that the whole affair had been planned by Elizalde, Nance and Robert Fox, an American anthropologist noted for his studies on the Philippines, particularly archaeology. Even Filipino anthropologists reacted strongly when Fox, now deceased, was named.

Adding fuel to the fire were testimonies from South Cotabato residents, who said they had known, for years, that the Tasaday was a hoax and that a large number of people had been paid to keep quiet about the affair. On the last day of the conference, Salazar introduced an unexpected delegation of tribal Filipinos who said that the Tasaday were their relatives. One of the delegates spoke Ilokano, a northern Philippine language.

Still another highlight of the conference was the showing of a documentary produced by ABC News, which featured interviews with "the gentle Tasaday", now toting guns and wearing jeans, admitting that they were promised favors by PANAMIN in return for putting up the Tasaday front.

The conference was highly emotional and some observers felt it had become a clash of personalities. Fernandez and Nance flared up after Adler's presentation and later accused the conference organizers of not giving them adequate time to defend themselves.

To a certain degree, the conference did lose touch with its original objective of launching a scholarly investigation, not only of the Tasaday issue but also of other simmering controversies related to Philippine anthropology (e.g. the Tao Bato, another "anthropological find" in Palawan with no less than

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announcements

IIRR Receives Ramon Magsaysay Award

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), an associate member of the PSSC, is this year's recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding. The award was accepted by Dr. Juan M. Flavier, IIRR's president, in a ceremony held at the Philamlife Auditorium last August 31.

The Board of Trustees of the Ramon Magsaysay Awards Foundation (RMAF) cited the Institute "for training agrarian development workers from four continents, enabling them to share experiences and ideas for more effective progress."

The RMAF has also given the award to Aloysius Benedictus Mboi and Nafsiah Mboi-Walinono for Government Service; Abdul Sattar Edhi and Bilquis Eddlo Edhi for Public Service; John Vincent Daly, S.J. and Paul Jeong Ku Jei for Community Leadership; and Radio Veritas for Journalism, Literature and Communication Arts.

The Magsaysay Award, which also includes a cash prize of \$20,000 and a gold medallion, is given every year to outstanding individuals and agencies in such fields as public service, government service and the arts. It was established to give recognition to those who live up to the ideals which characterized the life and the courageous service rendered to his people by the late President Ramon Magsaysay.

Furthermore, in relation to the awards, the RMAF organized a series of informal group discussions to enable Magsaysay Awardees to share to the public their experiences and insights in the fields in which they have distinguished themselves.

On September 3, Dr. Juan M. Flavier gave a talk in behalf of IIRR on "Towards Rural Development: The IIRR International Training Program." Initially,

Dr. Flavier gave a brief history of the IIRR, centering on the life of Dr. James Yen and the events which made him put up the Institute. He also presented a bird's eyeview of the nature and structure of the International Training and Operational Research components, and shared invaluable insights learned by the Institute through experience.

The talk was capped by an open forum which explored ways whereby the Institute's principles and work style can be made applicable to other organizations.

SEAMEO Research Fellowships Available

Interested individuals in member countries of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education and Organization (SEAMEO) may now send their applications for the research fellowships offered by the Regional Language Centre (RELIC) for the academic year 1986-87.

The RELC fellowships are intended to promote research relevant to the improvement of language teaching in the SEAMEO Region.

Applicants must be suitably qualified scholars who are nationals of SEAMEO member countries. The proposed research project must not be a requirement for a university degree or for any non-RELIC grant or award. The duration of the project may vary depending on the nature of the research, but the research period itself must not be longer than six months, with the major part of it spent in residence at RELC.

Estimated budget, which may cover all costs of the project, including travel and subsistence, must not exceed US\$3000.00. However, the RELC will make available to its fellows all the resources of the Centre, one of its finest libraries for research in linguistics and language teaching, as well as the consultancy and advisory services of its highly qualified academic and research staff members.

Priority will be given to applications for research in the areas of 1) The Role

of Language Education in Human Resource Development; 2) Current Developments in Language Teaching Methodology; and 3) Development and Evaluation of Instructional Materials.

Application forms and additional information can be obtained from the Linguistic Society of the Philippines, De La Salle University, Taft Avenue, Manila or directly from the SEAMEO Regional Language Center, 30 Orange Grove Road, Singapore 1025, Republic of Singapore. Filled up application forms must be submitted together with the detailed project proposals not later than December 31, 1986.

Computers in Southeast Asia

Since the advent of computers, Southeast Asian businesses, government offices, research institutes and schools have undergone significant changes. Effects of the new technology and differential access to it are evident in the various aspects of the nation's development.

The Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies is interested in fostering discussions on the rapidly increasing use of computers in Southeast Asia. Discussions may be on the changing patterns of work, literacy, and education; on the acquisition, processing and communication of information; and on power relationships. Inquiry may also be focused on how the vast majority of people still without access to computers are influenced by the "computer culture" and the "information revolution."

As an initial step toward developing a project on the impact of computers in the region, the Joint Committee desires to establish contact with social scientists and humanists who are contemplating or who have already conducted research on some aspects of the issue. Initial plans include the formation of a network of such re-

searchers, sponsorship of meetings on the subject and funding of empirical research work.

Interested persons may write to Dr. Toby Alice Volkman, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10158.

UP-IIR New Research Studies

The U.P. Institute of Industrial Relations announces the completion of the following research projects:

Entry format: Title of project, director/researcher, Funding agency.

1. *Structural Adjustments and Its Impact on Employment and Employment Patterns.* Jose C. Gatchalian. ILO.

The study attempted to determine the proportion of children at work in an industry of national significance and document and describe the conditions of work and terms of employment of such children, and their health status. Furthermore, it sought to identify the factors associated with the demand and supply of child workers. On the basis of the above findings, policy implications were formulated.

2. *Partakers of Internal Subcontracting: Women Workers in Asia, Domestic Outworkers in Selected Philippine Communities.* Ma. Virginia Sinay-Aguilar. Dutch Government, Institute of Social Studies, The Hague.

The study was focused on the systems of labor control and labor response of women workers in Asian electronics, garments and free trade zone firms engaged in international subcontracting, and in selected Philippine communities involved in international subcontracting. It utilized available materials and survey data as sources of information.

3. *Computer Technology: A Study of Its Effects on the State of Industrial Relations in Selected Manufacturing Establishments in Metro Manila.* Julie Q. Casel. NSTA-UPS Integrated Research Program "A".

The study identified both the positive and negative effects of computer technology on labor-management relations and on management styles. Labor productivity in selected Metro Manila manufacturing establishments affected by computer technology was also examined. Furthermore, measures adopted by both labor and management to remedy the negative effects of computer technology were documented and future problem areas were discussed.

4. *International Variables Associated with Productivity (Phase I).* Marie E. Aganon. NSTA-UPS Integrated Research Program "A".

This is the first part of a two-phased study on the status of current literature concerning labor productivity. Phase I inquired into the state of the art and reviewed studies made on productivity, taking into consideration size, capitalization, technology, goals, targets, organizational structures, labor relations, reward structures and work organization.

5. *Innovative Approaches in Industrial Relations: Selected Philippine Cases.* Jose C. Gatchalian, ILO.

Three case studies were presented which outlined the following: company background and industrial relations setting, innovation or new industrial relations approach, consequences or observed impact and salient lessons derived from the experience.

New Publications

A Historical Study of Tagalog Poetry

Tagalog Poetry, 1570-1898: Tradition and Influences in its Development is a pioneering historico-critical study of Tagalog poetry by the country's foremost literary historian, Bienvenido Lumbera. The book traces the origins of Tagalog poetry from pre-Hispanic times to the nineteenth century. It asserts that the Tagalog poetry writing tradition is being continually modified

by a dialectic which eventually results in the reconciliation of tradition and outside influences. First written as a dissertation before the seventies, Tagalog Poetry has become both a model and an inspiration for a generation of scholarly work in literary history and criticism.

Copies are available both in hard-bound and paperback editions at the Ateneo University Press and in all leading Metro Manila bookstores.

Bureaucratic Corruption in Asia

Structural and behavioral dimensions on the uses and misuses of power and authority in seven nations in Asia — Hongkong, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — are the main contents of a book recently published by the UP College of Public Administration in cooperation with JMC Press.

Entitled *Bureaucratic Corruption in Asia: Causes, Consequences and Control*, the book is edited by Dr. Ledevina V. Cariño, who also contributed to its contents together with Ma. Concepcion Alfiler, Rance P.L. Lea and A. T. Rafique Rahman.

The book project evolved from a research on graft and corruption which began sometime in the early seventies in the Philippines. With financial support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), research teams from the six other countries joined in to look into the cause, structural patterns and consequences of graft and corruption in their respective countries. They also delved into the historical dimensions and the control measures which have been adopted in the different countries to minimize the problem. The results of these efforts are contained in this comparative volume as well as in articles and papers which have been published in professional journals and in monograph form.

Copies of the book are available at all branches of Goodwill Bookstore.

social scientists on the move

Dr. Pedro Flores was recently elected as 8th President of the Silliman University. He will assume presidency in 1987, after wrapping up his affairs at the International Development Research Centre in Canada.

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Dr. Lourdes S. Bautista was appointed as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the De La Salle University. She succeeded Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta who served as Commissioner of the Constitutional Commission.

Dr. Bautista is also currently the Director of the University Research Center and the DLSU Press. She has been with DLSU for ten years having served as chairperson of the Language and Literature Department of the Graduate School of Arts, Education and Science and of the Languages Department of the College of Liberal Arts.

Furthermore, Dr. Bautista was selected as DLSU's Exchange Professor to Waseda University. During her stint which lasted from May 19 to June 6, she gave lectures on sociolinguistics dealing with Pilipino and English in Filipino life.

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Dr. Stella P. Go of the DLSU Behavioral Sciences Department attended the Seventeenth Summer Seminar in Population from June 1 to 27 in Honolulu, Hawaii and from June 28 to July 4 in Pusan, Korea. In one of the workshops, she presented a paper entitled "Effects of Overseas Employment on the Household and Community Levels in the Philippines."

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Dean Jose C. Gatchalian of the U.P. Institute of Industrial Relations received the award for Outstanding U.P. Administrator during the recognition day program held on June 18 at the U.P. Abelardo Hall on the occasion of the celebration of U.P.'s 78th anniversary.

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Dr. Socorro L. Reyes of the Department of Political Science and the American Studies Program of the DLSU participated as a speaker in the international conference on "The United States Constitution: Its Birth, Growth and Influence in Asia" which was held at the Hongkong Baptist College in Kowloon, from June 25 to 28. The participants of the conference included Hongkong Chief Justice Denys Roberts and delegates from the United States, England, Korea, Japan, Thailand and Hongkong.

Furthermore, as Director of the American Studies Program of DLSU, Dr. Reyes read a paper on "The Impact of American Political Tradition on the Philippine Constitutional System: Theory and Practice" at the 1986 Annual American Studies Seminar and Assembly held last June 14 at the Ramon Magsaysay Center Auditorium. The activity was organized by the American Studies Association of the Philippines.

* * *

Dr. Jonathan Okamura of the DLSU Behavioral Sciences Department delivered a talk on "Why Marcos is in Hawaii: Ilocano Immigrants in Honolulu" last July 2 at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center. The talk was one of the Center's line-up of activities in commemoration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty.

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Dr. Alfredo V. Lagmay of the U.P. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy went to Seoul, Korea to attend the International Conference for World Peace. The conference was held from July 15 to 18.

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Dean Bartolome Carale of the U.P. College of Law went to California, U.S.A. last July 16 to participate in a seminar on constitutional law held at Claremont McKenna College. He was in California until July 2.

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Dr. Zelda C. Zablan of the U.P. Population Institute participated as country study director of the 1st study directors' meeting of the UNESCAP research project "Study of the Knowledge and Attitudes of Grassroots Family Planning Workers about Contraceptive Methods: Implications for Management." The meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand from July 21 to 28.

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Prof. Edilberto N. Alegre of the U.P. Asian Center participated in a seminar-workshop on "The Contemporary Culture and Literature in the Philippines" which was held in Osaka, Japan from July 24 to August 2. The trip was sponsored by the Osaka University of Foreign Studies.

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Dr. Delia R. Barcelona of the U.P. Institute of Mass Communication was a resource person in a training course on "Intensive Skills Training on Food Technology Transfer" conducted from July 27 to August 2 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

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Dr. Agustin L. Kintanar, Jr., was appointed as U.P.'s Vice-President for Planning and Finance. The *ad interim* appointment was confirmed by the UP Board of Regents last July 31.

Dr. Kintanar has been professor of public administration since 1981. He was officer-in-charge of the Office of the Vice President for Planning and Finance since 1985.

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Prof. Benjamin Diokno of the U.P. School of Economics attended the meeting of consultants of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to study the feasibility of establishing an Institute of Public Finance in Asia and the Pacific Region. The meeting was conducted in Bangkok, Thailand from August 4 to 6.

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Prof. Luis V. Teodoro of the U.P. Institute of Mass Communication attended and presented a paper at the conference on "Language as Power: Cross-cultural Dimensions of English in Media and Literature" held at East-West Center in Hawaii from August 5 to 14.

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Prof. Elizabeth L. Diaz of the U.P. Institute of Mass Communication participated in the "Sub-regional Course on Principles and Practice of Radio Program Production" held in Malaysia from August 11 to September 5.

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Atty. Purificacion V. Quisumbing of the U.P. Law Center travelled to Melbourne, Australia from August 16 to September 9 to attend the 12th International Congress of Comparative Law. From there, she went to Sidney to accept a Parson's Scheme Visitorship at the University of Sidney upon the invitation of the Post-graduate Studies Committee of the University.

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Dr. Esther C. Vilorio of the U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development conducted a study-observation and exchange tour in Japan and attended the 23rd International Congress of Schools of Social Work (ICSSW) held in Tokyo from August 18 to September 1.

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Training Specialist Leoncio Cubillas of the U.P. Institute of Small-Scale Industries served as resource person in the Base Industrial Extension Training Course (INDEXTRAC) which was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from August 19 to 24.

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Prof. Erlinda N. Henson of the U.P. Asian Center joined the delegation of the De La Salle University that visited the People's Republic of China from August 19 to 31.

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Prof. Thelma Lee-Mendoza of the U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development joined the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) in a conference held in Tokyo, Japan under the auspices of the United Nations University. The conference was held from August 21 to 24.

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Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion of the U.P. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy attended the Phase II Meeting of the Asean-Australia Population Project in her capacity as Philippine Coordinator of all Phase II activities of the project. The meeting was held in Phuket, Thailand. Dr. Concepcion also went to Tokyo, Japan to deliver a paper at the International Symposium on Population Structure. Her trip to both countries lasted from August 25 to 28.

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Dr. Zeus A. Salazar of the U.P. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy delivered a paper at the Conference on Malay Civilization held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from August 26 to 28.

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Dr. Amado A. Castro of the U.P. School of Economics undertook a study tour of the Federal Republic of Germany under the auspices of the German Government from August 30 to September 30. The study tour was part of a program on Economic Cooperation with Countries of the Third World.

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Prof. Rene Ofreneo of the U.P. Institute of Industrial Relations travelled to Hamburg, Germany from September 1 to 9 to participate in the 7th World Congress of the International Industrial Relations Association. At the Congress, Prof. Ofreneo presented a paper on types of rural workers in the Philippines. He also represented the Philippine Journal of Industrial Rela-

tions as its editor in the post-congress international meeting of editors of industrial relations journals.

Prof. Ofreneo's trip was made possible through the assistance of the International Labor Organization.

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Dr. Danilo F. Sibal of the U.P. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy participated in a seminar on Peace and Security sponsored by the United Nations University. The seminar was conducted from September 1 to 27 in Yokohama, Japan.

* * *

Prof. Randolph David of the U.P. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy presented a paper entitled "The United Nations and the Efforts for National Self-Reliance" at the United Nations University Global Seminar. He stayed at the United Nations University in Bangkok from September 2 to 8.

* * *

Dean Gabriel U. Iglesias of the U.P. College of Public Administration attended the Annual Conference of the International Association of Schools and Administration (IASIA) and the 22nd International Congress of Administrative Sciences (ICAS) which were held in Amman, Jordan from September 2 to 10.

* * *

Research Assistant Shirley R. Alfane of the U.P. National Committee on Geographical Sciences (NCGS) is now in the Netherlands to avail of a post-graduate course in Geomorphological and Environmental Survey on a Bilateral Program. The course runs from September 1, 1986 until August 31, 1987.

* * *

Training Specialist Paz H. Diaz of the U.P. Institute of Small-Scale Industries went to Kathmandu, Nepal to attend the Small Business Promotion Project held from September 7 to October 31.

* * *

Dean Georgina Encanto of the U.P. Institute of Mass Communication served as the Philippine coordinator in the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) project on "Using Traditional Media for Environmental Communication." In this regard, Dean Encanto travelled to Bangkok, Thailand where she stayed from September 8 to 11.

* * *

Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez of the U.P. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy participated in the 28th Annual Conference of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) held last September 8 to 15 in Kyoto, Japan, from August 25 to 28.

* * *

Dr. Gwendolyn R. Tecson of the U.P. School of Economics went to Bangkok, Thailand to attend a mid-term

review meeting of the ASEAN Crop Project in connection with the 2nd Phase of the project "Import Substitution in ASEAN Member Countries." She was there last September 12 and 13.

* * *

Delfin L. Tolentino of U.P. Baguio travelled to Ryongyong, Republic of Korea to attend the Afro-Asean Writers Association Symposium held from September 26 to October 8.

* * *

Prof. Maureen C. Pagaduan of the U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development stayed in Nagoya, Japan from October 6 to 11 to help facilitate in the International Seminar Workshop on Health Education Methodology in Primary Health Care.

* * *

Dr. Melito S. Salazar, Jr. of the U.P. Institute of Small Scale Industries

attended the Executive Committee Meeting and the Annual Council Meeting of Technonet Asia. The meetings were held in Bangkok, Thailand from September 3 to 8.

Afterwards, Dr. Salazar proceeded to Rome where he chaired and presented a paper at the Expert Consultation on Forest-based Small Scale Processing Enterprises of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. His stint in Rome lasted from October 27 to 31.

* * *

Prof. Trinidad Crisanto of the U.P. College of Social Sciences and Philosophy will be based in Madrid, Spain, starting November 1, 1986 until May 31, 1987 to undertake research on the "History of Psychopathology in the Philippines: The Spanish Period."

* * *

newsbriefs

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DAP-UP CPA Colloquia on Public Management

The UP College of Public Administration and the Development Academy of the Philippines jointly sponsored a colloquia on public management revolving around the theme "Government Reforms: Perspective for Change and Agenda for Action." The colloquia is divided into four sessions consisting of roundtable paper presentations and general discussions on key issues in public management in the Philippines. It is geared towards stimulating expert discussions on current efforts at reorganizing the Philippine government, the outputs of which will be used for the formulation of an agenda for collaborative action between the DAP and the UP CPA.

The first session held last July 21 focused on "The Role of Government" with Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod and columnist Francisco S. Tatad as speakers. On August 4, Customs Commissioner Wigberto E. Tañada and former U.P. president Emmanuel Soriano discussed "The Upgrading of the Philippine Civil Service." The third session last August 11 featured "Financing Government" with Budget Minister Alberto C. Romulo and Juanita A. Amatong of the Ministry of Finance as speakers. For the last session, former Education Minister Onofre D. Corpus and U.P. at Los Baños Chancellor Raul P. de Guzman presented their views on "Is there a Philippine Public Administration?"

ERRATUM

At the request of Prof. Ruperto P. Alonzo, the editor would like to apologize for an error in the April-June 1986 issue of the PSSC Social Science Information. He said that although he is a candidate for Ph.D. at the University of Chicago, he does not yet carry the title of Doctor, as indicated in his byline for the issue's main article.

pssc activities

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implementation of the pre-program phase under the auspices of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). The IDRC recently released the amount of Canadian \$3,343.00 for the activities of the pre-program phase which included a survey of needs among potential Infonet participants and a consultative workshop.

The survey was conducted from August to October this year among 26 research network members of the PSSC. Questionnaires sent were basically intended to determine the type and category of information needed by the target users and the format of the materials to be disseminated, e.g., abstracts, bibliographies, indexes, etc.

The questionnaire was divided into four parts: Part I — Institutional Background, Part II — Usage of Social Science Information, Part III — Agency

Information Resources, and Part IV — PSSC Library Use.

Mrs. Lorna P. Makil and Ms. Godelia E.S. Ricalde of the PSSC Information and Special Services Division personally visited almost all of the research centers to conduct personal interviews, clarify matters pertaining to the items in the questionnaire, and seek other relevant information.

The findings of the survey will be presented in a consultative workshop to be held at the PSSC Center on November 15, 1986. Members of the *ad hoc* Infonet Committee and the information specialists, researchers and librarians of the PSSC research network members are invited to participate in the workshop.

Aside from the presentation of the survey report, the workshop also aims to present and develop the structure and mechanics of the Infonet project, as well as map out future activities in this regard.

profiles

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Today, international training has become the vital link between the evolving art and science of rural reconstruction and the needs of peasant people throughout the Third World. Experience has proven the necessity of providing rigorous training for both specialists and young college graduates for a considerable period of time. The trainees will devote their time primarily not to enhance their technical knowledge in their respective fields but to undergo an intensive investigation of the new methods that have been developed or are in the process of development, for the effective transfer of scientific knowledge and techniques to the villages concerned.

At present, the IIRR offers different types of training courses to a wide variety of rural reconstruction and development practitioners. These are:

1. Advanced Course in Rural Reconstruction — a six-week training course designed for middle-level managers representing both government and private sector development agencies operating in the Third World. The primary objective of the course is to help the participants become more effective planners, implementors and evaluators of rural reconstruction projects;

2. Senior Manager's Seminar — a 4-week training course designed for national and regional planners, agency heads and others with responsibility for guiding the direction of rural development programs;

3. Rural Reconstruction Seminars — conducted for periods of 5 to 10 days. These development education seminars are primarily designed for people with great interest in rural development but with little practical experience;

4. Content-Specific Training Courses — offered in all areas of IIRR's four-fold program of rural reconstruction.⁴

IIRR attempts to learn as much as possible from participants about the im-

The Tasaday...

Cont'd from page 20

Marcos flying in to be photographed with the supposedly primitive group.) In the end, all that the delegates could do was to appeal for the creation of a commission to conduct further investigation on the Tasaday.

There were attempts to bring some sobriety into the conference. John Bodey emphasized the need to protect indigenous peoples, particularly in an age where other interests are too quick to sacrifice the rights of such groups. His paper was particularly relevant in the light of widespread beliefs that PANAMIN was in fact created not so much to protect tribal Filipinos than to identify and isolate land areas with commercial potential, particularly for minerals. PANAMIN director Elizalde himself fled the country in 1983.

Dr. Gerard Berreman, noted for his opposition in the late 1960s against the use of anthropological research for

counter-insurgency purposes in Vietnam, raised questions on ethics and morality. Berreman was willing to give the benefit of a doubt, that the original researchers were caught up in modern society's search for "the noble savage".

As the conference ended, it became clear that the stakes were higher than expected. It was not just a question of professional reputations, or the authenticity of the Tasaday, but the whole issue of whether the sciences are indeed value-free and apolitical. Organizing the conference was itself problematic, with major funding agencies refusing to support it. Even now, UGAT has standing debts and the tragedy is that the proceedings of the conference, which shed much light on theoretical and practical aspects related to anthropological inquiry, may never see print for want of funds.

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pact of the training upon each individual. Formal evaluation is conducted at regular intervals during the training, at the end of the training and as frequently as possible thereafter. Informally, there is continuing dialogue between the participants, their advisers, the training staff and facilitators to supplement the feedback formally received as an integral part of the learning process.

Seventy-three years of experience at rural reconstruction have evolved for the IIRR a set of principles and guidelines which have remained unrefuted lessons on working with the people and which have proven to be effective means of achieving desired change. Such principles and guidelines are mirrored in its *Credo of Rural Reconstruction* which has become a source of inspiration and strength to its workers:

*Go to the peasant people
Live among the peasant people
Learn from the peasant people
Plan with the peasant people
Work with the peasant people
Start with what the peasant people
know
Build on what the peasant people have
Teach by showing, learn by doing
Not a showcase but a pattern
Not odds and ends but a system
Not piecemeal but integrated
approach
Not to conform but to transform
Not relief but release.*

NOTES

1. *International Institute of Rural Reconstruction: Background, Relevance and Program.* (Silang, Cavite: IIRR, 1983) p. 9.

2. Robert M. Bartlett, "Yang Chu James Yen: Modern Revolutionary" *Rural Reconstruction Review*, vol. V 1983, p. 6.

3. "Guiding Principles for Operational Research in Rural Reconstruction." *Rural Reconstruction Review*, vol. IV 1982, p. 3.

4. John R. Batten, "International Training in Rural Reconstruction" *Rural Reconstruction Review*, vol. V 1983, pp. 48-49.

Republic of the Philippines
The Constitutional Commission of 1986
National Government Center
Quezon City

Began and held in Quezon City, Metropolitan Manila, on
Monday, the second day of June, nineteen hundred
and eighty-six

RESOLUTION NO. 16

RESOLUTION IN RECOGNITION BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION OF THE INVALUABLE SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION OF THE PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL IN THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND FOR PROVIDING RESOURCE MATERIALS FOR THE DRAFTING OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION

WHEREAS, the Constitutional Commission called for all sectors of society to help and join hands in the historic task of drafting a new constitution reflective of the genuine needs and aspirations of the people;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Social Science Council, in response to this call, offered its services to the Members of the Constitutional Commission;

WHEREAS, despite financial and time constraints, the Philippine Social Science Council actively participated in these public consultations by providing facilitators in various parts of the region where public hearings took place;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Social Science Council even offered their building facilities where some of the public hearings were held;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Social Science Council also provided relevant and useful resource materials needed in the drafting of our new constitution: Now, therefore, be it


Resolved by the Constitutional Commission, To give due recognition to the invaluable support and contribution of the Philippine Social Science Council in the public consultations and for their full cooperation by providing relevant and useful resource materials for the drafting of the new constitution.

Resolved, further, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the Philippine Social Science Council.

Adopted,


CECILIA MUNOZ PALMA
President

This Resolution was adopted unanimously by the Constitutional Commission of 1986 on August 2, 1986.


FLERIDA RUTH P. ROMERO
Secretary-General

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

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

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

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