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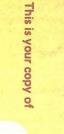
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## SOCIAL SCIENCE LINFORMATION

VOLUME 14 NO. 4

HINDI KA

## in this issue:

## PAPERS FROM THE **NRCP CONFERENCE ON:**



**JANUARY - MARCH 1987** 

## SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND THE CONTINUING REVOLUTION



## **Statement of Concern**

We, members of the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC), strongly denounce the brutal and violent dispersal of the farmers' rally in Mendiola, the most recent attempt of the mutinous military forces to take over military installations and media facilities in Metro Manila, and the leakage of sensitive state information to the public. It is clear that the occurrences of these alarming incidents point to the operation of forces out to destabilize the present government. But while we recognize the existence of these forces, we are equally concerned that the mounting events reflect problems of leadership requiring urgent attention and decisive action if this administration is to preserve the democratic gains of the February revolution and prevent the erosion of support for a government which promises to uphold a truly democratic and progressive society.

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More specifically, we are concerned about the follow-

(1) Lack of Control by the Civilian Government Over Segments of the Military:

Over the past year, misguided members of the military have attempted to subvert the will of the government and the very military institution designed to protect the state. We fully support President Aquino's assertion of the supremacy of her civilian government over the military and the move to apply the full force of the law to those who are bent on sowing disorder in society. We strongly urge the President to ensure the speedy and impartial investigation of the Mendiola and coup incidents and the punishment of all those responsible for these criminal acts. Let not the current probe go the usual way of other government investigations which have failed so far to bring before the bar of justice the dictatorship's human rights violators and the coup plotters who today go about unpunished and even remain in active service.

#### (2) Problems of Governance:

The bloodbath of Mendiola and the obvious handiwork of elements out to destabilize the

government reflect serious problems that confront the state, among them: the leadership's inaccessibility to oppressed sectors in society, the seeming absence of accountability and commitment of some officials to the positions they hold, the government's inability to secure its very seat of power.

We are deeply disturbed that the present leadership which promised to hold open its doors to the people, has remained isolated from its constituents. The Mendiola massacre could have been avoided had the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and key presidential advisers facilitated the audience of farmers with the President of the Philippines.

We are disheartened by the continued rumors of corruption and lack of accountability on the part of government officials. While it is true that evidence of corruption is a prerequisite to appropriate action, the leadership should devise creative ways by which erring officials are identified and dismissed. That corruption seems to be tolerated does not speak well of the government's resolve to rid its ranks of unscrupulous officials.

Ironically, while the leadership appears to be relatively inaccessible to the people, we are distressed that it has failed to ensure the security of Malacanang Palace (i.e. communications systems and documents), making the state vulnerable to local and foreign threats. If the state cannot protect its own rights, how can it uphold human rights and the civil liberties of its citizens?

We, therefore, call on the leadership to purge its ranks of mediocre and inept officials who are motivated by their own narrow partisan and personal interests. We also urge the President to take concrete steps to improve the efficiency of government particularly that of her staff and her Cabinet.

(Continued on page 23)

This statement was signed by the PSSC Executive Board at its first regular meeting held last 30 January 1987.

JANUARY – MARCH 1987/3

## A House Built on Sand

John J. Carroll, S.J.

One of the anomalies in the Philippine situation is that the only Marcos "crony" to have seen the inside of a prison since the February Revolution did so not in the Philippines but in Italy: he is Marcos' former ambassador to that country, who served some months in prison there for illegal possession of firearms. The delay in locating and prosecuting those still at large and even active in Philippine public life who had a part in the crimes of the Marcos regime may be one of the costs of a bloodless revolution: the old political, military and judicial structures remain intact, and those who man them may not be ready for drastic action against "people like us"; moreover after such a revolution it somehow seems in bad taste to line people up against a wall and shoot them!

This leniency has been reinforced by the policy of national reconciliation pursued by President Aquino, for example in her refusal to prosecute Mr. Arturo Tolentino and his supporters for their unsuccessful coup attempt last July and in her insistence on exhausting all peaceful means for dealing with the communist-led insurgency. In recent months she adopted the same approach in dealing with her troublesome Minister of Defense, Juan Ponce Enrile. Her strategy was to ignore his criticisms for the most part, together

John J. Carroll, S.J. a priest and sociologist is Director of the Institute on Church and Social Issues at the Ateneo de Manila University.

This paper was presented at a conference of the National Research Council of the Philippines on Social Scientists and the Continuing Revolution held last 28 November 1986.

The Editor thanks Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion, Chairman of the NRCP Division of Social Sciences for providing the papers presented at the conference, with the attacks coming from other directions, to ride out the storm and look forward to a resounding vindication of her leadership in the plebiscite on the draft constitution held in February.

In the plebiscite, President Aquino's personal popularity and the foreseen destabilizing consequences of a negative vote will tell strongly in her favor; and a strong majority for approval seems most likely. Hence those who dream of a larger share of power than they can expect under the new constitution - and this includes Enrile and his colonels as well as the underground left and the Marcos people - have seen the present period as "open season" for power politics, psychological warfare, pressure tactics and destabilization, with an eye either to seizing power or to forcing concessions.

In this context, the policy of reconciliation implemented by Aquino projected her administration as weak and indecisive precisely at a time when political institutions were fragile, and thus threatened to let loose a Pandora's box of conflicting interest groups. In the concrete the extreme groups of right and left, represented on the one hand by the Marcos forces and the military with Enrile as their spokesman, and on the other by the communistled New People's Army and its allies, had been moving toward a showdown.

Another weakness in President Aquino's administration has been her choices of cabinet members: these were not all happy choices and some have given grounds for the accusations by Enrile that the government was indecisive in dealing with the insurgency, unable to "get its act together" and mount a program, inefficient and in some cases corrupt. Thus, it seems

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that as things were coming to a head in recent weeks, General Ramos found it necessary to preempt the arguments of Min. Enrile with regard to a stronger anti-insurgency posture and the replacement of inefficient or corrupt ministers, in order to assure himself of the loyalty of key military officers. And the President had to give in to some extent on these points, in order to maintain the support of Ramos.

As it turned out, that support was decisive in the face of the attempted coup of November. Whether Enrile was personally involved is not clear; he is intelligent enough to realize that even a successful grab for power would leave him with an ungovernable country in his hands, and it is possible that decisions were being made by some aspiring Pinochet among his "boys," In any case, it appears that the earlier moves of General Ramos to assure himself of obedience from key military men, and the "preventive measures" which he took, prevented the attempt from getting off the ground.

The jubilant reaction to "Cory's" acceptance of Enrile's resignation left no doubt as to her popularity or the nation's weariness with his antics. But the question remains: where does the nation go from here? Enrile himself accepted the situation with outward grace and dignity. Many expect that he will eventually reemerge in the political arena to challenge Aquino, either on the plebiscite or later as leader of an opposition party unless he is provoked to more mischievous action by a threat of prosecution for human rights abuses committed under the Marcos regime or by a challenge to the wealth which he acquired under the same regime.

(Continued on page 20)

## Charity as Economic Strategy: Some Comments on the Aquino Government's Economic Agenda

Manuel F. Montes, Ph.D.

This paper attempts to describe the nature of the emerging economic strategy of the Aquino administration. It is the maintained hypothesis of this paper that the economic issues and problems facing the country are relatively independent of the group (or groups) in power. The Aquino administration and any potential successor are inheritors of these problems. However, the ability of the Aquino administration to wrestle with these problems depends largely on the nature of the groups that are represented in it.

One can classify the three general approaches towards the country's economic problems as being associated with the right, the left, and the center. In a simple way, one can think of the

Dr. Manuel F. Montes is an Associate Professor at the School of Economics, University of the Philippines. This paper was written while the orientation of the Aquino government was in a state on flux. The paper makes the assumption which might subsequently be proven erroneous, that the ongoing Cabinet revamp will not drastically change the government's economic orientation.

This paper was presented at the NRCP Conference on Social Scientists and the Continuing Revolution held in UP Los Baffos last 28 November 1986. right as those members of society who enjoy a dominant economic and political position in the country. With political and economic power goes military protection by the legally armed groups in society. In the present situation, this includes those members of the Marcos regime who have survived his overthrow. The left would be those groups (or those who claim to represent those groups) of Filipinos who are economically and politically powerless.

The center would be those whose interests are caught in between. We view the Aquino administration to be a government that is consciously and deliberately attempting to prosecute the political and economic program of the center.

In economic terms, I propose to characterize the right's proposals as CON-CENTRATIONIST. The proposals arising from the right are directed at increasing the concentration of income and assets. This approach was the one pursued under the Marcos regime.-

The justification for this approach is that development requires the application of large and concentrated pools of capital to remove the bottlenecks to economic growth. Since the classic socialist approach to such concentration

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is either inhumane, inefficient, or otherwise unacceptable, this concentrationist strategy relies heavily on the private sector. According to this approach, the problem of poverty will be taken care of by the process of development itself; it is only necessary to provide protection to capital and property, in general. The concentrationist approach also has the advantage of providing access to foreign capital, which is available in large pools.

This strategy failed for many reasons. For one, it turned out that the private sector, both domestic and foreign, on whom the Marcos government relied did not have the proper incentive to be efficient (just as the government itself, as many similar governments elsewhere, did not provide the atmosphere to encourage efficiency) (De Dios, ed. (1984), An Analysis of the Philippine Economic Crisis.) The inefficiency of the foreign private sector is embodied in the staggering amount of foolish loans. that the international commercial banks. provided the country.

The concentrationist strategy, as implemented by Marcos, also eventually became politically unsustainable. Its logic required not only that resources be extracted from the disadvantaged

(as in the case of the P10 billion collected in the form of coconut levy from the coconut farmers), it also brought about the eventual attack on the assets of the middle class and the old elite (as - in E. Cojuangco's takeover of San-Miguel Corporation). The concentrationist strategy also eventually had to apply its politico-military power not only to control the poor, unorganized majority but also the small, but easily mobiliized, middle class, whose economic interests were being threatened. The assassination of Benigno Aquino was the single most important example of the application of this power.

I would like to call the approach of the left as REDISTRIBUTIVE, Unfortunately, the left is not one single group and there is no single program that is available as a common document for evaluation. Among the "legal groups" are BANDILA and BAYAN, One can infer some elements of this program indirectly from newspaper coverage of proposals from the underground and from some elements in the Aquino program, Such a program has also never been tried, A common element of these proposals, however, is the redistribution of assets, income, and political power, this being the demand of the assetless and the powerless.

The justification for the redistributive approach is that the present distribution of assets is itself the main hindrance to development. This is, in the first instance, a proposition about the starting point, not about what will happen subsequently. Indeed, only some redistributively inspired proposals advocate a socialist economy in the common sense of the term. Most advocate a private sector and even some foreign participation. Among the elements of the program is the dismantling of the monopoly over land by the few through land reform and the dismantling of monopoly control of the economy by large monopolies and foreign enterprises, According to this view, the removal of these monopoly elements

will increase income for the majority and generate the domestic financing needed for development.

While a genuinely leftist program has never been tried, let us list here some of its perceived limitations based on the publicly articulated objections to it. First, output will decline initially, as has been the common experience in land reform, as a result of the redistribution program, Second, it will require that military support and protection, now principally enjoyed by the powerful, be reassigned to the powerless so that a noticeably significant redistribution might take place in a relatively short time. (It is often pointed out that land reform has really only "succeeded" where the effort was carried out through military intervention - as in the case of the Allied occupation of Japan.) Third, as pointed out by the very conservative elements in society, the strategy might lead to (instead of prevent, presumably) a Communist takeover of the government.

Caught in between these two extremely opposite strategies is the center, which has to attempt to pick out the elements from both sides that will enable it to survive and if possible, permit it to prosper. In this effort at survival, the center, unless it will deliberately carry out policies to weaken one side, must pick out more proposals from the side that is of the most immediate threat.

In the particular case of the Philippines and the present Aquino government, the most immediate threat comes from those with concentrationist positions and this has forced this government to pick its most significant economic policy initiatives from the concentrationist program. (As a proponent of a liberal democratic program publicized even before the Marcos overthrow, 1 am as frustrated as many others in this development.)

At the same time, the centrist Aquino government has not yet ac-

cepted the logic of the concentrationist program which requires that the capability of the economically powerless to wreak havoc on such a program be kept on a short leash, if not liquidated. Thus, its liberal democratic instincts argue against its control of labor union activity, as had occurred in the Marcos regime. Except to the extent that its direct control over the military is not complete, it has also not tried to control peasant organizing efforts.

The Aquino govenrment appears also to find it most important to directly alleviate the plight of the poor and the powerless in society. Given that its major economic policy thrusts are concentrationist, helping the poor beyond the implicit trickle down notion in the concentrationist program requires that it encourage the economically powerful to undertake programs that will help the poor. To make this a viable strategy requires that it guarantee to the economically powerful their existing claims to property and therefore that it studiously avoid the redistributive program.

For this reason I would like to characterize the nature of the Aquino economic strategy as one of charity, in the common sense of the term, which requires that existing inequalities be basically maintained so that surplus resources are made available to help the poor. It also requires that rapid economic growth be attained so that the poor may be helped in the process without reducing the economic resources of the rich.

Let us now flesh out some of these ideas using a few examples from current events.

1. The government's strategy with respect to the national debt inherited from the previous regime might have been redistributive if suggestions for selective debt repudiation had been pursued. This should have been undertaken right after the change in government; it is now too late for theAquino government to pursue this strategy.

#### 6/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

Selective repudiation would have invalidated "the existing property claims" of the international financiers of the Marcos government. The strategy would have immediately forced a restructuring of the relationship between the largesized sector of Philippine business and international business community.

The argument against this strategy was won by the business sector, in spite of the fact that even two weeks after the 7 February 1986 elections the large business associations continued to waffle about whether to abandon Marcos or not. It was won almost immediately upon the appointment of Jaime Ongpin, who comes from a company with significant international debt subject to restructuring, and the consequent retention of Jose Fernandez, who has proven to be primarily a commercial banker and only incidentally a central banker.

Compared to other major debtor countries, the Philippines has taken a tepid nationalistic stance in its debt negotiations. Apart from the nature of the Aquino government, part of the difference in this stance is due to the internationally-minded, if not pro-American, military officers corps which is not in a decisive position in the other debtor governments. In the case of Peru, the officers corps is extremely nationalistic, having taken over in 1968 to attempt, with limited success, to implement land reform and industrialization.

It is still true, however, that the country will not be able to service its foreign debt, through any restructuring agreement obtained within the present state of the world financial system, and still achieve the kind of economic growth rate that would be required to maintain the viability of the "charitable" strategy. The Aquino government's response is to seek fresh funds from foreign governments (especially from the U.S. and Japan), from multilateral agencies (the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, IMF), and from the private commercial banks.

The Aquino government has been

eminently successful in obtaining loans (Note that over 80 percent of the announced amounts obtained by President Aquino are in the form of loans, and only the remaining portion is in the form of grants) from foreign governments. It has been relatively but not completely successful in obtaining funds from the multilateral agencies because of its popularity with foreign governments and because its announced policies (as opposed to its actual implementing programs) are acceptable to these agencies. Efforts such as these, deliberately directed at "improving the country's credit rating," also preoccupied the technocratic members of the newly installed martial law government in the early 1970s.

The government has not had the same success with the private commercial banks which, as a group, have been reducing their net exposure to countries like ours since 1982. The commercial banks had been forced by the U.S. government at the end of September 1986 to provide a generous restructuring package to Mexico. They are now refusing to extend the same package to other countries.

What the government requires is fresh money as a necessary, but not a sufficient condition, for achieving its targeted growth rates in its six year development plan. Since it has committed to service all of the country's international debt, it must pay out approximately \$21 billion (\$14 billion in interest and \$7 billion in principal) in the next six years. Beyond restructuring, it is seeking a "growth facility" from the multilateral agencies and the commercial banks to reduce this burden to \$7 billion in the plan period.

2. The government has announced that it will pursue a P4.1 billion housing program that will involve the construction of 91,000 housing units in 1987 alone.

A housing program, both as an instrument for short-term recovery and as a component of the drive for industrialization, is an appropriate response by the present government (as it was by the previous one). What is questionable is that the government has chosen the same method of implementation as that used by the previous administration and this choice can only be understood as being necessitated by its charitable economic strategy.

The proposed program will be financed in the same way as the previous government's program: (1) through forced contributions except that instead of Pagibig this will be raised through increased contributions to the SSS and GSIS, and (2) through foreign borrowing, principally from the World Bank, The first has the undesireble feature that it forces all the employed, the majority of whom do not have land on which to build their houses, to finance the housing construction of the few who do have access to land. The increased contributions of the landless to the SSS and the GSIS might have been spent by them on additional food, clothing, and other things that our economy also produces apart from housing. The second has the undesirable feature that the debt of the whole country is being increased to benefit a few. Eighty percent of the housing will be built in Manila.

In addition, the government will directly build housing units. As has been the experience in the Philippines and elsewhere, as embodied in the rows of hulks ("grey elephants") of government-built tenement housing, such programs do not help the really poor who end up abandoning such housing when they find themselves unable to maintain them in working order. As in the case of the Pagibig-built housing, they really help only those who are already, relatively well off and who should not have needed government assistance, much less World Bank financing, in the first place. (These units are populated by government officials, newsmen, and other professionals.)

Given all of those unfortunate features it is important to identify the immediate beneficiaries of the program (which looks suspiciously like a blown up version of the program of Imelda Marcos) to understand why it still might be pursued. In the first place, it will immediately benefit developers, contractors, and real estate agents. It will benefit landowners, both those who can build houses and those who can sell land. It benefits government officials who will have additional benefits to shower on their supporters. If the program does not help the really poor, why borrow the resources for the program from the World Bank in the name of the whole country?

The real root of the housing problem is land. If those Filipinos who might have wanted to build housing had a fair access to land, the private financial, system should be able to provide the financing against the land as collateral. Housing loans are the safest risk for financial institutions and, based on its pronouncement, the Aquino government can be presumed to want to earnestly rely on the private sector. To solve the land problem, however, really requires either massive government resources to buy off large lots in the urban areas or urban land reform which involves, again, a reassignment of "existing claims to property" or a redistributive approach. Such a land reform can be done either through punitive taxation or through land transfer.

The Pagibig/tenement type housing strategy studiously avoids the redistributive approach because the funds that are provided to it are used in the first instance to purchase land, confirming the property rights of existing owners. It enhances the capability of the financial system to generate profits. It permits developers, contractors, and landowners to prosper while helping the poor, and their prosperity is a prerequisite to the pursuit of charity. 3. As a third example, it will not be necessary to discuss at length the poor record of the government with respect to land reform. We can say "poor" in comparison to the Marcos record in the first few months after martial law. Beyond retaining the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, the Aquino administration has not yet demonstrated a commitment to land reform.

The Aquino government's appointive constitutional commission failed to legislate land reform, even though it saw fit to legislate in detail about many other matters. As a member of the generation that worked hard for a "non-partisan" constitutional convention in the early 70's, I might say that this was as "non-partisan" a constitutional drafting committee as could be had and its output is another bead in the string of "last chances" in our lifetime. We must now await the convening of Congress. In the meantime, blessed with an armed forces that is "apolitical" because it is sworn to the constitution, the Aquino government will be unable to claim that it will not require the assistance of other armed groups should it decide to implement genuine land reform.

The Aquino administration's response to rural poverty is another **P4** billion rural public works employment program. As a short term measure to help the economy recover from the recently concluded IMF program, this is, again, a sensible program. It is also consistent with a "fire fighting" charitable economic strategy in the sense that it alleviates the rural poverty while postponing a serious consideration of its roots.

I can think of a better instrument for short-term economic recovery but it will require a certain degree of prior commitment to land reform. The government might decree a program that is directed toward a nationwide temporary reduction (if not a temporary halt) to all rent payments for two years, while the land reform program is being worked out. The increased income of the rural poor, who (in contracst to the collectors of rent) tend to save very little, will immediately be felt in increased demand for clothing, small appliances, and processed food that should revitalize many of our industries.

I claim that the bulk of economic policy actually in place can be understood from this charitable framework. One can cite the failure to raise tax revenues which is an essential ingredient to the privatization strategy and the failure to jettison the debilitating policy combination of protectionism and openness to foreign investment. But I would now like to discuss two of the limitations of charitable economic strategy.

The first obvious one is that this strategy requires more financial resources than either of the other two strategies. The concentrationist strategy in the first place seeks to raise its financing by reducing the existing flow of resources to the non-investing social groups (as in the case of coconut levy). The redistributive strategy raises the resources from an initial redistribution from the economically advantaged to the disadvantaged. The charitable strategy attempts to increase the flow of incomes for everyone.

If such generalized income increases cannot be attained through rapid growth, the dependence on foreign financing will be enormous. For the government, a heavy dependence on foreign support would likely be accompanied by some loss of sovereignty.

Foreign financing is a problem that has to be solved in the context of the chosen strategy. The funds can flow either in the form of increased exports, aid, loans, or foreign investment. A more fruitful classification is whether the financing will come in voluntarily, that is from private initiative, including foreign funds controlled by Filipinos but mostly increased foreign loans by private banks and direct foreign investment, or involuntarily as an expression of the geopolitical interests of other countries. Another type of voluntary inflow would be some success in increasing export earnings.

The growth rates contained in the new six-year plan in my view depend heavily on a significant amount of voluntary inflow and this will require a lot of effort. Even the presumed involuntary inflows will be difficult as budgetary and trade adjustment problems hound governments of advanced countries.

A second limitation is that, as in the case of the housing program, this type of strategy tends to help not the really poor but those who are barely poor though it will certainly help those who are not poor. Thus it could tie up enormous resources without succeeding in its aims. It tends to postpone the solution to economic problems without setting the stage for a serious look at these problems. It might be said that, given enough time and if "properly" implemented, the concentrationist approach at least provides the opportunity for an economic restructuring, as had occurred in England when it was industrializing.

The Aquino government owes its ascension to power to the middle class and in the near future it will likely continue to float on this middle class support. In a certain sense, even if the economic program proved to be infeasible, the government has almost no choice but to attempt to prosecute it. Will a failure in its economic program put the administration's ability to govern into question? I think not. The extent of economic plunder of the Marcos years attests to the fact that only a political miscalcultion to the right or to the left will induce the loss of the support of the middle class.

For whatever it is worth let us discuss some "scenarios" as if some choices were possible.

1. The government obtains the re-

quired voluntary and involuntary foreign financing and achieves its planned growth rates. Because of the postponement in dealing with the distribution issues, there will be increasing tension in society, though a continued solid support from the middle class will continue to be decisive. As the Aquino administration wears on, foreign financial support will become increasingly difficult to obtain.

2. The government insists on pursuing its high growth charitable strategy even if a sufficient level of voluntary foreign financing does not materialize. In this case, a balance of payments crisis, as early as in 1988, is unavoidable. As long as the government retains a Central Bank governor who is willing to recontract the economy at the first sign of payments instability, this is unlikely.

3. The government does not obtain an adequate level of voluntary foreign financing and keeps a conservative style of economic management. Then the targeted growth rates will not be achieved. In a nationalistic tone, the uncooperative behavior of the international community will be blamed for the economic shortfall and, as in the Marcos years, projects that have more beneficial impact on the middle class will be retained, while others will be suspended. There will be increasing tension in society and, as in scenario one, an increasing reliance on an "apolitical" military. This is the most likely scenario, in my judgement.

One might also paint some dream scenarios.

4. The government not only obtains the needed voluntary foreign inflow, it also obtains massive involuntary geopolitically motivated inflows to finance redistribution programs. Obtaining the funds will be difficult enough; obtaining the domestic consent of the middle class prior to the application for the funds will be even more difficult.

5. The government realizes early on that the charitable strategy is not fea-

sible. It also succeeds in retooling the military to support a redistributive economic program. It redesigns its development plan on the basis of a lower overall growth rate which imposes zero or slightly negative income growth on the middle class but provides income growth rates of almost 10 percent per year on the 85 percent who are poor.

The argument of a liberal for a redistributive approach at this point in time is that the application of the charitable approach will not change very much and will represent a missed opportunity. It might not even be feasible. A concentrationist approach can only be pursued after the liquidation of the existing insurgency which will create an economy that is just as slow growing as might be possible under a redistributive program.

If it were only politically and militarily feasible, and because even redistribution cannot be completed overnight, low growth might be acceptable as long as it is accompanied by permanent structural reforms. At the end of six years of relative independence from foreign financing, these reforms should leave an economy that is ready to take advantage of opportunities in the international economy, just as Thailand's economy is reaping now. If the reforms are also accompanied by the empowerment of the currently powerless, then even exchange rate management six years hence will embody the interests of the majority.

If the economic problems of the country are principally economic (and not "moral" or "managerial"), and if they are principally traceable to an innappropriate distribution of economic assets, then anyone who solves the distribution problem, solves the Philippine economic problem and leads the great majority of the Filipino people into the modern world. For my generation, the Aquino government represents one more, one hesitates to use the phrase, "last chance."

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## The U. P. College of Social Work and Community Development

At the 998th meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines held last 30 April 1987, the Institute of Social Work and Community Development was elevated to the status of College.

Since its establishment as an independent unit of the University of the Philippines, the College of Social Work and Community Development (CSWCD) has consistently strived to improve the economic and social life of the poor and disadvantaged sectors of society. The College has stood firm in its commitment

"towards the creation of a society that meets all man's basic needs by assuring equal access to opportunities and benefits through people's participation in building cultural, economic, political, and social institutions — that each man may effectively contribute to the realization of his own and his fellowmen's potential." This commitment has guided the College from its early beginnings up to the present.

#### From Department to College

The CSWCD traces its beginnings from the Department of Sociology and Social Welfare established in 1950 as one of the academic departments of the College of Liberal Arts, Several persons were closely involved in these efforts. notably Miss Carmen Prudencio, a former instructor at the Department of English. Miss Prudencio studied under a special program in psychiatric social work at Simmons College's School of Social Work, after which she joined the Department of Sociology and Social Welfare. She was encouraged in her pioneering work by the acting chairman of the department, Prof. John E. De Young.

The success of the Social Welfare program was evident in the recommendations of the Department for the creation of the Department of Social Welfare. In 1961, the two disciplines were separated, and the Department of Social Welfare was established. The new department offered courses toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in Social Welfare. The curricular changes introduced earlier by Prof. Petra De Joya, Department Chairman, became the basis for a curricular revision at a nationwide level through the Social Work Education Committee of the Philippine Association of Social Workers.

In 1963, the name of the department was changed to the Department of Social Work. Prof. Luz A. Einsiedel, chairman of the DSW, reiterated the proposal for the elevation of the Department to either a School or an Institute.

The passage of Republic Act 5174 on July 20, 1967 established the Institute of Social Work and Community Development whose mission was to provide "professional and advanced training, research and extension

The UP College of Social Work and Community Development is an Associate Member of the PSSC. The Editor would like to thank Dean Sylvia H. Guerrero for providing the materials used for this article.

services to foster and inculcate the importance and relevance of social work and community development." The law was sponsored by Senators Eva Estrada-Kalaw, Ma. Kalaw Katigbak, Jovito Salonga and Congressman Aguedo Agbayani, all of whom were alumni of the University.

The development and expansion program of the Institute was accomplished with the assistance of consultants from the United Nations. Foremost among these was Prof. Josefa Jara Martinez, the first Filipina trained at the Colombia University School of Social Work. She had served as United Nations social welfare adviser for the government of Guatemala, and as welfare adviser in Mexico, Another was Dr. Aziz D. Pabaney, a UN consultant in community development who had held similar consultancy posts in Latin America. Both consultants viewed people's participation and involvement as vital inputs in the development process.

In 1972, Dr. Nathaniel B. Tablante became the first democratically-elected Dean of the Institute. The programs of the Institute received a boost with the construction of a new building in its present location in the U.P. Diliman Campus. During Dr. Tablante's term, an agreement was also signed with the International Association of Schools of Social Work to participate in its fiveyear Family Planning and Social Work Education Program. Funds for this outreach program were obtained from the Bread for the World, a West German foundation.

Upon the appointment of Dr. Tablante as the University Vice President for Academic Affairs, Dr. Manuel F. Bonifacio was elected as Dean. Under his administration from 1973 to 1978, the rural development thrust was emphasized, and the graduate programs of the Institute were revised to reflect this orientation. Physical improvements were also undertaken. The Social Work Teachers Training Program was implemented with assistance from the UNICEF. One of the major projects of the ISWCD, Linking with Communities for Development (LINK-COD) was launched during Dr. Bonifacio's term.

Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero was elected in 1978 to succeed Dr. Bonifacio as Dean. Several projects have been accomplished from the beginning of her term to the present. Notable among these projects was the increased involvement of the Institute in research and extension undertakings in the country and at the international level. The continuation and intensification of faculty development, and the continuing examination and revision of curricular programs were complemented by activities of the Offices of Research and Publication and Continuing Education, Rural laboratories and rural field work placement were emphasized. The ISWCD also participated in the International Association of Schools of Social Work Paraprofessional Training Project, while the UP Social Action and Research Development was founded during Dr. Guerrero's term. The Institute also serves as the institutional base for the Lambatlaya, a network for participatory development. The improvement of physical facilities was also a continuing project.

In 1987, the Institute was elevated to the status of College of Social Work and Community Development. At its 998th meeting held last 30 April 1987, the UP Board of Regents recognized that the College has met all the criteria as a degree-granting unit performing research and extension activities, and offering both undergraduate and graduate programs.

#### **Programs' and Activities**

As with every unit in the University, the College performs the three functions of teaching, research, and extension services. With the College's rural thrust and participative approach, the activities for these three functions form an integrated, holistic program.

There are two departments under the academic program of the CSWCD: the Department of Social Work and the Department of Community Development.

The field of social work is concerned with the provision of services and the



Dean Sylvia H. Guerrero, faculty members and guests during a celebration of ISWCD Week.

creation of social conditions necessary for the effective social adjustment of individuals. The Department of Social Work offers an undergraduate program, Bachelor of Science in Social Work (B.S.S.W.), and the graduate programs of Master of Social Work (M.S.W.) and Diploma in Social Work (D.S.W.).

Community development, on the other hand, involves the commitment to the creation of a society that provides for equal access to opportunities and benefits in the social, economic, and political spheres through popular participation, the main components of which are: critical awareness, democratic organization, and responsible action. The Department of Community Development offers the following degree programs: Bachelor of Science in Community Development (B.S.C.D.), Master of Community Development (M.C.D.), and Diploma in Community Development (D.C.D.). A new program, Diploma in Community Organization, is being offered beginning this academic vear.

Both departments are characterized by an emphasis on supervised field instruction which is intended to enable students to integrate theory and practice, and to develop skills and techniques which prepare them for better practice.

The research and extension programs of the CSWCD, designed to complement the academic program, are implemented by the Office of Research and Publication and the Office of Continuing Education.

The Office of Research and Publication (ORP) has the following functions: stimulate, support and coordinate research and publication activities; formulate policies and set up the research and publication priorities of the College; develop and recommend researches for funding; develop and produce indigenous materials on social work and community development; and promote publication and research linkages both within and outside the University. With



Community-based trainings are conducted regularly by the College.

regard to research, the ORP developed several proposals and implemented commissioned researches over the past year. In-house projects such as course evaluation, agency profile, and faculty credit load/research monitoring were carried out in 1986. In the area of in-house publication, news bulletins on College activities and a brochure were prepared by the ORP. The third of a series of monographs on community organizing has been prepared. In cooperation with the Lambatlaya Network for Participatory Development, a magazine with the theme "Stretegies for Empowering People" has been produced and released. To update its data bank. the ORP has also started preparing the abstracts of faculty researches. Information dissemination was further carried out through fora and professorial chair lectures.

The Office of Continuing Education (OCE) responds to the training needs of community leaders and development workers by designing courses that will increase their skills in working with individuals, groups, organizations, and communities. The OCE has the following functions: develop short-term and long-term training programs and seminars; coordinate with government and non-government agencies and organizations and other CSWCD units concerning their training needs; document and disseminate course proceedings; study proposals and recommend priorities for training; and develop training materials.

In 1986, the OCE implemented three major programs, under which several courses were conducted. These major programs are: Training Program for Social Development (TPSD), Continuing Education Program for Development (CEPD), and Community-Based Extension Program. The TPSD responds to the training needs of grassroots leader organizers and professional development workers who are not social work and community development graduates,

(Continued on page 13)

#### psse activities

#### **New PSSC Officers**

The PSSC Executive Board elected a new set of officers for CY 1987 during the Executive Board Meeting held last 18 December 1986.

Chairman – Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Ateneo de Manila University

Vice Chairman – Dr. Ma. Cynthia Rose B. Bautista, Associate Professor, UP Department of Sociology and Deputy Director for Research, UP Third World Studies Center

Secretary – Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad, Executive Director, Philippine Social Science Council and Deputy Director, National Tax Research Center

**Treasurer** – Mrs. Mercedes B. Suleik, Bank Executive Assistant, Central Bank of the Philippines

The Board also appointed the following members of the Standing Committees:

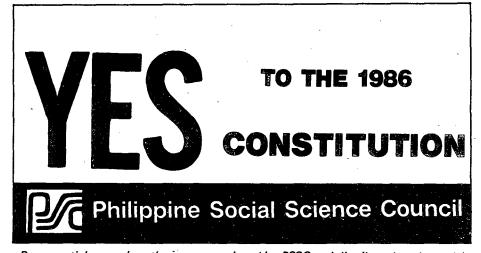
1. Finance and Business Affairs Committee: Mercedes B. Suleik (chairman), Ruperto P. Alonzo, Raul P. de Guzman, Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, Cesar P. Macuja, Cristina P. Parel, and Domingo C. Salita.

2. Membership Committee: Manuel A. Caoili (chairman), Carmencita T. Aguilar, Shirley C. Advincula, Josefina D. Pineda, and Ruperto P. Alonzo (exofficio).

3. Nominations Committee: Romeo V. Cruz (chairman), Jerome D. Bailen, and Feliciano M. Lapid

4. Publications Committee: Ruperto P. Alonzo (chairman), Ricardo G. Abad, Leslie E. Bauzon, Alex B. Brillantes, Jr., Olivia Caoili, Rosario M. Cortes, Eliseo de Guzman, Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, Margarita Guerrero, Ma. Carmen Jimenez, Feliciano M. Lapid, Michael L. Tan, and Esther Viloria.

5. Social Issues Committee: Segundo E. Romero (chairman), Leslie E. Bauzon, Ponciano L. Bennagen, Mercedes B. Con-



Bumper stickers such as these were produced by PSSC and distributed to the social science community.

ception, Isidoro P. David, Oscar L. Evangelista, Gloria Gonzalez, Sylvia H. Guerrero, Carolina G. Hernandez, Gabriel U. Iglesias, Ponciano Pineda, Domingo C. Salita, Edita A. Tan and Allen L. Tan.

6. Instututional Development Committee: Ma Cynthia Rose B. Bautista (chairman), Victoria A. Bautista, Fr. Nim Gonzales, Carolina G. Hernandez, Pilar Ramos Jimenez, Cesar P. Macuja, Isabel Panopio, Amor B. Pedro, and Ernesto M. Pernia.

7. Research Committee: Corazon M. Raymundo (chairman), Ma. Rosario P. Ballescas, Germelino M. Bautista, Lourdes S. Bautista, Florangel Rosario-Braid, June Prill Brett, Ledivina V. Carino, Mila C. Guerrero, Reynaldo Lesaca, Nelia Marquez, Thelma Lee-Mendoza, Segundo E. Romero, and Amaryllis Torres.

 By-Laws Committee: Bonifacio P. Sibayan (chairman), Leslie E. Bauzon, Nestor N. Pilar, and Domingo C. Salita.
Special Projects Task Force: Sylvia H. Guerrero (chairman), Leslie E. Bauzon, Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, Carolina G. Hernandez, Patricia B. Licuanan, Cesar P. Macuja, Bonifacio P. Sibayan, and Wilfrido V. Villacorta. **Constitution Ratification Campaign** 

After its active participation in the drafting of the 1986 Constitution, the PSSC continued its involvement in this national undertaking by launching a constitution ratification drive.

Broadcast materials consisting of computer art television spots and radio plugs were developed by the Council and submitted to the Constitutional Commission for distribution sto the different radio and television stations. Bumper stickers and buttons expressing PSSC's "YES" vote for the constitution were produced and distributed to PSSC Regular Members, the Executive Board, and the Secretariat.

#### **PSSC-SWS Seminar**

The Philippine Social Science Council and the Social Weather Stations, Inc. (SWS) co-sponsored a seminar on "Predicting a Yes Vote: An Analysis of National Public Opinion." The seminar was held last 19 January 1987 at the PSSCenter Seminar Room.

Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas, President of the SWS, discussed the probability of a "yes" vote for the 1986 Draft Constitution. Dr. Mangahas extrapolated data from the Second Opinion Report conducted by the SWS in October 1986, which touched on various aspects of the Draft Constitution. Specifically, some issues which were studied were: land reform, US military bases, presidential powers, structure of government, transitory provisions on the terms of President Aquino and Vice President Laurel, and foreign relations.

#### MPP Data Now Available

Data from the Measuring the Public Pulse (MPP), a landmark survey conducted during the last quarter of 1985, have been made available to social science researchers.

The survey was envisioned to gauge people's perceptions on local and international issues affecting Philippine society. Some of these views surveyed by the MPP were voting preferences, level of trust in government officials and opposition figures, attitudes toward foreign debts, the US Military Bases, multinational corporations, the NPA, and divorce.

Interested researchers may write to the PSSC Research Committee to request for access to the data. A maintenance fee of P150.00 will be charged for the use of the data, which are stored at the UP Computer Center.

#### **PSSC-CASS Exchange Program**

With the revival of the exchange program between the PSSC and the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS), Prof. Edgardo B. Maranan of the UP Asian Center went to China for a month-long visit from February 25 to March 21. Prof. Maranan visited several places in China, namely: Beijing, Xian, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Hainan. While there, he met with Chinese social scientists and discussed Chinese foreign policy, the progress of China's bourgeois liberalization, and the state of literature and economic studies in China. These discussions were documented and recorded in 18 cassette tapes. PSSC is looking into the possible publication of Prof. Maranan's notes on his trip.

#### **AASSREC Conference**

The Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils will hold its Seventh Biennial Conference from August 19-21, 1987 in Seoul, Korea. Two symposia will be conducted within the conference: Societal Resilience: The Asia-Pacific Context and Social Development and Housing. These symposia will give social scientists an opportunity to review and apply research findings, with emphasis on policy relevance.

Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan and Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad, Chairman and Executive Director of PSSC, respectively, will attend the conference. Dr. Licuanan will present a paper on societal resilience and the Philippine experience, while Prof. Trinidad will present the paper on housing and the country report.

#### profiles

#### (Continued from page 13)

while the CEPD is specifically designed for graduates who are involved in social development work. The Community-Based Extension Program facilities the building of self-reliant communities through participatory strategies and increases the people's access to basic socio-economic services and facilities. At the same time, the program integrates the teaching, extension and research activities of the different constituents of the CSWCD.

Support programs also implemented by the OCE are the Training Materials Development Program and consultancy services which include assistance in curriculum development, training management and administration, facilitation, training needs analysis, and resource speakers. Administrative concerns such as staff development and the creation of a committee to oversee financial and maintenance matters are also undertaken by the OCE.

With its elevation to the status of College, the CSWCD will undoubtedly implement its people-oriented programs with even more vigor. As it surges forward, the College of Social Work and Community Development will always be guided by the philosophy that people are not just the objects but are also the means of development.

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

Proposals for exchange should be addressed to the Librarian, Philippine Social Science Council, PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.

#### 14/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

## new publications

## Man Agriculture and the Tropical Forest

Man, Agriculture and the Tropical Forest: Change and Development in the Philippine Uplands has just been published by Winrock International with support from the Ford Foundation.

The book, edited by Sam Fujisaka, Percy Sajise, and Romulo A. del Castillo, examines the complex problems of the Philippine uplands. It is a compilation of 13 papers written by biological and social scientists, joined by a few forestry officials, all concerned by change in the Philippine uplands, It . is an attempt at initiating a productive exchange toward the solution of the complex upland problems. The volume discusses the interrelated topics of ecosystem degradation, overpopulation, development strategies and technologies, the economics of such technologies, cultures and societies, land tenure and national laws, and agencies working toward upland development.

The book can be obtained from the PSSC Central Subscription Service, PO Box 205, UP Post Office, Diliman, Quezon City, tel. no. 922-9621 local 324. In other Asian and Pacific countries, it is available from the Asian Regional Office, Winrock International, Box 1172, Nana P.O., Bangkok 10112, Thailand. In the United States, the book can be ordered through Winrock International, Rte 3, Morrilton, AR 72110, USA, or Agribooks, 1611 N. Kent St., Arlington, VA 22209, USA.

#### **Philippines Communication Journal**

The Institute of Mass Communication of the University of the Philippines has come out with the maiden issue of the *Philippines Communication Journal*. The journal is edited by Prof. Raul R. Ingles.

The issue features several wellknown authors writing on the various aspects of mass media. Former Constitutional Commissioner Florangel Rosario-Braid looks at the 1986 Constitution's prospects for a new communication order. Renowned nationalist and historian Renato Constantino examines mass cutlure, communication, and development, Hernando J. Abaya, a veteran journalist, writes on disinformation and the Manila press. Other articles on journalism and mass media are contributions from Nora C. Quebral, Revnaldo V. Guioguio, Crispin C. Maslog, and Delia R. Barcelona. Aside from the articles, the PCJ also carries the following regular departments: Commentary; Book Review; Communication Research in the Academe; and Media Directory.

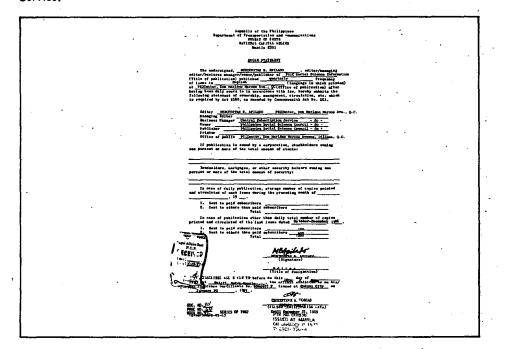
The journal is available at the U.P. Institute of Mass Communication and at the PSSC Central Subscription Service.

## Development Issues: Constitutional Response

Shortly after the ratification of the 1986 Constitution, a monograph envisioned to help popularize and explain the charter was published. *Development Issues: Constitutional Response* is edited by Dr. Florangel Rosario-Braid, a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1986.

The monograph is a compilation of papers written by several Constitutional Commissioners, social scientists, and members of the editorial staff of the Asian Institute of Journalism. The different development issues addressed by the Constitution are covered in the six chapters of the monograph, namely: Human Resources Development; Social Justice; National Economy and Patrimony; Political Development; Communication and Information; and Pro-Life, Pro-Poor, Pro-Filipino.

The monograph is available at the PSSC Central Subscription Service.



## Where Has Valor Gone?

Dr. Michael L. Tan

It has been observed that in the Philippines, we seem to celebrate defeats, such as the Fall of Bataan in April and the Fall of Corregidor in May. Deposed President Marcos in fact combined the two holidays into "Araw ng Kagitingan," National Heroes' Day. But the term "magiting" carries more than the English "heroic"; it includes the attributes of honor, determination and valor.

Last year, National Heroes' Day passed uneventfully. Every Filipino was, in a sense, a hero for having ousted the Marcos dictatorship.

The picture has changed in 1987. We are once again being forced down to our knees by the arrogance of power. In the middle of March, several teen-aged scavengers from Mabalacat, Pampanga, were accosted by U.S. servicemen from Clark Air Base. They were handcuffed and dogs were let loose on them. The incident reminded Filipinos of another incident in 1969 when a scavenger was shot because he was "mistaken" for a wild boar by American servicemen. The US forces have made other "little mistakes" in the recent past, such as "accidental" bombings of villages. These are the incidents that make it to the press, and disappear after a week. What about the other indignities that Filipinos in Angeles and Olongapo have to go through on a daily basis?

Imperial arrogance was manifested in other ways - the U.S. government's "observation" that the Aquino government lacked a "master plan" to deal with the insurgency. . . and the change to praise shortly after with the President's hard-line stand on insurgents when addressing the graduating class of the Philippine Military Academy, only a few days after rightist elements within the military had attempted to assassinate her.

How pleased, too, must the U.S. government be, over the endorsements given to Alsa Masa and NAKA-SAKA, paramilitary groups that scrawl "Killl for Peace, Kill for Democracy" in the streets of Davao, and that parade around with decapitated heads of suspected insurgents after drinking the blood of their victims. All this in the name of what the Department of Local Government has called "participatory democracy" and "people power." How easily have we forgotten the gruesome murder of Fr. Tulio Favali by one of those fanatical cults in Marcos' time. Yet, Marcos never dared to even suggest they were supporting such groups.

There has been too much doublespeak about such groups being "tolerated, but not authorized," and that they are "unarmed, except for bolos and slingshots." The government's own human rights commission submitted a fact-fincing report certifying that Alsa Masa was responsible for salvaging, rape and other human rights violations.

History has shown that mobilizing people on the basis of irrational fears and motives has never been productive. The global holocaust that Hitler created, it must be remembered, started as an anticommunist crusade. Sending peasants out to battle the New People's Army with amulets has to be a bad joke, paralleled only by the US-advised psywar squads that fought the Huks in the 1950s by killing a peasant and draining him of blood to scare the Huks into believing there was a vampire in the area.

Former Constitutional Commissioner Ponciano Bennagen in fact has compared the current redbaiting campaign to the use of the *aswang* (witch) to scare children. Atty. J. Virgilio Bautista of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) says we are now under "political anesthesia."

If the present trends condintue, we will move into a full-blown civil war more bloody than that under Marcos. Former Constitutional Commissioner Ed Garcia sees a "Frankenstein" in the making, much like the Orden in El Salvador and the Mano Blanco in Guatemala. Historians will not be kind when they look back at these insane wars-by-proxy, devoid of honor and valor.

Dr. Michael L. Tan is the Executive Director of Health Action Information Network (HAIN) and a faculty member of the UP Department of Anthropology. This article is reprinted from Health Alert, the fortnightly publication of HAIN.

#### 16/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

#### announcaments

#### Philippine Studies Celebrates Thirty-Five Years of Publication

Philippine Studies, the cultural quarterly published by the Ateneo de Manila University Press celebrates its thirty-fifth year of publication in 1987. To commemorate its anniversary, eight Special Issues of Philippine Studies will be available at reduced prices. The eight Special Issues include three issues on the Urian lectures on Philippine vernacular literature; special issues to commemorate Jose Rizal's graduation from the Ateneo and the International Year of the Child; a memorial issue in honor of Fr. Frank Lynch; and a special theology issue on Bernard Lonergan and Karl Rahner. The issues provide an excellent survey of Philippine cultural writing from 1960 to 1980. These Special Issues and all other back issues are available at the Ateneo de Manila University Press at a 50 per cent discount.

#### **UP-IIR Research Projects**

The UP Institute of Industrial Relations announces the following research projects which have just been completed:

1. The Nature, Consequences and Prospects of Non-Formal Employment in Selected Cities in Metro Manila. Jose C. Gathalian, UP-IIR. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES).

The study looked into the socioeconomic-demographic profile of persons employed in the non-formal sector, types of activities that provide employment and livelihood within the network of the non-formal urban economy, the specific reasons for the emergence and growth of these activities, and the conditions under which these activities exist or take place.

#### 2. Socio-Economic Impact of Deregulation in Agriculture. Rene E. Ofreneo, UP-IIR. FES.

The project has two major components: an analysis of the main framework for deregulation measures (free market regime) in agriculture; and an investigation of the socio-economic input of various deregulation measures (e.g., lifting of price controls on inputs and outputs, removal of subsidies to certain inputs like fertilizer and irrigation, free interest and flotation). Two villages were used as case studies.

3. Freedom of Association and Collecttive Bargaining in the Public Sector: An ASEAN Perspective. Jose C. Gathalian, Manuel C. Inoc, Julie Q. Casel, UP-IIR. ILO-UNDP.

The project is a comparative analysis of laws on freedom of association and collective bargaining in the public sector in the ASEAN member countries.

Case Studies on Profit-Sharing. Jose
C. Gathalian, Marie E. Aganon, Ma.
Virginia Sinay-Aguilar, UP-IIR, ILO.

The study describes existing forms of profit-sharing in terms of goals, bases, coverage and methods of implementation in selected firms in Metro Manila. It also identifies factors which influence the succeess or failure of the scheme,

Inferences on the validity of profitsharing schemes in enhancing labormanagement relations and productivity are also presented.

The following are the on-going researches of UP-IIR:

1. The Filipino World of Work: Factors Related to Productivity Performance. Marie E. Aganon, UP-IIR. NSTA-UPS Integrated Research Program "A". This is Phase II of a two-phase study on productivity. The study aims to examine the workers' concept of work and productivity, certain socio-psychological characteristics of managers, including management and leadership styles, needs and motivation strengths, commitment and satisfaction levels, and some organizational factors, including factor intensity, reward structure, labor relations, work organization and technology.

#### 2. Conflict Resolution Survey. Juan Amor F. Palafox, UP-IIR.

The survey inquires into the various modes of resolving conflicts employed by managers and workers when labormanagement conflicts arise in the work place. The instrument designed by Laurence and Lorsch to measure the five conflict resolution modes identified by Blake and Morton (*The Managerial Grid*, 1964) are used in the survey.

#### 3. Curriculum Development Survey. Sofronio V. Amante, UP-IIR.

The study examines the existing demand for industrial relations training both at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels and the factors that determine the demand. The data generated by this study will be used in instituting changes in the curriculum of the UP-IIR's instructional programs, specifically its graduate studies program in industrial relations.

#### Special Lambatlaya Issue on Sale

The special Lambatlaya-ISWCD Bulletin is now on sale. The issue's major feature, "Can There be Recovery Without Redistribution?" focuses on the macroeconomic adjustments in the 1987-1992 Development Plan. Other articles included in the issue are: "Strategies and Mechanisms for Empowerment of People in Rural Society;" "The Pesantry: Images of Poverty and Revolt;" "Ang Karanasan ng AMVA Medical Committee;" "The Predicaments of the Nuro Ami Issue;" and "Non-Structural Education."

Copies of the *Lambatlaya* are available at the Office of Continuing Education, Institute of Social Work and Community Development, UP,

#### New Program for Labor Relations

The U.P. Institute of Industrial Relations, in collaboration with the Department of Trade and Industry's Center for Labor Relations Assistance (DTI-CLARA) recently launched a nationwide program designed to promote and sustain industrial peace in the Philippines. The program involves the provision of the following services to workers and employers in exportoriented and labor-intensive establishments:

1. Coordination of industrial disputes;

- Coordination and facilitation with government agencies in the expeditious disposition of cases and implementation of agreements, decisions, and orders;
- Orientation, organization, operationalization, maintenance, monitoring, and evaluation of labor management councils (LMCs), community relations and training in grievance handling; and
- 4. Provisions of economic and industrial relations data and counsel.

In the first quarter of 1987, eight orientation training programs were conducted for representatives of labor and management in establishments in the construction materials, garment and textile industries.

#### New IPC Director

The Ateneo de Manila University announces the appointment of Dr. Romana P. de los Reyes as Director of the Institute of Philippine Culture. Dr. de los Reyes succeeds Dr. Wilfredo F. Arce who will go on sabbatical leave.

Dr. de los Reyes, who obtained her Ph. D. from the University of California, Berkeley, has been with IPC since 1970. She has also been a lecturer at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology since 1976. Her recent research work has focused on farmers' organizations which manage irrigation systems and the development and application of social science methods in rural development action programs. Dr. de los Reyes has also done research on land reform and the socioeconomic conditions of sugarcane workers.

Her appointment is for a term of three years beginning 1 June 1987.

#### Suleik in PICPA Board

Mrs. Mercedes B. Suleik, Treasurer of the PSSC Executivé Board, was elected as one of the directors of the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants (PICPA). The officers of the PICPA were inducted last 30 January 1987 at the Hotel Intercontinental Manila. The PICPA's theme for 1987 is "Relevance, Integ-Solidarity and Education." rity. calling for its members to R-I-S-E and perform a vital role in nationbuilding.

#### Diploma in Community Organizing

The U.P. Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD) is offering a Diploma in Community Organizing starting academic year 1987-1988.

The program features classroom and supervised field instruction and may be completed in ten months. The program aims to: update theoretical knowledge essential to community organizing practice, training, supervision, program planning, administration and participatory research; and upgrade practice skills.

#### New Courses at IIR

Two new courses were added to the present curricular offering of the U.P. Institute of Industrial Relations: IR 210 - Philippine Labor Movement; and IR 299.1 - Quantitative Approaches to Industrial Relations. The scope of the course on Philippine Labor Movement includes history of the labor movement in the Philippines, the state of the labor movement today and its response to national and international issues and developments, Quantitative Approach to Industrial Relations covers an introduction to statistical - concepts and methods in the social sciences and their relevance to industrial relations. It focuses on computer applications and usage in the analysis of current research problems in labor and industrial relations.

### newsbriefs

Third World Studies Center Lecture Series

A series of lectures entitled "The Aquino Government After One Year: Is the Euphoria Over?" was sponsored by the Third World Studies Center last 9 March 1987 at the Faculty Center Conference Hall.

The first lecture, "A Season of Coups: Reflection of the Philippine Military Policies" was presented by Dr. Francisco Nemenzo of the UP Department of Political Science, with Col. Emiliano Templo of the Capitol Command (CapCom) as reactor.

Prof. Alex A. Magno of the UP Department of Political Science spoke on "Aquino and the Philippine Left." Fidel Agcaoili of the Partido ng Bayan served as reactor.

The issue of land reform was tackled by Eduardo C. Tadem in his lecture "The Agrarian Question Confronts the Aquino Government." The reactor for this lecture was Mr. Victor Gerardo Bulatao, Department of Agrarian Reform Assistant Secretary and Planning Service Head.

Dr. Ledivina V. Carino of the UP College of Public Administration presented a paper on "The Philippine Bureaucracy Under the Aquino Government." Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran was the reactor.

#### **Congress on Ancestral Domain**

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The need to assess the present status of the tribal people's claim to their ancestral domain spurred the Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (UGAT), University of San Carlos, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Asia Foundation to jointly sponsor the Second Congress on Ancestral Domain. The Congress was held at the University of San Carlos Retreat House from 21-23 March 1987.

The Ancestral Domain and the National Legal System was discussed by Atty. Roan Libarios, Provincial Attorney of Agusan del Sur. The panel of reactors was composed of Atty. Perfecto Fernandez of the UP College of Law, Gov. Ceferino Paredes of Agusan del Sur, human rights lawyers Jake Zafra and Gregorio Andolana, and Atty. Owen Lynch, Visiting Professor in Indigenous Law at the UP College of Law.

Other highlights of the Congress were the presentation of cases from the field, and the screening of documentary films on ancestral lands. Workshops were conducted on the second day, followed by a presentation of workshop reports and statements of concern. The Congress was capped by a cultural tour on the third day.

#### ISWCD-UCLA Academic Exchange

The five-year ISWCD-UCLA Faculty Student Exchange project gained ground with the recent departure of Dr. Romeo C. Quieta of the Department of Social Work, to the University of California (Los Angeles). As Visiting Professor of the School of Social Welfare, he will teach a course on "Social Work in a Third World Environment — The Case of the Philippines."

The academic exchange program is part of a DECS-UCLA agreement to increase academic and cultural relations through collaborative research output and teaching materials and research and teaching personnel/student exchange.

Dr. Quieta will serve as academic adviser and fieldwork supervisor to se-

lected UCLA students who will be crossregistering for their supervised field instruction in Social Administration.

#### Xavier Peace Center Inagurated

The Xavier Peace Center (XPC), a new Institution within the Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City, held its inauguration rites last 5 December 1986. The founding director of the XPC is Dr. Robert D. McAmis. The XPC will coordinate programs with emphasis on peace, justice, human rights, and development. The Center has three main objectives: peace education, peace research, and peace action.

Peace education entails the development of concepts and materials for teaching from kindergarten through the graduate level, with special courses to be developed and offered at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. A certificate course in peace studies will be granted and eventually upgraded to Bachelor's and Master's degree programs.

Peace research will cover such issues as human rights, minority-majority problems, and methods of mediation and peace-making. These researches can contribute to the resolution of conflict problems.

Peace action involves the dissemination of issues and concepts through seminars and conferences and through publications. The XPC will also establish contacts with similar institutions throughout the world,

The XPC seeks to establish linkages with as many persons and institutions as possible, and would appreciate being included in the mailig list of interested institutions.

#### social scientists on the move

*Prof. Asteya M. Santiago* of the UP School of Urban and Regional Planning presented a paper at the Expert Group Meeting on Shelter and Services for the Poor in the Metropolitan Region held in Nagoya, Japan, under the sponsorship of the UN Center for Regional Development (UNCRD). She was away from January 2 to 16, 1987.

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Prof. Lita J. Domingo of the UP Population Institute left for Hawaii last January 5 to present a paper at the first seminar on Changing Family Structure and Life Courses in the LCDs. The seminar was sponsored by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). Prof. Domingo came back on January 7.

Dr. Estrella D. Solidum of the UP Department of Political Science delivered a paper at the seminar on "The International Security of Small States" held in Dakka, Bangladesh. Dr. Solidum was out of the country from January 5 to 9.

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Dr. Clarita Carlos of the UP Department of Political Science was in Brussels, Belgium from January 12 to February 6 to avail of a grant from the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung to observe the European community at work.

Upon invitiation of the Vietnam Women's Union, Dr. Carlos also went on a study visit to Vietnam from March 7 to 22.

Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion of the UP Population Institute was in Geneva, Switzerland from January 26 to 30 to chair a Steering Committee Meeting. From February 2 to 9, Dr. Concepcion undertook site visits to Havana, Cuba, and Sto. Domingo, Dominican Republic. She then returned to Geneva to attend a meeting of the Human Reproduction World Health Organization Special Programme.

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Dr. Milagros Guerrero of the UP Department of History presented a country report at the Regional Training Seminar in Social Methods and Quantitative Technologies in the Science of History. The seminar was held in New Delhi, India under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO and the Government of India. Dr. Guerrero was out of the country from January 28 to February 8.

*Prof. Edita A. Tan* of the UP School of Economics attended as member the meeting of the World Bank Advisory Board on Educational Policy. The meeting was held in Annapolis, Maryland in February.

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Dr. Gwendolyn Tecson of the UP School of Economics attended a meeting sponsored by the Asian Pacific Development Center (APDC) on "Second Phase Import Substitution." The meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand. Dr. Tecson was out of the country from February 7 to 18.

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Dean Jose Encarnacion, Jr. of the UP School of Economics attended a workshop on Inter-regional Cooperation Between Southeast and South Asia held in New Delhi, India from February 16 to 18. *Dr. Proserpina Tapales* of the UP College of Public Administration presented a paper at the inter-regional workshop on "The Development of Managerial Women." Dr. Tapales was out of the country from February 22to 28.

Dr. Tapales was also in Tokyo, Japan from March 22-19 to present a report at the final discussion meeting of the joint research project on "Export Promotion of Manufacturers of the Philippines." The meeting was sponsored by the Institute of Developing Economies.

Dr. Zelda Zablan of the UP Population Institute was in Bangkok, Thailand from February 9 to 13 to attend the second meeting of the UN/ESCAP Project on "Study of Knowledge and Attitude of Grassroots Family Workers About Contraception Methods: Implications of Management."

Dr. Zablan also attended a working group meeting on the Effect of Birthspacing on Child Mortality sponsored by the East-West Population Institute. Dr. Zablan was in Honolulu, Hawaii from March 16 to April 10.

Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta of the De La Salle University attended a workshop on the Soviet Union and the Asia Pacific Region sponsored by the East-West Center-Resource Systems Institute. The Worshop was held in Honolulu, Hawaii from March 15 to 18. Dr. Villacorta presented a paper on the changing Philippine perceptions of the Soviet Union in Asia, especially as it affects the Philippines, and the bilateral policies and issues involved.

(Continued on next page)

#### 20/PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

#### A House Built on Sand

Continued from page 3

The main body of the military seems consolidated under the control of General Ramos and the new Minister of Defense, General Ileto. "Enrile's boys" appear isolated and their military careers are probably at an end, although more vigorous action against them is not certain. There are some troops maintained by provincial warlords loyal to Marcos and/or Enrile but they pose no immediate threat. The President announced a deadline of November 30 for a ceasefire agreement with the communist insurgents, and a cabinet shakeup, measures which are seen as a concession to the military. At the same time the removal of Enrile responds to one of the main demands of the left, and this may account in part for the left's agreement to a ceasefire, now scheduled to last 60 days beginning Dec. 10. The "middle groups" which

Dr. Ledivina V. Cariño of the UP College of Public Administration was in Bangkok, Thailand from February 9 to 22 to present her research proposal at a workshop sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Cariño was also in Malaysia from March 23 to 30 to attend as one of the case study writers a meeting of the research project on "Decentralization for Local Development."

\* \* \*

Dean Emerenciana Y. Arcellana of the UP Graduate School, Dr. Natalia M. Morales of the UP Department of Political Science, and Prof. Oscar L. Evangelista of the UP Department of History presented papers at the "Second World Symposium on the Third Universal Theory: The Green Book" held in Libya last March. played a major role in the February events but have been more recently upstaged by the military and the left are mobilizing for a massive effort to support "Cory" in the February plebiscite.

Continued Church support for the President is indicated by the November 21 pastoral letter of the Philippine Bishops affirming their agreement with the principles enunciated in the draft Constitution. The link with the Church was dramatized, in fact, on Sunday afternoon: immediately after announcing on television her acceptance of Enrile's resignation she proceeded to an open-air Mass where, as scheduled, she read a prayer for the nation, and then repeated her announcement to the applause of the thousands assembled there.

The whole situation provides the President with an opportunity and a challenge, an opportunity to begin again with a new set of ministers and without the threats to her regime which have tended to paralyze and im-

After the symposium, Dr. Arcellana proceeded to the USA and Canada to update her research on a textbook on political science. Dr. Morales and Prof. Evangelista went on to visit some European capitals.

*Dr. June Prill Brett* of UP Baguio and the Cordillera Studies Center was in Thailand from March 7 to 15 to attend a meeting on cooperative interactions. Dr. Brett attended the meeting upon the invitation of the East-West Environment and Policy Institute.

Dr. Consuelo Paz of the UP Department of Linguistics was out of the country from March 1 to April 3 to accept a visiting scientist grant from the UNDP/World Bank/World Health Organization Special Programme for

\* \*

mobilize her in recent months; and a challenge to address herself to the fundamental problems of poverty and inequality which lie at the root of most of the nation's life. History offers many examples of moderate reformers who failed and were supplanted by those with less concern than they for human rights and human values, because they remained too tied to the structures of the past. She has not yet demonstrated a willingness to attack long-standing social and economic structures, and even the new appointments to her cabinet are middle-of-the-road or right-of-center individuals. Yet, until the government, the Church and the middle classes in particular, face up to this challenge, polarization and conflict will be endemic and Philippine democracy will remain a house built on sand.

In this context, the pressures for reform which will come from the left during the peace talks scheduled to follow the ceasefire, may, if accompanied by serious proposals, be a very constructive force.

Research and Training in Tropical Diseases at Stanford University.

Dr. Manuel F. Montes of the UP School of Economics was in Sao Paolo, Brazil from March 3 to 15 to present a country paper at an intercountry conference, jointly sponsored by the Lutheran World Federation and the CCPD/World Council of Churches.

\* \* \*

*Prof. Elmer M. Ferrer* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development served as lecturer at the "Training Course on Principles of Control Resources Management" held in Phuket and Bangkok, Thailand. Prof. Ferrer was out of the country from March 1 to 15.

\* \* \*



#### **Philippine Social Science Council**

Social Science Information

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

Dear Reader,

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

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

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#### JANUARY – MARCH 1987/23

#### editorial

#### (continued from page 2)

And above all, we urge a return to the old-fashioned virtue of **noblesse oblige**, particularly at the highest levels of official dom.

#### (3) Lack of Political Resolve to Confront Land Reform Issues:

In the recent Mendiola rally, thousands of Filipino peasants were driven by helplessness and desperation to march to Malacanang to articulate a legitimate grievance ignored by an administration which claims, as all past administrations have claimed, that it has the peasants' interest at heart and that land reform is uppermost in its agenda. Despite its avowed commitment to pursue genuine land reform, nothing much has been accomplished except to improvise upon Marcos's utterly discredited land trasfer scheme which holds no promise of true emancipation for the Filipino peasant. By waiting for the constitution to be ratified and for Congress to enact land reform laws the state is virtually abdicating its role of decisively ending structures of domination which oppress the masses, breed armed revolt and reinforce the position of local warlords. It is not unreasonable to expect the government to formulate a program of land

redistribution and begin implementing this program in foreclosed and abandoned lands and public holdings.

We urge the state to immediately lay the groundwork for the implementation of this program to protect peasants from a possible strong landed bloc in the new Congress with enough resources to subvert the will of the biggest deprived sector in our society.

As a demonstration of political will, we call on President Aquino to prevail on her family to reform Hacienda Luisita. This extreme sacrifice on the part of the highest official of the land can set an example for intransigent landlords to follow.

But all told, and in spite of the numerous problems confronting this government, we fully support the democratic initiatives of President Aquino. We believe that despite its weaknesses and the anti-democratic forces threatening to wrest control of her government, the leadership has the resolve to gather all the democratic forces around to defend the hard-won gains of our struggles against dictatorship. We also reiterate our position that despite its flaws, the constitution is a good one and has to be ratified to put an end to all efforts to derail the administration and above all, to steer our nation towards a truly democratic and progressive state.

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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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