ISBN 0115-1169



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.

A quarterly newsletter published by the PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC. (PSSC) with office at PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, P.O. Box 205 U.P. Diliman, Quezon City 3004, Philippines.

Editorial: Mercedes B. Apilado, Elena A. Amigo
Circulation: Lydia G. Wenceslao, Emily G. Tuzon
Correspondents: Julie Q. Casel, Patricia B. Licuanan, Mercedes
B. Suleik, Venancio B. Ardales, Ramon N.
Daomilas, Fely P. David, Rossel Marie Gutierrez, Jiramy Ronquillo, Heidi Santillan,
Ernesto M. Serote, Kit M. Tolentino and
Bridget R. Zubiri.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

To quote from this publication, proper acknowledgment should be given.

Philippine Social Science Council
P.O. Box 205 UP Post Office, UP Diliman, Quezon City, 30

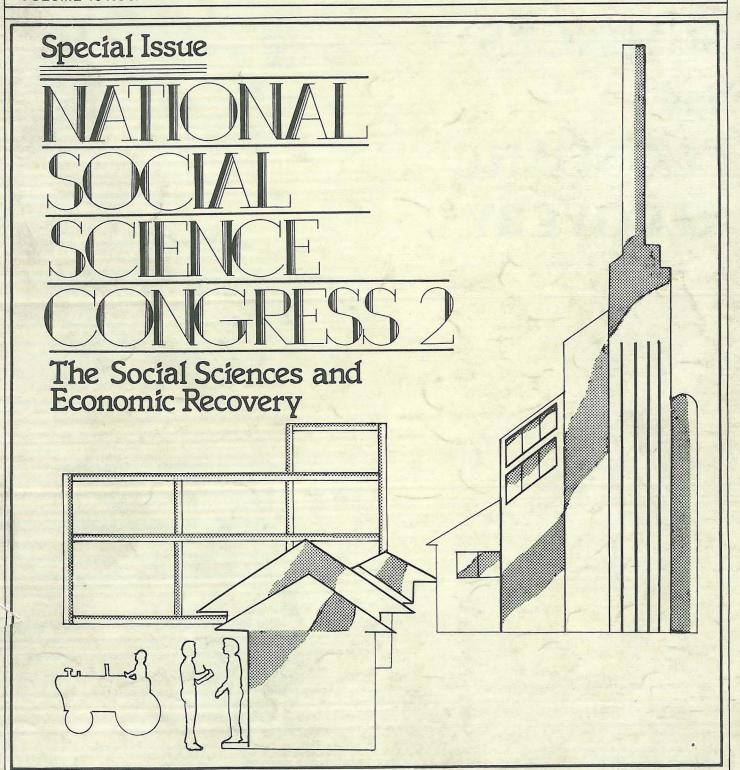
SOCIAL SCIENCE

ly be opened for postal inspection

SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

VOLUME 16 NOS. 3 & 4

JULY - DECEMBER 1988



SOCIAL SCIENCES and ECONOMIC RECOVERY

The heady days following the end of the Marcos dictatorship brought in rather quick succession two major events: the ratification of a new Constitution and the restoration of the legislature. Both are widely believed to be pre-conditions for political stability and economic recovery. Which in turn are perceived to be the response to the Communist-led insurgency, the secessionist war in Mindanao, and the threat of a fascist resurgence.

With the years of dictatorship behind us and the executive, legislative and judicial structures in place, the urgent task as dictated by the logic of evolution of Philippine society and as perceived by the government and the people is to rebuild the economy, upon which will depend whether Philippine society, henceforth, will surge forward. On it, too, will depend whether just peace will prevail in the land at last.

A great challenge indeed. Necessarily, the response must be from all of us as a people. Social scientists, occupying as they do certain structural and intellectual positions in the society are potentially privileged to make a substantial response. Individually and collectively, they are in touch with a broad spectrum of groups, classes and ideas. They could therefore play a crucial role not only in investigating Philippine society but in helping transform it as well.

Alas, in spite of courageous efforts in the past, all these have been in potentia. For too long, a great majority of social scientists have agonized in the tension between convenience and conviction, sometimes in apathetic silence, sometimes in compensatory rhetoric, sometimes in quiet resistance.

All this, of course is past. In the democratic circumstances of today, there appears to be no excuse for not facing up as a social science community, to the challenge. On the firm belief that economic recovery is too complex and too important a process to be analyzed as an issue of economics alone, a concrete response is the National Science Congress II, with the theme Social Sciences and Economic Recovery.

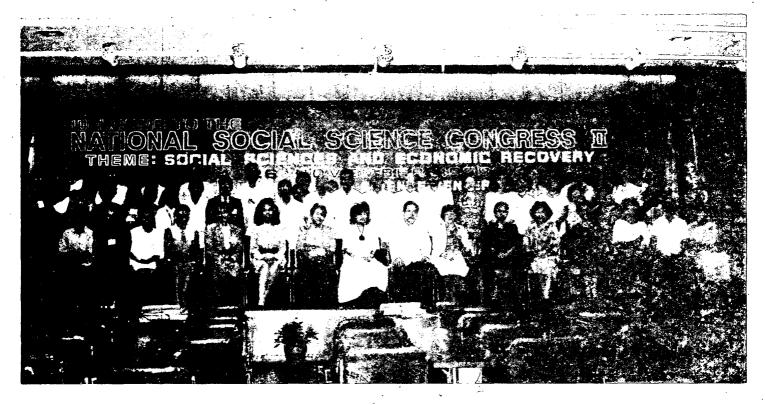
That we focus on Economic Recovery is an admission of its urgency. Still if the unexamined life is not worth living, then the unexamined economy is not worth recovering. The Congress therefore shall take a critical look at the Philippine economy at this historical conjuncture.

^{*}reprinted from the NSSC II Souvenir Program

CONTENTS

Social Sciences and Economic Recovery	<i>č</i> 1
SPECIAL FEATURES Report on the National Social	
Science Congress II	. 3
The Opening Program	11
Highlights of the Roundtable Discussions	19
Photo Story NSSC II	23
PROFILE	
Agricultural Credit Policy Council	29
REGULARS	
Announcements	
Newsbriefs	
New Publications	37
Now Available at the Central Subscription Service	42
COVER DESIGN by Visual Schemes	
Social Science Information	.,

REPORT ON THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS II



"... Whereas the social scientists occupy certain structural and intellectual positions in society that make them potentially privileged to make a substantial contribution towards the attainment of a stable and progressive economy ..." (Presidential Proclamation 346)

major social science organizations, namely the Philippine Social Science Council, the Philippine National Science Society, and the Pi Gamma Mu International Honor Society.

The NSSC II was a year round activity focusing on the theme "Social Sciences and Economic Recovery". As

Hence the National Social Science

Congress II. The Congress brought toge-

ther the efforts and resources of three

activity focusing on the theme "Social Sciences and Economic Recovery". As the title implies, it is the second activity of its nature that is conducted by the social science community. The first Congress, held in 1983, sought to examine the state-of-the-art of the

social sciences, to find ways of strengthening it and to reaffirm its role in the country's economic, political and social life.

More than just continuing a tradition started in 1983, the NSSC II was actually a response of the Philippine social science community to one of the more important thrusts of the government and the Philippine society as a whole today, that of economic recovery.

... "That we focus on economic recovery is an admission of its urgency. Still, if the unexamined life is not worth living, then the

^{*}This report was prepared and written by Rachel Angela P. Anosan, Research Assistant who served as main NSSC II Assistant, PSSC Secretariat.

unexamined economy is not worth recovering. The Congress therefore shall take a look at the Philippine Economy at this historical conjuncture . . . " (Statement of the Congress theme)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

More specifically, the NSSC 11 sought to achieve the following objectives:

- To bring together the leading scholars, academics, and professionals in both the public and the private sectors in order to focus on the theme "Social Sciences and Economic Recovery" in response to one of the more important thrusts of the Aquino administration.
- To assess national policies and programs particularly those addressing economic recovery and define the role of the social sciences in such policies and programs.
- To propose policy directions for the greater relevance and utilization of social sciences in the country's socio-economic development thrusts.

ACTIVITIES

Towards these ends, a year long series of roundtable discussions (RTD) and a culminating three-day Congress proper was convened in 1988.

Starting in January 1988, fifteen roundtable discussions were held in various venues not only in Metro Manila but in the regions as well. Specific topics relevant to the theme were analyzed during these RTDs which were meant to identify issues for presentation and discussions during the Congress proper held on November 24 to 26, 1988 at the Philippine Social

Science Center. During the Congress proper, the participants came up with a collective analyses of the issues presented and recommendations for policies and programs of action for both the social science community and the government.

Topics discussed covered a wide range of issues essentially tied up with economic recovery. Anchored on the thinking that "economic recovery is too complex and too important a topic to be analyzed as an issue of economics alone", the issues discussed covered four areas of concern. These are: economic issues, the sovereignty question, issues on governance and on people's power.

Economic issues were: perspectives and strategies for economic recovery, the environment, and agrarian reform.

The sovereignty questions analyzed were: local autonomy and decentralization, indigenous communities and regionalization and the Clark and Subic Military Bases.

The bureaucracy and its public accountability, the relations between the church and the state, and the civilian and the military were discussed as governance related issues.

Language, education and democratization were not too far off field to be discussed as an issue relevant to economic recovery. So were human rights and economic recovery and people's power and the continuing revolution. These three topics were the people's power issues discussed.

FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN AND SPONSORSHIP FOR THE NSSC II

Each of the sponsoring organizations contributed to the financing of the Congress. Through the efforts of the NSSC II Ways and Means Committee Chairman, Cesar P. Macuja, a fund raising campaign was conducted. For this purpose, a cultural benefit show featuring the "Nutcracker Ballet" of the Ballet Philippines, Inc. was staged on 11 December 1988.

Corporate sponsorship was likewise solicited. Nineteen corporations gave financial contributions while two fast-food chains gave food donations which were served during two roundtable discussions.

Funding assistance from the National and Economic Development Authority was also sought for the holding of the Congress proper, in particular. The NEDA funded the first day of the Congress proper.

NSSC II WORKING COMMITTEES

Planning and preparations for the holding of the NSSC II were through the efforts of various working committees created specifically for this purpose. The committees were composed of social scientists from the sponsoring organizations.

Initial planning was done by a special task force. PSSC Executive Board Resolution 87-1-15 passed on January 1987 approved the creation of a Special Task Force to plan the National Social Science Congress II and appointed Sylvia H. Guerrero as its chairperson. Guerrero was one of the principal organizers of the First Congress.

Members of the Task Force were: Leslie E. Bauzon, Ponciano L. Bennagen, Carolina G. Hernandez, Cesar P. Macuja, Manuel F. Montes, Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Mercedes B. Concepcion, Ruben F. Trinidad, Manuel A. Caoili, and Eva Duka-Ventura.

Various working committees were also formed to take on more specific responsibilities. These committees and

their respective members were:

Steering Committee — Sylvia H. Guerrero, chairman; Florangel Rosario-Braid, Mercedes B. Concepcion, Raul P. de Guzman (replacing Dr. Concepcion who went abroad mid 1988), Patricia B. Licuanan, Cesar P. Macuja, Ruben F. Trinidad and Eva Duka-Ventura.

Program Committee — Licuanan and Guerrero, co-chairpersons; Ponciano L. Bennagen; Manuel F. Montes and Belen T. G. Medina.

Ways and Means Committee — Cesar P. Macuja, chairperson; Ofelia R. Angangco.

Publicity Committee — Florangel Rosario-Braid, chairperson; Leslie E. Bauzon, and Alice Villadolid.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

Planning, Preparations, and Conduct

Taking charge of the planning, preparation, and conduct of each round-table discussion was a roundtable discussion coordinator. He was responsible for planning the session, identifying and inviting paper presentors and participants, preparing the budgetary outlay, moderating the discussion, writing the roundtable discussion paper and presenting it during the Congress proper.

In these tasks, he was supported by various participating organizations and institutions through their heads or presidents whose main responsibilities were to host the discussion and to identify the venue. They were also consulted regarding the specific issues to be discussed and the participants to be invited. In certain roundtable discussions, members of these organizations/institutions were themselves the main paper presentors or discussants.

Roundtable Discussions on Economic Issues

Opening up the series of the roundtable discussions was that on the topic "Perspectives and Strategies for Economic Recovery" with Manuel F. Montes as coordinator. Germelino M. Bautista, Dante B. Canlas and Mahar K. Mangahas made the formal presentations while Telesforo U. Luna gave the formal comment.

The roundtable discussion held on 27 January 1988 at the Ateneo de Manila University identified the most pressing problems preventing the attainment of economic recovery and alternative strategies that can be implemented to attain such.

One specific economic policy discussed in one session was the Philippine privatization policy. The roundtable discussion on the "Privatization and Socialization of the Economic Sectors" was held on 22 April 1988 at the NEDA-sa-Makati. It looked into the privatization policy of the government, its rationale and implementation and analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of privatizing public corporate sector.

There were three papers presentors, namely: Leonor Briones who spoke on the privatization policy of the government and its implications; Armand Fabella on the ideology of privatization and Ramon Garcia on the functions and activities of the Asset Privatization Trust

Environment in Development. The roundtable discussion on this topic was held on 13 July 1988 at the PSScenter with Corazon M. Raymundo as coordinator. The activity attempted to examine the present state of the country's natural resources; establish the interrelationship among population, resources and environment; and identify issues and alternatives towards sustainable development of these resources.

Papers were presented by Candido Cabrido Jr., Tony Balangui, Rogelio Concepcion and Efren Ed Flores. Diosdado Carandang and Edgardo Gomez made the formal comment.

Agrarian Reform. No discussion of economic recovery will be complete without discussing agrarian reform. There were two roundtable discussions held on this topic. The first one was on 9 June 1988 at the Institute of Agrarian Studies, UP Los Banos and the second on October 28-29, 1988 at the Xavier University. Coordinators were Leslie E. Bauzon, Luzviminda B. Cornista and Antonio J. Ledesma, S.J.

The UPLB roundtable discussion dealt with the theory and philosophy of agrarian reform, financing the agrarian reform program, correlation between agrarian reform with the condition of political stability and agrarian transformation from underdevelopment to economic progress.

Papers were read by Raul P. de Guzman, Jose Arcilla, S.J., Luzviminda B. Cornista, Jesus Diaz, Horacio Morales, Mahar K. Mangahas, Salvador Pejo and Gerardo Bulatao.

Meanwhile the roundtable discussion held at the Xavier University focused on agrarian reform issues in Mindanao, specifically the challenges posed against the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL) by the questions of ancestral lands, multinational corporation lands and corporate farms. The discussion also recommended certain measures to promote and maintain people's participation in the implementation of the agrarian reform law.

Roundtable Discussions on Governance Issues

Bureaucracy and Public Accountability. The roundtable discussion on Bureaucracy and Public Accountability held on 3 May 1988 at the PSSCenter was aimed at assessing the current state of the bureaucracy and discussing ways to enhance public accountability. Discussion of the first issue concentrated on the government reorganization



Roundtable Discussion on Agrarian Reform.



Roundtable Discussion on Bureaucracy and Public Accountability.



Roundtable Discussion on Indigenous Communities and Regionalization.

program, its rationale and its implications on employee morale, delivery of government services, etc. Enhancement of public accountability was explored focusing particularly on public sector unionism.

Paper presentors were Danilo R. Reyes, Amaryllis T. Torres (reading a paper she co-authored with the FAP Social Psychology Committee) and Karina C. David. Patricia Sto. Tomas gave a formal comment. Coordinator was Ledivina V. Carino.

The problems of the bureaucracy and the importance of enhancing its public accountability becomes more significant when taken in the light of one of the conclusions of the round-table discussion on Civilian-Military Relations. In this particular discussion, it was said that the setting up of an effective and efficient administrative (civilian) apparatus or system is an antidote to military intervention in politics.

This roundtable discussion was held on 23 September 1988 at the PCED Hostel with Emmanuel C. Lallana is coordinator. The main speaker was Bonifacio H. Gillego while Carolina G. Hernandez and Ma. Serena I. Diokno were the discussants.

Church State Relations. The round-table discussion on Church-State Relations was held on 7 November 1988 at the St. Scholastica's College. Coordinators were Mario Bolasco and Ma. Asuncion Azcuna. John J. Carroll, S. J. and Ben Dominguez were invited to speak on the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches' perceptions of current issues pertinent to church-statarelations.

In trying to link the discussion with the Congress theme of economic recovery, the roundtable discussion tried to inquire into whether the church had a consensus as to national deverlopment and the means to attain this.

Roundtable Discussions on the Sovereignty Question.

Local Autonomy and Decentralization was the issue discussed in the roundtable discussion on 29 October 1988 at the University of San Carlos, Cebu City. The coordinator was Fr. Theodore Murnane and it had Alex B. Brillantes, Jr. Nenette Espinosa-Bacani, and Jesus Garcia, Jr. as paper presentors.

The roundtable discussion was more theoretical than empirical, focusing on the broad concepts on the approaches to decentralization rather than the particulars in the mechanics of implementation. It made a specific effort to understand the theoretical underpinnings for the continued failure in the implementation of decentralization.

Indigenous Communities and Regionalization is a related issue to decentralization and was discussed in two roundtable discussions: on 15 April 1988 at the Xavier University and on 30 April 1988 at the UP College Baguio. Coordinators were Carolyn I. Sobritchea, Erlinda M. Burton and Steven Rood.

These two roundtable discussions inquired into whether regionalization can contribute to economic recovery and whether the indigenous communities have social and cultural resources that can be harnessed for their own growth and for the growth of the entire country.

The roundtable discussion held at the Xavier University focused on the Muslims and the indigenous communities of Mindanao. It had Carlos Fortich as main speaker and Vic Saway, Heidie Gloria and Jun Mercado as discussants.

Meanwhile, the UP Baguio roundtable discussion dealt with the issue of the planned Cordillera Autonomous Region. Papers were presented by June Prill-Brett, Bienvenido Tapang, Jr. and Ricardo Torres, Jr.

Prill-Brett presented a paper on pre-

liminary perspectives on local territorial boundaries and resource control. Torres and Tapang then explored the contexts for planning for the Cordillera Administrative Region. From various data sources, they came up with a basic profile of the area in terms of socioeconomic welfare, social services and inequality within the region. Their discussion continued with the examination of the implications of the balanced agro-industrial development strategy (BAIDS) for the Cordillera.

The last sovereignty question analyzed was the Clark and Subic Military Bases. The roundtable discussion on this topic was held on 8 November 1988 at the Philippine Social Science Center. The coordinator was Wilfrido V. Villacorta.

The discussion examined the social, political, and economic dimensions of the bases issue and compared the costs and benefits of maintaining these facilities in the context of the economic recovery goals of the Philippines.

Roundtable Discussions on People Power

Human Rights and Economic Recovery. The NEDA approach to development was analyzed in the context of human rights and social justice in the roundtable discussion on Human Rights and Economic Recovery.

Held on 27 August 1988 at the Central Luzon State University, the roundtable discussion provided a critique of the NEDA plan and the government's economic recovery program. It also attempted to arrive at a definition of economic recovery within the framework of social justice and human rights.

Ma. Socorro I. Diokno, Nymia Pimentel Simbulan, Liberato Bautista, Noel Salazar and Manuel Oxales were the paper presentors in the roundtable discussion coordinated by Reynaldo Ty. Discussants were Luzviminda Honorio,

Ramon Sarmiento and Eliseo Cabusao.

That the Filipino people should benefit from the economic recovery program is also the conclusion of the roundtable discussion on People's Power and the Continuing Revolution. The roundtable discussion, however, argued that the people should not be treated as mere beneficiaries or client's of economic recovery, rather, they should be regarded as partners in progress. Thus, the need for people's empowerment is emphasized.

The people's power roundtable discussion was held last 19 February 1988 at the PSSCenter. Angelito L. Manalili and Tina Liamzon were the coordinators, while Florencio Abad and Joel Rodriguez were the paper presentors.

Language, Education and Democratization. People's power and people's empowerment, however, have to contend with certain social realities. As has been frequently alluded to in several roundtable discussions, social stratification is a reality in Philippine society. Opportunities and access to power is limited.

The relevance, therefore, of language and education in discussions of economic recovery can be best understood when these two are seen as instruments or factors that can either further stratification or facilitate equalization. Thus, the roundtable discussion aptly entitled Language, Education and Democratization was held last 14 May 1988 at the De La Salle University.

Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC was the coordinator. Manuel Eugenio, Alfredo V. Lagmay, Adriano Arcelo, Cledualdo Perez and Jasmin Acuna were the paper readers.

CONGRESS PROPER

To mark the holding of the Congress proper and to recognize the significance of this undertaking of the social science community. **President Corazon C.**

Aquino issued Presidential Proclamation 346 declaring the period from November 20 to 26, 1988 as the National Social Science Week. The proclamation calls attention to the potential contribution of the social scientists to the attainment of a stable and progressive economy.

Participation

294 persons attended the Congress proper. They come not only from the academe but from the government and the private sectors as well.

The participation of government employees and officials was encouraged by the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Budget and Management which granted authority for government personnel to attend the Congress on official time.

Opening Program. The opening program featured the keynote address and the panel discussion on the Congress theme.

Senate President Jovito R. Salonga delivered the keynote address. In his speech, he encouraged the social science community to continue in its task of social criticism and go one step further - to commit more efforts and resources to social engineering. Beyond diagnosing the problems of society, the social scientists must also come up with genuine social innovations and offer practicable solutions and alternatives in dealing with these problems. Even as he recognized the significant contribution of many social scientists in policyaking, he called for models of action that would propel the social science community in a collective rather than in an individual mode.

Meanwhile, in trying to lend a framework to the discussions during the Congress — to identify possible approaches in discussing economic recovery and the role of the social scientists in dealing with this problem, three



Participants of the NSSC II Congress.

panel discussants representing various fields were invited. These were Onofre D. Corpuz and Sixto K. Roxas. Bernardo Villegas was also invited but had to beg off few days prior to the Congress as he had to attend to some emergency matters.

Corpuz started by saying that economic recovery is too limited a perspective to take as aiming for it will never really solve the problems of Philippines society. It leaves unanswered the problems of inadequate government service, social injustice, environmental degra-

dation, etc. He asserted that we can, in fact, go beyond recovery into economic expansion and prosperity with stability.

In discussing how we should gate about this, he took the perspective of a historian and emphasized the importance of knowing the story of however our forefathers fought for sovereignty; and freedom, of how they became at nation. According to him, all proud people in the world derive a great deal of pride from the story of how their forefathers became a nation. It is this



pride which unites them and reserves their strength as they face difficult challenges and accomplish great tasks.

Had we had this pride, we would have known the national interest of the Filipinos and we would have remembered that it should be the Filipinos who should govern this land.

What we need then is to develop a consciousness that we are not destined to keep on begging — for lower interest rates, for debt restructuring — and that we have a better destiny than being squatters.

While Corpuz viewed the topic from the point of view of a historian, Sixto K. Roxas, the other discussant, discussed it from the point of view of organization development.

He agreed with Corpuz that economic recovery is too restrictive a term because its reference is merely to restore the country's growth rate to a particular level attained in the past. The more fundamental problem, however, is two-fold; first is the destruction of resources which has been a concomitant of the second which is poverty.

Seen in the Philippines is a parallel development between growth in GNP and a persistent worsening of the poverty situation.

Roxas pointed out that this should be addressed from two standpoints: to find out what is it in our analytical paradigms that failed to really explain this parallel development and to address the problem in order to solve it. This last problem is actually a problem of organization and of management. The role of the social science community is to re-examine the roots of the analytical paradigm currently being applied, to examine whether these are valid, relevant and will aid in understanding the problem.

In the division of labor among social scientists, the problem of the economy has always been left to the economists.

It is high time, then, for the social science community to begin to unify its perspective, to develop an integral new form so that we can look at the problem of developing the nation as a whole and not merely certain sectors of it.

Plenary Sessions. As mentioned pre viously, the main feature of the Congress proper was the presentation of the issues analyzed and recommendations made during the roundtable discussions. The coordinators of each roundtable discussion presented papers based on the proceedings of their respective sessions.

Presentation of roundtable discussion papers were made in four plenary sessions, as follows: Session on Economic Issues held on 24 November 1988, Leslie E. Bauzon, moderator; Session on the Sovereignty Question, 25 November 1988, Eva Duka - Ventura and Ma. Serena I. Diokno, moderators; Session on Issues on Governance, 25 November 1988, Olivia C. Caoili, moderator; and Session on People's Power Issues, 26 November 1988, Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga, moderator.

Open Session. Not all papers presented during the Congress proper were from the roundtable discussions. To encourage participation among the younger breed of social scientists, a call for papers was made in August 1988. Eight papers covering wide ranging topics including the US Bases issue, Muslim autonomy, NGOs and development strategies were submitted.

In order to focus on a common theme and to lend a vision to the Congress, papers touching on development strategies were selected for presentation during the Congress proper. Presentation was made during the Open Session held in the evening of 25 November 1988 with the theme "Economic Recovery and Develop-

ment Strategies: The Longer View."

The papers presented and their respective authors were as follows:

- 1. "Industrial Dispersal Policy and Regional Differential: Notes Towards a General Theory of Spatial Analysis" by Banni Paul Alli. The paper examined some of the fundamental questions behind the industrial dispersal policy of the Marcos administration as an example of a centralized political structure and with it the spatial concentration of political power.
- 2. "Mobilizing Agricultural Growth for Sustained Development" by Arsenio M. Balisacán. The paper described the general character of postwar Philippine development strategies and how these strategies have performed with respect to employment generation and poverty alleviation. It then discussed the elements of a development strategy that is deemed superior to addressing the twin problem of abject poverty and high unemployment and underemployment.
- "Poverty Intervention, Economic Recovery and Development: A View from the Canefields of Negros" by Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga which was a case study of rural poverty intervention and development in Negros.
- 4. "The Crisis of Underdevelopment: A Reexamination of Economic Models of Development in the Third World" by Danilo R. Reyes. The paper was a synoptic review of underdevelopment and a plea for a reexamination of economic models currently in place among developing societies. It provided a brief discuss-

ion of underdevelopment and a survey of various economic models. In conclusion, it presented possible and potential alternatives giving emphasis on philosophies underlying the development process and the administrative agenda that may have to be considered by developing nations.

The other papers submitted but not presented were:

- 1. "Income Inequality in the Philippines" by Panfila Ching
- 2. "NGO Development Assistance" by Tess del Rosario
- 3. "A Study of Perceptions of Muslim Autonomy and their Implications for Mindanao-Sulu" by Heidi K. Gloria.
- "Attitudes and Perceptions Toward an American Naval Base: An Exploratory Study" by Erlinda Eileen Lolarga.

Coordinators of the session were Alex B. Brillantes, Jr. and Emmanuel S. de Dios.

Workshops. As in the first Congress, workshops were conducted for participants to discuss the issues presented during the plenary sessions and come up with their own analysis and recommendations for policies and programs of action.

Workshops were convened thrice during the three-day Congress. The first was on 24 November 1988 and it dealt with economic issues. Moderators were: Ernesto Pernia, Maria Cristina Ginson-Bautista, Lita J. Domingo, Linda Penalba and Corazon Mae Baylon.

Issues on governance and sovereignty were discussed in the workshops held on 25 November 1988. The moderators were: Gabriel U. Iglesias, Danilo R. Reyes, Teresita Maquiso, Carolina G. Hernandez, Ma. Lourdes Rebullida, Milagros Guerrero, Lydia Casambre, and Helen Tubangui.

Rounding up the series of workshops was that on people's power related issues which was conducted on 26 November 1988. Amaryllis T. Torres, Bonifacio Salamanca, Betty Abregana, Imelda Villaluz, Jocelyn Caragay, Tess Tungpalan, and Caroline Anonuevo were the moderators.

Resolutions and Declarations. The workshop reports as well as the papers presented and the discussions during the open fora of each plenary session served as the bases for the resolutions and declarations adapted by the participants as the main output of the NSSC II. Ledivina V. Carino as chairperson, with Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, Virginia Miralao and Danilo R. Reyes as members of the Resolutions and Declarations Committee which drafted said document.

In sum, the Congress resolved to liberate the Filipino mind from the image of an ugly colonial past and an ineffectual present through education, research and scholarship which would help invigorate pride in culture and history, stimulate understanding and appreciation of and development of new perspectives on various social issues. This means that the social scientists would become vigorous social critics, advocates and activists for the transformation of society.

More specifically, it was resolved that the study and teaching of social sciences would be promoted through the search, exploration and development of alternative theories and paradigms based on and explaining social realities. Teaching of social sciences is to be improved by developing appropriate and relevant teaching materials.

The Congress participants also resolved to move beyond the teaching function and to implement a strong outreach program and share objective information on issues of national import. Research utilization will be made more effective by packaging these in forms more understandable to the policy makers, people's organizations and other non-social scientists.

In the area of advocacy, the social scientists are called to advocate for and support goals such as public sector unionism, resumption of peace talks, mobilization over natural resources and other similar goals.

Finally, the social science community is urged to forge linkages and establish networks for a true interdisciplinarity within the social sciences and with the natural and applied sciences in order to be in a better position to holistically address the problems besetting the nation.

Meanwhile, the political leadership in the executive and legislative branches of government are called on to clarify its vision of society and government.

The government is urged to muster the political will to formulate stronger measures for a sustainable economic recovery. This would involve, among others, strict implementation of policies on population, natural resources conservation, national debt servicing, fair labor policy, etc.

of social scientists have agonized in the tension between convenience and conviction, sometimes in apathetic silence, sometimes in compensatory rhetoric sometimes in quiet resistance... All this of course is past. In the democratic circumstances of today, there appears to be no excuse for not facing up as a social science community, to the challenge..."

THE OPENING PROGRAM

November 24, 1988 National Social Science Congress II (For the first day of the National Social Science Congress II, personalities in the various fields of social sciences were invited to formally open the three-day Congress. These social scientists, having involved themselves directly or indirectly in efforts toward economic recovery and having substantially contributed to the development of the social sciences, gave inspiration to a mass of social scientists joined together towards a goal — that of setting fresh directions to the country's economic recovery program.

In its opening program, the Senate president, Jovito Salonga, gave the keynote speech. This was followed by a panel discussion on the Congress theme, "Social Sciences and Economic Recovery." Those who composed the panel were Dr. Onofre D. Corpuz, Former President of the University of the Philippines and Former Minister of Education, Culture and Sports and Mr. Sixto K. Roxas, President of the SKR Managers and Advisors.

The full text of the speeches delivered are hereby provided:)

KEYNOTE ADDRESS*

Let me congratulate the sponsors of this Congress — namely, the Philippine National Science Society, the Philippine Social Science Council, and the Pi Gamma Mu International Honor Society — for their choice of a very timely topic.

I have been in politics long enough to realize that when primary national organizations of social scientists come together and invite the head of the Senate to deliver the keynote address, they really mean to send, rather than just receive, an important and urgent message.

I am told that this is a virtual war council of economists, historians, linguists, social workers, political scientists, sociologists, public administration experts, statisticians, psychologists, anthropologists, communicators, and the like on the pressing socioeconomic and political problems besetting the nation. Because you are both professional social scientists and concerned Filipinos, this Congress will have to strike the delicate balance between scientific objectivity and social relevance.

Most of you, I understand, are professors. I used

^{*}Delivered by Senate President Jovito Salonga at the National Science Congress II, November 24, 1988.

to be one, too. In any case, a professor has been described by one wit as a person whose job it is to tell students how to solve the problems of life which he himself has tried to avoid by becoming a professor.

From the writings of a number of social scientists here and abroad, I think I know enough of your critical sentiments and impatience regarding the work of the formal policy machinery of Government, including the Senate.

But in the face of the crucial task facing this Government, and the many dangers that lie ahead, I thought I should encourage the social science community to continue its role of social criticism and go one step further — that is, to commit more effort and resources to social engineering.

I like that term, one that teachers of law, influenced by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard, often use. It means placing the focus on appreciating the operational difficulties in bringing about desirable social end, and concentrating on helping design the methods, tools, processes and arrangements by which resources are converted into expected results. Social engineering does not cancel out social criticism; it only requires that the definition of problems must also involve the search for practicable, feasible solutions.

Many of you were against the policies and practices of the Marcos regime. After the EDSA Revolution, a number of social scientists and professors moved from the universities to top positions in Government. Secretary Solita Monsod is one. But after almost three years, the contribution of the social science community has apparently become more pronounced in the area of social criticism rather than social engineering. The impression seems to be that Government is unresponsive to the contributions and insights from the social science community. Many social scientists have taken the "take it or leave it" attitude. Others decided to get out of the "hot kitchen" and have distanced themselves from Government.

Yet, this may be the main challenge to the social science community — to help define our past, present, and future, in order that as a people we may understand and agree where we are, and where we are bound for. We need to identify what has been damaged, to take stock of where the country is along various dimensions. We need to increase the tangibility, the concreteness of existing and impending

conditions that our people have not personally experienced, but which all of us must collectively address. Social scientists do these tasks well — tasks such as determining the number of people who live below the threshold of poverty, and even the fragile processes of survival of the poor, the underprivileged, and the marginalized sectors in Philippine society.

For instance, without the painstaking effort of social scientists to accurately picture our present predicament, many of our people, while indeed feeling the difficulties of the time, may not quite realize how bad the situation is, that our per cápita income by 1985 had in fact slid back to its 1975 level. The structure of the economy has changed, so that many economic activities that existed in 1980 have disappeared and have been replaced by other economic activities more in keeping with a sliding economic situation. Economic activities in crime such as carnapping, prostitution, entertainment jobs, and marriage arrangements overseas have blossomed, constituting a burgeoning "informal sector" that has come to mark the reversal of the viability of our economy in the 1970s.

The one thing that we are sure about our predicament is that the crisis we are in is both complex and pervasive. Simple solutions, offhand, should be dismissed. In the decay of our economy, it is inconceivable that only income levels have changed. The social fabric was torn, as people's horizons changed. Concerted action is required, and this must rest on an adequate understanding of the whole situation. When we say economic recovery, we are in fact simply using a shorthand expression for a task that is at once also a moral recovery, a political and constitutional recovery, a recovery of national pride and dignity, a recovery of national identity.

Let me emphasize that it is also a recovery of our people's voice. We are just now recovering the mental faculty of analyzing our problems, and the creative faculty of suggesting solutions, after almost two decades of censorship and deliberate attempts by the Marcos dictatorship to foist false images of ourselves and our conditions. The muscle-flexing that we see among social scientists today is a direct attempt to re-awaken and advance our collective skills for diagnosing our societal strengths and weaknesses. We also need to recover our capacity to dream dreams together as a nation.

But beyond the diagnostics and the futuristics, the social science community must come up with genuine social innovations and inventions, and be effective and efficacious in the advocacy of these tools and ideas which promise to radically improve our nation and society. Social scientists must organize and hold on to their roles as social engineers, whether inside or outside the formal channels of government. As I see it, the path of least resistance is to lay back and complain about the government's lack of direction, or inability and unwillingness to reform its craven ways. As a nation, we have always been long on what we don't want, but short on defining what we want. Social scientists must not continue reflecting this tendency.

Let us work a little harder and come up with practical solutions to our many problems. We know what these problems are and we should all be anxious to solve them as soon as possible.

Let every one study and learn as much as he can, and let this knowledge impart wisdom to our public decisions. We must spare no effort and spurn no opportunity to improve our people's lot through superior knowledge and the judicious use of technology.

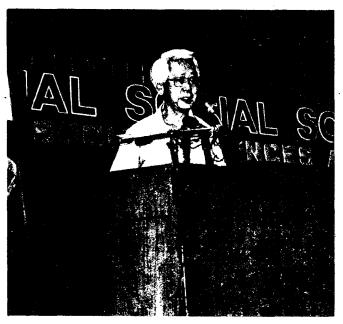
When we say economic recovery, we are in fact simply using a shorthand expression for a task that is at once also a moral recovery, a political and constitutional recovery, a recovery of national pride and dignity, a recovery of national identity.

- Senator Jovito Salonga -

Poverty and its manifestations—disease, ignorance, and poor education— plague the Third World, including the Philippines. No economic recovery is worth the effort if the poor remain poor, or become poorer still as their numbers grow. Let social scientists of all disciplines work together with natural scientists and technologists to help solve the festering problems of poverty and disease without delay, or the next generation of Filipinos may become dimwitted from sheer deprivation.

The formal policy making process may appear inhospitable to new participants. You very well know that while we repose a lot of hope and expectations on the legislature and the bureaucracy, they remain to some extent creatures of habits and traditions. The task of carving out a role for the social scientists is rendered more difficult by the current period of political adjustment. We observe the intramurals between the three branches of government as they operationally seek a separate but co-equal and coordinate relationship.

Yet, time and again social scientists have proved that they could be effective participants in the overall national interchange of policy ideas, and it might do well for the social science community to study the example of your more successful "intrapreneurs" such as Dr. Mahar Mangahas, an economist who has given us comprehensive snapshots of the opinion of the Filipino on his well-being and his government; or Prof. Randy David, a sociologist, who through his Public Forum program has conveyed into the Filipino living room national issues and problems in our own national language; or Prof. Ed Garcia, a political scientist whose incessant and committed advocacy of human rights has helped put and keep them in the national consciousness. Dr. Ledivina Carino and other public administration experts have given us a more profound understanding of the magnitude and pathology of graft and corruption and we in the Senate profited from their insights, resulting in our bill on Ethical Standards for all Public Officials. already approved by the Senate and about to be approved by the House of Representatives, Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan has helped identify the features and factors relating to our so-called "damaged culture." Dean Emy Arcellana, Dr. Leonor Briones, Prof. Popo Lotilla who serve as Senate consultants are but a few of the numerous social scientists who have given the lie to the criticism expressed in Pilipino



Sixto K. Roxas served as panel discussant during the first day of the Congress.

"Iyang mga social scientists, puro sila 'approach nang approach', hindi naman sila nakakarating."

I hasten to add that we should much prefer such models of action that will propel the social science community in collective rather than individual mode. We are searching for a role of social science, of social scientists, and not only of individual members of the social community. Operationally, this means that when your Congress ends, a program of action should immediately begin.

I have no doubt that your Congress will come up with programs of action on these fronts you have identified, from economic recovery and agrarian reform, to people power and civilian-military relations. I can sense your community is sufficiently restive, and raring to take action.

Let us therefore work together—you in academe and we in Government, you with the expertise and we with the practical experience and, let us hope, the political will.

Panel Discussant: Sixto K, Roxas

I was fascinated with Dr. Corpuz's voyage through our history into a vision of the Philippines in the year 2000. If he brought to the vision the strong sense of identity of historian, I'm afraid I will bring the mere perspective of a manager. As a matter of fact, I'm afraid that I bring it with a sense of ambivalence. I don't know whether I'm supposed to be an economist or a manager. I think of myself as a practitioner of O.D., Organization Development, as I tend to view matters from the point of view of organization.

I have to agree with Dr. Corpuz that "recovery" as a description of the path that is before us is too limited a term. The reference of course, issues from the fact that from 1983 to 1986, there has been a consistent decline in the principal measurement of our economic performance, the gross national product (GNP) which has brought it to a level slightly below 1975 in per capita terms and below 1979 in absolute terms. So the goal of "recovery" seeks to restore our gross national product back to its "normal" growth trend.

The more fundamental problem is two-fold: one is the problem of poverty. The most recent report of the World Bank that came out on March 3, 1988 describes the situation. I'd like to read their conclusion because I will use that as my starting point for this morning's discussion.

"The Philippines is the only Asian country where the average living standard is declining, while the number of people living in poverty is increasing. In 1985, nearly 30 million people out of a population of 56 million were living in absolute poverty in the sense of having an income that did not enable them to satisfy basic needs. This represented a significant worsening of the situation from a decade earlier. In 1975, the income of about 45% of the families were insufficient to meet basic needs. In 1985, the figure had risen to 52%. Taking into account the increase in the population over this period, it means that additional 12 million persons have been recruited into the ranks of the absolutely poor."

"Looking then beyond, the outlook for the future is equally difficult. Every year over 700,000 new entrants join a labor force that already contains about five million under — and unemployed workers. This labor force will be expanding



even more dramatically in the future because of the failure to adequately address the population problems facing the Philippines. The employment issue cannot be evaded. Much of the future labor force has already been born, and about 16M new entrants will join the labor force in the next 15 years. Moreover, without drastic changes in policies it is not clear where these additional jobseekers will be absorbed. During 1980 to 1986, the largest employment generators, namely, agriculture, services and manufacturing, created jobs for the equivalent of less than two years of new entrants to the labor force. In the last six years, over three million new job-seekers have not been absorbed by the formal labor market."

The fact is, this trend has persisted even in periods when the gross national product and the gross value added in agriculture have shown rates of growth that should have been satisfactory; over six percent in the case of GNP and over five percent in the case of gross value added in agriculture. By contrast, over

the same period, we have witnessed the success of countries that formerly were behind us in the growth performance, in their structure of production and in institutional sophistication such as South Korea and Thailand.

The second major problem is the destruction of our natural resources. This has been a concomittant of poverty. The Philippines is not a land-rich country of about 300 million hectares of territory, probably about 10 million hectares is the safest ceiling of what we should be cultivating. From that, perhaps the best lands would be between six to seven million hectares of land.

For as long as there was a frontier that the population could move, then we had a cushion. We bungled the economic policies and concentrated on very narrow sectors of growth — isolated enclave sectors of growth — in the economy. For as long as the mass of our people could open up new lands or begin to move uphill and depend on the fishing for their livelihood, the situation continued to be tolerable. However, ten years ago, the land frontier disappeared in this country and as a result Philippine poverty has become not only a national but an international scandal.

What then is the problem that we are looking at? We're looking at two concurrent phenomena: growth in the chief indicator that economists use to measure economic performance, "the gross national product" and through the growth of this particular indicator, a persistent worsening of the poverty situation. That I believe is the problem that we should be addressing from two standpoints.

First, it should be addressed by the scientists from the standpoint of understanding what is it in our analytical paradigms that fails to bring out the real explanation for this parallel development of progress, so-called growth, coupled with the continued and persistent worsening of poverty.

Second, there is a problem of addressing the problem in order to solve it. That I consider a problem of organization and of management.

Let us try and see what in our analytical paradigms fail to provide a proper diagnosis of this problem. Part of the problem is in the way the tasks of analysis are divided among social scientists.

The problem of the economy is given primarily to the economist. He is given a pride of place. His science is contrasted with the other social



sciences; they refer to the hard science of economics, the soft science of sociology, political science, and history.

The problem of what to do has become primarily the realm of the economist. But I believe that it is a problem for which the economist's tools of analysis are quite inadequate.

I think one of the chores of the social scientists is to reexamine the roots of the paradigms in the parallel historical development of human events and human science over the centuries, and to understand the control of the community and the human organizations over that period.

We are dealing with basically three levels here. First, the evolution of communities and the development of the relationship between man and his habitat, second, the manner in which people have organized themselves in order to manage this process and third, the history of man's understanding and analysis of this process.

Economics, as you know, developed in an environ-

ment during the mid-18th century when there was a thorough disgust with the manner in which government was intervening in economic affairs. Economic affairs in those days were coming from the organization in England and elsewhere in Europe, of small local economies. Government interventions were applied to every small detail of the economy; from the movement of goods between towns to the licensing of economic activities and so forth. The new class of entreprenuers felt severely constrained by these government regulations.

So, economics was born out of an environment and an ideology that sought to prove that economy should not be managed and that the government should get out of intervention. That if you leave the economy alone, there will be natural laws, (following the Newtonian analogue of the universe) that would see to it that allocation of resources would be optimum. The market mechanism and the competitive forces would ensure this optimization if markets and these enterprises were left free.

In order to establish this in the fashion of the physicist, the economist had to posit a unit of analysis that made for a determinate mathematical situation. That was the reason why economics focused on the enterprise as the unit of organization and the unit of analysis. When you advance the concept of an enterprise and define it as a unit of organization that produces a homogenous product, you could formulate your mathematical equations for your supply functions and your demand functions applying to the product. From this, you could determine price costs in a consistent manner.

This was all well and good for the sake of mathematical elegance. But that concept of the enterprise as the preponderant unit of analysis got transferred into real life as this became the model for reorganizing rural communities. Enterprise then became the examplar for reorganizing communities in the same spirit that pervaded the world view at the time: that science existed to control nature and what existed in its original state in nature was of less value than what man could contrive through the use of his science.

The idea that natural communities organized as traditional structures had no value and in order to modernize them, you have to move in and reorganize them according to the enterprise architecture. This then became the ruling social and economic archi-

tecture and engineering: to reorganize life according to the enterprise mode. This has carried over into the neo classical economics and into development economics and continues to be the governing paradigm in the analysis of the economy for purposes of diagnosis and for the design of economic strategy.

What was eliminated with the preponderance of the enterprise paradigm? It was the natural organization of communities: the idea of a community as a social organization that looked after the welfare of its constituents, the families and the clusters of families in the hierarchy of communities.

In the real world, however, there were certain societies which have very strong community organizations. The job of social scientists is to analyze what it was in the complex of social structures that made for a resistant community-based orientation. In Europe, communities were organized in little "pays" or "pais." This did not refer to country but to little communities about the size of a country. Even in the Philippines, the term 'bayan' or 'banwa' refers to a smaller community; it did not refer to the country as a whole.

In the Philippines, however, for some reason or other, with the juxtaposition of the colonial history and the entry of western enterprise, the traditional community organization could not resist the disintegrating effects of enterprise. The incursion of enterprises which were highly sector — specialized had a disastrous effect in the Philippines on the traditional balance that communities normally maintained within their habitats.

Considering that the Philippines is an archipelago with a structure of island ecologies that are very fragile, the worst possible mode of development intervention was in very highly sector-specialized project: companies with resources in modern technology and highly-paid managers looking entirely at converting lands into plantations, lakes into fishpens, and buildings enclave communities, industrial parks, and export processing zones. Nothing could have been more effective in disintegrating not only the traditional communities in the Philippines but also the ecology and the ecosystem.

Now why didn't this happen in the neighboring countries? Why did it not happen in Japan? Very often, when economist look at the Japanese experience, they tend to gloss over the organizational structure. They look only at a lot of these economic

indicators — the policies exchange rates in prices, credit faults, etc.. They forget that what makes the system responsive to those factors is precisely the way it is organized and managed. Structure is a very essential ingredient of that analysis and yet it is glossed over in the analysis.

Japan has very strong structural and community organizations which are retained to the present day. In the case of Taiwan and South Korea, the very strong communal cohesiveness and management at the communal level was capable of resisting the disintegrating effects of enterprise. In Japan enterprise itself developed within a communal culture. So lifetime employment in Japan, for example, is a communal adaptation of the concept of enterprise.

These I think are the elements that need to be seriously analyzed by the social science community. I think the first job of the social science community is to study the analytical paradigms that are being applied not just in the economic circles for the delectation of academicians but are being applied in the actual re-organizing of Philippine community as reflected in the planning councils and in the policies of government. The social science community must examine whether those paradigms are truly valid and are truly relevant and whether these will have the effects that we desire.

I equate the economists' metier to the skill of the investment analyst. The investment analyst, determines all of the indicators which provide the signs that a company will do well-indicators which show growth, profits, and so forth. All those indicators are the specialty of the economic analyst. He develops highly sophisticated and mathematical methods for doing that analysis. But when a company is in trouble, when it is not doing well, then whom do you put into the company in order to remedy the situation? You will be making a big mistake if you take the security analyst and hire him as the general manager to turn around the company. He is absolutely the wrong person to do so because his skills do not qualify him to do that. What are needed are elaborate and complex organizational skills.

It is not enough to tell the economist that this is their sphere. The social science community must begin to unify its perspective and develop an integrated new analytical method so that you can look at the problem, such as the turning and developing the country as a totality in its own terms and not just You cannot solve the poverty problem merely by extending the trend of growth rates in the future. You have to have a revolutionary transformation in the way we are organizing the field to use the land.

-S.K. Roxas

from very highly specialized and sectoral perspective,

How then does this take into an organizational problem? What do you need to do in order to solve this serious problems of poverty in this country? If the analyst adopted a much more adequate analytical paradigm, he would see that the roots of the problem are seated in the manner in which the major portion of Philippine society is organized. We are not looking at one economy, but at three economies in the Philippines, three economic organizations.

The economic organization for which the classical economists' tools can be applied is a small portion of this economy — it only represents about 30 percent of this economy. These are the economies that you see in the Metropolitan Manila area, in some parts of Bulacan, in Cebu, in Davao, in Olongapo and in Angeles. Those are the economies that lend themselves to the economists' tools.

The second economy which is the larger taking about 60% of the country will be the mixed economy which is very largely agricultural and largely concentrated on three crops: palay, white corn and coconut. They are primarily a peasant economy, until the products go to the market for processing and distribution.

Then you have a 10% component that is a tribal economy.

The economist's approach to this reminds me very much of the story Mulanash Rodin who was famous in the Middle East for his combination of stupidity and wisdom. One day he was viewed by his neighbors under a street lamp, sort of looking for something. And the neighbor asked him "What are you looking for" and he said, "I dropped my key." The neighbor helped but they couldn't find it. And he said "Mula where did you drop it?" "I dropped it over there near the door. And the neighbor said, "then why are you looking for it here?" "Because the light is better here."

Very often the economist looks for solutions not where they are but where his tools work better: because the light is better. To find the tools that

apply to the problem of reorganizing that massive 60 percent of the country is one of the roots of our problems. I think it is a paradigm problem.

One little bit of statistics. We have been looking at the efficiency with which land use produces incomes but the World Bank cites that poverty is found in the rural areas. They are pointing at fishermen, the upland farmers, the coconut farmers and even the rice farmers. This is where you see the bulk of that poverty group. Why is poverty so prevalent in that area? If you look at the generation of gross valued added (after you deduct the purchases of inputs and so forth) in four crops that take 86 percent of the land in this country - palay, white corn, coconut, and sugar - this comes to just about P3,500.00 a hectare. If you add the processing of those goods - the rice mills, the sugar mill, the coconut oil mill and so forth - you would add another P4,000.00 per hectare. So that adds up to about P7,600. To give you an idea of the contrast, on mainland China just at farm level, the corresponding frame for gross value added is over P50,000 per hectare in Taiwan,; that figure is about a P108,000,00. In South Korea, that's about P140,000.00 per hectare.

Unless we can change the way that we use the land so that we can develop the same kind of intensive culture with all the back-up support in terms of processing facilities, storage, drying facilities that is typical of the Taiwanese mainland then you will not solve the poverty problem.

You cannot solve the poverty problem merely by extending the trend of growth rates into the future. You have to have a revolutionary transformation in the way we are organizing the field to use the land. And unless we do that, there is no way that we will achieve the vision that Dr. Corpuz so dramatically posed for the year 2000. We have to start by using the two most under-utilized resources of this country, namely, agricultural land and agricultural labor in order to serve as the base for our industrial development. Unless we do that, as the Bible says "the poor will always be with us."

(The National Social Science Congress II, NSSC II, with the theme, "Social Sciences and Economic Recovery," was a year long activity which included roundtable discussions (RTD) held from January to November 1988. Fifteen roundtable discussions were convened in order to identify issues related to the main theme of the NSSC II. Thus, economic recovery was not seen as an issue of economics alone but a complex process analyzed from all perspectives.

The Company of the

The last issue of this newsletter featured the highlights of seven roundtable discussions held from January to June. The following are the highlights of the roundtable discussions held from July to November 1988.)

ENVIRONMENT IN DEVELOPMENT, coordinated by *Dr. Corazon M. Raymundo*, examined the present state of the country's natural resources to establish the existing relationship among population, resources and environment and to identify issues and alternatives towards sustainable development of resources in view of their critical role in economic recovery. (Held 13 July 1988, Philippine Social Science Center.)

The environment is a critical factor in the efforts toward economic recovery and of sustained development. The availability and condition of the different resource base determine the nature of and the speed by which efforts for economic recovery can be taken and the nature of and the extent by which the resource bases can be utilized.

Highlights of the Roundtable Discussions*

Extensive and intensive use of natural resources bring about the issue of sustainability to adequately provide for the present and future generations. Economic recovery will necessarily have to deal with the growing disequilibrium between population, resources and environment.

To study the interrelationship among population, resources and environment, Dr. Candido Cabrido, Jr. of the Research and Planned Development Systems, Inc., suggested a model that depicts alternative scenarios toward sustainable development. This can be used by countries which rely heavily on their natural resources to propel economic growth. However, it was revealed that in the pursuit of growth or economic development, there is always a limit to production. This is important in order not to exceed the capacity level of resources and in order that sustainable development be achieved.

An assessment of the present situation in the Philippines shows that we are lagging behind with respect to the concerns of sustainable development.

Cabrido concluded that sustainable development is a slow and painstaking process. At this point, any attempt to maximize resource production to speed up economic recovery will be catastrophic to environmental quality. It is therefore important to assess the present state of our major natural resource bases and get some ideas on their past and future use.

Dr. Efren Ed Flores of the College of Fisheries, University of the Philippines in the Visayas pointed out the over-exploitation of our fishery resources. The discussion also suggested that the foundation for maximization of benefits from the country's marine resources would have to be laid down now. This will determine whether the nutritional and economic expectations of the growing population and sustainability of the marine resources can be met.

Dr. Rogelio Concepcion of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management stressed efforts that will sustain the productivity of the lands available for agriculture. These include the opening of more areas for agriculture, the effective use of better production and processing methods, the improvement of production through incentives and disincentives, efficient post harvest handling method, equal access to better seeds, and credit and marketing facilities.

Dr. Tony Balangui of the Forest Resources Management, University of the Philippines at Los Banos discussed the benefits that can be derived from the forest, namely productive, protective and aesthetic. He explained that the increasing density of the population in the uplands is highly correlated with the rate of decrease of the proportion of the covered forestland. He also felt that CARP in the uplands will only aggravate present environmental problems inasmuch as upland farming causes devegetation and accelerated soil erosion. Balangui also revealed that if present practices like kaingin-making, forest burning, illegal logging and illegal harvesting persist, the present wood supply will last only up to the year 2007.

^{*}The roundtable discussion highlights were condensed from the papers and reports submitted by the RTD Coordinators, These papers were read during the NSSC II Congress Proper held on November 24-26, 1988.

In summary, it was seen that there is a sensitive balance among production for economic recovery, the conditions of the environment, the resources and the population. A major and uncontested point made was the alarming rate of degradation of the most important resource bases which threaten efforts towards national economic recovery. Two major causes that need to be dealt with were identified — the rapid increase in population and the absence of systematic and forceful conservation and protection measures for the country's resource bases.

It was further concluded that the future sustainability of the resources require a considerable collaboration from all sectors of society. Sufficient knowledge of the level of use of resources is also needed. These require continuing political will and social responsibility — for the sake of economic recovery and for the benefit of the present and future generations of Eilipinos.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY, coordinated by *Prof. Reynaldo Ty*, assessed the economic recovery program in relation to human rights and the basic sectors. (Held 27 August 1988, Central Luzon State University, Munoz, Nueva Ecija.)

Economic recovery and economic progress would be meaningless if it would not be responsive to the human rights or human development of the Filipino people.

Maria Socorro I. Diokno of the Free Legal Assistance Group said that the concern of the government should be to effect not only economic recovery but to attain human development. Thus, economic recovery taken in relation to human rights, should be seen from a perspective of development and not from a perspective of economic recovery alone.

Human rights is an indispensable requisite for the achievement of human development. According to Diokno, it is the sum of all rights necessary to ensure the basic humanity of every person. Authentic development requires not only economic well-being but also the assurance of enjoying human rights — personal, social, economic and political including the rights of nations and people. So much so that one cannot enjoy civil and political rights without having economic, social and cultural rights and vice-versa.

It was acknowledged though that human development is to a certain extent dependent on our economic pino and the country is still made dependent on the impositions of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Diokno further presented her proposition on what determines true and full human development. Human development requires the active participation of all Filipinos in the economic planning process. It must be for the benefit of all Filipinos. It must focus on all individual and collective human rights, not on economic progress alone.

In concrete terms, she enumerated what a Filipino-directed program should be. It should generate more jobs to meet the rising unemployment and under-

Economic recovery and economic progress would be meaningless if it would not be responsive to the human rights or human development of the Filipino people.

well-being. However, any economic program should be assessed in relation to human rights.

Diokno noted the deficiencies of the present economic program which are as follows: (1) absence of policies and programs to redistribute wealth and create a more equitable, broadbased and enduring basis for economic recovery; (2) the national budget for 1989, instead of giving priority to basic services, gives as much as 44 percent to debt servicing; (3) foreign policy favors the interests of foreign banks and other lending institutions to that of the Filiemployment problems. It should guarantee a realistic minimum wage rate and maintain price controls on basic commodities. It should eliminate the domination of the economy or any sector thereof by monopolies. It should control the activities of transnational corporations and investors. It should reject all forms of aid of loans that impair national sovereignty and foster dependence on foreign capital.

Notable too is the thesis of a participant in the same forum, a representative of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, who said that among the obligations of the State are to respect,

protect and promote human rights and that the failure of the State to comply with these obligations constitute human rights violation. The government commits a violation when it fails to secure for its constituents their basic rights such as the right to a decent living worthy of human beings,

In conclusion, human rights advocates and workers feel that the dignity and worth of man should not ever be sacrificed for the material well-being of the human person.

CIVILIAN-MILITARY RELATIONS, coordinated by *Dr. Emmanuel C. Lallana*, evaluated the relationship between civilians and the military with the aim of generating proposals on how to strengthen civilian supremacy over the military. (Held 28 September 1988, PCED Hostel, University of the Philippines.)

The question of ensuring civilian supremacy over the military is of grave importance as it is necessary to the maintenance of a desired political stability, the prerequisite of economic recovery.

Representative Bonifacio Gillego of the Philippine Congress noted that President Aquino's concern with political stability has led to an important role for the military in public life. Likewise he also pointed out that institutions established to ensure civilian supremacy over the military have become ineffective.

Congressman Gillego also raised these points: the dissipation or neutralization of civilian infrastructures in decision-making, the continued appointment of military men to civilian positions despite the availability of qualified civilian professionals, the unabated militarization of people's minds and the blackmail activities like the August 28 coup attempt.

Other points raised by the panel of reactors and other participants were: (1) military men in civilian offices are as prevalent today as it was during the past regime; (2) some of the laws and structures during the past regime which insulated the military from civilian control are still in place; (3) the constitutional provisions on the citizen army and the national policy force are being used to justify or expand the role of the military in society; (4) since 1986, the military has shown interventionist tendencies.

Recommendations on how civilian supremacy over the military can be strengthened were given by the participants in the discussion. Among their recommendations were: strengthen civilian government institutions; clearly delineate the role of the military as the protector of the people and of the state by specifying the role of the military; give due consideration to their legitimate area of competence; check the abuses of the civilian government officials against military personnel and redefine concepts of national security and national development to purge its military overtones; remove peace and order functions from the military and create a national police force which is organizationally separate from them; replace military officers from civilian posts with qualified professionals; abolish institutions and programs which tend to "militarize" the citizenry's mind-set; limit the military's exposure to the public and reduce the size of the military.

SUBIC AND CLARK BASES, coordinated by *Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta*, examined the social, political, legal and economic dimensions of the bases issue. (Held 8 November 1988, Philippine Social Science Center.)

The roundtable discussion aimed at providing a fresh perspective on the

bases issue as younger scholars new in that area of research were invited to present their papers.

Dr. Maria Luisa Camagay of the University of the Philippines, Department of History documented the several negotiations between the Philippines and the US government. She described the pressures exerted on the Filipino negotiators and concluded that the Subic and Clark bases have become the symbols of the blatant violation of Philippine sovereignty.

Dr. Socorro Reyes of the De La Salle University, Department of Political Science through her interviews with key American policy-makers, gave insights on their perceptions that indicate a determination to retain Clark and Subic Bases. American policy-makers believe that the Aquino government will not abrogate the bases agreement and that they are ready to muster their resources to influence the Philippine government's decision in their favor.

Prof. Jose Mario Cuyegkeng of the Center for Research and Communications analyzed four proposals for the alternative uses of the bases. Calling for the expansion and diversification of exports, the development of our own domestic markets, and the flow of economic growth to the countryside, he advanced the opinion that the economy can grow without the beneficial economic impact of the bases.

Prof. Reynaldo Ty of the University of the Philippines, Department of Political Science contended that the rights of the Filipino people are being violated by the bases agreement, particularly the right to equality, non-interference in their internal affairs, self-determination and territorial integrity of the state. Ty recommended that the government conduct a study regarding the conversion of the bases and commit itself to the principle of peaceful coexistence with other states.

Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez of the Center for Integrative and Development Studies emphasized that the anti-bases movement should offer concrete alternatives to be effective as abstract concepts are not appreciated by the public. Prof. Merlin Magallona of the International Studies Institute of the Philippines examined the legal implications of the Manglapus-Schultz agreement, pointing out that the benefits supposed to be derived from the agreement are not quaranteed.

In the open forum, the majority proposed that PSSC should take the lead in the education campaign on the US bases. Other disciplines, such as psychology and anthropology, should also be involved in the discussion. Social scientists, in disseminating their findings, must employ a language that is understandable and meaningful to the people.

DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL AUTONOMY,* coordinated by Fr. Theodore Murnane, sought to understand the theoretical underpinnings for the continued failure in the implementation of decentralization policies. (Held 7 November 1988, University of San Carlos, Cebu City.)

Frustration characterizes the feelings of many officials at the local level as regards the general failure of the implementation of decentralization policies. Underscoring the continued existence of too much centralization in the government, the Cebu City roundtable discussion made a specific effort to understand the theoretical underpinnings for this failure.

Decentralization was defined as a state or condition in the governmental system where there is dispersal of power Meaningful decentralization will only be achieved if the central bureaucracy appreciates its meaning, purpose and ideology.

Decentralization does not mean the loss of power by the central bureaucracy. Rather, it is strengthening the other parts of the whole where everybody belongs.

and authority from the center. It embraces both political decentralization (oftentimes referred to as devolution of powers to local government units and also generally referred to as local autonomy) and administrative decentralization (mostly involving the decentralization/deconcentration of functions from national line departments to their field offices).

There was general recognition on the general philosophy of decentralization: those in the local level are in the best position to identify their needs, specifically in terms of ordering their priorities and allocating the much needed and scarce resources available to them.

Also discussed in the roundtable discussion were the preliminary findings of a decentralization project of the Jaime V. Ongpin Institute of Business and Government. Findings of the project focused on local autonomy, specifically in terms of (a) administrative autonomy, (b) financial autonomy and (c) planning autonomy.

A meaningful administrative autonomy can be operationalized in terms of clearly defining the relationships between the local chief executive (the municipal or the provincial governor) and the national line agency officials (such as the engineer, police, treasurer, etc.) operating within the territorial jurisdiction. At best, the working relationship is coordinative, consultative

and supportive.

Planning autonomy concerns the power to prioritize, plan and determine the implementation of development projects in the area. The implementation of all projects in the area, regardless of funding source should be at least in accordance with the areas development plan as determined by the local development council.

Financial autonomy in plainest terms means more funds and resources for local governments. This also includes the devolution of more taxing powers to the local governments and the implementation of the just sharing scheme as provided for in the Constitution. Financial autonomy, therefore, means less constraints from the national government in the revenue generating efforts of the local governments. It also means a reexamination (and abolition) of the mandatory contributions of local governments to the national government.

The perspective and accomplishments of the Government in the field of decentralization were presented in the discussion by the National Economic and Development Authority. Assistant Director Nenette Espinosa-Bacani of the Regional Development Office reported that six national line agencies were directed to devolve certain powers and functions to the local government. Strengthening of the regional and local

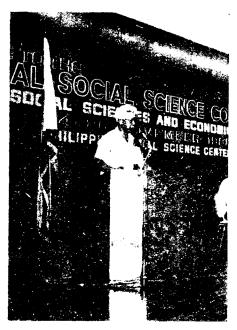
(Turn to page 29)

^{*}This was condensed from the paper read and presented by Dr. Alex B. Brillantes at the National Social Science Congress II at the PSSC.

November 24, 1988 First Day of Congress



Taking the perspective of a historian, Onofre D. Corpuz stressed the need to know how the Philippines became a nation. With this national pride, the Filipinos will remember that it should be them who should govern this land.



Sixto K. Roxas used the point of view of organization development in addressing the problem of parallel development between the growth in GNP and the worsening of the poverty situation in the Philippines.

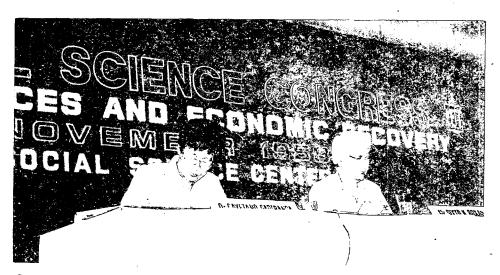
NATIONAL SOCIAL

"The Social Science

Philippine Social November



Close to 300 participants from the government and private sectors attended the NSSC II. Participants came from all over the country with each region duly represented.



Panel discussants Sixto K. Roxas and Onofre D. Corpuz were invited to set a framework to the discussions during the Congress. Dr. Cayetano W. Paderanga served as moderator of the panel.

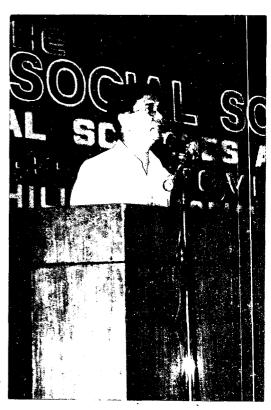
SCIENCE CONGRESS II

and Economic Recovery"

Science Center 24-26, 1988



Roundtable discussion papers were presented in four plenary sessions. Session One on "Economic Issues" had Dr. Leslie E. Bauzon as moderator.



Dr. Manuel F. Montes, coordinator for the Discussion (RTD) on "Perspective and Strategies for Economic Recovery" held in January 1988 identified the most pressing problems perceived to be preventing the attainment of economic recovery. Other RTD coordinators were Prof. Leonor M. Briones, Dr. Corazon M. Raymundo, Dr. Luzviminda B. Cornista and Dr. Antonio J. Ledesma, S. J.



Workshops were convened to give participants the chance to react and discuss issues presented during the plenary sessions.

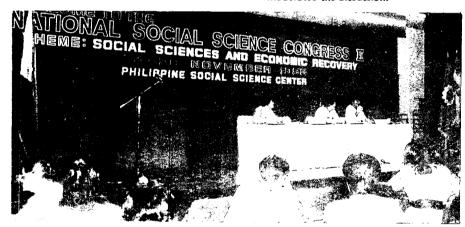


For the first day of Congress, the Workshop Moderators were Dr. Ernesto M. Pernia, Dr. Maria Cristina Ginson-Bautista, Dr. Lita J. Domingo, Dr. Linda Peñalba and Ms. Corazon Mae Baylon.

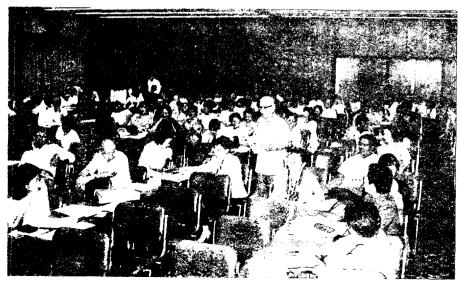
November 25,1988 Second Day of Congress



Session Two tackled the sovereignty question. Members of the panel for Session A were Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta, Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez and Dr. Socorro L. Reyes. Dr. Ma. Serena Diokno moderated the discussion.



Papers by Dr. Alex B. Brillantes, Jr. on Local Autonomy and by Dr. Steven Rood on Indigenous Communities were presented in Session B with Dr. Eva M. Duka-Ventura as moderator.



Dr. Ricardo Galang poses a question to the panelists.



Dr. Olivia C. Caoili was moderator of the Session on Governance. Dr. Ledivina V. Cariño, Dr. Emmanuel C. Lallana, and Prof. Mario Bolasco served as paper presentors.



Dr. Emmanuel Lallana presented the RTD paper on Civilian-Military Relations emphasizing the importance of ensuring civilian supremacy over the military.



Prof. Mario Bolasco tried to link the Congress theme of economic recovery with his RTD paper on Church-State Relations.



Issues on governance and sovereignty were discussed in the workshops held on the second day of Congress. Moderators were Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias, Dr. Danilo R. Reyes, Dr. Teresita Maquiso, Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez, Prof. Ma. Lourdes Rebullida, Dr. Milagros Guerrero, Dr. Lydia Casambre and Prof. Helen Tubangui.

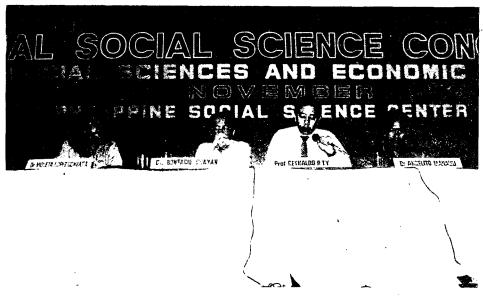


Eight papers covering wide ranging topics were submitted while papers on development strategies were selected for presentation during the Congress proper. Coordinators of the open session were Dr. Alex B. Brillantes, Jr. and Dr. Emmanuel S. de Dios.

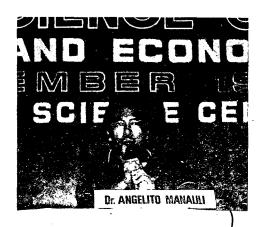


An open session was held on the evening of the second day where younger breed of social scientists presented papers on the theme "Economic Recovery and Development Strategies: The Longer View."

November 26, 1988 Third Day of Congress



Panel for the session on People's Power was composed of Dr. Angelito Manalili, Prof. Reynaldo Ty, Dr. Bonifacio P. Sibayan, and Dr. Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga, moderator.



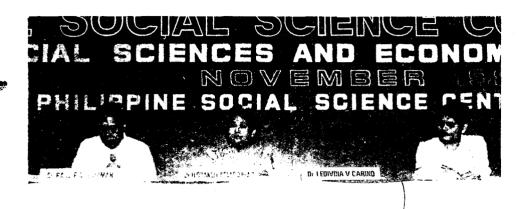
Dr. Angelito Manalili presents issues discussed and recommendations made of the RTD on People's power held on February 1988.



The workshops on the last day dealt on people's power related issues.



Conducting the last series of workshops for the Congress were Dr. Amaryllis T. Torres, Dr. Bonifacio P. Salamanca, Dr. Betty Abregana, Dr. Imelda Villaluz, Dr. Jocelyn Caragay, Prof. Tess Tungpalan and Prof. Caroline Anonuevo.





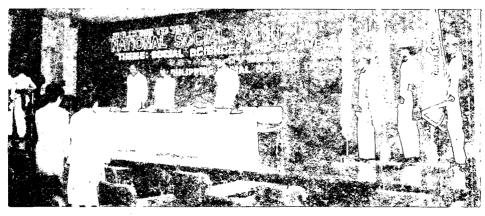
Dr. Florangel Rosario-Braid, Chairman of PSSC Executive Board gave the closing remarks and declared the Congress closad.



The three-day Congress culminated with the presentation of the Resolutions and Declarations. This was based on the workshop reports as well as the paper presented and the discussion during the plenary sessions. Dr. Ledivina Carino headed the committee which drafted the Resolutions and Declaration.



A souvenir picture of the NSSC II participants after a job well done.



Following the formal closing of the Congress, the exit of colors was made by the cadets.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT POLICY COUNCIL (ACPC)

Credit performs a critical role in agricultural development. It can encourage farmers to use modern inputs, avail themselves of modern technology and make productive investments. This can result to an increased output and subsequently, an expansion of the growth potential of the rural economy.

It is recognized that the growth of the rural/agricultural sector remains to be the main impetus towards economic recovery. With this, one of the most important concerns of the government today is the transformation of "rural farm credit". This entails a development of a policy which views credit within a broader perspective and will make the entire farm financing activity profitable.

With these visions toward a reformed rural/agricultural sector, the Office of the President, through Executive Orders 113 and 116 established the Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC). The Council is composed of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, as Chairman; the Governor, Central Bank of the Philippines, as Vice-Chairman; the Director-General, National Economic and Development Authority; the Secretary, Department of Budget and Management; the Secretary, Department of Finance, as members. V. Bruce J. Tolentino serves as Executive Director to the Council while Gilbert M. Llanto and Orlando S. Abelgas are the Deputy Executive Directors.

Mandated to oversee the entire agricultural credit system, ACPC seeks to enhance the viability and bankability of agriculture by providing farm workers with greater access to financial assistance on a sustained basis. ACPC was also created to reverse the dwinding flow of rural and agricultural credit and help create an environment that will enable credit to flow naturally to the rural and agricultural sector.

In addressing the financial needs of small farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs, ACPC's priority thrust is to formulate and advocate policies and programs that will encourage the financial system to respond more vigorously to the requirements of rural and agricultural development. A particular goal is to increase access of small farmers to timely, adequate financing.

Given these objectives, ACPC has two main tasks: the research, analysis and advocacy of rural/agricultural finance and credit policies and the management of the Consolidated Agricultural Loan Fund (CALF). ACPC monitors and analyzes current events in agricultural finance and provide policy analysis for

decision making. Secondly, ACPC allocates and invests the government-owned agricultural credit funds which have been integrated into the CALF. Even at is pursues its advocacy role and CALF management, the ACPC performs its regular functions which include the regular monitoring of credit flows to agriculture and the updating and review of agricultural lending programs and projects.

ADVOCACY THRUSTS

ACPC's key programs revolve on the analysis of policies and programs affecting the availability of rural financial intermediaries or the availability of agricultural credit, the advocacy of policies and programs which will enhance the efficiency and effectivity of rural financial intermediaries and will increase the flow of credit to agriculture in general and to small holders in particular and the monitoring and evaluation of proposed ongoing agricultural finance programs.

The results as well as recommendations formulated in the accomplishments of such programs determine what ACPC advocates. This advocacy function is generally realized through research, analysis and information dissemination.

However, ACPC does not limit itself to the use of publication as advocacy tool. Research and analyses are also advocated in venues such as seminars, conferences, meetings and briefings. These aid the communication of concepts, ideas and policy recommendations.

Research and Policy Analysis

First and foremost, research and policy analyses are undertaken for a truly effective and efficient rural finance policy. From these, innumerable researches, varying insights, workable policies and strategies on rural and agricultural credit are formulated.

Participation in researches also provide another venue where ACPC policy positions are articulated. Among its policy positions are: the handling of finance programs only by financial institutions, the focus on project viability and borrowers' credit-worthiness, the phase out of subsidized credit, the promotion of bank viability, and the encouragement of the systems approach to farm financing.

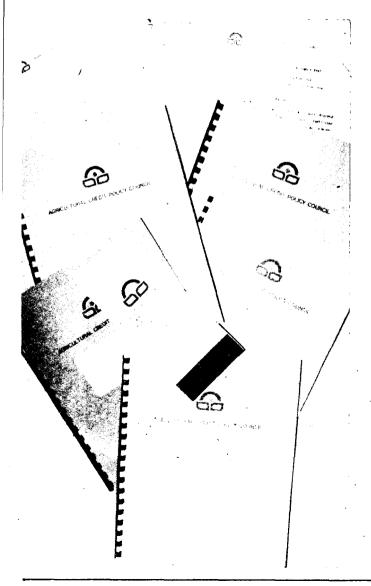






In 1987, ACPC completed the research framework and survey phase for the Rural Savings Mobilization Action Research Project. Collaborative research was also conducted with International agencies like the Asian Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Ohio State University.

This year, the ACPC is currently undertaking various research projects and other related projects on the following: rural savings mobilization, informal credit markets, agrarian reform issues and rural finance, crop insurance, formal and informal rural financial markets and macroeconomic financial policies affecting rural financial markets.





Publication

Dissemination of results and recommendations follow the completion of data gathering, program monitoring, policy analysis and report writing. ACPC believes that it must not only "passively" disseminate the results of its analyses but must package and sell the policies toward adoption and implementation.

Among the target audiences are ACPC members, Congressmen, Senators, Cabinet members, newspaper and popular media, Department of Agriculture officers, Central Bank officers and research and policy analysis network.

ACPC's publication program also facilitates better networking with other institutions. ACPC's publication output are working/discussion papers, occasional papers, monograph series, seminar papers, internal papers and staff papers.

CONSOLIDATED AGRICULTURAL LOAN FUND (CALF)

The Consolidated Agricultural Loan Fund is an integration of all of the separate commodity small funds into a single fund managed by a single board answerable to ACPC. In the management and operationalization of the CALF, ACPC seeks to address basic supply and structural problems in agricultural credit by helping release bank loanable funds into the rural mainstream while leveraging scarce government resources and minimizing government intervention.

In brief, CALF was designed to improve credit availability and unclog the major pipelines of credit to agriculture.

CALF-related activities entailed the implementation of promotional schemes through newsbriefs, primers, seminars and information campaigns. In addition, ACPC develops other mechanisms with which the CALF guarantee programs could link up or be made a support facility.

OTHER FUNCTIONS

The ACPC also engages in brokering activities to bridge the gap between the suppliers and users of credit. The staff was involved in mapping out options for the financing of agricultural machinery dealers affiliated with the Agricultural Machinery





Manufacturers and Distributors Association, Inc.

Likewise, ACPC's assistance was requested, not a few times, in evaluating the credit proposals of several farmers' groups and rural organizations through the nationwide Regional Agricultural and Fishery Councils.

The Council also explores opportunities to further assess their role in relation to their agencies. This was carried out by actively participating in interagency discussions, technical assistance meetings and fora with institutions such as the National Agricultural and Fishery Council (NFAC) Committee on Credit, Integrated Rural Financing (IRF) Technical Committee, University of the Philippines at Los Banos — Center for Policy and Development Studies (UPLB-CPDS), Philippine Institute of Developments Studies (PIDS), Department of Finance, Department of Agrarian Reform, the Central Bank and the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC). ACPC is an associate member of the PSSC.

Towards the new decade, ACPC vows to continue meeting the challenges of the rural and agricultural finance sector. It will be a period of continuing the quest for additional measures that would further address the persisting problems of rural/agricultural finance.

More policy related studies will be conducted, research studies and related activities shall continue, information dissemination will be enhanced and more importantly, its advocacy thrust will be strengthened. With ACPC setting the pace for the development of the rural/agricultural sector, the Philippine society may look at the prospects of economic recovery in the country.

CAPS STARTS NEW PUBLICATION

The Center for Advanced Philippine Studies is coming out with a monthly publication, the S T R A T E G I C MONITOR. The publication will contain broader and more comprehensive views on the country's economy, politics, industries, agriculture, labor situation, insurgency, criminality, business risk conditions and public opinion.

The Center for Advanced Philippine Studies is an independent, non-stock, non-profit and non-partisan social science research foundation committed to the scientific study of Philippine society and its dynamics. It aims to make the results of their studies accessible to the nation's decision and public opinion makers, both in government and the private sector. Educational conferences, symposia and seminars, and other professional undertakings are also employed to realize this goal.

The Center is located at Imperial St., Cubao, Quezon City.

UPLB-RMC PRODUCES VIDEO PROJECT

The Research Management Center (University of the Philippines Los Baños) is producing five research management cases in video format with print support. This RMC Video Project is funded by the International Development Research Centre of Canada.

The project aims to enhance the learning of training participants and graduate students in different research management cases often used in classrooms and training programs. The VTR production will also feature a five minute expert analysis by a resource person.

GO NAMED UNESCO AWARDEE

Stella P. Go, associate professor of the De La Salle University Research Center was chosen by UNESCO from among nominess of the PSSC to conduct the study on the Changing Family in the Philippines.

Go is awarded with a US\$500 grant by UNESCO. The study will be completed in March 1989.

COMPARATIVE EDUCATION WORLD CONGRESS SET IN JUNE

The XIIIth World Congress of Comparative Education is inviting scholars to take part in a working group or offer their papers for discussion on the topic, "Language Competency in the Light of Cultural and Political Identity." The Congress will be held in Montreal, Canada on June 26-30, 1989.

CIDA ANNOUNCES SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) will contribute a new \$3,8 million scholarship program at the Master University in Hamilton, Canada, for students from developing countries. Students from over 100 developing countries will be eligible for the scholarships in a variety of disciplines.

The program is now being publicized overseas through Canadian embassies and offices of CIDA, a Canadian non-governmental development organization.

CIDA's contribution will cover tuition fees for 12 undergraduate and 39 graduate students from the Third World. The Master University will provide the graduate students with financial support for their basic living expenses.

IATC INVITES CARP PROPOSALS

The Inter Agency Technical Committee of the Dutch Assistance Program on the CARP is now entertaining project proposals seeking assistance for implementation.

Proposals which will be eligible for assistance are those which seek to improve farm production and marketing support for CARP beneficiaries. Proposals intending to pursue studies on CARP policies and land tenure will also be considered.

Submit proposals to Dr. Luzviminda B. Cornista, IAST Director, UPLB. Prescreening or endorsement has to be made by an IATC member institution. The UPLB Institute of Agrarian Studies has been recently named member of the IATC.

CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY OFFERS FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP

The Chiang Mai University in Thailand is offering scholarship to foreign students leading to a Master's Degree in Agricultural Systems. The scholarship will provide general systems concepts and the necessary depth of specialized options for agricultural researchers, extension and development agents, and planners from government and non-governmental organizations.

The scholarship covers a monthly maintenance allowance of US\$250 for tuition fees, book allowance, thesis support and a return airfare to home country.

Applicants must have a MS/BA (or equivalent) degree in agriculture or related sciences. Application forms are available at the PSSC Secretariat. Deadline of application is on November 30, 1988.

PSSC SECRETARIAT HEAD REAPPOINTED

Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad, PSSC Executive Director is reappointed for a term of three years. Trinidad's reappointment starts on October 1, 1988 until September 30, 1991.

Prof. Trinidad first headed the PSSC secretariat from 1985 to 1988, taking charge of its administration, direction and supervision.

The Executive Director, by procedure, is appointed by the Executive Board for a term of three years without prejudice to reappointment.

In line with this development, the Executive Board created a committee to set the terms of reference for the appointment of the Executive Director effective 1991. The committee will be tasked with formulating procedures for the search and evaluation of the PSSC Executive Director.

Named members of the committee were Dr. Domingo Salita, Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan and Col. Paterno R. Santos.

PSSC-RAP LIST OF AWARDEES RELEASED

The PSSC Research Awards Program announces the approval for funding of three research proposals for the third quarter. Awardees are: Basher D. Salic, Ed. D., "A Content Analysis of Instructional Material in Philippine History: Towards Utilization of Muslim History in Social Studies I"; Claribel D. Bartolome, Ed. D, "Creativity in Different Fields Among Young Adults"; and Caridad N. Barrameda, M.A. Psychology, "Adolescent Problems in Single Parent Families and their Coping Strategies."

Awardees will receive P3,000 each, 70 percent of the said award will be released upon the proponent's acceptance of the conditions of the grant and

the remaining 30 percent will be released upon the submission of a copy of the approved thesis.

Interested applicants must be candidates for a Ph.D., M.A., or M.S. degree. Proof of candidacy for a graduate degree and proof of approval of dissertation/thesis proposal must be presented to the PSSC Research Division.

Application deadlines are scheduled per quarter: February 15 (First Quarter); May 15 (Second Quarter); August 15 (Third Quarter) and November 15 (Fourth Quarter).

NEW ANNUAL AND MIDYEAR MEETING SCHEDULE APPROVED

The PSSC Council has approved the amendments on Article IV Section I of the PSSC By-Laws. The amendment moves the Council Mid-Year Meeting from the second Saturday of July to the "third Saturday of August" and the Annual Meeting from the second Saturday of December to the "third Saturday of February."

The time and place of the meeting will be determined by the Executive Board.

UNIVERSITY OF NUEVA CACERES-CRD JOINS PSSC

The Membership Committee has approved the application of the University of Nueva Caceres Center for Research and Development in Naga City for associate membership in the Council.

Membership in the Council takes two forms; regular and associate. All interested for membership may contact the PSSC Secretariat, PSSCenter, Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.

PSSC RECEIVES UNESCO GRANT

The Philippine Social Science Council was awarded by the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines a P500,000 grant to undertake a livelihood project in a depressed area. Bicol was the identified area with the Bicol Research Development Consortium (BRDC) undertaking the project.

In a related development, the BRDC was revitalized last June 1988. In a meeting held on June 11-13, 1938 members of the consortium discussed possible research projects. All institutions of the consortium were represented.

PSSC-RPP REVITALIZED

The Resources for People Program (RPP) a major project of the PSSC Social Issues Committee, is now set for operation after non-activity for a year due to budgetary constraits. The NEDA Training and Development Issues Project has awarded P280,000 to furd the PSSC-RPP Forum Series on Development,

Held last October 28 was a general Assembly with the theme "The Rote and Participation of NGOs, POs, Social Scientists and Government in Development." Representatives from various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and people's organizations (POs) met with social scientists to discuss the concept of cooperation and working together.

Included in the agenda of the assembly was the RPP's timetable. RPP is lined up for a public forum series, roundtable discussions with NEDA and other agencies and another general assembly.

For the roundtable discussions, two will be held in Manila, and four in the regions.

(Turn to page 40,1

PPSA MEMBERS PARTICIPATE IN WASHINGTON WORLD CONGRESS

Four members of the Philippine Political Science Association participated as paper readers and discussant in the recent International Political Science Association 14th World Congress held in Washington, D.C. last August 28 to September 1, 1988.

The following read papers: Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, "The Development of Political Science in Asia: The Philippines"; Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez, "Civil-Military Relations In Transition Regimes: The Case of the Philippines Under the Aquino Government"; Prof. Carmencita T. Aguilar, "The Impact of the Executive on Decision-Making in the Philippines"; and "Comparative Health Policy: A View from the Philippines." Dr. Socorro L. Reyes served as discussant in the panel on Women, Politics and Development.

Elena M. Panganiban of the College of Public Administration also read a paper entitled "Toward a Democratic and Rational Framework of Local Self-Government: The Philippine and Japanese Experience."

PNHS CONFERENCE HELD IN BUTUAN

The 19th National Conference on Local National History of the Philippine National Historical Society (PNHS) was held on November 3-5, 1988 in Butuan City with the conference theme "In Search of Historical Truth."

Sponsored by the Butuan City Historical Commission, the conference featured panelists who shared their knowledge and expertise with regard to some aspects of local-national history. Sessions on historical methodology and approaches were conducted during the Conference proper.

Visits to the Balanghai sites in Barangay Libertad and to the old

Recollect towns of Magallanes were also included as part of the conference activities.

PHA ANNUAL HISTORY SEMINAR HELD

The Philippine Historical Association (PHA) with the support of the Bureau of Higher Education, Department of Education, Culture and Sports held its Annual History Seminar with the theme, "Centennials of Philippine Nationalism (Circa 1800-1900)" last November 18 and 19, 1988.

The following presented papers pertinent to the theme of the seminar: "Towards a Workable Concept of Filipino Nationalism." Prof. Celedonio O. Resurrection (FEU); "Roots of Filipino Loyalty", Dr. Bonifacio S. Salamanca (UP); "Symbols of National Identification in the 19th Century", Prof. Judith B. Barroquillo (UE); "The Propagandists as Nationalists", Dr. Rosario M. Cortes (UP); "Vibrant Nationalism: The Katipunan", Prof. Esteban A. de Ocampo (MLQU); "Nationalism as Envisioned by the Brains of the Revolution", Dr. Gloria Martinez-Santos (St. Mary's College); and "The Dilemmas of Philippine Nationalism", Dr. Romeo V. Cruz (UP).

The recommendations and resolutions, as presented by Dr. Napoleon J. Casambre, PHA President served as the culmination of the activity. Dr. Nilo Rosas, Director of the Bureau of Higher Education, DECS gave the closing remarks.

LSP SEMINAR WORKSHOP CONDUCTED

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines (LSP) and the British Council cosponsored a seminar-workshop last

October 24-28, 1988 at the De La Salle University. Dr. Robert Keith Johnson, senior-lecturer of the Department of Education, University of Hongkong, served as guest lecturer.

Topics covered were: aspects of grammar and phonology in language teaching, tense/aspect systems, article usage and proposition, notion of "International English," and discourse structure.

PSS ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

The Philippine Sociological Society (PSS), elected new officers during their November 14, 1988 meeting. The new officers of the PSS are as follows: Fr. Renato A. Ocampo, S.J., President; Dr. Robert Salazar, Vice-President; Dr. Teresita R. Maquiso, Secretary; and Dr. Pilar R. Jimenez, Treasurer; Dr. Violeta Lopez Gonzaga, Dr. Wilfredo Arce and Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero are Board Members at Large. Assisting the Board are Isabel Panopio, Executive Assistant and Mrs. Lorna P. Makil, PSS Liaison Officer at PSSC.

Discussed during the meeting was a "vision" for the organization. The PSS Board will also work to implement previous decisions on amendments to its Constitution and on regionalization.

PAP CONVENTION

With the theme, Psychology Reaching Out to the Nation . . And the World," the 25th Convention of the Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP) was held last August 10-12, 1988 at the Philam Life Auditorium, UN Avenue.

The Convention featured Hon. Patricia Sto. Tomas of the Civil Service Commission and Dr. Nilo Rosas of the Bureau of Higher Education as keynote speakers. Papers presented cystallized the achievements of psychology in the Philippines after 25 years of concerted efforts by schools, private institutions, and individuals.

IIRR SPEARHEADS HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING RESEARCH

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) is currently spearheading a collaborative research project to test the applicability of the agricultural approach in teaching health and family planning practices in the rural communities of Thailand, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kenya and Guatemala.

The agricultural approach presents the unfamiliar technical concepts of family planning by using analogies about plants, animals, objects and other materials common in the farms. This approach was developed in the early 1970s by Dr. Juan M. Flavier and the IIRR health team in collaboration with people from the barrios of Cavite.

In testing the agricultural approach in six Third World countries, the following organizations are working with IIRR: ASEAN Training Center for Primary Health Care Development (ATC/PHC), Thailand; Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Bangladesh; Indian Rural Reconstruction

Movement (IRRM); Yayasan Indonesia Sejahtera (YIS); Christian Health Association of Kenya (CHAK); and the Movimiento Guatamalteco de Reconstruction Rural (MGRR) in Guatamela.

A major activity of this collaborative project is the conduct of training workshops in each of the six countries using the agricultural approach.

IIRR is still looking for resources to fund an international conference on reproductive health care where the six collaborating agencies can share their experiences from the project. A report of the conference proceedings will be published and shared with other development agencies.

DLSU-RC RECEIVES USAID GRANT

The De La Salle Research Center (DLSU-RC) was awarded a second grant by the United States Agency for International Development as part of the Research Center's Indefinite Quantity Contract for Social Science Research and Evaluation Services. The Research Center will undertake a social soundness analysis of the proposed Agricultural Education Improvement Project.

The project grant amounts to US\$2,328. Dr. Robert Salazar and Ms. Irma Coronel, RC research associates and faculty members of the Behavioral Science Department will serve as project directors.

MENDOZA REPORTS ON UP-CSWCD EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Prof. Thelma Lee-Mendoza, 1988 Visiting Professor under the University of California, School of Social Welfare (SSW) and University of the Philippines College of Social Work and Community Development (UP CSWCD) Exchange Program, arrived recently and reported on the developments of the exchange program on its second operational year.

Included in her report are the activities she undertook to support and enrich the Clinical Social Work Practice curricular area of both schools. These are: a lecture on "Social Work in a Third World Environment: The Philippine Setting"; consultative conferences with SSW faculty and selected practitioners; observation visits in social agencies specifically serving Asian/Filipinos; and tutorial sessions with selected graduate students of social work.

Mendoza also explored other linkages, focusing on collaborative research that could expand and enrich related academic pursuits and would be of mutual concern and interest to both schools.

In keeping with the intent of the academic exchange, Dr. Jerome Cohen, UCLA/SSW Professor of Clinical Social Work Practice, has been appointed as Visiting Professor at the CSWCD. He will handle a specific module of a social work seminar course for advanced clinical social work students and for interested practitioners. Cohen will also give lectures on the theory, practice, and teaching of clinical social work to social work educators.

With the visible headway that has been achieved, UCLA/SSW Dean Leonard Schneiderman envisions the expansion of this Program in International Studies through similar arrangements with universities in Mexico, Hongkong, Japan and Korea.

(Turn to page 41)

CATALOGUES OF COMMUNICATION ARTS FILM & VIDEO PROJECT

A catalogue of 67 films produced and directed by Communications Arts Alumni of the De La Salle University was recently compiled and published by the Communication Arts Department, De La Salle University.

Entitled, "CATALOGUES OF COM-MUNICATION ARTS FILM AND VIDEO PROJECTS", it contains 49 documentary, four feature, nine animation, three experimental and two music video films. Mostly award-winners, these were on file at the Department.

The catalogue is now off the press.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE PHILIPPINE AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM

Now off the press is the second of a series of bibliographies on the Philippine Agrarian Reform Program as prepared by the Institute of Agrarian Studies (IAST) UP Los Banos. This second volume contains annotations of documents pertinent to the expansion areas of agrarian reform and the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program instituted under Executive Order 229.

The first bibliography published in 1987 covers documents on agrarian reform that are within the purview of the Tenant Emancipation Decree operationalized in rice and corn areas since 1972.

In the subsequent bibliographies, IAST hopes to include documents on the 1988 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law, including CARP's definite policies, operational guidelines, specific programs and project and relevant research studies.

The bibliography series is a part of IAST's endeavor to retrieve, consolidate and package existing information on agrarian reform in order to enhance

their access and use. The project is being carried out through the Second Institutional Support of the Ford Foundation to the IAST.

RUPTURES, INTERVENTIONS CULTURAL REVOLUTION IN THE THIRD WORLD

The De La Salle University Press recently launched Epifanio San Juan, Jr.'s latest work — RUPTURES, INTER-VENTIONS, Cultural Revolution in the Third World. A literary criticism, Epifanio San Juan tried to interpret and evaluate the works of a selection of writers from the Third World whose tasks are directed toward contributing to the ongoing, collective effort of progressive intellectuals and scholars.

E. San Juan, Jr. is presently a professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of Connecticut. His writings have been translated into Russian, German, Italian and Japanese.

DYING FOR DRUGS, PILL POWER and POLITICS IN THE PHILIPPINES

In response to the current controversy on the Generics Act, Michael L. Tan has completed his latest work — DYING FOR DRUGS, PILL POWER and POLITICS IN THE PHILIPPINES:

Tan's "Dying for Drugs" questions common assumptions about the contribution of drugs and the drug industry to the nation's health, both in the medical and in the economic sense. The book explains why Filipinos are dying for drugs, paying for ineffective and unsafe nostrums while not being able to afford essential drugs.

The book also explains the importance of adopting a National Drug Policy.

Tan is a medical anthropologist

teaching at the University of the Philippines. He has worked with primary health care programs since 1975 and is currently Executive Director of Health Action Information Network (HAIN) and Research Coordinator of AKAP.

TWO BOOKS FROM DLSU-RC and DLSU-PRESS

The De La Salle Research Center and the DLSU Press held a double book launching last September 19, 1988.

The first book, COMMUNITY PAR-TICIPATION IN THE DELIVERY OF BASIC HEALTH SERVICES, The Case of the Hanunuo Mangyans of Oriental Mindoro Philippines is a three-phased operations research aimed at demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of a culturally-appropriate health program involving a tribal community in the provision of preventive, promotive, and curative health services. The book is authored by Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, Orlando C. Marinas, Jonathan Y. Okamura with the assistance of Alicia B. Manlagnit.

The second book, SOCIAL BENE-FITS AND COSTS: PEOPLE'S PER-CEPTIONS OF THE US MILITARY BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES, tackles several interrelated issues and implications for consideration during deliberations on the future of the US Bases. Among the issues discussed are the need for understanding the views and sentiments of the broader segments of the Filipino, the creation of viable, short and larger economic alternatives. and the need for a deeper investigation into the social problems spawned by the bases. Authors of the book are Pilar Ramos-Jimenez and Maria Elena Chiong-Javier.

GOVERNMENT and POLITICS OF THE PHILIPPINES

A new core course book for political science scholars and students is available at UPLB University Bookstore. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS OF THE PHILIPPINES forms one of the series of the five volume work on the government and politics of the Asean countries. The book is published by the Oxford University Press in cooperation with UP College of Public Administration.

The book is edited by Dr. Raul de Guzman and Prof. Mila A. Reforma.

THE CHURCH AND ITS SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINE 1930-1972

Launched by the Ateneo de Manila University Press last 4 October, 1988 is a book that analyzes the role that the Catholic Church played in transforming or preserving social institutions in the twentieth-century Philippines. Written by Father Wilfredo Fabros, who wrote his doctoral dissertation on the subject, THE CHURCH AND ITS SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1930-1972 traces the development of the Church's socio-economic involvement in Philippine society, delineating the forces that promoted or inhibited this involvement.

In the early 1930s, Father Fabros writes, this involvement took the form of the Social Justice Crusade among the few educated and English-speaking Filipinos: relatively few laymen and priests engaged in the campaign to convince landowners to adopt a new tenancy system out of paternal concern for their tenants. This involvement grew, after the war, into activism in



AT THE BOOKLAUNCHING by the Ateneo de Manila University Press of The Church and Its Social Involvement in the Philippines, 1930-1972, Author Father Wilfredo Fabros autograpus copies of the book for Guests (from left). Jesuit Fathers Rene Ocampo, Joaquin Bernas, and Catalino Arevalo; Ateneo Press Director Esther Mendoza-Pacheco; Educationist Dolly Fenix; and Writer Liwayway Arceo. The new book, which is available at the Ateneo Press, at PSSC and at all Metro Manila bookstores, pioneers in giving a historical account of the development of Catholic social thought and action in the Philippine context of social transformation.

labor and peasant unionization—it was both propaganda and action. The Philippine hierarchy then began to make social pronouncements which though novel were conservative. The postwar social movement failed to arouse enough social consciousness within the Philippine Church. The Philippine Church's involvement lagged behind the social doctrine of the universal Church. Only later in the seventies would the Philippine Church catch up; its thrust became conscientization and politicized mass organizations.

The historical perspective given by THE CHURCH AND ITS SOCIAL IN-VOLVEMENT, now available in all Metro Manila bookstores, helps provide understanding of the accomplishments and failures of the Church, gives insights into the present state of social involvement of Filipino Catholics, and provides a foundation on which to make plans for the future.

FILIPINO VALUES REVISITED

A new book—FILIPINO VALUES REVISITED—written by Fr. Vitaliano R. Gorospe, S.J., Theology Professor, Ateneo College of Arts and Sciences, was launched last October 12, 1988 at the Faura Hall, Ateneo de Manila university. This book launching was sponsored by the Community Of Fasters For Justice.

This collection of philosophical and theological essays from a Filipina Christian Perspective on vital social issues in the Philippines are the result of the author's twenty five years of teaching, writing, and lecturing on the moral and religious aspects of vital national problems.

Fr. Bienvenido F. Nebres, S.J., Provincial Superior of the Philippine Province of the Society of Jesus, writes in the book's Foreword: "May the reflections on these essays help us see how we have grown as a people, and may we come out of our desert of

(Turn to page 40)

HIGHLIGHTS ...

(Continued from p. 22)

institutions has likewise been targeted. Emphasis is also given to the private sector, specifically the NGOs, in implementing the decentralization strategy of the government.

Among the problems identified include: (1) the delay in the enactment of a local government code, (2) the limited participation of regional and local government units in project development and prioritization, (3) the continued ambivalence of certain national bureaucracies to decentralize functions, powers and authorities, and (4) the perceived inadequate capability of regional and local institutions.

The regional perspective was presented by the Vice Chairperson of the Regional Development Council, Jesus Garcia. Specifically, Garcia advanced the following theses:

First, decentralization and federalization are two but complementary arrangements in the exercise of political power and authority, both geared toward local autonomy. Second, decentralization and federalization have to be located within the context of development continuum.

In summary, the Cebu roundtable discussion tried to address this major question from a theoretical plain — in spite of the existence of laws and policies underscoring the urgency of decentralization and in spite of the rhetoric, the implementation of meaningful decentralization and local autonomy in the Philippines still has a long way to go. How can such be explained?

The apparent lack of political will on the part of the national leadership to implement such was identified as a major reason. Then, there is the dimension of power, when decentralization may be viewed as a power struggle between the central bureaucracy and the lower levels of government. Resistence on the part of national officials roots from their view that

decentralization effects a diminution of their powers rather than a sharing of powers with the lower levels of government.

The problem of decentralization has both behavioral and attitudinal dimensions, something beyond the capability of legislations to rectify. At a more abstract level, the failure of decentralization can be related to the general failure of centralization in the Philippines. In the light of the failure of the Philippines to develop a centralized consciousness among the people, it can be carried further that a collective consciousness as a Filipino people is not yet achieved.

Meaningful decentralization will only be achieved if the central bureaucracy appreciates its meaning, purpose and ideology. Decentralization does not mean the loss of power by the central bureaucracy. Rather, it is strengthening the other parts of the whole (the broader Philippine community) to which everybody belongs. It is the development of partnerships with the lower levels coexisting in a single national community and eventually ending more empowered, more effective and responsive in the end.

Perhaps, efforts should first be directed at developing this national centralized consciousness and ideology among bureaucrats at all levels in order to develop a true appreciation of decentralization.

CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS, coordinated by *Prof. Mario Bolasco*, centered on the delicate relationship of church and state and its effects on efforts toward national development. (Held 7 November 1988, St. Scholastica's College.)

The roundtable discussion on Church-State relations addressed the following issues:

Fr. John Carroll of the Institute on Church and Social Issues outlined six issues pertinent to church-state relations: (1) the rightward drift of the Aquino government which tends to put the reform agenda on the backburner, (2) the leftist linkages of some church people, on the one hand and the "Neanderthal" military mentality, on the other, (3) human rights violations both of the right and the left, (4) the population issue, (5) the overtly political actuations of some pro-life groups, and (6) the consequent polarization and closure of avenues for dialogue, making war the only alternative to achieve changes.

For his part, Reverend Dominguez, representing the Protestant Church, shared the basic principles guiding Protestants in their relationship with the State. The dominant view based on Romans 13 enjoins the believer to submit to authorities. A minority view taking off from Revelation 13 teaches that when authorities behave as beasts rather than benefactors, becoming a rebel is justified.

The open forum tackled the following issues:

Issue of Church and National Development. Prof. Bennagen posed a question on whether the Church had a consensus on national development and the means to attain this. Members of the Catholic group in the discussion said that it was difficult to say if the Church had a common view; besides not having a programme for development. the evolution of an integrated plan of action is plaqued by certain infirmities. Bishops having varied opinions have no one to speak for the group and they never come out with a stand unless they happen to be in session, which is only twice a year.

The Protestants said that what they are doing were more responses to immediate needs rather than aspects of an

(Turn to page 40)

HIGHLIGHTS . . .

(Continued from p. 39)

articulated national program. In general, the consensus that emerged was that development should be pro-people, but this has yet to be articulated in a national program.

The Issue of Militarization. The discussion dwelt on the plight of church people and pastoral workers who tend to be labelled communists and subversives on account of their social involvement.

General Ermita, Undersecretary of Defense, stressed that contrary to certain misconceptions, the Defense Department is not considering the church sector to be on the other side of the fence. Sister Carmela Carpio pointed out that there is a distinction between intelligence and evidence and

observed that military intelligence hardly survives the scrutiny of civilian courts.

Issue of Sanctuary. To the observation that the sanctuary idea could trigger an unprecedented conflict with the state, it was added that tension could arise from within the church.

Dr. Maris I. Diokno pointed out that the people have fewer places to run to except the church. If the church discriminates between communists and other refugees, it would be falling into a trap designed both to divert attention from fundamental issues and to split the ranks of those concerned to fight against social injustice.

Other Issues. Dr. Villacorta challenged the churches to confront the specter of labelling, notwithstanding, the issues attendant to the presence of US Bases.

PSSC ACTIVITIES

(Continued from p. 34)

Topics for the public forum series are: "Cooperatives and Development, Population, Health, Environment and Migration; Credit and Marketing Strategies of Rural Farmers; Indigenous Communities Outside the Autonomous Regions; Economic Rights as Human Rights; and Agrarian Reform and Industrialization.

RPP aims to institutionalize NGO, PO and social scientists' participation in government planning and decision making. It also sets to develop people's research and services that will directly benefit grassroot organizations and community residents.

PSSC CONDUCTS RESEARCH TRAINING

The PSSC, upon the request of the Department of Local Government (DLG) conducted a three-day training on the basic principles and methods of research, evaluation, statistics and policy analysis last November 21-23, 1988.

The training program centered on basic research and evaluative techniques, basic statistics and policy analysis. These were presented through three training modules: Training Module I — Overview of Basic Research and Evaluation Techniques; Training Module II — Overview of Elementary Statistical Techniques, and Training Module III — Overview of Policy Analysis.

MAKIL ATTENDS APINESS MEETING

Ms. Lorna P. Makil, Information and Special Services (ISS) Program Coordinator, attended the first meeting of the Regional Advisory Group of the Asia-Pacific Information Network in Social Science (APINESS), UNESCO, Bangkok held last 12-15 September, 1988.

APINESS is a regional network with eleven members. Launched in 1986, the PSSC was chosen as the national contact point for the network in the Philippines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from p. 38)

testing a truly united and strong people, ready finally to enter the promised land and to transform our country into the nation God wishes it to be."

This volume contains timely essays on Filipino values, faith and justice, the creation of a "just and humane society", liberation theology, Filipino spinituality for justice, active non-violence for peace, the moral and religious issues in social communication, land reforms population welfare and responsible parenthood. Philippine science and social responsibility, ecology and environmental problems, historical lessons from the past dictatorship, the EDSA Revolution and People Power, and the challenges that face the Filipino people: and the Aquino government. In the face of massive poverty and structural injustice, Fr. Gorospe, in the Preface of the book, returns to Fr. Horacio de la Costa's Jewels of the Pauper to seek in our Filipino Values and in our Christian Faith the twin inner and outer resources to change our values as a people and the "structures of sin" in our society. The appendix of the book contains the author's Sto. Domingo homilies honoring our national martyer and hero - Ninov Aquino.

THE RISE OF ERSATZ CAPITALISM SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Ateneo de Manila University Press has just released a stimulating economics book on the South-East Asia region; THE RISE OF ERSATZ CAPITALISM IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA, by Yoshihara Kunio, Written by Japanese Economist Yoshihara Kunio, ERSATZ CAPITALISM calls attention to the growth of an inefficient superlayer in the economies of South-East Asia and invites the reader to think about the problems this poses to economic development in the future.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from p. 36)

DAR and UPLB UNDERTAKES JOINT PROGRAM

The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and the University of the Philippines, Los Baños (UPLB) recently agreed to undertake a joint Technical Assistance Program (TAP) on agrarian reform research and development.

Signed by DAR Secretary Philip Ella Juico and UPLB Chancellor Raul P. de Guzman, the TAP will allow DAR to utilize the Institute of Agrarian Studies (IAST) of the UPLB as a source of expertise in the planning and implementation of CARP particularly in undertaking research and development activities. In return, DAR will provide the UPLB with the laboratory to test its ideas, theories and hypothesis.

The agreement also cited that UPLB assures the detachment, objectivity, integrity and continuity in CARP research and evaluation. It also includes the academic opportunity for higher professionalization of DAR personnel.

In essence, TAP will strengthen UPLB-IAST's functions in the conduct of research and development activities while it also extends professional and technical assistance to DAR.

MORALES IDÉNTIFIES STRUCTURAL OBSTACLES TO DEMOCRATIZATION

Horacio "Boy" Morales, President of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement served as a resource person to a roundtable discussion on "Structural Obstacles to Democratization in the Philippines," held at De La Salle University.

During the discussion, Morales stressed that the hope for democratization in the country is dependent more on the unity and involvement of people's

organizations in the political process than on efforts and policies of the Presidency. He also identified the structural obstacles to democratization as "militarized politics and politicized military," "political clans," and the "US factor."

UPLB-IAST NAMED IATC MEMBER

The Institute of Agrarian Studies, University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) was named member-institution of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee, the executive body that administers the Dutch Assistance Program of the CARP.

The Dutch Assistance Program, as supported by the Netherlands government, aims to provide funding assistance to CARP supported projects. This will ultimately benefit CARP beneficiaries, disadvantaged groups such as rural women, landless workers and tribal/migrant upland dwellers.

SYMPOSIUM ON WOMEN HELD

The Department of Political Science of the De La Salle University co-sponsored with the Women in Development Foundation, UP College of Public Administration and the US Information Service a symposium on women with the theme "Women Advocacy." The symposium was held on July 22, 1988 with Dr. Reatha Clark King, President of Metropolitan State University serving as principal speaker.

Dr. King talked about the experience of women lobby groups in the state of Minnesota in working for favorable policy legislation. A second speaker, Dr. Socorro L. Reyes, highlighted the main points of Dr. King's paper that are applicable to the Philippines. Dr. Reyes drew her discussion largely from her experience as legislative

assistant on women, health and family issues.

UPLB-IAST PAPER ON CARP RELEASED

The Institute of Agrarian Studies, UPLB recently released a paper on the . major issues and problems concerning the operationalization of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program in public lands. Authored by Dr. Luzviand minda Cornista Dr. Ting of UPLB-IAST, the paper suggested the conduct of a comprehensive, simultaneous, rapid land survey and occupany census. It also recommended flexibility in the application of policies, rules and procedures of the CARP.

The study revealed that public lands form the largest component of CARP in terms of area of coverage and number of territories. However, there is doubt on whether they are still wide areas of agriculturally-suitable public lands for distribution to farmer beneficiaries. With this, the study emphasized the need for direct participation of the people and coordination among concerned government and non government entities in the implementation of CARP in public lands.

•	
tepublic of the Partispens	
Principal of Transportation and Compagnations	
force of healths trains	
bered efforts tention	
is the security	
Total State Communication of the Communication of t	
the constraint, furnitude A delines enter a constraint of the Con	
the state of the s	
Address to the control of the second of the	
narry to the wantermy with the, bready admitte the fall-star electronat of	
controlly, process to se, any painters, also, about he populated by day 2500, an exceeded by common-seas day, by, "gg",	
letter, frangetra y austare tom es fiffenter, fammente, &.f.	
turben bur en Carrier Carrieres Orient	
factors to m. Transfer danielle of the	
Panishi, Itali	
(1000) (Table 300)	
a bloodify the game is a specified, fortheir meaning are get ast as many of the last a specified as	
hadroter , forther an army amounty between making may put exist. I	
served the sand event a, administra	
to a standard process also conserve the state and an exercise and	
the sales of the course of the property of the	
I, took to others here hard not exchange.	
. 41.	٠.
to referrationable community and early to be a community and community and a c	
the state of the s	
1 1000	
deirbeter	
1000	
· / /	
Being 19 Orlete 1910	
continued for all the time of the party of the party of the time	
And the contract of the Contract Con	
MARKET SALITA	
Lillay Mauc	
101 me to 15.1 to all 1815	
View 1941	
**** * ****	

Now available at the CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE (PSSC-CSS)

Tan, Michael L. DYING FOR DRUGS Pill Power and Politics In The Philippines. Quezon City: HAIN, 1988. P45

Mathews, Paul W. MALE PROSTITU-TION: TWO MONOGRAPHS. Sydney: Australian Book Co. and Distributors Pty. Ltd., 1987. P100

Cortes, J.R., et al. VALUES OF FILI-PINO WOMEN: THEIR IMPLICA-TIONS FOR EDUCATION, NA-TIONAL POLICY AND SOCIAL ACTION. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Diliman, 1983. P45

Biron-Polo Jaime. RETHINKING PHIL-IPPINE POPULAR SYMBOLS; Moments of Domination and Resistance In The Province of Leyte. Quezon City, 1988. P60

PHILIPPINE JOURNAL OF COUN-SELLING PSYCHOLOGY. Manila: Philippine Association for Research and Supervision, De La Salle University, 1987. P60

EDUCATION QUARTERLY, SPECIAL ISSUE: VALUES EDUCATION. Quezon City: College of Education, University of the Philippines Diliman, 1987, P35

PIDS RESEARCH PROGRAM SUM-MARIES OF COMPLETED AND ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS 1979. Philippines: Philippine Institute for Development Studies, 1985. P60

Moreno, Sylvia Montenegro— (translation). JOSE GENOVA'S THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO (Brief Notes on the Formation of Agricultural Colonies In the Island of Negro 1896). Bacolod City: University of St. La Salle, Social Research Center— Negrense Studies' Program, 1988. P50

PIDS Working Paper 88-01
A General Assessment of Foreign Trade
Barriers to Philippine Exports. Erlinda
M. Medalla P 23

PIDS Working Paper 88-02
Economics of Upland Resource Depletion: Shifting Cultivation In the Philippines. Marian S. de los Angeles P 23

PIDS Working Paper 88-03
The Size, Financing And Impact of the Public Sector Deficit, 1975-1984
Rosario G. Marasan P17

PIDS Working Paper 88-04 An Analysis of the Role of Pawnshops In The Financial System Mario B. Lamberte P14

PIDS Working Paper 88-05
The Financial Markets in Low-Income
Urban Communities: The Case of
Sapang Palay
Mario B. Lamberte and Ma. Theresa
Bunda P23

PIDS Working Paper 88-06
Informal Savings and Credit Institutions
In The Urban Areas: The Case of
Cooperative Credit Unions
Mario B. Lamberte and Joven Z.
Balbosa P37

PIDS Working Paper 88-07
The Manufacturing Sector and the Informal Credits Markets: The Case of Trade Credits In the Footwear Industry Mario B. Lamberte and Anita Abad Jose P 31

PIDS Working Paper 88-08
Japan's Aid to Asean: Present Realities and Future Challenges
Filologo Pante, Jr. P12

Gloria, Heidi K. THE BAGOBOS: THEIR ETHNOHISTORY AND AC-CULTURATION. Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1987, P60

LESSONS ON CONSUMER ISSUES. Quezon City, Philippines: Church-Based Consumer's Movement, 1988. P 20

Ledesma, Antonio J., S.J., et. al., ed. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN NEGROS ISSUES, PROBLEMS AND EXPERIENCES. Bacolod City: Social Research Center, University of St. La Salle, 1988. P50

Kunio, Yoshihara. THE RISE OF ERSATZ CAPITALISM IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA. Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press. P180



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.

A quarterly newsletter published by the PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC. (PSSC) with office at PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, P.O. Box 205 U.P. Diliman, Quezon City 3004, Philippines.

Editorial: Mercedes B. Apilado, Elena A. Amigo Circulation: Lydia G. Wenceslao, Emily G. Tuzon

Correspondents: Julie Q. Casel, Patricia B. Licuanan, Mercedes
B. Suleik, Venancio B. Ardales, Ramon N.
Daomilas, Fely P. David, Rossel Marie Gutierrez, Jimmy Ronquillo, Heidi Santillan,
Ernesto M. Serote, Kit M. Tolentino and
Bridget R. Zubiri.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

To quote from this publication, proper acknowledgment should be given.

May be opened for postal inspection