

Editors' Preface

Like the three previous numbers of the "IPC Papers," this volume brings together the latest reports of research conducted under the Ateneo-Penn State Basic Research Program. The moment of revelation is not yet at hand, and our purpose here is to continue the unambitious work of codifying the many and diverse results of different disciplinary approaches to the phenomenon of social change. The "grand vision," the integration of these multitude of findings into a bold and broad theoretical view of the process of modernization in the Philippines, will be presented in a later volume.

In the first report, the *Cursillo*, or "Little Course in Christianity," is analyzed from a social-psychological standpoint by William P. Bruton, a *Cursillista* himself. Investigating the effects of the *Cursillo* at the personal, group, and community level, and advancing some provocative hypotheses concerning the psychological mechanisms at work during *Cursillo* sessions, the article may shed some light on the astonishing speed with which this religious movement has gained adherents among the Filipino middle- and upper-middle classes. It may also answer some of the questions posed by concerned observers on the ideological and political implications of the *Cursillo*.

The second report compares students from Nigeria, South Africa, the United States, and the Philippines as they perform on the Leavitt communication network experiment. Examining the laboratory differences which mark off the performance of one cultural group from that of another, A. Paul Hare proposes that the sources of these variations may lie in culture rather than in the experimental situation. The research is an attempt to inject anthropological considerations into experimental psychology, and may prove to be of significance to future interdisciplinary small-group research.

In the third article, Rachel T. Hare pursues in a Philippine setting the particularly fertile line of research springing from a psychological construct, the "authoritarian personality." One finding derived from her experiment with grade-school children which may prove to be of value to the psychology of social change is that as the Filipino child grows older, dependency conflict

increases within him. This may indicate that the pressures for autonomous achievement in a modernizing Philippines are coming into conflict with the familial interdependence characteristic of the Filipino family.

Helen A. Guthrie's observation that the diets of lactating Filipinas fall below established standards and that the diet of the preschool child is practically neglected in Filipino families, may help explain why infant and child mortality in the Philippines is still relatively high. Overall, her study of maternal and child nutrition in the Tagalog area, which constitutes the fourth report, provides data which could lead to more effective government nutrition and nutrition-education programs.

Also contained in the volume are three reports of research undertaken under the different intramural programs of the Institute of Philippine Culture. One contemporary phenomenon which has received widespread discussion and debate is the emigration of talented and skilled persons from developing countries, popularly known as the "brain drain." Much of the verbal exchange, however, is founded on a dearth of reliable statistics on the matter; and when figures are indeed presented, they are too often the result of educated guesswork. In the fifth report, Walden F. Bello, Frank Lynch, and Perla Q. Makil present the findings of the first scientific assessment of the quantitative scope of the Philippine brain drain, and offer an informative discussion of the features and implications of the international migration of talent and skills. The finding that only one out of five of the most talented Filipino college graduates eventually emigrates—which leads to the conclusion that the Philippine brain drain is only "moderately serious"—should assist the decision-makers in framing a realistic policy toward the brain flow.

Mary R. Hollnsteiner's socio-historical treatment of Manila's growth from an "oversized" *barangay* at Spanish contact to the industrial metropolis it is today is definitely of substantive value to the growing body of social research on the non-Western city. Mrs. Hollnsteiner examines the impact of the Spanish and American colonial regimes on the social and physical landscape of the primate city of the Philippines, and discusses the implications of several present-day urban trends, among them the population explosion, urban-rural migration, the transformation of Manila from a commercial to an industrial center, and the appearance of social class "enclaves" like Forbes Park and San Lorenzo. "The city," she writes, "is the place of the future," and she recommends that Manila be made into a more hospitable residence for the individual Filipino through a judicious compromise between tradition and technology and the introduction of new forms of social organization—forms which would accommodate the diverse demands of a large and heterogeneous population. Her suggestions, we hope, will not be ignored by those who are glorified as "urban planners," but whose efforts so far have manifested less planning than patchwork.

Concluding the volume is Alan Stevens' theoretical exposition on the use of accent in Bikol, one of the eight major Philippine languages. Language is culture, as the pioneering work of Sapir and Whorf has indicated, but linguistic research in the Philippines still has a long way to go before it can adequately clarify cultural processes. Hopefully, Dr. Stevens' analysis will lead to more extensive research on the syntactic and semantic features not only of Bikol but of the other Philippine languages to which it is closely related. This in turn will firmly establish another valuable disciplinary entryway to the individual and social behavior of the Filipino.

Editing, like politics, is the art of compromise. (With some manuscripts, however, it descends from art to dull carpentry work.) We hope that we have achieved in this volume a presentation which appeals to the lay reader without proving offensive to disciplinary sensibilities. In this and related tasks, we have been assisted immeasurably by Dr. Frank Lynch, program coordinator of the Institute of Philippine Culture, whose grammatical expertise is matched only by his anthropological skill; and Mr. Francis Braun, manager of Cathay Press, Ltd., to whom printing is less of a trade than an art. We would also like to express our gratitude to Mrs. Paulita Casal and Mrs. Fermina Dumauual who typed the manuscript with such care, skill, and that virtue of virtues, patience.

W.F.B. and A. de G. II