

# News and Notes

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## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### 30th ECAFE Meet Held

The urgent need for concerted and well-integrated steps to alleviate priority problem areas at the global as well as at the regional levels was identified as the primary concern among the participants to the 30th annual session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from March 27, 1974 to April 6, 1974.

In view of this, the delegates to the conference resolved in its Colombo declaration, "to identify action in the identified priority areas (specifically in problems concerning food, energy, raw materials and external financial resources), to work towards an integrated approach to economic and social development, and to assist subregional and other forms of joint effort. . . ."

One of the significant activities undertaken during the session proper was an evaluation of past performance and a consideration of future plans of the Commission in the following fields of activity:

(a) economic development and planning; (b) trade and multinational financial and monetary cooperation; (c)

industry, resources, housing and environment; (d) transport and communications; (e) social development and population; (f) agricultural development; (g) statistics, public administration and technical assistance; and (h) problems of least developed countries including land-locked countries and developing island states.

Among the major resolutions adopted during the 30th ECAFE meet were as follows:

- 1) Change of the name of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) to United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP);
- 2) Establishment of a world fertilizer fund;
- 3) Rationalization of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;
- 4) Decentralization of technical assistance activities and strengthening of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;
- 5) Establishment of the Asian Center for Agricultural Machinery;
- 6) Financing the pressing balance of payment needs and long-term developmental requirements of developing countries;

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- 7) Development of Lumbini Garden in Nepal;
- 8) Over-all review of the Commission's regional training institutions which are supported by the United Nations Development programme;
- 9) Establishment of an Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare and Development;
- 10) Extension of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning until 1974 and 1975, to be followed by a third phase to commence in 1976 and end in 1980, in accordance with the recommendation of its Governing Council;
- 11) Financing of the Asian Statistical Institute during the second phase (1975-1979);
- 12) Inclusion of Chinese among the working languages of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; and
- 13) Use of Russian as one of the working languages of the Commission.

An equally significant activity listed in the agenda was the presentation of progress reports on the major regional projects of the Commission by the different committees and by the following regional institutions: (1) Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning; (2) Asian Statistical Institute; (3) Asian Centre for Develop-

ment Administration; and (4) Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare.

The conference was attended by delegates from the following member and associate member countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Vietnam, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the U.S.A., the Cook Islands, Hongkong, Papua New Guinea and the trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

#### **ILO Sets Up Employer's Asian Union**

While Asia provides the greatest manpower resource in the world, it is also seen to suffer the most acute problems of unemployment and underemployment. In view of this, Mr. S.K.D. Dayemanne, International Labor Organization (ILO) Regional Adviser on Employers' Organization for Asia pointed to the urgent need for an employers' organization in the Asian region to foster and maintain closer cooperation in manpower development and exchange of technical know-how among the countries in Asia.

In this connection, the International Labor Organization (ILO) is finalizing its plan of forming an employers' union

in Asia to bring about the proper and optimal utilization of manpower in this region.

To be composed of all employers' organizations, the Asian employers' union is conceived to have the following functions:

- 1) To secure the organization of employers at the industrial, regional, or national level;
- 2) To regulate relations between members in the field of employment;
- 3) To advise on labor laws and practices, personnel problems, labor disputes, and social security, welfare and fringe benefits;
- 4) To undertake or promote the training of managerial, personnel and supervisory staff;
- 5) To keep the public informed of the employers' position on major issues and disputes;
- 6) To achieve industrial peace and to promote good relations between members and their employees;
- 7) To determine criteria for the recognition of unions and to define matters which are negotiable and non-negotiable in labor-management disputes;
- 8) To determine equitable rates of wages, fair terms of employment and satisfactory conditions of work;
- 9) To maintain a good relationship and rapport with the

unions and negotiate with their authorized representatives on any or all matters which are the subject of labor-management disputes and which fall within the purview of collective bargaining;

- 10) To promote high standards of productivity and efficiency among workers and advise on manpower and skills required by industry;
- 11) To act as spokesman for employers with government departments; and
- 12) To participate in the formulation of employment policies and wage rates.

#### **Seminar on Population Conducted**

Twenty-eight representatives from twelve Asian countries converged in the Asian regional seminar-workshop on population education and family planning at the Asian Labor Education Center in Diliman, Quezon City, from March 11, 1974 to March 31, 1974. Among the countries represented were: Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Hongkong.

Attended by trade union officers and workers' educators, the population meet was called upon to discuss important subject areas such as, the global and regional aspects of the demographic situation; the implications of rapid population growth to development goals and human welfare; the improve-

ment of the status of women; land reform; and the role of the International Labor Organization in the total population strategy.

Specifically, the three-week meet was convened to achieve the following objectives:

- 1) To deepen the insights of senior education officers about the population problem in relation to trade union and development objectives;
- 2) To assess, review and exchange information and experience on population education;
- 3) To evaluate the educational materials produced by the agencies and trade union bodies on family planning; and
- 4) To formulate plans for national training courses for trade union officers and workers' educators.

The seminar-workshop was sponsored by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in cooperation with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The Seminar Director was Dr. Cicero D. Calderon, ILO Regional Adviser on Workers' Population Education and former Director of the Asian Labor Education Center.

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### Metropolitan Police Force Established

In a move to improve peace and order conditions in the Metro Manila area and correct the weaknesses of the police system President Ferdinand

Marcos, by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 421 integrated the police forces, jails and fire departments of four cities and thirteen towns in the Metro Manila area under a single unified unit.

Under the new decree, which was issued on March 21, 1974, the police forces, jails and fire departments of the cities of Manila, Pasay, Quezon and Caloocan and the municipalities of Las Piñas, Muntinlupa, Parañaque, Makati, Mandaluyong, San Juan, Pasig, Pateros, Marikina, Taguig, Navotas and Malabon in Rizal and Valenzuela in Bulacan are integrated to form the Metropolitan Police Force. The presidential action is in fulfillment of section 12, article 15 of the new Constitution, which states that the "state shall establish and maintain an integrated national police force whose organization, administration and operation shall be provided by law."

Under the decree, the Metropolitan Police Force will have jurisdiction to maintain peace, law and order; prevent crimes; take necessary measures for public safety; effect arrests of criminal offenders to justice. The new police set-up will be divided into four districts — the north, south, east and west sectors, each group to be headed by a police superintendent.

Conceived to be a more compact and a more responsive force, the Metropolitan Police Force or any of its elements or components, equipment, facilities and other resources can be deployed placed or utilized anywhere within the Metropolitan Manila area. However,

while the police forces, jails and fire departments have been tentatively placed under the direction of Brig. General Prospero Olivas, PC Metrocom Commanding General, administrative control and supervision, under phase I of the police integration scheme will remain with the present local authorities, but will be subordinated in any event of conflict under Metrocom and control.

The second and final phase will take effect after a year, but not later than two years, during which the cities and towns will transfer present administrative supervision and control to the Philippine Constabulary. Likewise, for the second and final phase, each city or municipality will allocate not less than 18 per cent of its annual budget to the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police Force. The national government, on the other hand is expected to provide subsidies and other types of funding support standardize to the salaries of the MPF members and to initiate the modernization of public safety equipment and installation in the Metro Manila area.

#### **Philippine Sugar Commission Created**

The Philippine Sugar Commission, created by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 388 is a newly-formed body charged to integrate all government efforts in assuring the continued development and growth of the sugar industry. The new commission replaces the Philippine Sugar Institute and the Sugar Quota Administration.

In view of the wide-ranging problems faced by the sugar industry, the new agency is one mechanism envisioned to provide sustained support to the sugar industry in all phases of its operation, explore new opportunities for sugar in the world market and improve upon present sugar laws.

Constituted as a more powerful entity than the two abolished sugar agencies, the Philippine Sugar Commission is endowed with the following functions:

- 1) To establish policies pertaining to all phases of the sugar industry and to inquire into its other aspects to improve existing methods and systems;
- 2) To enter into contracts, transactions or undertakings necessary or incidental to its functions and objectives with any natural or juridical person and with any foreign government, or private individual;
- 3) To levy and collect charges, fees, and contributions to finance its operations, for the social amelioration of the workers in the industry and for such other purposes as the Commission may determine;
- 4) To act as the single buying and selling agency of sugar on the quedan-permit level in order to promote the effective merchandising and distribution of sugar;
- 5) To determine the floor-ceiling price of sugar which will insure

- the planters, millers, traders, wholesalers and retailers a fair return on their investment;
- 6) To promulgate rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of the decree creating it and impose penalties for the violation thereof;
  - 7) To assume control and/or supervision of any sugar mill or refinery that has failed to meet its financial and other obligations for two years or has become inefficient in its operations; and
  - 8) To organize cooperatives of sugar planters throughout the Philippines.

The Philippine Sugar Commission will be composed of a Commissioner who acts as Chairman and six Associate Commissioners, all of whom are to be appointed by the President for a term of four years. The Commissioner will receive an annual salary of ₱50,000 and a commutable representation and transportation allowance of ₱1,000 monthly. An Associate Commissioner will get ₱40,000 yearly and the same commutable monthly allowance of ₱1,000.

#### **DLGCD Assistance Extended to Local Governments**

Twenty selected local government units, consisting of seven cities, seven provinces and six municipalities of the country's eleven regions received direct technical assistance from the Department of Local Government and Com-

munity Development starting last February 1, 1974. Selection of the government units was based on a "geographical balance distribution" borne out of studies undertaken by the Provincial Development Assistance Project (PDAP), the Local Government Center, U.P. and the International Development Research Center of Canada.

Designed to enhance administrative capacities of local governments in priority problem areas in local administration, allocation of the technical aid came in the form of logistics and skills in the fields of organization and management, personnel administration, fiscal management and in direct development efforts such as planning, project studies and evaluation.

A set of criteria was drawn up in selecting the twenty government units to which assistance is to be extended. Specifically, the Department considered the following factors: (1) the capability of the local government to meet the requirements of the direct technical assistance program, such as the putting up of counterpart funds and the availability of qualified personnel to utilize the new technology; (2) the receptiveness of the local government to the program; (3) the density of the population; (4) the developmental potentials; (5) the local peace and order condition; and (6) the strategic location of the local government within areas of national priority plans and projects.

To get the program started, the Bureau of Local Government funded a

ten-week training course in local administration for 100 local officials selected from twenty local government units. Likewise the DLGCD conducted a series of training courses and specialized courses and conferences for the 11 regions on the following areas: (1) local government organizational structure and functions; (2) general knowledge on integrated planning; (3) development planning; (4) fiscal management; and (5) administrative management.

#### **Development Project Aid to Local Governments**

The Department of Finance has made available a total amount of ₱77,699,235 to provide for budgetary aid or financial assistance to development projects being undertaken by the local governments. The total amount represents the allocation for the first seven-month period from July 1973 to January 1974 of the current fiscal year.

Concurrently, Secretary of Finance Cesar E.A. Virata, ordered the transfer of the aforestated amount from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Bureau of Treasury which authorizes the release of funds to "needy" cities and municipalities upon the recommendation of the Budget Commission and the approval of the Office of the President. The Finance Secretary officially disclosed that the total amount earmarked as financial assistance for development projects of local governments under Presidential Decree No. 144 is ₱133,198,687 which will be turned over to the Local Government

Fund during the fiscal year 1973-1974 through a monthly allocation of ₱11,099,890 up to June 1974.

The amount transferred to the Bureau of the Treasury is part of the Local Government Fund created under section 7 of Presidential Decree No. 144 which states that "five percent of the collections from national internal revenue taxes not otherwise accruing to special funds and special accounts in the general fund shall accrue to a local government fund which shall be released by the President, as financial aid to local government projects."

In the procedural guidelines issued by Secretary Virata, budgetary aid is defined as any aid that the President may grant to a local government to avert any financial dislocation arising from a severe loss of expected revenues. On the other hand, financial assistance refers any amount that the President may grant to a local government to defray the cost of a development project which cannot be financed wholly from local funds.

#### **COLLEGE DEVELOPMENTS**

##### **Seminar on "Incentives to Philippine Scientific Personnel"**

A UP-NSDB research study entitled, "Incentives to Philippine Scientific Personnel," was presented in a faculty-staff seminar at the College of Public Administration, U.P. last March 26, 1974. The research staff, headed by Dr. Ledivina V. Cariño, Project Director and Mrs. Amelia Varela, Co-researcher led the discussion on the

initial phases undergone by the project in its first year of operation.

Discussion during the first part of the seminar centered on the operationalization of the variables to be measured in the study, the drawing up of the sampling design and the construction of the research instrument to be utilized for data-gathering. The second part was an open forum which provided the occasion for the research staff to detect minor inconsistencies and flaws in the spadework stages of the study. Specifically, the various points raised during the open forum provided some constructive suggestions for the improvement of the sampling design and for the refinement of the research questionnaire and of the operational definitions of the variables.

The first year of the study is primarily interested in drawing up the pattern of incentives of personnel in the medical field. Specifically, it intends to: (a) identify the financial as well as non-financial incentives presently operating among physicians and other professionals in the medical profession; (b) determine how this particular group of professionals perceive the Philippine social structure in relation to their individual opportunities and advancement; and (c) to investigate on other factors not directly related to their careers but directly or indirectly motivate them to stay in the Philippines. These factors would include such characteristics such as a person's nationalism, feeling of attachment or dislodgement from a society, marital

status, relative freedom of migration and other motivational orientations which influence professionals to make their career in the Philippines rather than elsewhere.

Completion of the "medical group" study is set for October 16, 1974. The second year of the project will dwell on other scientific and technological groups in the Philippines.

#### **Seminar on "Rice Self-Sufficiency Program (1966-1972)"**

Tentative findings of another UP-NSDB assisted study entitled, "Rice Self-Sufficiency Program (1966-1972): A Case Study in the Implementation of a Development Program" were presented in a faculty-staff seminar at the College of Public Administration, U.P. last March 29, 1974.

For purposes of the seminar, analysis of the results was based on sample responses gathered from 41 implementors interviewed so far and broken down as follows: 7 national, 5 regional, 17 provincial and 12 municipal. Agency representatives were subdivided as follows: 13 from BAE, 9 from PNB, 5 from BPI, 4 from NIA, 3 from BS, 2 from DBP and 1 each from NGA and BAEcon.

To obtain the perceptions of the recipients of the key governmental inputs of the rice program, a selected sample of farmers was interviewed from two municipalities in Laguna (the province with the average highest yield per hectare from 1966 to



1972) and two municipalities in Cagayan (the province with the average lowest yield per hectare from 1966 to 1972). Aside from the four sample municipalities, a selected group of farmers was interviewed to determine the effects of the Social Laboratory experiment being conducted by the UP-SEARCA in Pila, Laguna.

As a starting point, Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias, Project Director, elaborated on the conceptual framework as well as on the research methodology pursued in the research study. Later, the open forum brought out several questions on the research instrument, sampling design, on the conceptual scheme adopted and on other pertinent issues raised by the Project Director.

Broadly, the three-year project will examine in depth the different factors affecting the formulation and implementation of the government's rice program. Specifically, the study will look into the key variables considered critical in explaining differential performance of any development program. The variables include the following: (1) resources (financial and manpower); (2) political and administrative leadership; (3) technology; (4) administrative infrastructure; and (5) cultural constraints.

Another dimension of the study is an analysis of the administrative infrastructure (e.g., the creation of organizational forms and structures, the level of administrative and managerial competence and structures for coordination of decision-making) of differ-

ent implementing agencies as well as of the administrative capabilities of implementors involved in the rice program. The project will also attempt to determine to what extent the various program inputs (e.g., credit, extension, marketing and financial resources) have affected the farmer's actual yield, during the specified span of time.

The research project, which officially started last July 1972 is currently in its third year of operation.

### College Visitors

For this quarter, the College of Public Administration was host to an array of visitors from different international agencies and organizations. Among the College guests listed in the February-April roster were the following:

Dr. and Mrs. Henry F. Goodnow of the University of Colorado; Dr. Bernard Zagorin of the U.N. Environment Programme; Director Move Frevmann of the Carolina Population Center in Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Dr. Fuchen Lo, of the U.N. Centre for Regional Development in Nagoya, Japan; Dr. David L. Szanton, Project Specialist on Asian Studies of the Ford Foundation, Bangkok; Messrs. Jack Baker and William Lawrence, members of the Papua New Guinea Public Service Board; Mr. Wynn Reilly, Principal of the College of Administration, Papua New Guinea.

The March-April group of guests consisted of the following:

Dr. Robin J. Prvor of the Department of Demography, Australian National University; Mr. A. Thavarajah, Assistant to Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA); Mr. Asok Mitra, Secretary to the President of India and presently connected with the UNFPA Evaluation Mission; Dean Jerrold M. Michael of the School of Public Health, University of Hawaii; Mr. Richard V. Suehiro, Interim Chairman of the International Health Program, University of

Hawaii; Professor Gerald Breese, Department of Sociology, Princeton University; Professor Doan Trieu-Yen, National School of Administration in Vietnam; Mr. Foo Tak Sun, a College alumnus (MPA, Class '60); Mr. Peter Bowden, of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C.; and Dr. John W. Sullivan, Senior Expert on Development Administration and Management Science of the Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA).