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**(INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENTS)**

ASAIHL Conference

Eighty-five delegates representing 38 colleges and universities from Hongkong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Hawaii and the Philippines attended the conference sponsored by the Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning last May 8 to 10, 1974. The three-day conference, which was hosted by the Mindanao State University, was held at the Development Bank of the Philippines auditorium in Makati.

The relationship between majority and minority groups in Southeast Asia was the main topic of the conference. The ten plenary sessions sought to pinpoint the factors that affect interaction between majority and minority groups in each of the countries in Southeast Asia, the causes and nature of group conflicts, and the approaches and the remedial measures which have been or could be taken for greater solidarity within each nation.

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A special feature of the conference was the discussion of the Chinese minority in Southeast Asia by Prof. Wang Gungwu of the National University of Australia. Six other delegates read their papers on majority-minority situations in their respective countries. They were: Dr. Mamtua Saber of the Mindanao State University on the Philippine situation, Dr. Mely G. Tan of LIPI in Jakarta, Indonesia (the paper was read by Prof. Bastomi Ervan), Dr. Mavis C. Puthuchery of the University of Malaya on Malaysia, Dr. Lau Teik Soon, University of Singapore on Singapore, Dr. Boonsanong Punyodyana, Thammasat University on Thailand, and Dr. Hoang Ngoc Thanh, University of Saigon on South Vietnam. Dr. Harlan Cleveland of the University of Hawaii dealt on the role of the universities in the resolution of the majority-minority problems in the paper read for him by Dr. William Pfeiffer while Dr. Mohammad Abdu Yamani of the King Abdul Aziz University of Saudi Arabia talked on Islam as a unifying factor in the promotion of integration among majority-minority groups.

U.P. President Salvador P. Lopez headed the U.P. delegation composed

of Dr. Nathaniel Tablante, Vice-President of the University for Academic Affairs, Dr. Antonio S. Tan of the Asian Center, Dr. Arsenio Manuel of the Department of Anthropology, Prof. Samuel K. Tan of the Department of History and Dr. Juan G. Francisco of the Department of Anthropology.

UNDP Meet

The 18th session of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governing Council Meeting was held in Manila last June 5 to June 24, 1974 to discuss the needs of the developing countries and to firm up further the system of development priority adopted by an earlier meeting in New York on the basis of the recommendations by UNDP Administrator Rudolph A. Peterson.

The Manila session marked the second time that the UNDP Council held its session outside of UN headquarters in New York City. It was the first held in Asia.

Ambassador Narciso G. Reyes, permanent Philippine representative to the United Nations and President of the UNDP cited the following accomplishments of the 18th session of the council:

1. Heard an appeal from President Ferdinand Marcos for the rich countries of the world to contribute more in terms of funds and manpower training to the "have-nots" in the family of nations;
2. Served as the forum where the Portuguese observer-Ambassador Francisco de Quevedo announced officially the Portuguese policy of granting self-determination to its colonies in Africa including Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde Islands;
3. Agreed that it would tap the rich oil-producing countries for additional funds to help finance developmental programs and projects of countries hard hit by the inflation and economic crisis;
4. Approved methods for allocating an expected \$300 million for regional programs during the 1977-1981 development program. Under this aid allocation system, Asia would receive the second largest allocation of indicative planning figures (IPES) — an estimated \$93 million — after Africa's \$99 million. Latin America is to receive \$63 million with Europe, the Middle East and the Mediterranean region getting a total of \$45 million;
5. Decided to increase its response, within available resources, to help other drought victims who have sought refuge in countries neighboring Ethiopia and the Sudano-Sahelian states also afflicted by the drought;
6. Approved country programs totalling \$48.5 million for Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Bhutan, Mongolia and Tunisia;
7. Listened to the Philippine proposal urging the establishment of regional headquarters of the UNDP to decentralize decision-making at a regional level. The Philippines offered

Manila to be the seat of the UNDP regional headquarters for Asia;

8. Concluded broad debates on the 1973 annual report of UNDP Administrator Peterson;

9. Authorized the disposal of \$80 million by the UN Fund for Population Activities for India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey and Kenya, as well as assistance to other developing countries;

10. Adopted criteria for regional indicative planning figures;

11. Adopted provisionally the operational procedures and administrative arrangements of the United Nations revolving fund for natural resources exploration;

12. Acted to strengthen the UN Volunteer Program;

13. Approved a proposal dealing with the establishment of a new international economic order as mandated by the UN Assembly during its last session, and

14. Approved a draft decision on the UN Capital Development Fund.

The Philippines was represented by NEDA Director-General Gerardo Sicat, who headed the 12-man delegation to the session.

(NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS)

The Population Center Foundation Established

The Population Center Foundation, a tax-exempt, scientific, non-sectarian and non-political institution, was es-

tablished to provide grants and technical assistance to individuals and firms engaged or involved in projects designed to reduce the population growth rate of the country. The Center is the result of an agreement concluded between the United States and the Philippines which was signed by President and Mrs. Ferdinand Marcos, U.S. Ambassador William H. Sullivan, Dr. Conrado Lorenzo of the Population Commission and USAID Acting Director John P. Hummon. Under the agreement, \$6.3 million (P42.2 million) will come from the USAID while P33.7 million will come from the Philippine government as financial support to help reduce the Philippine population growth rate.

Viewed as a direct contribution to national efforts toward population control, the P20 million worth edifice, was conceived to attain the following objectives:

1. To provide facilities and grants to population programs carried out by the public and private sector in the Philippines, thereby enhancing the National Population Program;

2. To bring about a systematic exchange of views and expertise in population and family planning work in the Asian community, thereby relating this vital task to its geographic as well as to its cultural content;

3. To contribute internationally to the improvement of the quality of human existence, thereby affirming and strengthening the princi-

ples exemplified in the U.N.'s Declaration of Human Rights.

Accordingly, the current target of the Center, as defined by the Philippines' Population Commission is to reduce the population growth rate in the country from 3.01 percent per annum in 1970 to 2.57 percent lower by 1976.

Presently, the Center stands in 7,596,007 square meters of the 3.2 hectare lot allocated for it along the South Superhighway, off Nichols Air Base and Fort Bonifacio. It was inaugurated last June 11, 1974.

National Nutrition Council Created

President Ferdinand Marcos created the National Nutrition Council last July 1, 1974 by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 491 to coordinate efforts to solve the problem of severe malnutrition among millions of Filipino children of pre-school age. The Nutrition Center of the Philippines was likewise established to provide supportive services to the Council through fund-raising, expanded research, training and information and education projects for the overall nutrition program.

The National Nutrition Council was designed primarily to formulate a four-year national nutrition program in consultation with the private sector and to supervise, coordinate and evaluate its implementation.

The Chairman-Coordinator of the National Food and Agriculture Council is the Chairman of the National Nutrition Council. In his absence,

the Secretary of Health serves as the Acting Chairman. Other members of the Council include the following: the Secretary of Education and Culture, the Chairman of the National Science Development Board, the Secretary of Local Government and Community Development, the Secretary of Social Welfare, the Chairman of the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines, the President of the Philippine Medical Association and one other representative of the private sector to be appointed by the President.

National Progress Through the Budget

President Marcos signed the ₱14.B national budget for the government last July 1, 1974. The new budget will give full implementation to the President's policy of anti-inflation and accelerated and increased agricultural and industrial production.

The new budget stressed likewise the importance of agriculture, infrastructure-building, education and defense, as increases in the amount allocated in these areas were made.

According to the President, all operations not immediately essential for the country's socio-economic development have been held back to enable the government to concentrate fully on agricultural and industrial production. Thus, the construction of government buildings such as the projected establishment of a government center has been temporarily put off. However, full support will be given to projects that will pave the way for

economic activity in the countryside and form a real base for increased agricultural and industrial production in such areas. Priority, moreover, will be given to medium and small-scale industries, particularly to those of a short-gestation period.

The new budget also allows for the adjustment of government contracts as a result of increased costs.

As a whole, the new budget will stress the President's policy of achieving and sustaining the Philippines' record in economic growth through the achievement of the following priority goals:

1. Increased production especially of food;
2. Institutionalization of the reforms of the New Society especially as they concern the youth;
3. Security; and
4. Economic, social and political reforms for the cultural communities, such as the 1.5 million Muslims and other ethnic and cultural groups. The President also provided for a 10% across-the-board salary increase within the budget, to enable the population, especially the government workers below cabinet rank to meet the effects of inflation.

Philippines' New Labor Code

President Marcos signed the new Labor Code last May 1, 1974. Some features of the new Labor Code are the following:

1. Establishment of a permanent National Labor Relations Commission in lieu of the old Court of Industrial Relations;

2. Abolition of the workmen's compensation system, and the integration of workmen's benefits into the social security system for the private sector and the government service insurance system for the public sector;

3. Development of overseas employment through an Overseas Employment Development Board and a National Seamen Board in the Department of Labor;

4. Implementation of the constitutional provision placing all government corporations under the civil service;

5. Anti-graft provisions;

6. Restructuring and unification of labor by industry and by region; and

7. Incorporation of Presidential Decree No. 27 emancipating tenants from the bondage of the soil.

The anti-graft provisions in the Code will purge the labor laws of built-in leverages for graft by law enforcers and by fly-by-night labor leaders and would eliminate archaic and unworkable provisions. It will abolish the permit system without impairing rights and privileges of workers as well as the protection afforded them under the law.

The National Labor Relations Commission was institutionalized to ensure speedy settlement of labor disputes. Created by Presidential

Decree No. 21, the NLRC is attached to the Department of Labor. It gives the President a free hand in the direction and control of the labor relations machinery. The NLRC is composed of a government representative as chairman, and two representatives, each of labor and management as members.

The abolition of the workmen's compensation system and the integration of workmen's benefits into the SSS and the GSIS will save the government P28 million a year in workmen's compensation claims and an additional P12 million in administrative expenses. These amounts will now be used to finance economic and social development programs and projects. The new arrangement will further facilitate prompt payment of benefits.

The creation of the Overseas Employment Development Board and the National Seamen Board will result in a systematic overseas employment of Filipinos, liberate them from graft, abuse and exploitation and provide maximum benefits in the form of dollar remittances and improved technology for the country.

Aside from placing all employees of government-owned and controlled corporations under the scope of the civil service law, the new code also standardizes their salaries, while the terms and conditions of their employment will be fixed by law rather than left to the free but dislocating play of collecting bargaining forces.

The restructuring and unification of labor by region and by industry under the code is calculated to eliminate inter-union and intra-union rivalries and union politics which had made unionism an obstruction rather than an agent of economic development.

The Labor Code was prepared on instructions of the President during the first meeting of the Cabinet following the institution of martial law in September 1972. At that time, the President had directed Secretary of Labor Blas F. Ople to expedite the codification of all labor laws to make them more responsive to the demands of development and the promotion of employment.

In compliance with the President's instructions, Secretary Ople consulted with responsible men in labor, management and the government for the purpose of purging labor laws of their historic biases against employment and development and streamlining labor relations administration for more positive, efficient and just action.

A draft of the code was evolved during the national tripartite congress of 1973, representing labor, management and the government. This draft code was presented to the President on May 1 last year.

New Classification from Provinces

A new decree (P.D. 465), re-classifying provinces, cities and municipalities was promulgated last May 22, 1974, provides a more equitable system of classification commensurate

with the increased revenue-raising capacities of local governments.

Under the decree, provinces and cities, except Manila and Quezon City, are divided into five main classes according to their average annual income during the last four fiscal years, as follows:

1. First Class — those with an average total revenue of ₱3 million or more per annum.

2. Second Class — those with ₱1.5 million or more but less than ₱3 million per annum.

3. Third Class — those with ₱1 million or more but less than ₱1.5 million per annum.

4. Fourth Class — those with less than ₱1 million per annum.

The decree further provides for the subclassification of first class provinces and municipalities.

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENTS

Philippine Center for Economic Development Established

President Ferdinand Marcos promulgated Presidential Decree No. 453 establishing the Philippine Center for Economic Development, the second autonomous unit in the University of the Philippines System created by a presidential decree. The newly-created unit is envisioned to insure the continued availability of local economic expertise and to give moral and financial support to the School of Economics of the University of the

Philippines. The School of Economics, however, remains under the academic and administrative supervision of the U.P. System and continues to maintain a high degree of independence.

The new Center performs the following functions:

1. To conduct and engage in research work and studies oriented towards national policy and the needs of national developments in the field of economics, particularly in the areas of:

- a. monetary and fiscal policy,
- b. tariff and trade policy,
- c. industrial and agricultural,
- d. regional economic development,
- e. long-medium and short-term economic planning techniques,
- f. manpower and employment,
- g. economic studies on education, health and social development in general, and
- h. statistical programs and policy.

2. To undertake training programs designed to provide the government and the nation as a whole, planners, analysts and economic statisticians, or in general, technicians skilled and knowledgeable in the problems of economic development,

3. To serve as the medium for bringing together experts and specialists in other disciplines to conduct

studies and investigations and engage in interchange of ideas so as to bring in their knowledge and experience to bear on common problems with a view to evolving fresh ideas and approaches that could be effectively applied to economic development; and

4. To engage in the publication of the results of the research.

The Center has also the following powers as spelled out in the Presidential Decree:

1. To adopt, alter and use a corporate seal;

2. To collect, receive and maintain funds from government appropriations, and from donations, grants, gifts, bequests, loans from domestic or foreign lenders or other sources of income and to apply the income and principal thereof to the promotion of its aims and purposes;

3. To acquire, purchase, pledge, own, hold, operate, develop, lease, mortgage, pledge, exchange, sell, transfer or otherwise, in any manner permitted by law, real and personal property of every kind and description or any interests therein as may be necessary to carry out its purposes;

4. To raise or borrow money from domestic or foreign sources for the purposes of the Center and to do any and all acts required and/or necessary under the law to effect the same;

5. In furtherance of its purposes, to extend financial assistance and to enter into, make, perform and carry

out or cancel and rescind contracts of every kind and for any lawful purpose with any person, firm, association, corporation, syndicate, domestic or foreign, in which it has a lawful interest; and

6. To invest funds, as it may be able to obtain from donations, grants, loans or appropriations, the returns of which the corporation uses to subsist and carry on the activities and purposes for which it was formed.

In general, the Center is endowed to carry on any activity and to have all of the powers conferred by law on a private or government-owned or controlled corporation and to do any and all of the things or acts herein set forth to the same extent as juridical persons could do, and in any part of the world, as principal, factor, agent or otherwise, either alone or in syndicate or otherwise in conjunction with any person, entity, syndicate, partnership, association or corporation, domestic or foreign.

Center for Policy and Development Studies

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines approved in its 846th Meeting last May 30, 1974, the establishment of a Center for Policy and Development Studies in the University of the Philippines at Los Baños.

The Center serves as an integrating mechanism to mobilize and harness the various departments and disci-

plines in the task of assisting the policy-makers in the analysis of policy formulation, particularly in the field of agricultural and rural development. More specifically, the Center aims to:

a. Organize and conduct policy conferences, seminars and workshops where policy-makers, scientists and technocrats from both public and private sectors can be brought together to identify and define relevant problem areas for policy-studies, as well as evaluate existing and proposed policies relating to agricultural and rural development;

b. To undertake in-depth studies and other researches on policy issues and problem areas so identified and defined in the conferences and seminars.

c. To serve as a center for the collection, exchange and dissemination of relevant information on policy and development-oriented research projects;

d. To provide opportunities for the staff of the U.P. at Los Baños, ACAP colleges and other institutions or agencies to participate in research and development projects which call for multi-disciplinary and or inter-agency collaboration; and

e. To formulate and organize manpower training programs to meet requirements of agricultural and rural development projects and provide opportunities for broadening and enriching knowledge through fellowships and training assistantships.

The Center is under the supervision of an Executive Board with the Chancellor as Chairman and all heads of the U.P. Los Baños units as members. It is headed by an Executive Director who is also member-secretary of the Executive Board. An Advisory Council, composed of government officials and prominent leaders from the private sector will be formed by the Chancellor with the approval of the President of the U.P. system.

Five-Year Development Program

President Salvador P. Lopez announced during the latter part of May the implementation of the five-year development program for the University of the Philippines System with "assurances of funding from the national government."

The three major areas of development which President Lopez outlined are:

1. Improvement and modernization of the Physical Plant;
2. Faculty development; and
3. Development of academic programs.

In line with the first, academic buildings for units not properly housed will be constructed, viz, an arts complex, to occupy the area between the Institute of Mass Communications and the College of Engineering. This will include the College of Architecture, the College of Fine Arts along with an art gallery and museum and the College of Music, which already has its own building.

Aside from the arts complex, a public affairs complex will be constructed between the half-completed Institute for Small Scale Industries (ISSI) building and the Institute of Mass Communications. The complex will include, in addition to these two units, the College of Public Administration, the Statistical Center, the Population Institute, the Institute of Planning, the Institute of Social Work and Community Development, the Asian Labor Education Center (ALEC) and other affiliated units such as the Philippine Executive Academy and the Local Government Center. The present ALEC building will be demolished and a new one established to ensure an architecturally harmonious design for the entire complex.

Additional facilities for the College of Arts and Sciences are also part of the first priority constructions. These will include a new science building, to be constructed between the Natural Science Research Center (NSRC) and the Kamia Residence Hall, which will house laboratories, lecture halls and offices for scientists. The second priority constructions include the building of a new sports complex, a new University Theater and a new University Union.

The improvement of the entire network of public utilities, including the installation of a new water system as well as a new electrical system still forms part of the campus physical development. Additional faculty and student housing will likewise be built.

Initially, the University expects to accommodate 2,000 more students with a long range goal fixed at 10,000 beds.

The President declared that the construction program is estimated to cost P250 million spread over a five-year period, taking into account the rising costs from year to year. The University's unreleased public works budget of P110 million will be subsumed under the funds earmarked for the five-year construction plans.

The second area discussed by the President is faculty development. He underscored the need to maintain and increase local and foreign fellowships, particularly since the American foundations are phasing out their fellowship programs. Thus, he said, funds for these fellowships must of necessity be provided by the University itself.

The development of academic programs involves the strengthening of existing courses and the creation of new ones, especially those related to national development.

The President further said that more funds will be devoted to research, both basic and applied, since U.P. is at present, the largest, most important single research institution in the country. At present, most of the funds for on-going researches come either from the National Science Development Board or the National Research Council of the Philippines. Extension programs will likewise be strengthened. Workshops in Dili-

man and field work outside of Diliman will be instituted. The libraries will be further improved and modern equipment shall be acquired.

Over-all estimate for the five-year development program is ₱360 million, excluding the health sciences complex which is a separate project of the First Lady.

The Program is being finalized by a 12-man committee created by President Lopez upon instructions from President Marcos. The Committee is headed by U.P. Vice President for Academic Affairs Nathaniel B. Tablante. Prof. Felisa D. Fernandez is the Coordinator of the staff work of the Committee.

COLLEGE DEVELOPMENTS

Towards New Towns in the Philippines

The role of new towns in mass housing, resettlement and urban development projects was discussed by Prof. Arturo G. Pacho and his staff at a seminar held at the Rizal Hall of the U.P. College of Public Administration last June 4, 1974. The research project, which is financed by the National Science Development Board, has the following specific objectives:

1. To help improve knowledge, public policy and practice with respect to urban settlements and communities in Philippine metropolitan areas; and

2. To describe, analyze and evaluate:

- a. The role of new towns in mass housing, resettlement, and urban development projects in relation to problems, trends and patterns in Metropolitan Manila;
- b. Key technical and economic problems of planning, development and administration of new towns from various viewpoints including those of public and private project developers and of local governments in the region;
- c. Social and cultural aspects of new town communities including the composition, welfare, and lifestyles of their inhabitants and those of other urban communities in the metropolis;
- d. Economic, social and political issues raised by new towns for government, private enterprise, and citizens at different levels in the region.

Surveys of relevant trends in the region, particularly in housing, settlement, and urban development and case studies of selected new town or new-town-like projects, including one major resettlement project are among the research methods utilized by the staff in the conduct of the research. Aside from the usual library research and data-gathering from the agencies concerned, questionnaire survey and interviews are administered to elicit information from project developers, local governments, residents and key informants (including experts).

The research project is expected to come up with an annotated bibliography, statistical bulletins, and working papers and journal articles.

Efficient and Effective U.P. Management

A three-day U.P. Management Development Conference was held last July 26 to 28, 1974 at the Pines Hotel in Baguio City, with the Deans, Directors and College Secretaries of the different units of the university as participants.

The Conference, which was sponsored by the U.P. Management Education Council, was meant to provide the participants a "better appreciation of their managerial functions and responsibilities in the context of the increasing role and involvement of the University in national development."

Among the speakers was Dean Raul P. de Guzman of the College of Public Administration who spoke on "The Managerial Functions from the Perspective of the University Administration." Dr. de Guzman delineated the scope of the conference to that of discussion on managerial matters including the accountability of deans, decision-making on the collegiate level, the measure of effectiveness and efficiency and some structural questions on the college and unit levels. He stressed that with regards to the University's level of performance, it will be difficult to gauge the success of an academic institution which is not profit-oriented or motivated. As such, the University cannot avail of

a tangible measure by which to determine effectiveness and efficiency.

The participants exchanged ideas and experiences while solutions or alternative approaches to some of the management problems were being presented. The discussion provided most of the inputs or materials in identifying the common and peculiar problems encountered by units within the university.

Seminar on Local Government Property and Supply Management

A Seminar on Local Government Supply and Property Management was conducted from May 27 to May 30, 1974 at the Session Hall of the new Quezon City Hall under the sponsorship of the Local Government Supply and Management Association of the Philippines (LOGOSMAP) with the technical assistance of the Local Government Center of the U.P. College of Public Administration.

Secretary Constancio Castañeda of the Department of General Services read the keynote speech of President Ferdinand Marcos. The President commended the LOGOSMAP and the Local Government Center for this joint undertaking as he urged local property and supply officers to propose reforms needed to cut down red tape, minimize excesses and improve property and supplies management in the local governments. Among the other speakers were Deputy Commissioner of Civil Service Fausto Varela, Col. Hamilton B. Dimaya of the Judge Advocate General's Office, Philippine

Constabulary, Prof. Perfecto Padilla of the LGC and Mr. John Pastor of the National Movement for Governmental and Social Reforms.

This Seminar on Supply and Property Management is in further compliance with Memorandum Circular No. 74-72 issued by Secretary Jose Roño of the Department of Local Governments and Community Development. Some 220 local property and supply officers from the different provinces and cities attended this seminar.

College Visitors

During this quarter, the College of Public Administration welcomed a long list of visitors from different countries and with varied areas of interests and fields of specialization. Among them were the following:

Mr. Bhayani Dhungana, Centre for Economic Development and Administration in Kathmandu, Nepal; Dr. David Steinberg and Dr. Mely Tan, consultants of the Ford Foundation; Dean Edwin Carey, College of Business and Public Administration, University of Guam; Mr. Donald Green, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii; Mr. Gilbert Levine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Mr. Ralph Diaz, Chief of the Training and Advisory Services, United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Nagoya, Japan; Dr. M. Ladd Thomas, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb,

Illinois; Mr. V. N. Sivarajah, Department of Local Government, Government of Sri Lanka; Prof. Kit Machado, California State University, Northridge, California; Mr. Theodore Welch, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), Nagoya, Japan; Dr. Masahiko Honjo, Director of the UNCRD, Nagoya, Japan; Mr. Soejipto Wirosordjono of the City Government, Jakarta, Indonesia; Miss Betty Ryan, Consultant, U.S. Agency for International Development; Mr. Michael Korin, USAID; Prof. David Wurfel, University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada; Dr. S. S. Hsueh, Nanayang University, Singapore and Director of the EROPA Foreign Service Program; Prof. R. Stephen Milne, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; Dr. N.K. Sarkar, U.N. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok; Director B. Mahadeva and Dr. John W. Sullivan, Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA), Kuala Lumpur; Mr. Harsono Suwardi, University of Indonesia; Dr. Hirofumi Ando, Population Division, ECAFE, Bangkok; Prof. Eyland A. Washington, Bradley University, Illinois; Mr. Joel Snyder, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.; Dr. In-Joung Whang, ACDA; Major Sherwood Goldberg, Department of Social Sciences, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; and Mr. Malcolm Hadley, UNESCO, Paris, France.