

Editor's Notes

This issue of our Journal contains three articles. The first, "Socio-Economic Backgrounds of Higher Civil Servants in the Philippines: Circa 1983" by Proserpina Domingo-Tapales calls attention to the *political* role of the bureaucracy. It argues that this is particularly true in the Philippines at this time of its history where the political institutions and processes are not fully operational because of martial law and its effects. In carrying out its political role, higher civil servants constitute "the action group." Thus, the article examines factors that affect the higher civil servants capability to undertake political role, focusing on their socio-economic background.

The second article, "Income Distribution and the Role of Taxation in Philippine Development: An Analysis of Two Decades" by Peter Maertens is a thorough, well-documented research work on the effect of taxation on a crucial development concern: income distribution. The analysis is sharpened by a comparison of pre-martial law and martial law data. This article indeed is a significant contribution to the study of the effects of fiscal policy tools on Philippine development.

The last article, "The Dynamics of Insurgency" by a Philippine Army officer, Col. Romulo F. Yap, brings to the attention of public administration a very real political phenomenon in the Philippine setting that has serious implications on the workings of political and administrative institutions. This is the phenomenon of insurgency. The article, drawing from the literature on insurgency, an area relatively unexplored by students of Philippine public administration, identifies the components and elements of insurgency. It may be an eye-opener to some of our readers and a very good starting point for a more serious study of insurgency in the Philippines.