

NOV. 16. 1979



# Social Science INFORMATION

(Newsletter of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc.)

Vol. 1 No. 1

Quezon City, Philippines

May 1973

## Editorial

PSSC has finally given birth to the maiden issue of its Newsletter. Henceforth, we will try to come out regularly to keep you updated on the activities taking place in the social science community with emphasis on the disciplines served by the PSSC.

This issue of the Newsletter was facilitated by the unselfish concern of social scientists and institutions who responded to the news gathering questionnaire we sent last year. The success of future issues is premised on the continued cooperation we will receive from the persons and institutions engaged in the social sciences. Questionnaires will be sent regularly with every issue. We request that those involved take time in filling these out to keep the rest of the social scientists abreast with the trends in their respective disciplines. Three things are being solicited: a) news and announcements pertinent to your institution; b) information on current researches, proposals, projects, and papers; and c) feature articles of interest to the general readers.

This newsletter hopes to be a step towards improving communications among the social sciences. With your help, with correspondence sailing smoothly and operations streamlined and with better logistics, we hope to manage and feature timely articles, increase our coverage, as well as reduce the gap between issues.

## Feature

## The state of social science in the Philippines

Mary R. Hollnsteiner

Institute of Philippine Culture  
Ateneo de Manila University

With the publication of this article by Mary R. Hollnsteiner, Director, Institute of Philippine Culture, and Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University, the PSSC Social Science Information desires to initiate a general discussion on the social science in the Philippines in the context of the critical problems of national development.

This paper was prepared for discussion purposes at the session on "The State of the Social Sciences and Humanities in Southeast Asia," International Conference on Southeast Asian Studies, held at the University of Malay, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 23-26 February 1972. Based largely upon the impressionistic views of a sociologist who has been professionally active on the Philippine social science scene since 1956, the article was not originally intended for publication. Since we felt it was a timely piece despite its tentative nature, we prevailed upon the author to let us publish it. She agreed on conditions that its preliminary character be specified and that comments from readers be elicited to give a more accurate and rounded view of the subject matter.

We therefore request comments from our readers on this article. They will be briefly reported as an on-going symposium in our subsequent issues.

The social scientist in Southeast Asia today has every reason to be optimistic about his discipline. It is the wave of the future now beginning to build up to a respectable crest. Just as ethnology and the physical and biological sciences have found acceptance as fields important to the development of society, so too the social sciences are coming of age. The modernization process

has made this inevitable, with its emphasis on rational analysis of man's behavior. From this has emerged the conviction that it is possible to direct society more purposely toward universal and particular ends. As more and more empirical evidence is gathered on man's behavior, and with better techniques for eliciting the data, social scientists are commanding the attention of those in quest of new concepts of society, models of social change, and more effective monitoring of national development.

### Assessing the status of the core discipline

Not all the social sciences, namely the core disciplines of anthropology, economics, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, and sociology, are equally favored. This is in contrast to the fields of communications, demography, public administration, planning, social statistics, and social work, whose practical contributions have generally been widely accepted. Part of the reason for the variations in acceptance of the core disciplines lies in the dates of entry of each into the nation's academic stream. The traditional colonial interest in historical studies, which gave the mother country a better understanding of its wards, brought an early prominence to history as a discipline. Anthropology came in a close second, especially with the entry of the United States at the turn of this century. The pre-occupation of European and American anthropologists of the period with tribal people as clues to the life of early man, and the presence in the Philippines of numerous primitive groups, living their simple lives in forbidding mountain ranges, led to the production of several excellent mono-

(Continued on p. 2)

## IN THIS ISSUE:

Responsibilities of social scientists .....	2
PSSC directors, officers elected .....	4
Grantees named .....	5
15 universities join research training program ...	5
Information section .....	8
Placement service offered .....	20



## Correspondence

This section is reserved for comments, queries, and suggestions. Correspondents are urged to limit the length of their letters. The Editor reserves the right to select and edit submitted materials. All letters must be clearly marked for *Social Science Information*. Correspondence, should be typed double-spaced and submitted in the original and one carbon copy. Letters published reflect the views of the correspondents; their publication does not signify endorsement by the *Social Science Information* of the PSSC.

All comments, queries and correspondence should be addressed to:

*Social Science Information*  
Greenhills, P. O. Box 655  
Rizal, Philippines D-738

## What is PSSC?

### Background

Appropriately enough, it all began when Margaret Mead, world-renowned social scientist, visited the Philippines in March 1967. On the afternoon that she was to give a public lecture at the Philamlife Auditorium, the UNESCO's social science committee invited the heads of various professional social-science organizations to meet beforehand to consider the possibility of reviving the National Social Science Research Council. Out of that meeting came a working committee which met at irregular intervals in succeeding months, shaping the form, constitution, and by-laws of what was incorporated on December 13, 1968, as the Philippine Social Science Council, (PSSC).

The PSSC is an answer to a need felt by a large number of the nation's leading social scientists.

The felt need was (and is) two-fold: a yearning for higher quality and greater relevance. It was agreed that a scandalous gap separated Philippine social scientists from the nation-building centers of the business and government sectors, and that the level of social-science training, teaching, and research was not what it should be.

What was needed, the founding members felt, was nothing less than a revolution within the social sciences, a bootstrap operation by which they could lift themselves up to new levels of performance and the formation of a new self-image radically different from the old, heavily academic view. Through the PSSC, the social sciences expect to be much more intimately involved in the development of the Philippines and the Filipino, and to do their job better than ever before.

There are many tactics to be employed, central strategy is one of unity

# Responsibilities of social scientists

*The following paper on rights and responsibilities of the social scientist in the New Society was drafted by the PSSC Research Committee for general discussion.*

The social scientist has made significant contributions to society and he must continue doing so under the new social order. For the purpose of reconciling the new discipline that extends to all spheres of life in our country with the freedom required in social science research, the following guidelines are offered:

1. The social scientist states his commitment to study and analyze within the limits of his expertise, interest, and resources — issues of special significance to contemporary Philippines.

2. He continues to assure his subjects and other sources of the confidentiality of their responses so that the validity of the findings may be ensured. This agreement between researcher and respondent remains inviolate.

3. In the case of sponsored research: a) Where his research or consultation services are solicited by a prospective sponsor(s), the social scientist has the option to refuse without giving his reasons for doing so; b) In reaching a decision on whether or not to provide these services, the social scientist has a right to be informed of the uses that the sponsor(s) plans to make of the research or consultation product. Gravely misleading information in this regard may constitute sufficient grounds for the social scientist to terminate his participation in the research at any time without financial penalties.

4. For the social scientist employed in an organization, the freedom to undertake

and communication. The theme is one of sharing. In the programs that the PSSC is currently undertaking, the emphasis is on concerted unified efforts to improve the Philippines by improving social-science performance through collaborative determination.

Beginning in January 1971, a seed grant from the Ford Foundation enabled the PSSC to establish a full-time Executive Secretariat headed by Carlo J. M. Blanco. Thanks to Mr. Blanco, who completed the framing of a five-year program by August 1971, the Council had a clearer vision of the means it would take to achieve its goals. On November 15, 1971, Dennis G. Teves was appointed as Executive Secretary, with the responsibility to develop and implement further these programs.

At present, the PSSC has the financial support of the National Science Development Board, the Asia Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Fund for Assistance to Private Education for the implementation of the Council's initial programs.

(Continued on page 19)

or to refuse to undertake a particular project will, of course, be governed by the organization's administrative procedures. What needs to be stressed here is that the social scientist who refuses to undertake a particular project on ethical grounds should not be penalized. The administration, however, should make an attempt to determine the source of the ethical difficulty and make the changes that are necessary and possible.

5. The social scientist continues to choose his own research topic, to select the research techniques suited for his study and field of specialization, to interpret the data critically, and to publish his findings in a local or international science journal of his choice after a critical evaluation of the editor and other colleagues based on the usual critical scholarly norms. Where an evaluation of the social order is made, he should offer constructive suggestions to attain the multi-faceted goal of national development.

## PS SC Social Science INFORMATION

Staff: DENNIS G. TEVES  
REBECCA T. DUCUSIN

Correspondents: EMELINA R. GARCIA, Philippine Association of Social Workers; FE ALDAVE-YAP, Linguistics Society of the Philippines; NATIVIDAD MUNARRIS, Psychological Association of the Philippines; TERESITA GARCIA, Philippine Statistical Association; GERRY RIXHON, Coordinated Investigation of Sulu Culture, Notre Dame of Jolo College; AMELITA SUAREZ, Philippine Folklife and Folklore Center, Xavier University; BENJAMIN V. LOZARE, Institute of Mass Communication, UP; TERESITA P. TIBI, Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila; HONORATA A. MORENO, Institute of Economic Development and Research, UP; MARIO M. NIEVES, College of Public Administration, UP; JULIE Q. CASEL, Asian Labor Center, UP; AMANDO ABAD, Statistical Center, UP; AURORA MONTAÑO, Institute of Planning, UP; EDUARDO CALICA, Xavier University; EMY PASCASIO, Ateneo Language Center; ERIC S. CASINO, National Museum of the Philippines; JOHN E. LAIN, Family Planning Evaluation Office.

## Forum on social issues

*A thesis on national unity and diversity*

P. R. Sarkar

*The search for nationhood is one of the basic issues confronting our nation today. We are featuring this thesis of P. R. Sarkar, India's most controversial philosopher today, as it might provide with insights on how to deal with the Philippine situation.*

Philosophers hold different views on the actual significance of the term nation. Some are of the opinion that the inhabitants of a particular state form a nation. Even if the terms state and country are taken to be synonymous, the controversy on nation does not come to an end. Some people hold the view that the structure of a nation depends on language; some are of the opinion that the foundation of a nation depends on one or more factors from amongst the following items—similar manners and customs, similar mode of living, similar traditions, racial similarity, similar religions etc. But practical experience does not attach any special importance to these factors. Indians, Pakistanis, and Burmese were once the indigenous population of the same political unit and country of India, but they failed to constitute a Nation.

Linguistics similarity is not an essential factor in forming a nation. Had it been so, the English speaking people of America could not have formed a separate American nation outside the British empire in cooperation with the French and Spanish speaking people. If the linguistics factor is the only basis of forming a nation, the Swiss would have split up to three or four parts. The German speaking people would have wanted to merge their area into Germany, separating it from Switzerland and take pride in introducing themselves as members of the German nation. Similarly the French and Italian speaking people would have wanted to annex their areas into France and Italy. But this did not happen. Switzerland is a nation with four official languages — German, French, Italian, and Romanesh. The French speaking people of Belgium like to look upon themselves as Belgians and not as French people. It was a recent happening that the people of West Bengal express their eagerness to reside in the Indian territory of Indian nationals and the people of East Bengal supported Pakistan and declared themselves as Pakistani, though both of them spoke the same language, Bengali. They did not demand Independent Bengalistan on the basis of Bengali language, and, they did not even like to introduce themselves as a Bengali Nation. The common people did not attach any importance to the Suhrawardy-Sarat Bose formula of Bengalistan (United Socialist Bengal). Spanish and Portuguese speaking people have got little difference as regards manners and customs. Regarding language it may be remarked that there is practically no difference between the Spanish and the Portuguese. All over Western Europe the manners and customs of almost all the countries are practically the same. Still they are not one nation. To save the prestige of their respective nations, they in the past fought many a sanguinary battle amongst themselves; whereas the Welsh speaking people take pride in calling themselves Britishers, though their language, manners, and customs are absolutely different. Mode of living all over Europe is almost the same and we find the same thing in entire Southeast Asia (inclusive of India and Pakistan) but none could form a compact nation with that factor.

The inhabitants of Bengal have one and the same tradition; so is the case of the Punjab. The Jews and the Muslims of Arabia do not differ with respect to tradition. Still neither the Bengalese, nor the Punjabe, nor the Jews, and the Muslims of Arabia collectively could form any nation; rather many bloodshed had taken place amongst them on the issue of religion.

The inhabitants of Iberia have no racial difference; exactly so is the case of the Scandinavians. Still they are divided into different nations. The tie of blood could not unite them. Therefore efforts to establish a nation on the basis of race or blood relation will not always be effective.

If a nation could be formed on the basis of religion there could not have been more than six or seven nations in the world. The entire Europe would have been, on the whole, divided into

two nations — Catholics and Protestants. But it did not happen so. How then is a nation formed?

In reality a kind of sentiment created either directly or indirectly on the basis of one or more factors like country, language, religion, etc. plays a vital role in forming a nation. The factors themselves are quite insignificant. It is sentiment and nothing else that creates a Nation.

Let us see whether there is any sentiment of this type at any time in India, i.e., whether there is something in India which can be called a nation. In the older days when the Aryans came to India, there was no compact social order in the land of India. The population of India consisted of small or big tribes of Ausrari, Dravidian, and Mongolian origin. The Aryans (Caucasian Arayan), a race absolutely different, came to India. They brought with them Vedic mode of living, Vedic language, Vedic administrative policy, social order, and method of warfare. Ordinarily they began to use the word "Non-Aryan" (anarya) in a contemptuous tone for the indigenous population of India. Slowly India got divided clearly into two different mental structures. One was the sentiment born of the vanity of victorious Aryans and the other was the sentiment created by the inferiority complex of the vanquished non-Aryans. Thus two nations were formed in India — Aryans and non-Aryans.

Years rolled on. As a result of contact with the non-Aryans the Vedic language of Aryans underwent a change. Different regional languages came into existence. All efforts to avoid blood relations between the Aryans and the non-Aryans proved futile. There took place a racial blending between the Aryans and the non-Aryans.

Gradually the non-Aryans were accepted as Shudras or the fourth group in the Aryan Society. As a result of this social blending, both the Aryan sentiment and the non-Aryan sentiment lost their respective specialties. These two nations died out with the weakening of these two sentiments which were the causes of the formation of the Aryan and non-Aryan nations. In other words, India again became nationless.

In that nationless age or age of chaos—there was the Buddhist upheaval in India. Again a group of persons was united with the common Buddhist sentiment. They formed a new nation. In the beginning the non-Buddhists were disunited. Hence they could not form any nation. But when the Buddhists, puffed up with pelf and power, began to be unfair to the non-Buddhists with the help of the ruling authorities, an anti-Buddhist sentiment grew up among the non-Buddhists, just as in the past anti-Aryan sentiment was there among the non-Aryans as a reaction of the oppression by the Aryans. Towards the close of the Buddhist period roughly speaking two nations were found in India — one based on the Buddhist sentiment and the other on the anti-Buddhist sentiment.

The downfall of Bhikkhus, the disorderly state of affairs in organization and monasteries, the want of renowned scholars among the Buddhists on one side and the support of ruling authorities in favour of non-Buddhists and the appearance of Samkaracarya, a great scholar and logician, on the other side, brought about not only defeat of the Buddhists but also dissension among them resulting in the death of the Buddhist nation. The new sentiment known as Sanatanists or Brahmanya Religion which came into existence with the cooperation of Samkaracarya and the patronage of the different non-Buddhist kings was based on anti-Buddhist feeling. This is why after the death of the Buddhist nation the Brahmanical nation did not last long. Again India became nationless.

In the post-Vedic age when the two nations Aryans and non-Aryans died, no foreign invasion took place. Had there been any foreign invasion, the invaders would have very easily conquered the nationless India. The Buddhist revolution flared up

(Continued on page 6)

## PSSC activities

# Directors, officers 1972-73 elected

The 1972-73 members and officers of the PSSC Executive Board were elected during its fourth annual general meeting held at Philippine Columbian Hall. At the same time, the Council discussed its accomplishments and developments in 1972.

Elected to the Executive Board were Frank Lynch, Resident Consultant, Institute of Philippine Culture (representing anthropology); Gloria D. Feliciano, Dean, UP Institute of Mass Communication (com-

munication); Mercedes B. Concepcion, Dean, UP Population Institute (demography); Armand V. Fabella, Vice-President, Jose Rizal College (economics); Eufonio M. Alip, President, Philippine National Historical Society (history); Emy M. Pascasio, Director, Ateneo Language Center (linguistics); Loretta M. Sicut, Assistant Professor, UP Department of Political Science (political science); Alfredo V. Lagmay, Chairman, UP Department of Psychology (psychology); Abelardo G. Samonte, Vice-President, UP (public administration); Nathaniel Tablante, Dean, UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development (social work); Rodolfo A. Bulatao, Assistant Professor, UP Department of Sociology (sociology); and Cristina P. Parel, Dean, UP Statistical Center (statistics).

The officers chosen were Lagmay, Chairman; Lynch, Vice-Chairman; and Parel, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dr. Mercedes Concepcion, 1972 Executive Board Chairman, gave a brief report on the Council's activities for 1972. She mentioned that the year was highlighted by the approval of funding for all the

Council's twelve programs from the Asia Foundation, Ford Foundation, National Science Development Board, and Fund for Assistance to Private Education.

In anticipation of their approval, the Council has set up three committees to formulate the guidelines for the effective administration of the various programs. The three committees created were Institutional Development Committee, Modern Philippine History Committee, and Research Committee.

As of the date of her report, five of the programs were ongoing, namely: Special Publications Subsidy 1971, Graduated Publications Subsidy 1972, Secretariat, Central Subscription Service, and the Research Training Program. A brief description of each of the twelve programs can be found elsewhere in this newsletter. Dr. Concepcion added that with the release of the funds, PSSC was transformed from a mere consultative body to a regular operating body capable of contributing its share to the advancement of social sciences and to national development.

## Membership expanded

This year the PSSC is expanding its membership through the approved amendment which introduces associate membership. The amendment was authored by Frank Lynch, Executive Board Vice-Chairman.

PSSC is now admitting qualified research and/or educational institutions and the like actively engaged in the social sciences, with a membership restricted to those who are employed and/or enrolled in these institutions, provided that the organization as such contributes to or publishes a learned publication at least once a year. Examples are the academic units of UP such as the Institute of Mass Communication and College of Public Administration, and private institutes such as Asian Social Institute or the Center for Research and Communication.

Lynch explained that the inclusion of the second type of members was provided for in recognition of the talent and competence such institutions offer. This gesture was also in appreciation of the considerable contribution of a number of these organizations to the PSSC programs.

Formerly, the PSSC restricted itself to qualified, non-profit national societies, associations or organizations actively engaged in any of the social sciences which put out a learned publication at least once a year. The present member associations are the *Linguistics Society of the Philippines* (LSP), *Philippine Association of Social Workers* (PASW), *Philippine Economic Society* (PES), *Philippine National Historical Society* (PNHS), *Philippine Statistical Association* (PSA), and the *Psychological Association of the Philippines* (PAP).

## Survey focus

# Ethnic issues

Ethnic images and issues, particularly Muslim-Christian relations, have been chosen as the principal area of inquiry of the PSSC's National Survey Program, 1972.

The survey, initiated in November, 1972 under the supervision of Dr. Rodolfo A. Bulatao, will gather data on the Filipinos' response to and assess his readiness for change. It will also gather information on specific topics to be determined by the regional research centers whose personnel participated in the PSSC-sponsored 1972 Summer Training Program.

The PSSC hopes that the research will obtain new and significant data on developmental problems and provide the PSSC-assisted regional research centers with experience and further training. The PSSC believes that it is only in proving its research capability that the regional centers can maintain public trust and keep the confidence of government and private groups on which the regional centers'

growth will ultimately depend.

The advisory committee to the survey program is composed of Loretta Sicut (UP Political Science Dept.), chairman; Ledeviana V. Cariño (UP College of Public Administration) and Virgilio Enriquez (UP Psychology Dept.), members.

### Research Grants Offered

PSSC is offering several research grants in the social sciences under the following programs:

- Research Integration Program
- Development Research Program
- Discretionary Research Awards
- Modern Philippine History Program
- Thesis Assistance Program

Interested scholars may secure application forms and further information on any of these programs from:  
*Philippine Social Science Council*  
 53-C Rocas Avenue, Quezon City  
 Telephone 99-97-64

## CSS eases journal flow

The Central Subscription Service (CSS) is a special project of PSSC meant to assist the social science journals of member-associations to attain financial independence.

The CSS started operations experimentally out of the offices of the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) in January 1972 and was formally established at the PSSC Secretariat in June.

A full-time staff of accounting and sales personnel mails subscribers' copies, answers queries and correspondence relating to back issues and reprints, processes subscription and membership dues and promotes the journals to a wider reading audience here and abroad.

Currently the CSS services the following journals: *Philippine Sociological Review*, *Philippine Journal of Psychology*, *Philippine Journal of Linguistics*, *Journal of History*, *Philippine Economic Journal*, *Philippine Statistician* and *Social Work*.

Complementing the CSS is the PSSC's Graduated Publications Subsidy for 1971-76. Its purpose is to furnish a diminishing subsidy to four of the above journals to enable them to publish regularly while the PSSC through the CSS is building up its list of subscribers to a point where the journals become self-supporting.

PSSC anticipates that subscription and other forms of sales will have increased sufficiently after about a five-year period to enable member-associations to support the CSS through annual fees.

## 15 universities join summer training program

The 1973 PSSC Research Training Program for both basic and advanced-level trainees is now being held. (April 23-May 26, 1973.)

This annual program held during semester breaks aims to upgrade regional academic research centers and to diffuse research expertise from Manila and other centers to the provincial areas.

The PSSC hopes to see a federation of university-based research centers competent enough to undertake professionally acceptable studies for themselves and for contracting agencies.

Participating in the basic-level training are: Central Philippine University, University of Negros Occidental, Notre Dame

## Research grantees named

Nine research proposals have been awarded research grants by the PSSC, five last year and four for 1973. Of these, six are in the Modern Philippine History Program and three in the Discretionary Research Awards Program.

### Modern Philippine history program grantees:

1. Prospero Covar (Head/Training Specialist, Agrarian Reform Institute, UP) 'Historico-Anthropological Study of Indigenous Religious Movements in the Philippines' (P21,800).

This study intends to reconstruct natural history through a historical account of specific indigenous religious movements in the Philippines and a delineation of evolutionary pattern, if any, which is common to all genous Religious Movements in the Philippines.

2. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. (Professor of History and Literature, De La Salle College) Kailukuan; A Social, Cultural and Political History of the Ilocos, 1890-1946' (P33,000).

The Philippine historiography is relatively poor in regional and municipal histories and knowledge. This study hopes to fill in some of the gaps, at the same time, point out areas to which other regions might also contribute in the development and progress of the country.

3. Maria Fe H. Romero (Assoc. Prof., Institute of Education and Arts, FEU) 'Negros Occidental Between Two Powers 1888-1908' (P25,100).

The period has not been exhaustively treated in historical accounts. Data gathered from library research and field research in Negros Occidental will help in the analysis of the revolution in Negros against Spain in 1898 and the 'Junta Provi-

sional Revolutionaria' and their significance to the history of the province and the country.

4. Leslie E. Bauzon (Asst. Prof., Department of History, UP) 'The Beginnings and the Development of the Negros Hacienda Complex 1850-1900 (P20,580).

Related studies state that many basic questions regarding the origin of the Philippine landed estates remain unanswered. Much work that will dig deep into the hacienda system need to be done. This study hopes to answer some of these questions.

5. Michael Mastura (Notre Dame University, Cotabato City) 'The Condition, Status and Destiny of the Muslim South (Maguindanao, Mailanao, Tausug) — The Philippines' Unfinished History 1887-1970' (P28,380).

This project is basically an attempt to verbalize and interpret the aspirations of the different Muslim groups in the Philippines and to show how much of these aspirations have been realized or frustrated. It also plans to reveal the obstructions to these aspirations from forces within and without the Muslim community in the Philippines. The work will be unavoidably mainly historical with a great deal of sociological and political analysis. It is going to be the first comprehensive work of its kind and can be of great help to government policy-makers, especially during these days when there is so much ignorance about the character and institutions of the Muslims of the Philippine South.

6. Antonio S. Tan (Assoc. Prof., Asian Center, UP) 'The Chinese in the Philippines During the Japanese Occupation 1941-1945' (P22,880).

This is a description of the tragedy of the Japanese Occupation and its meaning to Chinese residents.

### Discretionary research award grantees:

1. Robert Suchan, S.J., (Director of Libraries, Ateneo de Manila) 'Study of the feasibility of a Union Catalog of Materials in the Social Sciences Found in Private Academic and Research Libraries of Metro Manila' (P2,000).

A union catalog of materials in the social sciences will greatly facilitate social science research.

2. Veronica Roco-Villavicencio (Institute of Philippine Culture) 'A Socio-Economic Survey: The Prediction of Total Family Income' (P1,336).

This is a study of family incomes of parents and students in six schools in the Greater Manila to ascertain the percentage of educational expenditure.

It seeks to identify a set of behavioral criteria which shows the highest correlation and predictive value of income and isolate a combination of factors which can be used in the future as an index of total family income.

3. Eric S. Casio (Curator, Division of Anthropology, National Museum) 'Urgent Publications' (P2,000).

(Continued on page 19)

(Continued on page 20)

## A thesis on national unity . . .

(Continued from page 3)

within the country. But as ill luck would have it there was no internal revolution when India became nationless for the second time after the demise of the Buddhist and Brahmanya nations. There was the Moslem invasion from outside. The Muslims had conquered India only when Poramika (Brahmanica) nation died out with the disappearance of Buddhism (hence disappearance of anti-Buddhist sentiment) from India. They could not conquer it before. Though the Brahmanical nation had split up in South India also, the newly formed small nations were not weak and that is why they could resist the Muslim invasion in that part of India.

After the Muslim occupation a new Muslim nation came into being. They had their own language (formerly Turkish and later Persian), manners and customs, dress, racial peculiarity, mode of living and religion and on the basis of these factors there developed a sentiment. Their sentiment was the sentiment of the ruling people. It is no use denying the fact that the victorious Muslim nation had a role of oppressor and they did much injustice on the inhabitants of India, as was done by Aryans on non-Aryans, by Brahmanical nation on the Buddhists, by Buddhists on non-Buddhists. The oppression and injustice done by the Muslims made the non-Muslims unite anew. An anti-Muslim sentiment grew among them. Thus two nations were formed — the victorious Muslim sentiment based on the Persian language created a nation; while the Hindu sentiment based on Sanskrita language created another. These two nations existed for a long time side by side in India.

The sentiment with which the Muslim nation started was entirely new, but the Hindus or non-Muslims had no such strong sentiment, and therefore, they had to form a strong anti-Muslim sentiment. Just as the leaders of Brahmanical nation had to use the anti-Buddhist sentiment as their only capital, so also the leaders of Hindu nation made anti-Muslim sentiment their capital. The Hindus started doing just the reverse of what the Muslims used to do. While offering prayer the Hindus will have to abandon the type of dress which the Muslims use. Beef and fowl were treated as delicious food by the Muslims and hence they were not considered as edible by the Hindus. Muslims offer prayer facing the west and therefore, the Hindus are forbidden to do like this. There are various other instructions of this type. I cannot say that these types of do's and do not's were harmful to the Hindus. By means of these social directiveness a strong anti-Muslim sentiment was formed among the Hindus, as a result of which a Hindu nation was formed, otherwise it would have been impossible for the non-Muslims of that age to maintain their independent existence.

Just as we have seen in case of Aryans and non-Aryans that two nations cannot maintain their independent sentiment for long, living side by side, so was the case with the Hindu and Muslim nations. Persian, the language of the Muslim was altogether a foreign language and Prakta was the language of the Hindus born in the soil of India. Therefore, the Muslims of Delhi area (capital of India) formed the Urdu language—a blending of eastern Punjabi of Prakta origin of western Hindu with Persian. By this, the national sentiment of the Muslims was weakened. They had to make an adjustment with the Hindus. Innumerable Persian words got a place in other languages of Hindus which resulted in the formation of Bengali Maethili, Assamese, Bhojpuri, Gujrati, Punjabi and other languages which are common languages of Hindus and Muslims.

Muslim scholars began to learn Samskrita in order to be well acquainted with India. Hindus began to learn Urdu and Persian. Hindus began to use Muslim dress (Jajama and sherwani), while the Muslims began to use Hindu dress (Dhoti chadar) while the Hindus began to use the Muslim titles Mullick, Khan, Sirkar and Majumdar. The Hindus offered Shirni at the Dargah of Pirsahab. The Hindus and the Muslims began to treat each other as brothers. The sentiment of the Muslims weakened beyond expectation. With the disappearance of both the sentiments, both the Hindu and Muslim nations died. India became nationless for the third time. These were the circumstances under which the Marathas, the Rajputs and the Sikhs declared their independence. But they were

also the creations of anti-Muslim sentiment. So when a Hindu Muslim fraternity was established, the Maharashtra, Rajput or Sikh sentiments could not last long. For want of a sentiment India was split up.

When India became nationless for the second time, the Muslims invaded this country. And when it (India) became nationless for the third time, the British invasion of India began. The British people very easily conquered the nationless India.

The Muslims had no doubt conquered India but they looked upon it as their mother country. Nobody would say that they only exploited India as foreigners; but different was the case with the Britishers. They came to India not to settle but to earn money. After conquering India they started their exploitation machinery in full swing and had formed a strong government to facilitate exploitation. They formed an English knowing society to run the Government smoothly. The exploitation machinery of the British opened the eyes of all classes of the people of India. The whole of India was united on the basis of anti-British exploitation sentiment. This was the first time that India formed a nation. The English language served as unifying link in India. English no longer remained as the language of the English people only — it became the lingua franca of multi-lingual India.

An Indian nation grew up by the efforts of the British though they did not want it knowingly. India, which had been split up into hundreds of divisions got united in the form of a country or nation, which had never occurred in the past. India which had innumerable languages, scripts, castes, races, manners and customs, diets, dresses etc. had no history of its own. From time immemorial India was divided into many kingdoms. Each had its own history. Neither the Pandavas nor Ashoka nor Kanishka nor Samudra Gupta could form one government in entire India. But the British did it. The Indian people learned a practical lesson from the national spirit of the British and nationalism grew in them also. The Indian nation's fight for independence against the alien British nation began.

In this fight for independence the Indian leaders made a blunder. They should have engaged themselves in an economic fight instead of starting a political movement. The British took advantage of this blunder of the Indian leaders. They got the opportunity to segregate India into two parts. They infused in the Muslims the idea that the Hindus formed the majority and therefore, if the British quitted India, the Government would naturally go into the hands of the Hindus and the Muslims of the whole of India would remain as their subjects. This shrewd policy yielded a good result. A Hindu phobia grew among the Muslims. The Muslim leaders began to propagate this Hindu phobia at the top of their voices and as a result of this anti-Hindu sentiment created out of Hindu phobia, a Muslim nation was again born in India in this twentieth century. Directed by this Hindu phobia they demanded a separate home land for the Muslim nation. It was not possible for the Hindus to resist their demand for this separate homeland, because at this time no nation was formed in India which could be termed as Hindu nation. The reason is quite simple. Because of the numerical strength of the Hindus in India there was no Muslim phobia among the Hindus and for want of an anti-Muslim sentiment no Hindu nation could be formed anew.

Different was the case with the Punjab and Bengal where the Muslims formed the majority. If these two provinces entirely go to the Muslim home, and the Hindu population of these areas will have to remain as subjects of the Muslims and out of this fear the Hindus of these provinces were seized with Muslim phobia and that is why they demanded an independent homeland for the Hindus. With the partition of India, Punjab and Bengal were also partitioned.

*Where lies the mistake?* When, as a result of anti-British sentiment the Indian nation was formed in nineteenth century, the then leaders of India should have started the struggle for economic independence instead of launching a political movement. All the Indians could have fought together unitedly, there being no Hindu, Muslim, Punjab, and Marathi feelings in this economic struggle, as a result of which the anti-exploitation sentiment could have been discerned in India. This sentiment could have made the Indians

(Continued on page 15)



## News briefs

### Seminar for media men

The UP Institute of Mass Communication (IMC) sponsored the Seminar on Family Planning Communication for broadcast media personnel on March 16.

Thirty participants, composed of radio and television news editors, newscasters, newswriters, reporters, directors, and documentary producers, participated in the one-day seminar.

The seminar is the third of twelve seminar/workshop activities sponsored by the institution in line with its Family Planning Communication Training Program, one of the activities of the three-year UNDP-IMC-UP Family Planning Communication Project.

### New trends in psychology

The Psychological Association of the Philippines met in February to discuss current trends in psychological theory and research. The two-day (February 26-27) 9th Annual Convention took up various topics in four forums: clinical and educational psychology, problems in children's growth, experiments in psycho-linguistics, and issues in social psychology.

### UNC-XU vital-registration study

An intensive vital-registration study was jointly undertaken by the University of North Carolina and the Mindanao Center for Population Studies (MCPS), a division of the Research Institute of Mindanao Culture (RIMCU) Xavier University.

The study primarily tests the feasibility of a dual-records approach to the gathering of vital statistics in an underdeveloped country like the Philippines. The principal concern of the study is in the methodological problems involved. Hard data on birth and death rates for at least one urban and one rural area are also gathered.

For further details, write the Mindanao Center for Population Studies, Research Institute for Mindanao Culture, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City, L-305.

### Upgrading workers' education

A two-year UNDP-UP Asian Labor Education Center (ALEC) program on Workers' Education and Industrial Relations was prepared for implementation in January, 1973.

The program seeks to upgrade workers' education in various areas through the use of economic data and statistics in collective bargaining, presentation of case briefs before labor courts, labor and social legislation, union accounting and analysis of financial statements, collective bargaining and grievance handling, cooperatives and trade unions, and communications.

The program will also provide industry-wide bases for the training of managers and supervisors to expand managerial abilities.

At present, ALEC provides basic training in trade unionism only to union leaders.

### National museum hosts seminar

Participants in the 'Seminar on Southeast Asian Prehistory and Archaeology' held in Manila reiterated the need for inter-Asian cooperation in establishing a rational and integrative cultural sequence to Southeast Asian prehistory and standardizing archaeological research skills. It was sponsored by the National Museum through the support of the Ford Foundation and the PSSC.

### Doctoral program in linguistics

The Ateneo de Manila and the Philippine Normal College (PNC), principal institutions in a consortium organized by the Linguistics Society of the Philippines (LSP), has initiated a doctoral program in linguistics.

The first of its kind in the country, the consortium maximizes the use of the facilities and personnel of the Ateneo and

PNC in order to meet the current demand for more linguists to study the problems arising from the Philippine multilingual situation. It will formulate cohesive policies on language and implement strategies required by these policies.

Emy M. Pascasio (AdeM) and Fe T. Otanes (PNC) are co-directors of the program. Ateneo and PNC provide the core of full-time professors while members of the LSP who are also faculty members of De La Salle College, the University of the Philippines and Silliman University and professors from allied disciplines are invited as lecturers.

For the first year of operation, the program received financial support from the Asia Foundation and from the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE).

Further information regarding the consortium may be obtained from the Chairman, Department of Language and Linguistics, Ateneo de Manila, P. O. Box 154, Manila D-406.

### Textbook on survey research

A textbook on survey research problems peculiar to Asian countries was the subject of an inter-Asian social-scientists' meeting held at Bangkok on February 1-5, 1972 under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Development Council.

The general illiteracy of respondents, lack of basic statistical information, risks in field work due to rising political dissidence then, and the issue of independence of social science research in countries with authoritarian governments were some of the problems encountered.

Late last year, the methods included in the text were being pre-tested by student-participants. These are due for another assessment this year.

Representing the Philippines is Mary Hollnsteiner (Director, IPC AdeM) who is also editing the textbook.

### Confab on southeast asian studies

A comparative regional perspective in academic work and an awareness of its implications for development programs were taken up in the 'International Conference on Southeast Asian Studies'. Five Filipinos, Mary Hollnsteiner, Jose Abueva, Leandro Vitoria, Gelia Castillo, and Onofre Corpuz read papers at the Ford Foundation University of Malay-sponsored conference held at that university.

### SEADAG meet

Eight of the 12 papers read in the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG) Conference, Population and Development in Southeast Asia (San Francisco, 6-8 July 1972) were on the Philippines.

Among the participating social scientists were: James N. Anderson, Mercedes B. Concepcion, Daniel F. Doppers, Carlos Fernandez II, Beverly H. Heckenberg, Gerry H. Hendershot, and Francis C. Madigan.

### CICRED global demographic research

The Committee for International Coordination of National Research on Demography (CICRED) announced that it will coordinate worldwide demographic research conducted between 1972 and 1974 in preparation for the 1974 World Population Year proclaimed by the United Nations (UN), at a meeting held in Belgrade from May 29-31, 1972. Mercedes B. Concepcion of the University of the Philippines represented the Philippines.

In a previous meeting of population experts (Lyons, 1971) convened by the UN Population Division, CICRED assumed the responsibility of sharpening policy-makers' awareness of population problems by sponsoring the following activities: semi-

(Continued on page 17)

## Information section

This section is reserved for information useful to social scientists. It also serves as a guide to laymen on the social science community.

**Table 1. Acronyms, names, current heads, sponsors, and addresses of selected non-commercial social science and/or humanities-research centers (Philippines, June, 1971)**

Acronyms	Full Name	Current Head	Address/Sponsor
ALC	Ateneo Language Center	<i>E. Pascasio</i>	Ateneo de Manila Loyola Heights, Q.C. P. O. Box 154, Mla — D-406
ALEC-UP*	Asian Labor Education Center	<i>M. Dia</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
ARI-UP*	Agrarian Reform Institute	<i>J. Domingo</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
ASI	Asian Social Institute	<i>F. Senden</i>	Asian Social Institute 1518 Leon Guinto, Mla.
BCS	Bureau of the Census & Statistics	<i>T. A. Mijares</i>	Bureau of the Census & Statistics P. O. Box 779, Manila
CB	Dept. of Economic Research	<i>S. Bivince</i>	Central Bank of the Philippines Intramuros, Manila
CDRC*	Community Development Research Council	<i>R. Rueda</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
CRC	Center for Research & Communication	<i>J. Estanislao</i>	1067 Bocobo, Manila
CISC	Coordinated Investigation of Sulu Culture	<i>G. Rixhon</i>	Notre Dame of Jolo College Jolo, Sulu
DA-UP	Dept. of Anthropology	<i>F. L. Jocano</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
DA-USC	Dept. of Anthropology & Economics	<i>M. Maceda</i>	University of San Carlos Cebu City
DAEd-UP*	Dept. of Agricultural Education	<i>A. Gagni</i>	College of Agriculture UP Los Baños, Laguna
DAEx-UP*	Dept. of Agricultural Economics	<i>R. Nasol</i>	College of Agriculture UP Los Baños, Laguna
DAIC-UP*	Dept. of Agricultural Information & Communication	<i>T. Flores</i>	College of Agriculture UP Los Baños, Laguna
DFS-XU	Dept. of Folklore Studies	<i>F. R. Demetrio</i>	Xavier University Cagayan de Oro City
DSA-AdM	Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology	<i>W. F. Arce</i>	Ateneo de Manila Loyola Heights, QC
EAPI	East Asian Pastoral Institute	<i>A. M. Nebreda</i>	Ateneo de Manila Loyola Heights, QC
IEDR	Institute of Economic Development & Research	<i>M. Mangahas</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
IMC-UP*	Institute of Mass Communication	<i>G. D. Feliciano</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
IP-UP*	Institute of Planning	<i>L. A. Vilorio</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
IPC	Institute of Philippine Culture	<i>M. Hollnsteiner</i>	Ateneo de Manila Loyola Heights, QC

(Continued on page 9)



**Table 1. Selected research organizations + . . . (Continued from page 8)**

Acronyms	Full Name	Current Head	Address/Sponsor
ISO	Institute of Social Order	<i>G. L. Duchesneau</i>	509 P. Faura St., Manila
ISWCD*	Inst. of Social Work & Community Development	<i>N. Tablante</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
LGC-UP*	Local Government Center	<i>R. P. de Guzman</i>	UP, Padre Faura St., Manila P. O. Box 479, Manila
NCCSDFCY	National Coordinating Center for the Study & Development of Filipino Children and Youth	<i>A. Alcasid</i>	312 Quezon Blvd. Ext. Quezon City
NM-AD	National Museum Anthropology Division	<i>E. Casiño</i>	Taft Ave. & Herran St., Manila
NASSA	National Secretariat for Social Action	<i>John J. Carroll</i>	2655 F. B. Harrison St. Pasay City
PCLS	Phil. Center for Language Study	<i>F. T. Otanes</i>	Phil. Normal College Taft Ave. & Ayala St., Manila
PES	Presidential Economic Staff	<i>A. Orosa</i>	Office of the President, 1440 Arlegui St., San Miguel Mla.
RDC	Research & Development Center	<i>F. P. Mendez</i>	Centro Escolar University E. Mendiola St., Manila
RIMCU	Research Institute for Mindanao Culture	<i>F. C. Madigan</i>	Xavier University Cagayan de Oro City
SIL	Summer Institute of Linguistics	<i>M. Cottle</i>	111 E. Rodriguez Blvd. Ext. Q.C.
UP-AC	Asian Center	<i>R. Santos-Cuyugan</i>	UP, Diliman, QC
UPPI	Population Institute	<i>M. B. Concepcion</i>	UP Padre Faura St., Manila P. O. Box 479, Manila
UPSC	Statistical Center	<i>C. P. Parel</i>	UP Padre Faura St., Manila

+ F. Lynch, Philippine Research on Malay Culture. *The Viewpoint of a Participant Observer*. Paper written for UNESCO Philippines, 1971. Entries added by Hollnsteiner to the Lynch's list have been incorporated.

**Table 2. Acronyms, Malay culture studied, activities, research capability, and sources of support of selected non-commercial social-science and/or humanities research centers (Philippines, June 1971)†**

Acronym	Malay Culture	Activities	Research capability	Sources of suport
ALC	Philippine	R, p	S	G, b, p
ALEC-UP*	Al	T, r, p	S	B, c, g
ARI-UP*	Philippine	R, p	S	B, c, g
ASI	Philippine	T, r, p	L, S	G, c, f, p.
BCS	Philippine	R, p	L, S	B, g
CB	Philippine	R, p	S	B
CDRC*	Philippine	R, p	L, S	b, G, p
CRC	Philippine	T, N. P	S	G, c, f, p
CISC	Sulu	R, p	S	B, g, p
DA-UP	Philippine	T, r	S	B, g
DA-USC	Philippine	T, r	S	B, c, g
DAEd-UP	Philippine	T, r, p	S	B, c, g
DAEx-UP	Philippine	T, r, p	S	B, c, g
DAIc-UP	Philippine	T, r, p	S	G, p, b
DFS-XU	Philippine	R, p, t	S	B, g
DSA-AdeM	Philippine	T, r	S	G, g, p
EAPI	Al	T, r, p	S	G, b, c
IEDR	Philippine	T, r, p	S	B, c, g
IMC-UP*	Philippine	T, r, p	L	B, g
IP-UP*	Philippine	T, r, p	S	C, p, g
IPC	Philippine	R, p	L, S	C, p, g

(Continued on page 10)

**Table 2. Acronyms, Malay culture<sup>+</sup>** . . . (Continued from page 9)

Acronym <sup>1</sup>	Malay Culture	Activities <sup>2</sup>	Research capability <sup>3</sup>	Sources of support <sup>4</sup>
ISO	Philippine	T, r, p	S	F, g, c
ISWCD*	Philippine	T, r	S	B, g
LGC-UP*	Philippine	R, t, p	L	B, c, g
NCCSDFCY	Philippine	R, t, p	S	B
NM-AD	Philippine	R, p	S	G, b, p
PCLS	Philippine	R, p, t	L, S	G, b, p
PES	Philippine	R, p	S	B
RDC	Philippine	R, p	S	G, p
RIMCU	Mindanao	R, p	L, S	C, g, p
SIL	Philippine	R, p	L, S	B
UPAC	All	T, r, p	S	B, g, c, p
UPPI	Philippine	T, r, p	S	G, c, b
UPSC	Philippine	T, r	L, S	B, c

<sup>+</sup>From F. Lynch, Philippine research on Malay culture: The viewpoint of a participant observer. Paper prepared for UNESCO Philippines, 1971.

\*Hollnsteiner's addendum to: Acronyms, Malay culture studies, activities, research capability, and sources of support of selected non-commercial social science and/or humanities research centers (Philippines, June 1971)

1

The full form of the name is found in Table 1.

2

These symbols are used: T, t-teaching; R, r-research; P, p-publication. The capital letter is used for that activity by which the organization is best known.

3

All institutions are capable of, and do library research. This column registers the organization's capacity for field research. These symbols are used: L-large-staff survey research of any scope; S-small-staff survey research of limited scope and/or studies by individual investigators with one or two assistants.

4

These symbols are used (the capital letter being for what the author believes is to be main source of support) B, b-budgetary support from sponsoring institution; C, c-contract research; F, f-fees from students; G, g-grants and g-gifts from local or foreign foundations or other benefactors; P, p-sales from publications. Where an organization teaches students but is part of a university, the income from student fees is considered budgetary support.

**Table 3. Selected non-commercial social-science and/or humanities research organizations, classified by discipline(s) employed, cross-classified by sponsorship (Philippines, June 1971)<sup>+</sup>**

Discipline	University-connected <sup>1</sup>	Government	Other
<b>Organizations doing general research</b>			
Social science and humanities	EAPI (AdeM) CISC (NDdeJ) UPAC (UP) RDC (CEU)	— — — —	— — — —
Social sciences	IPC (AdeM) RIMCU (XU)	— —	— —
<b>Organizations doing more specialized research</b>			
Anthropology & archaeology	DA-UP DA-USC DFS-XU DSA-AdeM	NM-AD — — —	— — — —
Child development	—	NCCSDFCY	—
Demography	UPPI (UP)	BCS	—
Economics and sociology	IEDR (UP)	CB PES —	ASI CRC ISO
Language	ALC (AdeM) PCLS (PNC)	— —	SIL —
Statistics	UPSC (UP)	BCS	—
Industrial & labor relations*	ALEC-UP	—	—

(Continued on page 11)

**Table 3. Selected non-commercial** <sup>+</sup> . . . (Continued from page 10)

Discipline	University-connected <sup>1</sup>	Government	Other
Agrarian reform*	ARI-UP	—	—
Community development*	CDRC (UP) ISWCD (UP)	— —	— —
Mass communications*	IMC-UP	—	—
Planning*	IP-UP	—	—
Public administration*	LGC-UP	—	—
Rural communication*	DAIC-UP	—	—
Rural sociology*	DAEd-UP DAEx-UP	— —	— —

+From: F. Lynch, Philippine research on Malay Culture: the viewpoint of a participant observer. Paper written for UNESCO Philippines, 1971. Pp. 17.

\*Hollnsteiner's addendum to: Selected non-commercial social science and/or humanities research organizations classified by discipline(s) employed, cross-classified by sponsorship (Philippines, June 1971).

<sup>1</sup>

The full form of the acronym is given in Table 1.

**Table 4. Philippine social science journals and other journals publishing social science articles, their publishers, and frequency of publication, classified by type of publisher (February 1972)**

Name of journal	Publisher & address	Frequency of publication
<b>A. Professional associations</b>	(All journals in this category are served by the Central Subscription Service, Philippine Social Science Council, P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, Rizal D-738)	
Philippine Economic Journal	Philippine Economic Society	Semi-annual
Philippine Journal of History	Philippine National Historical Society	Semi-annual
Philippine Journal of Linguistics	Linguistics Society of the Philippines	Semi-annual
Philippine Journal of Psychology	Psychological Association of the Philippines	Semi-annual
Philippine Sociological Review	Philippine Sociological Society	Quarterly
Philippine Statistician	Philippine Statistical Association	Quarterly
Social Work	Philippine Association of Social Workers	Quarterly
<b>B. Institutions engaged in social science research</b>		
Asian Studies	Asian Center, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City	Three times a year
IPC Papers	Institute of Philippine Culture Ateneo de Manila University, P. O. Box 154, Manila	Three times a year
Philippine Studies	Ateneo de Manila University P. O. Box 154, Manila	Quarterly
Lipunan (Society)	Asian Center, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City	Bi-annual
Philippine Journal of Communication Studies	Institute of Mass Communication University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City	Semi-annual
Philippine Journal of Public Administration	College of Public Administration University of the Philippines, Padre Faura, Manila	Quarterly
Philippine Planning Journal	Philippine Society of Environmental Planners and Institute of Planning University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City	Semi-annual

(Continued on page 12)



**Table 4. Social science journal . . . (Continued from page 11)**

Name of Journal	Publisher and address	Frequency of publication
Sulu Studies	Coordinated Investigation of Sulu Culture Notre Dame of Jolo College, Jolo, Sulu	Annual
<b>University journals</b> (contents general; social science articles occasionally included)		
Dialogue	De la Salle College, Taft Avenue, Manila	Annual
Notre Dame Journal	Notre Dame University, Cotabato City	Semi-annual
Philippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review	College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City	Quarterly
St. Louis Quarterly	St. Louis University, Baguio City	Quarterly
Samar Leyte Studies	Divine Word University, Tacloban, Eastern Leyte	Quarterly
Silliman Journal	Silliman University, Dumaguete City	Quarterly
Unitas	University of Santo Tomas, España, Manila	Quarterly
<b>Popular Journals</b>		
Solidarity	Solidaridad Publishing House Padre Faura, Manila	Monthly

**Table 5. Current researches & projects, contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the period January-June 1972.****Legend***Entry Format: Title of Research/Project.**Project Director, Home Institution. Status. Funding.**Status of Research/Project:**Contemplated—formal proposal drawn**Ongoing—from preparatory activities after proposal is approved to the stage before completion of final write up**Completed—final write-up accomplished.***ANTHROPOLOGY**

Ancient Man & Pleistocene Fauna in Cagayan Valley. Eric S. Casiño, NM. Ongoing. AF.

The Tabon Caves: Archaeological Excavation & Exploration in Palawan Island. Robert B. Fox, NM. Completed. AF & the National Geographic Society.

**COMMUNICATION**

Comparative Study on Communication & Related Factors Affecting Husband-Wife Communication & the Practice of Family Planning: India, Iran, Philippines, and Singapore. Benjamin V. Lozare, IMC-UP. Ongoing. ECAFE.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

A study of the Grants-in-Aid Program of the Presidential Arm in Community Development (PACD). Jose Agbayani, Jr. ISWCD-UP. Ongoing. CRDC-UP.

Pleasant Hills: Social Change & Integration in a Displaced Urban Community. Carlos A. Fernandez II & Gloria A. Fernandez, IPC-AdeM. Ongoing. PBSP.

The Vitas Community Study (to study urban lower income community lifestyles, and particularly to determine the role of the Vitas Community Center of the Bureau of Family Welfare, in Vitas, Tondo) Mary R. Hollnsteiner. IPC-AdeM. Ongoing. Dept. of Social Welfare, 389 San Rafael Corner Legarda, Manila.

Community Self-Help Study of Barrio Mangagay (to study publicly perceived priorities for development in Barrio Mangagay). Renato A. Ocampo. IPC-AdeM. Ongoing. FRCI.

Study of the Carmona Urban Resettlement (to determine resident's response to community organization & industrial center resettlement programs). Erlinda N. Salcedo, IPC AdeM. Ongoing. PBSP.

**DEMOGRAPHY**

Analysis of the 1970 Population Census. Mercedes B. Concepcion, PI-UP. Ongoing. USAID-UC-UP.

Analysis of the Structure of Migration in Metropolitan Manila. Elvira M. Pascual, PI-UP. Ongoing. USAID-UC-UP.

Use of Parish Registers to Reconstruct Historical Pattern of Family Formulation. Peter Smith, Visiting Research Associate, PI-UP. Ongoing. FF.

**ECONOMICS**

An Economic Survey of the Low-Income Area of Agno-Leveriza, Manila, Jaime C. Laya. College of Business Administration, UP. Ongoing. CDRC-UP.

A Socioeconomic Survey: The Prediction of Total Family Income. Veronica R. Villavicencio, IPC-AdeM. Ongoing. FRCI & Philippine Social Science Council, 53-C Rocas Avenue, Quezon City.

**FAMILY PLANNING**

Family Planning in Tondo: Housewives, Husbands & Clinics (to evaluate family planning activities of public and private clinics in Tondo; to investigate the conditions under which one accepts the idea and practice of family planning) Wilfredo A. Arce & Aurora S. Go, IPC AdeM. Completed. Project Office for Maternal & Child Health, Dept. of Health, Bureau of Health Services Bldg., San Lazaro Hospital Cpd., Sta. Cruz, Manila.

The Hilot: A Study of the Role of the Traditional Birth Attendant in Maternal & Child Health & Family Planning in Oriental Mindoro. Jesus Dizon, IPC-AdeM. Ongoing. Institute of Maternal & Child Health, Dept. of Health.

National Acceptor Survey. John E. Laing, FPEO. Ongoing. Contemplated. USAID-UC-UP.

Correlates of Clinic Effectiveness. Laing. Ongoing.

Study of the Effects of Differences in Clinic Staff Composition on Clinic Performance. Laing. Ongoing. USAID-UC-UP.

Social Services in a Family Planning Project: A Baseline Survey. Virginia A. Miralao, IPC-AdeM. Completed. USAID.

Cost-Benefit Study of the Philippine Family Planning Program. Trinidad S. Osteria, FPEO. Completed. USAID-UC-UP.

(Continued on page 13)

**Table 5. Current researches and project**  
(Continued from page 12)

Study of the Differences between Limiters (those who do not want more children) and Spacers (those who want more children). Osteria. Ongoing. USAID-UC-UP.

An Analysis of the Correlates of Family Planning Knowledge and Use Among Eligible Women in the Philippines. Osteria. Ongoing. USAID-UC-UP.

Analysis of Post-Partum Planning Acceptance in Two Hospitals, the Philippine General Hospital & the Jose Fabella Memorial Hospital. Osteria & Zelda C. Zablan. Ongoing. Population Council, 245 Park Ave., New York, NR 10017, USA.

A 1971 Survey of Responsible Parenthood Council (RPC) Acceptors. FPEO Senior Staff. Completed. Population Commission, Architectural Center Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Survey of Acceptors & Non-Acceptors at Post-Partum Clinics. FPEO Senior Staff. Ongoing. USAID-UC-UP & the Population Council.

Analysis of the Knowledge-Attitude Practice (KAP) Data from the 1968 National Demographic Survey. FPEO Senior Staff & the Faculty of PI-UP. Ongoing. USAID-UC-UP.

## FOLKLORE

Translation & Analysis of Folk Narratives. Francisco Demetrio PFFC. Ongoing.

Sulu Folk Literature. Gerard Rixhon. CISC. Ongoing. Wenner-Gren Foundation & AF.

## LINGUISTICS

A Study of the Role of Motivational Variables in Second Language Acquisition. Emma S. Castillo. PNC. Ongoing. AF.

Archives of Philippine Languages and Dialects. Ernesto Constantino, Dept. of Linguistics & Dept. of Oriental Language & Dialects, UP. Ongoing. SSRC-UP.

Structural & Comparative Studies of Philippine Languages & Dialects. Constantino. Ongoing. SSRC-UP.

Sentence-Embedding in Tagalog. Nelly I. Cubar, Dept. of Pilipino and Philippine Literature, UP. Ongoing. SSRC-UP.

Experiment to test the effective use of transformational grammar in Philippine elementary schools. Ricardo Cutiongco, LSP. Ongoing. AF.

Readings in Philippine Linguistics. Andrew Gonzalez, Dept. of Linguistics, De la Salle Col., Manila. Ongoing. AF.

Festschrift in Honor of Cecilio Lopez. Gonzalez. Ongoing. AF.

Readings in Language & Culture. Rosalina Goulet, LSP. Completed. AF.

Translation of Otto Dempwolff's three-volume work, *Verghleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes*. Teodoro A. Llamzon, Dept. of Language & Linguistics, AdM. Completed. AF.

Handbook of Philippine Language Groups. Llamzon, Ongoing. AF & FF. Monolingual Tagalog Dictionary. Llamzon. Contemplated. No funds yet.

Modern Grammar of Tagalog. Llamzon. Contemplated. No funds yet.

Standard Filipino English, Third Phase. Llamzon. Ongoing. AF.

Programmed Self-Instruction in Pilipino. Emy Pascasio, ALC-AdM. Completed. FRCI.

The Language Behavior Profile of Selected Filipino Bilinguals. Pascasio. Ongoing. FRCI.

Tausug Dictionary (English-Tausug, Tausug-English). Paul Saliba, CISC. Ongoing.

## PLANNING

Social & Environmental Impact Study of the Magat River Project. Leandro A. Vitoria, IP-UP. Ongoing. National Irrigation Adm, 4th Fl., APC Bldg., Diliman, Q. C.

Mindanao Regional Development Study. Project Director not yet determined. A joint UNDP-DPWC-IP-UP project. Ongoing. UNDP-DPWC-IP-UP.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

The Political Philosophy of Dr. Jose P. Laurel. Felipe B. Miranda, Dept. of Political Science, UP. Ongoing. SSRC-UP.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Study of the Course Content of the Public Administration Program in the UP. Caridad Alfonso, CPA-UP. Completed. CPA-UP.

Towards Uniformity in City Charter Revision: A Proposed Model. Daisy Bernabe, LGC-UP.

Factors Associated with Efficient Performance in Barrio Councils. A Pilot Study. Gloria C. Caldito. SC-UP. Ongoing. CDRC-UP.

Community Power Structure of the San Juan Municipality. Ledivina V. Cariño. CPA-UP. Ongoing. CPA-UP & the San Juan Municipality.

Evaluation of the Research Program of the CPA-UP. Cariño. Ongoing. CPA-UP.

Achieving Realism in the Teaching of Public Administration Courses. Raul P. de Guzman, LGC-UP. Completed. LGC-UP.

The Rice Program. A Case Study of the Implementation Process. Gabriel Iglesias, CPA-UP. Ongoing. CPA-UP and the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) CPA-UP.

A Survey of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines. Mario Nieves, CPA-UP. Ongoing. CPA-UP.

Management survey of the following provinces:

1. Batangas. Perfecto L. Padilla, LGC-UP.

2. Pangasinan. Josefa Edralin, LGC-UP.

3. Cotabato City. Fe Sumilong, LGC-UP.

4. Calapan, Oriental Mindaro. Pacifico Conanan, LGC-UP.

5. San Juan, Rizal. Arturo Pacho, LGC-UP.

All ongoing. LGC-UP & the local governments of areas covered.

Legal Aspects of Urbanization. Sumilong. Completed. LGC-UP & the Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group (SEADAG).

INTERMENT (International Association for Metropolitan Research & Development) Project on rural-urban migration:

1. Patterns of Rural-Urban Migration.

2. In-Depth Study of Leyte

3. Government Programs that Influence Migration. Proserpina D. Tapales, LGC-UP. Completed. LGC-UP & the International Development Research Center (IDRC), Canada.

## SOCIOLOGY

Manila Complex Study (to investigate problems of urban adjustment, inter-marriage, family planning, and urban dissatisfaction in Manila). Ofelia Anganco & Rodolfo A. Bulatao, Dept. of Soc., UP & Gloria D. Feliciano, IMC-UP. Ongoing. SSRC-UP.

Managers & Entrepreneurs: A comparison of Social Background in Philippine Manufacturing. Alfred B. Bennett, Visiting Research Associate, IPC AdM. Ongoing. National Institute of Mental Health & the Ateneo Penn State Basic Research Program.

Environmental Correlates of Educational Achievement Among Metropolitan Manila Private-School Boys. Susan M. Bennett, Visiting Research Associate, IPC AdM. East-West Center, AF, & the Ateneo-Penn State Basic Research Program.

The Filipino Community (UP & Environs): Structure & Social Processes. Manuel F. Bonifacio, Dept. of Soc., UP. Ongoing. CDRC-UP.

The Mt. Makiling Kaingero: A Socioeconomic-Psychological Study. Rogelio A. Camero & Felipe V. Cagampang, Col. of Forestry, UP. Ongoing. SSRC-UP.

Child Rearing Practices & the Occurrence of Diarrhea Enteritis. Filomena C. Flores, Col. of Nursing, UP. Completed. CDRC-UP.

Urban Affairs Study (to identify urban problems & suggest solutions the private business community can undertake). Jose A. Abueva (Part One) & Sylvia H. Guerrero (Part Two). IPC AdM. Ongoing.

IPC Preliminary Study of Grass-Roots Political Action 1971. Guerrero. Completed. Institute of Social Order, 509 Padre Faura, Manila.

Urbanization & Change (to determine factors in the urban community which influence child-rearing practice). Leticia A. Lagmay, Dept. of Anthro, UP. Ongoing. CDRC-UP.

Study of Schools & Influentials (to assess the role of schools in the formation of influentials & discover the opinion influentials have in higher education in general & in selected schools in particular). Perla Q. Makil, IPC AdM. Completed. FRCI.

Study of the Nueva Ecija Land Reform Integrated Development Program. Romana P. delos Reyes, IPC AdM. Ongoing. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Dept. of Agriculture & Natural Resources, Diliman, Q.C.

## STATISTICS

A Comparative Study of the Efficiency of Various Sampling Designs. SC-UP Faculty Staff. Completed. SC-UP.

Socioeconomic Ranking of the Philippine Provinces, Methodology & Applications. Paul de Munter, Visiting Research Associate, SC-UP, & Cristina P. Parel SC-UP. Ongoing SC-UP.

## State of social science . . . (Continued from page 1)

graphs by foreign anthropologists. Indeed, before World War II, far more ethnographic information was available about the life-ways of these primitive Filipinos than of the dominant culture of the 98 percent. This bias toward the exotic likewise characterized the few linguists at work then.

While the other core disciplines — economics, political science, psychology, and sociology — appeared in pre-World War II university and college curricula, they attained some prominence only after the war. This was when significant published research, done for the most part by Filipino and American social scientists, showed that they had something important to contribute. The late start of these core disciplines stemmed also from the time lag between their development in the West and local awareness of their theoretical strengths. As more and more trained Filipino social scientists returned from graduate studies in the United States, the status of the newer behavioral sciences rose. Moreover, independence and nation-building needs made imperative an understanding of the character and behavior of the majority populace and how this knowledge could be applied to development ends. Consequently, university expansion programs, government scholarship schemes, and the demands of the business world encouraged more and more Filipinos to broaden their range of choice beyond the traditional courses of law, medicine, and engineering and opt for younger disciplines embodied in the social sciences. This was the type of expertise they saw as desirable for themselves, both in the context of national needs and personal gains.

Highest star in the social science firmament is economics. The needs of a nation devastated by war and desperately striving to improve its people's levels of living have required the advice of economists first and foremost. The non-economic social scientist can only look at his solidly entrenched economist brothers with a certain degree of envy, hoping that someday he, too, will join the ranks of the elect. Little wonder that economics dominates the social science group in terms of the number of Filipinos choosing it as their specialization. Correspondingly, economic theory has reacted to this proliferation of manpower and financial resources in the discipline by advancing at a much faster pace than the other "soft" social sciences.

Yet, the educated public is coming to recognize what many economists themselves have admitted — that an economist's understanding of society encompasses only one part of the problem. His models apply best to the monetized sector of the economy but cope less ably with the non-market subsistence orientation of the numerically dominant peasant sector. Sophisticated analyses of price theory and international trade have little direct bearing on the empirical reality out there in the rural areas. Even in the market-dominated areas of the nation, cultural values, social behavior patterns, personal motivations, and developing ideologies impinge on economic behavior often enough to make their importance felt. "Why do they do this" or "Why don't they do that?" or "How will they respond?" are questions raised by administrators trying to get at the bottom of this seeming discrepancy between models of "economic man" and "social man". The realization is growing that the "soft" social sciences may have some of the keys after all to the problems of motivation and process in modernization.

The behavioral sciences of anthropology, psychology, and sociology especially find themselves slowly cutting down the great lead enjoyed by the economists. They help explain the whys and hows of Filipino behavior, a kind of understanding greatly needed in development programs and for the analysis of where the society is heading. Student activism and radical movements at one time have also given the behavioral sciences some prominence in insisting that a society dubbed as sick takes a good hard look at itself and prescribe cures. While activists exhibit some impatience with the analytical caution of most social scientists in the absence of good data, they nonetheless utilize research findings to support their often pessimistic views of the society and their cry for real change.

Ironically, the weakest of the social sciences in the Philippines, as elsewhere in Southeast Asia, is political science. Des-

pite the rapid development of political institutions with independence in 1946, and a wide open research field, the discipline remains lethargic. For one thing, many of the qualified political scientists have opted to concentrate their efforts in the applied field of public administration. Immediate development needs, like devising more efficient administrative procedures, training programs for government officials, or research designed to upgrade bureaucratic services take precedence over the theoretical analysis of political systems. Moreover, highly centralized governments rarely encourage appraisals of their political performance lest the publicized results lead to non-election or non-cooperation.

Yet the weak showing of political science as a discipline separate from public administration does not mean that few students enroll in these courses. In fact, political science led the social science disciplines in the number of graduate degrees awarded by Philippine universities from 1915-65. Of the 697 masters degrees granted, 30 percent were in political science; of the 58 doctoral degrees, 55 percent fell under political science. These proportions would probably shift, however, if one were to add the large numbers of Filipino social scientists awarded higher degrees by American and other universities abroad. The field still forms the basic preparation sequence of the undergraduate interested in a diplomatic, legal, or government career. Further, the fairly recent awakening of Filipino students to a new political role has aroused interest among radical and reform groups in the insights offered by the discipline.

Growing slowly, despite its long established position in the Philippines, is the field of history. Its orientation to the past and its limited job opportunities attract few potential professional historians. Those who have chosen to be full-fledged historians are reexamining their role in society. The history of a nation, it is now argued, must be written in the context of the indigenous people's framework and judgments; no outsider can accomplish this, for one society's heroes are another's villains. The duty of the Filipino historians today is interpreted by many intellectuals to be that of helping his countrymen interpret past events and actions in terms of their effects on him and his ancestors as Filipinos. Until history books based on primary sources sifted through a Filipino cultural screen saturate the nation's schools, the local historian will have to modify his leanings toward sheer scholarship to include the communication of a sense of national identity through his scholarly writings.

The search for nationhood has also bred a small but dedicated coterie of linguists. The struggle to develop an indigenous national language over the resistance of regional ethnic groupings has encouraged a careful study of language, both in terms of its structure and development, and of its social role. At the same time, with many isolated minority groups still inhabiting the mountains of the Philippines, linguists delight in having the opportunity of studying their as yet unwritten languages.

Students entering college today are usually familiar with history, political science, and sometimes economics from their secondary and even elementary school days. New to most of them, however, are psychology and sociology, now required in most undergraduate programs and anthropology and linguistics, which fall into the elective category if offered at all. The applied social sciences cater to students interested in specialized career courses. Depending on the size of the institution, most colleges and universities offer liberal arts major concentrations in individual social science disciplines, or the behavioral sciences as a group, or the social sciences as a whole. A master's degree in the core discipline appears in most university brochures, with the applied fields more dispersed according to the particular university's interests. Doctoral programs are offered in only a few universities and still require considerable upgrading. Outstanding Ph.D. holders have generally received their advanced degrees from universities in the United States or Europe rather than in the Philippines.

(Continued on page 17)



## ***A thesis on national unity . . .***

*(Continued from page 6)*

stronger. If there were no fight for political independence, the fear that the Muslims would have to remain under the sovereignty of the Hindus after the independence of India could not have crept into their mind. In the absence of a Hindu phobia, there would have been no demand for the homeland of the Muslim nation and when India would have gained economic independence, the Hindus and Muslims would have lived together like brothers in the undivided India. The fight for economic independence would have also brought political independence. There might have been some delay in it, but political independence is sure to come.

When the British decided to quit India under economic and political pressure, undivided India was the demand of the Hindu leaders, while the Muslim leaders demanded Muslim homeland. There was no way of amicable settlement between the two. Therefore, the British had to divide India, it mattered little whether they liked it or not. Under such circumstances was there no way in the hands of the leaders to avoid partition? Yes, there was. Had they started a movement for economic independence instead of accepting the partition of India, it was not an impossibility to get the united and independent India. But neither Hindu nor Muslim leaders did so, for reasons best known to them. The economic struggle could not have remained confined to British exploitation only, but it would have extended to the Indian exploiters (social, economic, psychological). Had the British marked that their exploitation was to be discontinued, they would have been compelled to give economic independence to India such that exploitation by the local people would have also come to an end. The Hindu and Muslim leaders came from the bourgeois group and they did not like this. They wanted liberty keeping capitalism (social, economic, psychological, etc.) alive. It is for this reason that they accepted the political independence of divided India. There are two more reasons why they did not like economic independence. One of these reasons was that the struggle for economic independence might lead to mass revolution and bloodshed at any time. And there is every possibility of appearance of young leaders from amongst the revolutionists. The leaders did not like it. They tried to check the ghastly revolution by preaching the theory of non-violence. The leaders had another weakness in this matter. Most of the leaders, both Hindu and Muslim, had grown old in the course of political struggle. Possibly they thought that had they started fighting for economic independence afresh and if the fight lasted long, the chance of controlling the government would not have come to them. Perhaps, with this idea in view, they gave their consent to a heinous crime like the partition of India.

With the departure of the British there was no anti-British sentiment and so the Indian nation died. Today there are persons who regard themselves only as Punjabees, as Andheres, as Bengalees, as Bhumihars, and as Rajputs, not one of them are Indians. The only connecting link which exists today is the weak tie of the English language. Those who are guided by the false sense of patriotism are trying to do away with even this language today. It is crystal clear that with the banishment of the English language the funeral ceremony of the Indian nation will be complete.

With the departure of the British from India i.e., with the death of the anti-British sentiment, a new sentiment should have been created, but the Indian leaders did not do so. The Pakistani leaders did to some extent. In the beginning they utilized an anti-Hindu sentiment in place of the anti-British sentiment and later—anti-Indian sentiment was created on the question of the Kashmir issue. These sentiments helped the people of Pakistan to some extent, but in India there is no sentiment at all. Like Pakistan, India had also got ample opportunity to utilize several sentiments. But the leaders did not do so. They roamed in the realm of imagination. It is a matter of great regret that no effort was made to form a nation on the basis of a strong sentiment; on the contrary the little bond of unity which existed in the Indian society is going to be spoiled by the unwise actions of these leaders. The three main lapses of the present leadership which are going to

destroy the unity of India are (1) an effort to demarcate provincial boundaries on linguistic basis (2) the question of national language and (3) the use of local languages as the media of instruction of higher education.

I have already said that India is a country of many languages, religions, and customs. An ordinary student of political science can understand easily that the result of giving an opportunity to the growth of any sentiment on the basis of these differences will be detrimental to the interest of the country. Still the leaders committed that very mistake by reorganizing the formation of previous provinces on linguistic basis. Today there is a tug of war amongst different lingual groups on the question of boundaries of districts, division, police stations, and even villages. How dangerous is the result of such disputes in a country where there is nothing that can be termed as a nation. Now the day has come for the well-wishers of India to ponder over the issue.

It was to some extent tolerable if states could have been formed completely on the basis of language within the very short span of time; but that too was not done. Of course it is not possible to ascertain accurately the boundary of provinces on linguistic basis i.e., everywhere there will be some bilingual or trilingual areas. Even then what could have been done on linguistic basis has not been done by the leaders. The result is that the linguistic minorities all over India are suffering from a complex of despair. Really speaking, it was improper for them to raise the question of formation of states on linguistic basis. Some days ago in a certain state, some people of the rank of leaders began to say that the boundary commission had not done justice to them and hence they would dissociate from India. Just see the condition of the so-called Indian nation!

A great folly has been committed by raising the controversial issue of national language. It has not added to the growth of unity; on the contrary it has increased the disunity.

Some people have been thinking of introducing one script in the whole of India. Is it practical or desirable? Have they forgotten the consequence of the attempt for introducing Urdu script in the whole Pakistan? What to speak of India, where the national sentiment has not yet crystallized? It should be left to the free will of the people speaking a particular language whether a change in their script is desirable or not.

Today the local language is being used as the medium of instruction in higher education. During the British regime in India, English was the medium of instruction in colleges and universities. Students of any province could get higher education in any university of India. As a result of close association of students, there developed a spirit of all-India fraternity among them. But nowadays the opportunity of inter-provincial contact is fast decreasing as a result of the acceptance of local language as the medium of higher education. The possibility of the growth of the spirit of fraternity amongst the Indians is dwindling day by day. In most of the cases the students will remain confined to their provinces and provincialism will crop up gradually as a result of want of an all-India sentiment.

*What is to be done now:* The leaders should totally forget the question of states on linguistic basis and instead take up the task of reorganizing the states entirely on economic basis. In all spheres of life along with English, maximum facility is also to be afforded to each and every language of India in their respective regions as the court language and the medium of public relations (mass contact). There should not be any tendency to suppress anybody. If equal facility is given to all in the matter of language, nobody will think of formation of states on linguistic basis. The strong Indian nation of the future may, however, review the issue and come to a decision according to the demand of the changed circumstances; the present leaders need not bother at all on this issue. They need not bother also about the necessity or otherwise of having any other language as the national language in place of English. First, let them form a strong nation on the basis of a strong sentiment. The Indian nation of the future will take the responsibility of arriving at a decision on national language. This is not

*(Continued on page 16)*

## A thesis on national unity . . .

(Continued from page 15)

the period to waste time and energy on this sort of issue creating regional controversy. No nation does now exist! India today, the land of many nations, is just like a joint family full of internal dissensions. Even though it is not possible to form a nation, with joint efforts they can amicably live together as a joint family by forming a compact multi-national unit based on an ideology. It is to be remembered that the solidarity of a joint family cannot be maintained, if work is to be carried on always on the strength of votes—in that case those defeated will quit the joint family i.e., it will be ruined. A joint family is nurtured by the goodwill of each of its members (in the present case each of the nations of India). It is a matter of great regret that there is a dearth of this goodwill in present India. Even the big leaders are looking after the interest of their own nations (the basis being language, states, communalism or casteism as the case may be) instead of thinking of the interest of India as a whole. None of them are the leaders of India, they are all the leaders of their nations. The interests of others are not safe at their hands.

It is proper that English should continue as the medium of instruction in colleges and universities. The students, too, should have the right to answer question papers according to their convenience in English or in any other language or languages approved by the university. The more the number of approved languages the better it is in the interest of the students and the country. The school final examination should also be printed in the approved languages. The students may feel inconvenience if the medium of instruction or the question papers will be in English only. Still English must be an approved language. Otherwise it will be almost an impossibility for the students coming from distant provinces to get education where their mother languages are not included in the schedule of approved languages.

All these suggestions are efforts to help check the fissiparous tendency that exists in India. But we require something more as a nation-building element. What more should present India do for the formation of a nation or a multi-national unit?

Most of the people of India are poverty-stricken. They want to get rid of exploitation. Political independence has no value to them, if it cannot give them economic independence. I have heard many poor villagers say, "Can we not cast our votes in the box marked for the British? We will do that. Their government was good." These remarks do not certainly add to the glory of the present leaders. If a strong nation or a multi-national unit is to be built, a fight against exploitation will have to be launched. All talks of socialism or socialistic pattern or welfare state only will not yield any result. No sentiment is growing in the minds of the people from these slogans. Unless and until a strong sentiment is created, a nation or multi-national unit cannot be formed. The government get hardly any support or co-operation of the people in its welfare work for want of a sentiment among the people. India had many opportunities for creating sentiments and even today they exist but in the interest of world fraternity one may not support them. If an anti-exploitation sentiment is created among the poverty-stricken mass of India, not only a strong nation or multi-national unit will be formed, but also this nation or multi-national unit will continue with due solidarity for a long time. The leaders should, therefore, rectify the errors of the past and launch afresh the anti-exploitation campaign vigorously. There is no alternative to save India. But will the leaders be able or willing to do this? If they do this it is well and good. If they do not, they will perhaps try to unite the people forcibly by pressure of governmental machinery. But will it be possible? The different characteristics of the peculiar land of India cannot be pounded into the dust of the steam-roller of government machinery and such unity is not at all desirable. The more steam roller is used, the greater will be the dissatisfaction among the people. If anything is to be done by force, the condition of India will be like that of the Balkan states. The whole of India will be split up into innumerable states, big and small. Innumerable nations, big and small, will fight among themselves. So it seems that the present leaders need retirement in the interest of India. I find it necessary

to say one thing more in this connection. Those who think that Bhudan or Sarvodaya movement is also a fight against exploitation are mistaken. This movement rather avoids the anti-exploitation movement very carefully. It will also be advantageous to the exploiters, as by this, the fighting spirit of the people is suppressed tactfully.

Politics is neither my hobby nor my profession. I am a student of history. I feel it my duty to draw the dreadful picture which I visualize about India, lest the future historians should blame us. The highest responsibility in this respect, however, rests with the leaders of the country. They can save or sabotage the country. To save India the present leaders should immediately chalk out a policy for converting the people of India into a strong nation or a strong multi-national unit. Any pretext or jugglery of words in this matter will be fatal to the cause of the country. If the leaders do not do so, I am afraid the political unity and geographical integrity of India may be affected at any moment; specially when there is a fissiparous tendency active in the country. *We should not forget that in the past it was the want of unity which brought India under the yoke of slavery time and again. If even in the present stage there is lack of unity, it is to be taken that India has become intellectually bankrupt.*

Today the primary duty of the people of India will be to rectify the errors committed by the leaders and unite India through the anti-exploitation campaign. India has got to be saved. This anti-exploitation campaign will not only unite India, but will also unite India, Pakistan, and each of the backward and poor countries of South-East Asia. A strong nation or a multi-national unit will grow, thereby. It matters little whatever name is given to that nation or to that multi-national unit. It is through this anti-exploitation movement that Russia, the country of many nations, was united. This movement has made China a strong nation. The nations in the capitalist countries are not united on the basis of this anti-exploitation sentiment. Their unity is based on some other sentiments. They have however, maintained their unity by recognizing clearly their internal diversities. The leaders of India should study their respective conditions with due care.

This anti-exploitation sentiment cannot keep a nation or a multi-national unit alive for a long time, although this sentiment is the most important factor for its formation. Under the present circumstances, it can be said quite confidently that the intensity of exploitation will be eliminated to a great extent, if not totally. As soon as the administrative power comes into the hands of moralists, exploitation will cease to exist. In the absence of exploitation, the anti-exploitation sentiment will die out and consequently the nation or multi-national unit based on anti-exploitation sentiment will not also exist. What will happen then? Then the sentiment of spiritual inheritance and cosmic ideology will keep man united. It is true that this spiritual sentiment will not be helpful to the formation of a nation inside any particular country, but it will definitely form the entire planetary world and even the universe into a nation. Then there will be only one nation — a world-nation.

Today, human beings, to whatever country they may belong, should on the one side, propagate the anti-exploitation (exploitation does not mean exploitation in economic sphere only, it includes all sorts of exploitation) sentiment and form a strong nation in their respective countries; and on the other side, should preach the theory of one spiritual inheritance that every living being is the son of the Supreme Father, and that all the men of all the nations belong to the same family. It will have to be explained to all that there will be a clash between different nations, so long as the nation feelings exist. They may talk of disarmament, but military preparation will go on underground. If they dedicate to the cause of the welfare of the entire human race, their respective nations will also be benefited, they being not outside the universe. Along with the theory of spiritual inheritance, the one Cosmic ideology will also have to be preached and that ideology is that one Supreme Father, the Cosmic Entity, is the goal of all living beings for all time to come. No other theory can save the human race.

**News briefs:****CICRED . . .** (Continued from page 7)

nars, symposia, and meetings among international research organization; population studies and research on the regional level; and translation, compilation, and publication of materials on population in the official UN languages.

A symposium (Paris, 19-23, June) organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) examined the role of the social sciences in population affairs and reviewed various social-science research concerned with educational and communication programs for population and family planning.

**State of social science . . .** (Continued from page 14)**Teaching the social sciences**

Major problems in the teaching of the social sciences emerge in the scarcity of texts or reading materials written in the Philippine context. Those that do exist represent the results of research around special topics. Good local text remain relatively few, partly because the wide range of research needed for them is still insufficient. These teachers, unable to compensate in their presentations for the understandably American bias of the many American texts used, find their subjects being branded irrelevant as taught.

The difficulty of getting suitable reading material in sufficient supply is compounded by the lack of qualified teachers in the social sciences. Few hold even a master's degree in the social science they teach. The lack of well-trained teachers is rationalized by the belief of many administrators that teachers with a few social science courses taken in their undergraduate years will suffice for getting students through the semester. Worse still is the conviction in low quality colleges that any person who can read a social science text can teach its contents; all that one has to do is keep ahead of the class by a few chapters. Thus, all too often lawyers with free time on their hands play at the role of sociologists or political scientist. The more established the subject in the basic required curriculum, of course, the larger the number of unqualified instructors called upon to service this mass need. Anthropology and linguistics, being more specialized and not assumed to be in the "common sense" range like the others, encourage a more respectful, hands-off policy on the part of the layman.

An insufficient number of library books in the social sciences plagues the graduate student and faculty, especially. One partial solution for maximizing limited resources appears in the consortium arrangement which facilitates the sharing of library holdings. A new Ph.D. program in linguistics inaugurated by the Ateneo de Manila University and the Philippine Normal College in 1971 makes good use of this principle. An alternative formula is followed by the Notre Dame Colleges scattered in three cities of Mindanao. The Jolo College concentrates on the social sciences while the other two focus on the physical sciences and the humanities, respectively.

**Research and research organizations**

In making the above generalizations, one should take care to acknowledge the high quality of social science teaching in certain colleges and universities. Those universities with good research programs tend to attract the more serious social scientists to their fold. Despite the limited funds available, a good deal of research is being undertaken by groups, in the setting of university research institutes and departments. Government agencies and private, non-academic research groups including commercial entities also contribute to the growing body of social science research. A useful listing of organizations has been compiled by Dr. Frank Lynch in his recent paper, "Philippine Research on Malay Culture; the viewpoint of a participant observer." (See Tables 1, 2 and 3, Information Section, pp 8-10)

(Continued on page 18)

**People**

The following are the current members of the board of directors elected recently:

For the Psychological Association of the Philippines: PATRICIA LICUANAN, President; NATIVIDAD MUNARRIZ, Vice-President; LOURDES CARANDANG, Secretary; VIRGILIO ENRIQUEZ, Treasurer; MARIANO OBIAS, PRO; JAIME BULATAO, S.J., ABRAHAM FELIPE, AMANDA TAYAG, ALFREDO LAGMAY and KENDALL TANG, Members.

Philippine Statistical Association: MARCELO M. ORENSE, President; PABLO Q. SAMSON, Jr., 1st Vice-President; HENRY F. MAGALIT, 2nd Vice-President; ANGELES N. BUEVA, Secretary-Treasurer; TEODORIA T. ABRICO, TERESITA S. ABAYA, MERCEDES B. CONCEPCION, CRISTINA P. PAREL and ARTURO Q. TRINIDAD, Members.

Philippine National Historical Society: EUFRONIO ALIP, President; PAO SHIH TIEN, Vice-President; GREGORIO BORLAZA, Secretary; EMETERIO BARCELON, Treasurer; MAURO GARCIA, MANUEL LIM, EDUARDO QUISUMBING, MERCEDES STA. MARIA, NICOLAS ZAFRA and PEDRO AYUDA, Members.

Linguistics Society of the Philippines: TEODORO LLAMZON, President; BONIFACIO SIBAYAN, Vice-President; EDILBERTO DAGOT, Secretary; FE OTANES, Treasurer; ROSALINA GOULET, I. THOMAS LYMAN, RICARDO CUTIONGCO, ANDREW GONZALES, FE ALDAVE YAP and ALEJANDRO CASAMBRE, Members.

Philippine Association of Social Workers: DOLORES LASAN, President; EDITA MARTILLANO, 1st Vice-President; MONINA MANAPAT, 2nd Vice-President; ESTER VILORIA, 3rd Vice-President; JULIET ORZAL, Secretary; NENITA CURA, Treasurer; MILDALVIO, IMELDA CAPILI, KAZUKOO KAY, TERESA MABASA, CELIA ILAGAN, THELMA LIM, AMELITA ELER and DULCE SAGUISAG, Members.

Philippine Sociological Society: RODOLFO BULATAO, President; AURORA SILAYAN GO, Vice-President; CARLOS FERNANDEZ, Secretary; OFELIA ANGANGCO, Treasurer; MERCEDES CONCEPCION, JOHN CARROLL, FELIPE LANDA JOCANO, Members.

Philippine Economic Society: QUIRICO S. CAMUS JR., President; Dr. BERNARDO VILLEGAS, Vice President CESAR P. MACUJA, Secretary-Treasurer; Fr. GEORGE TIRON, Mr. VICENTE JAYME, Dr. VICENTE VALDEPENAS, Jr., Members.

TERESITA L. SILVA, PSSC Executive Board 1971-72 Member, was elected President of the International Federation of Social Workers at its Permanent Council Meeting held at the Hague, Amsterdam.

Vice-President of the Linguistic Society of the Philippines BONIFACIO SIBAYAN was elected President of the Philippine Normal College and Chairman of the Consultant Committee on Language of the Higher Education Research Council, an arm of the Senate Committee on Education.

PSSC Executive Board Secretary-Treasurer CRISTINA P. PAREL left last September 2, 1972 to visit members of the PSSC-counterpart in India the Indian Council for Social Science Research.

MANUEL U. SANTIAGO retired as Museum researcher at the National Museum.

EMY M. PASCASIO, Director of the Ateneo Language Center left on August 21, 1972 to participate in the 11th International Congress of Linguistics at Bologna, Italy after which she was to proceed to the East-West Learning Institute for a fellowship (see recent Fellows). She'll be back in May 1975.

In her absence TEODORO A. LLAMZON, Chairman, Department of Language and Linguistics, Ateneo de Manila, took over as Ateneo Language Center Director.

MARY HOLLNSTEINER is back as Director of the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). She left for abroad June 1972. She says that IPC services social-science students by making available data they may find useful for secondary analyses.



## State of Social Science . . . (Continued from page 17)

### Publications and professional associations

The products of social science research and thinking find their outlet in books, monographs, journals, and popular magazines. Chief sponsors are the universities, particularly their social science research institutes and the professional social science associations.

Every year finds several new social science books and monographs appearing on the market. Their circulation is generally not wide in terms of the book-buying public, but they do gain the attention of other social scientists, university students, and an occasional policymaker. Particularly active in this area has been the University of the Philippines Community Development Research Council. Also important are the same university's Asian Center and College of Public Administration, and the Ateneo de Manila University's Institute of Philippine Culture.

The professional journals, however, serve as a more common outlet for social science writing. (See Table 4, on page 11 — which lists them by title, publisher, and frequency of publication) Except for political science and demography, which are not separately organized into professional associations, every one of the core disciplines is represented by such a group and publishes its own journal. The *Philippine Sociological Review* incorporates three disciplines, namely anthropology, demography, and sociology, while the *Philippine Journal of Public Administration* also publishes basic political science articles. Journals in the applied fields are published either by a professional association or units of the University of the Philippines organized around that specialization. In addition, university social science organizations put out their own journals which concentrate on the results of their own researches. Popularly written social science articles find expression in *Solidarity* magazine or in the weekly supplements of newspapers and weekly magazines.

An important new organization which will help consolidate the resources of local social scientists by providing the leadership apt to enhance their impact on the development of the nation is the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC). Privately incorporated in 1968, the PSSC combines discipline groupings embodied in the formal professional associations of its General Council. Its Executive Board is made up of twelve members who represent the social sciences currently recognized by the PSSC, namely: anthropology, communication, demography, economics, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, public administration, social work, sociology and statistics. Its 1971-76 activities include the following special programs: the special publications subsidy for December 1971 and graduated publications subsidy for 1972-76; thesis assistance grants; graduate assistantship grants; central subscription service; research training program; national survey research program; research integration program; modern Philippine history research program; social science discretionary research awards; and development-oriented research program.

These special programs, which complement the more general program supervised by the Executive Secretary, were formulated in answer to a need felt by a large number of the nation's leading social scientists. This need was two-fold: (1) higher quality in social science performance; and (2) greater relevance to the development process. It was agreed that a near-scandalous gap separated Philippine social scientists from the nation-building centers of the business and government sectors, and that the level of social-science training, teaching, and research was not what it should be. Collaborating through the PSSC, the social sciences expect to be much more directly involved in the development of the Philippines and the Filipinos.

While the PSSC is only beginning its operations, it promises to inject a strong note of increased professionalism and concern through effective organization. Communication within the social sciences will certainly be enhanced far beyond that provided by the usual conferences and publications. The emphasis on creating mechanisms for socializing neophytes into the ranks of the professionals promises an ever-vigorous crop of young social scientists. Further, in providing a contact point and guidelines for visiting social scientists, the PSSC helps them define the kinds of productive relationships, roles, and responsibilities which will prove mutually beneficial to Filipinos and foreigners alike.

### Prospect for the future

The foregoing discussion has concentrated on deficiencies largely from the conviction that in order to solve problems one must first identify them. This approach should not, however, obscure one's awareness of the high level of social science development in the Philippines, especially, we are told, in comparison to other Southeast Asian Countries. Nonetheless, it would be foolhardy to rest on these laurels, for much remain to be done.

In a general sense, top priority should be given to intensify programs geared toward developing more and better social scientists in research, teaching, and public or community service. Two problems in particular stand out as not having had the benefit of the serious concern they deserve, namely: (1) theory construction, with appropriate consideration of policy or action implications; and (2) helping students, administrators, and policymakers conceptualize societal problems rationally.

Theory construction relies heavily on the research process. Without empirical studies, patterns cannot be systematically discerned or models evolved. Serious thought must be given to developing a scholarly atmosphere more conducive to research. In Southeast Asia, the Western-university-derived phrase "publish or perish" simply does not apply. Academics can go without publication and not perish. While they do gain considerable prestige from publishing, they need not do so. Teaching and administrative tasks keep them fully occupied, with few negative judgments made against them for their failure to produce new knowledge.

How then can one establish a peer group whose norms give high priority to research output? Fairly successful in this regard is the research institute or center. By bringing together scholars in an environment dominated by the research enterprise, and where funds, library, and consultation with others are easily available, the research center provides a supportive environment for serious thought and investigation. However mechanisms for introducing younger scholars into this kind of arrangement need to be considered, perhaps on a rotation basis to include a maximum number of them over a period of years.

As for the second particular need, namely conceptualization of societal problems, two approaches might be considered. The first involves the development or upgrading of Ph.D. programs in Southeast Asian countries. By providing this opportunity for advanced study on one's home territory, universities in the area will encourage more sophisticated levels of thinking about local concerns. With high-level training in the region where the candidate will be expected to apply his knowledge, the local Ph. D. product will not have to wait a year or two after completion of studies readjusting to his society before he can direct his expertise in meaningful ways to the situation at hand. He never will have been diverted in the first place, as his western-trained counterpart often has been while abroad.

The second approach to conceptualization refers to administrators and policymakers. Much more serious thinking has to be given to evolving mechanisms for bringing them in contact with social scientists. Ideally, these links should be established early in the process of decision making, so that the social scientist can help point out the variables that need to be considered from the very beginning. Too often he is called in only after a program or policy is underway. His contributions then become at best *ex post facto* patch work arrangement rather than a carefully planned, creative endeavor. While this observation refers largely to the non-economic social sciences, it needs to be established as a general principle if a meaningful relationship between the social scientist and administrator-policymaker is to grow.

With Southeast Asian development moving fast along, and the social sciences as a whole playing more important roles in that process, it is our responsibility to ensure that our contributions to modernization and an intellectual understanding of that process attain high levels of quality. For in the end those who are affected well or badly by our expertise, or lack of of it, are the millions of Filipinos seeking a better life with dignity.

## What is PSSC? . . .

(Continued from page 2)

### Objectives and functions

The Philippine Social Science Council is a non-stock, non-profit, private organization which intends above all to consolidate the resources of local social scientists by providing the leadership apt to enhance their impact on the development of the nation, and to formulate appropriate policies, programs, and projects to achieve this end. Specifically this entails the following functions:

- a) To seek and take the necessary actions to cultivate among the different social-science associations and disciplines, areas of common interest that concern national problems and go beyond the specific interest of any particular association, discipline, or profession;
- b) To strengthen the voice of the social-science disciplines, associations, and professionals by promoting and assisting their various journals through the creation of a central subscription service, through press releases, news bulletins, special publications, and the sponsoring of public symposia and forums;
- c) To offer to the government, business, and other sectors assistance in social-science research and education, policy formulation, and program development;
- d) To develop, stimulate, support, or encourage social-science research projects particularly those of a cooperative and multi-disciplinary nature, that tend to meet national problems;
- e) To suggest priorities for the funding of research projects undertaken by social scientists;
- f) To offer advice on priorities in questions of thesis and dissertation support, graduate assistantships, faculty exchange programs, social science faculty development programs, and fellowship programs for advanced studies.
- g) To serve as a clearinghouse for the collection and exchange of information on research and other related activities in the social sciences;
- h) To assist persons engaged or interested in the social sciences with respect to placement opportunities and similar information, such as the strengths of various training institutions and the availability of grants and scholarships locally and abroad.

### Organizational structure

The principal constituent units of the PSSC are the General Council, the Executive Board, and the Executive Secretariat.

The Executive Board is currently composed of 12 members who are elected annually by the Council Members. Each Board Member is chosen to represent one

of the 12 social-science disciplines to which the Council currently addresses its efforts, and each is selected on grounds of his or her distinction in terms of professional integrity and achievement.

The functions of the Executive Board are these:

- to carry out the business and affairs of the Council
- to create such subsidiary bodies or committees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Council
- to supervise and oversee the Executive Secretariat and the subsidiary bodies of the Council
- to establish a working relationship with existing government offices, financial institutions, educational institutions, and professional social-science organizations, both in this country and abroad
- to mediate or arbitrate conflicts between or among social-science disciplines and associations on matters voluntarily brought to it by contending parties
- to extend and promote its membership to other professional social-science associations and research organizations of various social-science disciplines.

The Executive Secretariat is composed of an Executive Secretary and the staff necessary to engage in research and analysis and to assist in formulating and executing PSSC plans and projects.

### General council membership

The following associations comprise the present PSSC membership:

1. Linguistic Society of the Philippines
2. Philippine Association of Social Workers
3. Philippine Economic Society
4. Philippine National Historical Society
5. Philippine Sociological Society
6. Philippine Statistical Association
7. Psychological Association of the Philippines

Qualified new member-associations will be admitted by invitation of the Council after their election to this membership by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

The PSSC have two categories of members:

A. *Regular members* are those duly established, independent, qualified, non-profit national societies, associations or organizations, actively engaged in any or several of the various social-science disciplines which publish a journal or a similar learned publication at least once a year and agree to report periodically the institution's/association's activities to the PSSC, and whose membership is open to qualified social scientists.

B. *Associate members* are those duly established and qualified social-science research institutions, organizations, centers and the like actively engaged in any or several of the various social-science research and disciplines where membership is restricted to those who are employed and/or enrolled in them and whose organization is as such the contributor to or publisher

of a journal or a similar learned publication at least once a year and agree to report periodically their activities to the PSSC.

For purposes of qualification, the social science disciplines which are currently served by PSSC are anthropology, communications, demography, economics, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, public administration, social work, sociology, and statistics.

## 15 universities . . .

(Continued from page 5)

The advanced-level trainees will undertake the equivalent of nine units of graduate work, six to be taught at the UP Statistical Center, the major professor being Dean Cristina P. Parel, and the third course at the Loyola Heights to be handled by Mary R. Hollnsteiner.

The first summer research training seminar was held at the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila (IPC-Adem) on May 2-June 15, 1972. This was in fulfillment of the agreement reached in a joint consultation between the PSSC and heads of the participating schools earlier in March.

Two trainees each were sent by five regional schools to participate in this basic-level research training seminar: Constancio T. Cater, Jr. and Aniceto B. Oliva, Ateneo de Naga; Teresita N. Angeles and Pilar N. Ramos, Ateneo de Davao; Marcial Monge and Hernanita Lumantao, Divine Word University, Tacloban City; Vicente Sevilla and Gregorio R. Jumao-as, Notre Dame University Cotabato City; and Eulucía S. Tan and Rowe V. Cadelina, University of San Carlos, Cebu City.

Data-gathering techniques and selected research instruments taught in the seminar were incorporated into two manuals by the Institute of Philippine Culture. Lectures and exercises were designed to develop basic skills in survey research. Among the lectures and group leaders were Perla Q. Makil, Frank Lynch, Mary R. Hollnsteiner, Roman P. delos Reyes and Normando de Leon, Research Associates, IPC-Adem; Marcelo Orense, Associate Professor, Ateneo Department of Mathematics; and Benito G. Villavicencio, Assistant Vice-President, Asia Research Organization.

Initially, the program's emphasis will be on training in survey research, for two reasons. First, a survey research center can provide for the involvement of large numbers of faculty and students in studies of local problems — it offers, in other words, an immediate if not partial solutions for the widespread feeling of irrelevance found in many schools today. Second, such a center can support itself, in part at least, by participating in national and regional surveys.

Some trainees have already been contracted to participate in national surveys. This is especially encouraging as an initial step to gain public credibility as competent researchers.

## Announcements

### NEDA

The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) is sponsoring a 9-month training program with the assistance of the University of the Philippines School of Economics.

Selected trainees (30) shall undergo basic preparatory and specialized training. New graduates and graduate students of:

- a. engineering
- b. business
- c. statistics (possibly math)
- d. agriculture
- e. economics
- f. and other social sciences (preferably foreign service, sociology, and political science)

who belong to the first 10% of their graduating class and who are willing to undergo specialized training for important government positions are enjoined to avail of this opportunity.

### Ford-Rockefeller Grant

The Ford and the Rockefeller Foundations jointly announces the third year of a program of awards in support of social science and legal researches on population policy.

Proposals originating in Asia, Africa, or Latin America should be sent to the appropriate country or regional representative of the Ford Foundation. Proposals originating in other continents should be sent directly to:

The Ford and Rockefeller Foundations  
Program in Social Science, Law and Population Policy  
320 East 43rd Street  
New York, N.Y. 10017

### Population seminar

The East-West Center is sponsoring a workshop on the "Development of Curricula Materials for Population Education" in Hawaii and Korea on July 9, 1973.

### Grantees named . . .

(Continued from page 5)

This project is basically to help publish a number of important manuscripts of Dr. Robert Fox in the files of the Division of Anthropology.

The awards were chosen by the Research and the History Committees of the PSSC from several proposals submitted from various parts of the Philippines by proponents responding to the announced grants of PSSC for selected researches in the social sciences under the following programs:

#### Modern Philippine History Program

These grants are for the support of major research work which has a multidisciplinary focus on Modern Philippine History. This period is defined to start at the mid-nineteenth century when the Philippines was opened to rapid social change. Research of this nature should help fill serious gaps in the existing historical knowledge and be pertinent to the nation's development needs.

#### Discretionary Research Awards

These grants are meant to provide a rapid direct, and flexible response to requests by local social scientists for supplementary research funds. Intended primarily to enable scholars to complete ongoing projects, these awards will not exceed the amount of P2,000.

#### Research Integration Program

Specifically this program will support Philippine scholars interested in compiling annotated bibliographies of empirical studies made of major development problem areas. It will also support substantial integrative essays built upon such bibliographies, the end product being a statement of (a) what is clearly known, (b) what is clearly not known, and (c) important hypotheses in need of further investigation. Integral to each grant in this program is provision for a conference of local scholars to review and comment on the accomplished research.

#### Development Research Program

This program will support several of those major research projects which local social scientists endorse as most likely to contribute significantly to national development.

## PSSC placement service

The PSSC Social Science Information is introducing a *Placement Service* to help solve the lack of information on job opportunities in the different social science disciplines. It hopes to serve professionals and students through a listing of their vitas. Entries will be coded to prevent the unnecessary disclosure of applicants' identities. Candidates in the *Placement Service* need not be concerned about losing their present position. Vitas sent for the Placement's information will remain confidential, to be used only as a source for the listing description.

Individuals seeking employment should send the following information:

Name/ mailing address/sex/civil status/ age/phone No.

Educational background: highest degree/ major field of study/institution/year degree was granted.

Position wanted: desired field (specific discipline in the social science)/position preferred (e.g. teaching, research...)/ minimum acceptable salary/date available

Work experience: position(s) held/office/ inclusive dates/present work/office/ inclusive date

Institutions with vacancies are asked to submit details about course or job description, rank or title of position, department or discipline involved, training or specialization required, salary range, and other information which would be helpful to individuals seeking employment.

Interested parties may join this Listing Service at any time for free (until further notice)

To respondents:

If interested in a vacancy announced, please respond directly to the institution named.

Letters from prospective employers should be sent to the PSSC Secretariat for forwarding to the persons concerned.

For further details contact:

The Executive Secretary  
PSSC Placement Service

53-C A. Roces Ave., Quezon City

## CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

*Philippine Economic Journal*—semi-annual publication of Philippine Economic Society. Subscription/year ..... P20/\$5

*Philippine Sociological Review* — quarterly publication of Philippine Sociological Society. Subscription/year ..... P16/\$4

*Philippine Journal of Linguistics* — semi-annual publication of Linguistic Society of the Philippines. Subscription/year P15/\$5

*Journal of History* — semi-annual publication Philippine National Historical Society. Subscription/year ..... P12/\$6

*Philippine Statistician* — semi-annual publication of Philippine Statistical Association. Subscription/year. .... P12/\$4

*Social Work* — quarterly publication of Philippine Association of Social Workers. Subscription/year. .... P12/\$4

*Philippine Journal of Psychology* — semi-annual publication of Psychological Association of the Philippines. Subs./year P14/\$5

## SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

To: PSSC CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

P. O. Box 655 Greenhills, Rizal D-738 Philippines

Gentleman:

Please enter my subscription beginning 1973 to the following Journals:

☐ Philippine Sociological Review

☐ Philippine Journal of Psychology

☐ Philippine Journal of Linguistics

I enclose my payment of

P. ....

Subscriber's Name

Mailing Address

Name of Person subscribing,

if institution or library

☐ I'm interested in back issues of

☐ Please mail me your price list.

☐ Journal of History

☐ Social Work

☐ Philippine Statistician

☐ Philippine Economic Journal

☐ Others

Check no.

PMO no.