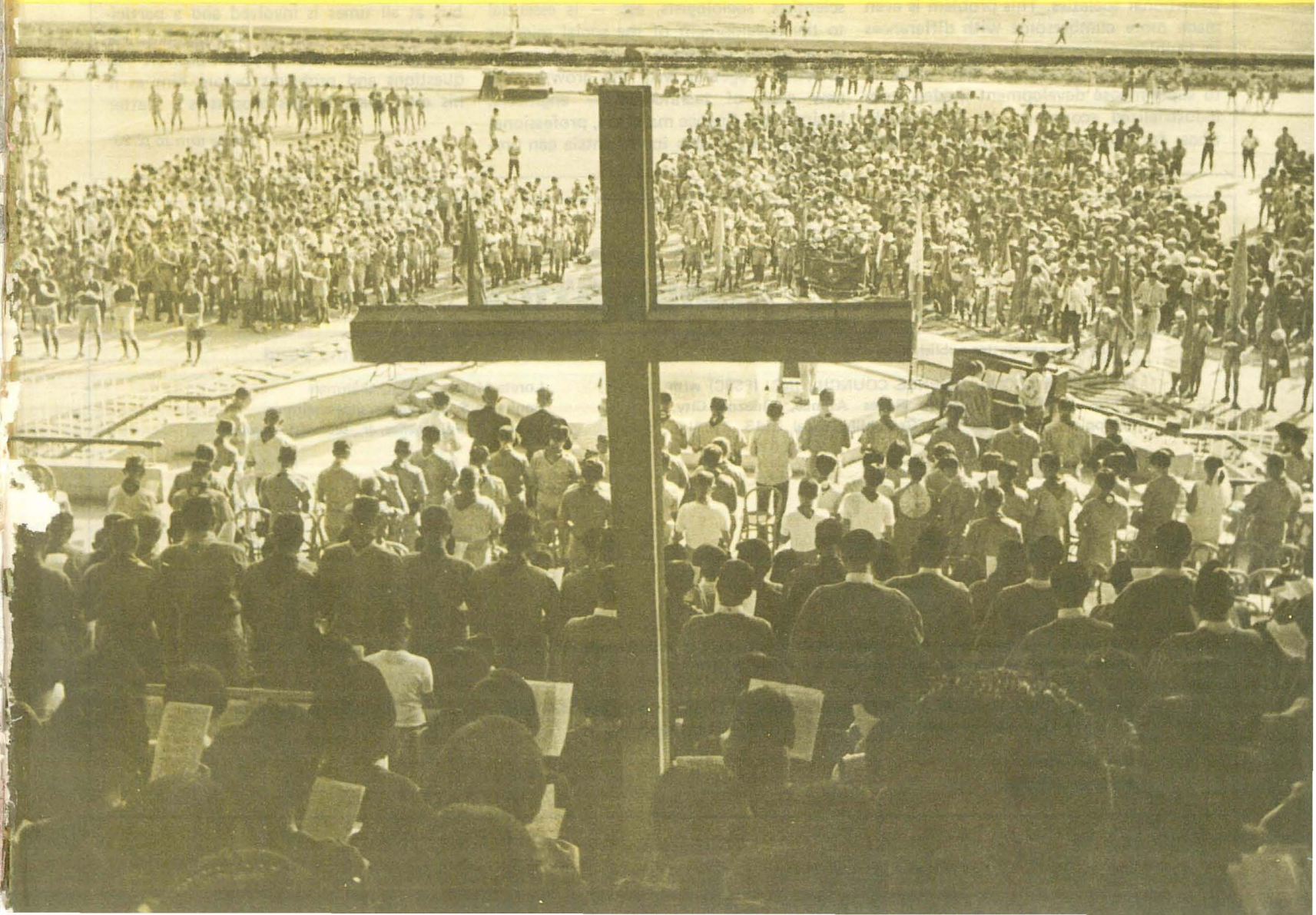




# Social Science INFORMATION

## In this issue:

- Perceptions of the religious elites in the Philippines of the development goals of the government: 1974-1977
- The relevance of social science research designs to socio-economic development



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# EDITORIAL

## Breaking through the confines of the intellect

The development of the social sciences as a major discipline could be made more meaningful and relevant if it is directed toward the development of man and his society. This humanist orientation implies that the social sciences focus their investigations into the motives and activities of men and human organizations with the overriding mission of assisting man himself in *problem-solving* and *learning*. The problems man must solve are manifold and learning how to solve them is never an easy task.

The problem of developing the processes of problem-solving and learning becomes more critical in the less developed and transitional societies. This problem is even made more cumbersome with differences in problem-perception in the context of prevailing local conditions. The tendency to superimpose development models from industrialized economies on local conditions, for instance, is easily determinable

in the approaches of many planners and students of development in the developing nations. Thus, the resulting blueprints for development are seldom representative of the subject people's own goals and aspirations. Little wonder that the understanding of development problems and learning effective problem-solving methods are easily two major barriers to harnessing the advances in the social sciences and technology on one hand, and utilizing indigenous talent and creativity on the other hand, in the planning and development of Third World countries.

The development of a large local *intelligentsia* — a corps of economists, political scientists, sociologists, etc. — is essential to the development of the social sciences as a major discipline in the developing societies. Together with the growth of a new class of technocrats — engineers, business and finance managers, professional civil servants — this intelligentsia can pro-

perly or "scientifically" integrate and synthesize their own people's culture and values with the transfer of advanced social systems and technology.

The problems of poverty, disease, ignorance and government can be properly understood and solved through the combined objectivity of the social sciences and precision of modern technology — assuming that the main target is the development of man vis-a-vis the context of his own indigenous culture and evolving political institutions.

And in this manner, the social scientist or technocrat of any developing nation, can never be a mere peripatetic observer; but at all times is involved and a participant in the process of development. He conceptualizes and applies answers to questions and problems before him as if his own share in this process is a matter

*Please turn to p. 23*

### PS SC Social Science INFORMATION

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The Council has, since January 1972, been engaged in 13 special programs of research, training and publications assistance aimed at making Philippine social science more professional, relevant and rewarding.

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**Readers' corner**


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I think . . . you should be congratulated for the work you have been doing. We should have more people engage in this endeavor. Perhaps an annual meeting of social scientists will be necessary where people can exchange ideas in a very healthy manner. More power!

*Prof. Nagasura T. Madala  
Chairman, Dept. of History  
Mindanao State University  
Marawi City*

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**Announcements**


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**ISEAS research appointments  
for Asians bared**

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) is inviting applicants from qualified Asian nationals for Research Appointments.

Candidates must have Ph. D. or equivalent qualifications in the social sciences or humanities with special emphasis on modern Southeast Asia. Total monthly remuneration range from S\$1,500 – S\$3,500 depending on qualifications, experience, and level of appointment offered. In addition, there are excellent leave, medical and other benefits.

Interested scholars may apply to the Director, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10, giving full personal particulars and curriculum vitae as well as the names and addresses of three referees.

**Postdoctoral grants  
for Southeast Asia**

The New Committee on Southeast Asia, jointly sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council and funded by the Ford Foundation has announced a grant competition for social scientists, humanists and specialists in socio-economic development to conduct research on Southeast Asia. Comparative research between countries in the area is also encouraged.

There are no citizenship requirements but applicants must hold the Ph. D. or have equivalent research experience.

The committee welcomes applications for research on all aspects of the societies and cultures of historical and contemporary Southeast Asia. Research may be carried out in the region or any other appropriate locale.

Grants are available for from three to twelve months and will not ordinarily exceed \$14,000. They may be used for travel, research expenses, and maintenance and to supplement sabbatical salaries or awards from other sources. However, funds are limited so that they may be sufficient for only six to eight grants annually. Therefore, all applicants are encouraged to seek other sources of support as well.

Deadline for the receipt of completed forms is December 3, 1976.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from The Southeast Asia Program, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

**Mexico hosts IUSSP '77 conference**

Some 800 participants – demographers and other specialists interested in population studies – are expected to attend the next general conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) to take place in Mexico City from August 8 to 13, 1977.

Following the last IUSSP General Conference and the UN World Population Conference in Bucharest, the 1977 Mexico gathering intends to give emphasis to the new fields of relationship between demographic variables and socio-economic development, between human rights, ideology and population policies. It also seeks to open discussion on formulation and implementation of the World Population Plan of Action, on changes in women's role, on human settlements and metropolitan growth, on food supply. It will also examine, among other technical subjects, recent changes in demographic aspects of abortion.

Ninety-two scientific papers have been solicited, half of which are to be contributed by participants from the Third World.

Previews of sessions as well as guidelines for submitting any spontaneous contributions have been published in previous IUSSP newsletters. Copies are available on request.

For further information and for registration, please write to: IUSSP, Rue Forguer 5, 4000 Liege, Belgium.

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# The relevance of social science research designs to socio-economic development

CESAR M. MERCADO

The numerous strategies being tried in implementing socio-economic development projects under the New Society look impressive. But which of these strategies deserve to be retained, expanded, modified or discarded? Continuing ineffective strategies are not only economically unsound but also socially risky.

Ideally, socio-economic development projects should have built-in evaluation systems which will help us determine the effectiveness of development strategies. The social sciences offer some research designs which are very valuable in designing simple as well as sophisticated evaluation systems.

The purpose of this paper is to show the use and application of these research designs in designing development strategies. Some of these designs are intended for laboratory experiments. Hence, certain modifications have to be made when these are used for planning, implementing and evaluating the impact of development strategies.

A development strategy is a systematic and comprehensive plan of action designed to meet the objectives of a development program or project. For example, the "package of input" strategy is used in

Masagana 99; the "total integrated development approach" in population, and the "educational strategy" in Samahang Nayan. A project can be considered as a strategy. For example, an informational campaign, an irrigation system, a barrio road, may be looked at as strategies in attaining increased rice yield. As such, in this paper, strategy and project are taken synonymously.

The objective of a program or project determines what should be evaluated. If the program or project is intended to change people's knowledge, attitude, and/or behaviour, then the evaluation should test these variables. If the expected changes in what people should know, like, and/or do are attained at the desired time limit, then we say that the strategy is effective. We say that the strategy is efficient when its implementation required a minimum expense.

To assess a development strategy, we have to determine our unit of analysis. This unit of analysis can be a person, a family, a group, an institution (e.g., Samahang Nayan), a community, a municipality, a city, a province, a region, or a nation. At times, it can be a group of each of these units.

## Assessing finished projects

Two basic research designs are useful in assessing finished projects:

1. *One-shot Survey Design.* This is the simplest and most common research design that is used in evaluating finished projects which were not originally designed for evaluation. Under this scheme, only the people, institutions or areas covered by the project are included in the evaluation. It is the least complicated design; relatively economical to carry out. However, it does not include any control. Hence, it does not assure us that changes in the knowledge, attitude and/or behaviour of the people are mainly due to the project strategy. The design can be illustrated like this:

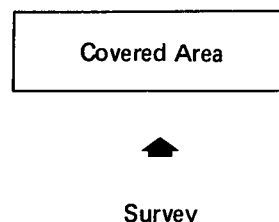
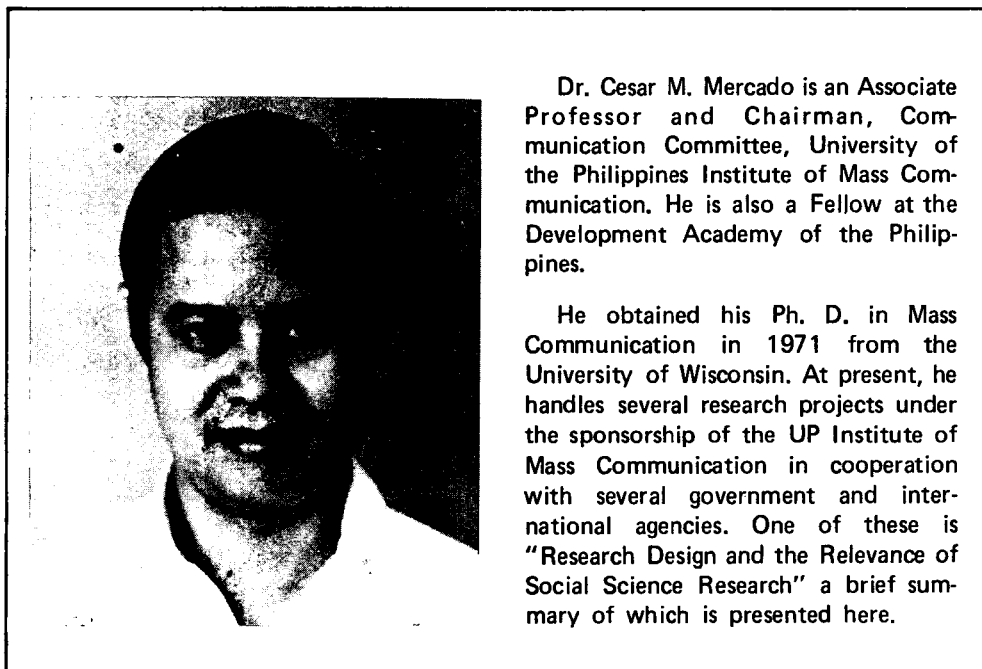


Figure 1. One-shot Survey Design

2. *Static Group Comparison.* This design is more sophisticated than the one-shot survey design. This is used when some forms of control is desired. This design needs at least two groups of people, institutions or areas. One group must be covered by the project; the other one, not covered by the project. The former may be taken as an experimental group; the latter, control group. This provides the evaluator a basis of comparison in determining the effect/s of the project. For example, if we want to find out the effectiveness of a nutrition campaign, we should select at least two barrios; one was covered by the campaign while the other one was not. Any difference in knowledge, attitude and/or practice of good nutrition in the two areas can be attributed to the effectiveness of the project. This design requires more money, effort and time than the one-shot survey. The design can be illustrated like this:



Dr. Cesar M. Mercado is an Associate Professor and Chairman, Communication Committee, University of the Philippines Institute of Mass Communication. He is also a Fellow at the Development Academy of the Philippines.

He obtained his Ph. D. in Mass Communication in 1971 from the University of Wisconsin. At present, he handles several research projects under the sponsorship of the UP Institute of Mass Communication in cooperation with several government and international agencies. One of these is "Research Design and the Relevance of Social Science Research" a brief summary of which is presented here.

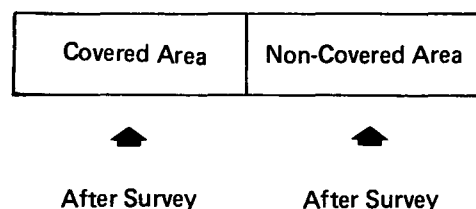


Figure 2. Static Group Comparison Design

### Designing new projects

New socio-economic development projects are rather risky to implement immediately on a nation-wide scale. To reduce this risk, it is better to start the project on pilot basis with built-in evaluation scheme.

At least three research designs can help us design a pilot project. One of these designs is a quasi-experiment, the other two are real experiments.

1. *Before-after design.* This design is ideal for testing a model pilot project which can be later implemented on a nationwide scale. First, baseline survey should be conducted in the pilot areas. Results of this survey should be used in designing the model for the pilot project. At the end of the pilot testing, the same data can be used as basis of comparison in determining the strength and weaknesses of the pilot project before it is implemented on full scale. The before-after design is easier and more economical to employ than a real experimental design. The model is continuously improved until it becomes ready for wide-scale use. However, the main disadvantage with this design is that it does not make use of a control group. Hence, unless there is a thorough monitoring of the project, contaminating factors might be left undetected. These factors will affect the effectivity of the project when fully implemented. The design looks like this:

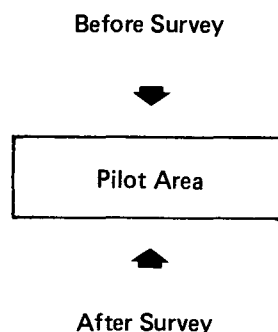


Figure 3. Before-After Design

2. *Posttest-only Control Group Design.* This is a real experimental design which requires an experimental area and a control area. It looks like the static group comparison except that the experimental area and the control area were identified at the planning stage. The pilot project is implemented in the experimental area; but not in the control area. The posttest-only control group design has a control area. This control area makes this design more sensitive than the before-after design in detecting factors which contributed to the success or failure of the pilot project. Factors which are desirable should be incorporated in the model for nationwide implementation; those which are undesirable should be avoided. This design is more expensive to implement than the before-after design because of the presence of a control area. Sometimes it raises some political problems because the control areas feel they are neglected. The posttest-only control group design is ideal when baseline data about the experimental area and the control area are available. More so when these two areas are more or less homogenous relative to some socio-economic characteristics. Survey in both experimental and control areas are conducted only after the termination of the pilot project.

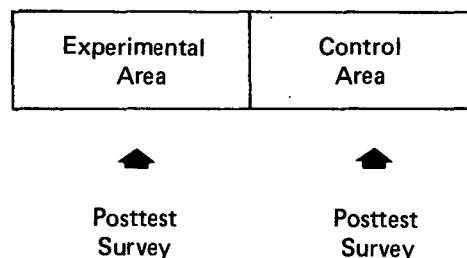


Figure 4. Posttest-Only Control Group Design

3. *Pretest-posttest Control Group Design.* Of the five basic social science research designs discussed in this paper, the pretest-posttest control group design is the most sophisticated. When used in pilot projects, it yields data which can excite meticulous academicians, intrigue practical administrators and challenge pragmatic project managers. This design is virtually the same as the posttest-only control group design. The only difference is that pretest-posttest control group design always starts with a baseline primary data survey. Like the before-after survey, results of the base-

line research are used in building a model pilot project. This model is implemented in the experimental area. The control area is left alone. The baseline survey is also used as a basis to determine the impact of the project. This design yields more useful data for expanding pilot projects. The baseline survey makes this design more expensive than the rest. Whether this additional expense pays off is still subject for study. The pretest-posttest control group design is ideal for pioneering socio-economic projects implemented in frontier areas where no basic data about the people and the environment are available. However, in areas where there might be sufficient available data like for instance, Metro Manila, the pretest-posttest control group can still be very useful in testing certain approaches in environmental management, nutrition or family planning. This design can be illustrated like this:

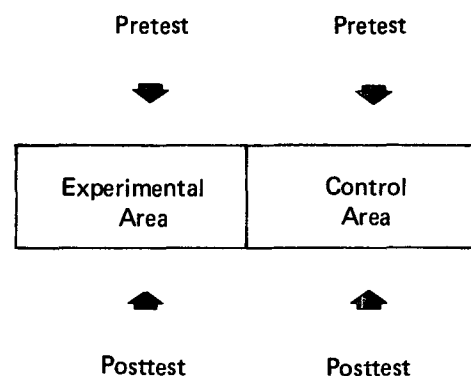


Figure 5. Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design

### Application

The five social science research designs discussed in this paper are only part of a package of research tools used by social researchers. However, these five are the basic ones from which the other research designs have evolved. D.T. Campbell and J.C. Stanley in their excellent handbook on "Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Design for Research" discussed the assumptions, strengths and weaknesses of each research design. One can conclude that there is no research design that has no weakness. Research designs are like tools. No single tool can be used to repair all parts of a car. The usefulness of these various research tools, therefore, depends so much on the ability of the user to choose the right tool for the proper defect. In short, the tool to use should depend upon the objective of the user, his skills,

resources and time table. In general, the simpler the research design, the simpler the skill needed, the limited the resources required and the shorter the time demanded to employ it.

Some of these social science research designs are not completely new to policy makers and implementors of development projects. In fact they had been using some of these, although unconsciously. The most commonly used, of course, is the one-shot survey design, being the simplest. Informational campaigns which were implemented nationwide or regionwide are examples of projects which fit into the one-shot survey design. Often, these projects do not have an evaluation component. While they can be evaluated, the results will be limited only to the impact of the campaign. Some of the contributing factors to the impact might stay undetected. Also, the process of implementing the project remains undocumented.

The before-after survey design is the second most commonly used research design in action projects. Regional development projects such as the Bicol River Basin Project, the Mindoro Development Project, the Cagayan Integrated Agricultural Development Project fit into the before-after survey design. This design is now commonly used in testing pilot projects before these are implemented on a nationwide scale.

The static group comparison is suited for determining the success or failure of certain projects. For example, under the Masagana 99 supervised credit program, some rural banks were observed to have very low repayment records while others had very high ones. What accounts for this difference? The static group comparison design can provide an answer to this question.

The posttest-only control group design is very useful in designing alternative campaign strategies intended for areas which have sufficient background data. For example, which is more effective in motivating people to clean their surroundings — the mass media, interpersonal, or a combination of these two strategies? The posttest-only control group design can answer this question. How? We should get four areas: the first area should be covered by mass media; the second area should depend on interpersonal; the third area should rely on both mass media and

interpersonal; and the last area should be left alone. After the campaign, the posttest surveys should be conducted simultaneously in the four areas.

The pretest-posttest control group design is ideal for designing development campaigns which are intended for areas which we do not know much of. When at least two campaign strategies are to be compared, and the degree of impact is desired, the pretest-posttest control group design is the best. For example, if we want to find out the level of knowledge gained from mass media, interpersonal and folk media separately in one year, the pretest-posttest design can help us along this line.

The posttest-only control group design and the pretest-posttest control group design are experimental designs which were initially developed for a laboratory experiment. However, in the field, there are variables which are almost impossible to control. For example, how can we control a certain radio program to reach only the control barrios? Technically, the radio broadcast is impossible to control. But the experimenter cannot help but use this medium in rural campaigns. The radio broadcast should then be considered as a constant variable. A variable becomes constant when it pervades in both the experimental areas and the control areas. Consequently, since it is common to all, it does not make any difference. Presumably, its differential effect will cancel out. For example, if radio broadcast was successful in convincing 80% of the farmers in the experimental barrios to repay their Masagana 99 loans, and it did the same to 80% of the farmers in the control barrios, the effect, then, of radio broadcast in the two would be identical. Theoretically, the radio did not contribute to the experiment, thus:

Experimental Area	80%
Control Area	— 80%
Net Effect	0

But in reality, it contributed much to repayment of loans in the two areas.

A constant variable, therefore, is not expected to show any difference in impact between two or more groups of people or places. But as long as it contributes to the solution of certain problems without necessarily altering the experimental design, the researcher should make use of it. The

researcher should also think of his social obligations. This is the reason why we are now including radio in our Program Support Operations Research (PSOR) project in the Bicol Region.

The PSOR is an action research project on how to manage development campaigns on integrated food production and family planning. It is a joint project of the UP Institute of Mass Communication, the Commission on Population, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. It is a small field experiment covering twelve barrios in Daraga, Albay, but it is getting the cooperation and support of some 26 government and private agencies. This project and the other projects I designed and evaluated since 1965 has given me considerable insights on the use of social science research designs in action projects.

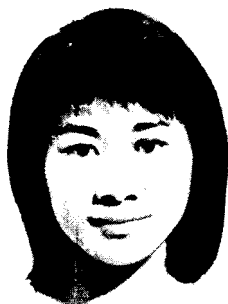
All these field experiences convinced me that some social science research designs are very useful tools in planning, implementing, and evaluating socio-economic development projects either on pilot basis or as full scale projects. Socio-economic development projects offer excellent opportunities to test the utility of social science research designs in evaluating the effectiveness of various projects.

Pilot projects should be designed with a built-in evaluation mechanism to determine whether they are special risks or economic liabilities. Evaluation should be focused not only on the impact of development projects but also on the process of implementing them, so that these can provide guidelines in designing new projects. The social sciences can become more relevant to socio-economic development if social science researchers go down from their ivory tower and apply their research designs to the solutions of problems which affect the large masses of our people in the urban centers and the countryside.

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## Perceptions of the religious elites in the Philippines of the development goals of the government: 1974-1977

MA. LOURDES G. GENATO

The study of the phenomenon called development has called for the exploration of its meaning, features and elements, as well as the manner by which it takes place. In addition to this, the significance of elements of the social system has just as much been considered to determine how these affect the process of development. We therefore find studies on political culture, on religion, values and tradition; on institutions like the military, bureaucracy, elites, establishing whether or not these elements contribute or hinder development.

In relation to this concern, one problem for political analysis is the role of the churches in the national development of the Philippines. The attempt to explore this problem takes into consideration the historic and sociological role of religion in Philippine society and the record of political participation of institutional churches. More so, a presidential decree directed all sectors in Philippine society to cooperate, support and contribute to the achievement of government development goals. (These are embodied in the Four Year Development Plan FY 1974-1977 prepared by the National Economic and Development Authority.

The problem, therefore, is whether or not the churches in the Philippines can be mobilized to support the development plan of the martial law regime or whether or not they have their own perception of development. Considering that in the Philippines, the term church does not denote the entire community but principally the clergy

— the priests and bishops — focus is directed towards the religious elites. Stipulatively, these religious elites consist of the priests and bishops officially empowered to make decisions and direct the over-all national operations of their respective churches in the Philippines. As such, resources are in their hands for steering their churches for or against the government's development plan.

### Church response: philosophy of evangelism and development

It appears that the official response of the religious elites to the gamut of events in the Philippine scene and to the various socio-economic-political issues obtaining is contained in their philosophy of evangelism and development.

Development, to the religious elites consists in a situation where there are no oppressors and oppressed; where communities and nations are free to realize their full potential; where there is access to wealth, power and respect and well-being. However, where existing structures are exploitative and oppressive, where there is uneven distribution of land and income, repressive tax structures, poverty, injustice, inequality and non-participation, there is underdevelopment.

Recognizing the evils of underdevelopment, the duty of the church is to condemn the collective sin of unjust and anachronistic structures. The religious elites admit that in the past, their respective churches have assumed a defensive position or had

The article is lifted from an M.A. thesis of the same title. The religious elites are the clergy members of the highest national decision-making structures of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, the National Council of Churches in the Philippines and its respective member churches; viz, the United Methodist Church, the United Church of Christ in the Philippines, the Philippine Episcopal Church, Lutheran Church in the Philippines, Philippine Independent Church, Salvation Army, the Iglesia Evangelica Metodista en las Islas Filipinas, Iglesia Evangelica Unida de Cristo. The assertions and conclusions are derived from data obtained from the minutes of the meetings of the national decision-making structures from 1972-1974. A questionnaire was also administered to a sample of religious elites. The perceptions of the religious elites were compared vis-a-vis the Four Year-Development Plan FY 1974-1977 prepared by the National Economic and Development Authority.

The author is a member of the faculty at the UP College Manila. She is a recipient of the Discretionary Research Award of the Philippine Social Science Council for her M.A. thesis. She is presently the secretary of the Philippine Political Science Association.

been silent. They approached present day realities and social problems with countless charitable organizations, social programs and money campaigns. This time, the churches must assign themselves to the task of exposing oppressive systems and structures in order to bring about fundamental changes in society.

The task of development is viewed as not incompatible with evangelism, which is the exclusive duty of preaching the word of God. The duty of Christian service is at the same time Christian witness. Man is within the social milieu and therefore Christian work must correspond to this setting.

#### Church strategy for development

To concretize this mission, the churches have set the following as areas of concern:

1) Theological education and training for human development and liberation; 2) Lay participation of peoples so that they can discover their potentialities and rights and be enabled to make their own decisions; 3) Community organizations in urban and rural areas; 4) Trade unions, cooperatives, credit unions, agricultural development, community development; 5) Educational programs; 6) Manpower training; 7) Relief and rehabilitation; 8) Welfare services; 9) Resettlement; 10) Land reform and land titling.

The various activities of the churches along these areas of concern are lumped under the term social action or social concern. Their agricultural development program provides for technical training to farmers, formation of cooperatives and credit unions. Support is given to agricultural production by infrastructure types of projects like air-strips, land clearing, dams, wells, sheds, irrigation and other facilities. Diversification of production is encouraged by fishing, rabbitry, poultry and pig projects. In the industrial setting, there have been efforts to bring about better conditions for laborers to improve their skills. Family planning, nutrition, health and educational services are likewise being undertaken.

In the political sphere, the churches have communicated to the government their concern for freedom, equality, justice, and peace. There is, particularly, church-state dialogue on the matter of

political prisoners and other political issues, like for instance the referendum.

In addition, a nexus of development-oriented policies stress the need for the renewal of man, for change in values. The media resources of the churches have been used for the purpose of conscientization, that is, the awakening of the conscience of men towards lifting themselves up from dehumanization.

Considering the nature of the commitment of the churches to development, the issue which can be raised at this point is whether or not there is cooperation or conflict between the church and the state.

#### Church view of the development plan of the government

A majority of the respondent-religious elites approve the directions taken by the government. In fact, the development programs of the churches fall in line with those laid down by the government. In the case of some churches, the development plan of the government has served as framework against which they mapped out their own projects. However, the religious elites feel that the government's perspective of development is narrow and limited. Without freedom and justice, there can be no true development. They fear that the goals of the government may stand the risk of stagnancy or may suffer from the lack of sincerity on the part of the government.

#### Church view of martial law

The religious elites pose no serious objection to martial law. Their support is qualified by the condition that there be no abuse of power. In the absence of a legislative body, the church feels that it will have to articulate its opinion in the interest of justice for society. It is in the political aspect of its commitment to development that there is a risk of conflict between the religious elites and the state.

#### Implications

The perceptions of the religious elites of development may be deemed significant in that the development-orientedness of the religious elites who are at the helm of their respective churches determines the direction of their churches and the use of resources. In this sense they are strategic in mobilizing the church in support of the programs of the government.

Thus far, official church pronouncements have given support to the programs of the martial law regime which are geared to human development — however, this does not discount points of conflict in matters of implementation. In a way, the religious elites, through their decisions on development and their programs of action, have been agents of national development in the sense that they have indirectly contributed to the implementation of the development plan of the government. Simultaneously, they have actualized their own commitment to their philosophy of evangelism and development. This makes the churches potent resources for the achievement of national goals.

The perceptions of the religious elites of development can further serve as input of information, demands and support to the political system. Considering the congruence of church and government programs for development, it may be said that the political system has acquired a measure of (1) responsive capability, to the extent that the government has pursued development along the lines perceived of by the religious elites and of (2) extractive capability to the extent that the churches have contributed to and cooperated with the government's plan.

On the whole, the study of the perceptions of the religious elites of development, as seen from their output of policies and programs and verbal responses, reflect a new phase in the historical participation of churches in Philippine social and political life. From these can be gleaned the roles the religious elites had played and can continue to perform in the decade of the seventies. As it is, they had encouraged change and established linkages with various sectors such as the labor, peasant, youth, business groups and even with government agencies. But it is in their role of providing psychological and spiritual anchorage and transmission of values that they can be at their best.

In the final analysis, this study of the religious elites in development represents the attempt to clarify the problem of development. It appears that the concept can be viewed in terms of three perspectives: development as a heuristic model for political analysis; as a program of action; and as a social philosophy. It is, perhaps, in any of these perspectives that the role of the religious elites in development can be further explored.



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**PSSC activities**


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**Annual meeting held**

The PSSC Executive Council elected six of the thirteen Executive Board members at its sixth annual meeting held at the Jade Vine Restaurant on September 30, 1976.

Elected were: Dr. Wilfredo Arce, representing the discipline of anthropology; Dr. Gabriel Iglesias, political science; Dr. Caridad Alfonso, public administration; Dr. Gelia Castillo, sociology. There was a tie between Dr. Cesar Mercado and Fr. Alberto Ampil, who are both candidates for the discipline of communications and Dr. Manuel Bonifacio and Mrs. Rosita Fonderville for the discipline of social work. The Council agreed to break the tie through a referendum. The results will be known later.

The seven other current Executive Board members are holdovers, having been elected for two-year terms last year. They are Mrs. Zelda Zablan, representing the discipline of demography; Dr. Vicente Valdepeñas, Jr., economics; Dr. Domingo Salita, geography; Dr. Bonifacio Salamanca, history; Dr. Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC, linguistics; Dr. Mariano D. Obias, psychology; and Dr. Burton T. Oñate, statistics.

The PSSC has adopted the two-year term policy to ensure continuity of its programs and activities.

The representatives of seven of the eight social science associations which are regular members of the PSSC elected the new Board members. They were: Ms. Ester de la Cruz, Philippine Sociological Society; Dr. Virgilio Enriquez, Psychological Association of the Philippines; Dr. Marcelino Foronda, Jr., Philippine National Historical Society; Ms. Angeles Buenaventura, Philippine Statistical Association; Dr. Bonifacio Sibayan, Linguistics Society of the Philippines; Mr. Dominador Rosell, Philippine Geographical Society; and Atty. Sylvia Montes, Philippine Association of Social Workers. The Philippine Economic Society failed to send its representative for the election.

The association representatives were requested to present the annual report of their respective associations before the other Council members and the Executive Board.

Dr. Loretta Makasiar-Sicat, incumbent chairman, presented the highlights of the activities of the PSSC for the past year.

**First SEA workshop concluded**

The First Workshop of Southeast Asian Social Scientists ended on a note toward a more consolidated base with the participants agreeing to the convening of a smaller committee which would investigate the various possibilities of organizing a new group for Southeast Asian social scientists.

In the last session held at the Population Center Foundation July 31, 1976, the participants and observers gave four suggestions regarding the nature of the organization to be set up. These suggestions were:

1. Call a seminar for the purpose where Southeast Asian social scientists will be invited leaving it to the respective national professional bodies to decide on the nature of their participation in such a meeting;

2. Follow the ASEAN model whereby a council could be organized on a project-oriented basis with at least two kinds of membership;

3. Utilize existing structures, institutions or social science organizations in such a manner that their strength can be made useful on a regional level; and

4. Utilize the model of the Association of Asian Research Councils but on a smaller regional scale.

It was agreed that the PSSC would serve as the vehicle to promote a dialogue on the proper organization to accept. The small committee would work closely with the PSSC on the matter. Members of the committee are: Dr. Taufik Abdullah (Indonesia), Dr. Stephen Chee (Malaysia), Dr. Bonifacio Salamanca (Philippines), Dr. Tham Seong Chee (Singapore) and Dr. Sombat Chantornvong (Thailand). Dr. Peter Weldon, project specialist of the Ford Foundation in Jakarta, was also appointed to be a member of the committee.

The workshop was held July 29 to 31, 1976 under the joint sponsorship of the Philippine Social Science Council, the Ford Foundation and UNESCO Philippines. Representatives from the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand convened. Country papers discussing the theme "Enhancing the Roles of Social Scientists in Southeast Asia" were read by a representative of each country.

Among the questions tackled in the papers were the following: What roles do social scientists play in your country? Which of the roles are frequently exercised, and why? What problems do social scientists in your country face in performing these roles? How could these roles be enhanced?

Dr. Armand Fabella, chairman of the Commission on Reorganization was the luncheon speaker on the first day of the workshop.

Dr. Estefania Aldaba-Lim, secretary of the Department of Social Services and Development, served as the closing speaker for the workshop. She congratulated the organizers of the workshop for having conceived of a mechanism that opened a dialogue among social scientists in the region and expressed the hope that with regional solidarity, Southeast Asian social scientists can still catch up with the tremendous strides already achieved by the Asian Economic Ministers. She concluded that "social scientists need one another if they are to effectively serve their respective country's development aspirations."

The proceedings of the workshop is presently being prepared by the PSSC Secretariat and will be available before the end of the year.

**PSSC research manuals ready for publication**

Three of the five Social Survey Series manuals of the Philippine Social Science Council are now ready for publication subject to the completion of the final editing by the authors.

The three manuals are: Vol. 1, Social Survey Research Design; Vol. 4, Data Analysis and Interpretation; and Vol. 5, The Social Survey Research Report. These manuals are expected to come off the press by early 1977. The other two manuals, Vol. 2 on Data Gathering by Social Survey and Vol. 3 entitled Selected Survey Instruments, will hopefully be ready middle of next year.

**New acquisitions**

The Philippine Social Science Council received from the Lopez Memorial Museum five volumes of the Catalogue of Filipiniana Materials in the Lopez Memorial Museum.

The new acquisitions are Vol. I, 1962; Vol. II, 1965; Vol. III, 1967; Vol. IV, 1969 and Vol. V, 1971.

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**News briefs**


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**PSA advocates  
statistics for planning**

"Statistics for Planning" served as the main theme of the 25th Annual Conference of the Philippine Statistical Association held at the Central Bank Auditorium, August 20, 1976.

Dr. Manuel Alba, deputy director general of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) was the guest speaker and three papers were presented and discussed for the conference.

The papers presented were: "The Flow-of-Funds in the Philippines" by Aida R. Saldua (Central Bank of the Philippines) and Manuel Superticioso, Jr. (NEDA); "Towards an Integrated System of Economic Accounts" by Elpidio D. Makanas (NEDA); and "Sectoral Performance Indicators" by Burton T. Oñate (Asian Development Bank and PSSC Executive Board).

Earlier this year, the members of the PSA Board elected the officers for 1976. Ms. Angeles Buenaventura was unanimously elected president. Other officers are: Pablo O. Samson, first vice-president; Henry F. Magalit, second vice-president; and Aida R. Saldua, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the Board are: Mercedes B. Concepcion, Amando M. Malvar, Raymundo A. Montesino, Jr., Marcelo M. Orense and Cristina P. Parel. The Council of Advisers is composed of Manuel O. Hizon, Exequiel S. Sevilla, Paz B. Cula-butan, Burton T. Oñate and Tito A. Mijares.

**USC establishes grant  
on Cebuano studies**

The University of San Carlos Office of Scholarship and Research Projects formally established the Don Vicente Sotto Cebuano Studies grant upon receipt of an initial donation from the late senator's daughter.

The grant aims to contribute to the formation of a scholarly awareness of the various aspects of the history, social life, language and arts of Cebu and the predominantly Cebuano-speaking parts of the country. It will provide financial assistance

for research projects, graduate theses, publications and such research-related activities as the holding of seminars and lectures and the acquisition of materials relevant to Cebuano studies for library use. Preference will be given to Cebuano studies in the humanities and the social sciences.

The grant is administered by the USC's Cebuano Studies Center. It is open to residents of Cebu province, other Cebuano-speaking Filipinos as well as students or faculty members of Philippine educational and research institutions.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Director, Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, Cebu City.

**Book on Mangyans launched**

The Mangyans of Mindoro: An Ethno-history, a book by Violeta Lopez was launched by the University of the Philippines Press on September 7 at the Philippine Center for Advanced Studies library.

Her study on the Mangyans was made possible by a research award granted by the Philippine Social Science Council. To date, it is the most comprehensive and informative study of the Mangyan people and their problem of isolation from the national community.

The author is an assistant professor in Asian Studies at U.P. Clark.

**EROPA book lists  
development case studies**

The process of development finally found articulation in a volume of case studies published recently by the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA).

Entitled "Implementation: The Problem of Achieving Results," the book presents 12 case studies on the implementation of development projects and programs in as many Asian countries — four on agriculture and rural development, three on infrastructure and industrial development, three on housing and urban development, and two on social development. Each country case study was written by a prominent scholar of the same country.

The casebook was edited by Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias of the College of Public Ad-

ministration, University of the Philippines who, at the same time, wrote the Philippines case on the "Marcos Rice Self-Sufficiency Program: Leadership Role in Implementation." The volume is now being used as a textbook in the UP College of Public Administration and the UP School of Economics.

It is available at the PSSC Central Subscription Service and sells at ₱35.00 (US\$12.00).

**New tabloid on Asian  
affairs out soon**

The Asia Mail, subtitled "American Perspectives on Asia and the Pacific" will begin publication with the October 1976 issue.

The monthly is in tabloid newspaper format and will aim at Asia-interested scholars. Articles will be written by academic specialists, journalists and businessmen active in US-Asian relations.

Charter subscription rates for one year is \$9 within the United States and \$15 in foreign countries. The charter rate for students is \$7 per year.

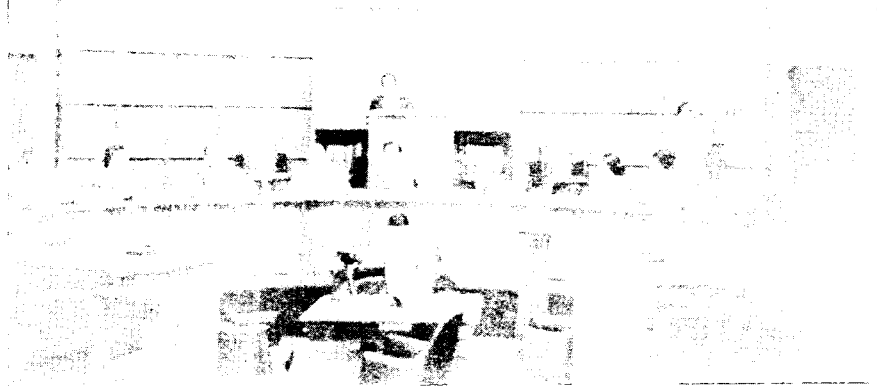
Subscription orders should be sent to The Asia Mail, Subscription Dept., P.O. Box 942, Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735. The charter subscription rates are offered only up to December 31, 1976.

**U of Hawaii opens program  
for Philippine studies**

The University of Hawaii has opened a provisional program to students in Asian Studies or Liberal Studies who want to develop a major equivalent in Philippine Studies. It is also open to students who may want to take Philippine courses to fulfill elective and other university requirements.

Among the courses offered are: Community Development in Developing Countries: Philippines, Filipinos in Hawaii, Modern Philippine History (1872 — 1972), and Philippine Languages and Culture.

In addition, there are various courses with Philippine content which allow students to write research papers or do in-depth reading on the Philippines.



UP President Onofre D. Corpuz served as guest speaker at the Second National Conference of the Philippine Political Science Association held June 26 and 27, 1976 at the UP Faculty Center Conference Hall.

### PSR Sagada issue off the press soon

The Philippine Sociological Review's special issue on the Sagada mountain people is scheduled to come out by the end of November 1976.

Guest editor for the Sagada issue is Dr. William Henry Scott, who has conducted intensive studies on the subject.

The issue will present selected articles from the Sagada Social Studies Series which were published individually from 1954 to 1968. This is the first time that such a compilation has been done.

### International conference on Islam set

The Harry S. Truman Research Institute of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem will host an International Conference on Islam in South, Southeast and East Asia on April 18 to 22, 1977.

Scholars are requested to indicate their intentions of participating in the conference by writing to: Dr. R. Israeli, The Harry S. Truman Research Institute, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus, Jerusalem, Israel.

The research institute was founded in 1967 and is concerned with the conduct and support of research and collection and documentation of data covering its five research areas: Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, and Modernization and Development.

### ICP issues two new bibliographies

The Agricultural Development and Small Farm Families and Health and Population: Research and Policy Issues, the fifth and sixth respectively, in the semi-annual series of bibliographies, were issued by the Interdisciplinary Communications Program of the Smithsonian Institution for

the International Program for Population Analysis.

The fifth, compiled and annotated by ICP social science analyst James M. Creager, contains material on the fertility consequences of agricultural development. The sixth, prepared by Anne S. McCook, ICP social science analyst, deals primarily with the interplay of health variables and fertility.

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### Seminars, workshops, conferences

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"The Visayan in the Year 2001: Problems and Alternative Futures" will be the main theme of the first policy conference on the Visayas under the sponsorship of the *University of the Philippines System* to be held in Cebu City on the third week of September. The multi-sectoral live-in conference will hopefully bring together representatives from the academic, private business, the military, government, civic-voluntary organizations and the media to exchange ideas on the various problems and prospects of regional and national development in the year 2001.

The first part of the two-year Dr. Nicanor Reyes Educational Forum for School Administrators to be sponsored by the *Far Eastern University* will start September 4, 1976 at the FEU Studio Theater. Education and Culture Secretary Juan Manuel has been invited to keynote the opening. The first part which will end on October 9 will center on the theme "Legal Aspects of University Governance." The second part will be held from January 29 to February 26, 1977 while the third is scheduled for April and May 1977. The fourth has not been scheduled yet.

The *Centro Escolar University Graduate School* is currently sponsoring a lecture series as a feature of its golden jubilee celebration. One of the speakers was Vice-President Gonzalo del Rosario of Araneta University who talked on "A Realistic

Implementation of Bilingualism in the Philippine Educational Setting."

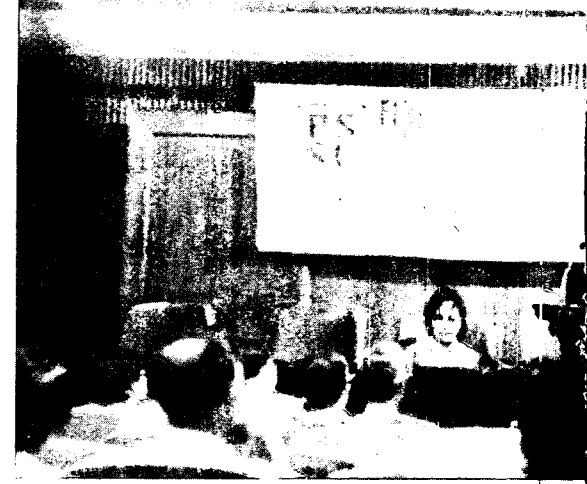
The first of the "World Today" lecture series of the *University of the Philippines College of Arts and Sciences* reeled off August 12 and 13 with the theme "The American Impact on the Philippines - A Reassessment." Held at the UP Faculty Center Conference Hall, the first of the lecture series invited the following major speakers: Prof. Perfecto Fernandez of the UP College of Law, Prof. Jose David Lapuz of the UST Faculty of Arts and Letters, Dr. Priscilla Manalang of the UP College of Education, and UP University Professor Salvador P. Lopez.

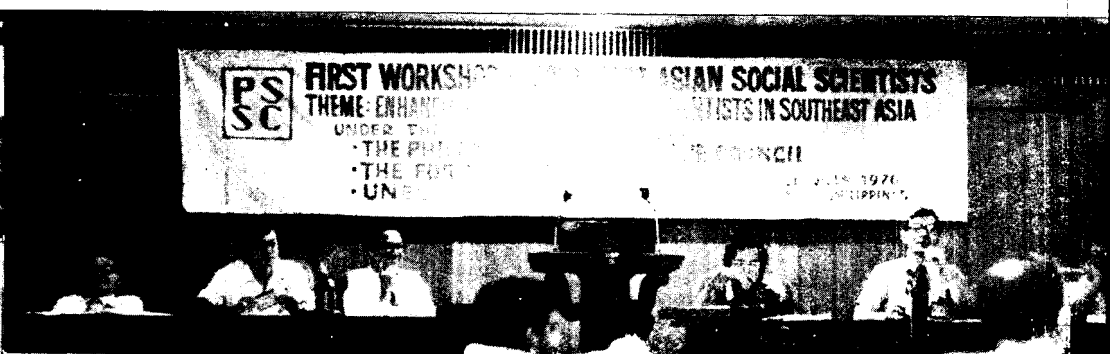
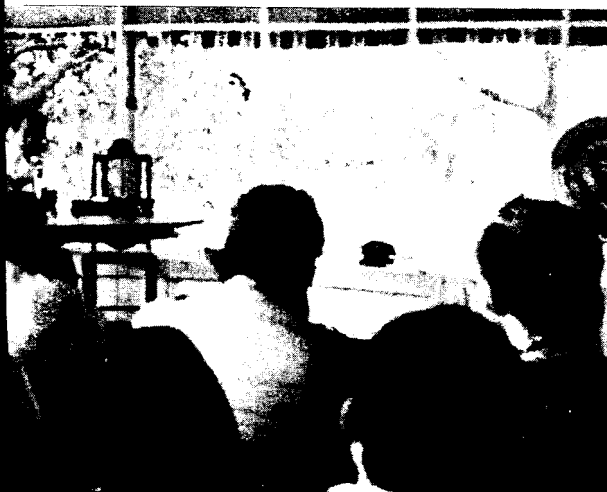
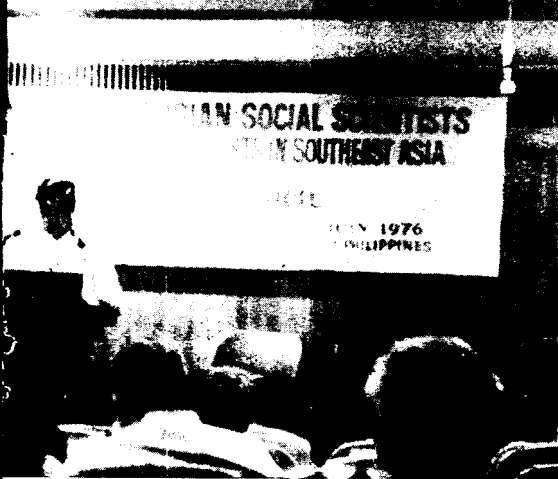
History of the Moros served as the main thrust of discussion when participants to the 9th Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures met August 18 to 20, 1976 at the Mindanao State University. Hosted by the *MSU Department of History* in Marawi City, the seminar invited noted specialists in Muslim history, among them were: Dr. Juan R. Francisco of the Philippine-American Educational Foundation, Dr. Alunan Glang of the University of the East, Mr. Joel de los Santos of the Philippine Center for Advanced Studies, Fr. Francisco Demetrio, SJ, of Xavier University, and Dr. Abdullah Madale of the Mindanao State University.

The *Cebuano Studies Center* of the University of San Carlos with the assistance of the *Cebu Tourism Council* sponsored recently the First Cebuano Studies Seminar at USC's Instructional Media Center. The seminar focused on the rationale, problems and prospects of local studies in history and literature. It was designed to provide participants with an overview of research work in the specific areas of Cebu history and Cebuano literature. Principal speakers were Dr. Leslie E. Bauzon, chairman of the Department of History, University of the Philippines at Diliman, and Dr. Bienvenido Lumbera, a prominent literary critic and former chairman of the Philippine Studies Program of Ateneo de Manila University.

Innovative approaches to non-formal education were explored in the recently-concluded National Workshop on Functional Literacy held at the Asian Labor Education Center in Diliman, Quezon City. Representatives of about 30 private and government agencies actually engaged in and/or interested in literacy work attended the week-long conference. Groundwork for







the workshop was laid about a year ago by officials of the *Philippine Business for Social Progress*, the *Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement* and *World Education, Inc.*, a New York-based private foundation.

### Social scientists on the move

*Domingo C. Salita*, professor, University of the Philippines read a paper at the 14th General Assembly and 23rd International Geographic Congress of the International Geographic Union (IGU) held in Moscow State University on July 24 to August 6.

*Loretta Makasiar-Sicat*, professor, University of the Philippines participated as observer at the Harvard Alumni Seminar on the "Meaning of Independence" at San Francisco, California. She also attended the 10th World Congress of the International Political Science Association in Edinburgh, Scotland and visited some educational and research institutions in Great Britain.

*Burton T. Oñate*, chief statistician of the Asian Development Bank and member of the PSSC Executive Board, gave recently a series of special lectures for the General Course in Statistics at the Asian Statistical Institute in Tokyo.

*Tito A. Mijares*, executive director of the National Census and Statistics Office and deputy director-general of the National Economic and Development Authority, attended the Sixth International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics Conference at The Hague, Netherlands. He chaired the closing session on the "Development of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics". The conference was attended by representatives from 15 countries as well as representatives from other international agencies who discussed ways of improving the measurement of population change and basic problems relating to civil registration and vital statistics.

*Gregorio Borlaza*, director of research and publications of the Philippine Christian College was recently invited as guest lecturer at the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

*Felix Alberto R. Alfiler* of the Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of the Philippines, participated in the Conference on Econometric Modeling in

Seoul, South Korea. He also observed statistical operations in the Bank of Japan.

*Benjamin M. Catane*, dean, UP College Tacloban, presented a paper at the International Forum of Social Scientists held in Bali, Indonesia on August 16-22.

*Romeo M. Bautista*, associate professor, University of the Philippines School of Economics, participated in the Econometric Society Meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey on September 14-26.

*Rodolfo A. Bulatao*, associate professor, University of the Philippines attended the Workshop on Ethnicity and Development in Southeast Asia held in Singapore under the auspices of the Canadian International Development Research Center on July 2-6.

*Emerenciana Y. Arcellana*, political science professor, University of the Philippines accepted the invitation of the Filipino Teachers Association of America, San Francisco, California to speak on political science and international relations.

*Leslie E. Bauzon* and *Rosario M. Cortes*, history department, University of the Philippines participated in the 30th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa held in Mexico City on June 31-August 15, 1976. They also visited places of historical interest in Central America and in the US West Coast.

*Mahar K. Mangahas*, director, Institute of Economic Development and Research joined the Asian Regional Workshop on "The Role of Women in Contributing to Family Income" held in Bangkok under the sponsorship of the Clearing House for Social Development in Asia. He also read a paper at the Seminar on Technology and Factor Markets in Singapore in August.

*Evelina A. Pangalangan*, associate professor, UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development attended the International Association of Schools and Social Work (IASSW) Workshop and Congress held in Jamaica on July 5-26.

Locally-sponsored seminars were attended by various faculty members:

*Celia A. Bernardo* and *Irene Fonacier*: Seminar on Statistical Package for the Social Sciences;

*Amaryllis T. Torres*: Seminar-workshop on the Research and Training Needs, Priorities and Resources for Development in the Philippines;

*Lydia Gonzales*: Modernization of Pili-pinõ;

*Elizabeth L. Diaz*: Film as a Tool of Communication; and

*Reynaldo V. Guioquio*: Seminar-workshop on Research and Training Needs, Priorities and Resources for Development in the Philippines.

*Lourdes Y. Varela* is now the dean of the graduate school of the University of Negros-Occidental Recoletos. She had served as dean of the graduate schools of the De la Salle University and the University of San Carlos.

*Leticia P. de Guzman* was installed as the fourth president of the Philippine Women's University in a formal investiture held last August 19 at the PWU quadrangle.

*Nagasura T. Madale*, professor of history at the Mindanao State University was reappointed chairman of the MSU Department of History effective July 1, 1976. At the same time, he was reappointed member of the Bureau of Media Council Advisory Board for Lanao del Sur.

The members of the different academic departments of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines recently held elections for their respective department chairmen. Among the social sciences departments, only the political science department has a new chairman in the person of Prof. *Malaya C. Ronas*. The rest of the chairmen who were either reelected or whose terms have not yet expired are: *Leslie E. Bauzon* of the department of history, *Alfredo V. Lagmay*, department of psychology, *E. Arsenio Manuel*, department of anthropology, and *Jonathan Malicsi*, department of linguistics and Asian languages.

The University of San Carlos announced recently the appointments of 18 faculty members to top academic and administrative posts for schoolyear 1976-1977. Among the new officers are: *Alicia Tan*, dean of the Graduate School; Rev. *Benjamin Raboy*, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; *Eugene Verstraelen*, SVD, chairman of the department of anthropology of the Graduate School; *Margarita Cañete*, chairman of the economics department; *Virgilio de la Victoria*, chairman of the department of history; *Felicitas Padilla*, chairman of the department of political science; and *Resil Mojares*, director of the newly-established Cebuano Studies Center.



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**Information section**


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**GRANTEES**

Entry format: Name. Nature of grant. Place. Grant.

*Marceliano Aban.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Agricultural Economics). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Reynaldo Almenario.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Agricultural Economics). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Alfredo Buergo.* Fellowship grant (M.A. Agribusiness). University of the Philippines Diliman. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Aida Z. Caballes.* Fellowship grant (Ph. D. Economics). Claremont Graduate School. UP Partial Fellowship.

*Rebecca Catalla.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Community Development). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Feliciano Cruz.* Fellowship grant (Ph. D. Resource Economics). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Carmelita de la Cruz.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Rural Sociology). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Ciriaco Divinagracia.* Fellowship grant (Ph. D. Rural Sociology). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Alfonso Guzman.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Development Communication). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Elaida Halili.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Agricultural Economics). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Carolina G. Hernandez.* Fellowship grant (Ph. D. Political Science). State University of New York at Buffalo. September 18, 1976 – September 17, 1977. Mutual Educational Exchange Grant.

*Mabel Latada.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Development Communication). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Teresita Lizardo.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Agricultural Economics). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Arturo Orig.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Development Communication). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Josephine Pelaez.* Fellowship grant (Ph. D. Anthropology). University of Chicago. Rotary.

*Francisca Sagisi.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Statistics). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Melchora Saplaco.* Fellowship grant (M.S. Rural Sociology). University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Ceferino Sinsico.* Fellowship grant (Ph. D. Business Statistics). University of Wisconsin. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

*Jose P. Tabbada.* Fellowship grant (Ph. D. Economics). Simon Fraser University, Canada. September 1, 1976 – August 31, 1977. UP Partial Fellowship and teaching assistantship.

**RESEARCH PROJECTS**

Reported researches and projects contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period May to July 1976.

Entry format: Title of research/project. Project director. Home institution. Status of project. Source of 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.

*Communication Study in Agrarian Reform.* Cesar M. Mercado, et. al. UP Institute of Mass Communication. Ongoing. UP IMC, UP Agrarian Reform Institute and DAR Agrarian Reform Education Service and Planning Service.

*Ethnic, Historical and Development Implications of Secessionist Movements in Insular Southeast Asia.* Robert Lawless. University of Florida, Gainesville. Ongoing. Personal funds.

*Evaluation of Paramedical Services Delivered through the Katiwala Project of Bajada Medical Cooperative.* Beverly Hackenberg. Davao Action Information Center, Davao Research and Planning Foundation. Ongoing. Philippine Population Commission.

*Exploration of Manpower Patterns of Commercial Swine and Poultry Farms in the Philippines.* Rodolfo E. Ulep. University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Completed. Personal funds.

*Measuring the Impact of Family Planning in Davao City.* Robert A. Hackenberg, Beverly Hackenberg. Davao Action Information Center, Davao Research and Planning Foundation. Ongoing. American Association for Advancement of Science.

*Members' Participation in Credit Union Organization.* Josefino M. Magallanes. Xavier University. Ongoing. Xavier Science Foundation.

*Methods of Presentation, Knowledge and Attitude Towards Family Planning.* Cesar M. Mercado, et. al. UP Institute of Mass Communication. Ongoing. UP IMC-UNESCO-UNFPA Family Planning Communication Project.

*Occupational and Educational Status Problems, and Interest and Training Needs of Rural Out-of-School Youths and Their Parents.* Visayas State College of Agriculture. Ongoing. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Population Growth and Economic Progress in Davao City.* Robert A. Hackenberg, Beverly Hackenberg. Davao Action Information Center, Davao Research and Planning Foundation. Ongoing. Philippine Business for Social Progress.

*Socio-Communication Factors and Agricultural Innovativeness of Coconut Farmers in Laguna, Quezon and Cavite.* Virginia P.B. Samonte, Lydia A. Perez and Rosalinda M. Macasaet. Department of Development Communication, University of the Philippines at Los Baños. Completed. UPLB/National Food and Agriculture Council.

*Strategies in Harnessing Student YCAP in Social Science Research.* Cesar M. Mercado, et. al. UP Institute of Mass Communication. Ongoing. UP IMC and Agrarian Reform Education Service, Department of Agrarian Reform.

*Student Religious Activities in Negros Occidental.* Bi Chin Uy. University of Negros Occidental Recoletos. Ongoing. Institute of Missiology.

*The Impact of Operation Land Transfer on Land Tenure, Distribution and Land Reform.* Agrarian Reform Institute, UP at Los Baños. Ongoing. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research/Agrarian Reform Institute.

*The Impact of the Banana Industry on the Population and Economy of Davao del Norte.* Robert A. Hackenberg, Beverly Hackenberg. Davao Action Information Center, Davao Research and Planning Foundation. Ongoing. Banana Export Industry Foundation.

*The Philippine Economics: Analysis and Issues.* Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr. Department of Economics, Ateneo de Manila University. Ongoing. Ateneo de Manila University.

*Towards a Communication Theory of Learning.* Cesar M. Mercado. UP Institute of Mass Communication. Ongoing. UP Institute of Mass Communication.

*Towards a Monetarist Model of the Philippine Economy.* Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr. Department of Economics, Ateneo University. Ongoing. Ateneo University.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported publications for the period May to July 1976.

Entry format: Title. Author/Editor. Home institution. Type. Where published (if it is an article). Vol. No. Date. Price. Where available.

*A Study of Population-Career Development.* Ferdinand C. Yasay. Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University. Monograph. 1974. 65 pp. ₱23.00/US\$4.90. Place orders with the PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Rizal 3113 or 53-C, A. Rocas Avenue, Quezon City.

*Fallout from the Poverty Explosion.* Economic and Demographic Trends in Davao City, 1972-1974. Robert A. Hackenberg. Monograph No. 2. Davao Action Information Center. Davao City. 204 pp.

*Filipino Women as Partners of Men in Progress and Development: A Survey of Empirical Data and a Statement of Basic Goals Fostering Male-Female Partnership.* Anna Miren Gonzalez and Mary Racelis Hollnesteiner. Ateneo University Institute of Philippine Culture. Monograph. 1976. 47 pp. ₱30.00/US\$6.40. Place orders with the PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Rizal 3113 or 53-C, A. Rocas Avenue, Quezon City.

*Housing the Urban Poor: Nonconventional approaches to a national problem.* William J. Keyes, S.J. and Maria Clara C. Roldan Burcroff. Ateneo University Institute of Philippine Culture. IPC Poverty Series No. 4. 1976. 114 pp. ₱28.00/US\$6.00. Place orders with the PSSC Central Subscription Service.

*Implementation: The Problems of Achieving Results.* Gabriel U. Iglesias, ed. College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines. Book. 1976. 482 pp. ₱30.00/US\$7.50 (hardbound) or ₱24.00/US\$6.00 (softbound). Place orders with the PSSC Central Subscription Service.

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pi Village, Makati, Rizal. MCC P.O. Box 947, Makati, Rizal.

*Pacific Linguistics*. All correspondence concerning this publication, including orders and subscriptions, should be addressed to: The Secretary, Pacific Linguistics, Department of Linguistics, School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Box 4, P.O., Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

*Philippine Journal of Public Administration*. Official quarterly journal of the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines. Ledivina V. Cariño, ed. Vol. XIX Nos. 1 and 2. January-April 1975. Annual subscription rates — ₱30.00 and US\$10.00. Place subscription orders with the Business Manager, Philippine Journal of Public Administration, P.O. Box 474, Manila.

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*The Philippine Statistician*. Cristina P. Parel, ed. Vol. XXIV Nos. 3 and 4. July-December 1975. Place orders with the PSSC Central Subscription Service.

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Entry format: Title. Author. Home institution. Type. Funding institution. Where presented. Date.

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*A Survey of the Manpower Needs of Establishments in Bacolod City*. Betty C. Abregana. La Salle College Social Research Center, Bacolod City. Research report. Negros Economic Development Foundation. July 1976.

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*Current Issues in Political Science*. Estrella D. Solidum. University of the Philippines. Paper. Philippine Political Science Association. Second PPSA National Conference, UP Faculty Center Conference Hall. June 26-27, 1976.

*Educational Implications in the Moro History.* Abdullah T. Madale. Mindanao State University. Paper. The Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures, Mindanao State University, Marawi City. August 18-20, 1976.

*Freedom and National Development.* Salvador P. Lopez. University of the Philippines. Paper. Philippine Political Science Association. Second PPSA National Conference, UP Faculty Center Conference Hall. June 26-27, 1976.

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*Notes on the Contact History of Mindanao and Sulu.* Dr. Juan R. Francisco. Philippine-American Educational Foundation. Paper. The Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures, Mindanao State University, Marawi City. August 18-20, 1976.

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*Religious Implications in the Moro History.* Francisco Demetrio, S.J. Xavier University. Paper. The Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures, Mindanao State University, Marawi City. August 18-20, 1976.

*Sultan Kudarat in Moro History.* Alunan

Glang. University of the East. Paper. The Annual Seminar on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures, Mindanao State University, Marawi City. August 18-20, 1976.

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#### INVENTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

This is the continuation of the initial inventory of social scientists based on information made available to us by educational institutions and research centers. This listing is by no means exhaustive and we are reiterating our call to all social science centers and social scientists who have not yet been included to please inform the Philippine Social Science Council, 53-C, A. Roces Avenue, Quezon City or P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, Rizal 3113. Please include all the necessary information.

Entry format: Name, degree, date granted, institution where the degree was obtained, present position/s, institutional affiliation.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY

BURTON, Linda  
MA 1970, Brigham Young U  
Asst Professor in Anthropology, Xavier U

GALLEON, Warlita  
MA 1974, U of San Carlos  
Instructor, Xavier U

GENERALAO, Lota D.  
MA 1974, Xavier U  
Instructor, Xavier U

PUNZALAN, Erlinda  
MS Sociology 1973, Asian Social  
Instructor, U of Santo Tomas

ZIPAGANG, Almadora  
MA 1970, U of the Philippines  
Instructor in Anthropology and Demography, U of Santo Tomas

#### COMMUNICATION

ARBOLEDA, Corazon  
M Ed 1963, U of the Philippines  
Special Lecturer, U of Santo Tomas

DAVID, Evelyn  
MA 1967, U of California, Los Angeles  
Special Lecturer, U of Santo Tomas

DIYCO, Nanette  
MA student Communication Research,  
U of the Philippines  
Chairman, Department of Communication,  
U of Santo Tomas

MIRANDA, Jose  
MS 1970, U of Illinois  
Lecturer, U of Santo Tomas

#### DEMOGRAPHY

CASTRO, Nilda  
MA Demography, U of the Philippines  
Asst Professor, De La Salle U

#### ECONOMICS

BELLEZA, Evelyn  
MA Economics, Center for Research  
and Communication  
Instructor, U of Santo Tomas

**CABRERA, Rosario S.**

Ph D, MBA, U of Santo Tomas  
and Northwestern U  
Asst Professor and Head, Department  
of Social Sciences, U of Santo Tomas

**DOMINGO, Ricardo**

MA Economics 1968, U of Karachi  
and London School of Economics  
Special Lecturer, U of Santo Tomas

**GARCIA, George**

MA Economics 1972, Center for Research  
and Communication  
Instructor, U of Santo Tomas

**GOCHOCO, Joaquin J.**

Ph D Economics 1968, U of Manchester  
Professor, U of Santo Tomas Graduate  
School, and Manager, Business Research,  
Development Bank of the Philippines

**HERNANDEZ, Lourdes A.**

Ph D Economics 1957, Universidad  
Central de Madrid  
Professor and Discipline Consultant for  
Economics, U of Santo Tomas  
Graduate School

**LOANZON, Jeanette**

MA Economics 1975, Center for  
Research and Communication  
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Ph D Economics 1957, U of Santo Tomas  
Professor, U of Santo Tomas Graduate  
School and Head, Mechanical and  
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MA Economics, U of Santo Tomas  
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MA Economics cand, U of the Philippines  
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**GEOGRAPHY****DORIENDO, Carmelita**

MA 1975, U of Santo Tomas  
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Ph D, U of Santo Tomas  
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MA History 1974, U of Santo Tomas  
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MA History, U of Chicago  
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Ph D History 1974, U of Santo Tomas  
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MA History 1975, U of Santo Tomas  
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MA History, Philippine Normal College  
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MA History 1975, U of Santo Tomas  
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Ph D History 1955, Catholic U of  
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Ph D Linguistics 1975, Ateneo de  
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General Coordinator for English  
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MA Linguistics, Long Island U  
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#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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*To be continued in the next issue*

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

In a referendum held recently by the PSSC Executive Council, Fr. Alberto Ampil, chairman of the Department of Communications of the Ateneo de Manila University, and Mrs. Rosita Fondevilla, director for planning and research of the Department of Social Services and Development, were elected to join the other social scientists who were earlier voted to the PSSC Executive Board. The new Board members will be serving two-year terms.

## Editorial . . . from page 2

that concerns the future of his own family and generation. He is a social scientist or a technocrat that applies the operational conveniences of modern science and technology with the conviction that the fullest development of his fellowmen as human beings is far more important than the sheer successful application of an inanimate technology.

The development of this necessary class of intellectuals, however, should not be construed as the private domain of the

elite. Such intelligentsia to be popular, must be an open and permeable class. The moment such class discriminates, it easily loses its humanist orientation — therefore, it betrays the development of man as its objective.

The effective role of the social sciences, therefore, as a tool in the identification of development problems — social, political or economic, and in the learning of means or the technology that could solve them, particularly in the emerging and developing

countries, rests significantly on a group of socially-conscious, realistic and responsible intellectuals who are devoted to the development of man. The more equitable is the system of education, however, the greater is the number of intelligent citizens. And over the long haul, the educational system and the level of literacy will determine the capacity of a nation to absorb and assimilate into her own culture the transfer of modern technology, thus spur the momentum for development.

## PSSC ACTIVITIES . . . from page 9

### Fourth PSSC National Survey issues preliminary report

The majority of the respondents (54 per cent) feel that men and women are treated equally in the Philippines. A total of 1,997 adults were interviewed, 1,598 women and 399 men, for the fourth PSSC National Survey entitled "National Survey on the Status and Roles of Women in the Philippines", coordinated by Dr. Rodolfo A. Bulatao of the University of the Philippines.

Among the remainder, who see discrimination in favor of one sex or the other, there are twice as many respondents who

feel that men are better treated than those who feel that women are better treated (33 per cent against 13 per cent).

The sample for the survey consists of married and single women and husbands of married female respondents. Half the sample was selected from rural areas and half from urban areas as defined by the National Census and Statistics Office.

The areas covered were: (Rural) La Union, Isabela, Pampanga, Occidental Mindoro, Cavite, Camarines Norte, Iloilo, Cebu, Leyte, Agusan del Norte, Davao del Norte; (Urban) Greater Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Bacolod, Davao, Cotabato, Jolo, Zamboanga, Legaspi, Dumaguete, Ozamis, Digos, Tuguegarao and Puerto Princesa.

Interviews were conducted during the period of December 7, 1975 to March 26, 1976.

### Joint PSSC-NRCP echo seminar

The PSSC and the National Research Council of the Philippines will co-sponsor an echo seminar on the recently-concluded First Southeast Asian Workshop of Social Scientists held last July.

This three-day seminar will be held on the second week of December 1976. All social scientists are enjoined to attend. Details will be announced later.

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