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Tboli Grammar by Doris Porter. Published by the Linguistic Society of the Philippines as Philippine Journal of Linguistics Special Monograph Issue No. 7, June 1977. A collection of papers written on Tboli, a little-known language of some 60,000 people spread over a wide area in the province of South Cotabato, Southern Mindanao, Philippines. The theoretical model upon which this grammar is based is tagmemics as proposed by Pike (1954, 1955, 1960). ₱37.20.

Implementation: The Problem of Achieving Results. Gabriel U. Iglesias, ed. Published by the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration. 1976. ₱35.00.

People Power: Community Participation in the Planning and Implementation of Human Settlements by Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner. Reprinted from *Philippine Studies* 24 (1976): 5-36. ₱3.00.

Philippine Economic Journal. Vol. XV No. 3. 1976. Mahar K. Mangahas, ed. Published by the Philippine Economic Society.

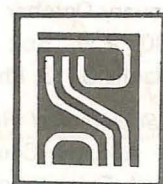
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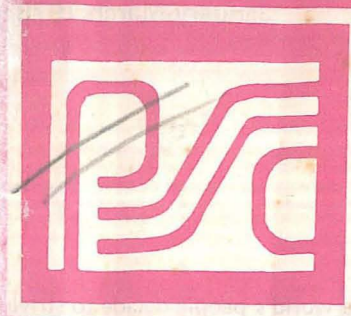
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- An Empirical Analysis of Selected Access Indicators

EDITORIAL



The Social Scientist and Environmental Studies

GABRIEL U. IGLESIAS
Chairman, Executive Board
Philippine Social Science Council

It is rather ironic and paradoxical that man's progress has — wittingly or not — caused the destruction or modification of the very environment which serves to nurture his development. It has been observed that the cumulative damage to the environment has led to marked changes in seasons in some parts of the globe, such as prolonged winters, drought and flooding. The intensity of damage to the environment is generally associated with the level of development of countries — from the smog in Los Angeles to the polluted environs of Tokyo, to recurring floods and topsoil erosion caused by denudation of forests and watersheds in some parts of the Philippines.

As a result of man's unrelenting assault on his environment to propel his development, the ecological system which serves as his life-support system has become in some cases, irretrievably defaced, modified, depleted and destroyed. Indeed, worldwide furor and controversy provoked by the doomsday findings of the Club of Rome in their book *The Limits*

to Growth in 1972, while dramatizing an increasingly worldwide concern for the global ecosystems, simply echoed some of the findings of conservationists, environmentalists, natural and social scientists of earlier vintage. Nonetheless, the conclusions of the Club of Rome — itself an informal group originally composed of 30 individuals of diverse disciplinary backgrounds from 10 countries — seem worth mentioning and these are:

1. If the present growth trends in world population, industrialization, food production, and resource depletion continue unchanged, the limits to growth in this planet will be reached sometime within the next one hundred years. The most probable result will be a rather sudden and uncontrollable decline in both population and industrial capacity.

2. It is possible to alter these growth trends and to establish a condition of ecological and economic stability that is sustainable far into the future. The state of global equilibrium could be designed so that the basic material needs of each person on earth are satisfied and each person has an equal opportunity to realize his individual human potential.

3. If the world's people decide to strive for this second outcome rather than the first, the sooner they begin working to attain it, the greater will be their chances of success.¹

The UNESCO's Man in the Biosphere projects directly address to the second outcome. A recently-concluded conference emphasized the collaborative efforts of natural and social scientists in the integration of man and environment not from the perspective of implacable adversaries but towards harmonious coexistence beneficial to both. By stressing studies and projects on human-use systems — that is, "the social and economic systems through which people manage their environmental resources"² in the ecosystem, it is inevitable that social scientists can contribute directly in providing a fuller and more meaningful explanation of, as well as solutions to problems and issues revolving on man and his use or misuse of his environmental resources.

Comprehensive in coverage are the three principal types of processes identified by the MAB Social Sciences Workshop in Asia wherein the social sciences could directly contribute, such as: 1) processes related to the increasing scale of human-use systems; 2) processes related to changing perception

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Evaluation Of Operation Land Transfer

JESUCITA L.G. SODUSTA

This paper is intended to provide information for those interested in how evaluation of Operation Land Transfer was conducted. The nature of evaluation-research, the type of evaluation used, and the rationale for evaluation are here described in the introductory section, while the greater part of the paper is devoted to descriptions of the study, techniques of data collection and analysis used, and the summary of research results including implications of the Operation Land Transfer.

Evaluation-Research

What is evaluation-research? How is it different from evaluation? In simplistic terms, evaluation is a process by which the worth of something is determined. Evaluation-research is a means or tool by which one can determine the worth of that something. This evidence of worth in turn, is used as a rationale for a government program and correspondingly huge expenditures of public funds. In real qualitative terms, evaluation-research consists of a systematic study of the operation and social impact of social-action, treatment, or intervention program (Bernstein and Freeman 1975:1). As a systematic study, it requires a research design, specification of methods of data collection, and identification of measurement procedures and of sample, all of which constitute definite reports of investigation. As a valuation of social-action program, evaluation-research

seeks to provide the decision-making inputs. This is important insofar as it gauges the extent to which a program is implemented to effect changes in a desired direction. Nevertheless, whatever function evaluation-research may purport to be, for specific users, its main concern is the utilization of social science in social-action efforts. How the social science methodologies endeavor to demonstrate the effects that have occurred to social-action program remains however, a continuing concern. And so a problem appears in this perspective. What must evaluation-research consist of or what methodology must the researcher use to evaluate a program? Our experience last year in evaluation-research in the Operation Land Transfer of the Land Reform Program may serve as a concrete example of an evaluative program approach.

When we were approached by the funding agency to evaluate the Operation Land Transfer, we were just as convinced as the agency that the program was in need of an evaluation. But what were we to evaluate? What specific aspect of Operation Land Transfer to evaluate? What changes to identify? What program plans to look into? What gauge to use in determining extent of effected Operation Land Transfer directions?

To bring about the task of planning the study, we looked over the Operation Land Transfer literature provided to us by the Department of Agrarian Reform's Public

Information Division and other Operation Land Transfer related agencies. We had first to identify the program's design or guideline. The design is important because it reveals its stated goals against which program success is evaluated. Some goals of the program were to provide lands to tenant-farmers in order to improve their quality of life, to provide social justice, to assist small farmers increase their income, and improve their standard of living free from pernicious institutional restraints and practices (Public Information Division, Department of Agrarian Reform 1976). Our design of the Operation Land Transfer allowed us to know whether or not it operated according to the program plan and whether the program resulted in changes consistent with the intended results.

Reviewing their goals, it was immediately clear that we could not gauge the extent to which all the goals of the program were attained. To begin with, what did the terms "quality of life" and "social justice" mean? Certainly there were extant definitions of such terms (e.g., in Mangahas *et al.*, 1976) but somehow isolated from the context in which we wanted to operationally use them. Rather than attempting to identify the effects of Operation Land Transfer in terms of all its objectives, we decided to focus on what we perceived to be operationally defined goals such as to transfer lands, to increase production and income, and to improve

The article is a modified version of the paper read at the Philippine Sociological Society's Seminar-Workshop on Evaluation Research held on February 11, 1978, Faculty Center Conference Hall, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. It is part of a study entitled "Assessment of the Effectivity of the Land Reform Implementation: Micro Socio-Economic Survey in Calumpit, Bulacan" conducted by the author as a joint research project of the Philippine Social Science Council and the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, Japan.

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standard of living. This focus was operational and therefore quantifiable to some extent. But even if it were possible to evaluate action programs of this sort with some degree of confidence, we were still in a theoretical dilemma. If the Operational Land Transfer is assured to have effects on the economic life of the farmers, then it must have its effects as well on their social, political, and religious lives. In order for us then to provide a holistic picture of the effects of the Operation Land Transfer, we also wanted to investigate the program's non-economic impact. Although it was practicable an idea, it was left out for we realized it would take us circa 10 years before changes in non-economic life could be documented. As we know, cultural, political, and religious dimensions of social life do not change so easily as that of production and income. As a rule, the former tend to change only by means of a process of internal readjustments to altered economic conditions of life.

In planning the research design, the first step was to identify the end-users of the program. Who were they and where were they located? To identify them, we had to secure the assistance of the Department of Agrarian Reform in obtaining the list of those covered by the program. Bulacan was chosen to be the subject province, it being one of the funding agency's areas of concern.

Bulacan was chosen because first it is one of the rice-producing areas in Central Luzon covered by the Operation Land Transfer. Second, it is relatively near the University of the Philippines and is accessible to transportation. But where in Bulacan? It has 24 municipalities and to say that any one of them randomly chosen would be just as good. However, our choice could not be arbitrary on the following grounds. First, not all of the municipalities are covered by the Operation Land Transfer. Second, not all of them have the same number of Operation Land Transfer recipients. There are those with less than 50 recipients and others, over 200. Third, not all municipalities have the same land areas. For example, San Miguel is around eleven times more than many of Bulacan municipalities. Fourth, based on informants' judgment there are security-risks municipalities and are therefore not potentially advisable as research sites. And

fifth, studies have been conducted in San Miguel (Fegan 1972) and Baliuag (Takahashi 1970) to name only a few in pre-OLT era and although it was at first felt that data collected would provide baseline materials, for purposes of research ethics and to provide data on a place previously unexplored, research-wise, the need to conduct evaluation research elsewhere was deemed appropriate. After considering these various factors, we finally chose the town of Calumpit as our research site.

Identifying Calumpit as our area of concern does not mean the same thing as having identified a research site. A choice on one barrio had to be made, based on the length of time given us and the amount of funding. Like the procedure we followed in choosing Calumpit from 23 other municipalities, our research site was only identified after it went through the process of elimination. Based on some criteria, Barrio X was chosen because of its "typicalness", i.e., as to the number of Operation Land Transfer recipients, of the land area planted to rice, of the proximity to Angat River and its accessibility. The barrio, like many Operation Land Transfer-covered barrios in this municipality can be reached from the town proper by motorized pedicabs and private vehicles by way of its asphalted and feeder roads, and by banca along the Angat River.

Once Barrio X was chosen, we had to identify our respondents. Who among the 2,395 inhabitants would be Operation Land Transfer recipients? Theoretically, it seemed easy to answer this question by securing a list of all recipients from the Department of Agrarian Reform branch office in Malolos, Bulacan. And by this list, the target population could be studied. Practically, however, the list, secured with considerable help from the Department of Agrarian Reform branch office, did not tally with those secured from the field technician assigned in the barrio, nor with that from the Barangay captain and the Samahang Nasyon officials. For whatever reasons, national and local-level records were not entirely similar; and so again using the process of elimination, Operation Land Transfer recipients whose names appeared thrice in different lists were tentatively considered respondents and those whose names did not appear consistently were interviewed. At the end, we conducted our census including those

whose names appeared consistently. At best, the census did not only provide us a means to cross-check data obtained from various agencies and to obtain rapport with potential respondents but also to help us determine the sampling size. For example, based on government's record, we were told that there were 230 Operation Land Transfer recipients and given the largeness of this number, we initially decided to use "stratified random" as the most appropriate sampling technique. However, because of our census we were able to identify the recipients accurately, to reduce the number to 113, and to use complete count.

Data Collection

As part of the research design, it was imperative to decide on the method of collecting the data we needed for the study. The structured interview would not be adequate nor exhaustive, hence, other techniques such as in-depth interview, extended case method or situational analysis, direct contact with service personnel and other community members including former landowners, observation participation, and use of records and reports, were utilized. The scope of the interview design included 16 major areas: (1) characteristics of the Operation Land Transfer recipients, e.g., name, age, sex, marital status, religion, school standard (the last received formal education), length of farming in the barrio, length of stay in the barrio, main occupation, other occupation; (2) characteristics of the household members related to the recipient, e.g., name of each member of the household (i.e., eating from the same cooking pot), relationship to the target respondent, sex, marital status, age, school standard, main occupation, other occupation, place of birth; (3) information on status of Operation Land Transfer-covered land, e.g., size of land covered by Operation Land Transfer, location of land, current status of land (i.e., certificate received, certificate returned, certificate withheld, others), previous status of the land, years being farmed, main product, other products, etc.; (4) information on status of same land farmed before Operation Land Transfer, e.g., size of land farmed, location of land, status, years being farmed, main product, other products, name of landowner, etc.;

(5) information on farm income, e.g., derived from rice, vegetable crop, root crops, poultry, livestock, etc.; (6) information on non-farm income, e.g., derived from loans and borrowings, salaries and wages, interests, wins, fishing, etc.; (7) information on household expenditures, e.g., clothing and footwear, household equipment and furniture, housing improvement, fuel and power, food, etc.; (8) information on social activities and services, e.g., baptism, wedding, funeral, etc.; (9) information on taxes, e.g., land tax, income tax, residential land tax; (10) information on fertilizer inputs, e.g., kind, quantity and cost; (11) information on seed type, quantity and cost; (12) information on weed control input, e.g., from (mechanical, hand, herbicide), quantity and cost; (13) irrigation cost and frequency from 1972-1976; (14) information on labor input, e.g., operator, family household, exchange, hired in land preparation, seedbed preparation, repairing and clearing of dikes, pulling and transplanting seedlings, transplanting, harvesting, cost, number of workers, age and sex; (15) information on yield per hectare from 1972-1976; and (16) information on Samahang Nayan and other organizational participation, e.g., size of membership, attendance and participation, payment of dues. Independent of the structured interview, data on the barrio's topography, geography, and meteorology, distance from market centers, inventory and description of institutional facilities and infrastructure were also collected.

After designing the structured interview, a dry-run was undertaken among some farmers outside Barrio X which resulted in deleting and modifying ambiguous items. As anticipated, the difficulty of eliciting data on income and expenditures especially based on recall, was immediately encountered. The field workers all but felt that they would hardly gain access to accurate data of this kind. Data of this sort were eventually obtained nevertheless.

Information on income-derived-from-rice did not present as much difficulty as on other non-staple crops. Yield per hectare or the number of cavans of rice per hectare was recalled and counter-checked by such means as records of yield of former landowners, of the rice miller, of those who provided labor in har-

vesting and threshing, and of the hauler. However, income derived from say, vegetable crop, could not be easily obtained because of the instability of produce and of the fact that it being a supplementary crop the quantity of yield cannot always be ascertained. However, by directly observing those activities relating to vegetable gardening and by survey of the land area planted to vegetables whether in the backyard or elsewhere, one could calculate with some degree of reliability income derived from vegetable crops. We noted in particular the type and quantity of seeds planted, the frequency of planting and harvesting, the application of inputs, the cash equivalent of produce, and compared these findings with those in the preceding year to help the farmers recall the past events. A direct observation of an economic activity or in broad terms social phenomena in terms of categories of data that were meaningful for the purposes the observer had in mind helped the respondent reconstruct past activities particularly when his present activity was set in contrast with the same activity in the past. For example, while the respondent was spraying his growing legumes, the observer noted the growth of the crop and asked if the same legume type was raised and the same growth prevalent in the past years particularly in 1975. Did the respondent have to spray the legumes in 1975 and even years before? Did spraying help increase production? When was it that there was a legume "boom", a poor yield, an average yield? How much legume was harvested when there was a boom, a poor yield, etc.? Answers to these questions among others provided the

basis for a calculation of the income derived from legumes over a period of time. We used practically the same procedure in eliciting data on rootcrops, livestock, and so on, i.e., on basis of units of cultivated land or units of space covered, type or quality and quantity of crop raised, frequency of planting and harvesting, application of inputs, and cash equivalent of produce over a period of time.

In eliciting production inputs data, those on type of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, and irrigation, were not difficult to collect even if it meant recalling those inputs applied, four years back. What was considered inconsistent was cross-checked by reports and records from service personnel. Frequently, however, data on labor input were unintelligible and less informative. Because of our own specific interest on labor in rice production, we sought some degree of accuracy by means of observation and participation, and collected materials.

Data Analysis

Had rice production increased then since Operation Land Transfer was implemented? Based on annual percent change one could show the yearly change of production until 1976. This was an important step in ascertaining yield since without it the evaluator could easily fault a vital program and ignore causal relationships. For example, if in 1974 the average yield of palay was 66.22 cavans and in 1976, 64.71, by percent change, an evaluator might have come up with a -2.28 percent change of production. This was not really an accurate

Table 1
Average Input/Output Per Household Per Year: 1973-1976

Year	Average Costs of Input Per Hectare	Average Costs of Output Per Hectare
1973	P 1,007.94	63.10
1974	1,138.75	66.22
1975	1,289.58	69.39
1976	1,281.79	64.71

way of handling it, since one had left out the intervening year in which a record of increase might have appeared, and thus failed to identify the causal factor for such fluctuations.

What brought about increase and decrease in production at certain points in time? By means of percentages and cross-tabular procedures increase in palay production can be traced to increase in input. Where input increased, output also went up; correspondingly, a decline in input showed a decline in output. This relationship seemed obvious and unmistakable (See Table I).

In analyzing data collected on other incomes, expenditures and taxes, we also made use of the cost/benefit analysis. How much really does a farmer earn out of rice production, given input cost? A farmer in 1976 spent ₱19.80 to produce a cavan of palay. Given that in 1976, a cavan of palay would sell at ₱48.40. His net income was ₱28.60 per cavan. This appeared promising when we considered that in 1976, palay production was 64.71 per hectare. And he had 1.5 hectares cultivated, indicating that he had a net income of ₱2,775.92 from 97.06 cavans of palay. But this was not a true picture of net income in real terms. Out of this, he had to pay Samahang Nasyon and land fees which amounted to about ₱700.00 (or 2 cavans of palay for the former and 12 cavans for the latter). How much did a farmer receive after deductions? ₱2,075.92. Again this income seemed rather artificial. Data show that a farmer must pay the Masagana loan and that depending upon the size of the land cultivated, yield per hectare before the Operation Land Transfer, and ability to pay previous loan, a farmer's loan may run to a high of ₱5,320.05 or to a low of ₱800.00. If so, what will be left to the farmer if payment of Masagana loan is diligently pursued? And, in the ultimate sense, if he is to survive what will be left for the household, health, and education? Surely, there remains for the farmers affected by the Operation Land Transfer nothing but the pangs of hunger, the residue of anxiety, the fear of estafa, and the nostalgia of the life past.

To briefly summarize the results of our evaluation-research, at least five

major points must be attended to if we are to grasp the essence of the program.

1. There is first, the transfer of land from the landowner to the tenant, which is the simplest way to state that one of the goals of the program has been attained. More than anything else, it is this transfer which is central to the problem of the Operation Land Transfer for it has served as a vehicle in which the ultimate goals of the transfer are realized.

2. The second point is the increase in production brought about by high application. Attendant to land transfer was the impressive emphasis on modern inputs packed up neatly in the formal rules of the Samahang Nasyon which govern the process of rice farming. Thus, although production increase is noted, it is attributed to input application rather than to change in tenure status itself as shown in the (a) fluctuations in production within the same time frame covered by the Operation Land Transfer; (b) recorded increase in production among tenant-farmers availing of modern inputs in spite of their tenure status; and (c) recorded decrease in production among Operation Land Transfer-recipients whose input application varied seasonally. But this increase is not meaningful when

viewed against debt repayment of Masagana 99 loan, high inflation rate in agricultural inputs and basic food commodities.

3. Income derived from rice production is inadequate to obtain the most meagre necessities of life. Farmers had to rely upon non-rice and non-farm jobs the latter of which are their secondary income sources. There is no improvement in the farmers' standard of living. Rather a decline is seen in their food consumption and housing, clothing, and footwear use, owing among others to the increase in the value of food and other household commodities.

4. We must also consider the impact of the Samahang Nasyon, organized non-voluntarily in the main to assist farmers from economic, political, and social dimensions. Looked upon as a surrogate of the landowner, it is incapable of solving problems on irrigation, obtaining the recalled land certificate, and helping pay overdue loans. Because it lacked economic base, it lacked power inherent in a power structure, it has not been effective in solving these problems. Its attempts to merge farmers of different tenure statuses

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Table 2
Expenditure in one-crop season with an average yield
of 64.71 cavans/hectare: 1976

Items	Cavans
1. Seeds	3.0
2. Land preparation	5.5
3. Pulling seedling	1.0
4. Transplanting	3.0
5. Fertilizers	5.5
6. Pesticide	1.0
7. Rental for spray	1.0
8. Irrigation fee	3.0
9. Weeding	1.0
10. Harvesting (also threshing)	14.0
11. Hauling	1.0
12. Land fee	12.0
13. Samahang Nasyon	2.0
	<hr/> 53.0 Cavans
Hence: 64.71	
— 53.0	
11.71 Cavans left to the farmer	

An Empirical Analysis of Selected Access Indicators

GABRIEL C. ALVAREZ

and

LEDA C. LAYO

Almost two decades of research reveal that social indicators are: 1) a kind of social statistics, 2) instruments for detecting changes in the quality of life of individuals, groups and societies, 3) instruments to monitor progress toward societal goals, and 4) social statistics that measure changes that are components in a social system model (Brooks, 1971). Alternatively social indicators studies have been classified by Land (1975) as having one or a combination of the following: 1) social policy, 2) social change and 3) social reporting.

The evaluation of the use of social indicators from the descriptive, the monitoring, to the explanatory functions reflect the complexity of social phenomena, the increasing sophistication of social scientists in viewing their objects of study and the growing demand from policy-makers for a more comprehensive picture of the relationships between policy instruments and state goals.

Addressing the issue of what are the dimensions of welfare or quality of life and what are the indicators of quality of life and what are the indicators to measure these dimensions, Mangahas and his associates (1977) identified nine dimensions and suggested 30 indicators which are output or impact variables. The social indicators work of the Social Research Associates (1976) chose eight domains of social concern and came up with a list of 75 indicators per domain. In addition to

providing measures of the relevant components of national welfare, these social indicators are variables of a social accounting framework that specifies interrelationships at the macro and micro levels. Given a set of sectoral projects and programs: what are the impacts of these on national goals, and on individual well-being; and what are the mechanisms or processes involved. Hence, we find in this list a compendia of input, access and impact indicators.

Effects have been made to provide pertinent statistics for selected social indicators. The National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) published two volumes containing statistical data for provinces and regions reflecting eight dimensions of social indicators (NCSO: 1976). An evaluation of territorial indicators of social well-being has been done of the national and regional levels, the results of which are useful for development planning (Cant 1975).

Merriam (1968) argues that the measurement of welfare rests on two basic axes: 1) quantity and quality of all the elements that compose the level of living and 2) distribution of welfare among the population. Earlier, Sheldon and Moore (1965) suggested that one of the five major areas for monitoring social change be the distributive features, which is operationalized in the U.S. Department of Health and Welfare indicators (Owhig and Beale, 1965) in availability of facilities such as

dwelling units, water, telephone and automobile. AID similarly suggested that a major consideration in the preparation and assessment of sector loans be their implications for the distribution or redistribution of wealth, power and status; and that a criterion for assessing social costs and benefits is access to resources and opportunities and the ways and extent by which such access is broadened or narrowed (Cohn, 1971).

Access refers to the relationship between the administrative allocation of resources and the people who need them and for whom they are intended (Schaffer and Wen-hsien). We conceive of access as an intervening variable interposed between input and impact indicators. If so, the phenomenon of access needs closer analyses that has been done to date.

The stress given on "balanced growth and development" in the recently formulated 5-year development plan connotes drawbacks encountered by completed and on-going development projects (NEDA: 1977). The term "access" acquires particular significance in providing a criterion for successful programmatic impact. The concern has been to set up a distribution network or a rationale for the distribution of goods and services to the affected sectors of the population. In short, the answer to development needs has been the proliferation of assistance programs, financial, technological, institutional, or a combination of these. Minimal concern



ALVAREZ

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Dr. Gabriel C. Alvarez is an associate professor of the College of Business Administration and Dr. Leda D. Layo is an assistant professor of the College of Nursing, both of the University of the Philippines. The authors would like to acknowledge the valuable comments and suggestions offered by Dean Emmanuel T. Velasco in the statistical analysis, Ms. Elvira Abao for helping in the data processing and computer analysis and Mrs. Lorna Lares for her assistance in typing the drafts, tables and the final manuscript.



LAYO

has been given to setting up appropriate channels whereby the target sectors can benefit most from these programs. The ability to provide is met by shortcomings posed by the absence of venues facilitating and guaranteeing access to assistance either in the form of benefits or improvements. Our proposed analytical framework endorses the significance of the "access" dimension in development strategy.

This dimension poses problems of assessment and quantification. The complications involved in evaluating access are somehow circumvented by confining our analyses to a selected number of sectors and their corresponding target beneficiaries. Selection is based on the sectoral priority listing of the 1978-82 NEDA development plan. Among the selected sectors are; education, housing, agriculture, infrastructure, women in development, and health and welfare. A number of indicators were constructed for each sector and these are presented in Table 1.

A total of twenty-one access indicators are evaluated. To be characterized as access indicators in our analysis, certain criteria have to be met. As a measure of access, it should show a quantified allocation of resources to a specified number from the target group. An acceptable measure used is the proportion of the target group that is directly benefited by the resources or source of assistance. A limiting factor in selecting and constructing access indicators is the availability of secondary data. A minimum of three indicators were selected for such sectors, with the exception of the agricultural sector. Among the secondary data sources consulted were:

NCSO. *1970 Census of Population and Housing*, National Summary, Vol. II, Manila.

NCSO. *Social Indicators*, Vol. II, Manila.

Efren Yambat (editor-in-chief), *Philippine Almanac and Handbook of Facts*, Quezon City, Philippine Almanac Printers, Inc., 1975.

NCSO. *1970 Census of Agriculture*, Manila.

Department of Health Annual Report, 1974.

Philippine Yearbook NCSO and NEDA, 1977.

Provincial data are utilized in the study and these are comparable in terms of a common time frame, from 1970 to 1975.

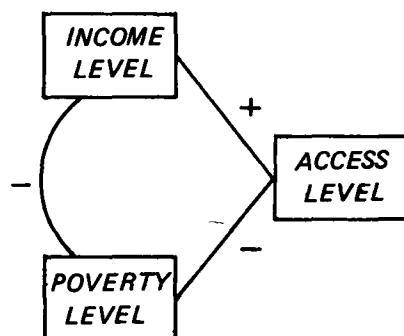
Two additional measures are included in our analysis and these are

income per capita and the proportion of families earning an annual income of ₱3,000 or below. The latter is regarded as a poverty measure.¹ A second major concern of the study is to see how these two measures relate to a composite access measure which will be constructed from these indicators. These interrelationships can be depicted by the following diagram:

Table 1
Selected Access Indicators For The Six Sectors

Variable No.		Access Indicator
	I	<i>Education</i>
PRIME 1		No. of primary schools per 1,000 aged 5-9 (1971)
SECOND 2		No. of secondary schools per 10,000 aged 10-14 (1971)
COLLEGE 3		No. of colleges and universities per 10,000 aged 15-24 (1971)
EDLV1 4		% of persons aged 6-14 attending school (1970)
EDLV2 5		% of persons aged 15-24 attending school (1970)
	II	<i>Housing</i>
RADIO 6		% of households in dwelling units with radios
RATIOHD 7		Ratio of households to occupied dwellings
WATER 8		% of households in occupied dwelling units with piped water
LIGHT 9		% of households with electricity
TOILET 10		% of households with flush toilets
	III	<i>Agriculture</i>
FARM 11		Farms (in hectares) per person in the agricultural work force
BANK 12		No. of rural banks per 10,000 farm operators
	IV	<i>Infrastructure</i>
ELECTRIC 13		Per capita consumption of electricity
ROAD 14		Km of road per 1,000 persons
	V	<i>Women in Development</i>
FEMHS 15		% of female high school students to total no. of high school students
FEMCOL 16		% of female college students to total no. of college students
FEMENR 17		% of females enrolled at 2 ^o level
	VI	<i>Health and Welfare</i>
BED 18		Bed capacity per 1,000 persons
BIRTH 19		% births attended by MD, RN, Midw. (1974)
CASES 20		Cases served per 1,000 persons
COST 21		Cost of project per 1,000 persons

Figure 1

A Proposed Access Model

Our task will be to evaluate the proposed model on the following accounts: (1) the degree and direction of relationship of the two variables, more specifically the kind of relationship income level (I) and poverty level (P) has with access level (A), our dependent variables; and (2) the adequacy of P and I in explaining variability on A. A number of hypotheses can be tested in relation to our model and these are:

- (1) Income is directly (+) correlated with access while Poverty is inversely (-) correlated with access;
- (2) Poverty has a greater explanatory capacity than Income when explaining access.

The two independent variables, namely, Income and Poverty can likewise be expected to be merely related. The curved line in our diagram (see Figure 1) linking the two variables indicates a hypothetical relationship which is in certain respects controversial.

Methodology

The analysis consists of three parts or phases namely: (1) the intercorrelation of access indicators and identification of indicators clusters subsumed under extracted factors; (2) the construction of a composite access index based on the factors and the ranking of provinces in terms of the derived access index; and (3) to assess the impact of provincial income per capita and poverty level on access.

The first phase of our analysis concerns the identification of access indicators. Data for the twenty-one indicators from published statistical and census reports were collected for sixty-six provinces.² The means and standard deviations estimated from our data are

Table 2
Estimated Means And Standard Deviations Of The Twenty-Three Variables*

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	81.64	81.64
2	9.89	2.91
3	0.92	0.38
4	63.47	5.85
5	27.05	5.13
6	46.68	13.90
7	101.82	1.10
8	16.85	13.95
9	15.79	18.42
10	18.64	14.04
11	0.81	0.41
12	4.93	6.39
13	30.79	40.33
14	2.54	2.12
15	4.68	6.84
16	5.70	0.61
17	5.08	0.28
18	1.00	0.86
19	3.54	1.76
20	5.43	3.26
21	0.51	0.63
22	64.16	18.24
23	9.10	4.45

*Variables 1 to 21 are the selected access indicators of the study while variables 22 and 23 are to be used as independent variables in the multiple regression analysis.

shown in Table 2. The last two measures will be used in the third phase of our analysis.

Intercorrelation of access indicators will be evaluated in terms of estimated simple correlations (Pearson correlation coefficients). Factor analysis is applied to discern patterns of interrelationships. The specific techniques of factoring and rotation used are the principal components' method and orthogonal rotation. These are commonly applied techniques in factor analysis.³

In determining the level of access of provinces, a composite index was constructed based on the five extracted factors and their corresponding indicators. Only those indicators with high loadings ($r_1 \geq 0.6$) were considered. These rotated loadings were adjusted in accordance with the percent of common variance (or re-adjusted percent of total variance) for each of the five factors. These were consequently used as weights and applied to their corresponding indicators. The composite access index for each province is derived by the following formula:

$$\text{where } AI = \sum w_i C_i \quad (1)$$

C_i would be the particular access indicator and w_i as its weight (or adjusted loading).

Phase three of our analysis will be devoted to evaluating the simple access model depicted earlier. Multiple regression analysis will be used to assess the capacity of poverty level and income level in explaining the level of access and to test the goodness of fit of the proposed linear additive model as expressed in the following equation:

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + e \quad (2)$$

where Y is the level of access and our dependent variables are poverty level (X_1) and income level (X_2).

The Findings

Preliminary to the factor analysis was an assessment of the bivariate correlation of the access indicators included in the study. From this correlation matrix we saw that there was considerable within and between dimension independence among the indicators included in the study. With this knowledge we proceeded to factor analyze the data.

The factor analysis produced seven factors from the 21 access indicators.

The following observations are seen from the factor matrix:

a. The magnitude of the factor loadings of some variables on a factor is considerably large and there is a high degree of orthogonality among the seven factors;

b. The proportion of variance explained by the seven factors is 80 percent, with the first three factors accounting for 52 percent.

The presence of several factors suggests that access is a multidimensional concept. Furthermore, the differential magnitudes in the proportion of variance explained by the seven factors suggest that the dimensions are not similarly weighed in their contribution to variations in access.

The variables that load significantly on each factor is presented in Table 3.

Factor 1 consists of a health variable, an agriculture variable and three quality of housing variables. Since health and quality of housing are correlated, we name this factor health access. This factor accounts for 31 percent of the variation in provincial access.

Of the four variables with high loading on Factor 2, three are supply of education variables and we therefore name this factor education access. This factor accounts for the second highest proportion of variance explained in access (11 percent).

Two variables, women in development and infrastructure loaded significantly on the third factor and we are not able to interpret why these two variables are related this way. Since women in the de-

velopment variable has a higher factor loading of the two, we tentatively label this factor development access of women. This factor accounts for another 10 percent of the variance in access.

Five of the six dimensions of access are represented in Factor 4; these are education, infrastructure, housing, women in development, and health. A closer look at the indicators show that they reflect consumption behavior for certain goods and services and we therefore name this factor use of goods and services. This factor accounted for nine percent of the variance in access.

Factor 5 we call a welfare factor. This is because of the three variables with high loadings on the factor. This factor accounted for another eight percent of the variance in access.

For Factors 6 and 7 only one variable loaded significant for each and since one of our primary objectives in doing the factor analysis was data reduction we decided not to include them in further analysis. Besides, the proportion of variance was five to six percent lower than any of the other five factors that we will consider further.

In the second phase of our analysis, composite access index scores were computed for the sixty-six provinces. These provinces were ranked accordingly with Rizal heading the list obtaining an index sum of 124.9 (see Table 4) followed by Batanes (86.3) and Sulu (84.4). A high index score is interpreted to characterize a high level of access. The lowest ranking province by our index scores is the Mountain Province (-16.3).

We can conveniently categorize these provinces into three homogenous groups, each with an equal number of provinces (n=22) and considering the following classification:

- (1) Group A — composed of provinces ranking from 1 to 22 and collectively considered as a High Level of Access Group;
- (2) Group B — composed of provinces ranking from 23 to 44 and collectively considered as a Moderate Level of Access Group; and
- (3) Group C — composed of provinces ranking from 45 to 66 and collectively considered as a Low Level of Access Group.

Table 3
Seven Extracted Factors and their Corresponding Access Indicators

Factor	Access Indicators	Rotated Factor Loadings
1	HEALTH ACCESS	
	Number of hospital beds per 1,000 population	.92
	Number of rural banks/10,000 persons in agriculture	.88
	Percent of households in dwelling units with piped H ₂ O	.69
	Percent of households in dwelling units with electricity	.69
	Percent of households in dwelling units with flush toilets	.65
2	EDUCATION ACCESS	
	Percent of 2 ⁰ schools/10,000 aged 10-14 years	.78
	Percent of colleges and universities/10,000 aged 15-24 years	.72
	Percent of persons aged 15-24 attending school	.64
	Ratio of households to occupied dwellings	.60
3	DEVELOPMENT ACCESS OF WOMEN	
	Percent female high school students	.97
	Roads (in km.)/1,000 population	.92
4	USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	
	Percent of persons aged 6-14 attending schools	.76
	Per capita consumption of electricity	-.75
	Percent of households in dwelling units with radio	-.74
	Percent of females enrolled in 2 ⁰ schools	-.69
	Percent births attended by MD, RN, midwife	.69
5	WELFARE ACCESS	
	₱ cost of projects/1,000 population	.81
	Farm area (hectare)/persons in agriculture	.65
	Welfare cases served/1,000 population	.50
6	Number of 1 ⁰ schools/10,000 population 5-9 years	.89
7	Percent female college students	.90

Table 4
Access Index Scores For The Sixty-Six Provinces And Their Corresponding Rank

Rank	Province	Access Index Score	Rank	Province	Access Index Score
Group A			33	Sorsogon	40.260
1	Rizal	124.916	34	Davao del Sur	39.546
2	Batanes	86.254	35	Marinduque	39.049
3	Sulu	84.405	36	Batangas	38.586
4	Surigao del Norte	80.872	37	Camarines Sur	37.188
5	Benguet	72.757	38	Pangasinan	37.063
6	Camiguin	68.487	39	Kalinga-Apayao	37.029
7	Cavite	65.328	40	Surigao del Sur	36.781
8	Bulacan	63.434	41	Lanao del Sur	36.745
9	Laguna	63.433	42	Romblon	36.048
10	Bataan	54.159	43	Nueva Ecija	35.929
11	Abra	53.444	44	Zamboanga del Norte	35.573
12	Ilocos Sur	51.338	Group C		
13	Southern Leyte	50.076	45	Palawan	34.804
14	Ilocos Norte	48.700	46	Iloilo	34.748
15	Misamis Oriental	47.797	47	Zamboanga del Sur	34.632
16	Cebu	46.873	48	Nueva Vizcaya	34.591
17	Lanao del Norte	46.564	49	Western Samar	34.268
18	Catanduanes	46.450	50	Occidental Mindoro	34.003
19	Agusan del Norte	46.401	51	Oriental Mindoro	33.693
20	Cagayan	46.224	52	Capiz	33.618
21	Zambales	45.000	53	Isabela	33.614
22	Leyte	44.565	54	Antique	33.420
Group B			55	Camarines Norte	32.369
23	Bohol	44.334	56	Bukidnon	32.099
24	Pampanga	42.983	57	Davao del Norte	31.943
25	Quezon	42.638	58	Agusan del Sur	31.263
26	Albay	42.535	59	Eastern Samar	31.211
27	La Union	41.511	60	Ifugao	30.626
28	Aklan	41.442	61	Northern Samar	29.565
29	Negros Oriental	40.786	62	Masbate	28.944
30	Negros Occidental	40.704	63	Davao Oriental	27.652
31	Misamis Occidental	40.582	64	Cotabato	26.678
32	Tarlac	40.277	65	South Cotabato	24.489
			66	Mountain Province	16.295

By this classification, we can readily identify Rizal as the highest ranking province in Group A, Bohol in Group B, and Palawan in Group C.

Another way of noting variations is by grouping these provinces under their respective regions. Table 5 presents a regional breakdown of these provinces and their obtained rank. A salient pattern shown is the heterogeneous nature of access levels for the 12 regions. Almost all regions contain provinces ranking in varying levels of access. Region XI (Southern Mindanao) can be considered as an exception since most provinces in this region are characteristically from Group C. Regions I (Ilocos) and III (Central Luzon) contain provinces ranking high and moderate in terms of access levels.

Our regression analysis is mainly concerned with testing the validity of our simple model. To recall, two variables are hypothesized to explain level of access, and these are income level and poverty level. The regression results shown in Table 6 would tend to confirm the hypothesized direction of interrelationships revealed by the simple correlations. Poverty level is shown to be inversely related to access level while income level is directly correlated with access. Poverty is also assessed as significantly related to access ($\alpha = .025$) as seen from its estimated regression coefficients and the corresponding t value. Both variables explain 11.6 percent of the total variance with poverty contributing 86.6 percent of the explained variation

for both variable. Furthermore, it should be noted that the obtained explained variation is substantial considering that only the variables were fitted in the model. Thus our regression equation can now be filled with the appropriate values and can be read as follows:

$$Y = 55.0 + -.28 (X_1) + .54 (X_2) \quad (3)$$

These regression results are evaluated to be significant at the .05 level.

Summary and Conclusions

The following are the highlights of the three analytic phases of the study:

From the factor analysis we find that access is a multidimensional concept. Five significant dimensions were identified

Table 5
Provinces Classified by Regions And Their Ranks Based On Access Index Scores

I Ilocos			VI Western Visayas	
Abra	11		Aklan	28
Benguet	5		Antique	54
Ilocos Norte	14		Capiz	52
Ilocos Sur	12		Iloilo	46
La Union	27		Negros Occidental	30
Mt. Province	66			
Pangasinan	38			
II Cagayan Valley			VII Central Visayas	
Batanes	2		Bohol	23
Cagayan	20		Cebu	16
Ifugao	60		Negros Oriental	29
Isabela	53			
Kalinga-Apayao	39		VIII Eastern Visayas	
Nueva Vizcaya	48		Leyte	22
			Southern Leyte	13
			Eastern Samar	59
			Northern Samar	61
			Western Samar	49
III Central Luzon			IX Western Mindanao	
Bataan	10		Sulu	3
Bulacan	8			
Nueva Ecija	43		X Northern Mindanao	
Pampanga	24		Agusan del Norte	19
Tarlac	32		Agusan del Sur	58
Zambales	21		Bukidnon	56
			Camiguin	6
			Misamis Occidental	31
			Misamis Oriental	15
			Surigao del Norte	4
IV Southern Tagalog			XI Southern Mindanao	
Batangas	36		Surigao del Sur	40
Cavite	7		Davao del Norte	57
Laguna	9		Davao Oriental	63
Marinduque	35		Davao del Sur	34
Occidental Mindoro	50		South Cotabato	65
Oriental Mindoro	51			
Palawan	45		XII Central Mindanao	
Quezon	25		Lanao del Norte	17
Romblon	42		Lanao del Sur	41
Rizal	1			
V Bicol				
Albay	26			
Camarines Norte	55			
Camarines Sur	37			
Catanduanes	18			
Masbate	62			
Sorsogon	33			

namely: health access, education access, development access of women, use of goods and services, and welfare access.

These five dimensions or factors account for 69 percent of the variance in access with health access as the most significant contributor. While we desire further improvement in this figure, we feel that it is high and significant enough to merit further examination and use of the variables included in our analyses in studies dealing with access, especially those that will focus on actual links

Table 6
Prediction Of Access (Correlation, Regression and t Statistics)

Predictors	r	b	t-value
Poverty level	-.32	-.28	2.34*
Income Level	.19	.54	1.03**
N = 64			
R	.34		*Significant at p = .025
R ²	.12		**ns

between administrative allocation of resources or goods and services and target clients.

The findings from the factor and regression analyses tend to indicate that access levels do not improve in provinces characterized with high poverty levels. This simply confirms and provides adequate empirical support to the contention that poverty is unfortunately equated with minimal access to services and facilities. An added dimension to the problem of poverty is being revealed in the sense that it is characterized in areas where the level of access is determined to be low. This may provide some re-direction of efforts in promoting poverty amelioration programs. The aim should be toward a more equitable distribution of resources and services as well as providing means and channels of access. After all, the best measure of impact is still actual and active utilization of these resources, services and other benefits.

The attempt at ranking and identifying provinces having varying access levels will be useful inputs to planners and program facilitators and implementors. It can provide a guide as to which provinces need further attention in enhancing programmatic action and providing better venues for greater access to programs. To policy makers it will likewise be useful insofar as indicating priorities for action and implementation. Perhaps, one immediate concern would be to systematize plans and policies to increase greater homogeneity of access levels by embarking on a more vigorous regional development strategy.

¹Data for the poverty measure were drawn from an unpublished Project Report entitled, "An Analytic Description of the Poor Majority: Project Report I-B" submitted by the Social Research Associates to the U.S. Agency for International Development, May 1977, pp. 20-22.

²The data sources were enumerated earlier. The sixty-six provinces considered in our study represent the total number of provinces listed in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Six new provinces are included in the more recent list.

³See H.H. Harman, *Modern Factor Analysis*, Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1966, pp. 3-43.

EDITORIAL

From page 2

of environment; and 3) processes related to decision-making by these individuals as collective concerns directly responsible for environmental management or decision.³

Social science multidisciplinary studies in such processes as 1) increasing conflicts "between those who pollute and those who pay for pollution" (scale for human-use type), 2) assessment of various sectors of "newly-perceived environmental hazards" (perception of environment type), and 3) "effective action in pollution, conservation or pollution growth" (decision-making type) could be mounted. The extent of environmental damage, particularly on forests and watersheds, is so severe in some parts of the country — Palawan, for example — that permanent damage to their tenuous ecosystems could occur within the next few years if the scale of exploitation continues unabated.

A relevant area of involvement for the social sciences is the problem of policies and strategies of development based on a particular developmental approach or model which directly or indirectly produces deleterious effects on the environment.

This developmental strategy is premised on the idea that government — through the enactment of appropriate policies and other policy instruments — could directly influence corporate decisions to ensure socially desirable activities. This strategy imposes so much demands on the capacity of government to exact discipline and responsibility on the one hand and ignores the ability of corporate giants to thwart and frustrate governmental actions directly affecting their profit margins and return on investments.

Some of the characteristics of this particular developmental approach are: 1) reliance on non-governmental, large-scale corporations, domestic or foreign multinationals, in the productive and processing industries, particularly in the extractive, industrial and manufacturing sectors; 2) increasing reliance on external financial and technological sources for development projects in both the public and private sectors and the consequent importation of hard- and soft-ware machineries and technologies which have been environmentally damaging to their countries of origin —

ranging from highly polluting industries to fossil-based energy dependent machineries and products such as petroleum based fertilizers and chemicals; and 3) contrary to existing policies, the possible displacement of long-term developmental interests by the short-term corporate interests of profit maximization through wanton exploitation of some resources, the neglect of environmental impact on populations, or failure to adopt ameliorative measures to mitigate environmental damage or promote rational use of existing resources.

In the absence of aggressively organized and effective public action for environmental protection, a more vigorous and effective governmental action could be mounted to strengthen implementation of environmental protection policies particularly over critically endangered natural resources.

An interdisciplinary social science approach to development planning and implementation is a potential area for direct engagement so that alternative approaches, strategies and policies could be evaluated which will serve both the immediate and long-term interests of both the public and private sectors as well as enhance the husbanding and management of resources. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), through the recently created Philippine Institute of Development Studies, has set in motion a more systematic study of this area in development planning. Policy analysis could disclose inconsistencies and gaps in existing policies and their implementation, particularly in land-use, mining and logging.

The MAB projects offer, in microcosm, a developmental strategy of self-reliance and use of natural resource endowments to serve our development needs through better management of human-use systems of the ecosystems for our energy and fertilizer needs, among others. A strong national determination to vigorously push this developmental approach should give more enduring benefits both to our people and the environment which support them.

¹Dennis L. Meadows, *et al.*, A Potomac Associate Book, 1974, 2nd Edition, p. 24. See also *Mankind at the Turning Point*, the second publication from the Club of Rome.

²UNESCO, "The Need for Social Science Input into Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Research," June 1977, p. 2.

³*Ibid.*, p. 8.

 Research report

Social Class, Personal Motivation and Union Participation in Cooperative Credit Organizations in Cagayan de Oro City

JOSEFINO M. MAGALLANES

The problem of this study is twofold: 1) to examine differences in levels of participation among members of cooperative credit union organizations in Cagayan de Oro, and 2) to attempt to explain participation differentials in terms of differences in social status and personal motivation of the members of credit unions.

Three interpretive approaches have been advanced to account for variation in levels of participation. One is social class variable, which predicts a positive association with participation and interprets this association in terms of differential behavioral patterns associated with the position individuals occupy in the social system, including the tendency to participate or not to participate in a social organization.

Another is personal motivation. This variable is also predicted to be associated directly with participation, and this relationship is explained by the purposive nature of human behavior which is oriented towards personal goals and the extent to which such goals are perceived attainable by the individual. The expectation is that if an individual believes that the organization can contribute directly or indirectly to his own personal goals the more likely he will participate actively in the organization's activities and objectives.

Finally, the third approach views differential participation as resulting from the combined effect of social class and personal motivation. Its underlying assumption is that the nature of interaction between social class and personal motivation is such that either variable is necessary but not sufficient condition for participa-

tion. If an individual has high motivation but has no ability to participate (because of limited education, for instance), he may put forth minimum participation. Thus the expectation is that the aggregate amount of participation that will be realized is a function of both the social class and the personal motivation of an individual.

Data for examining differential participation of credit union members were obtained from four purposively selected credit union organizations in Cagayan de Oro City. Two of the credit unions were of the community type while the remaining two were of the institutional type. A random sample consisting of 25 percent of the members from each of the four credit unions was arbitrarily set yielding a total of 302 members who represented the subjects of the present study.

The findings of the study showed that in both community and institutional types of credit union the majority of the members were married, working in semi-skilled and skilled jobs, college educated and belonging to the middle social class. However members of the institutional type exhibited a preponderance of young men, higher family income, more number of dependents, had been credit union members for longer duration, had higher social status (as measured by the composite index of income, education and occupation), and had higher participation scores than members of the community type. Much of these differences has been attributed to variation inherent in the nature of operation of specific types of credit union organizations.

The proposed positive relationship between social class and participation was only partially supported by the data. In the community type, upper class members registered higher participation scores than

lower class members. However, several inversions were noted particularly in the level of participation between middle class and lower class members. Also, in the institutional type, percentage distributions in level of participation by social class were virtually in disarray.

On the other hand, the personal motivation variable showed particularly consistent direct pattern of relationship with participation in the community type. This relationship was also true in the institutional type, except for a few negligible inversions. Also, the observed percentage differences in level of participation between personal motivation categories were found to be noticeably larger than those between social classes in the community type, which seemed to indicate relatively stronger effect of personal motivation on participation than social class.

With regard to the cumulative influence of social class and personal motivation on participation, cross-tabulation of these variables revealed a general conjoint influence of the two independent variables on participation. However, the joint effect was a weak one, as evidenced by general deviations in the cells.

The findings of this study have both theoretical and practical implications. On the theoretical level, the finding on personal motivation and its influence on participation adds to the cumulation of empirical evidence regarding the purposiveness of human behavior in social organization. On the practical side, the finding suggests a means of improving participation of credit union members by influencing their level of motivation through the promotion of education programs about credit union operations and objectives not only during membership campaigns but throughout their lifetime affiliation with the organization.

Mr. Josefino M. Magallanes is an instructor in the College of Agriculture, Xavier University. The abstract is taken from his Master's thesis of the same title.

PSSC activities

PSSC elects Board
for CY 1978

The Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC), a nonstock, nonprofit private association of professional social science organizations in the Philippines, recently elected a new set of board members and officers for Fiscal Year 1978.

The board members are elected by a nine-member Executive Council. These board members represent the 13 social science disciplines currently served by PSSC.

Elected officers were: Gabriel U. Iglesias (representing the discipline of political science), Chairman; Vicente R. Jayme (economics), Vice-Chairman; and Alberto V. Ampil, S.J. (communications), Secretary-Treasurer. Other board members are: Caridad S. Alfonso (public administration), Gelia T. Castillo (sociology), Mercedes B. Concepcion (demography), Rosita L. Fondevilla (social work), Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. (history), Frank Lynch, S.J. (anthropology), Natividad J. Munarriz (psychology), Cristina P. Parel (statistics), Dominador Z. Rosell (geography), and Bonifacio P. Sibayan (linguistics) with Loretta Makasiar Sicut, Executive Director of the PSSC Secretariat, and Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr., immediate past Chairman, as ex officio members.

CY 1978 committee heads
and members

The Executive Board, in its February monthly meeting, confirmed the appointment of the chairpersons and members of the PSSC's standing and special committees for CY 1978.

The following assumed their functions effective February 13, 1978:

Standing Committees

Finance: Vicente R. Jayme, Chairman; Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr., Gabriel U. Iglesias, Cristina P. Parel, Alberto V. Ampil, S.J., and Frank Lynch, S.J., Members.

Membership: Mercedes B. Concepcion, Chairman; Mariano D. Obias, Consuelo L.



IGLESIAS

JAYME

AMPIL

CONCEPCION



FONDEVILLA

LYNCH

PAHEL

FORONDA

Gutierrez, Raul P. de Guzman, and Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Members.

Special Committees

Social Science Center: Gabriel U. Iglesias, Chairman; Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., Vicente B. Valdepeñas, Jr., Frank Lynch, S.J., Armand V. Fabella, Vicente R. Jayme, Burton T. Oñate, and Josefina M. Ramos, Members.

Research Committee: Rosita L. Fondevilla, Chairman; Jesucita L.G. Sodusta, (anthropology), Alberto V. Ampil, S.J. (communications), Mercedes B. Concepcion (demography), Armand V. Fabella (economics), Dominador Z. Rosell (geography), Bonifacio S. Salamanca, (history), Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista (linguistics), Francisco Nemenzo, Jr. (political science), Virgilio G. Enriquez (psychology), Caridad S. Alfonso (public administration), Gelia T. Castillo (sociology), Cristina P. Parel (statistics), Members.

Institutional Development: Frank Lynch, S.J., Chairman; Gelia T. Castillo, Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., Abraham Felipe, Raul P. de Guzman, Consuelo L. Gutierrez, Gloria D. Feliciano and Lydia Tansinsin, Members.

Publications: Cristina P. Parel, Chairman; Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. (*Journal of History*), Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., (*Philippine Journal of Linguistics*), Alfredo V. Lagmay (*Philippine Journal of Psychology*), Loretta Makasiar Sicut (*Philippine*

Political Science Journal), Cesar Dizon (*Philippine Economic Journal*), Elizabeth U. Eviota (*Philippine Sociological Review*), Dominador Rosell (*Philippine Geographical Journal*), and Rosita L. Fondevilla (*Social Work*), Members.

Modern Philippine History Program: Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr., Chairman; Caridad S. Alfonso, John N. Schumacher, S.J., Celedonio R. Resurreccion, Julita R. Sta. Romana, Bonifacio S. Salamanca, Lucio Gutierrez, and Rolando de la Goza, Members.

Special Projects: Alberto V. Ampil, S.J., Chairman; Rosita L. Fondevilla, Domingo C. Salita, Natividad J. Munarriz, Cristina P. Parel, and Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Members.

Laurels for the PSSC

The PSSC, under the able representation of its Executive Director, Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicut, was elected recently to the presidency of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) for a two-year term. It succeeds the Korean Social Science Research Council to the post. The next AASSREC Conference to be held in 1979 will hopefully be conducted in Manila. The PSSC has been a member of the association for the past two and a half years.

In another development, the PSSC again gained international recognition when Dr. Sicut was elected to the new

Board of the Conference of National Social Science Councils and Analogous Bodies (CNSSC) of the International Social Science Council. Dr. Sicat is one of three representatives from developing countries elected to the Board. The PSSC became a member of the CNSSC in October 1975.

New associate member

The 1978 PSSC Membership Committee has accepted the UP Institute of Environmental Planning as the fifth associate member of the Council. The other associate members are the Coordinated Investigation of Sulu Culture (Notre Dame of Jolo College), Institute of Philippine Culture (Ateneo de Manila University), Institute of Mass Communication (University of the Philippines) and the Population Institute (University of the Philippines).

Organizations and institutions are encouraged to apply for membership in the Council. Benefits derived from membership in the Council include utilization of services of the Central Subscription Service, publicity through the quarterly newsletter, possible grants for its staff from the Modern Philippine History Program, the Discretionary Research Awards, Graduate Training Assistantship Program, Travel Awards, and other programs that will be developed by the Council.

There are two types of membership in the Council: regular and associate.

Regular members of the Council are nonstock, nonprofit professional social science organizations which are open to individuals with the appropriate professional qualifications. These organizations must publish a social science journal at least once a year and must undertake scholarly activities aside from their annual meetings.

Associate membership to the Council is open to those duly established and qualified social science research institutions, organizations, centers, and the like which are actively engaged in any or several of the various social science disciplines recognized by the PSSC. They should also be the contributor to or the publisher of a journal or similar learned publication at least once a year and should agree to report their activities to the PSSC at regular intervals.

New grantees

Discretionary Research Award

1. Ric Tan Legada: "The Political Ideas of Ferdinand E. Marcos"
2. Perlita P. Romero: "Error Analysis of the Oral Discourse of Grades V and VI Pupils of Quirino Elementary School"
3. Eden P. Orosa: "The Bilingual Education Policy and Its Implementation in Assumption Grade School, Antipolo"



ROMERO



OROSA

4. Joseph A. Vancio: "Social Networks as Mechanisms for Economic Security Among the Urban Working Class: An Anthropological Approach"
5. Leticia M. Abejo: "Analysis of the Delivery System of the School Nutrition Program"



VANCIO



ABEJO

Seminar Award

1. Philippine Sociological Society: PSS Seminar on Evaluation Research, February 11, 1978, UP Faculty Center Conference Hall.
2. Philippine Association of Communication Educators: Conference Workshop of Communications Curricula, January 28, 1978, Ateneo Professional Schools, Makati.

GTAP fellowships

The PSSC Institutional Development Committee has approved 16 fellowship grants under the Graduate Training Assistance Program. The grant is intended to assist students who are in the terminal year of their graduate training in any of the social science disciplines recognized by PSSC.

The grantees are:

1. Teresa Balaba Almonte, Ph.D. in Sociology, Xavier University;
2. Elvira C. Angsinco, M.S. Social Work, Asian Social Institute;
3. Teresita N. Angeles, Masters in Applied Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University;
4. Zinnia Astilla, M.A. Economics, Ateneo de Manila University;
5. Fely Panoy David, Masters in Applied Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University;
6. Isagani Fernandez, M.A. in Sociology, Silliman University;
7. Idris Kuhutan, M.A. in History, Far Eastern University;
8. Aniceto Oliva, Masters in Applied Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University;
9. Nonita Relatado, Masters in Applied Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University;
10. Esperanza Roco, Masters in Applied Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University;
11. Vicente Sevilla, Masters in Applied Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University;
12. Victoria Tolentino, M.A. in Sociology, Xavier University;
13. Bruce Tolentino, M.A. in Economics, Xavier University;
14. Ricardo San Andres, M.A. Agricultural Economics, U.P. at Los Baños;
15. Nora S. Villanueva, M.A. in Sociology, Ateneo de Manila University; and
16. Wilma Balmocena, M.A. in Sociology, Ateneo de Manila University.

Most of the grantees are staff members of PSSC-affiliated research institutions from provincial colleges and universities.

23 network staff join refresher course on social science teaching

Twenty-three research trainees from the 23 centers affiliated with the PSSC Research Network will participate in the UP Division of Social Sciences-sponsored Summer Institute for the Teaching of the Social Sciences at the College Level from April 21-May 26, 1978.

The participation of the PSSC trainees was made possible through a grant from

the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE).

These trainees are part of the 61 faculty members from 23 selected colleges and universities from all over the country who were recipients of the five-year PSSC Summer Training Program. The training program was conducted from 1972-1976.

PSSC to assist Popcom training program

The Philippine Social Science Council has agreed to provide administrative services for the research training program of the Population Commission's central and regional staff this summer.

Training will be held at the Ateneo de Manila University from April 17 to May 31, 1978.

PSSC's services will include: 1) assisting

all participants in the enrolment procedures; 2) arranging the accommodations and procuring plane tickets for non-Metro Manila participants; 3) disbursing funds for tuition fees, lodging, transportation fares, books and materials; 4) submitting a financial report upon the termination of the training program.

Joint meeting discusses 2nd IDE-PSSC project

The package of technological innovations in rice production includes the use of new high yielding varieties (HYV), improved cultural practices, and use of fertilizers and farm chemicals. In the Philippines, while the adoption of the use of HYV was quite rapid, the spread in the use of the other components was not as dramatic. Factors affecting these imbalances

in the spread of these technological innovations were among those discussed in the presentation of the final results of the second PSSC-IDE joint project.

A joint discussion meeting was held at the Institute of Developing Economies in Tokyo from March 14 to 18, 1978 where the results of the research conducted by Dr. Ernesto Abarientos of UP Los Baños were presented. The project, entitled "Rice Production in the Philippines: A Case Study on Technological and Socioeconomic Factors Limiting the Diffusion of New Technological Innovation in Food Grains Production" was discussed by representatives of the IDE and the PSSC. The Council was represented by the PSSC Executive Director, Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, Dr. Abarientos, project director, and Ms. Nellie Fortuna of the UP Los Baños Department of Agricultural Economics.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

ASIDOC. Asian Cultural Documentation Centre for UNESCO, Tehran. Autumn 1977. Vol. 1 Nos. 3 and 4.

ICSSR Annual Report 1975-1976. Indian Council of Social Science Research.

ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews: Geography. Vol. 1 No. 2. January-December 1975. Indian Council of Social Science Research.

ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews: Sociology and Social Anthropology. Vol. 5 No. 2. July-December 1976. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

ICSSR Newsletter. Vol. VII Nos. 3 and 4. October 1976-March 1977. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Indian Dissertation Abstracts. Vol. IV Nos. 2 and 3. April-September 1976. Indian Council of Social Science Research and Association of Indian Universities.

Indian Psychological Abstracts. Vol. II No. 2. June 1977. Published quarterly by the Behavioral Sciences Centre.

AIT Review. Published by the Asian Institute of Technology. Vol. 16 Nos. 3 and 4. July and October 1977.

An Annotated Bibliography of Philippine Planning. Institute of Environmental Planning, University of the Philippines. No. 3. 1977.

Behavior Science Research. HRAF Journal of Comparative Studies. Published by the Human Relations Area Files, Incorporated. Vol. 12, No. 3. 1977.

Dialogue. Professional journal of De La Salle University. Vol. 1. 1977.

Doctoral Programs in Philippine Universities. Research Council of De La Salle University. 1977.

HRAF Newsletter. Published by the Human Relations Area Files. Vol. 2 Nos. 2 and 3. September 1977.

PCARR Monitor. Monthly publication of the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research. Vol. VI No. 1. January 1978.

Natural History. Incorporating Nature Magazine. American Museum of Natural History. Vol. LXXXVI No. 9. November 1977.

PCU Journal of Educational Research. Published by the Philippine Christian University. Vol. 13, No. 2. March 1977.

Program. MCAA Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs 26th Annual Meeting. October 14-15, 1977. Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, Illinois.

The Filipino-American Press in the United States: A Neglected Resource. Reprint. Donn V. Hart. Reprinted from *Journalism Quarterly*. Vol. 54 No. 1 Spring 1977 pp. 135.

Research Bulletin. Published by the Community Projects Research and Evaluation Program, Dansalan Research Center. Vol. III No. 1. September 1977.

Search. Vol. III No. 1 First Semester 1973-74. Journal of the Faculty and Graduate School, St. Paul College, Tuguegarao, Cagayan.

Projects: 1977 Supplement. Editor Rowan Shirkie. International Development Research Centre.

Shibusawa Memorial Foundation for Ethnology. Published by the Japanese Society of Ethnology. Vol. 42. No. 2. 1977.

The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology. Published by the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand. Vol. 13 No. 3. October 1977.

The Family and Family Planning in Kwun Tong. Pedro Ng with the collaboration of Chung Ching-Ngor and Davy Leung. Social Research Centre. The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Topics in Culture Learning. East West Learning Institute. Vol. 4, 1977.

Topics in Culture Learning. East West Learning Institute. Vol. 5: 1977.

Recent PSSC visitors

- February 2, 1978 — Elinor Barber, Ford Foundation — New York
 — Bernard Barber, Columbia University, New York
- February 3 — David Korten, Ford Foundation — Philippines
 — Jaime R. Vergara, Institute of Cultural Affairs
 — Lester Knutsen, Institute of Cultural Affairs
- February 8 — Yoshio Maruya, Institute of Developing Economies — Japan

February 28

- Tadahiro Jujo, Institute of Developing Economies — Japan
 — M. Kanakogi, President, Institute of Developing Economies
 — T. Yamada, Institute of Developing Economies

ERRATUM

Dr. Paul Bragdon is President of Reed College in Portland, Oregon and not Reel College, Baltimore, Maryland as inadvertently printed on Page 24 of Vol. V No. 2 of the *PSSC Social Science Information*.

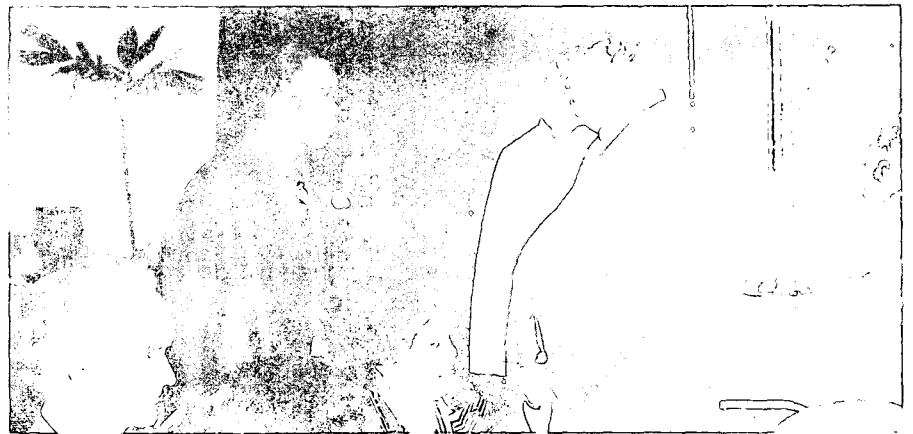


Some of the PSSC Board Members in a recent Board Meeting at the PSSC office: Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Dr. Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Prof. Dominador Z. Rosell, Mr. Vicente T. Jayme, Dr. Caridad S. Alfonso, Mrs. Rosita L. Fondevilla, Fr. Frank Lynch, S.J., Dr. Gabriel U. Iglesias, and Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, PSSC Executive Director.

THE PROPOSED PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE CENTER



Merienda-cena tendered by the Philippine Social Science Council for the delegates to the UNESCO Experts Meeting in Social Science Policies in Asia and Oceania, April 3, 1978, Grand Ballroom, Hotel International-Manila



News Briefs

**PSS workshop focuses
on evaluation research**

Seven papers on evaluation research were discussed February 11, 1978 in a seminar-workshop held at the UP Faculty Center by the Philippine Sociological Society (PSS). About two hundred participants from educational institutions and private and government agencies attended the first in a series of activities lined up by the PSS for the year 1978.

The paper-readers were Fr. Frank Lynch, S.J., Dr. Gabriel Alvarez, Dr. Leda Layo, Dr. Jesucita Sodusta, Dr. Florentino Solon, Mr. Antonio Hidalgo, Ms. Amaryllis Torres, and Ms. Carmen Santiago. (Titles of the papers can be found in the listing of unpublished papers under the Information Section of this newsletter.)

Earlier, PSS members elected the Board officers and members for 1978. Elected were: Gabriel Alvarez, president; Karina C. David, vice-president; Lourdes Quisumbing, Secretary; Leda Layo, Treasurer; and Ofelia R. Angangco, Mary R. Hollensteiner, and Gerard Rixhon, members.

**LSP, SIL publish
papers on Phil. languages**

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines in cooperation with the Summer Institute of Linguistics has published the first two in a series of working papers on Philippine languages.

The series publishes data-oriented descriptions of interesting features of Philippine languages.

Entitled *Studies in Philippine Linguistics*, the collections of working papers are published twice a year and edited by Dr. Casilda Luzares of De La Salle University and Dr. Austin Hale of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Vol. 1 Nos. 1 and 2 are now available for sale at the PSSC Central Subscription Service and the Summer Institute of Linguistics at ₱21.00 (Vol. 1 No. 1) and ₱35.00 (Vol. 1 No. 2).

Psychographics considered

The Psychological Association of the Philippines and the Behavioral Sciences Department of De La Salle University co-sponsored a lecture-discussion on "Psychographics: An Application of Psychology in Marketing" last January 21, 1978 at Benilde 415 of De La Salle University.

The topics focused on theoretical framework, methodology, the Greater Manila study results, and a case study dealing with personality profiles on filter, menthol, and straight cigarette smokers.

The discussants were Patricia Tiongson, Exaltacion C. Ramos, and Leticia Postrado.

**Communication curriculum
reviewed**

The formulation of a core curriculum in communication served as the main thrust of discussion in a recently-concluded workshop sponsored by the Philippine Association of Communication Educators (PACE).

The workshop produced the first working paper for the association's curriculum development project: "An evaluation of the present core curriculum in communication." The participants believed that a standardized core curriculum would facilitate the production of textbooks and other teaching materials for communication courses more economically and cooperatively.

The curriculum development project of PACE necessitates three preliminary studies the results of which would form the basic working papers for the project itself:

1. Evaluation of the present core curriculum (which was discussed in the workshop);
2. Survey of the placement of communication graduates;
3. Opinion survey of government officials concerned and mass media professionals towards communication education in general and communication graduates in particular.

The whole-day workshop was held January 28, 1978 at the Ateneo Professional Schools Building in Makati.

Two-year old PACE includes faculty from institutes and departments of com-

munications of universities and colleges from all over the Philippines.

**Summer institute seeks to update
social science teaching**

The UP Division of the Social Sciences will conduct a summer institute for the teaching of the social sciences at the college level. The Summer Institute will cover the period from April 21 to May 26, 1978.

It was the general feeling that teaching of the social sciences could make use of improved and updated methods. In view of this, the Division of Social Sciences conceived of the Summer Institute to provide a forum for the discussion of issues, problems, and other topics of current concern in the social sciences especially as these relate to teaching at the college level.

Courses will be handled by the teaching staff of five departments of the UP College of Arts and Sciences. These departments are the Departments of Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, and History.

There will be special lectures on trends and the teaching of the other social sciences like economics, linguistics, public administration as well as the relationship of the social sciences with the arts and the natural sciences.

Each department is expected to come up with a syllabus and a list of readings and other materials for teaching.

The expected outputs include the development of syllabi for the social sciences that could be adapted in the participant's home institution and seminar papers on selected topics.

The criteria for selection of participants are: 1) preferably from a school outside the Metro Manila area; 2) academic background; 3) teaching experience; 4) preferably under 45 years of age; 5) career goals; and 6) potential contribution to the school and region of origin.

Participants will be awarded certificates of attendance after the program.

The institute will accept up to a maximum of 45 participants. Total cost of the program is ₱2,000. Applications may be submitted to Prof. Ofelia R. Angangco, Division of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, U.P. Diliman, Quezon City.

Basic color terms under study

The Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) is currently undertaking a research project on basic color terms from 50 traditional language groups all over the world.

Headed by Dr. Brant Berlin and Dr. Paul Kay, for the University of California at Berkeley, and Dr. William Merrifield, international SIL anthropology coordinator, the results of the survey are expected to bring further verification of the Berlin-Kay theories concerning the universality and evolution of color terms as presented in their book, *Basic Color Terms*.

Twenty-five informants are being interviewed in each language using a set of 330 color chips.

The Philippine data are being gathered from five languages: Antipolo Ifugao, Casiguran Dumagat, Tboli, Yakan, and Chavacano. Thomas headland is coordinating the gathering of the Philippine data.

Philippine anthropologists organize

The Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (UGAT) is one of the newest organizations in Philippine social science today. Organized in early 1977, UGAT is an association of anthropology students, researchers, teachers and others interested in the discipline.

It aims to: 1) promote, develop and disseminate anthropological knowledge; 2) promote, deepen the knowledge, understanding and participation of and among different ethno-linguistic groups in working towards an integrated national consciousness and development; 3) promote and forge linkages among anthropologists and others doing related work within and outside the country; and 4) uphold professional ethics.

Regular membership is open to those who have earned a Ph. D., M.A., or A.B. in anthropology or related sciences. Anthropology students are also welcome. The organization may accept individuals who, by reason of some outstanding contribution to the discipline, are recommended by the Membership Committee.

Special categories of membership may be granted to persons or institutions who

have given financial support for the advancement of the discipline and persons who have contributed to its growth with singular distinction.

For its first activity, UGAT is holding a three-day national conference on the theme "Philippine Anthropology Today." It will be held on April 14 to 16, 1978 at UP Los Baños. The conference is intended to assess the present state in the teaching, research and applied components of anthropology. Hopefully, the undertaking may pave the way for making the discipline more involved in national concerns affecting Philippine society and culture.

UGAT's Board of Directors is composed of: Ponciano L. Bennagen, president; Nagsura Madale, vice-president; Ma. Enedina Paulate, secretary; Jesucita L. G. Sodusta, treasurer; and E. Arsenio Manuel, Juan Francisco, Israel B. Cabanilla, Jonathan Malicsi, Rosario Lorrin, Natividad Noriega and Mariflor Parpan, board members.

Dansalan College to host summer session on Mindanao and Sulu culture

The Fourth Annual Summer Session on Mindanao and Sulu Culture will be held at Dansalan College, Marawi City from April 3 to 28, 1978.

Designed principally for school teachers, the program combines course work in the morning hours with field trips and special lectures/presentations, five days per week.

The Dansalan Research Center and Xavier University are sponsoring the sessions. Six graduate units will be awarded to qualified enrollees.

Social studies mentors organized

The first Social Studies Council of the Philippines (SSCP) was organized recently as one of the major accomplishments of the month-long live-in seminar-workshop in textbook writing. The seminar-workshop was held under the auspices of the Social Studies Center, Department of Education and Culture, and EDPITAF.

Founders of the Council are the different social studies supervisors of the 13 regions of the country, RSDC's social

studies center staff, and delegates from the National Historical Institute and bureaus of elementary and secondary education.

The SSCP aims to assume leadership in the field of social studies, cooperate with the national and local education associations and serve as a unified voice of the social studies profession.

SSCP president Fr. Orlando Aceron announced that SSCP membership is open to all elementary, high school, and college teachers of social studies as well as other professionals in the field.

DLSU publishes study on doctoral programs

De La Salle University recently released *Doctoral Programs in Philippine Universities*, a comprehensive, evaluative study of doctoral programs in Philippine institutions of learning.

Authored by Dr. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C. and Ms. Anicia del Corro, the monograph traces the developments of Philippine doctoral programs from the Spanish period to the present.

At the time of the survey, 1975-1976, there were 19 universities authorized by the Bureau of Private Schools (now the Bureau of Higher Education) to grant doctoral degrees. Only two of the 19 do not offer the doctoral program in education.

The investigation did not include doctoral programs in the medical and health sciences as well as programs in the agricultural sciences. These programs while needing investigation in their own right, as contended by the authors, "are limited to specific institutions and present problems and features which fall outside the purview" of the study.

The monograph is divided into several chapters dealing with: 1) details of program specifications for the 19 institutions empowered to grant doctoral degrees; 2) a general evaluation of the state of academic research in the 19 universities, based on a content analysis of doctoral dissertations; and 3) an attempt to evaluate existing programs based on internationally accepted criteria for quality at the same time presenting recommendations to meet the research training needs of the country and presenting various models to meet these needs.

Monograph on Japanese-Filipino ventures launched

The Foundation for Nationalist Studies launched on March 3 the publication of the first in its monograph series entitled "A Preliminary Study of Japanese-Filipino Joint Ventures" by Mamoru Tsuda, researcher and lecturer at the UP Department of Sociology.

The monograph lists the major participants of Filipino-Japanese joint ventures and locates the areas in the Philippine economy in which they are prevalent, transforming them into a powerful network that has the capability of shaping the directions of Philippine economic development.

The Third World Studies office of the UP College of Arts and Sciences co-hosted the launching rites.

UPIEP releases bibliography of Philippine planning

The UP Institute of Environmental Planning announces the publication of the third *Annotated Bibliography of Philippine Planning*.

Initially undertaken in 1968, the 1977 Annotated Bibliography, as part of the Institute's research and consultation functions, seeks to achieve two purposes:

1. The development and selection of its own reference service and central repository of documents, books, and all other reading materials for the use of faculty members, students, public officials and other persons; and

2. The inventory and evaluation of existing available materials on the subject and the bridging of the information gap in fundamental research studies in and of consequence to planning.

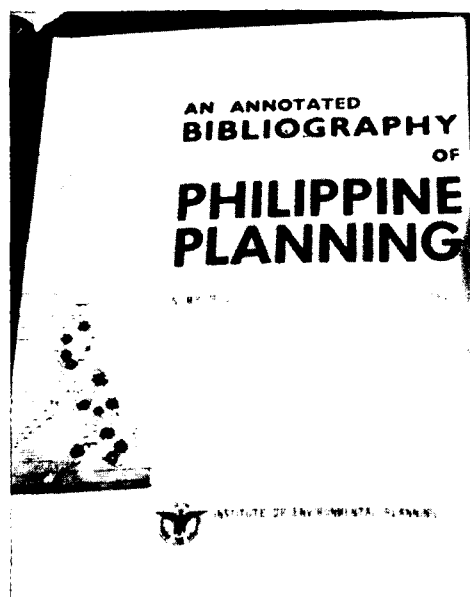
Considered the most comprehensive so far, the bibliography provides a tool to guide researchers and others interested in the field of environmental planning.

Materials compiled cover the period from 1970 to 1975. The issue devotes a section each on books and pamphlets, seminar papers and proceedings, articles in periodicals, and theses.

The collection of data, annotation of entries and preparation of the bibliography

were largely undertaken by Mrs. Delia R. Alcaide, UP IEP research associate with the assistance of the Institute's research staff.

Copies of the bibliography are available at ₱16.00 each from the Research and Publications Section, Institute of Environmental Planning on Emilio Jacinto street, University of the Philippines campus. For particulars, please call 971637 or 976061 loc. 248.



Maranao folk tales in English for high school use

Betty Yarrow, volunteer teacher at Dansalan College, has adapted nine Maranao folktales for use with first year high school English classes in the Maranao area. The stories can also be read to pre-school and elementary school children. Illustrations were executed by Primo Salivio of the Dansalan Research Center staff. The 96-page mimeographed book can be secured from the publisher, the Dansalan Research Center, P.O. Box 5430 Iligan City at ₱9.00 per copy.

International confab features RP

The Association for Asian Studies' annual 1978 conference in Chicago will have a panel on "Philippine Literature — Critical Directions." Participants are Tomas Santos, panel chairman; David V. Quemade, "With Harp and Sling: Philippine Poetry Criticism;" Lydia C. Fontan, "The Filipino

Short Story," N.V.M. Gonzales, "A Re-Examination of the Narrative," and Bienvenido N. Santos, "The Filipino Novel."

Papers on RP mulled at 26th annual meeting of NIU

The Philippines merited added exposure in an international gathering recently. Two complete sessions and several papers were devoted on the Philippines in the 26th Annual Meeting of the Northern Illinois University held on October 14-15, 1977 by the Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs.

Session 5: Philippine Studies: Bibliography, History, Mass Media, Political Science, Sociology: Present Knowledge and Research Trends.

Chairman: Donn Hart, Northern Illinois University

Bibliography, Morton Netzorg, Detroit, Michigan

History, Bruce Cruikshank, Madison, Wisconsin

Mass Media, John A. Lent, Temple University

Political Science, A.E. Lapitan, University of Dayton

Sociology, Chester Hunt, Western Michigan University
Dylan Dizon, Western Michigan University

Session 16: Historical Topics in Asian Mass Communications
The Filipino Press and the Fil-American War, John A. Lent, Temple University

Session 32: Loose and Tight Structure in Philippine and Borneo Societies

Chairman: M. Jamil Hanifi, Northern Illinois University
Cooperative Irrigation in the Northern Philippines: Corporate Organization in an Open Peasant Society, Henry Lewis University of Alberta

Conflict and Social Stratification in Maranao Society, M. Jamil Hanifi, Northern Illinois University

The Shaman as a Structural Mechanic in Kenyah Dayak Society: Herbert Whittier, Michigan State University

Indian conference discuss family as unit of welfare

A Regional Asian Conference on the theme "Family as a Unit of Welfare in National Planning" was held in Vigyan Bhavan, India recently. Four headings were identified for discussion namely:

- 1) National policy for promoting the integrity of the family;
- 2) National planning for meeting the minimum needs of the family;
- 3) Role of culture in self-preservation and promotion of the family; and
- 4) Intervention techniques of social workers in favor of rural and urban families.

Leading social scientists, voluntary workers, and social welfare administrators from 31 countries participated in the conference. The conference was sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the International Union of Family Organizations, and the Family Planning Foundation of India.

From the ISSC

— Sixty-seven delegates representing 32 national and regional social science associations attended the Oct. 24 and 25 third General Conference of National Social Science Councils and Analogous Bodies (SCCNC) held in Paris under the Chairmanship of Prof. Walter Rugg of Switzerland. Main topic of the Conference was "Executing Priority Programmes in Social Science Research." Four sessions were organized.

— The General Assembly of the SCCNC elected Dr. Jan J. Loubser (Canada) as its chairman for 1978-1979. The Committee Secretary Mr. Rolf Brulhart will continue his work in Canada. In addition, a new Board was elected which included PSSC

Executive Director, Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicut as one of three representing the development countries. The Board is composed of three representatives from developing countries, three from developed countries, and another three from socialist countries.

— The SCCNC General Assembly decided to change its name to the Conference of National Social Science Councils and Analogous Bodies (CNSSC).

— A second meeting of the ISSC Programme Committee will take place in India in the spring of 1978 upon the invitation of the Indian Social Science Research Council. It will review in depth the two projects established by mid-1976 in co-operation with Committee members, namely, *land ownership, land distribution and land reform in Asia, Africa and Latin America*, and *socio-cultural dimensions of the resettlement issue in Southeast Asia and Latin America*.

Seminars, Workshops, Conferences

The *Division of Social Sciences*, UP College of Arts and Sciences was host recently to a lecture-discussion on "Self-Control and Modulation of Rage and Anger." Speaker was Dr. Alfredo Lagmay, professor of psychology at the UP Department of Psychology. The lecture was held at the Faculty Center Conference Hall, February 9, 1978.

The February 11, 1978 *NSDB-UP* weekly research seminar-workshops with the multi-media had as one of its features "Recto's Relevance Today: A Re-Examination of Philippine-American Relations." Paper reader was Dr. Emerenciana Arcellana of the UP Department of Political Science with Ambassador Sergio Barrera and Dr. Salvador P. Lopez as resource persons/discussants. The seminar was held at the Institute of Small Scale Industries.

Lecture Series No. 5 of the *Division of Social Sciences*, College of Arts and Sciences, UP, featured Dr. Zeus Salazar, professor of History who talked on "Ang Peryodisasyon at Pag-uunawa ng Kasay-

sayang Pilipino." The lecture discussion was held at the Faculty Center Conference Hall, February 25, 1978.

De La Salle University's *Communication Arts Program* sponsored a seminar on Philippine Mass Media in the Seventies during the first quarter of 1978. The seminar met for nine consecutive Saturdays from January 14 to March 11, 1978. Communication arts majors of DLSU and some invited schools participated in the seminar. Coordinator was Mr. Clodualdo del Mundo, Jr. of the Languages and Literature Department. The seminar was made possible through a grant from the DLSU Office of Research.

"Filipinos in Hawaii and Institutional Racism" was the topic of discussion in Lecture Series No. 7 of the *Division of Social Sciences*, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines. Invited to talk on the topic was Dr. Michael Haas, visiting professor with the UP Department of Political Science. The lecture was held at the UP Faculty Center Room 2104, February 28, 1978.

A three-day forum highlighted the celebration of Sociology week at the University of the Philippines with the *Department of Sociology*, Division of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, UP as the host organization. Theme of the forum was "A Focus on Sociology (Towards Participative Review and Planning)." Held from February 20 to 22, the first day featured a brief history of the UP Department of Sociology as presented by Prof. Belen Medina and "Perspective and Directions for Sociology" by Prof. Randolph S. David. The second day topic discussed in Pilipino featured "Tungo sa Makabuluhang Sosyolohiya: Isang Kritikal na Pagtanaw sa Pagtuturo, Pananaliksik at Paggamit ng Sosyolohiya sa Lipunan." Current researches and trends was the focus on the third day where three papers were read.

The *Special Projects Committee* of the UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development, *ULIRAT*, and the *Community Development Society* jointly sponsored recently a symposium on the problems of the urban poor. Entitled "Isang Talakayan Ukol sa mga Suliranin ng Maralitang Taga-Lungsod," the symposium

presented two speakers, one representing the National Housing Authority and another representing the "Ugnayan ng Maralitang Taga-Lunsod." It was held at the W. Guerrero Theater, UP College of Arts and Sciences Building.

The *International Union for the Scientific Study of Population* will hold a specialized conference on "Economic and Demographic Change: Issue for the 1980's" in Helsinki from August 28 to September 1, 1978.

The Xth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences will be held in India in December 1978 sponsored by the *International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences*. Plenary sessions are scheduled from December 10 to 16 in New Delhi. Several Post-Plenary Symposia have been organized in selected centres of anthropological teaching and research throughout the country from December 16 to 21. There will be 17 Post-Plenary Sessions. Further information may be obtained from Prof. L. P. Vidyarthi, President, IUAES and Xth ICAES, Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi 834001, Bihar, India.

The *Human Relations Area Files* hosted a panel discussion and open bar reception at the 76th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in early December 1977. Following an introduction to HRAF's Cultural Information System, emphasis on the panel discussion was placed on describing new research tools developed by HRAF over the past few years — probability sample files, computer-based bibliographies, analytical propositional inventories, and a computer program library for worldwide comparative research.

Social scientists on the move

Josefina Santamaria, professor of the Graduate School of Education, De La Salle University, was elected the first woman president of the Asian Regional Association for Vocational and Educational Guidance.

Frank Lynch, S.J., chairman of the Ateneo Department of Sociology and Anthropology and discipline representative for anthropology to the PSSC Executive Board, participated in the "Workshop on Experiences with Information Systems for Rural Development Projects." Held March 20-22, 1978 in Paris, the workshop was sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mercedes B. Concepcion, dean, UP Population Institute, was elected vice-president of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). The election was held at the IUSSP General Assembly which took place in Mexico, August 1977.

Eduardo Deveza, chairman of the Languages and Literature Department of De La Salle University, arrived from the SEAMEO Regional Development and Planning Course in Singapore recently. He topped the graduating class and was unanimously elected chairman of the Social Committee by scholar-participants from Indonesia, Hongkong, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and the host country, Singapore.

Armando Armas, Jr., assistant professor of the UP School of Economics, read a paper at the seminar on "ASEAN Cooperation in Selected Primary Commodities" and a workshop on "ASEAN Economic Cooperation" held in Bangkok late last year.

Romeo M. Bautista, also of the UP School of Economics, participated in the Conference on the Balance of Payments Adjustment Process in Developing Countries under the sponsorship of the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations in Geneva.

Loretta Makasiar Sicat, PSSC Executive Director, returned from abroad in mid-March after attending the UNCTAD conference in Geneva and the ESCAP meeting in Bangkok.

Francisco Nemenzo, Jr., dean, UP College of Arts and Sciences, was requested to write a review of the country reports presented at the Conference on Southeast Asian Studies sponsored by the University of Malaya. The Conference was held at Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., academic vice-president of De La Salle University, went on leave from January 14 to 30, 1978 to form part of a team of linguists to evaluate a language teaching program in Thailand. The project received funding from an international foundation which is in the process of completing its aid program.

Angeles R. Buenaventura, college secretary, UP Statistical Center, left the country in December to participate in the International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS) Workshop on Survey Sampling and the 41st Session of the International Statistical Institute and the IASS. Both workshops were held in New Delhi, India.

Jose N. Endriga, assistant professor of the UP College of Public Administration, sat in the sessions of the Third Working Meeting of the Bureaucratic Behavior and Development (Asia) project held in Singapore under the auspices of the International Development Research Centre, Canada.

Ernesto M. Pernia, acting director of the Council for Asian Manpower Studies, traveled to Thailand and Indonesia in late 1977 in connection with a regional survey of urbanization research in development planning for the Population Council's regional office, East and Southeast Asia.

Aurelio Calderon, professor, is currently on leave from De La Salle University. He is temporarily connected with the Department of Government and International Studies at the University of North Carolina.

Simon Kuznets, Ph. D., leading American economist and 1971 Nobel Prize awardee, recently addressed the UP School of Economics on the subject of population trends in developing countries.

Vitaliano Bernardino, former under-secretary of education, returned recently from Bangkok after a three-year stint with the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO). Dr. Bernardino was elected director of SEAMEO's secretariat.

PSSC placement service

Positions wanted

Editor. 23 years old. Summa cum laude, A.B. English. Extensive experience in editorial and publication work. Salary: negotiable.

Editorial/Advertising Assistant. 28 years old. UP Journalism graduate. Experience in editorial writing and currently technical assistant for a travel agency. Minimum acceptable salary: ₱800/month.

Writer/Researcher. 25 years old. Cum laude, UP graduate. MA candidate, Philippine Center for Advanced Studies. Extensive experience in writing and research. Minimum acceptable salary: ₱1,000/month.

Positions Open

Two full-time instructors in History starting June 1978

- A.B. History graduate preferably with an M.A. in history or at least 18 graduate units
- Requirements to facilitate screening:
 - a. letter of application
 - b. official transcript of records (undergraduate and graduate degrees) or true-copy of grades if the applicant has not completed the graduate degree
 - c. curriculum vitae
 - d. names of reference. (The applicant need not submit letters of reference yet.)
- Applicants must be available for interview upon notice
- Send applications to: Dean Sophie Catbagan, UP College Baguio, Baguio City

Senior Sociologists — National Housing Authority

- AB/BS Sociology or Social Work and Community Development preferably with Masters degree
- Not more than 40 years old
- At least 2 years' supervisory experience in social services improvement planning

- Salary: ₱1,240 — 1,910/mo.

Social Worker — National Housing Authority

- AB/BS Sociology or Social Work
- Not more than 30 years old
- At least 2 years' experience in field social work
- Salary: ₱595 — 795/mo.

Social Services Officer — National Housing Authority

- AB/BS Nutrition/Public Health/Social Work/Sociology
- Not more than 40 years old
- At least 2 years' supervisory or 5 years direct service on health, nutrition, or social work
- Willing to do field and overtime work on week-ends and evenings
- Salary: ₱1,240 — 1,650/mo.

5 Guidance Counselors

- M.A. degree or with M.A. units in counseling
- See Ms. Maggie Shea, UE Guidance Center, Claro M. Recto, Manila

Instructors for the College of Arts and Sciences, UP Los Baños

- 2 Political Science majors
- 2 Sociology majors
- 1 History major
- Preferably with M.A. or M.A. units
- With teaching experience
- Send applications with bio-data not later than April 30, 1978 to the Chairman, Social Sciences Department, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines at Los Baños

1 Humanities Writer

1 Social Science Writer

- To prepare materials on Mindanao programs
- Proficiency in writing, editing, and publication work
- A.B. in Humanities; A.B. in the Social Sciences

- For more details, write to:

Dr. Mamitua Saber
Director
University Research Center
Mindanao State University
Marawi City

1 Fulltime Sociology Instructor

- With M.A.
- Needed for School year 1978-1979
- Experience preferred but not necessary
- For particulars, write to:

Dean Luz Ausejo
College of Arts and Sciences
Silliman University
Dumaguete City

Announcements

UP graduate program in psychology

The University of the Philippines' Graduate Program in Psychology offers training toward the M.A. and Ph.D. in several specialized areas of psychology. Areas include learning, personality, physiological, clinical and social psychology.

Core courses on concepts and methods and on specific substantive areas are taken during the first two years of the Ph. D. program. Training beyond the core is in a specialized area and there is considerable flexibility in designing one's program.

Active involvement in research constitutes an integral part of training for the Ph. D. degree. All students are encouraged to start research early under the guidance of faculty members, the degree of supervision being adjusted to the individual's level of development.

The department's research facilities include a laboratory for human and animal research, psychological testing and interviewing, audio-visual room, psychological research library, and the Archives of Philippine Psychology.

Fellowships and graduate assistantships are awarded by the UP through the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and by other granting institutions like the National Science Development Board, the Philippine Social Science Council, and the National Research Council of the Philippines.

Further information and admission forms may be obtained from the Chairman, Psychology Department, Faculty Center, University of the Philippines. Applications for the first semester of every school year should be filed on or before May 15. Applicants to the Ph. D. program cannot be admitted at other times.

Ateneo offers accredited program in social survey research

Ateneo University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology is offering a cycle of six accredited graduate level courses leading to the *Certificate of Advanced Survey Research Studies* effective the summer of 1978. The courses will continue in the semesters and summers that follow.

Academic units earned in obtaining the Certificate are also applicable to the master's degree particularly to the M.A. major in sociology or the M.S. in applied sociology and anthropology.

The program includes six courses, three academic units to each course. These courses are: *Fundamental statistics, research strategies, research techniques, the social research report, practicum I, and data analysis and interpretation.*

Students shall be allowed to select the course combinations and schedules which best fit their previous experience and current availability.

To qualify for acceptance, a student must first be admitted to the Ateneo Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at least as an auditor. Candidates for admission must have completed a four-year college program and present a transcript of record. Records of graduate studies should also be submitted together with an accomplished information sheet. Applicants must also take the Graduate School entrance test unless they have done so in the past.

Details and other information may be obtained from the Department Chairman at:

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

Ateneo de Manila University
P.O. Box 154, Manila 2801
Bellarmine Hall (Third Floor)
Ateneo Loyola Heights Campus
Quezon City

For immediate information, please call up telephone 998721 or 982541 loc. 151.

ISEAS research fellowship programme

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies has a short-term and a regular Research Fellowship Programme. This programme is particularly suitable for candidates at the tail-end of their respective research projects and who are looking for appropriate facilities and the necessary freedom from other responsibilities to complete the writing-up of their final reports or monographs/books.

ELIGIBILITY: Limited to applicants of Asian origin, preferably nationals of South-east Asian countries.

QUALIFICATIONS: Preference is given to candidates with Ph. D. or equivalent qualifications, and who are in a position to complete their projects in the stipulated period of the Fellowship award.

DURATION OF AWARD: Any length of time not exceeding 12 calendar months. Extension beyond the maximum period may be considered in exceptional circumstances.

STIPEND: Stipend ranges from S\$1,000.00-S\$2,800.00 per month depending on qualifications and experience. Adjustments in the stipend can be made for those with other financial support and those requiring only partial assistance.

OTHER BENEFITS: Attractive fringe benefits including a housing subsidy, medical care, and travel expenses.

FOCUS OF RESEARCH: Any topic within the Social Sciences or Humanities, with special emphasis on Modern Southeast Asia.

NUMBER OF AWARDS: Varies, depending on the amount of money available and the quality of applications received but on the average, there are three to four awards per year.

DEADLINE: Closing date for applications is October 31 of each year. Funds are released commencing April 1 of the following year. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Cluny Road, Singapore 10.

8th SEAPRAP awards for social scientists

The Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program announces the 8th and

last round under the current 4-year program of SEAPRAP awards for social scientists.

Research proposals may be submitted at any time, in English or in the applicant's national language. Closing dates of applications are September 15 and March 15.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES: 1. Strengthen the research capabilities of young social scientists and to provide them with technical support and guidance if required. 2. Increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia. 3. Facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the program as well as its implications for policy and planning.

RESEARCH AREAS: Include a wide variety of research problems relating to population, but exclude reproductive biology.

SELECTION CRITERIA: Program Committee of distinguished Asian scholars in the social sciences and population will select successful applicants based on the following evaluation factors: 1. Relevance of the proposed research to current issues of population in particular countries of Southeast Asia; 2. Potential contribution to policy formation, program implementation and problem solving; 3. Adequacy of research design; 4. Feasibility of the project; 5. Applicant's potential for further development.

DURATION AND AMOUNT: Awards will be made for a period of up to one year. The amount of an award will depend on location, type, and size of the project. The maximum should not exceed US \$7,500.

QUALIFICATIONS: Program is open to nationals of Burma, Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Applications are invited from graduate students in thesis programs, faculty members, and staff members in appropriate governmental and other organizations particularly those in provincial areas.

Address all requests for information and application forms to Dr. Pedro V. Flores, Program Coordinator, SEAPRAP, International Development Research Centre, Tanglin, PO Box 101, Singapore 10.

SEAPRAP population grants

The Ford Foundation and the International Development Research Centre of Canada are jointly funding a Population Research Awards Program for Southeast Asia only. The maximum amount of the grant is US\$7,500.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from: SEAPRAP, International Development Research Centre, Tanglin, P.O. Box 101, Singapore 10.

Research program on population and development policy

The Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation jointly announce the 8th year of a worldwide program of awards in support of research relevant to the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of population policy as it relates to social and economic development.

Of particular interest to this year's program are proposals that may help in closing the gap between research and policy planning. Research topics should be relevant to current population and development policy issues in the proposed country of study.

ELIGIBILITY: There are no specific eligibility criteria. However, demonstrated research ability, knowledge of population and development policy issues, previous experience in these or closely related fields are likely to be minimally necessary for individuals to be competitive. Graduate students may apply only if they obtain a faculty co-sponsor and arrange to have three (3) confidential letters in support of the project submitted by persons knowledgeable about the proposed research.

SELECTION CRITERIA: An international committee of distinguished scholars and policy experts familiar with population and development policy issues will select the qualified proposals based on:

1. relevance to political issues of population policy and development;
2. potential usefulness of research findings to the policy-making community;
3. creativity of approach, conceptual clarity, and effectiveness of presentation;
4. use of analytical methods appropriate to the particular research problem; and
5. feasibility of the project including time requirements, budget and data availability.

DURATION AND BUDGET: The project should begin on or after January 1, 1979 and be fully completed within two (2) years. An award will not exceed \$35,000 and an award approaching this magnitude will be rare. Preference will be given to proposals seeking modest funding and to projects with some support from the applicant's home institution.

Funds may cover the necessary costs of data collection and analysis, salaries, supplies, equipment, and travel with a full description of each. No overhead payments will be provided.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS: Grants are usually made to a tax-exempt institution eligible for foundation grants and with which the applicant is affiliated. Successful applicants shall be asked to provide a letter from an appropriate administrative officer indicating that the institution will administer the grant. Each award will be granted and administered separately by either Ford Foundation or Rockefeller Foundation. Both foundations require 6-month progress reports, financial reports, and a final report submitted upon the project's termination date.

FORMAT: The proposal should include all information and details necessary to allow for proper evaluation. Each should be self-contained and not dependent on supporting documents such as previous papers or articles of the principal investigator. Applicants should submit their proposals in four (4) typed, double-spaced copies in English. There are no standardized application forms but applicants should adhere to the following format.

1. Title page — heading (Population and Development Policy Research Proposal), name(s), title(s), discipline(s), mailing address(es), and institutional affiliation(s) of principal investigator(s).

2. Abstract — not more than one (1) typewritten page indicating again the requirements set in No. 1 above plus the duration of the project, total amount sought, a paragraph summarizing the research objectives, country focus, methodology (including data set, sample size and design, and methods of analysis), and potential policy relevance.

3. Table of contents.

4. A thorough discussion of the project's policy relevance (1 page), scope (4-7

pages), data (2-4 pages), methodology (3-4 pages), dissemination of research findings (1 page), research facilities (1 page), itemized budget, and resumes and bibliography of all principal investigators with a synopsis of any previous relevant work by the researcher.

DEADLINE: Not later than July 1, 1978 to allow time for the proposals to be forwarded to the New York Office before July 15, 1978. Send applications to:

Dr. Ozzie Simmons
The Ford Foundation
MCC P.O. Box 740
Makati, Metro Manila

Post-graduate programs at AIT

The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) invites applications for admission to several post-graduate programs of study in the Academic Divisions. One is the Program for Community and Regional Development which concentrates on two fields of study: Human Settlements Planning and Development, and Rural Development Planning.

Applications for admission must be received by the normal closing dates of entry as follows: Entry to the Institute in August 1978 will have the normal closing date on February 15, 1978 with the final date of receipt of late applications on July 1, 1978; entry in June 1979 will have the normal closing date on June 15, 1978 with the final date for receipt of late applications on November 11, 1978.

Further information is given in the Prospectus for 1978 available with an application form from the: Registrar, Asian Institute of Technology, P.O. Box 2754, Bangkok, Thailand.

SU summer school in applied social science

A summer school in applied social science will be offered by Silliman University following the second semester of schoolyear 1977-1978. The course will be held at the Bago Negrito Development Project, Northern Negros Mts.

Further inquiries may be directed to Dr. Hubert Reynolds, Department of Anthropology, Silliman University, Dumaguete City 6501.

Information section

**PARTIAL INVENTORY
OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS**

With this issue, the *PSSC Social Science Information* resumes publication of the PSSC Inventory of Social Scientists which last appeared in Volume IV No. 2, August 1976.

This inventory is based on the accomplished directory forms sent back to the PSSC as well as lists sent by research centers and educational institutions upon our request.

The listing is by no means exhaustive.

We would like to seek the cooperation of social scientists and social science centers from all over the country who have not yet been included in the directory to please send the necessary information to: **INVENTORY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS**, Philippine Social Science Council, P. O. Box 655, Greenhills, Metro Manila 3113, Philippines or call up Tel. Nos. 97-87-41, 97-26-71, 97-60-61 loc. 735.

ANTHROPOLOGY

HERNANDEZ, Evelyn
Ph. D., U of Hawaii
Faculty staff, Centro Escolar U

COMMUNICATION

DIYCO, Nanette
M.A. cand., U of the Philippines
Chairman, Dept. of Comm., U of Santo Tomas

FRIO, Antonio
M.S. 1976, U of the Philippines
Faculty, Dept. of Devt. Comm., UP Los Baños

GOMEZ, Ely D.
Ph. D. 1969, Michigan State U
Faculty, Dept. of Devt. Comm., UP Los Baños

JAMIAS, Juan F.
Ph. D. 1964, Michigan State U
Faculty, Dept. of Devt. Comm., UP Los Baños

MORAL, Elinora D.
M.A. 1969, Ohio State U
Faculty (on study leave), Dept. of Devt. Comm., UP Los Baños

OROZCO, Remedios C.
M.S. 1970, U of the Philippines
Faculty, Dept. of Devt. Comm., UP Los Baños

PAZ, Ponciano de la
M.S. 1973, Syracuse U
Faculty (on study leave), Dept. of Devt. Comm., UP Los Baños

QUEBRAL, Nora C.
Ph. D. 1966, U of Illinois
Chairman, Dept. of Devt. Comm., UP Los Baños

VALENCIA, Rosita P.
M.A. 1976, Stanford U
Faculty, Dept. of Devt. Comm., UP Los Baños

DEMOGRAPHY

SANTOS, Arlyne de los
M.A. cand. Demography, U of the Philippines
Prof. Lecturer, De La Salle U

ECONOMICS

MANALO, Zenaida A.
M.A. Economics
Asst. Prof. I, UP Institute of Environmental Planning

GEOGRAPHY

TEKIE, Mehretab
M.S. Geography
Asst. Prof. I, UP Institute of Environmental Planning

HISTORY

ANATOLIK, Raymond, F.S.C.
M.A. history, Asian Studies, New York
Instructor, De La Salle U

DIOKNO, Maris
M.A. cand. History (Southeast Asia), Northern Illinois U

CRUZ, Zenaida L.
Ed. D. 1976, Manuel L. Quezon U
Asst. Prof., Philippine College of Commerce

GARMING, Maximo
M.A. student, Phil. Center for Advanced Studies
Lecturer, De La Salle U

PSYCHOLOGY

CRUZ, Ambrosio de la
Ph. D. Psychology, Centro Escolar U
Prof. Lecturer, De La Salle U

NOVIS, Castora
M.A. cand. Guidance, U of Santo Tomas
Lecturer, De La Salle U

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

LOZADA, Gilbert
M.A. Public Administration, U of the Philippines
Lecturer, De La Salle U

SOCIOLOGY

ARVISU-QUINIO, Celine
M.A. cand. Ateneo de Manila U
Lecturer, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila

CRUZ, Leonardo D. dela
Ph. D. Soc. Studies Ed. 1971, Stanford U
Assoc. Prof. and Director of Education, Undergraduate Studies, U of the Philippines

DOHM, Thomas E.
Ph. D. cand., U of Minnesota
Senior Program Officer, Fund for Assistance to Private Education

HENNIG, Robert
M.A. cand. Sociology, Northern Illinois

MAKIL, Perla Q.
Ph. D., U of Michigan
Asst. Prof., Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo U

MIRALAO, Virginia A.
Ph. D. cand., Cornell U
Asst. Prof., Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo U

REYES, Romana P. de los
Ph. D. cand., U of California-Berkeley
Asst. Prof., Ateneo de Manila U

RODRIGUEZ, Cristina
M.A. Sociology, Xavier U
Instructor, De La Salle U

SALAZAR, Robert C.
M.S., Ateneo de Manila U
Asst. Prof., De La Salle U

GRANTEES

Entry Format: Grantee. Home institution.
Nature of grant. Place. Grantor.

Eden Divinagracia. Commission on Population. Postgraduate course in program planning and management. Syracuse University. United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Ma. Florina Iletto Dumlao. Commission on Population. Postgraduate course in project analysis. University of Connecticut. United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Yolanda M. Exconde. UP Institute of Environmental Planning. 2-year program to take up Masters in Town and Country Planning. University of Sydney, Australia. Colombo Plan Fellowship program.

Jaime U. Nierras. UP Institute of Environmental Planning. 9-month Special courses on Transportation Planning leading to a Ph. D. University of British Columbia, Vancouver. United Nations Development Programme.

Jose Rimon II. Commission on Population. Postgraduate studies on population. Cardiff University. United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported researches and projects contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the period January to March 1978.

Entry Format: Title. 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

Changing Labor Force Participation of Asian-Americans in Hawaii. Elias T. Ramos. University of Hawaii. Ongoing.

Family Planning Adoptors/Drop-outs of Sapang Palay Study. Behavioral Sciences Department, De La Salle University. Completed. Population Center Foundation.

Filipino Labor in the U.S. Elias T. Ramos. University of Hawaii. Contemplated.

Inflation, Income Redistribution and the Agricultural Sector. Economic Development Foundation. Ongoing. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

Labor Relations in Multinational Firms: A Comparison of Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines. Elias T. Ramos. University of Hawaii. Ongoing.

Level of Fertility in the 1977 Seven-Province Survey Results for Misamis Oriental and Leyte del Sur. Francis C. Madigan, S.J., Teresa B. Almonte, and Alfonso del Fierro, Jr. Mindanao Center for Population Study, Xavier University. Completed. USAID, Research Institute for the Study of Man, and the American Academy for the Advancement of Science.

Metro Manila Migration. Behavioral Sciences Department, De La Salle University. Completed. Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung.

Non-formal Modular Approach to Population Education on the Tertiary Level. Department of Behavioral Sciences, De La Salle University. Modules 1 to IV, Completed. Module V, ongoing. Department of Education and Culture-DLSU Population Education Program.

Research on Power Structures in Four Rural Communities in Dasmariñas, Cavite. Gregorio C. Borlaza. Philippine Christian University. Ongoing. National Research Council of the Philippines.

Resettlement in the Philippines: Status and Evaluation of Selected Agencies and

Settlements. Behavioral Sciences Department, De La Salle University. Completed. International Development Research Centre.

Residence Rules in Barrio Lalawigan, Eastern Samar. (A computer analysis of residence rules for the village south of Borongan. Based on research done in 1956.) Donn V. Hart. Northern Illinois University. Completed.

Rural Production, Employment Problems and Sex Differentiation of Wage Rates and Productive Work Opportunities: A Policy Research Agenda. Adrienne Germain. The Ford Foundation, New York. Ongoing.

Sociology of Development (Course Development). Behavioral Sciences Department, De La Salle University. Completed. Population Center Foundation.

Statistics for Biologists. Armando Andaya and Imelda Diaz. De La Salle University. Ongoing. De La Salle University.

Study of the Water Pollution Profiles of the Pulp and Paper Industry. Economic Development Foundation. Ongoing. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Economic Development Foundation.

Teaching English for Special Purposes: A Handbook for College Teachers. (Proceedings of the First National Seminar/Workshop on the Teaching of English for Special Purposes [Tertiary Level] April 13-May 4, 1977). Casilda Luzares and Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista. De La Salle University. Ongoing. De La Salle University.

The Filipino Adolescent in a Rural and an Urban Setting. Paz P. Mendez and F. Landa Jocano. Centro Escolar University and Philippine Center for Advanced Studies. Ongoing. Centro Escolar University.

The Potential of Migration Within a Barangay. Behavioral Sciences Department, De La Salle University. Completed. Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung.

The Role of Ethnomedicine in Social Control in Eastern Samar and Southern Negros. Donn V. Hart. Northern Illinois University. Contemplated.

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

Reported unpublished papers for the period January to March 1978.

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

Academic Freedom Under the Crisis Government. Godofredo Roperos. Department of Public Information. Paper. Lecture-forum conducted by the Department of Political Science, University of San Carlos.

An Ethnographic Study of the Overt Bayots in Dumaguete City. Maria Simeona J. Pontenila. M.A. thesis. Silliman University.

Analysis of English for Special Purposes. Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista and Usha Murjani. De La Salle University. Paper. First Regional Seminar-Workshop on the Teaching of English for Special Purposes. October 15-18, 1977. Divine Word University of Tacloban.

Ang Epiko ng Pilipinas (Mula kay Lapulapu Hanggang kay Marcos). Eufonio M. Alip (deceased) and Gregorio C. Borlaza. Book. Philippine Christian University.

Communicative Competence and English for Special Purposes. Casilda Luzares. De La Salle University. Paper. First Regional Seminar-Workshop on the Teaching of English for Special Purposes. October 15-18, 1977. Divine Word University of Tacloban.

Conflict and Social Stratification in Maranao Society. M. Jamil Hanifi. Northern Illinois University. Paper. Panel on Loose and Tight Structure in Philippine and Borneo Societies. 26th Annual Meeting of the Mid-West Conference on Asian Affairs. Northern Illinois University. October 15, 1977.

Continuity and Change in Social Control of the Suyan Bilaans as Influenced by the Mission of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines. Vicente A. Espinosa. M.A. thesis. Silliman University.

Cooperative Irrigation in the Northern Philippines: Corporate Organization in an Open Peasant Society. Henry Lewis.

University of Alberta. Paper. Panel on Loose and Tight Structure in Philippine and Borneo Societies. 26th Annual Meeting of the Mid-West Conference on Asian Affairs, Northern Illinois University. October 15, 1977.

Deforestation and the Destruction of an Indigenous Eco-Cultural Niche in Northern Philippines. Robert Lawless. University of Florida. Paper. Panel on Environmental Constraints: the Hidden Factor in Planning and Development in Southeast Asia. 26th Annual Meeting of the Mid-West Conference on Asian Affairs, Northern Illinois University. October 15, 1977.

Designing English for Special Purposes Programs. Casilda Luzares. De La Salle University. Paper. First Regional Seminar-Workshop on the Teaching of English for Special Purposes. October 15-18, 1977. Divine Word University of Tacloban.

Development Communication in Asian Urban Setting. Clodualdo del Mundo, Jr. De La Salle University. Paper. Lecture delivered for the Languages and Letters Department, De La Salle University. 1977.

Environmental Constraints on Development Planning in the Philippines. Ross Marlay. Arkansas State University. Paper. Panel on Environmental Constraints: The Hidden Factor in Planning and Development in Southeast Asia. 26th Annual Meeting of the Mid-West Conference on Asian Affairs, Northern Illinois University. October 15, 1977.

Evaluating Development Programs. Antonio Hidalgo. Development Academy of the Philippines. Paper. Philippine Sociological Society. PSS Seminar on Evaluation Research. February 11, 1978.

Evaluative Research: Focus on Nutrition. Florentino Solon. Nutrition Center of the Philippines. Paper. Philippine Sociological Society. PSS Seminar on Evaluation Research. February 11, 1978.

Family Solidarity in a Nian Society in the Village of Botohilitano, Southern Nias, Indonesia. Bambawo Laiya. M.A. thesis. Silliman University.

Fantasy and Systematic Crimes. Ricardo Zarco. UP Department of Sociology. Paper. Forum on "A Focus on Sociology." UP Department of Sociology. February 22, 1978.

Foreign Influences on Philippine Politics. Socorro Reyes. De La Salle University. Paper. Delivered in a lecture-discussion at De La Salle University. November 23, 1977.

Grievances of a Labor Relations Researcher. Amaryllis Torres. UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development. Paper. Philippine Sociological Society, PSS Seminar on Evaluation Research. February 11, 1978.

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EVALUATION OF OLT

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and to shift traditional alliances temporarily succeed, but political mobility in terms of ascendancy of the Operation Land Transfer-recipients to a position of prime leadership was still absent. It is a service association at best which, judged by its past and present performances, is not really "serviceable" so to speak; hence, a 60 percent decline in membership from 1973 to 1976.

5. There is, finally, the degree to which institutional authorities, with their sanctions and controls, reach the farmers. Because the bulk of the farmers' capital and recurrent production costs are obtained by crop loans from institution credit agencies, the farmers are constrained by traditional problems of guarantees or payments against income losses incurred by socio-economic and ecological failures. Thus freedom from pernicious institutional restraints and practices still remains a genuine concern.

In view of such results, what are the implications for development? Clearly, objectives of the Operation Land Transfer such as to increase income, improve the farmers' standard of living, and to free them from institutional restraints and

practices, are hardly realized. But this does not mean that the Operation Land Transfer or land reform is not useful. On the contrary, it serves quite well for re-structuring the traditional and almost feudal socio-economic system of relationship between the farmer and the landowner. Moreover, it has given attention and major emphasis to farming more than it has to other activities, thus serving to re-focus the government's energies on this vital occupation of the nation.

What do we do in the face of such a challenge? It is high time, I think, that we rectify the old notion that land reform is the ultimate in rural development. Land reform in spite of its utility is merely a transitory step to a post-land reform program in which the rural resources including technological advances for production and distribution are cooperativized. In itself, land reform cannot achieve the goals of more food, more material comforts, or more education to improve man's lot. How can these be achieved if in the framework of the land reform program popular participation in production and distribution is not adequately provided for?

If farmers do not have rights to formal participation in the decision-making, in self-governing process to take advantage of the capital improvement that modern

agriculture require, will farmers survive the constant encroachments on the part of large national and multinational corporations? Cooperative organizations can create units large enough to benefit by economies of scale and have a stronger survival value against exploitative systems that could potentially increase their control of the countryside if left unchecked. Only through our recognition of the limits of land reform and establishments of genuine cooperatives in which farmers themselves will have control over the use of resources can rural societies be truly transformed.

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A Tboli Grammar by Doris Porter. Published by the Linguistic Society of the Philippines as Philippine Journal of Linguistics Special Monograph Issue No. 7, June 1977. A collection of papers written on Tboli, a little-known language of some 60,000 people spread over a wide area in the province of South Cotabato, Southern Mindanao, Philippines. The theoretical model upon which this grammar is based is tagmemics as proposed by Pike (1954, 1955, 1960). ₱37.20.

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