

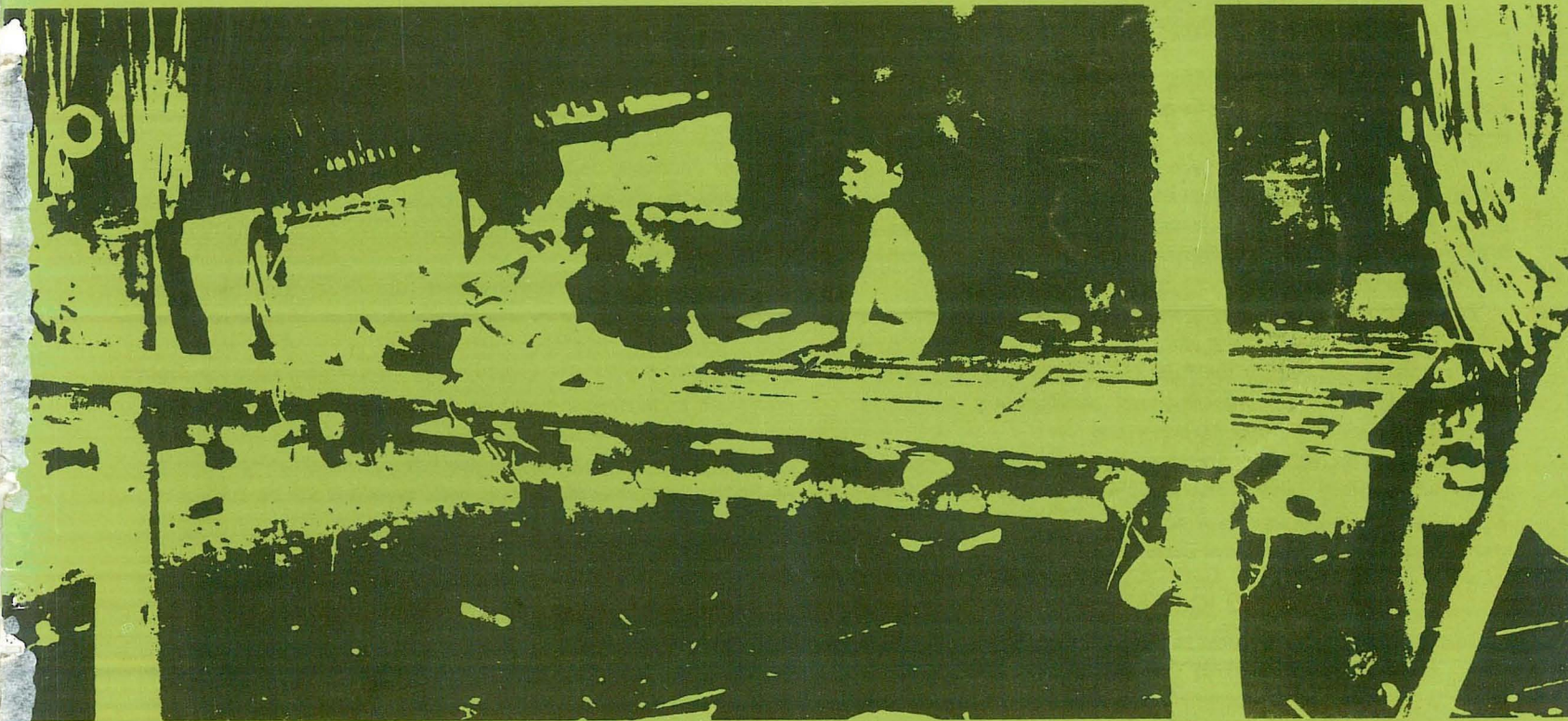
# SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

VOL. VIII NO. 2

JULY - SEPTEMBER 1980

ISSN 0115-1169

PHILIPPINES



IN THIS ISSUE:

**STRUCTURAL SYMBOLIC THEORY:**  
A Practical Means for Measuring and Predicting  
Household Innovativeness in Bataraza, Palawan

Improvement of Rural Income and Equity:  
PAEDA Credo in the 1980's

This is your copy of



SOCIAL SCIENCE  
INFORMATION

**Philippine Social Science Council**  
P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, Metro Manila, 3113

May be opened for postal inspection



SOCIAL SCIENCE  
INFORMATION

A quarterly newsletter published by the  
PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.

(PSSC) with offices at House No. 7, Purok

Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the

Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, P.O.

Box 655 Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila

3113, Philippines. Telephones: 972671,

978741, 976061 loc. 735

Editorial: Pilar Ramos Jimenez, Lorna P. Makil, Ma. Susan S. Esteban,

Edna E. Labra

Circulation: Sylvia V. Tan, Elvira S. Angeles

The PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION primarily seeks to serve as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information, documentation, research activities, and news on people involved in the social sciences. Since 1973, it has endeavored to be a regular and comprehensive inventory of information and a catalyst of discussion.



Member

PCPM SP No. 315

#### 1980 EXECUTIVE BOARD

Wilfrido V. Villacorta, chairman

Mahar K. Mangahas, vice-chairman

Corazon Alma de Leon, secretary-treasurer

Juan R. Francisco

Ernesto M. Pernia

Domingo C. Salita

Gregorio C. Borlaza

Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C.

Raul R. Ingles

Virgilio G. Enriquez

Ledivina V. Carino

Ricardo G. Abad

Burton T. Onate

Loretta Makasiar Sicat, Executive Director

Vicente R. Jayme, Immediate past chairman



## editorial



# The PSSC Agenda for the 1980's: A Blueprint for Action

CORAZON ALMA DE LEON

Secretary-Treasurer and  
Discipline Representative for Social Work,  
PSSC Executive Board

*During the last eight months, the Philippine Social Science Council exerted concerted efforts in spelling out its goals and programs attuned to the eighties. The preparation of the agenda for this decade served as a period for the Council members to assess PSSC's capabilities, limitations and the changes the country is likely to undergo in the coming decades. This reexamination provided guidelines in drawing up schemes and alternatives to meet the challenge.*

*The PSSC intends to play a much more active and effective role in the promotion of the social sciences this decade by generating substantial support in the following areas — training, professionalization, research, organizational development, collaboration and linkages with other organizations.*

*In training, the PSSC envisions a quantum leap in the number of social scientists serving the various sectors of the country. Thus it will train an increased number of social scientists to be able to cope with the social transformations the country will undergo towards the year 2000. Priority will be given to the training of social scientists from the various regions to ensure a wider distribution of trained manpower outside Metro Manila.*

*To maintain high academic standards, the PSSC intends to design a mechanism to accredit social science degree programs involving its professional member associations and accrediting organizations. In line with this plan, social science graduate centers will be identified, developed, and strengthened. Moreover, some kind of recognition of high quality programs and other related activities will be promoted to further professionalize the various social science disciplines and institutions.*

*More research undertaking on a larger scale will be pursued with emphasis on action and policy-oriented type which meant to enhance the people's levels of living and capacity for development. Among the research areas identified thus far are poverty*

*studies, people participation, technology transfer, environment, indigenization, land reform, health and delivery of social services. The PSSC will continue to sponsor the Modern Philippine History Program, regional and national surveys, and research assistance to junior and senior social scientists. As in training, priority is given to social researchers in the various regions outside Metro Manila.*

*For organizational development, the PSSC feels that more interdisciplinary activities such as the conduct of joint symposia and conferences involving two or more associations should be encouraged to help the social science community formulate and articulate their stand on various social issues to the larger sectors of society. Travel assistance of Philippine scholars in international gatherings, journal publication subsidies, and marketing assistance to social science publications will continue to be supported. Other major concerns within PSSC include the strengthening of the Research Network through research consortia activities, the restructuring of the Council to adopt to the growing needs of the organization, and the construction of the social science center to improve the Council's operations and services.*

*The PSSC thinks that in the 1980's, its linkages with government, private sector, and international organizations should be systematized. Active and constructive participation in the activities of these various sectors will further enlarge PSSC's contribution to the development of society.*

*Although the PSSC has prepared the blueprint of its long-term goals for this decade, it is still flexible to whatever sudden upheavals during this period. It has committed itself to take on a leadership role in the development of the social sciences. The Council, more than ever, will need the support of its member associations and partner organizations to carry out its mandate effectively.*

On the cover —

*Typical housekeeping in Palawan.*

# STRUCTURAL SYMBOLIC THEORY: A Practical Means for Measuring and Predicting Household Innovativeness in Bataraza, Palawan

Richard L. Schwenk



## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework of this study is derived from the structural symbolic approach to community change and cross-cultural comparative measurement as developed by Young and Young (1973). This theory of society creates social systems as information-processing units. The information produced by a social system is measured with "macro-structural" variables, which were proven to be significant predictors of family innovativeness (Schwenk, 1975).

### *Structural Symbolic Theory*

The fundamental assumption of the theory is that social symbols are the basic ingredient of social organization:

Social symbols cannot exist without an interacting group, because the shared meanings carried by the sound of language, customary behavior, and artifacts would fade away. With the loss of socially maintained symbols, Homo sapiens would revert to the levels of the most advanced primates, who use few true symbols. In contrast, theories of social change that make much use of the physical environment, technology, or aggregated individual characteristics ignore these all-important social symbols (Young & Young, 1973:20)

"Social system" is used in this framework to refer to a human group which presents or maintains a coherent message, unified image or social structure. The emphasis is on the results of group behavior rather than on a conglomerate of psychological states of individuals. Under the structural symbolic theoretical framework, human behavior, language, artifacts, practices and institutions are structures of meaning. The structure of the social system is interpreted in terms of its symbolic meaning. For example, an artifact or practice such as the use of a hoe or herbicide is perceived beyond its function in farming. These practices are indicative of the range of information a farmer in a given social and ecological system is capable of using. An agricultural or health practice may be as representative of a society's complexity as its use of language — e.g., literacy, possession of various levels of reading materials.

### *Macrostructural Variables*

"Macrostructural" is a descriptive label for this type of research. It studies units larger than the individual, using group level measures that are appropriate to, and preferably generated by a social system. Social system is seen here as a group that produces coherent information about

itself in a structural symbolic form. Social structure may be reflected in the number, sophistication, complexity or cohesiveness of such social structural symbols as formalized in institutions, specializations, division of labor, leadership, rituals, innovations, linkages to different systems, and others.

Structural symbolic theory attempts to explain social change using macrostructural variables that are at a high level of generality so as to subsume many of the more specific socioeconomic variables presently in vogue. The principal macrostructural variables used in this study are:

1. *Differentiation*, the social system's capacity to process a diversity of information.
2. *Centrality*, the degree to which the symbols of the subsystem are incorporated into the symbolic structure of the larger enclosing system, or the favorable recognition of the subsystem by the higher system.
3. *Solidarity*, the degree to which the symbols of the subsystem are organized to present a focused definition of the situation of those outside its group and the degree to which the subsystem shares a common language and is cohesive in social structure.
4. *Fluidity*, or organizational flexibility,

*The author is Director of the newly established center of Coordinated Extension for Extensive Development (CEED) of the Philippine Christian University (PCU). CEED is a center for coordinating, monitoring, and improving the various ongoing extension projects of PCU.*

*Dr. Richard L. Schwenk worked as an agricultural missionary in the Philippines from 1957 to 1961. He also worked in a comprehensive rural development program of the United Methodist Church in Sarawak, Malaysia from 1965 to 1979. He earned his M.S. in Extension Education and Ph.D. in Development Sociology from Cornell University.*

*The Bataraza Rural Development project on which data for this paper is based was launched in 1974 by concerned faculty and student volunteers of PCU and the United Methodist Church. The project has been coordinated by Ligaya G. Bautista, Director of the Research and Publications Center (RPC) of PCU. The RPC is a member of the PSSC Research Network.*

a more precise rendering of pluralism; the opposite of rigidity. A fluid community exhibits communication and easy social mobility among its members, with the absence of a rigid class structure. There is a free flow of new ideas throughout the social system, with means for peaceful competition in interpreting and responding to innovative practices.

Independent studies by Wallace (1967) and Hagen (1963) give numerous examples of what Wallace calls "revitalization movement" and Hagen terms "status withdrawal." Both describe various solidarity movements as means by which sweeping changes take place in a relatively short time, often bringing improved standards of living.

Along the same lines, another hypothesis states that "if solidarity is increasing, an increase in a community's centrality will lead to an increase in its differentiation" (Walker, 1968).

Frank Young (1970) proposes an even more general theory of solidarity movements which he describes as coming about due to "reactive subsystems" within a larger overarching social system. When a subgroup has high differentiation and low relative centrality within the system, it causes a structural bind producing solidarity. The solidarity hypothesis does not make value judgements as to whether a movement is right or wrong or likely to succeed but simply describes the phenomena in such abstract terms that it may be used crossculturally at various levels of societal complexity.

#### *An Example of a Revitalization Movement*

The Muruts of Sarawak's remote Fifth Division had many similarities to the natives of Palawan. They were illiterate slash and burn farmers. Coupled with their low differentiation they had little solidarity as a people. The Borneo Evangelical Mission (BEM) were denied permission by the colonial government to work with the Muruts. Knowing of their drunkenness and disease, a colonial officer is reported to have said, "leave them alone to die by themselves." This is an extreme example of low centrality with the higher incorporating system.

Then a ferment began. Christianity was introduced to them by their brother tribesman from Kalimantan, Indonesia.

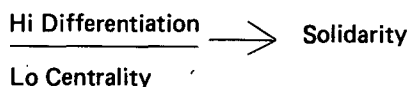
This indigenous mass movement spread to Sarawak's interior, imbibing the people with Christian piety and motivation to read and obey the Scriptures. The hopeless Muruts saw promise of deliverance, and now have progressive rural villages.

Having gained a higher differentiation but low on centrality or recognition from the government and society, they developed a solidarity movement based in their own indigenous Sidang Ingil Borneo (SIB) church. They built their own air strips and the BEM planes were allowed to land. Later Malaysian Airlines System (MAS) developed regular thrice weekly service that saves a week long hike to the coastal towns. They now export beef, vegetables and the finest rice to the lowlands by plane. Many of their children have obtained education in universities abroad and returned to serve in the government and in the private sector.

The Murut have now changed their name because of their new identity. The SIB church and the greater Christian connection have afforded peaceful and constructive contact with other cultural communities which formed into a solidarity movement called the *Orang Ulu* (People of the Interior). They aim to get more recognition, i.e., centrality in terms of development projects and voice in the government.

These are not isolated experiences but are the stuff of which development starts.

Analyzing this transformation from a sociological perspective, Young explains it by a quasi-formula called the "structural bind" of high differentiation and low centrality leading to solidarity:



If and when the reactive subsystem gains greater recognition from the incorporating system it no longer feels the need to focus pent up display of energy on solidarity, sometimes described as "people all dressed up with no place to go". Having gained recognition and access to more information, the reactive subsystem can now utilize its resulting higher differentiation for development or ac-

quiring its due share from the larger society.

Can this type of movement be harnessed for development? Certainly not as a deliberate kind of "social engineering," where people are manipulated. But recognizing these dynamic social forces at work prepares one for what to expect next and helps one to know the timing and appropriateness of development for a given society. Not all solidarity movements are successful nor is their content focus always on what is truly beneficial. Here is where a change agent may explicate the situation to steer in the best possible direction.

Let us see how we can apply structural symbolic theory in the Philippine context, most specifically in Bataraza, Palawan. We will look primarily at the symbolic indicators of household innovativeness, our dependent variable. Lastly will be seen the measures of higher (barangay) system level variables which are considered as independent or strong predictors of innovativeness.

## THE SETTING

Bataraza is a frontier municipality on the southernmost tip of the long sword-like island of Palawan, situated some 775 kilometers directly south-southwest of Manila. Its northwestern side is bounded by the central mountain range separating the municipality of Quezon and the lower one-third of the area by the South China Sea. Mount Mantalingan, the highest peak on Palawan, towers 6,800 feet above the northwest corner of the municipality. Bataraza is larger than the province of Bataan.

The Palawanon and Mangyan are the largest ethnic groups, making up 47 percent of the population of Bataraza. They are slash and burn (*kaingin*) shifting cultivators of hill rice interplanted with maize usually followed by cassava. Their state of nutrition and health is very low.

Many prominent Muslim families have lived in Bataraza for four generations. Muslims hold responsible positions of leadership in the community.

## METHODOLOGY

Data for the portion on "Household Innovativeness" or the *dependent variable*.



A Palawano family showing two mothers (left and center) and their children. The husband is not shown.

(Below)

A typical Palawan (Tagbanua) house.



in this paper were based on survey information from four barangays only — Poblacion, Bono-Bono, Inugbong, and Tarusan with a total of 292 households. Since this was a baseline survey we gathered data as in a census. However, we saw the difficulty of reaching isolated Palawano *kaingin* farmers. Judging from the 1975 provisional census, our family survey covered approximately 66 percent of Poblacion, 53 percent of Bono-Bono, 24 percent of Inugbong and 11 percent of Tarusan. Many Tarusan families evacuated from their homes during

the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and marine clashes of 1978; so our percentage covered in Tarusan is higher.

The Palawanos constituted almost half of the total Bataraza population in 1975 and 30 percent of that were from the four barangays. Our June 1980 study covers 18 percent of the Palawano population. We can expect a slight bias, therefore, toward the non-native population in our generalizations. Judging from Tarusan,

where the population is mostly Palawano (78 percent in 1975 and 86 percent during our study) this means that the average living conditions are generally worse off than what appear in the findings.

Data for the barangay variables or the *independent variable* in this study were collected from key informants, municipal records, and from different agencies in Bataraza.

#### *Measure of Innovativeness*

The concept and measures for the dependent variable, household innovativeness, have developed over the last 15 years while the author worked in community development in Sarawak, Malaysia. He formalized the theory and practical measures at Cornell University where he finished his M.S. and Ph.D. thesis (Schwenk, 1971 and 1975) using data gathered from Sarawak Iban farm families.

In the 1975 analysis it was discovered that significant symbolic indicators of innovativeness formed unidimensional Guttman Scales for measuring house construction, agricultural development, health practices, and literacy. Later, 17 of the most significant, reliable and valid items were extracted through a process of factor analysis and formed a Farm Family Innovativeness Scale, thus confirming the hypothesis: "the various indicators of family innovativeness and socioeconomic status are part of one integrated concept."

#### *Scale Item Analysis*

The items in this Guttman scale of innovativeness were screened using these criteria as guidelines:

1. The item should be those found valid and reliable in previous research and/or items considered of practical validity by experienced development workers in the country;

2. The items should be unobtrusive and easily discernible by both interviewers

and respondents;

3. The items must be universally applicable, feasible and economical in all regions and to all religious and ethnic groups of the population;

4. The items should discriminate as wide a spectrum of the population as possible, yet not something everyone has;

5. The items marginal frequency should be evenly spaced to resemble an interval scale;

6. The items should form into a uni-dimensional Guttman scale according to subject matter with minimum acceptable coefficients of scalability to .65.

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

### Household Size

The household is defined as those blood relatives living and eating together under one roof. Household and family are used

interchangeably in this study. On Table 1, the mean average household size is 5.4 with a high of 5.8 in Poblacion and only 4.0 for the mostly *kaingin* farm families of Tarusan. The average number of offsprings per married couple was 3.3.

### 1. Household Innovativeness

Innovativeness is defined as the propensity of household members to accept and use new and beneficial practices and/or

**Table 1.** *Household Characteristics in Four Different Barangays of Bataraza, Palawan*

Characteristic/Indicators	Barangay				
	Poblacion N = 145 Mean	Bono-Bono N = 67 Mean	Inugbong N = 44 Mean	Tarusan N = 36 Mean	Total N = 292 Mean
Household Size					
Number of members	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.0	5.4
Number of offspring/couple	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.3
	Highest			Lowest	
Education					
Highest school grade attained:					
by anyone in household	8.9	6.1	5.6	3.5	7.1
by head of household	5.6	4.9	3.5	2.0	5.1
No. 7-12 years old per household undereducated	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8
No. 13-16 years old per household undereducated	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4
	Highest			Lowest	
Economy					
Percent wage/salary earners	26.2 (H)	4.5	11.4	0	16.4
Principal occupation in percent					
Farming	65.5	80.6	52.3 (L)	94.4 (H)	70.6
Fishing	3.4	1.5 (L)	9.1 (H)	2.8	3.7
Hunting/gathering	1.4	0	0	0	.7
Employed/others	22.8	6.0	9.1	2.8	14.4
No answer/underemployed	6.9	11.9	29.5	0	10.6
Religion					
Roman Catholic	62.8 (H)	49.3	50.0	5.5	50.8
Protestant	11.7 (H)	10.4	9.0	2.8	9.9
Moslem	22.8	22.4	27.8 (H)	5.5	21.2
Other religion	1.4	7.5	4.5	0	3.1
No religion/animistic	1.3	10.4	9.2	86.2	15.1
Chief Dialect Spoken in Home					
Ilocano	32.4	6.8	55.3	5.6	30.6
Tagalog	34.5	15.9	3.0	0	20.4
Bisaya	10.3	18.2	5.9	2.7	9.6
Palawan	0	27.3	13.4	86.1 (H)	17.5
Moslem & others	22.8	31.8	22.4	5.6	21.9

(H) = Highest

(L) = Lowest

facilities that improve their health and general quality of life. Household innovativeness is considered the core of the more general concept, socioeconomic status (SES) (Schwenk, 1975:43).

SES is the relative position that a household occupies with reference to the standard experiences, practices and/or facilities applicable to the regions and ethnic groups of a population. (The definition of SES was adapted from Chapin [1928] but not the SES Scale). SES includes "level of living" (LOL) confined to material possessions and "standard of living" (SOL), that refers to the aspirational level of the people, a norm agreed upon by the majority and accepted as a goal (Rural Sociological Society, 1956:184).

Household differentiation is equivalent to innovativeness. However, to avoid confusion, differentiation is restricted to the higher barangay level predictive variable, discussed in a later section.

### *The Representative Items*

On the basis of the criteria for screening items in the Guttman scale of innovativeness mentioned earlier, the strongest and most representative items of family innovativeness are the following 18 items as seen in Table 2 and analyzed below:

*Hoe.* The hoe is symbolic of a family's transition from shifting cultivation to a settled agriculture. In Tarusan, where 94.4% of the household are farmers, only 8.3% have hoes. Although a hoe is not needed in *kaingin* farms it is a labor saving tool for weeding and preparing more permanent gardens.

*Shovel.* More than half (52.1%) of the total families had shovels. Hoe and shovel may be considered functional equivalents. Since these two items did not discriminate a large part of the population, a simpler item such as a *bolo* should be included in future surveys. From observations, some Palawan families do not seem to have a bolo, though they have smaller knives.

*Weedicide.* The next on the list of agricultural innovativeness is weedicide, with 38.7% of the families having it. It is found frequently among advanced farmers. This has been a consistently strong item in all previous surveys reflecting the fact that weeds are all pervasive. While the need for such agro-chemicals as fertilizer, in-

secticide, fungicide vary from crop to crop, weed control is a perennial problem.

*Agro-chemical sprayer.* Accompanying agro-chemicals is an efficient tool for application, i.e., a pressure sprayer, versus a bamboo sprayer or sprinkling can. Individual ownership is preferred, to avoid killing crops with residues of another farmer's weedicide when spraying for insects. However, credit for possession of a sprayer was given if it was owned jointly with another family. Until other means of overall pest control are perfected, an agro-chemical sprayer is one of the essential tools of a modern farmer in the tropics.

*Fertilizer.* All types of fertilizer — commercial, manure or compost — were counted, but only 12% used these. The high price and the difficulty of transportation are factors limiting its use. The soil in the area is still fertile enough to grow healthy crops without fertilizer.

*Mother allowed post-partum food.* Eating habits are some of the most difficult to change. Mothers allowed to eat vegetables, soup, meat, and fruit in the days following delivery were 64%. The traditional restrictions varied from those on rice and salt diet to specific food taboos, e.g. salted fish or gabi. Some foods are gas forming causing colic in the baby through the mother's milk.

*Latrine.* This disease prevention facility was found in only 56.8% of the households. Parasitism ranks 5th on both the list of the infant morbidity and overall morbidity in Bataraza with over 1,200 cases from 1976–1978. There were over 500 diarrhea cases. Thus the need for safe disposal of human waste.

*Boiled drinking water.* Since most drinking water comes from shallow wells, springs or rivers, it is important to boil it to kill disease germs. Pump well water was considered safe. Less than half or 47.3% had what was considered safe drinking water. As population density increases, so does the probable incidence of cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, gastroenteritis and other water-borne diseases.

*Sterile umbilical cord cutting.* Baby lock jaw (tetanus-neonatorum) is still a frequent cause of death in rural areas that depend on traditional untrained midwives, who often cut the cord with an unboiled bamboo splinter. This, coupled with unsterile dressing, frequently leads to

tetanus infection which is fatal within a matter of days when there is no immediate hospitalization. Only 42% used the safe practice or had delivery by a registered midwife.

*Foodsafe cabinet.* This cabinet, screened or glassed, keeps vermin out of stored food. As refrigerators are rare, this is an important safeguard from disease and loss of food. Only 22.6% had this health facility.

*Separate kitchen.* The kitchen is usually the first part to be finished in a new dwelling built by a poor family who have to build on an installment basis. As a family progresses it builds separate rooms for sleeping and conversing. More than 62.7% had a separate kitchen and they are progressing towards having larger, better quality houses.

*Squared rafters.* This is an indicator of a more permanent house. Rafters in rural houses are traditionally made of rough poles that will not support a roof for more than a few years. This was one of the most significant indicators of quality house construction in factor analysis in the previous study (Ibid, 67). Just over half (53.8%) had these.

*Smooth wall in house.* A smooth wall in any part of the house, whether of wood, hardboard or cement was counted as indicative of a more affluent household. A family usually uses lawanit or plywood as room dividers. Only 18.5% had any kind of smooth wall.

*Smooth floor in house.* This too is an easily observed indicator of a more permanent, easy to clean home. Fourteen percent of the homes had a smooth wooden or cement floor.

*Glass windows in house.* This item only discriminates 4.8% of the total population with all the cases coming from the Poblacion. A glass window, in addition to the aesthetic value, does brighten up a dimly lit house, especially during the rainy season. Capiz shell windows may serve as a functional equivalent to glass.

*Magazine/Comics.* Almost 47 percent of the households had a magazine and/or comics.

*Books.* Twenty nine percent (29%) had three or more non-religious books. Religious books such as Bibles and Korans were not counted since they might be kept as symbolic of the owner's faith rather

than their reading ability.

*Recent newspaper.* Only 7.9% have a recent newspaper (less than one month old). Most of them purchase their newspaper from Brooke's Point and other towns.

These last three items are indicators of functional literacy. The previous study (Ibid., 58) showed a significantly high factor loading and communality between the items: an adult literate (.41), magazine (.58), newspaper (.55) and books (.47). These three strongest items of the

Literature and Literacy Scale are further validated with their high correlation of .69 with the highest education of a family member (Ibid., 46).

#### *Unidimensionality and Universality*

Thus we have a unidimensional scale (Table 2) for measuring household innovativeness, particularly appropriate for rural areas in the Philippines. Succinctly, a unidimensional scale is one that measures one general concept. A simple test for a Guttman scale is when a case has one of the top items on the rarer end of the scale, it will, with few exceptions, have everything else on the scale. For example, when a household in Bataraza has a recent newspaper, it is safe to say that they also have, with few exceptions, things like a smooth floor and wall, a food safe cabinet, a collection of books, and the other more popular items on the scale in Table 2.

Claiming universality for such a scale of household innovativeness may be stretching it too far at this rather low level of generalization. However, it will probably be safe to say it has cross-cultural validity for much of the Third World, with slight adaptations. It taps the basic needs in housing, health, literacy and agriculture. The agricultural items could be left out for urban areas.

More basic items are needed to measure the more poverty stricken households, as 36 percent of the population of Bataraza are not discriminated or measured beyond a zero. For example, a *bolo* or machete knife was added in a later version but other measures are needed. Items are also needed at the rare end of the scale. Refrigerator has been found to be a valid and reliable item in other studies (e.g. Sewell, 1940) while electricity, T.V., and vehicles are suggested additions to survey schedules where applicable.

This household innovativeness scale was thus found to be a valid, reliable and parsimonious measure of the nucleus of SES without detailed questioning. It would be redundant to use other family level variables such as education, literacy and geographic mobility as predictors of a family's level of innovativeness. Each household's innovativeness can be ranked by simply counting the total number of items present. These scores become the dependent variable of this type of study.

(Top photo)  
Rice storage structure.

(Lower photo)  
Palawanos making nipa shingles for roofing.



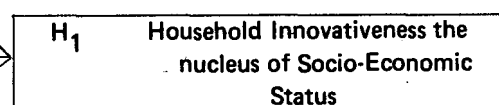
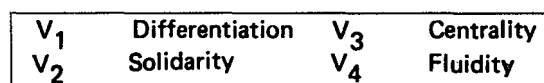


**Table 2.** *Household Innovativeness Scale for Bataraza by Four Barangays*

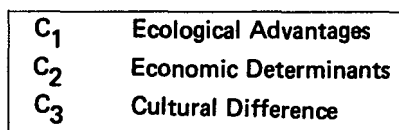
Scale Step	Item Used, Owned or Practiced	Barangay				Total N= 292 %
		Poblacion N = 145 %	Bono-Bono N = 67 %	Inugbong N = 44 %	Tarusan N = 36 %	
1	Mother allowed postpartum food	75.9	53.7	65.9	33.3	64.0
2	Kitchen separate	75.2	50.7	63.6	33.3	62.7
3	Latrine	74.5	47.8	36.4	27.8	56.8
4	Rafters are squared	73.1	43.3	45.5	5.6	53.8
5	Shovel	63.4	47.8	50.0	16.7	52.1
6	Boiled/safe drinking water	69.0	19.4	47.7	11.1	47.3
7	Magazine/comics	68.3	34.3	31.8	2.8	46.9
8	Sterile umbilical cord cutting	64.8	37.3	34.1	2.8	46.2
9	Hoe	50.3	40.3	34.1	8.3	40.4
10	Weedicide	46.2	49.3	27.3	2.8	38.7
11	Agro-chemical sprayer	44.1	26.9	20.5	8.3	32.2
12	Collection of books	46.2	16.4	15.9	0	29.1
13	Food cabinet	37.2	11.9	9.0	0	22.6
14	Smooth wall in house	33.8	1.5	6.8	2.8	18.5
15	Smooth floor in house	25.5	3.0	6.8	0	14.4
16	Fertilizer used	18.6	3.0	9.0	5.6	12.0
17	Recent newspaper	13.8	3.0	2.3	0	7.9
18	Glass windows in house	9.7	0	0	0	4.8
Mean of total in %		49.4	27.2	28.2	9.0	36.1

**Postulated Innovativeness Model**Independent *Barangay Level* VariablesDependent *Household Level* Variable

Macrostructural Variables



Control Variables



**Table 3.** Scalogram of Differentiation of 21 Barangays of Bataraza

Barangay	Sari-sari store	Religious group	Primary 1-4	Resident teacher	Rice mill	Market	Organized club	Bicycle path to town	Improved paths/roads	Meeting hall	Recreation facilities	Musical group	Midwife	Intermediate 5-6	High School	Electricity	Nurse	Agriculture Extension worker	Medical doctor	Total Scale Score
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1. Rio Tuba	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0*	1	18
2. Poblacion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	18
3. Bouluyan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0*	0*	1	1	0*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
4. Igang-Igang	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0*	1	0*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
5. Malihod	1	1	1	1	0*	1	1	1	1	0*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
6. Culandanum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0*	0*	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
7. Bono-Bono	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
8. Sumbiling	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9. Sapa	1	1	1	1	1	1	0*	1	0*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
10. Inugbong	1	1	1	1	0*	0*	0*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
11. Iwahig	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
12. Puring	1	1	1	1	0*	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
13. Tagulango	0*	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
14. Ocyan	1	1	0*	0*	1	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
15. Tarusan	1	0*	1	1	0	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
16. Taratak	1	1	0	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
17. Tagnato	1	1	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
18. Tabud	1	1	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
19. Sarong	1	1	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
20. Malitub	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
21. Bulalacao	0	0	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Totals:

Items 19 19 14 14 13 12 10 9 7 7 6 5 3 3 2 2 2 1 1

Percent 90 90 67 67 61 57 47 43 33 33 29 24 14 14 10 10 10 5 5

Coefficient of scalability = .73

Code: 1 = Item present

0 = Item absent

1\* = Item present but out of normal pattern

0\* = Item absent but out of normal pattern

"Bataraza is a frontier municipality on the southernmost tip of the long sword-like island of Palawan, situated some 775 kilometers directly south-southwest of Manila . . . . Bataraza is larger than the province of Bataan.

The Palawanon and Mangyan are the largest ethnic groups, making up 47 percent of the population of Bataraza. They are slash and burn (kaingin) shifting cultivators . . . . Their state of nutrition and health is very low."





of a barangay are one ethnic group (Item 2) should indicate a greater ability for communication within the group. However, the high ratio of deviations from those fitting the normal pattern or in this instance, those not having the item, is 3:3 leaving doubt whether this item will fit into this scale, at least until a larger number of cases can be tested.

Working together on a common development project is a strong item (3) with only one deviation from the normal pattern. The annual rites of intensification like fiestas or other celebrations (items 4 and 5) promote group cohesiveness.

A sports team in a small community (item 7) demonstrates unity behind a common cause and enlists solidarity. A cooperative society (item 8) functions best where there is a cohesive social structure.

A community that works closely together will produce some central focus, e.g. a plaza (Item 9) where there is a statue of a local or national hero. Having defended the community from enemies (items 10) gives an even higher level of solidarity depending on the intensity and remembrance of that encounter. The function of social conflict in producing group solidarity and eventual change has been discussed by Coser (1956) and by Dahrendorf (1959). The reliability and validity of including an item reflecting conflict with outsiders in scales of solidarity has been documented by a number of researchers at Cornell University, the most recent being Young and Young (1973:88-93).

Initiation ceremonies (item 10) have been shown as significant indicators of solidarity. Therefore, the initiation ceremony for adolescents in Malihod and Igang Igang by the Moslem communities indicates high solidarity.

Simply counting the total number of cooperative work projects by a community was found (Schwenk, 1975:99) to relate to solidarity and is used as another indicator of solidarity.

**Centrality.** Measures of centrality attempt to tap the degree of recognition that the government system has given to the barangay subsystem. Guttman scales were made in previous studies (Ibid., 83) with a list of distinguished visitors to the village in the last year. All of the items except "foreign visitor" represent a hierar-

chy of government officials who might visit a village. The higher the hierarchy the greater the recognition, i.e., centrality accorded the village. It was found that even though such scale was conceptually viable and a strong indicator of centrality, its high correlation with differentiation would present problems of multicollinearity in the multiple regression analysis. Therefore, the best measure of centrality was found to be the hours required to travel to and from the District Office. In the present study we will rank the barangays according to closeness to the Municipio. (See variable 3 of Table 3).

**Fluidity.** The concept fluidity is operationalized by three scores which are supplied by key informants. The first is the extent to which multi-ethnic teams exist and function. The degree to which inter-faith feasts are shared is another measure. And lastly, there is a score on the extent to which inter-marriages are accepted and actually take place in these barangays. (See Table 5.)

#### *The Control Variables*

The typical control variables may be classified under three categories: (1) ecological conditions, (2) economic determinants and (3) cultural factors. These are the given conditions of a locality that are less open to manipulation to help bring about socioeconomic change.

#### *Economic Determinants*

**Ease of marketing produce (0-22)** is a ranking of each of the 22 barangays in terms of distance and difficulty in marketing their usual products. The Poblacion was given the highest rank because of having the largest market and best transportation links to Brooke's Point.

**Proportion of household members economically active.** Those 12-65 years of age who help in the home, in the farm or elsewhere to increase family income were counted. This number was divided by the total household members to give the percentage of those economically active. The decimal point was moved back one place to the left so as not to weigh excessively over the other smaller indicator numbers of the variables in Table 5. Thus percent was dropped in favor of proportion.

*Average hectares farmed per family* is another economic determinant for those that are farming.

#### *Ecological Advantages*

*The area of rice land irrigated and/or suitable for being rain fed (0-10)* is an important advantage. Soil under anaerobic conditions i.e., flooded as in a rice paddy, has more nutrients available than non-flooded upland rice. The weeds and insect pests are also easier to control under flooded conditions. The average production of flooded paddy rice is more than twice that of upland rice.

*Soil fertility (0-10)* is simply a relative rating score based on observation and reports by reliable informants of the area.

*Availability of irrigation water (0-10)* is the amount and ease to which it can be caused to flow to farmers' fields. Small diversion dams and canals must be built to provide gravity feed irrigation systems. Bono-Bono had the highest score of 10 among the barangays in the study.

#### *Cultural Factors*

**Openness to non-traditional ideas (0-10)** is a rating scale based on information supplied by reliable informants.

### IMPLICATIONS

In the previous study (Schwenk, 1975) it was found that most of these village level variables were significant (.05 level or higher predictors of family innovativeness or SES, and accounted for 54% of the variance in regression analysis). The three strongest macrostructural variables of differentiation, centrality and solidarity, were highly significant (at the .001 level) predictors of family SES. They accounted for a minimum of 13% and a maximum of 16% of the variance in addition to that explained by the different combinations of indicators under the economic, ecological and cultural control variables.

Until it is possible to do sophisticated regression analysis with the present data from Bataraza, we will assume that all seven of the barangay variables are determinants of household SES (Table 5) and should be taken into consideration in determining their readiness for innovative change.

**Table 5.** *Barangay Variables Determining Household Innovativeness*

Variable and Indicators	Barangay			
	Poblacion	Bono-Bono	Inugbong	Tarusan
<b>Macrostructural</b>				
1. Differentiation				
— Scale score (0–19)	18	10	6	4
— Articulation of need	7	3	2	1
2. Solidarity				
— Scale score (0–11)	5	8	3	3
— No. coop. work proj.	4	4	1	0
3. Centrality				
— Closeness to Municipio (0–22)	22	21	20	15
4. Fluidity				
— Multi-ethnic team (0–10)	8	0	1	1
— Inter-faith feasts shared (0–10)	8	2	3	1
— Inter-marriages (0–10)	0	2	0	3
<b>Control</b>				
5. Economic determinants				
— Ease of marketing produce (0–22)	22	20	21	18
— Proportion economically active (0–10)	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.9
— Average hectares/family	3.5	1.6	3.5	2.4
6. Ecological advantages				
— Area of rice land irrigate/rain fed (0–10)	10	7.5	9	6.7
— Soil fertility (0–10)	8	9	6	8
— Availability of irrigation (0–10)	7	10	6	3
7. Cultural factor				
— Openess to non-traditional ideas (0–10)	9	8	6	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>

Of course, there is still the element of "free will" operating as only 54% of the variance is accounted for by those variables. However, the change agent would improve his/her change of success by working within the "strictures of the structure." To help concretely in doing this, agents of change could simply add up the scores for all the indicators.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Judging from this survey and knowledge of the Bataraza situation, here are a few suggestions for enhancing further development in the area.

1. Cooperate with the government to improve items of differentiation and centrality (infrastructure) of the barangays and municipality.
2. Build friendly community team spirit and fluidity through sports,

cultural activities and cooperative projects.

3. Build awareness through dialogue, field trips and seminars.
4. Encourage participation of local leaders and groups in the analysis of their problems and needs in planning implementation.
5. Discover and encourage local expertise to use their skills for cottage industries and vocational

# Improvement of Rural Income and Equity: PAEDA Credo in the 1980's\*

BURTON T. OÑATE\*\*

## ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

The basic objective of agricultural and rural development (ARD) is the improvement of the Quality of Life (QOL) of the rural poor. Thus, the strategies for generating agricultural growth must consider, first and foremost, the material welfare of the growing number of the poor people in rural Philippines as enunciated in the national plan and as articulated by the national leadership on social justice. To attain this objective will require a clear understanding of the effects and interactions of important dimensions which are necessary toward the crystallization of sound policies and effective strategies for ARD. Some of the most important issues are the levels of poverty as illustrated by food and nutrition and the issue on food waste; employment from farm and non-farm activities and the distribution of income; level and changes in agricultural technology and the role of crops, livestock and tree farming as a strategy combination; intersectoral or input/output interactions of the economy; agriculture and foreign trade including the role of an international economic order specially trade barriers and tariffs; and policies related to the cost and impact of aid flows to Philippine agriculture.

The optimum balance between economic efficiency and social equity must be considered at all times. However, for the poorest of the poor, the element of social equity must be made paramount. As the level of the QOL improves, then economic

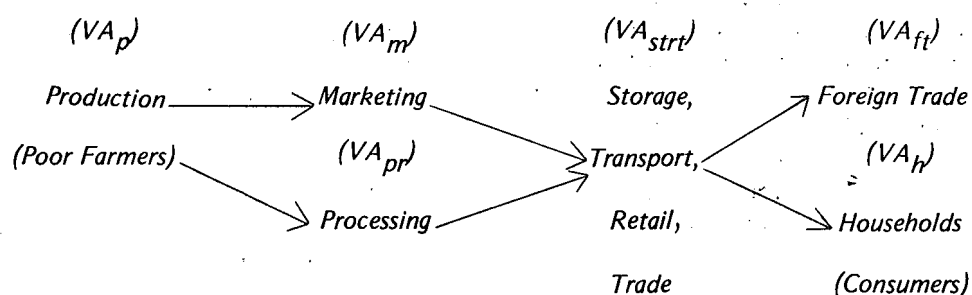
efficiency must slowly predominate. In between the two extremes, an optimum balance between social equity and economic efficiency must ensure growth and development which in turn must not lead into the disintegration of wholesome family customs and traditions due to the inroads of urbanization, industrialization and modernization.

Involvement of the surplus underemployed and unemployed rural labor in productive agricultural and rural activities is recognized as the main developmental task of the decades ahead. This task will also include the minimization of migration from rural to urban centers. The strategy to generate production and employment in the rural sector will involve issues and policies affecting both the agricultural and the non-agricultural economic sectors of the economy. The inter-sectoral linkages or chains in the economy must be developed. The role of local socioeconomic institutions in the process of ARD must also be covered.

It is apparent that some logical strategy must be taken with regard to efficient land use involving the combination of crop agriculture, livestock and tree farming (thermo-dendro energy) which will provide not only food and energy but also the economic base or livelihood of the rural poor. The problem of re-cycling any waste material, plant, animal and human, must

be an important component of this strategy. The results could demonstrate its effectiveness as a single important strategy to the solution of unemployment, malnutrition, social inequalities and the problem on environment.

Commodities flow from the production side to the foreign trade sector. By and large, these commodities earn large amounts of foreign exchange. The rural poor are the producers of most of these commodities and must be given their proportionate share in the bounty or earnings of other sectors including foreign trade. It should be a part of national policy and strategy to consider this issue and to include all avenues which plow back portions of this value added (VA) into the hands of the rural poor. This strategy alone could provide the necessary impetus toward more effective inter-sectoral flows which will strengthen the forward thrust and significance of ARD. The chart below illustrates this concept. The  $(VA_p)$  is generally smaller than any of the other VA's. Thus, policy and strategy dictate that the other VA's from marketing, processing, storage, transport and retail trade, households and foreign trade be shared with the production side (poor farmers) so that there will be equity among sectors of the commodity flow. There are other issues which could be resolved if a good picture of these VA's are available.



\* Adopted by the Philippine Agricultural Economics and Development Association, Inc. (PAEDA), during its 26th Annual Convention held at the Central Luzon State University, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, 7 June 1980.

\*\* President Elect, 1980-81.



For example, if the VA's from the other sector are relatively large as compared to the production sector, then the shares of these sectors could be moderated and the difference could be turned over to the production sector in terms of higher price per unit of product (to benefit the rural poor) without in any way increasing the price or cost to the consumers (urban poor).

Toward the generation of the required output in agriculture, it will be necessary to take a second hard look on the impact of agricultural technology on employment. It will also be necessary to look at the combination of factors and their costs such as biological, chemical, hydrological and mechanical technologies which will provide added output and employment in agriculture. The role of the non-agricultural sector will also be called upon to generate employment in agriculture through many forms of non-farm activities. These approaches may include both fiscal and monetary policies. The totality of these effects should not in any way reduce the impact on agricultural growth and should also minimize the deleterious effects of these factors on the environment.

Government policies on aid flows must consider the cost and the actual developmental impacts of these financial flows on the quality of life of the rural poor. It cannot be assumed that if financial flows

are made available to a given project then development or progress will automatically be generated to its recipients.<sup>1</sup> There must be concerted efforts in bringing the effects of these financial flows toward the material well being of the rural poor. The role of a scientifically designed monitoring system as a component of these strategies in ARD must be considered without which capital, employment and benefits may have been foregone. If this happens, the rural poor will become the poorest of the poor.

#### PAEDA's CREDO

PAEDA must be involved in these issues and strategies for ARD. To provide the atmosphere for greater capacity of our rural social systems, institutions, and services to utilize resources in order to generate improvements in the quality of life of the rural poor and a better distribution of income, wealth, and opportunities in the agricultural sector of the economy, the PAEDA's initial plan of action for the 1980's include studies in the following areas.

<sup>1</sup>In the Philippine Integrated Area Development (IAD) scheme, the emphasis should now be shifted from the Integration (I) process to the Development (D) aspect for the benefits of the recipients (rural poor).

(1) *Equitable Share of Agricultural Producers.* What proportion of total value added accrues to agricultural producers (rice, corn, vegetables, poultry, etc.). Trace the value added at the production, processing, storage and marketing, household (final national consumption stage) and foreign trade.

(2) *Social Systems, Institutions and Services for Improved Income and Equity.* The objectives will be their role on Quality of Life and improvement of equity in income, wealth and opportunities.

(3) *Policy Issues and Strategies for Improving Income and Equity* in the rural sector and the main producers of food and agricultural commodities.

(4) *Government Response to Rural Income and Equity.* On the basis of the presentation and discussion of the situation, issues and suggestions given in sub-studies 1, 2, and 3, the response of the Government with regard to the plans and directions to attain favorable changes in the Quality of Life of the rural poor and how to improve distribution in income, wealth and opportunities in the rural sector will be given.

Other sub-studies will be generated but these four studies will serve as focal points in the generation of the PAEDA System on Rural Income and Equity.

The improvement of rural income and equity in the Philippines is my challenge as PAEDA's credo in the 1980's.

### NOW AVAILABLE

**THE MUSLIMS OF THE PHILIPPINES** —A set of slides and/or a filmstrip of 98 frames, complete with English language script and 22 minute cassette. Gives an overview of the history and culture of the Muslim groups of the Southern Philippines with emphasis on the present situation of Christian-Muslim tension and conflict. Produced by the Dansalan Research Center in Marawi City. Price for either the slide set or the filmstrip is US\$16.00 (foreign) or P115.00 (local). Scripts available in Maranao, Tagalog, Cebuano or Ilocano for 25 cents (or P1.00) additional. Order from Dansalan Research Center, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City 8801, Philippines.

**IFSSO OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 1: "The Indigenization of the Social Sciences in Asia"** — A report on the regional workshop on problems of the indigenization of the social sciences in Asia, which was held in Manila

in September 1979 in conjunction with the Third General Conference of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC). Price is US\$5 per copy. Address to:

Secretariat of IFSSO  
Danish Research Administration  
Holmens Kanal 7  
1060 Copenhagen K  
Denmark  
Ref: IFSSO Publication No. 1

## pssc activities

## PSSC 'scenario'



On July 25, 1980, the second workshop for the *PSSC scenario of the social sciences* took place the whole day at the Central Bank of the Philippines Multi-storey Building.

After the keynote speech of Wilfrido V. Villacorta, Chairman of the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) Executive Board, PSSC's Executive Director Loretta Makasiar Sicat gave a review of PSSC activities and accomplishments for the last 11 years, including new programs that are being formulated. Ricardo G. Abad, discipline representative for sociology, PSSC Executive Board, consolidated the views presented during the first workshop (February 9, 1980) and the reports of different associations and committees.

The participants were the members of the PSSC Executive Board, PSSC discipline representatives, Council representatives, Research Network representatives, associate members, and funding agencies. In

the discussion that ensued, the fundamental question asked was "What can the social sciences do together? What is the role of PSSC in this collective effort?"

A month later, on August 22, the third scenario workshop was held at the Conference Room of the UP School of Economics. Discussions and revisions were made by some members of the Executive Council, Executive Board, and Council representatives on the draft paper entitled *Scenario of the Social Sciences in the 1980's* prepared by the PSSC Scenario Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc Committee was composed of the following: Mahar K. Mangahas, chairman. Members: Ricardo G. Abad, Ernesto M. Pernia, Pilar R. Jimenez, Bonifacio S. Salamanca, and Wilfrido V. Villacorta. Among other things, it was agreed that the title of the paper be changed to *The Philippine Social Science Council: Agenda for the 1980's*.

On September 12, 1980, a general PSSC

meeting was held at the Multi-purpose Hall of the Alumni Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Present were the members of the Executive Board and Executive Council, Associate members, and representatives from the following funding agencies: John Cool, Ford Foundation; Faustino Quioco and Grace de Vera, Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE); Myrna Consolacion, National Science and Development Board (NSDB); and Edith Coliver, The Asia Foundation.

Wilfrido V. Villacorta, chairman of the PSSC Executive Board, chaired the meeting. The PSSC officers and the Ad Hoc Committee members presented the entire agenda — *A Brief History of the PSSC Agenda* by Mahar K. Mangahas, *A Preparatory Conceptual Framework of the Agenda* by Ricardo G. Abad, *Programs and Projects* by Ernesto M. Pernia, and *Budget Estimates* by Corazon Alma de Leon.



The third scenario workshop convened on August 22.

## ' meetings held



Photos above show the participants during the second workshop for the PSSC scenario of the social sciences held on July 25, 1980.



Middle photo shows some PSSC Executive Board members during the general PSSC meeting with some foundation representatives held last September 12. Two pictures at right were likewise taken during that meeting. Ms. Myrna Consolacion (holding microphone) from the National Science and Development Board (NSDB) was one of the funding agency representatives who attended the meeting. The others were Grace de Vera of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE) (third from left, lower photo), followed by John Cool of the Ford Foundation, Edith Coliver of the Asia Foundation, and Faustino Quiocho of the FAPE.





## PSSC sponsors symposium on the proposed Education Act of 1980

The *Education Act of 1980* was discussed by the PSSC and invited guests in a three-hour symposium held on August 8, 1980 at the Conference Room of the School of Economics, UP Diliman. Focus was on the implications the Act may have on the development of the social sciences.

Perfecto Fernandez, UP Professor of Law provided a briefing on the proposed Education Act or Parliamentary Bill No. 524 entitled "An Act providing for the establishment and maintenance of an integrated system of education." The panel of reactors was composed of Salvador Lopez, Ph.D., UP Professor; Gonzalo Jurado, Ph.D., Chairman of the Department of Economics, UP School of Economics; Jaime Bulatao, S.J., President of the Psychological Association of the Philippines; and Antonio Lapitan, Ph.D. of the Philippine Society for Public Administration.

The activity culminated with an open forum.

(Top)

UP Professor of Law Perfecto Fernandez briefing the participants on the proposed Education Act of 1980. To his right is Dr. Mahar K. Mangahas, Vice-Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board.

(Lower photo)

Dr. Salvador P. Lopez, UP Professor, reacting to the Education Act of 1980.



## PSSC Research Network participates in crosscultural research

The PSSC Research Network in collaboration with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) in Singapore is participating in a crosscultural study entitled "*Ethnicity and Fertility in South-east Asia: Field Surveys in Five Countries.*" The general objective of this research is to investigate through comparable field surveys, the nature and causes of fertility differentials among major ethnic groups in the five ASEAN countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, and Thailand.

Specifically, the study aims to (1) provide a systematic, comparative description

of ethnic differentials in fertility and associated cultural practices in the five ASEAN countries; (2) attempt to explain the differentials within a multivariate framework; (3) assess the role of fertility differentials in perceptions of ethnic relations; (4) suggest policies for dealing with ethnic differentials in the countries studied; and (5) provide training, as part of the research process, to junior members of the research teams.

The ethnic groups covered in this study are: *Philippines* — Tagalog, Ilocanos, Bicolanos, Maranao and Chinese; *Indonesia* — Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabau, Christian Batak and Chinese; *Thailand* — Thai, Chinese, Thai Malay, and non-Malay Thai Muslims; *Singapore and Malaysia* — Chinese, Malays, and Indians.

The duration of the entire project is two years. Fieldwork begins in October 1980.

The Philippine research team are: *Senior Investigators* — Ma. Cecilia Gastardo Conaco and Pilar Ramos Jimenez; *Research Associate* — Lorna P. Makil; and Consultant, Michael A. Costello, Ph.D. The participating centers in the Research Network are: *Research and Planning Center, Angeles University; Research and Publications Center, Philippine Christian University; Research and Service Center, Ateneo de Naga; Research Bureau, Aquinas University; and Dansalan Research Center.*

The regional project staff are: *Project Director:* Kernial Sandhu, Director, ISEAS; *Project Coordinators:* Aline Wong, Rodolfo A. Bulatao, and Ng Shui Meng.

## CSS joins MIBF '80

The first *Manila International Book Fair* opened at the Philippine Center for International Trade and Exhibitions (Philcite) from August 5 to September 7, 1980. The sponsors were the International Association of Universities-Philippine Organizing Committee (IAU-POC), Book Development Association of the Philippines (BDA), and Philcite.

The *Central Subscription Service (CSS)* was among the 177 Philippine and international publishers and booksellers who participated. Aside from the Philippines, the countries represented included the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., Japan, People's Republic of China, Singapore, Hongkong, Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia, England, France, and other European, African and Asian countries.

One of the highlights of the affair was a forum on book publishing practice held at the seminar room from August 20-27. Topics of the forum covered all the phases involved in publishing: from authorship to editing, from designing to marketing and promotion, including the legal framework which governs author-publisher relations. Speakers and panelists came from all over

the world, all of them experts in various phases of book publishing. Ma. Susan Esteban and Godelia Ricalde of the PSSC secretariat attended the seminars.

Four major world conferences concerning publications and education coincided with the Manila International Book Fair '80: the 8th World Congress of the International Reading Association (August 5-7),

the 46th World Congress of the International Federation of the Library Associations (IFLA) (August 18-23), the 7th General Conference of the International Association of Universities (IAU), and the 10th World Congress on Educational and Vocational Guidance (September 1 to 5). These conferences were held within the Manila Cultural Center Complex.



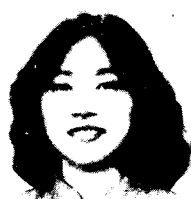




## New grantees


### Discretionary Research Awards Program


1. Phoebe Daus Williams  
"Perinatal, biological, and psychosocial factors and their effects on child development." P4,200.00
2. Jesusa C. Saceda  
"A Social-Emotional Adjustment Inventory for hearing impaired high school students." P4,488.00
3. Digna Dana Cabel  
"Effects of anxiety on the verbal fluency among mentally retarded persons." P2,500.00




4. Minerva A. Belen  
"Mass media growth in the Philippines: 1939-1978." P2,618.00 
5. Gracia M. Caballero  
"A sociolinguistic survey of the language situation in Barrio Camaman-an, Cagayan de Oro City." P4,286.00
6. Aurora C. Gaceta  
"Teacher participation in organizational decision-making and its relationship to personal and organizational variables." P4,300.00
7. Lilna Beth O. Punsalan  
"A study of speech fright as self-perceived and observer-rated and its correlation with selected variables." P2,729.79 
8. Rogelia Pe-Pua  
"Ang mga pagpapahalagang hatid ng patalastas ng pagkain sa telebisyon." P5,000 
9. Aniceto B. Oliva  
"Occupational mobility and related practical papers." P2,069.00
10. Marie S. Fernandez  
"An explanatory study of Charismatic Renewal Movement in Metro Manila." P3,750.00
11. Mario G. R. Rosal  
"A critical survey of the drama in Iloco: A socio-cultural approach." P4,325.00
12. Elena A. Paguio  
"A commercial theatre in Manila: 1898-1907." P2,859.65 
13. Eduardo R. Alicia, Jr.  
"Human capital and labor productivity." P3,371.00 
14. Agnes S. Alday  
"A survey research on the communication and non-communication

variables and the San Juan residents' opinions about and behaviors toward the proposed establishment of a copper smelter and refinery plant in San Juan, Batangas." P2,800.00



- Emerson M. Lorenzo
15. "A mesoscale geographical inquiry into the diffusion dynamics of an agricultural innovation: The spread of palay H.Y.W. in Ilocos Norte, 1966-1977." P4,388.00 

16. Theresa B. Cruz  
"A historico-bibliographical annotation of Philippine Independence Movement documents found in the US Congressional records, 1921-1946." P5,000.00 

17. David Climacosa  
"Federation of Filipino Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry Incorporated: Its Contribution to Philippine Socio-Civic needs, 1954-1979." P3,008.00
18. Nonita S. Relatado  
"The Impact of Marriage Enrichment Seminar on Couple's Communication and Adjustment in Digos." P5,000.00
19. Basilio Balajadia  
"Spirit Possession Cults in Metro Manila." P2,200.00
20. Tersito A. Aliposa  
"A Philippine Market: A Case Study of the Tabu in Samar." P2,653.60

### Travel and Study Awards

1. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr.: Attended the Philippine Studies Conference, and read a paper entitled "Oral History in

the Philippines: Trends and Prospects," Kalamazoo, Michigan. May 29-June 2, 1980.

2. Virginia A. Miralao: Presented dissertation at Cornell University, New York, U.S.A. June 1980.
3. Perla Q. Makil: Attended the Philippine Studies Conference, Kalamazoo, Michigan. May 29-30, 1980.
4. Wilfrido V. Villacorta: Attended the Association of Southeast Asia Institutions of Higher Learning (ASAIHL), University of Indonesia, Jakarta. June 26-29, 1980.
5. Corazon Alma de Leon: To participate at the 6th Symposium of the International Federation of Social Workers, Hongkong. July 14-16, 1980.
6. Elizabeth Eviota: To attend the conference on The Sex Division of Labor, Development and Women's Status, Austria. August 2-10, 1980.
7. Domingo C. Salita: To attend the 24th International Geographic Congress, Tokyo, Japan. August 31-September 6, 1980.

### Seminar Award

1. 17th Annual Convention of the Psychological Association of the Philippines. August 25, 26, and 27, 1980. P1,200.00

Republic of the Philippines Ministry of Transportation and Communications BUREAU OF POSTS Manila	
SWORN STATEMENT (Required by Act 2580)	
The undersigned, PILAR RAMOS JIMENEZ, editor of PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION (title of publication), QUARTERLY (frequency of issue), in ENGLISH (language in which printed), at House No. 7, Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Q.C. (office of publication), after having been duly sworn to accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., which is required by Act 2580, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201.	
NAME	ADDRESS
Editor: Pilar Ramos Jimenez	House No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Managing Editors: Lorna P. Makil, Ma. Susan S. Esteban, Edna E. Labra	House No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Business Manager: Sylvia V. Tan	House No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Owner: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.	House No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Publisher: PHIL. SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.	House No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
Printer: RMA GRAPHIC SERVICE	T. Morato Avenue, Quezon City
Office of Publication:	House No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo, UP Diliman, Quezon City
In case of publication other than daily, total number of copies printed and circulated as of the last issue dated JANUARY - MARCH 1980.	
1. Sent to paid subscribers	500
2. Sent to others than paid subscribers	1,500
Total	2,000
PILAR RAMOS JIMENEZ Editor	
SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 18th day of June 1980, at Quezon City, the affiant exhibiting her Residence Certificate No. 6237883 issued at Makati, Metro Manila, on February 18, 1980.	
DOMINGO C. SALITA (Officer Administering Oath)	
NOTE: This form is exempted from the payment of documentary stamp tax.	



## newsbriefs

### PAP celebrates 18th year

1980 marks the 18th year of existence of the *Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP)*. To highlight it, an Annual National Convention was sponsored by PAP at the Phil-Am Life Auditorium, Metro Manila on August 25-27, 1980. The theme of the convention was *The Practice of Psychology in the 1980's*.

To quote from the Special Yearbook Message of PAP President Jaime C. Bulatao, S.J. — "With the 1980's, the PAP has embarked on a long-range project to upgrade the education and professional status of psychologists. This year's convention will publish and discuss the first step in Operation Upgrade, namely the research (financed by FAPE) to study the 'output' of existing psychology departments."

The PAP intends to hold a meeting of psychology department chairmen and psychology professors who can agree on a curriculum for the training of Filipino psychologists. It will be followed by self-surveys, seminars, skills training, and assistance to institutions to upgrade themselves. The PAP hopes to be the vehicle in upgrading psychological skills among training institutions.

### Symposium on research conducted

The National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP) sponsored a symposium on *"Basic Research and Research Designs"* held on August 23, 1980 at the Valenzuela Hall of the NRCP in Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila.

Domingo C. Salita, NRCP Chairman, and Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences, gave the opening remarks and introduced the guest speaker, Gerardo P. Sicat, Minister of Economic Planning.

After the oath-taking of the newly elected regular members, talks were given on "Basic Research in Agriculture and Forestry" by Cleudualdo B. Perez, Jr., "Basic Research in Health Sciences" by Paulo C. Campos, "Basic Research in Engineering and Industry" by Ricardo C. Cruz, and "Research Designs" by Cristina P. Parel.

An open forum followed.

### Iloko-Philippines research center to be established

Dr. Consuelo S. Blanco, President of Mariano Marcos State University in Batac, Ilocos Norte, Philippines plans to establish the *International Research Center for Iloko-Philippines (IRCIP)*.

The main objectives of IRCIP are: 1) To enhance research and publication in Philippine studies, especially in the northern Philippines; 2) To promote the development of the social sciences in the region; 3) To organize a museum and library of the achievements of Ilocandia and Iloko outstanding men and women; 4) To sponsor seminars, symposia, and other programs dealing with Iloko-Philippine studies; 5) To effect exchange programs with academic institutions in the Philippines and abroad; and 6) To foster the development of northern Philippines through applied social science research.

Dr. Mario D. Zamora, former Dean of the University of the Philippines at Baguio City and currently Professor of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.A. is Honorary Director-General of the IRCIP. He will be assisted by a distinguished group of scholars and public figures from the Philippines and abroad.

Scholars from all over the world, especially those who have done research or teaching in the Philippines are requested to donate *reprints of their works, books, and other publications* dealing with the region, the Philippines, and the third world. Donors will be named FRIENDS OF THE RESEARCH CENTER. Other privileges are to be announced later.

Please send your reprints and other publications to:

President Consuelo S. Blanco  
Mariano Marcos State University  
Batac, Ilocos Norte, Philippines

### Slide lecture on Kalinga culture

The Sociological and Anthropological Society of the Ateneo de Manila University, an undergraduate organization, sponsored a slide lecture on *"Aspects of Kalinga Culture"* last July 24, 1980. The presentation, delivered by Professor William Longa-

cre of the University of Arizona, focused on ethno-archaeology of Kalinga pottery making and some aspects of socio-political organization.

### Call for papers for Philippine Studies Conference

The *Second International Philippine Studies Conference* will be held from June 27-30, 1981 at Ala Moana Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii. This was announced by the Philippine Studies Program at the University of Hawaii. It will take place right after the annual conference of Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast (ASPAC) in the same hotel from June 25-27, 1981.

Co-sponsored by the Filipino 75th Anniversary Commemoration Commission, the theme of the conference is "Seventy-Five Years of Filipino Experience in America, 1906-1981." Further support comes from the Philippine Studies Committee of the Association for Asian Studies.

In this connection, paper proposals are being solicited. Papers may approach the conference theme from either of two perspectives — *Philippine Studies*, or the *Filipino-American experience*. Proposals must be submitted by November 1, 1980. (Prescribed forms must be used). Completed papers must be submitted by April 1, 1981. Panel proposals are also welcome.

Those interested in Philippine Studies topics may contact Dr. Belinda A. Aquino and those interested in Filipino-American topics may contact Dr. Ruben R. Alcantara. Information on arrangements and accommodations can be obtained from Ms. Melinda Tria Kerkvliet. The address of the foregoing: *c/o Philippine Studies Program, Moore Hall 315, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.*

subscribe to the  
PSSC

SOCIAL SCIENCE  
INFORMATION

(Annual rates P20/US\$8)

## seminars, workshops, conferences

*The Third National Seminar-Workshop on English for Special Purposes* was held from April 14 to May 23, 1980 at De La Salle University and was attended by 54 participants from all over the Philippines.

Mr. Bernard Coffey of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education (SEAMEO) Regional Language Centre in Singapore was the guest lecturer for one week. Mr. Ray Williams of the University of Aston in Birmingham, England served as consultant and main lecturer of the seminar. Their participation was made possible through the auspices of the British Council. The other sponsors of the seminar were the Philippine Normal College-Ateneo-De La Salle University Consortium for a Ph.D. in Linguistics, the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE), and De La Salle University.

\* \* \*

The Ministry of Education and Culture Deputy Minister for Higher Education, and FAPE President, Dr. Abraham I. Felipe formally opened the series of lectures and workshops during the *Fourth National Folklore Congress* convened from July 4-6, 1980. The theme was "The Role of Folklore in Functional Literacy." Venue was the Institute of Small Scale Industries, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Dr. Emmanuel V. Soriano, President of the University of the Philippines formally welcomed the speakers, delegates, and guests to the Congress.

The Congress was organized by the Philippine Folklore Society and sponsored by Filipinas Foundation Incorporated, the Fund for Assistance to Private Education, the Commission for Islamic Affairs, the University Research Center, the National Historical Institute, and the Philippine Social Science Council.

\* \* \*

Antonio Ledesma, S.J., a Ph.D. in Development Studies graduate of the University of Wisconsin, was the speaker in a slide-lecture discussion last August 29, 1980 on the topic *350 Million Rural Poor — Where Do We Start?* Venue was at the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

The slide talk reviewed some programs of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which focused on organizations and activities among the rural poor. Survey findings from field action projects in Bangladesh, Nepal, and the Philippines were also discussed.

\* \* \*

The University of the Philippines (UP) Economics Society sponsored a symposium entitled *Alternative Sources of Energy* at the UP School of Economics Auditorium on September 8, 1980. An added feature of the symposium was a 20-minute film showing on nonconventional sources of energy compliments of the Ministry of Energy.

\* \* \*

The Philippine Sociological Society's (PSS) 2nd Roving Lecture for 1980 was held at the de Vega Hall of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP), Sta. Mesa, Manila on September 19, 1980. The topic of the lecture was *Can the Teaching of Social Statistics Make the Subject Both Pleasant and Easy for Students?* Fr. Francis Madigan, S.J. was the speaker.

\* \* \*

Rajah Muhammad Alias, chairman of the Malaysia Federal Land Development Authority and a Ramon Magsaysay award-ee for Government Service (1980) gave a lecture on *Malaysia's Land Program* on September 2, 1980 at the lecture room of the Institute of Environmental Planning, University of the Philippines at Diliman. The lecture was open to the public.

\* \* \*

A joint *Office of Research and Publication-Office of Continuing Education (ORP-OCE) Staff Development Course* is being conducted at the Bulwagang Tandang Sora, Institute of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. It is held every Wednesday and Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon (a total of 30 meetings or 90 hours). This seminar/workshop started last June 25 and will commence on the 8th of October, 1980. The main objective of the course is to provide basic knowledge on social research starting from

the formulation of concepts and hypothesis up to the analysis of data.

\* \* \*

A consortium between the Dansalan Research Center (DRC) and the Graduate School of the University of San Carlos in Cebu City is conducting a graduate-level *Research Intern Training Program (RITP)* to assist seven qualified Muslim Filipinos in basic social science research applicable to perceived socio-economic needs in the predominantly Muslim areas of Southern Philippines.

The RITP provides instruction and practical experience in social science research in a course of 24 to 30 months starting in June 1980. It aims to bring the seven interns to a useful level of technical competence in a variety of social science research fields. After the training, the interns are expected to constitute a nucleus of professionally skilled researchers qualified to participate significantly in socio-economic development planning for their own society. The RITP is a program distinct from most others of its kind. Its essential feature is that it brings to the interns training in their own cultural context. The training, for the most part, takes place in the Marawi City area.

Spearheading the RITP is Dr. Peter Gowing, the DRC Director.

The seven interns, registered as special graduate students in the Graduate School of the University of San Carlos are: Mr. Abdulsiddik A. Abbahil, B.S. International Relations (MSU); Mr. Jaime T. Dumarpa, B.S.E. History (Dansalan College); Miss Rocaya Maidan, B.S. Community Development (MSU); Mr. Moctar Matuan, A.B. Sociology (Notre Dame-Cotabato); Mr. Jumdan Sandangan, A.B. History (Notre Dame-Jolo); Miss Labi M. Hadji Sarip, B.S. Business Administration (Economics) (MSU); Miss Balmona M. Tamano, B.S. Public Administration (MSU).

\* \* \*

Dr. Lawrence B. Krause, senior fellow at The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. lectured on "*ASEAN in U.S. Perspective*" last September 9, 1980. Venue was the School of Economics Building, University of the Philippines at Diliman.

## social scientists on the move

*Ernesto M. Pernia, Ph.D.* was chosen as one of the Ten Outstanding Young Scientists of the Philippines for 1980 by the National Science Development Board through the National Academy of Science and Technology. Besides Dr. Pernia, nine other scientists who have made significant scholarly contributions were selected in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, biological and engineering sciences. Dr. Pernia represented the social sciences. The awarding ceremony was presided by President Ferdinand E. Marcos at the Heroes Hall, Malacañang Palace, last July 18th, the final day of the National Science and Technology Week.

Dr. Pernia earned his M.S. degree in Economics in 1969 from the University of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and his Ph.D. in Economic Demography (Ford Foundation fellow) from the University of California at Berkeley in 1976. Currently, he is Asso-



ciate Professor of Economics in the University of the Philippines and holds the Bienvenido M. Gonzalez professorial chair. He is the Director for Research, Institute of Economic Development and Research, U.P. School of Economics and a member of the

Executive Board of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc. He has served as a consultant to various U.N. agencies and the World Bank.

\* \* \*

*Wilfrido V. Villacorta, Ph.D.*, Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board, read the country paper for the Philippines in the conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning (ASAIHL) held last June in Jakarta, Indonesia. The topic of his paper was "Western Influences on Social Sciences in the Philippines."

Hosted by the University of Indonesia, the conference had for its theme, "Western Ideas and Higher Education." It was attended by educators from about 200 ASAIHL member-institutions in Indonesia, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.

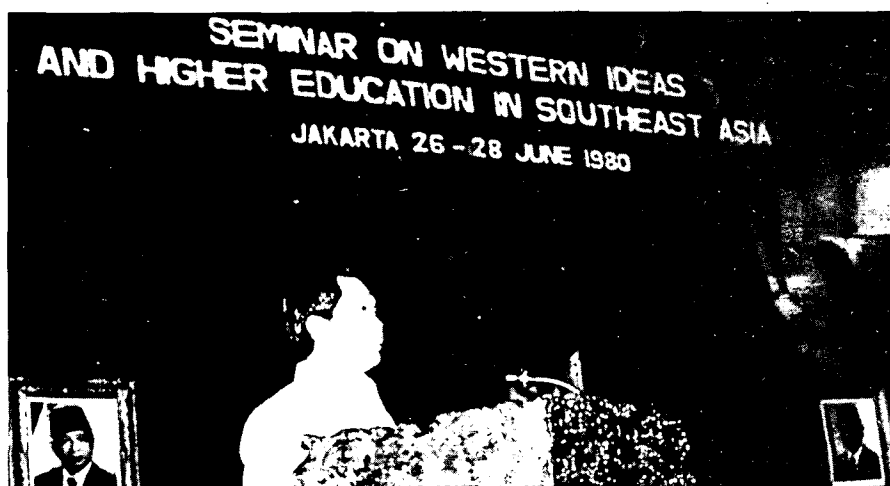
\* \* \*

*Leslie E. Bauzon*, associate professor at the University of the Philippines, was unanimously elected president during the 8th Triennial Conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA) held in Kuala Lumpur last August 25-29, 1980.

Dr. Bauzon will hold office as IAHA president for the next three years. He is the first Filipino to head the 18-year old organization.

It was also decided in the conference that the Philippines will be the site of the association's 9th Triennial Conference in 1983.

\* \* \*



On May 1, 1980 the two academic departments of the Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD), University of the Philippines, Diliman had new chairmen in the person of *Greer B. Alforque* for the Department of Social Work, and *Angelito G. Manalili* for the Department of Community Development. Both graduated from the University of the Philippines.

Ms. Alforque replaces Thelma Lee Mendoza who went on a sabbatical leave. Mr. Manalili replaces Karina C. David who is currently finishing a research project entitled Documentation of the LINK-COD Program.

Angeles University Foundation President *Emmanuel Y. Angeles* and Vice-President for Academic Affairs *Ricardo C. Galang* flew to Peking last September 6, 1980 to confer with university officials in the People's Republic of China, after which they will visit schools in Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Kweilin, and Canton.

They will explore the possibilities for research on the Philippine-Chinese trade before Magellan came in 1521. They will also look into faculty student exchange programs with Chinese colleges and universities.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

*Romana de los Reyes*, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and IPC research associate, attended an Agricultural Development Council-sponsored workshop on *Irrigation: Making it Useful for Disadvantaged Groups*. The workshop was held on June 19-20, 1980 at the AUFS Institute of World Affairs, Salisbury, Connecticut, U.S.A. Through this workshop, Ms. de los Reyes was able to disseminate her research findings on a three-year study of communal irrigation in the Philippines.

\* \* \*

*Virginia A. Miralao*, Assistant Professor of Sociology and IPC Chief of Operations, returned last July from Cornell University, New York, where she successfully defended her doctoral dissertation entitled, "Female employment and fertility in the Philippines." A week earlier, IPC research associate *Jeanne Frances I. Illo* arrived from Honolulu after completing a four-week workshop on Rural Development and Fertility at the East-West Center Population Institute's 11th Summer Seminar.

\* \* \*

*Celestial S. Famaligan*, member, Research Center, Philippine Normal College attended a seminar-workshop on educational research sponsored by the National Institute for Educational Research of Japan in collaboration with the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO and Asian Center of Educational Innovation for Development. This was held in Tokyo, Japan last June 24-July 23, 1980.

\* \* \*

*Cesario Y. Torres*, president of the Pandayan ng Literaturang Pilipino (Pandaylipi) of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines was awarded a plaque of recognition by Director Ponciano P.B. Pineda of the Institute of National Language. The Pandaylipi was given the award for its contribution to the advancement of the Pilipino language during the Linggo ng Wika rites at the Philippine Women's University.

\* \* \*

\* \* \*

IPC Director and DSA Acting Chairman *Ricardo G. Abad* delivered a lecture on "Social and Cultural Elements of Change" at the National Defense College of the Philippines, Fort Bonifacio last July 10, 1980.

\* \* \*

*Dominador Z. Rosell*, Retired Scientist of the National Science Development Board and President of the Philippine Geographical Society was invited to the 150th Anniversary of the Royal Geographical Society of London held June 9 and 10, 1980. He represented the Society and other geographical institutions in the Philippines.

\* \* \*

*Cristina P. Parel*, dean of the UP Statistical Center, was a participant in two conferences held in Sydney, Australia on August 25-29, 1980. These were the 5th Australian Statistical Conference and the East Asian Regional Committee on Bernoulli Society of the International Statistical Institute.

\* \* \*

*Alfonso O. Santiago*, graduate school professor of the Philippine Normal College, left recently for Singapore to represent the Philippines in the four-month specialized advanced training course for translators in Southeast Asia. The program is being sponsored by the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education (SEAMEO) with the regional language centre (RELC) in Singapore as the venue.

\* \* \*

*Villia Voss-Jefrenovas*, Canadian anthropologist from York University in Toronto, who is currently doing a research in Northern Luzon, and M. Rajaretnam, Research Officer of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, were recent visitors to the Dansalan Research Center and Dansalan Junior College in Marawi City.

\* \* \*

After delivering her paper at the Philippine Studies Conference in Kalamazoo,

Michigan, *Perla Q. Makil* of the Institute of Philippine Culture and the Department of Sociology-Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University, went to the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor where she was a Visiting Research Associate at the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies. While there she worked with Aram Yengoyan, professor of anthropology and Director of the Center, on an anthology of the selected works of Frank Lynch, S.J. (forthcoming). She was also a resource person in a continuing seminar on Population Programs and Political Systems under Professor Gayl D. Ness of the Department of Sociology. From Ann Arbor, Dr. Makil went to New York (August 29-31) to read a paper on "The Impact of Martial Law on Philippine Sociologists" before the American Sociological Association annual conference. She is now back at the Ateneo.

\* \* \*

*Bruce Tolentino* accepted a staff position with the Philippine Business for Social Progress. He was Director of the Dansalan College Community Service in Marawi City for six years.

\* \* \*

*Jennifer L. Lauby*, Chairperson of the De La Salle Behavioral Sciences Department, was awarded a grant by the East-West Center to participate in their Summer Population Seminar. The seminar was held in Honolulu from June 2-28, 1980 and was moved to Manila for the June 30-July 5 period. She joined a workshop on Life History.

\* \* \*

*Teresita C. Rafael*, Associate Professor at De La Salle participated in a conference on language training programs for Indo-Chinese refugees held in Bangkok from April 14-18, 1980. Dr. Rafael is currently the coordinator of the interim English language program at the Refugee Processing Center in Morong, Bataan.

From Bangkok, Dr. Rafael proceeded to Singapore to read a paper on "Validation of a Pilipino Test" at the Regional Language Centre seminar on language testing held from April 21-25.

\* \* \*

## announcements

### Economics for development

The University of New England, Australia, offers postgraduate studies in the economics of development which leads to the degree of *Master of Economics*.

The program may appeal to graduates who have already received a good grounding in economic theory, and who wish to extend and apply it to problems faced by the developing countries. The program places major emphasis on analytical skills.

Interested readers may contact *Hal Hill, Room 223, School of Economics, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City*.

### M.E. program

Thammasat University, Thailand is offering a *Master of Economics Program* (conducted in English) for two academic years.

Applicants must have an undergraduate degree in any discipline. Fees approximate U.S. \$700. Full scholarship is available to admitted students to cover tuition, books, stipend, air-travel and relocation allowances. The deadline for application is February 1, 1981.

For further inquiries please write to the *Chairman, Master of Economics Program, Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand*. Applicants from the Philippines may write to the *Representative, The Ford Foundation, P.O. Box 740, Makati, Metro Manila*.

### History seminar

The *Department of History and Political Science of Silliman University in Dumaguete City* is conducting a weekly two-hour seminar for its history faculty this semester. The seminar aims to update the teachers on materials and techniques in the teaching of Philippine History. *Dr. Luz U. Ausejo*, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and Professor of history, coordinates the seminar.

### Network for peace

The *Network to Educate for World Security* is a plan designed by the institute for World Order (IWO). IWO works on the premise that only through a worldwide public education and information program can arms races be stopped. The Network it devised suggests how the traditional way to transmit culture (education) and the basic tool for forming and reforming adult opinion (communication) can transform the universal desire for peace into habitual practices of peace.

Insights and advice suggesting practical ways to establish a flexible, worldwide education for a secure peace came from teachers, scholars, government officials, experts from the United Nations' Missions and Agencies, journalists and other specialists in communication, and people active in community affairs.

Those interested may contact *Caroline Krebs, Director, at 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017*. Free brochures are available. *Elements* (details of the plan) cost \$3.00 per set.

### Announcing the "ISSC STEIN ROKKAN Prize" in comparative research

The International Social Science Council, in conjunction with the *Conjunto Universitario Candido Menes (Rio de Janeiro)* is setting up a *bi-annual prize* named after *STEIN ROKKAN* in homage to the memory of this great scholar, to be awarded every two years, starting in 1981, and amounting to U.S. \$2,000.

The prize is intended to crown a seminal contribution in comparative social science research written in English, French or German, by a scholar under forty years of age on 31st December 1981. It can be a manuscript or a printed book or collected works, in each case published after 1979.

*Four copies of manuscripts typed double space or printed works shall be delivered together with a formal*

*application for the prize to the International Social Science Council before 31st March 1981. Manuscripts and publications received shall not be returned.*

Works submitted shall be evaluated by the International Social Science Council with the assistance of appropriate referee or referees, under the supervision of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) and its Chairman. The award shall be made by the ISSC General Assembly meeting in November 1981 on the recommendation of the ISSC Executive Committee. Its decision shall be final and not subject to appeal or revision.

The prize may be shared by two or more applicants, should it be found difficult to adjudicate between equally valuable works submitted.

For further inquiries, please apply in writing to:

*The Secretary-General  
International Social Science Council  
Unesco, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris,  
France*

### ISWCD job placements

The Office of Research and Publication, UP Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD), is in need of a *Research Associate*. Applicant must be a social science graduate with at least 18 m.a. units, and has had two years of research experience.

*Contact person is Dr. P.R. Acierto.*

### Wanted: China studies specialist

The History and Political Science Department of De La Salle University is recruiting Ph.D. holders or candidates, with specialization in Chinese studies. There is no nationality requirement. The department will be launching a China Studies program next schoolyear. Interested parties are asked to submit their application papers soonest to *Dr. Wilfrido Villacorta, Chairman, History and Political Science Department, De La Salle University, Taft Avenue, Manila*.



Continued from page 13

- training for the youth.
6. Encourage the national government to improve communications, transportation and marketing systems between Bataraza and the bigger cities.
7. Establish an Ethnic Minorities Educational Foundation with funds from mineral sales to provide scholarships for deserving Palawano and other needy students so they can return to help their own people.
8. Enlist local support in the improvement of nutrition through dialogues to establish the need and follow-up with agricultural, home economics and community health team approach.
9. Request for more adequate health teams to Bataraza and elsewhere in Palawan to intensify community health services for the control of malaria, parasitism and other prevalent diseases.
10. Promote functional literacy as part of the team approach using illustrated materials in Tagalog such as the "Komik" type books already produced by National Media Production, IIRR, World Vision, and others.
11. Test alternatives to *kaingin* farming and encourage reforestation, promote soil conservation, crop rotation and intercropping and preservation of rare wildlife.
12. Encourage religious organizations to work together in developing full human potential to bring about better social, moral and spiritual values.

## CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

This study examined the relevant variables that may effect or determine families' innovativeness or quality of life in Bataraza, Palawan. Studying one of the most remote and depressed areas of the Philippines has implications for other frontier regions and for development strategy in general.

The typical piecemeal programs even

though they may start at the grass roots level — laudable as that may be — have doubtful long range effects. The approach must be integrated, holistic and involve the participation of people in determining their own destiny. Moreover, there must be attention given to improving various elements of the macrostructural variables of the higher incorporating system. Patchwork human development programs can have detrimental effects if they build up peoples' hopes, and then fail because the structure is inadequate to sustain them or the innovations are not attuned to families' level of development.

Agencies of change should work not only with families but neighborhoods, municipalities and regions if possible, to effect lasting innovative change. Knowing both a family's stage of innovativeness and the important macrostructural variables of the area should serve much as a "traffic signal" for the agents of change. One could learn the signal for "stop," "caution," and "go," thus increasing the chances for efficient and sustained developmental change.

## REFERENCES

- Bautista, Ligaya G.  
1976 "Community Development Program of PChC In Bataraza, Palawan: A Thrust Toward Better Christian-Muslim Understanding," Manila, Philippine Christian University. Unpublished paper on Non-Formal Education Program.
- Chapin, A.F. Stuart  
1928 "A Quantitative Scale for Rating the Home and Social Environment of Middle Class Families in an Urban Community," *Journal of Educational Psychology* 19 (February):99-111.
- Coser, Lewis A.  
1956 *The Function of Social Conflict*. New York, The Free Press.
- Dahrendorf, Rolf  
1959 *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. Stanford, California. Stanford University Press.
- Hagen, Everett E.  
1963 "How Economic Growth Begin: A Theory of Social Change," *Journal of Social Issues*, 19: 20-34.
- National Academy of Sciences  
1975 *Underexploited Tropical Plants with Promising Economic Value*, Washington, D.C.: National Research Council.
- Rural Sociological Society  
1956 "Report of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Rural Levels and Standards of Living, the Rural Sociological Society," *Rural Sociology* 21 (June): 183-195.
- Schwenk, Richard L.  
1971 "A Macrostructural Approach to Planning Programs of Developmental Change Using a Case Study of Iban Longhouses," Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University. Unpublished M.S. thesis.
- 1973a "The Guttman Scale as a Tool to Planning Developmental Programmes: An Example in Application from Sarawak," *Sarawak Gazette* (Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia: Government Printing Office), Aug. 31, pp. 175-180.
- 1973b *The Potential for Rural Development in the New Seventh Division of Sarawak — A Preliminary Background Report*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Occasional Paper No. 17.
- 1975 "Village and Regional Determinants of Family Innovativeness Among the Rural Iban of Sarawak, Malaysia," Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University, Unpublished Ph.D. thesis.
- Sewell, W. H.  
1940 *The Construction and Standardization of a Scale for the Measurement of the Socio-Economic Status of Oklahoma Farm Families*. Stillwater: Agricultural Experiment station, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Technical Bulletin 9.
- Walker, Robert K.  
1968 *Centrality, Solidarity and Development in a Bolivian Peasant Movement*, Unpublished Master thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
- Wallace, A.R.C.  
1967 "Revitalization Movements in Development," *The Challenge of Development*. Edited by Richard J. Ward. Chicago: Aldine Publications Co.
- Young, Frank W.  
1965 *Initiation Ceremonies: A Cross-Cultural Study of Status Dramatization*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merill Company.
- 1970 "Reactive Subsystem," *American Sociological Review*, XXXV.
- Young, Frank W., and Ruth C. Young  
1973 *Comparative Studies of Community Growth*. Morgantown: West Virginia University, Rural Sociological Society Monograph Number 2.

# information section

## RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported researches, contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the period July-September 1980.

Entry format: Title of project/proposal. Project director/researcher. Home institution. Status of project. Funding agency.

Status of project:

Contemplated – formal proposal drawn

Ongoing – preparatory activities after proposal is drawn to the stage before the completion of the final write-up

Completed – final write-up accomplished.

*A comparative study of the genealogies (salsilas or Tarsilas) of the Brunelan, Sulu, Maguindanao and Maranao sultanates.* Abdulsiddik Ababail and Mamaruba Guba. Dansalan Research Center. Ongoing.

*A Comprehensive Directory of Social Services.* Thelma Lee Mendoza. Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD). Expected to be completed by August, 1980.

*A Methodology for assessing development levels in various municipalities comprising the Bicol River Basin in Camarines Sur.* Sulpicio Roco, Jr. Ateneo de Naga. Completed.

*An Evaluative Study of the YCAP in the Tertiary Level in the Schools of Ozamiz City, 1978-1979.* Heide M. Panique. Immaculate Conception College (ICC). Completed.

*An Ilocos Coast/Metropolitan Manila Migration System.* Ricardo G. Abad, Benjamin Cariño, and Adelamar Alcantara. Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). Ongoing.

*An Institutional Predictive Validity and Utility Study of the FAPE College Entrance Test (CET) in Immaculate Conception College (ICC).* Carmen C. Beduya. Completed.

*Attitudes of Public School Teachers Toward Guidance Activities in Molave East District, Division of Zamboanga del Sur.* Carlicita A. Saniel. ICC. Completed.

*Community Participation in Evaluating a Community Development Programme.* Carmen Enrile-Santiago. Institute of Philippine Culture. Completed.

*Comparison of the Abilities of Education and AB/BS Freshmen.* Completed. Funded by Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research (PCARR).

*Educational and Vocational Guidance in the Philippines: A Case Study.* Josefina O. Santamaria. De La Salle University. Completed.

*Evaluation of Curricular and Delivery Capabilities of Public Agriculture and Fishery Schools.* L. Z. Segovia, project director. Ongoing.

*Evaluation of the Rural Social Work Field Placement Program in Lian, Batangas.* DRP Staff. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Documentation of the LINK-COD Program.* Karina C. David, Maureen C. Pagaduan, and Teresa V. Tungpalan. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Documentation of the Rural Social Work Field Placement Program in Lian, Batangas.* Luz A. Lopez. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Impact Assessment of the Panay Unified Health Services (PUHS) Phase II.* Sylvia H. Guerrero. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Impact of cooperative programs on small-scale agriculturalists in Sagada-Bontoc, Mountain Province.* Joachim Voss. Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). Ongoing.

*Indigenous Rural Technology.* Karina C. David, et. al. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*KBF "Mga Bata sa Tahanan" Project.* Josefina D. Pineda, Romeo C. Quieta, and ORP Staff. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Manila International Book Fair 1980: A Filipino Perception.* Virginia D. Libang. Maryknoll College. Ongoing.

*Marriage by Elopement in the Philippines.* Barbara Dobson. IPC. Ongoing.

*NIA-IPC documentation research on the NIA-Ford pilot Irrigation project in Talsan, Camarines Sur: Phase Two.* Manuel P. Diaz. IPC. Ongoing.

*Nontraditional Roles of Teachers.* Bonifacio P. Sibayan, Project Director. Philippine Normal College. Ongoing. Funded by IDRC.

*Pag-oorganisa at Pagpapaunlad ng Pamayanang Pilipino.* Angelito G. Manalili. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Reading Habits among Filipinos in selected Philippine cities.* Ricardo G. Abad. IPC. Ongoing. UNESCO.

*Research on Non-Formal Education for Women.* Pedro R. Acierto. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Research Utilization in Family Planning: The Cooperative Research Program.* Ricardo G. Abad. IPC. Ongoing.

*Social Dynamics of Communal Gravity Systems.* This research project consists of four reports: 1) "Communal Gravity Systems: Four Case Studies." Romana P. de los Reyes, et. al. 2) "47 Communal Gravity Systems." Romana P. de los Reyes. 3) "The Farmers in Communal Gravity Systems: Rice Yield, Work, and Earnings." Jeanne Frances I. Illo. 4) The Last and final report written by R.P. de los Reyes synthesizes the results of the three studies. IPC. Completed. National Irrigation Administration.

*Social Ecology, Cognitions and Life Aspirations of Landless Agricultural Workers.* Ma. Corazon J. Veneracion and Sylvia H. Guerrero. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Social Science Research Activities in the Philippines.* Loretta Makasiar-Sicat, Ricardo G. Abad, Wilfrido V. Villacorta, Ruperto Alonzo, Dante Canlas, and Pilar Ramos-Jimenez. Ongoing.

*Social Work and the Filipino Personality: A Primer.* Eulogia P. de los Reyes. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Step-wise Statistics: A Procedural Approach.* Pedro R. Acierto and Elizabeth L. Mendoza. ISWCD. Ongoing.

*Tertiary Education in Ozamiz City: Its Growth and Development from 1941 to 1978.* Elpidio A. Acebedo. ICC. Completed.

*The determinants of college students' academic performance.* Fely Panoy-David. Central Philippine University. Completed.

*The Folklore of the Subanons of Zamboanga del Sur.* Virgilio M. Resma. ICC. Completed.

*The 1973 Revised Secondary Education Program As Implemented in the Secondary Schools of Ozamis City: A Preliminary Evaluation.* Erlinda P. Cudiamat. ICC. Completed.

*The Problems Met by the College Students of the ICC in their Boarding Houses 1978-79.* Alfredo D. Biscocho. ICC. Completed.

*The View from the Field: Research Report on the Implementation of the CRP Family Planning Project.* Natividad Martinez-Esquillo. IPC. Completed.

*Towards Indigenous Training for Rural Develop-*

ment. Office of Continuing Education, Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD), UP. Ongoing. Funded by Bread for the World.

*Urban Development Programs in the Philippines: A Review and Analysis.* Stella Go. De La Salle. Ongoing.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Reported recent publications for the period July-September 1980.

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

## BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

*Analysis of variance from t-test to analysis of variance.* Luke R. Moortgat. De La Salle University. 1980. Integrated Research Center, De La Salle University.

*Applied statistics for educational psychology and the social sciences.* Melecio C. Deauna. De La Salle University. 1980. Integrated Research Center, De La Salle University.

*Conservation: An Aspect of Children's Cognitive Development; A Look at Three Philippine Studies Based on Piaget's Theory of the Child's Conception of Number.* Philippine Normal College Research Series No. 4-A, 1980. 38 pp. The Research Center, Philippine Normal College, Manila.

*Cooperative Research Program: Selected Phase I Findings (1978) and Cooperative Research Program: Phase II Status Report (1980).* Ricardo G. Abad. Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). These reports, taken together, represent one of the few, if not the only social science meta-research document in the Philippines. The monograph documents the way action agents and researchers collaborate to enhance the use of research findings in population for policy making and program-planning.

*Cross-Currents in Afro-Asian Literature.* Anacleto M. Encarnacion, Rustica C. Carpio, and Celia S. Ramos. 1979. 362 pp. National Book Store.

*Culture Conflict, Bureaucracy, and Contraceptive Acceptance: Observations on the Philippine Family Planning Program.* Ricardo G. Abad. IPC. The essay points out the limitation of approaching rural societies as communities

which need to be modernized to insure the success of the family planning program. 1980.

*From Bataan to Tokyo - Diary of a Filipino Student in Wartime Japan 1943-1944.* Leocadio de Asis. Edited by Grant K. Goodman. University of Kansas. International Studies, East Asian Series Research Publication, Number Ten. 1979. 231 pp. Center for East Asian Studies. The University of Kansas.

*Research Utilization and the Cooperative Research Program: A Four-Year Assessment.* Ricardo G. Abad. IPC. 1980. Population Center Foundation.

## ARTICLES

"Bread of Life and Seat of Wisdom." William J. Malley, S.J. Ateneo de Manila University. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Second Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

"Choosing to be Modern." Ricardo G. Abad. Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). *The Guldun*. Vol. 47, No. 4, November 29, 1979.

"Cultural Conflict, Bureaucracy, and Contraceptive Acceptance: Observations on the Philippine Family Planning Program." Ricardo G. Abad. IPC. *Symposium on Cultural Exchange between Southeast Asia and Japan*. 1980.

"Dialectical Phenomenology - A New Approach in Sociology." Bert Maes. St. Aloysius University, Belgium. *Pulong - A Research Forum*. Vol. 3, Nos. 8-9. February-March 1980. 2 pp.

"Effect of Three Variations of Rule-Example Sequence in Self-Instructional Materials on the Student's Understanding of Mathematical Concepts." Evangeline Cayanong. Divine Word University. Abstract. *Pulong - A Research Forum*. Vol. 3, Nos. 8-9. February-March 1980. 2 pp.

"Filipino Class Structure in the Sixteenth Century." William Henry Scott. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Second Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

"Land Reform in East and Southeast Asia: A Comparative Approach." Antonio Ledesma, S.J. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Third Quarter 1980. 39 pp. Please refer to journal listing.

"Liturgy in Search of Religion." David N. Power, O.M.I. Notes and Comments. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Third Quarter 1980. 10 pp. Please refer to journal listing.

"Measuring Philippine Development: Report on the Social Indicators Project." Ricardo G. Abad. Edited by Mahar K. Mangahas. IPC. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, First Quarter 1980.

"Mother-Child Dilemma: Manila Hospitals and Contemporary Moral Theory." Gerald W. Healy, S.J. Ateneo de Manila University. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Second Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

"Recent Trends in the Sociology of Religion." Helmut Loiskandl, SVD. University of Queensland, Australia. *Pulong - A Research Forum*. Vol. 3, Nos. 8-9. February to March 1980. 4 pp.

"Response to Imperialism." Jose S. Arcilla, S.J. Ateneo de Manila University. Review article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Second Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

"Salubong in Angono, Rizal." Doreen G. Fernandez. Notes and Comments. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Second Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

"Telic Contemplation as Unburdening." J.M. Francisco, S.J. Review article. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Third Quarter 1980. 18 pp. Please refer to journal listing.

"The Chinese Coolie Labor Trade and the Philippines." Elliott C. Arensmeyer. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Second Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

"The Distribution of Income and Wealth: A Survey of Philippine Research." Mahar K. Mangahas (with Bruno Barros). University of the Philippines (UP). 1979. Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

"The Making of the Tambalan." Rebecca C. Tiston. Divine Word University. *Pulong - A Research Forum*. Vol. 3, Nos. 8-9. February-March 1980. 3 pp.

"The Philippine Inquisition: A Survey." F. Delor Angeles. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Third Quarter 1980. 31 pp. Please refer to journal listing.

"The Social Consciousness of R. Zulueta da Costa." Georgina A. Reyes. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Second Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

"The World of an Arbularyo." An interview with Felipe Borja. *Pulong - A Research Forum*. Vol. 3, Nos. 8-9. February-March 1980. 2 pp.

"Time Keeping: Philippine Style." Victor Badillo, S.J. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, Third Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

Traditional Ethos and Asian Modernization: Indonesia and the Philippines." Ricardo G. Abad. IPC. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28, First Quarter 1980. Please refer to journal listing.

"Transmission of Culture." Ricardo G. Abad.

IPC. *Records of Proceedings and Deliberations of the 14th Annual National Convention*. January 1979.

"Values of Love and Marriage in the Tagalog Novel." Soledad S. Reyes. *Philippine Studies*. Vol. 28. Third Quarter 1980. 21 pp. Please refer to journal listing.

"Where UP Graduates Go." Ernesto M. Pernia. UP. 1979 *Faculty Conference: Papers and Proceedings*. 1979. Community Publishers.

"Why Are We Reluctant to Set Numerical Equity Targets? (Comments in the 1978-1982 Five-Year Development Plan). Mahar K. Mangahas. UP. *Philippine Review of Business and Economics*. Vol. XVI, No. 1. March 1979.

## JOURNALS

*DLSU Dialogue*. Leonida Africa, Ma. Lourdes Bautista, Marcelino Foronda, Luz Paca and Emerita Quito (Editorial Board). Biannual publication of De La Salle University. Vol. 15, Nos. 1 and 2. October 1979-March 1980. 84 pp. De La Salle University.

*Dansalan Quarterly*. Peter G. Gowing. Quarterly publication of the Dansalan Research Center, Dansalan Junior College. Vol. 1, No. 3. April 1980. 204 pp. Subscriptions are P8.00 for domestic and U.S. \$6.00 for foreign; per issue: P2.50 or U.S. \$1.75. Address inquiries to the Editor, Dansalan Quarterly, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City 8801.

*ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews*. Imtiaz Ahmed, J.S. Bhandari, et. al. (Editorial Board). Published biannually in the months of February and August. Each number consists of Abstracts (Part I) and Book Reviews (Part II). Vol. 8, No. 1. January-June 1979. 245 pp. Price: (Inland) Single copy: Rs. 10.00, Annual Subscription: Individuals-Rs. 15.00. Institutions — Rs. 20.00 (Foreign) Single copy: \$2.00. Annual subscription: \$4.00. Subscription and trade inquiries may be addressed to Dr. J.M. Ojha, Director, Behavioural Sciences Centre, 2 Netaji Subhash Marg, New Delhi-100002.

*Mindanao Journal*. Mamitua Saber, Ma. Delia Coronel, ICM, Alfredo T. Tiamson (Editorial Board). A multi-disciplinary quarterly published by the University Research Center, Mindanao State University, Marawi City, Philippines. Vol. 4, Nos. 1-4. July 1977-June 1978. 532 pp. Editorial Office: University Research Center building, Mindanao State University, Marawi City 9014. Mailing address: P.O. Box 5594, Iligan City, Philippines.

*Philippine Geographical Journal*. Dominador Z. Rosell. Published quarterly by the Philippine Geographical Society and National Commit-

tee on Geographical Sciences, NRCP in Manila, Philippines and is sent to all members. Vol. 24, No. 2. April-June 1980. 96 pp. The subscription rate in the Philippines is P7.50 a year; foreign is U.S. \$7.50; single copies (regular issue) P1.90; foreign is U.S. \$1.90; single copies (special issue) P3.75; foreign is U.S. \$3.75. Business correspondence should be addressed to the Business Manager, Philippine Geographical Journal, P.O. Box 2116, Manila, Philippines.

*Philippine Studies*. Joseph L. Roche, S.J. Quarterly publication of the Ateneo de Manila University. Vol. 28, Second Quarter 1980, and Vol. 28, Third Quarter 1980. Domestic subscription rates: One year P42, two years P80, single copy \$12. Elsewhere: One year U.S. \$14, two years \$25, single copy \$4. All back issues P12, \$4. Send orders to Ateneo University Press, P.O. Box 154 Manila.

## UNPUBLISHED PAPERS

Reported unpublished papers for the period July-September 1980.

Entry format: Title. Author. Home institution. Nature of paper. Where presented. Date. Sponsor. Venue.

*A Socio-Economic Scenario for Research Priorities in Education*. Presented at the Faculty Seminar Workshop. June 1980. Sponsored by the Research Center, Philippine Normal College.

*Policy/Program Implications of a Micro-Level approach to Migration: Guidelines for discussion*. Ricardo G. Abad. Institute of Philippine Culture. Paper prepared for the 10th Summer Seminar on Population. June-July 1979. East-West Center.

*Reception and Discrimination of American Popular Culture in a Non-Western Setting*. Jose Javier Reyes. De La Salle University. Paper read on a panel on Popular Culture Studies. April 20, 1980. Midwest Graduate Students Association of Comparative Literature. Bloomington, Indiana.

*Research for Development: An Alternative Paradigm*. Lorna Z. Segovia. Philippine Normal College. May 1980.

*Small-Scale Industry Development Project: Economic and Social Impact Analysis*. Ernesto M. Pernia. University of the Philippines. ESIA/WID Discussion Paper No. 79-21. June 1979.

*Statistics in Archaeology: Some Elementary Concepts*. Ricardo G. Abad. Institute of Philippine Culture. Paper prepared for the SPAFA lectures in Archaeology Series. December 1979. National Museum, Manila.

*The Economic Costs of Children in the Philippines: A Survey*. Ernesto M. Pernia. University of the Philippines (UP). UPSE Discussion Paper No. 7911. July 1979. UP School of Economics.

*Urbanization and Spatial Development in the Philippines: A Survey*. Ernesto M. Pernia and C. W. Paderanga. UP. UPSE Discussion Paper No. 8001. February 1980. UP School of Economics.

\*The following papers were presented at the Psychological Association of the Philippines' 17th Annual National Convention, held from August 25-27, 1980 at the Phil-Am Life Auditorium, Metro Manila.

*A Preliminary Report on Sex Differences on the Need for Power*. Elizabeth R. Ventura and Mary Lou Onglatco. UP.

*Ang Pagmumulat sa mga Pinunong-Manggagawang mga Paggawaan sa Metro Manila*. Sr. M. Lydia P. Villegas, O.S.B. St. Agnes Academy, Albay. M.S. thesis.

*Characteristics of Some Male Homosexuals in the Context of the Filipino Family*. Fr. Hugh R. Zurat O.F.M. Our Lady of Angels Franciscan Seminary, Novaliches.

*Clinical Therapy in the Philippines*. Ma. Dolores de Leon. Healthquest, Inc.

*Deception in the Social Psychological Experiment: An Empirical Translation and Evaluation of an Ethical Issue*. Fr. Rene S. Villamora. Holy Rosary Seminary, Naga City. M.A. thesis.

*Effects of Ferrous Sulfate on Learning Deficiencies*. Leticia Lantican. UP.

*Humanizing Organizations Through Organization Development*. Justina S. Aragon. Philippine Institute for Applied Behavioral Science and the Philippine Society for Training and Development.

*Micro-Teaching as a Tool for Teaching Psychology*. Lourdes P. Gutang. Far Eastern University.

*Organization Climate Diagnosis*. Ricardo M. Gonzales. Managing Partner of the Center for Organizational Research and Development (CORD).

*Predictive Validity of the Metro-Manila Developmental Screening Test (MMDST)*. Phoebe A. Daus-Williams. UP.

*Psychology Beyond Indigenization*. David Y.F. Ho. UP.

*Relationships: A Critical Factor in the Filipino*.

- Work Setting.* Regina M. Ordoñez. Asian Institute of Management.
- Relaxation and Serene Life Dispositions.* Alfredo V. Lagmay, UP
- Research Trends in Psychological Testing.* Anna Daisy J. Carlota, UP.
- Setting Up a Peer Counseling Program In an R.P. Urban School.* Carolina Santiago-Dizon, De La Salle.
- The Fund for Assistance to Private Education*
- (FAPE) Sponsored PAP Survey of Psychology Graduates.* Ma. Leonora Vasquez-De Jesus. Ateneo de Manila University. FAPE-sponsored study commissioned by the Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP).
- The Picture Metaphor and the Role Metaphor In the Study of the Treatment of Fear.* Edwin Decentececo, UP.
- The Role of Psychologists In Community Development.* Ma. Lourdes Llana-Ramos. Ateneo de Manila University.
- The State of Social Science Teaching and Research In Metro Manila Schools and Universities.* Yeung Yeung Yu, De La Salle University.
- Two Critiques on the Use of Psychology In Popular Therapies/Seminars.* Exaltacion C. Ramos (De La Salle), Ma. Lina L. Jurilla (Metropolitan Psychological Corporation), and Ma. Luisa G. Calungcagin (Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation).
- 2-Pyrrolidone Acetamide and Effects on Learning/ Memory.* F.G. David, UP.

## recent acquisitions

- All publications listed here may be found at the PSSC Library, House No. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Q.C.*
- ADOPT.* Asian & Worldwide Documents on Population Topics. Vol. 2 No. 3. March 1980. Published by the Reference Centre, Clearinghouse and Information Section, Division of Population & Social Affairs, ESCAP.
- The ASI Option.* An official publication of the Asian Social Institute. Vol. 1 No. 1. Summer 1980.
- Abut-Tanaw.* Vol. 7 Nos. 11 & 12. April & May 1980. Published by De La Salle University.
- Archipelago.* The International Magazine of the Philippines. No. A-62. October-December 1979. Published monthly by the Ministry of Public Information.
- Asian and Pacific Census Forum.* Vol. 6 No. 4. May 1980. A quarterly publication of the East-West Population Institute.
- Beijing Review.* Nos. 17, 18 & 19. April-May 1980. Published weekly by Beijing Review, Beijing.
- Beijing Review.* Nos. 24, 25, 26, & 27. June-July 1980. Published weekly by Beijing Review, Beijing.
- Beijing Review.* Nos. 28-30. July 1980. Published weekly by the People's Republic of China.
- Canopy.* Vol. 6 No. 5. May 1980. Published monthly by the Forest Research Institute, MNR.
- The Case of Popular Creativity and the Masses* by Vivencio R. Jose, 1980. Paper presented at the 4th National Folklore Congress, July 4-6, 1980 at UP, Diliman, Q.C.
- Ceres.* Vol. 13 No. 1. January-February 1980. Published bimonthly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- Ceres.* Vol. 13 No. 2. March-April 1980. Published bimonthly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- China Reconstructs.* Vol. 29 No. 5. May 1980. Published by the China Welfare Institute.
- Community and Individual Ethnicity: the Structural Context of Economic Performance.* 1979. Published by the University of Chicago.
- A Comparative Study of Paddy-Growing Communities In Southeast Asia and Japan.* Edited by Masuo Kuchiba and Leslie E. Bauzon. 1979. Published by the Department of Sociology, Ryukoku University.
- Conservation: An Aspect of Children's Cognitive Development; A Look at Three Philippine Studies Based on Piaget's Theory of the Child's Conception of Number.* Philippine Normal College Research Series No. 4-A. 1980. Published by the Research Center, Philippine Normal College.
- DLSU Dialogue.* Vol. 15 Nos. 1 & 2. October 1979-March 1980. Published biannually by De La Salle University.
- Dansalan Quarterly.* Vol. 1 No. 3. April 1980. Published quarterly by the Dansalan Research Center.
- The Development of the Philippine Statistical System.* Prepared by the Statistical Coordination Office (SCO) of the National Economic & Development Authority (NEDA). 1980.
- Differential Fertility and the Minority Group Status Hypothesis: an Assessment and Review* by Frank D. Bean and John P. Marcum. 1978. Published by the Academic Press.
- Economic Review.* Vol. 5 No. 12. March 1980. Published by the People's Bank, Research Department.
- Economic Review.* Vol. 6 Nos. 1 & 2. April & May 1980. Published by the People's Bank, Research Department.
- Estimates of the Life Table Functions of the Philippines: 1970* by Luisa T. Engracia. 1974. Published by the National Census and Statistics Office.
- Ethnos.* Vol. 44 Nos. 1-2. 1979. Published by the Ethnographical Museum of Sweden.
- Folklore: A Cultural Heritage and Its Potential Role in Functional Literacy.* 1980. Paper presented at the 4th National Folklore Congress, July 4-6, 1980 at the ISSI Bldg. U.P., Diliman, Q.C.
- Higher Education and Basic Health Needs.* Edited by S. Nasution and Banphot Virasal. 1979. Published by the Regional Institute of Higher Education and Development.
- Horizons USA.* No. 36. Published bimonthly by the U.S. International



Communication Agency.

*ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews*. Vol. 8 No. 1. January-June 1979. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

*ICSSR Newsletter*. Vol. 10 No. 1. April-September 1979. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

*Impact*. Asian Magazine for Human Development. Vol. 15 No. 7. July 1980.

*Indian Dissertation Abstracts*. Vol. 6. Nos. 3 & 4. July-September 1978; October-December 1978. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research & Association of Indian Universities.

*Indian Psychological Abstracts*. Vol. 16 No. 1. March 1979. Published quarterly by the Behavioural Sciences Centre.

*Interagency Information Bulletin on Women in Development*. Vol. 1 No. 2. December 1979. Published by the Interagency Sub-Committee on Women in Asia and the Pacific Region.

*Isabelo de los Reyes, Father of Philippine Folklore* by William Henry Scott. 1980. Paper presented at the Fourth National Folklore Congress, July 4-6, 1980. ISSI, U.P. Diliman, Q.C.

*Migration, Urbanization and Development in the Republic of Korea* by Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Population Division. 1980. Published by ESCAP.

*Mindanao Journal*. Vol. 4 Nos. 1-4. July 1977-June 1978. Published quarterly by the University Research Center, Mindanao State University.

*Ministry of Social Services and Development Forum*. Vol. 1 No. 4. December 1979.

*Monitor*. Vol 8 No. 5. June 1980. Monthly publication of the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research.

*Natural History*. Vol. 89 No. 4. April 1980. Published by the American Museum of Natural History.

*Natural History*. Vol. 89 No. 5. May 1980. Published by the American Museum of Natural History.

*Newsweek*. Vol. 96 Nos. 5-7. August 1980. Published by Newsweek, Inc.

*1980 Mid-Year Accomplishment Charts*. Published by the Planning Unit, MSSD, Region IV, Manila.

*1980 Mid-Year Performance Report*. Published by the Planning Unit, MSSD, Region IV, Manila.

*Northwestern Mindanao Research Journal*. Vol. 6. 1979-1980. Published by the Immaculate Conception College, Ozamiz City.

*Nursing Research in the Philippines: A Sourcebook* by Phoebe D. Williams. 1980. Published by JMC Press.

*Patriotism and Proletarian Internationalism* by Ho Chi Minh. 1979. Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi.

*Philippine Directory of Foundations*. Edited by Fiordeliza J. Jose; Carmela M. Borres, co-editor. 4 Vols. 1979. Published by the Technology Resource Center and Association of Foundations.

*Philippine Folklore Society Newsletter*. Vol. 1 No. 1. July 1980. Published by the Philippine Folklore Society.

*Philippine Geographical Journal*. Vol. 24 No. 2. April-June 1980. Published

quarterly by the Philippine Geographical Society and the National Committee on Geographical Sciences, NRCP.

*Philippine Population in the Seventies*. Edited by Mercedes B. Concepcion. 1969. Published by Community Publishers.

*Phytochemical, Microbiological and Pharmacological Screening of Medicinal Plants*. Proceedings of a UNESCO Subregional Workshop, University of San Agustin, Iloilo, Philippines, 7-14 April 1980. Published by the University of Santo Tomas, Graduate School and Research Center.

*Population Headliners*. NO. 61. April 1980. Issued by the Division of Population, ESCAP.

*Pulong*. A Research Forum. Vol. 3 Nos. 8-9. February-March 1980. Published by the Divine Word University.

*Readings in Philippine Folklore & Functional Literacy*. Edited by Alfredo T. Tiamson & Rosalinda N. Caneda. 1980. Published by the University of the Philippines, Diliman, Q.C.

*Report on Regional Services and Activities in the Field of Social Sciences 1975-1979*. Prepared by the Office of the Regional Adviser for Social Sciences in Asia and Oceania. 1980. Published by the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Asia & Oceania.

*Sex as a Differentiating Variable: Sex Role and Social Inequality in Work and Power Relations in Philippine Society* by Elizabeth U. Eviota. 1977.

*Social Science Federation of Canada*. Annual Report 1979-1980.

*Social Work Practice: a Philippine Casebook* by Virginia Hebbert, Emma S. Paras & Esther C. Viloria. 1972. Published by New Day Publishers.

*Some Issues in the Demographic Study of Racial and Ethnic Populations* by W. Parker Frisbie and Frank D. Bean. 1978. Published by the Academic Press.

*Special Release*. Nos. 288-298. February 1980. Published by the National Census and Statistics Office.

*Special Release*. Nos. 299-309. March 1980. Published by the National Census and Statistics Office.

*Special Release*. Nos. 310-316. April 1980. Published by the National Census and Statistics Office.

*Special Release*. Nos. 317-320. May 1980. Published by the National Census and Statistics Office.

*Special Release*. Nos. 321-324. June 1980. Published by the National Census and Statistics Office.

*Statistical Manpower in the 80's* by Carmelita M. Pineda and Imelda S. Francisco. 1980. Paper presented at the 1980 Annual Conference of the Philippine Statistical Association held on June 27 at Central Bank, Manila.

*The Story of Philippine Education* by Arthur L. Carson. 1978. Published by the New Day Publishers.

*Urban America: The Expert Looks at the City*. Edited by Daniel P. Moynihan. 1969. Published by the Voice of America, United States Information Agency.

*The Urban Edge*. Vol. 5 No. 5. June 1980. Published monthly by the Council for International Urban Liaison.

*The Urban Edge*. Vol. 4 No. 6. July 1980. Published monthly by the Council for International Urban Liaison.

This is your copy of



## SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

**Philippine Social Science Council**  
P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, Metro Manila, 3113

May be opened for postal inspection



## SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

A quarterly newsletter published by the  
PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC.  
(PSSC) with offices at House No. 7, Purok  
General Aguinaldo, University of the  
Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City. P.O.  
Box 655 Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila  
3113, Philippines. Telephones: 972671,  
978741, 976061 loc. 735

Editorial: Pilar Ramos Jimenez, Lorna P. Makil, Ma. Susan S. Esteban,  
Edna E. Labra

Circulation: Sylvia V. Tan, Elvira S. Angeles

The PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION primarily seeks to serve as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information, documentation, research activities, and news on people involved in the social sciences. Since 1973, it has endeavored to be a regular and comprehensive inventory of information and a catalyst of discussion.

Unless so indicated, the views expressed by the authors of feature articles in this publication do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED: To quote from this publication, proper acknowledgement should be given.

### 1980 EXECUTIVE BOARD

Wilfrido V. Villacorta, chairman  
Mahar K. Mangahas, vice-chairman

Corazon Alma de Leon, secretary-treasurer

Juan R. Francisco

Ernesto M. Pernia

Domingo C. Salita

Gregorio C. Borlaza

Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C.

Raul R. Ingles

Virgilio G. Enriquez

Ledvina V. Cariño

Ricardo G. Abad

Burton T. Onate

Loretta Makasiar Sicat, Executive Director

Vicente R. Jayme, Immediate past chairman



PCPM SP No. 315