

editorial



Towards the 1980's: Focus on Manpower Development

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I have been associated with the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) the past ten years, initially as a member of the Research Committee (for Linguistics), subsequently as a member of the Executive Board, then the Finance Committee and Social Science Center Committee, back again as a member of the Executive Board last year (this year as its chairman).

Together with my colleagues in the social sciences, I have seen PSSC grow and develop from the original seed planted by its founders to the magnificent tree that it is now. PSSC has become the official voice of Philippine social scientists who have transcended their institutional loyalties for a greater loyalty, loyalty to their profession and calling as men of science interested in providing the empirical base and research underpinnings for sound policy formulation on behalf of Philippine society.

PSSC has grown from merely being a council of social science associations to an articulate and creative agency with foundation status and an endowment seeded by the Ford Foundation and the National Economic Development Authority. Eventually, it will have its own physical facilities to enable it to expand its activities further and to serve its member organizations even more by providing office space for these organizations.

For me personally — and I am sure my colleagues will say the same — working with PSSC and serving the profession through its various committees has been an enriching and rewarding experience. In addition to membership in other committees, I have been associated with the Publications Com-

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The Impact of Martial Law on Sociologists in the Philippines*

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Editor's note: This article was written before the lifting of martial law on January 17, 1981. It represents in the editorial board's opinion an objective and fairly accurate picture of the sociologist's roles and activities in the New Society. Contrary to the usual stereotype on the repression of social science research in authoritarian governments, the picture in the Philippines is surprisingly and unexpectedly different.

ABSTRACT

After an initial period when scholarly publication was suspended, Philippine sociology was granted formal freedom to proceed as usual. Not only was there no suppression of teaching, publication or research, but such activity is greater now than before the advent of martial law. However, sociologists have had minor troubles and a fear of adverse governmental reaction may stimulate a self censorship which inhibits critical statements.

Several explanations are offered for the comparative detente between the Martial Law Regime and sociologists. First, the American professors active in the Philippines have followed functional rather than conflict models. Next, the value analysis of sociologists has been adopted by the Martial Law Regime. Further, anti-American statements provide a safe method of expressing an identity with a radical ethos. Also, the technocratic trend of the administration resembles the positivist, quantitative trend in sociology. Finally,

the expansion of bureaucratic activity has provided sociologists with employment, influence, and research funds. By way of comparison, the flourishing state of Philippine sociology contrasts favorably with restrictions placed on sociology by authoritarian regimes in Franco's Spain, the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany and Maoist China. The more favorable Philippine treatment of sociology may be due to a realization of the importance of dealing with social factors in developmental change.



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What happens to the sociologist when the government of a country takes an authoritarian turn? It is easy to assume that there is an inevitable tension between such a government and the sociologist but like most common generalizations this one needs to be tested and its implications made explicit. Indeed neither democratic nor authoritarian is a homogeneous category and the experience of one such regime is not necessarily typical of another. As Hiller comments (1971: 130)

The relative importance of social problems, government policy, traditional conceptions of the nature and value of social science and national needs will all affect the way Sociology is institutionalized in the nation.

This paper proposes to offer the Philippine experience under the martial law regime of President Marcos as a case study of this topic. To get a picture of the forces affecting the relation of sociologists and government in the Philippines we will describe their interaction and attempt to appraise explanatory factors. We have little "hard" data to offer but Philippine sociology is still a comparatively small enterprise and the observations of two participant observers, along with limited documentary material, may have some value.

When martial law was declared by President Ferdinand Marcos in September 1972, there was pervasive apprehension as to what it might mean for the various sectors of Philippine society. The rash of arrests and raids, the government takeover of business enterprises, and the closure of mass media facilities were grim indications of what the future might bring. From private communications with friends in the Philippines during the succeeding months, we learned that among the places raided were university presses like that of the Ateneo de Manila where material construed as "subversive" was

confiscated. We also learned that the Department of Public Information (DPI), in its DPI Order No. 2, had instructed all printing presses not to accept jobs without prior approval from the DPI. This order brought a halt to all printing activities until the necessary clearance could be obtained.¹

Eventually, publication of scholarly journals resumed, along with the resumption of business by other media facilities, with more or less the same freedom enjoyed prior to martial law. Nevertheless, there seemed to be a general cautiousness in the way social scientists proceeded with their work, as well as a strong desire to justify their continued existence. This was manifested by a paper drafted by the Philippine Social Science Council enumerating the "rights and responsibilities of the social scientist in the New Society".

Now, eight years later, we step back to assess what, indeed, has been the impact of martial law upon Philippine sociologists beyond the initial uneasiness exhibited in the first two years. In this paper, we try to identify some areas where the effects of martial law, positive or negative, may have been felt. Our sources of information are varied and include personal observation and experience, discussion with a few knowledgeable informants, and perusal of some pertinent documents. Our major sources, however, are the experiences of social science researchers and records at the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC), Ateneo de Manila University, where one of the authors is currently employed.² The discussion will focus on the general area of research, the publication of research results, and the placement of Filipino sociologists.

Social Science Research

Local Research. Prior to September 1972, the IPC had established a mode of operation for the efficient management and implementation of research

particularly, the field work. This included provisions for the smooth entry into a community by a nonresident researcher so that a harmonious relationship with the community residents would be established as quickly as possible. For instance, researchers were instructed to visit community leaders, starting with the mayor, as soon as they entered the community. Perhaps the most important document that a field worker carried was a letter to the mayor from the IPC director identifying the researcher, explaining the purposes of the research, and seeking cooperation and assistance in the conduct of the research in his municipality. The mayor was then expected to carry the ball and facilitate the researcher's work. The involvement of the military was not seen as crucial to the field work. Only in one instance was the Philippine Constabulary brought into the picture, when a researcher was suspected as an "Indonesian spy" (Lynch and Makil 1967). Since then, however, it has seemed prudent to call on the local constabulary or police for reasons of personal security.

Shortly after martial law was declared, a public announcement was circulated by the Department of National Defense (DND) stating that there "is no prohibition on the normal conduct of professional and educational reviews, seminars, civic and business meetings, simple religious rites and other legitimate gatherings such as excursions and other wholesome activities." For these activities, there was "no need to apply for any clearances" (Public Announcement, n.d.).

Because research was not among those activities specifically included in the announcement as not prohibited and for which no clearance was required (an added source of uncertainty), the IPC chose to inform the Philippine Constabulary (PC) of its research activities in various Philippine communities. In a communication dated

December 6, 1972 to the IPC Director, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (for the PC Chief) clarified that the activities enumerated by the public announcement covered research projects such as those conducted by the IPC. Nevertheless, as a precautionary procedure, this system of information and clearance was continued.

The Office for Civil Relations of the Philippine Constabulary issued the clearances until about two years ago, when this was placed under the jurisdiction of the National Intelligence and Security Authority (NISA). Today, every research activity must be cleared with the NISA prior to field work. More recently, the NISA has asked to be furnished a copy of the research instrument to be used, curriculum vitae sheets of the chief investigator and all research associates/assistants involved in the research, and occasionally, a copy of the final research report. The most stringent requirement recently imposed, and which the IPC has so far successfully avoided, is the submission of respondents' names, certainly a violation of the creed of confidentiality that the IPC zealously protects. Moreover, the NISA clearance stipulates that politics should not be among those included in the researcher's topics for discussion.³

In the research sites, the researchers are asked to present their credentials before the local Philippine Constabulary office. The letter to the mayor no longer has the importance it had prior to martial law. When field work is conducted in the barrios or barangays, the barangay captain's word carried more weight than that of the mayor. In many instances, barangay captains consider the military clearance issued by the PC more important than instructions from the mayor's office. Unlike pre-martial law days, therefore, the most important documents that a researcher must have in the field are a permit from the NISA (or, at least some proof that NISA has

been notified of the research) and a letter from the local PC or Integrated Police. It matters little whether residents or other local officials actually demand presentation of these credentials. What is important is the researcher's readiness to produce them whenever the demand is made. The likelihood that the demand will be made is greater in areas considered "critical" in terms of national security, e.g., in the south or where a left wing guerrilla group, the New People's Army (NPA) is reputedly active. It should be noted that even locally-based interviewers, i.e., those recruited from the research community, must be cleared through the Provincial PC Commander's Office.

Foreign research. An important aspect of the IPC's activities is the Visiting Research Associates (VRA) program, made available to non-IPC social scientists, both in the Philippines and abroad. Since its inception in the sixties, however, foreign scholars have been the main participants, particularly the doctoral students, although the program has hosted many experienced scholars whose special interests include the Philippines. These scholars enjoy the same privileges and assume the same responsibilities as their local counterparts. Prior to martial law, they were free to conduct research in places of their choice under the auspices of the IPC, with little or no intervention from the government bureaucracy. Outside of the visa requirements, no special permits were required before they could begin their research. For its part, the IPC attended to their research needs and required that copies of their data sets and a publishable report be left with the IPC upon the conclusion of the research. Since the imposition of martial law, other government requirements have been added. The IPC seek NISA clearance for the research, submit background information on the scholar, and, for purposive sampling schemes, the names of people to

be interviewed. Additional requirements are periodically communicated to the IPC, the most recent of which include a certificate of funding (indicating source and amount) to be provided by the VRA, and one copy of the VRA's final report to be submitted to NISA upon completion of the research.

A greater curiosity about and suspicion of foreign research seems to have developed, manifested by a recent NISA invitation to the IPC Director to discuss the VRA program. The discussions were taped and preceded by a slide-lecture on foreign research. The NISA officials were concerned that the VRA program might be a vehicle for intelligence work by a foreign government and were interested in the controls which the IPC had on VRA activities, the funding sources, and why most VRAs were Americans.⁴ These suspicions were partly explained by one NISA official who pointed out that, in some sensitive government negotiations, foreign negotiators possessed data about the Philippines which surprised, or embarrassed, the Philippine side. After this confrontation, NISA representatives were sent to examine IPC files on the VRA program, an exercise which took more than a week to finish since the IPC refused to have the materials xeroxed for the NISA files.

Paradoxically, it might be noted here that much of the evaluation researches conducted in conjunction with government projects are supported by foreign research funds. One reason for this is the requirement imposed by some foreign funding agencies requiring that a research component be an integral part of a sponsored project. USAID, for instance, requires that, hand in hand with every government project it supports in the Philippines, must be an evaluation research to monitor the project's activities and determine its impact upon the intended beneficiaries. An early example of this

arrangement is the USAID-supported Bicol River Basin Development Project for which the IPC's Social Science Research Unit In Naga, headed by the late anthropologist Frank Lynch, was created.

Trends in research. Despite the many bureaucratic regulations and restrictions imposed on social science researchers, there is no question that the research enterprise in the country is as alive as ever. The Philippines is in step with current research activities in other parts of the world, whether it be on women, population, people's participation, development, and the like.⁵ It has, in fact, been observed that one can actually investigate any and all fields of interest in the Philippines without fear of government intervention. This favorable assessment notwithstanding, it is unlikely that research results critical of the government and its programs will be looked upon with favor, especially if these results are to be circulated abroad. Furthermore, if research attempts an evaluation of important government programs, e.g., agrarian reform and housing, respondent candidness is tempered by some consciousness that a reply might be misconstrued and result in unpleasant consequences for the respondent. Following are a few notable examples.

Last year, a research proposal was submitted for funding in a local research institute. Briefly, it proposed to evaluate the Tondo Foreshore Housing Development Project in terms of people's participation in policy making. While the reviewing body agreed that the study was timely and important, fear was expressed over possible adverse repercussions because it covered an area over which the First Lady has paramount interest. There was also concern that the research results would be published abroad and be misquoted by the foreign press to embarrass the Philippines. (It is interest-

ing that these reactions seemed to anticipate unfavorable research findings!) While these fears may have been unfounded, they do illustrate the phenomenon of self-censorship rather well, an item dealt with in the succeeding pages. Moreover, when a copy of the proposal was given to a technical advisor at the National Housing Authority (NHA) for comment, he expressed concern over how the proposal might be presented to the NHA chief, so that he would not disapprove it outright.

This year one visiting scholar, who is not new to the Philippine scene, observed the lack of frankness from his respondents who hold important positions and are presumably knowledgeable of current Philippine conditions. The limitations imposed by a martial law regime are often pointed out to him as deterrents to a free and open discussion of critical issues.

In a national study of leadership conducted in 1975 (replicating a 1969 study), it was observed that respondents who were previously interviewed, were more cautious in their replies and less open in their attitude toward the study than in 1969. Interviewers reported that there were more respondents in 1975 who verified the confidentiality of the interview before proceeding with the interview proper (Makil, 1975).

The IPC Director was once asked by a highly-placed government official to be a consultant in a project to assess Metro Manila residents' reactions to the First Lady's projects. He expressed doubt as to the usefulness of the data because it would be unrealistic to expect reliable replies. The government official recognized this limitation and suggested that the study be disguised as a market study.

From these and other similar observations, it seems that when a study covers a subject which may be interpreted as "political," it may not proceed as well as one that is considered "non-political" or "neutral." In discus-

sions with other scholars who are interested in pursuing political issues in research, there is consensus that a linkage with establishment-type institutions must be made if the study is to survive. This is necessary to give the research a certain amount of credibility. It is no wonder, then, that research in the area of political sociology has not prospered. A cursory examination of research listings by the PSSC and the IPC for the post-martial law period confirms this assessment.⁶

Publication

Earlier in this discussion, it was noted that a ban on publications was issued under DPI Order No. 2 immediately upon the imposition of martial law. However, with the formation of the Media Advisory Council, the ban was lifted and publications resumed. One might ask to what extent, if any, there has been a repression of social science publications.

When the government took over the media facilities upon the imposition of martial law, it was to prevent their being used to publish propaganda material against the government and thus aggravate the national crisis (LOI No. 1). The Media Advisory Council was subsequently formed to supervise publication activities. It was eventually abolished, however, and the media was given the responsibility to police itself.

There is no question, then, that during the months immediately following September 1972, there was repression of expression in the Philippines which included the suppression of scholarly publications. However, when the preliminary jitters were overcome, the freedom to publish was restored and each publisher was given the mandate of self-evaluation. At the same time, however, circulars like the DND Public Announcement referred to earlier, stated in no uncertain terms that there were specific subjects prohibited for dis-

cussion, namely, "political and ideological issues which tend to incite or influence the sentiments of the people against duly constituted authorities." To draw the line between the freedom to publish and the announced prohibition of certain topics from discussion was problematic indeed. Since no specific guidelines for interpretation were made available, a strong tendency toward self-censorship developed. For instance, in the publication of "View from the Paddy, Empirical Studies of Philippine Rice Farming and Tenancy" by the *Philippine Sociological Review* (February 1973), one article was said to have been excluded from the collection because it might generate unfavorable consequences for both the volume and the publisher. Apparently, the deleted article discussed share tenancy vis a vis the New People's Army.

In 1975, the write up of the leadership study referred to earlier was given limited circulation by the publisher in view of the study's assessment of the Philippine power structure before and after martial law. The author was subsequently informed that some government officials who had access to the report considered it "an embarrassment" to the current administration.

Occasional instances of control of the media probably heighten the rigidity of the current "self censorship." One example occurred when a foreign sociologist on a television talk show expressed doubts about the value of agricultural cooperatives, in a presentation otherwise favorable to martial law projects. No action was taken directly against the foreign sociologist, but protests by government officials involved in promoting cooperatives resulted in the suspension of the weekly talk show.

The general pattern of operation of the Martial Law Regime offers means whereby critics can be inconvenienced even though they may not be imprisoned or even accused of crime. For

instance, visits abroad require specific authorization which is easy to get by those in favor but may be denied to anyone suspected of harboring critical attitudes. It is not always easy to determine either the rationale for such decisions or the identity of the decision makers. One sociologist who was authorized to attend an international congress in 1974 was denied permission to attend a similar conclave in 1976, but was authorized to go abroad for an academic meeting in 1979.

On the whole, while one cannot pinpoint a specific official document prohibiting scholarly publications of any kind, experience shows that caution and restraint must be exercised lest one lose the privilege or end up on the much whispered about "black list" of suspected "subversives." It is possible to be critical in writing under the Martial Law Regime; however, one cannot be openly blunt with criticism and be at ease about it, regardless of the criticisms's truth or the solidity of its empirical base. It appears to be the intention of the top government officials to welcome candid sociological appraisal of policies and projects. However, this is occasionally restricted by lower echelon officials who defend themselves by attacking objective analysis as "subversive."

Placement of social scientists

A notable phenomenon under the Martial Law Regime is the greater number of social scientists employed in various government agencies. The creation of the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), the Philippine Center for Asian Studies (PCAS)⁷, the Educational Development Projects Implementing Task Force (EDPITAF), the Population Commission (PopCom), and the like, has created a need for members of the social science disciplines to man these agencies' offices or provide guidance (as consultants) in the performance of these agencies' functions. Indeed,

quite a number of returning Ph.D.s from abroad have found berths in these agencies. While a good number of these scientists are engaged in research, much of their work entails administration and planning for various government projects. Needless to say, there are those who find time to engage in part-time teaching and individual research. In general, though, these functions are performed by those who are regularly employed in the universities and colleges.

The government's concern for research as a tool for policy making and planning seems to have intensified, perhaps partly as a consequence of the research requirement of foreign funding agencies referred to earlier. More importantly, however, is the concern for a more appropriate data base for government planning and policy-making. This was recently demonstrated in the promulgation of Presidential Decree (PD) 1201 (1977) creating the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) which is attached to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). In creating PIDS, the President noted the "need for adequate research studies and materials properly oriented to the formulation of plans and policies relative to national development." While this need has been partly supplied by academic and (other) research institutions, "these research efforts are not fully responsive to the requirements of national planning and policy making."

Has the imposition of martial law caused the exodus from or the non-return to the Philippines of Filipino sociologists? This question is complicated by the effect of the brain drain on all Filipino professionals. A few sociologists have left the country and a few others have failed to return from supposedly temporary sojourns abroad. However, it is difficult to say whether such movement abroad is due to opposition to martial law or to the attraction

"By contrast, Filipino sociologists appear able to work within whatever 'establishment' is currently dominant."

of the higher salaries available abroad.⁸ It is also possible that the increase of employment opportunities for sociologists, because of expanding government programs, may actually have diminished the number who look for opportunities in other countries.

Factors Affecting Sociologists Reaction To the Martial Law Regime

Since the advent of martial law, Filipino sociologists function in a milieu which tends to inhibit critical comment. No sociologists have been imprisoned or dismissed from their posts, but a few have suffered embarrassment or inconvenience. Likewise, the apparently liberal regulations still have not dissipated all misgivings. This tension continues because sociologists are not certain about the point at which critical analysis of programs may be regarded as an attack on the Regime.

The amazing feature of this situation though, is not that dissonance between the Martial Law Regime and sociologists exists, but that its extent is so limited. In many countries, sociologists have been committed to a radical political stance. In the United States, for instance, Lipset and Ladd (1975:108-120) found this was more true of sociology than of any other academic discipline. By contrast, Filipino sociologists appear able to work within whatever "establishment" is currently dominant. For instance, when thousands of suspected subversives were rounded up at the start of martial law, no socio-

logists were among them.

Sociologists who do encounter difficulties usually have had them resolved. Thus those discouraged from returning to the Philippines at one time have been allowed to come back at a later date. Likewise, those denied permission to attend an academic meeting abroad one year may receive travel authorization in subsequent years. Several scholars have been hampered by adverse bureaucratic rulings, but few, if any, have been permanently blacklisted. Today, although a few sociologists are no longer in the country, the others are carrying on teaching, research, publication and administration in a fashion similar to the period before martial law. A variety of factors, some of which are fortuitous in nature, seem to have produced this situation.

Effect of American Models

Sociology in the Philippines has emerged largely since World War II. The first sociologists were Americans who were committed to functional, rather than conflict, models. In no cases were they seriously affected by Marxist ideology. The Filipinos who were trained by them have continued in the same tradition. This means that they have neither formulated ideologies justifying radical dissent nor have they been involved in radical social action (Hunt and Dizon, 1979: 105-109).

It is now popular to minimize the difference between functional and conflict models and to emphasize their

mutual support as the proverbial two sides of the same coin (cf: Lipset, 1975:172-209). However, whatever the ultimate wisdom of this analysis, it does not vitiate the fact that the perception of two different sociological styles is a reality. To be more specific, the sociologist may appear either as a passionate exponent of Marxism who wishes to demolish the existing social structure or as a cautious scholar who is illuminating some aspects of social structure and process. In the Philippines the latter role has been common and the former is almost unrepresented.

A recent issue of the *Philippine Sociological Review* concerned with social policy illustrated this point. Thus the editor rather timidly, raised questions of the sociologists role: (Abad 1978: 88)

Should the social scientist accept the assumptions of social engineering when he or she lists recommendations for action? Should the scientist take the stance of an advocate for the program beneficiaries, usually the poor majority? Or should the social scientist, upon unmasking program defects . . . turn militant and risk an agency's disfavor? The answers are obviously not clear cut. What is more evident is a need in social science for more to demonstrate both compassion and scientific rigor in their analysis.

The President of the Philippine Sociological Society expressed a view even further from the conflict motif: (David 1978:93)

"There has not been in the past few years any radical change in the character of Philippine social science activity . . . even our harshest critics have maintained a largely tolerant, if sometimes condescending attitude for it is generally thought that the uselessness of much social science research also serves as a guarantee that it is incapable of posing any serious danger to the well-being of society."

Philippine sociology has striven to be either value free or reformist and even the critical works which did emerge could be absorbed within the prevailing system (either martial law or the preceding regimes). This can be seen in looking at two of the most critical publications (both involving Americans) which have appeared. These are the Rivera-McMillan report, *The Rural Philippines* and *A Bittersweet Taste of Sugar: A Report on the Sugar Industry in Negros Occidental* by Frank Lynch. The Rivera-McMillan document outlined rural poverty and the evils of landlordism in vivid fashion. However, rather than being construed as a revolutionary document, it has been used as a justification for governmental agrarian reform policies — which the Marcos regime is pursuing even more vigorously than preceding governments. The Lynch study of the sugar industry highlighted the grinding poverty of the *sacadas* (migrant sugar workers). Whatever revolutionary implications it may have had, though, were blunted by subsequent developments. For one, the sugar planters adopted highly paternalistic welfare policies calculated to relieve the most obvious poverty (Quirino, 1974; 105). For another, mechanization rapidly reduced the demand for migrant labor.

Not only were the issues of rural poverty co-opted by the status quo, but they were not the type of issues most appealing to Filipino sociologists. Although considerable attention has

been given to the rural scene, the sociologists themselves are urban middle class salaried people. It is not surprising therefore if their greatest concern is with issues which would enhance the status and power of the salaried urban middle class. Issues based on rural discontent would not do this directly and a good deal of frustrating experience also indicated that it was difficult for a Filipino intellectual to achieve power in the role of militant peasant leader. Thus the critical writings which did appear were unlikely to mobilize the activities of sociologists in an anti-establishment direction.

The Anti-American Escape Valve

Another factor deflecting Filipino sociologists from radical commitments is the availability of the anti-American position as a sort of escape valve for the expression of social discontent. The impact of the United States has been so impressive that it seems justifiable to hold the American colossus responsible for any and all social ills. Specific criticism may be directed against American imperialism, multinational (usually largely American) corporations, the CIA, the sugar quota (now extinct) or abuses on American bases. Anti-American sentiments do not usually place one in peril with the powers that be since they too, at times, are anti-American. Thus, a vehicle is provided which is, at the same time, both "radical" and acceptable. It is also one which seems to have little effect on actual policies. American-Filipino relations have been so much of a mixed bag that ambivalent feelings are a natural result. It is a syndrome which President Marcos recently (*Manila Bulletin Today*, December 6, 1979) referred to as a "love-hate relationship." Resentment at real or imagined American dominance keeps tension alive while, at the same time, the memory of past cooperation and the expectation of future benefits main-

tain a sometimes uneasy working partnership. In practical terms, this means that those who express anti-American feelings are also reluctant to break American ties.

Convergence of the Interests of Sociologists and Martial Law Policies

It would be grossly misleading to portray Filipino sociologists as in a state of constant tension with the martial law administration. Irritations and even major problems may occur, but there are several ways in which the activities of the Regime coincide with the preferences of the sociologists.

One such convergence is seen in the emergence of the technocrats (Ocampo, 1971:31-64). Technocrats, a breed which first became noticeable in the preceding administration, occupy major posts in the Martial Law Regime. Major positions of this kind tend to go to economists or political scientists; however, sociologists have not been completely overlooked and they identify somewhat with those from other disciplines. Also Filipino sociology has become "scientific" in the sense of an emphasis on training in quantitative methodology. Thus the sociologist may feel that a government administered by those who use computers must have some validity!⁹

Likewise, the stress on changed values in the "new" Society is consonant with a major emphasis in Philippine sociology. Numerous sociological articles have been devoted to an exposition of such traditional values as reciprocity, kin solidarity and face saving, together with their alleged deleterious effect on economic development. This sociological analysis has been picked up by publicists of the Martial Law Regime who advocate a major shift to a more "modern" value orientation (Crisol 1974, p. 10).

Finally, the expansion of bureaucratic activity, previously mentioned,

is of prime importance. Filipino sociologists may be somewhat uncertain of their role, but they are not unemployed. Nor has their advice always been neglected. In such fields as population policy, rural reconstruction, urban problems and ethnic relations, their views have had a definite impact. The Philippines under martial law is hardly the sociologists' Utopia, but it is a society which provides them with both opportunity and influence.¹⁰

other hand, since government agencies have their own research priorities, understandably all related to government concerns, research topics have been tilted towards the applied side, leaving basic sociological enterprise (i.e., further inquiries into theoretical concerns such as values, social organization and structures, etc.) practically in the lurch or in the hands of visiting foreign researchers.

In recent years, Soviet sociology has struggled to free itself from being simply a philosophic exposition of historical materialism in the social scene and has struggled to gain some degree of autonomy. In current years there has been an increased emphasis on empirical research and even some exchange of information with sociologists in other countries. However, the effect for two generations was certainly to put sociology out of the running

"Despite the many bureaucratic regulations and restrictions imposed on social science researchers, there is no question that the research enterprise in the country is alive as ever."

We note at this point that the research and evaluation needs of the government referred to earlier in this paper, do provide the finances that sociologists need to carry on their research activities. Admittedly, most of the funds come from foreign, particularly U.S. sources. Funding, however, is usually channelled through government agencies, e.g., the NEDA, NIA, NEA, NSDB, PopCom, PIDS, etc., who, in turn, subcontract private agencies like the IPC. This funding process results into a closer linkage between the sociologists (and other social scientists, for that matter) and the Regime.

One consequence of this linkage is a greater emphasis on policy relevance. On the one hand, this has one seemingly beneficial effect in that it forces sociologists out of their proverbial ivory towers into "the real world." On the

Comparison With Other Authoritarian Regimes

It may be interesting to compare the situation of sociologists in the Philippines with that in other countries which have gone to some brand of authoritarian government. Each of these countries is unique, but they do have in common a restriction on parliamentary practices. In Spain, sociology survived in a few research institutes but leading sociologists went into exile (Arboleya, 1958). In Germany, the Nazi regime saw sociology completely expelled from university life and most German sociologists went into exile or underground. Sociology did not revive in Germany until the end of World War II (Konig, 1958). In the Soviet Union the Communist revolution meant exile or flight for the leading sociologists and for a period of about 39 years an almost complete extinction of any sociological effort.

(Roucek, 1958; Shalin, 1978).

In China, the Mao Tse Tung regime simply expelled sociology as such from any place in the academic life in the country and it is only now starting to receive again a degree of legitimation (Kang, 1980).

By comparison with these countries, Philippine sociology has fared very well indeed. It may be argued that it is not exactly valid to compare the Marcos regime with the countries previously cited. Marcos first came to power as a democratic elected leader, has proclaimed that his government is leading a democratic revolution and said that he is preparing a return to more direct democratic processes. (Marcos 1974: 65). The continued maintenance of a milieu in which sociologists can work lends credence to such claims.

Countries which once suppressed sociology as a focus of discontent have accepted it when they realized the need

for empirically based social knowledge. The Marcos regime has placed a heavy emphasis on economic development which inevitably involves major social change. It may be that government leaders recognize the need for understanding social reactions and look to sociology to supply that understanding. If so, the government of President Marcos realized from the first, something that it took other regimes years to learn.

Conclusion

The degree of uncertainty and insecurity among Filipino sociologists is less than might be expected in the relationship of a critical social science and an authoritarian regime. This may be due to a deference to the social scientist by the government as well as to factors which turn sociologists away from radical activity. These factors include: a functionalist orientation, a heavy reliance on empirical data, a compatible value position, an escape valve in anti-Americanism, an identification with technocrats, and the opportunities offered by an expanding bureaucracy.

What is in store for the Filipino sociologist? What role might he/she continue to play in "the system?"

We have tried to show that, so far, there has been no blatant violation of the exercise of the profession, although there are prescriptions here and there. Despite the nervousness of bureaucrats when their operations are subjected to sociological analysis and the tendency of sociologists to an anti-establishment stance, relations have been tolerable. But in a larger sense what may be expected to be the relationship between sociologists and this type of authoritarian regime? We have already mentioned the need of the government for the type of social understanding which is assumed to be the province of the sociologists. Taking the question further, are there factors, beyond employment in expanding social

research activities, which influence the sociologists?

Two approaches might be mentioned. One is that even though it proclaimed a "New Society", the martial law regime is supposedly a temporary operation slated to be succeeded eventually by a more democratic type of polity. Sociologists are certainly aware of the difficulties of the "Old Society" and may accept the need for an authoritarian interregnum.

The other approach is a bit more complex and it suggests that, despite their democratic protestations, sociologists as scientists are basically at ease with an authoritarian government.

This is the contention of Haberer (1969:300) who says:

Modern science also began with an aversion toward politics, rejecting it as a fundamentally alien activity. The prophetic strain in the founders of modern science posited a kingdom of science in which politics would become unnecessary, would be replaced by mere administration.

Somehow a regime in which the "democratic revolution" is ushered in with the aid of technocrats sounds a bit like the kind of government Haberer sees as the scientific Utopia. If this analysis is correct then the problem of the sociologists with New Society technocrats may not be their lack of democracy, but that sociologists are sometimes not given the consideration their technical expertise deserves!

Research Problem and Possibilities

This paper has barely begun the task of appraising the relationships between government and Filipino sociologists. Additional research of many types would be desirable. This might include the impact of sociology on the audience

mainly students — as well as a survey of opinions held by practicing sociologists.

It might also seek to appraise the impact of the research done by sociologists in the evaluation of development programs. Such research however runs into two hazards. First, research of this type would be seen as politically sensitive regardless of assurances which might be offered by government authorities. Second, research of this type might impose a pattern of responses which, while germane in a Western country, does not really tap the feelings of Filipino sociologists.

Many issues which are easily polarized in the West appear more ambiguous in the Orient. For instance, the Filipino sociologist may have some doubts about capitalism without wishing to line up with a socialist movement. Similarly, he may wish to disassociate himself (or more likely herself) from American influence but this does not mean a sympathy for the Communist bloc. Sociologists and other intellectuals in developing countries are groping their way toward an approach somewhat different from any espoused in the West and their attitude is difficult to catch with research questionnaires which inevitably have a heavy Western influence. In other words, there are still areas to be explored but both political expediency and cultural limitation make such research a difficult enterprise.

Notes

¹At the Institute of Philippine Culture, for example, this meant stoppage of the publication of the Tasaday and land reform volumes, then in press.

²We are particularly grateful to Ricardo G. Abad, Virginia A. Miralao, and Milagros J. Tolentino.

³It usually takes about three weeks before clearance is finally obtained.

⁴Initial suspicion, however, was aroused by a Japanese VRA whose funding agency was purportedly linked to the Japan Intelligence Agency.

⁵Recent titles include "Women in Development," "Law in the Mobilization and Participatory Organization of the Rural Poor," "Non-conventional Housing for Low-income Poor," and "Ethnic Attitudes in Five Filipino Cities."

⁶The Philippine Center for Asian Studies (now extinct), a government-created research outfit stationed at the University of the Philippines campus for several years, was reportedly engaged in "sensitive" research. However, all researches there were confidential.

⁷The PCAS was recently abolished and the President's Center for Special Studies (PCSS) along with the Islamic Studies were established. The Asian Center was also re-created as a unit of the University of the Philippines System.

⁸In general, however, migration data suggest that students in the social sciences have a higher rate of return than those in the medical or physical sciences. The numbers involved are small and neither the brain drain nor the exodus of refugees seriously depletes the supply of sociological personnel.

⁹In this connection, Letter of Implementation (LOI) No. 521 was issued in 1977 as a solution to "problems of statistical coordination and integration reportedly encountered by the Statistical Coordination Committee. It directs, among others, "the rationalization of the growth and development of computer based information systems, e.g., data banks/management information systems among departments by the National Computer System."

¹⁰Examples can be seen most readily in population and in agrarian reform. For a summary of pertinent rural sociological research, see Gelia T. Castillo *All in a Grain of Rice* SEAsian Center for Research in Agriculture, Los Banos, 1975. For population, see an article prepared by the Population Center Foundation staff, "A Research Utilization System in Population and Development Programs: The PCF Experience," *Philippine Sociological Review* 26:119-125, April 1978.

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EDITORIAL (Continued from page 2)

mittee in my capacity as editor of the scholarly journal of the Linguistic Society of the Philippines, the Philippine Journal of Linguistics and the Institutional Development Committee concerned mainly with manpower training. The camaraderie and professional commitment evident among my colleagues has been a source of joy and fulfillment and an opportunity for me to join hands with peers in our mutual concerns for professionalization, forgetting for a while our institutional loyalties and sometimes transcending our myopia.

If there is one insight I have gained from these years of association, it is this (I would like to share it with you since I have been given the privilege of writing the guest editorial for this issue of our newsletter): to develop the social sciences in this country, it is human beings, competent and trained social scientists, whom we need and not money.

Time and again, funds were available for research, begging for people to do a project. We have had funded projects urgently needed by the profession which somehow never got done because we did not have the people to do them. I am thinking especially of our teaching materials project which has not yet really gotten off the ground; it could not be done simply because there were no available competent social scientists to undertake this project. Our really qualified social scientists are up to their necks in work, engaged as consultants and as project managers for tasks commissioned by both national and international agencies. They have a hard time recruiting junior staff. For them to undertake new projects is not a welcome prospect. Even if some, out of a sense of duty and loyalty to their calling as teachers, undertake these projects, often there are delays in completing these projects because of overloading and inevitable reliance on less than ideal staff members who have as yet not developed the required skills to do independent field work, investigation, and analysis.

Thus, one of the thrusts of PSSC for the 1980's — and it will be a continuing thrust not only in the '80's but likewise in the '90's, is to develop a cadre of trained researchers in the social sciences in different regions and at various levels of competence. We need differentiated staffing, not all can be conceptualizers, or statistical analysts, some have to be interviewers and data gatherers. We need to constitute teams that will conceptualize designs, gather the necessary data, do the required analysis, for enlightened policy formulation. We also need project managers who can direct people in the field and execute the steps that have been formulated and planned. Presently, our PSSC research centers vary in capability and talent. Rightly, their staffs would like these to be centers, not mere data-gathering stations but actual initiators of

projects in the region. This means that we have to go one step beyond and train their personnel to a new level of competence so that in effect they will be able to conceptualize their designs and initiate their own projects. It will then be PSSC's happy duty to raise the necessary funding for these undoubtedly exciting and stimulating projects.

The progress of the social sciences in this country therefore will not consist of obtaining funds for research but of developing differentiated staffs to carry on indigenous research at a local and regional level. Our priority investments should not be in equipment, even books (although these will be needed) or access to a computer, but in people. After all, they are what social science is all about . . . ■

YOU'RE ALL INVITED

to submit articles, news items, announcements, information on recent publications, papers, research projects, etc. for possible publication in the PSSC Social Science Information. Materials should be submitted in duplicate, typewritten, double-spaced, on regular bond paper. Please send press releases to the PSSC Social Science Information, House No. 7, Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Social Scientists From the People's Republic of China Pay RP a Visit

Eight scholars from the prestigious Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing, People's Republic of China, were guests of the Philippine Social Science Council on February 10-24, 1981.

Acting as head of the delegation for the first week was *Sun Yaming*, Director of the CASS Institute of Law. The designated head, *Huan Xiang*, was unable to arrive on the same day with the group because of sudden illness. However, he was able to come on the second week to head the delegation. Mr. Xiang is Vice-President of CASS, professor at Beijing University, and specialist in world economies and international politics.

The members were composed of

Wang Gang, Secretary General of the delegation and Vice-Director of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, CASS; *Liao Gailong*, Research Fellow of CASS and specialist in history of the People's Republic of China; *Chen Shiwu*, Vice-Director of the CASS Institute for Social Sciences Information; *Sun Shangqing*, Vice-Director of the CASS Institute of Economics; *Han Zhenhua*, Associate Research Fellow of Nanyang Institute in Xiamen University; and *Jiang Yiping*, Associate Research Fellow of the CASS Institute of Linguistics.

While in the Philippines, the scholars had dialogues with various members of the Philippine social science community; participated in symposia

hosted by the University of the Philippines, the De La Salle University, and the Institute of Philippine Culture of Ateneo de Manila University; visited private and government offices; and gave lectures on the different aspects of development and modernization in China. Among the government offices the fellows visited were the Ministry of Tourism where they were received by Director Ireneo T. Aguirre; the National Economic and Development Authority where Dr. Seigi Naya lectured on the ASEAN economies; the National Science and Development Board where they were welcomed by Dr. Melecio Magno; the Ministry of Education and Culture where they had a brief dialogue with Minister



The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences delegates: Front row (L to R) — Sun Shangqing, Liao Gailong, Huan Xiang, and Wang Gang. Back row — Jiang Yiping, Sun Yaming, Chen Shiwu and Han Zhenhua.

Onofre D. Corpuz; the Commission on Population, the National Research Council of the Philippines, the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research in Los Baños, the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture, the International Rice Research Institute, the Philippine Geothermal Plant and the Social Laboratory in Laguna, and the Export Processing Zone Authority in Bataan.

In Legazpi City, the fellows also received their share of Filipino hospitality when they were welcomed by the academic and non-academic members of the Bicol community. The Aquinas University Research Bureau, a member of the PSSC Research Network served as the organizing body of the CASS visit to Legazpi. While there, they met with the governor and the mayor of Legazpi City, conferred with officials of Aquinas University and Bicol University and visited a cottage industry in the area. Enthusiastic participation was also shown by the Chinese community who tendered several receptions in honor of the visiting scholars.

The scholars came to the Philippines upon the invitation of the Philippine Social Science Council. Last year, a delegation of 14 Filipino social scientists representing PSSC visited China as guests of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. This exchange of visits produced significant results in the area of promoting understanding between the peoples of the Philippines and China, particularly among the social scientists who agreed to share scholarly information and manpower.

Resolved during a meeting between PSSC officials and CASS delegates was the exchange of at least one scholar every year from each country, the exchange of major publications between the two organizations and regular information about each other's latest programs and activities through correspondence.



Sun Yaming, acting head of the CASS delegation during the first week presenting a gift from CASS to PSSC. To his right is Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board. Venue was the Manila Club, during the welcome dinner hosted by PSSC.



Sun Yaming (middle) and Jiang Yiping (right) with Dr. Pablo Campos, president of the National Academy of Science and Technology at a reception hosted by NAST at Holiday Inn.

At the board room of the Ateneo de Manila University, with Dr. Gloria Chan-Yap.



ENERGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Dr. Emil Q. Javier, Chancellor of the University of the Philippines at Los Baños, briefing the fellows on the structure of the University system.



Courtesy call at the Ministry of Tourism, with Director...



The fellows with PSSC officers on an excursion to Puerto Azul — a respite after two hectic weeks of dialogues, visits, and symposia.



Felix Imperial, Governor of Albay, delivering a welcome speech for the CASS fellows during the reception hosted by the governor & his staff at Mayon Imperial Hotel.



Governor Ireneo T. Aguirre welcoming the CASS delegates.



Sun Shangqing, with Jiang Yiping (serving as interpreter), speaking on China's economy and its modernization program during a symposium at Aquinas University in Legazpi.



CASS delegates with officers of the Bicol Chinese community at the Legazpi airport. Also shown with the group are Mrs. Teresita Rementeria, Director of the Aquinas University Research Bureau (front row, third from left) and Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, Executive Director of the PSSC (front row, middle).

newsbriefs

The first meeting of the PSSC Executive Board for CY 1981 took place on January 23 at the PSSC office. Included in the agenda was the election of officers of the Executive Board. Elected were *Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., chairman; Francisco Nemenzo, Jr., vice-chairman; and Prospero R. Covar, secretary-treasurer.*

* * *

The UST Social Research Center marked its first anniversary last December, 1980, with the publication of its *SRC Newsletter*.

Rev. Fr. Fausto Gomez, OP, is the first and concurrent director of the center. He was former secretary general of the university. Other staffers of the Research Center are: Adelina Go, assistant director; Jeanette Loanzon, in charge of the urban poverty study; Linda Punzalan, sociology coordinator and lecturer on community development and community organization; Gilda Mendiola, research assistant for economics; and Leila Songco, executive secretary.

* * *

The Research Center of the Philippine Normal College (PNC) conducted a seminar-workshop on *Research and Statistics* last December 1-12, 1980 at the Health Auditorium of the PNC. The participants were the employees of the Bureau of Elementary Education, Ministry of Education and Culture.

A lecture-demonstration on *Teaching Concepts in Social Studies* was conducted on January 7, 1981, at the same venue. The guest lecturer was Judith Ann Holland, an educator of English.

* * *

The International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) held

its *Fifth International Conference* from December 28, 1980 to January 1, 1981, at Uthal University, Bhubaneswar, State of Orissa, India. There were 15 symposia. Approximately 300 delegates from all parts of the world participated.

* * *

Lorna Z. Segovia, Director of the PNC Research Center, together with Evelyn N. Orejana and Victoria B. Uvas, attended the *Third Triennial World Conference on Education* conducted by the World Council for Curriculum and Instruction. This was held at the Development Academy of the Philippines, Tagaytay City, from December 29, 1980 to January 4, 1981.

Lolita H. Nava, Roger Arconcil and Eugene Avarientos, also of the PNC Research Center attended the workshop on item-writing on *Test Development Program* on the art of basic education at the University of the Philippines. This workshop which will last until the 15th of May, 1981 is being conducted by INNOTECH.

* * *

The Ateneo de Manila University celebrated the 400th anniversary of Jesuits in the Philippines on January 23, 1981. As part of the quadricentennial celebration, an exhibit was held. Among the units which participated in the exhibit was the Institute of Philippine Culture. It presented its works in photos, e.g., pictures of its local and foreign research sites. A special presentation was a documentary featuring the people's participation in the IPC-NIA-Ford Foundation Irrigation project in Taisan, Camarines Sur. The said project garnered the 1980 Binhi Award for Agricultural Film Documentary.

* * *

Minister Onofre D. Corpuz was the keynote speaker at the symposium-workshop on *"Organizational Needs Assessment,"* sponsored by the National Research Council of the Philippines last January 24, 1981. Venue was the Emilio Aguinaldo College in Dasmariñas, Cavite.

Participants in this workshop had the unique opportunity of acquainting or updating themselves with current trends in the field of planning for more effective personnel performance programs.

* * *

Special seminars on the topic *Sociology of the Colonial Mind: The World System and Culture and Science in the Periphery* was held at the Faculty Center, University of the Philippines, recently. A visiting professor of the UP Department of Sociology, Susantha Goonatilake, conducted the seminars on the following dates:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Seminar no. 1 – | The Mapping of |
| January 30 | Colonial Culture |
| Seminar no. 2 – | Neo-Colonial Cul- |
| February 6 | ture: Present Day |
| | Colonial Culture |
| Seminar no. 3 – | Responses to Co- |
| February 13 | lonial Culture |
| Seminar no. 4 – | Technology as a |
| February 20 | Social Gene: A |
| | Colonial Culture |
| | Carrier |
| Seminar no. 5 – | M e t r o p o l i- |
| February 27 | tan Structures for |
| | Perceiving Real- |
| | ity: Science in |
| | the Centre |
| Seminar no. 6 – | Colonial Struc- |
| March 6 | tures for Per- |
| | ceiving Reality: |
| | Science in the |
| | Periphery |

* * *

A revival of popular movies of the '70s was sponsored in January by the Ugnayang Pang-Agham Tao (UGAT), Inc., an anthropological society. Funds from the movie showings held at the Ali Mall theater in Cubao, Quezon City will be used to help finance the group's coming conference in Silliman University in Dumaguete.

In the three-day conference set in April, questions dealing with political power will be answered, among others. UGAT has held three annual conventions since 1978.

The Philippine Normal College performing arts groups, in cooperation with the Philamlife Insurance Company honored Dr. Bonifacio P. Sibayan, president of the PNC, with a testimonial concert. Venue was the Philamlife auditorium, February 3, 1981.

Dr. Sibayan, who started his career in government service as a barrio teacher at Karao Barrio school, Bukod, Benguet in 1933, retired on February 1 of this year. Rising from the ranks, he became principal, district supervisor, general office supervisor, director of the Language Study Center, dean of the PNC graduate school and finally PNC president from 1972 to 1981.

The program was highlighted by the awarding of a plaque to Dr. Sibayan in recognition of the leadership role he took in promoting the cultural and artistic pursuits of the PNC community.

The UP Division of Social Sciences chair lectures opened at the Faculty Center conference hall on February 5, 1981. Dr. Prospero Covar, associate dean of the DSS and the holder of the UP Endowment Fund Professorial Chair in Anthropology launched the lecture series with a presentation on "The Sociology of Research on Development in the Philippines."

The U.P. Division of Social Sciences and the Department of Political Science and Psychology sponsored a talk on *Interpersonal Interaction in the Pluralistic Society of Clark Field: Facts and Thoughts About Learned Helplessness*, last February 12, 1981. The speakers were E.Y. Arcellana and F.G. David. Venue was the Faculty Center conference hall, University of the Philippines in Diliman.

Exhibits, film and slide presentations, and cultural shows highlighted the *Second UP Asian Festival* on February 16-27, 1981. The festival was sponsored by Samahang Mag-aaral ng Asya and Lipunang Kasaysayan ng Asya in cooperation with some sections of social science classes and various Asian embassies. Venues of the events were the Asian Center, Faculty Center and the College of Arts and Sciences theaters.

The theme for this semester's festival was "Colonialism, Nationalism, Revolution and Ideology in Asia."

The Institute of Social Work and Community Development (ISWCD), University of the Philippines, celebrated its *Institute Week* on February 23-25, 1981. The theme was "The Filipino Peasantry and Rural Organizing." The celebration featured a discussion participated in by representatives of peasant organizations and agencies involved in rural organizing. Another highlight of the affair was "Balik-Pelikula", a movie benefit showing of critically acclaimed Filipino films.

February 23-27, 1981 was designated as Behavioral Sciences Week at De La Salle University. Activities included film showings, awarding of certificates

to outstanding thesis writers and honor students majoring in psychology and behavioral sciences, presentation of plays, open house, exhibits and faculty-student interaction. Another major activity was the presentation of reports on completed and ongoing undergraduate research studies (e.g., development psychology, children and youth, the elderly - death, organization and work, social psychology).

The Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines announces a *Seminar Series on Statistical Inference*:

March 4, 1981 - Asymptotic Normality of Statistics
by Sophie M. Piezas

March 11 - On Weak Admissibility of Tests
by Corazon P. Dating

March 13 - Generalized Group Testing
by Lisa V. Guanio

Venue: Room 506, Statistical Center, College of Business Administration Building, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

The Population Center Foundation (PCF) will hold its *Instructional Product Development Revision Workshop* on March 30 to April 11, 1981 at the Benitez Memorial Center of the University of the Philippines in Quezon City. The main objective of the workshop is to evaluate and revise instructional materials in general sociology, rural sociology and population dynamics. The Instructional Product Development is a major component of the Institutional Development Program of the PCF. It aims to strengthen the delivery of social science courses in schools by developing instructional materials that are consistent with the understanding of the student and his learning.

social scientists on the move

Corazon Lamug, instructor at the University of the Philippines, Los Baños, was assigned as chairman of the UPLB department of social sciences, college of arts and sciences effective November 3, 1980 to November 2, 1983.

* * *

Dr. Olga Gavrilovna Baryshnikova, an economist from the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was a visiting lecturer at De La Salle University for two and a half months, from November 3, 1980 to January 15, 1981. A senior scientific worker in economics who holds a doctor's degree in geography, she has prepared a number of books, articles, and geographical maps on the Philippines, as well as papers on the history of education, the problem of industrialization, the process of reproduction and rate of economic growth in ASEAN countries, and the traits and triumphs of Chinese capital in the Philippine economy and in the New Society.

* * *

Bro. Andrew Gonzalez, FSC, president of De La Salle University, participated in a UNESCO-sponsored workshop on problems relating to the language of instruction in multilingual countries in Asia and Oceania. The meeting was held at the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, India from December 8 to 12, 1980.

The objective of the workshop was to "bring together specialists in the fields of language and language curriculum, to examine the situation in the area and the various problems related to the use of languages, particular attention being paid to mother tongues as media of instruction and as teaching

subjects, and to draw up recommendations for dealing with these problems in the member states of the region."

For the workshop, *Bro. Andrew* prepared a 90-page document entitled "Country Report: The Philippines" upon the request of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

* * *

Dr. Ricardo G. Abad, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University returned from the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii. Dr. Abad attended a planning workshop for phase II of the study, "An Ilocos Coast/Metro Manila Migration System: Motives and Adjustment." He was also invited to present a paper based on the first phase of the same survey during the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, held in Washington, D.C., from March 26-30, 1981. Earlier, on February 26, Dr. Abad spoke on the hows and whys of social research before sociology students and faculty members at the University of the East.

* * *

Professor Joji Watanuki of Sophia University in Tokyo, met with Dr. Ricardo G. Abad, chairman of the department of sociology and anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University, to discuss plans for the Third Conference of Asian Sociologists to be held in Tokyo in October 1981. Papers based on the conference's theme, "Comparison of Social Development in Asia" will be presented.

* * *

Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda, Jr. of the history-political science department, De La Salle University, has been elected by the Board of Trustees of the Ilocano Heritage Foundation to receive the

prestigious "Tawid Award" in the field of historical writing. The regional award is a biennial undertaking of the Foundation.

* * *

Edgardo Madrilejo has been appointed chairman of the economics department of De La Salle University. Mr. Madrilejo is a Ph.D. candidate in regional science at the University of Pennsylvania. He has published various articles on economic and development theory and has given talks on wide-ranging economic topics at the graduate seminars at the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

The country's four leading scientists in the different fields of sciences recently received achievement awards during the annual meeting and scientific session of more than 1,500 scientists held at the National Research Council of the Philippines (NRCP) in Bicutan, Taguig, Metro Manila.

The four Filipino scientists who received achievement awards were: *Dr. Roger R. Posadas*, chairman, physics department, UP, for outstanding achievement in mathematical and physical sciences; *Florencio A. Medina*, NRCP chairman emeritus, for exemplary accomplishment in chemical and pharmaceutical sciences; *Dr. Francisco N. Tamolang*, commissioner, Forest Products Research and Industries Development Commission (FORPRIDECOM), for exemplary performance in the field of agriculture and forestry; and *Dr. Andrew B. Gonzalez*, president of De La Salle University, for outstanding achievement in the field of social sciences and humanities.

* * *

Recent visitors at the Social Research Center, University of Santo Tomas: 1) *Dr. Conrad Taeuber*, professor of demography and associate director of the Center for Population Research of the Georgetown University's Kennedy Institute; 2) *Dr. Peter Merckx*, executive secretary of the Atma Jaya Research Center, affiliated with the Atma Jaya University in Jakarta, Indonesia; 3) *Dr. C.W. Vroom*, associate professor of sociology at Tilbury University; 4) *Dr. Thomas W. Merrick*, director of the Center of Population Research, Kennedy Institute; and 5) *Dr. Manuel Lizcano*, director of the *Instituto De Sociología y Desarrollo del Area Iberica* located in Madrid, Spain.

Dr. Burton T. Oñate, chief statistician of the Asian Development Bank, recently received an award of merit from the Society for the Advancement of Research (SAR), a prestigious honorary and scientific association in the Philippines. The award was in recognition of his contributions to scientific research in the field of statistics and for his contributions to the SAR development.

The award was given to Dr. Oñate at the SAR's golden anniversary celebration held recently at the University of the Philippines at Los Baños. The honoree is past president of the SAR and the Philippine Statistical Association. He is the statistics discipline representative to the Philippine Social Science Council and president of the Philippine Agricultural Economics and Development Association.

Dr. Ricardo G. Abad, associate professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University, has been elected president of the Philippine Sociological Society for 1981.

Also elected were: *Dr. Marilou Palabrica-Costelo* of Xavier University, vice-president; *Dr. Ledivina Cariño* of the UP College of Public Administration, secretary; *Ms. Fe Arcinas* of the UP Department of Sociology, treasurer. The members of the board are *Fr. Francis C. Madigan, S.J.*, of Xavier University, *Dr. Mercedes B. Concepcion* of the UP Population Institute, and *Dr. Eulalio Maturan* of Silliman University. For inquiries about the society's activities, write to *The Philippine Sociological Society, P.O. Box 154, Manila*.

Dr. Ricardo G. Abad, chairman of the department of sociology-anthropology of the Ateneo de Manila University, *Dr. Ruperto Alonzo*, assistant professor at the U.P. School of Economics and *Dr. Wilfrido V. Villacorta*, immediate past chairman of the PSSC Executive Board and chairman of the department of political science at De La Salle University attended the final discussion meeting for the PSSC-IDE joint research project in Tokyo, Japan, on March 8-

15, 1981. The meeting focused on the results of the project, *Social Science Research Activities in the Philippines*.

The new officers of the Philippine Geographical Society Executive Council for the year 1981-1983 are as follows: *Prof. Dominador Z. Rosell*, president; *Dr. Domingo C. Salita*, vice-president; *Mrs. Dorotea M. Corpuz*, secretary; *Mrs. Aurora S. Tolentino*, treasurer; *Dir. Artemio E. Gesmundo*, *Dr. Ramon Samaniego*, and *Mr. Feliciano M. Lapid*, directors.

V. Bruce J. Tolentino, PSSC Graduate Training Assistance Program grantee for 1978-1980, has been awarded a fellowship into the Ph.D. Program of the School of Economics, University of the Philippines, starting April 1, 1981.

The Philippine Social Science Council, in collaboration with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University is conducting its *1981 advanced-level training program* for faculty members from selected Philippine universities and colleges on April 20-May 30, 1981. Venue is the Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

This training will be for those participants who have undergone the PSSC basic-level training program. The courses which will be offered include advanced data analysis and social research report writing.

announcements

AAD organized

The *Association for Anthropological Diplomacy (AAD)* was founded on December 7, 1980 during the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. The aims of the association are: (1) to enhance the systematic study of the relevance of anthropology to diplomacy and vice-versa; (2) to help establish "anthropological diplomacy" as a serious subdiscipline of anthropology; (3) to promote research, teaching, and public service in "anthropological diplomacy" and (4) to foster the practical application of "anthropological diplomacy" to current issues and problems in the modern world.

The executive officers for 1980-1984 include: (president) Mario D. Zamora, professor of anthropology, College of William and Mary; (executive members) Ousman Sallah, ambassador of Gambia to the US and the United Nations; Paul Magnarella, professor of anthropology, University of Florida; Lincoln Nandis, consultant on Soviet affairs, Washington, D.C.; Diosdado M. Yap, president of the Capital Publishers, Inc., Washington, D.C.; and Rolando Alum, research anthropologist, Center for Labor Studies in New York. Dorian Baroni of the College of William and Mary is secretary-treasurer while Liz Hammer, of the same college, is the managing editor of *Anthropological Diplomacy Newsletter*.

Membership is open to all anthropologists, diplomats and any one who has an interest in the goals of AAD. The membership subscription rates: Institutional - \$30.00; Fellow - \$15.00; Associate - \$15.00; Student - \$10.00; Life - \$600.00; Foreign fellows from Asia, Africa, and Latin America - \$10.00; Foreign fellows from Europe and North America - \$15.00. Scholars and diplomats from some 100 nations

constitute an international advisory board to the Executive Commission of AAD. For application (with your payment), please write to: Mario D. Zamora, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185, USA. (Please make checks/money orders payable to Association for Anthropological Diplomacy.)

Ala-Ala focuses on youth

The Board of Trustees of the Ala-Ala Foundation (Jose Antonio Delgado Memorial Foundation, Inc.) has announced that the Foundation's funding activities for this year will focus on *youth development* and *youth-related research projects*.

According to Mrs. Celia T. Lising, executive director of Ala-Ala, the Foundation hopes to provide the challenge, stimulus, and support for services that will help develop the potentials, talents and interests of economically disadvantaged Filipino youths, making them resourceful and functional members of their families and communities.

As a National Science Development Board (NSDB) certified funding organization, Ala-Ala will make grants available to the following:

1. programs and projects which channel the Filipino youth's energies, creative talents, and abilities into constructive and productive activities with view towards their growth and development as well as that of their families and communities;
2. projects which experiment on innovative ways of mobilizing the poor communities to help themselves through the active participation of their youth members;
3. research, publications, non-formal educational programs, and other similar activities which not only advance the professionalism of adults who work with the youths but also increase their awareness of the youth's resources and their potential for shaping the communities and ultimately the society; and,
4. special projects which the Ala-Ala Board of Trustees may from time to time wish to undertake.

Inquiries may be directed to: *Ala-Ala Foundation, 4th Floor, Manila Hilton, telephone numbers 59-30-64 & 57-37-11 local 202.*

Philippine Studies International Conference

An international assembly of the leading 200 scholars in Philippine Studies and Filipino-American Studies will be convened on June 27-30, 1981 for the Second International Philippine Studies Conference at the Ala Moana Hotel in Honolulu.

The conference is sponsored by the Philippine Studies Program of the University of Hawaii and coincides with the commemoration of the 75th anniversary of Filipino immigration to the state of Hawaii.

The conference participants will be coming from the continental United States, Canada, the Philippines, Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Hawaii.

In the 30 panel discussions during the conference, various aspects of Philippine society and the Filipino-American experience will be presented and analyzed. In conjunction with the conference theme this year, *the analysis of the Filipino historical experience in America*, about half of the total number of sessions will be devoted to

papers and presentations on Filipino-Americans.

The conference is open to the general public and is free of charge. Dr. Belinda A. Aquino, director of the University of Hawaii Philippine Studies Program, stated that the conference organizers have made arrangements for favorable hotel and airline fares for individuals wishing to attend the conference. Conference flights originating from New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, and Los Angeles offer interested parties and participants reasonable and flexible travel.

Details about the conference, travel, and accommodations may be obtained by writing *Philippine Studies Program, Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii, Moore Hall 315, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822*.

Diploma in population growth studies

The David Owen Centre for Population Growth Studies, University College, Cardiff, United Kingdom announces the availability of a diploma in population growth studies. Applications are invited for the ten months' post-graduate *diploma course in population growth studies* starting in early October each year.

An important qualification is a first degree from a recognized university, or appropriate experience in population programmes.

The course objectives are to enable the participants to:

1. describe and analyse population situations world-wide;
2. discuss and examine the relation between population change and economy and social development;
3. describe the efforts, institutions and activities intended to cope with population problems;
4. explain how national population policies are formulated and implemented;
5. demonstrate a working apprecia-

tion of the skills and attitudes of the many specialists from different academic descriptions and work experience who contribute to the formulation and implementation of population policies;

6. discuss critically modern research and management techniques used in population activities and to be able to assess the usefulness of these in the country or region in which they work.

Prospectus and application forms are available from: *The Director, David Owen Centre for Population Growth Studies, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF 11 XL, United Kingdom*.

UP Population Institute announces the demographic fellowship plan

The Population Institute offers local fellowships to residents for training in demography at the master's level. Supported by the UPPI endowment fund, stipends amount to P7,000 per annum. Book allowances and tuition grants are available for deserving students engaged in academic work under the M.A. program.

Qualifications:

1. Candidates must have completed a four-year undergraduate program at a recognized university or college with an average of 2.25 or better. They should preferably have a good background in mathematics, particularly in statistics, and the social sciences.

2. They should be under 35 years of age.

3. They should be of good moral character.

4. They must have a serious intention to work as demographers, whether in research or teaching posts, at the completion of their training.

Applications should be received not later than two months before the beginning of the first semester. It should be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's transcript of records and a

statement of his career plans.

Requests for further information and application forms may be addressed to: *The Fellowship Committee, Population Institute, University of the Philippines, P.O. Box 479, Manila*.

International conference on the holocaust and genocide

An International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide will take place in Tel-Aviv on June 20-24, 1982. The theme of the conference is "Towards Understanding, Intervention and Prevention of Genocide." The aim of the conference is to project genocide as a problem in the history and future of all peoples.

It will include leaders in business, national and international affairs, and professionals in communications, international law, human rights, political science, psychology, sociology, philosophy, and other disciplines.

The president of the conference, Elie Wiesel, will conduct a workshop during the two-day meeting and deliver a major plenary address. All the discussions will be conducted in English.

For further information, please write to the *Secretariat, International Conference on the Holocaust and Genocide, P.O. Box 29784, Tel-Aviv, Israel*.

Post-doctoral fellowships in demography

The Population Studies and Training Center at Brown University invites applications for post-doctoral fellowships for a period of 6 to 12 months, beginning either in July or September 1981. Fellows are given free tuition and awarded a monthly stipend. They are also provided with office space and research support services. Applications and inquiries should be sent to: *Dr. Sidney Goldstein, Director, Population Studies and Training Center, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, USA*.

Rockefeller fellowships in human rights

The Center for the Study of Human Rights – Columbia University (USA) announces the Rockefeller fellowships in human rights, in 1981–1982. These fellowships are designed to further the center's research programme, which is currently giving priority to original and innovative research in the following topics: 1) human rights in national societies: comparative and international perspectives; 2) women and rights; and 3) human rights in health care and social welfare services.

For further information, please write to: Ms. Linda Sokolski, Center for the Study of Human Rights, 704 International Affairs Building, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027, USA.

Ateneo Press book launching

The Ateneo de Manila University Press launched its latest book *The Tobacco Monopoly in the Philippines: Bureaucratic Enterprise and Social Change, 1766-1880* last January 23, 1981. Venue was the Ateneo Grade School, Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

The new book is authored by Ed. C. de Jesus, professor at the Asian Institute of Management. It is a pioneering study in business and economic history. It analyzes the mechanics of one of the most durable of Spanish innovations and explores the effects it had on the indigenous population. Further, the book also shows how the enterprise, in operation for nearly a hundred years, first served and later undermined the economic and political objectives of the colonial government.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Central Subscription Service
House No. 7 Purok Aguinaldo
U.P. Diliman, Q. C.

The Case of Annexation of Daraga to Legaspi City. Rodolfo C. Sabio. P8.40

Agricultural Extension Services in Camarines Sur and Albay. Alex B. Brillantes, Jr. P8.40

The Location of Barangay High Schools in Two Bicol Towns: A Case Study in Local Decision-Making. Remigio Edgardo D. Ocenar. P8.00

Locating "Restructured" Rural Health Facilities in Bicol Towns: A Case Study of Minalabac and Malinao. Ramon Bona, Jr. P8.40



Ed. C. de Jesus (center), author of *The Tobacco Monopoly in the Philippines: Bureaucratic Enterprise and Social Change, 1766–1880* with Philippine historians (from left) Reynaldo Ilete, John N. Schumacher, S. J., Grant Goodman, Bonifacio Salamanca, and Esther M. Pacheco, press director of the Ateneo.

information section

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the period January-March 1981.

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-Contrastive Analysis of Madukayong and Balangao Phonemes with Some Reference to Pilipino and Ilokano. Gloria D. Baguingan. St. Louis University. Completed.

A Statement of Plans for the IPC Documentation Research on the NIA-Ford Pilot Irrigation Project in Iloilo. Ma. Elena Chiong-Javier. Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). Ongoing. National Irrigation Administration.

Aging in a Filipino Community Setting of Kinship. Social Research Center, University of Santo Tomas. Contemplated.

Cost-effective analysis: the Philippine family programme. Ernesto M. Pernia. School of Economics, University of the Philippines. Completed. International Development Research Center of Canada, through the Population Center Foundation of the Philippines.

Depopulation and Deculturation Among the Batak. James F. Eder. Arizona State University, and the IPC. Ongoing. Social Science Research Council (New York).

Expectations of Parents and School Staff Relative to Student Development. Sr. Cristophine Ragasa. St. Louis University. Completed.

Kalinga Child-Rearing and Other Practices: Their Implications Towards Formal Education. Guido B. Mangawit. St. Louis University. Completed.

Labor Turnover in Benguet Consolidated, Inc. Juanito M. Mercado. St. Louis University. Completed.

Learning Disabilities Project. Bonifacio P. Sibayan. Philippine Normal College. Ongoing. EDPITAF.

Modernization of Shifting Cultivation in the Philippines. William Thomas Conelly. University of California, Santa Barbara, and the IPC. Ongoing. National Science Foundation and the Social Science Research Council.

Palawan, the Land of Budding Prosperity, for Whom? Richard L. Schwenk. Coordinated Extension for Extensive Development. Completed. Philippine Christian University.

Perceived Basic Needs, Livelihood Sources, and Work Aspirations of an Urban Poor Community. Social Research Center, University of Santo Tomas. Contemplated.

Reading Habits Among Filipinos in Selected Philippine Cities: An IPC-UNESCO Study. Ricardo G. Abad. Ateneo de Manila University. Completed. UNESCO/Philippines.

Resettlement in the Philippines. Miriam S. Chaiken. University of California, Santa Barbara, and the IPC. Ongoing. Institute of Mental Health of the United States.

Socio-Economic Profile and Values of UST Employees. Social Research Center, University of Santo Tomas. Contemplated.

Some Syntactic Contrasts Between Thai and English Simple Sentences. Annabelle S. Daokeo. St. Louis University. Completed.

Students' Level of Satisfaction with Their Academic Program. Adelaida S. Rimas. St. Louis University. Completed.

Teachers' Perceived Influence on Students' Choice of Courses. Sr. Rita Paul Imperio. St. Louis University. Completed.

Teachers' Perception of the Reasons for Staying in Nueva Vizcaya Catholic Second-

ary Schools. Gaudette C. Gallos. St. Louis University. Completed.

The Agta of Palanan Bay. Betty Jean Peterson. University of Hawaii, and the IPC. Ongoing.

The Attitudes, Belief and Practice of Filipino Catholic Youth Today. Social Research Center, University of Santo Tomas. Completed.

The Chinese Community in La Trinidad: Class and Ethnicity in a Rural Philippine Market Town. Stanford University, and the IPC.

The Consumer Credit Utilization and Credit Needs of Baguio City in 1977. Emerita C. Fuerte. St. Louis University. Completed.

The Establishment of a Mushroom Grower Cooperative in the Baguio-Benguet Area: a Project Feasibility Study. Lilia L. Llado. St. Louis University. Completed.

The Filipina in life and in film: a comparison of the typical Filipino woman as viewed by film makers. Judy K. Vanderwey. Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines. Completed.

The Political Economy of Transnational Corporation Investment in Philippine Agriculture. University of Hawaii, and the IPC. Ongoing. East-West Center, Hawaii.

The Receptivity of Teachers to New Innovations. Lamar Wayne Gresham. St. Louis University. Completed.

The Textile Industry and its Women Workers: A Philippines-Japan Comparative Study, Phase II. Perla Q. Makil. IPC. Ongoing. Japan Foundation.

Toward the Development of the Agricultural Economy in Region I through the Agricultural Education Programs. Arsenia D. Mamaril. St. Louis University. Completed.

Training Programs for Profile Writers and Process Documentators in Communal Irrigation Systems. Salve Borlagdan. IPC. Ongoing.

Voluntary arbitration as a mode of settling

labor disputes in the Philippines: a communication perspective. Celine S. Rondain. Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines. Completed.

Women and Men in Development: Findings from a Pilot Study. Virginia A. Miralao. IPC. Completed. Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

Women's Participation in Social Service Delivery Program: The UNICEF Experiment. Carmen Enrile-Santiago. IPC. Completed. United Nations Children's Fund.

Work: 4 community studies. Ma. Socorro G. Roque (editor). Institute of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines. Completed.

Youth Perspectives on the Changing Functions of the Filipino Family. Social Research Center, University of Santo Tomas. Completed.

RECENTLY REPORTED PUBLICATIONS

Reported recent publications for the period January–March 1981.

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

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

Adolescents, Sex and Contraception. Donn Byrne and William Fisher. Purdue University. 1980. 320 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Canadian Families: Ethnic Variations. K. Ishwaran. 1980. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Contemporary Social Work: An Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare, 2nd Ed. Donald Brieland, Lela B. Costin, and Charles R. Atherton. 1980. 576 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Demystifying Social Deviance. Stuart L. Hills. St. Lawrence University. 1980.

288 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Family Focused Care. Jean R. Miller and Ellen Janosik. University of Rochester. 1980. 512 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Guardians of the Flutes: Idioms of Masculinity. Gilbert H. Herdt. Harvard University. 1980. 350 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Introduction to Psychology, 2nd Ed. Linda L. Davidoff. Essex Community College. 1980. 672 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Language and Nationalism: The Philippine Experience Thus Far. Bro. Andrew Gonzalez, FSC. De La Salle University. 1980. Ateneo University Press.

Psychological Stress and Psychopathology. Richard W. J. Neufeld. The University of Western Ontario. 1980. 400 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Psychotherapy: Who Benefits and How? Lester Luborsky. University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine. 1980. 324 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Social Problems. J. John Palen. University of Wisconsin. 224 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

Sociology, 5th Ed. Paul B. Horton and Chester L. Hunt. Western Michigan University. 1980. 608 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

The Child's Conception of Space: A Review of Philippine Studies on the Development of Space Concepts Among Filipino Children (Research Series No. 4-B). Evelyn N. Orejana (author); Benjamin Pascual (editor). 37 pp. Available at the Philippine Normal College Child Study Center

The Psychology of Learning, 5th Ed. Stewart H. Hulse, Howard E. Egeth, John Hopkins University, and James E. Dieke,

University of Virginia. 1980. 480 pp. McGraw-Hill International Book Company. P.O. Box 1590, Manila, Philippines.

ARTICLES

"Government in Action: Philippine Problems and Prospects – 1946–1989." Mario D. Zamora. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*. 1980. College of William and Mary c/o Mario D. Zamora. Williamsburg, Virginia 23185, USA.

"Kinship Structures among Benguet Ibalois." Eufronio L. Pungayan. *St. Louis University (SLU) Research Journal*. Vol. 11 Nos. 1–2. 1980. pp. 1–54. Please refer to journals.

"Obituary of Cecilio Lopez." Mario D. Zamora and K. Olsen. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. *American Anthropologist*. Vol. 82 No. 3. 1980. pp. 555–556. College of William and Mary c/o Mario D. Zamora. Williamsburg, Virginia 23185, USA.

"Project Identification of Potential Industries in the Major Urban Centers of the Bicol Region." Raymundo M. Sta. Romana, Jr. Aquinas University. Thesis abstract. *Aquinas University Research Journal*. Vol. 8 No. 1. Second semester 1979–80. pp. 52–57. Please refer to journals.

"The Congruence of the Philippine Aptitude Classification Test Results and the Students' Perceived Abilities and Interests in Selected Catholic Schools in Albay, 1977–78." Sister Ma. Myrna Bas, D.C. Aquinas University. Thesis abstract. *Aquinas University Research Journal*. Vol. 8 No. 1. Second semester 1979–80. pp. 58–61. Please refer to journals.

"The Dynamics of Human and Public Relations." Ofelia S. Vega. *Aquinas University Research Journal*. Vol. 8 No. 1. Second semester 1979–80. pp. 31–37. Please refer to journals.

"The FAPE-NCEE as Predictors of Student Success in College Academic Standing in Aquinas University." Ofelia S. Vega. Aquinas University. Thesis abstract. *Aquinas University Research Journal*. Vol. 8 No. 1. Second semester 1979–80. pp. 62–68. Please refer to journals.

"The Sabotage and Saboteurs of Catholic Education." Fr. Manuel T. Piñon, O.P. *Aquinas University Research Journal*. Vol. 8 No. 1. Second semester 1979-80. pp. 1-30. Please refer to journals.

"The Self-Concept as a Filipino Self-Social Construct: Exploration, Analysis and Implications." Yvonne Marie M. Asprer. St. Louis University. *SLU Research Journal*. Vol. XI Nos. 1-2. 1980. pp. 55-135. Please refer to journals.

"The Struggle of Authenticity in Three Short Stories of Nick Joaquin." Virginia S. Aguilar. St. Louis University. *SLU Research Journal*. Vol. XI Nos. 1-2. 1980. pp. 187-218. Please refer to journals.

"Three American Colonial Pioneers in Anthropology: Context and Critique." Mario D. Zamora and S. Haulenbeek. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA. *Folk* (official journal of the Anthropological Association of Denmark), Copenhagen, Denmark. 1980. College of William and Mary c/o Mario D. Zamora.

JOURNALS

Aquinas University Research Journal. Published by Aquinas University, City of Legaspi, 4901, Philippines. Vol. VIII, No. 1. Second Semester 1979-80. 74 pp. Address all communications to: Office of the Secretary-General, Aquinas University, City of Legaspi, Philippines.

FAPE Review. Pricilla G. Cabanatan. Quarterly publication of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education. Vol. 11 No. 1. July 1980. 68 pp. Address: Fund for Assistance to Private Education, Concorde Condominium, corner Salcedo & Benavides Streets, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila, MCC P.O. Box 947.

ICSSR Journal of Abstracts and Reviews: Geography. Moonis Raza. Published twice a year by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Vol. 3, Nos. 1 & 2 January-December 1977; Vol. 4, Nos. 1 & 2. January-December 1978. Subscription rates: Annual, inland individuals (Rs. 15); institutions (Rs. 20); foreign (\$4); Single issue, Inland (Rs. 10); Foreign (\$2). Subscription and trade inquiries may be addressed to: Concept Publishing Company, H-13, Ball Nagar, New Delhi - 110015.

ICSSR Research Abstracts Quarterly. S. Saraswathi. Published by the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Vol. 7, No. 4. October-December 1978. 81 pp. Subscription is Rs. 3.00 (single copy), Rs. 10.00 (annual subscription) in inland; 30p or \$0.75 (single copy), L 1.00 or \$2.50 (annual subscription) in foreign. Editorial inquiries may be addressed to: The Editor, ICSSR Research Abstracts Quarterly, Indian Council of Social Science Research, IIPA Hostel Building, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi - 110 002. Subscriptions and trade inquiries may be addressed to: Sales Manager, ICSSR Social Science Documentation Centre, 35, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi - 110 001.

Saint Louis University Research Journal. Felino L. Lorente. Quarterly publication of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Saint Louis University. Vol. 11 Nos. 1-2. March-June 1980. 280 pp. Subscription is P52.90 in the Philippines (\$24.20 in other countries); single copies, P14.82 per issue (\$8.83 foreign). Address all communications to Saint Louis University Research Journal, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Saint Louis University, P.O. Box 71, Baguio City, Philippines. Subscription and purchase orders should be placed directly with the Business Department, Saint Louis University Research Journal, Saint Louis University, P.O. Box 71, Baguio City 0216, Philippines.

PAPERS

Reported papers for the period January - March 1981.

*Papers presented at the Second National Convention on Statistics at the Philippine International Convention Center in Manila, December 2-3, 1980.

Analysis of the Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey (1978). Florentina L. Reyes. National Census & Statistics Office.

Anthropometrics of Filipino Children and Youth. Luz G. Palattao-Corpus. Child & Youth Research Center.

Challenge of Human Settlements in the 80's Perspectives in Social Work Practice. Co-

razon Alma G. de Leon. MSSD.

Changing Patterns of Residential Segregation by Social Class in a Philippine City. Michael A. Costello & Marilou Palabrica-Costello. RIMCU, Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City.

Crime Statistics in the Philippines. Fidel V. Ramos. Philippine Constabulary & Integrated National Police.

Data Management and the Interaction Between Statistical Analysis and Data Management. M.M. Manuel Jr. U.P. Los Baños.

The Development of a Social Accounting Matrix Framework for the Philippines. Celia M. Gonzalez & Virginia C. Manlapaz. National Accounts Staff, NEDA.

Dynamic Programming Over a Markov Chain. Honesto G. Nuqui. UP.

Economics of Information, Statistical Matching Methodology and Policy Modeling. Mitsuo Ono. PIDS & University of Hawaii Research Corporation.

The Effect of a Theatre Arts Program on the Self-Esteem of a Group of Filipino Institutionalized Adolescents. Mary Joan Fajardo.

Environmental Planning. Jose V. Fernandez. Mobil Oil Philippines.

An Estimation Procedure for the Producers' Price Index for Manufacturing in the Philippines. Francisco K. Mallion & Virginia N. Ganac. NEDA.

Factors that Relate to the Level of Labor Productivity in Selected Philippine Manufacturing Establishments. Ma. Virginia Sinay-Aguilar.

Household Surveys in the Philippines. Marcelo M. Orense & Nelia R. Marquez. National Census & Statistics Office.

Index to Show Geographic Comparisons of Consumer Prices. Lina C. Valencia. NEDA.

Influence of Developmental Infrastructure Upon Population and Household Characteristics: The Case of Two Segments of Misamis Oriental Province. Francis C. Madigan. RIMCU, Xavier University.

Informatics for National Development in the

- Philippines. Milagros O. dela Cruz. NEDA.
- The Method of Piecewise Regression in the Graduation of Mortality. Lourdes G. Sizon & Edwin P. Reoliquio. National Life Insurance Co. of the Philippines.
- Modeling Sales Response to Advertising. Ceferino S. Sinsioco. UP, Statistical Center.
- Multiplicity Survey. H.F. Magalit. UP Los Baños.
- National Health Survey — A Tool for Health Planning. Andres A. Galvez. Ministry of Health.
- 1980 Census of Population. Nelia R. Marquez. NCSO.
- Notes on Statistical Needs to Plan for the Development of the Filipino Child. Bituin Gonzales and Brenda S. Vigo. UNICEF, Manila.
- On the Development of Project Level Indicators for Impact Assessment. Florian A. Albuero. UP School of Economics.
- On the Generation of Monthly Economic Indices Using the Integrated Survey of Establishments. Generoso G. de Guzman and Jocelyn M. Francisco. NEDA.
- Perception of Alienation Among Teachers, Farmers and Fishermen of Parañaque. Sister Marie Therese C. Bulatao.
- Permit Valuation and Other Indicators of Private Construction Activity: A Synthesis of Variabilities in the Short Run. Rodolfo G. Ledesma & Sergio S. Marquez. Center for Research and Communication.
- The Philippine National Energy Accounts. Leander J. Alejo. Philippine Center for Economic Development.
- Pre-Marital Work Experience and Fertility: and Application of a Log-linear Model. Luisa T. Engracia. NCSO.
- Problems Encountered in the Development of a Relevant Social Accounting Framework. Michael Ward. Institute for Development Studies, University of Sussex.
- Problems in the Measurement of Personal Wealth in the Philippines. Eduardo Gamboa and Ellen Palanca.
- Procedures for Estimating the Fertility Effects of Contraceptive Practice. John E. Laing. UP Population Institute.
- Profile of Statistical Manpower in Government. Perigrino S. Reyes. NEDA.
- A Proposed Institutional Framework for the Generation/Production of Small Area Statistics. Isagani C. Belarmino. NEDA.
- Proposed Revision of the Philippine Income Tax (Package Proposal, Including Gross Income Tax). Angel Q. Yoinco.
- Quantifying the Monopoly Profits of Private Moneylenders. Benjamin R. Quiñones, Jr. Technical Board for Agricultural Credit.
- Scenario for the Statistics in the 80's. Burton T. Oñate. Philippine Agricultural Economic and Development Association.
- Social Development and the Impact of Development Projects: Some Issues Relating to Measurement. Romeo A. Reyes. NEDA.
- Social Indicators: MSSD Experiences in Quantification and Measurement of Social Welfare Concerns. Rosita L. Fondevilla. MSSD.
- The Social Indicators Project of the Regional Development Council in Region VII. Simeon L. Kintanar.
- Socio-Economic Constraints to Increased Agricultural Productivity in the Philippines. Aida R. Librero. PCARR.
- A Socioeconomic Index for All Occupations in the Philippines. Josefina Valera Cabiigon. UPPI.
- The Stability of Demographic Response in the Philippines of Census and Survey Interviews: An Assessment. Teresa B. Almonte and Francis C. Madigan, RIMCU, Xavier University.
- Statistical Dimension in Organizing and Directing Agricultural Research. Burton T. Oñate.
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Further details may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang, Singapore 0511.

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