IN THIS ISSUE:

Babaylanism in Negros:
1896-1907
Since the last two summers of 1980 and 1981 and probably many more summers to come, a handful of faculty members from the University of the Philippines have been going to Lake Sebu, Surallah, South Cotabato. It all started on February 8, 1980 when Fr. Rex Mansmann C.P., Director of the Sta. Cruz Mission, formally requested the assistance of the Division of Social Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines to conduct a teacher training program for elementary and high school teachers who are working with two cultural communities, the T'boli and Maguindanaoan.

The objectives of the teacher training program are:

1. to develop the teacher's cultural awareness and deeper appreciation of T'boli and Maguindanaoan cultures within the context of Philippine society and culture;
2. to enrich the curricular offerings in these two cultural communities through a conscious effort to integrate courses such as communication arts, general science, mathematics, the social sciences, and practical arts; and
3. to help equip the teachers to evolve an educational program that is sensitive, responsive, and meaningful to cultural communities.

So far, the U.P. professors have conducted an intensive course on Philippine society and culture which was matched by individual reports and observations of local cultures by T'boli and Maguindanaoan teachers. Moreover, in the workshop session the participants went through the process of curricular building through a "scope and sequence" analysis of subjects subsumed under communication arts, general science, mathematics, social studies, and practical arts for pre-school, elementary and high school. More recently, the teacher-participants prepared daily lessons for one full academic year. Next year, the agenda will include construction of tests, measurements, and evaluation of students' progress.

Our academic mission to the T'boli and Maguindanaoan communities has indicated to us the wide discrepancy between the quality of education that we are privileged to have in U.P. and that which is common in the countryside. Certainly, our cultural communities are entitled to the best kind of education that our government can offer. Our traditional cultures are not likely to remain as they are; still, the decision to change must be theirs. We must keep in mind that education in our cultural communities is a two-bladed weapon. It is a convenient tool to know one's roots; it may also be uprooting.
Babaylanism in Negros: 1896-1907

Evelyn T. Cullamar
Brokenshire College
Davao City

The late Spanish and early American periods witnessed a proliferation of religio-political protest movements in the different provinces of the Philippines. Charismatic leaders, crusading “popes” and “messiahs” caught the fancy of the rural population and were able to make militant converts. Felipe Salvador was the self-styled “pope” who led a fanatical group known as the Santa Yglesia in Nueva Ecija (Forbes, 1928). The Guardia de Honor flourished from 1894 to 1902 in Pangasinan and the Ilocos provinces (Sturtevant, 1969) while the Colorum movement took shape in Cavite (Le Roy, 1905). The Visayan Islands had their share of this social phenomenon. “Pope” Faustino led the Dios-Dios movement in Leyte while the rest of the island and Samar were convulsed by Pulahanism (Worcester, 1914).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study is an inquiry into the Babaylan movement from 1896-1907 in Negros. The name is derived from the title given to the traditional shaman or religious functionary in the Visayas. Its purpose is to (1) trace the evolution and development of Babaylanism from a religious to a more political and revolutionary group under the leadership of Dionisio Papa or “Papa” Isio; (2) to present and analyze the factors that provided impetus to the movement; (3) evaluate the role of the Babaylanes in the resistance movements against Spain and the United States, as well as their place in Philippine history.

Since the principal character in this movement under study is Dionisio Papa, the scope of the work corresponds to his career.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Studies about religio-political expressions and supernaturalistic movements that have periodically erupted in the Philippines have been very few. Within the last couple of years, pioneering works have been published by such scholars as Sturtevant (1969) who made a preliminary inquiry into the Guardia de Honor movement in Pangasinan; Hart (1967) in his study of Dios Buhawi in Negros Oriental, and Arens (1959) in his investigation of the Pulahanes in Samar and Leyte. Dionisio Papa receives some treatment in Veneracion’s thesis (1970). More recently, a longer account about the Babaylanes appears in Romero’s book (1974). However, to the writer’s knowledge, no comprehensive study on them has yet been undertaken. This work, therefore, will try to fill the gap.

Peasant movements have received scant attention from historians. Professor Benda (1965: 420) laments the fact that:

History, recorded history, that is — has not been kind to the peasantry, and for obvious reasons. Peasants may affect history, but as a rule they do not make it; if anything, it is made for — with or against — them. More important still for purposes of the historian’s craft, not only do peasants hardly ever record their fates, their betters have rarely bothered to do it for them; if they have remembered to mention the peasantry at all, they have often as not relegated it to the role of supporting cast for their own pageantry.

Thus in contrast to the Great Tradition, the Little Tradition has been sadly neglected. It is high time this state of affairs be altered inasmuch as the Philippine population is overwhelmingly rural. The Babaylanes have often been dismissed as mere religious fanatics and bandits. But there was something more to the movement than plain outlawry.
There has not been much effort expended in trying to understand their motivations. This is what this study aims to bring out.

METHODOLOGY

Most of the research was done at the National Library where the Philippine Insurgent Records (PIR) are kept. These are valuable documents that deal with the Philippine-American War. Sent to Washington in 1902, they were returned to the Philippines in 1958. Several boxes of Selected Documents, Army and Navy Records and Provincial Records were especially useful to the writer.

The National Archives, American Historical Collection, and the libraries of the Ateneo de Manila University, University of Santo Tomas and University of the Philippines also yielded other pertinent sources and documents.

In order to get a "feel" of the subject matter and see the places touched by the movement, the writer did field work in Negros. The towns of Isabela, Kabancalan, Binalbagan, Ilog and Cauayan in the occidental side, as well as Bayawan, Siaton and Guihulngan in the oriental part were visited. Interviews were conducted in some towns where a few old-timers are still around to corroborate some information unearthed from other sources.

THE SETTING

Negros is the fourth largest island in the Philippines. It has an area of 4,905 square miles. Shaped like a boot or a pistol, it is 118 miles long and varies from 22 to 49 miles in width. The central mountain range more or less divides the island into two provinces. On this range are several volcanic peaks, the tallest of which is Mount Canlaon, an active volcano towering to 8,088 feet (Wernstedt and Spencer, 1967). Negros Occidental, oriented towards Panay, belongs to Western Visayas. Bacolod is the chief city and capital. The people speak Ilonggo or Hiligaynon. In Negros Oriental, Cebuano is spoken. Facing Cebu, it is part of Eastern Visayas with Dumaguete City as its provincial capital.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Political Condition

The second half of the nineteenth century was a period of rapid growth and development for Negros. In 1856 it became an independent politico-military province. Commercial agriculture was now underway. This was the period when the immigration of people, mostly from the neighboring islands of Panay, Cebu and Bohol, accounted for the increase in population and the formation of new towns. It was not until 1890 that the island was split into two provinces each with a politico-military governor.

The Spaniards were ousted in the Revolution of 1898 only to be replaced by another colonial master the following year. The Cantonal Government of the Negrenses was short-lived. With the establishment in 1899 of the Military-Civil Government under the Americans, the whole island was briefly united politically. When Civil Government was instituted in 1901, Negros was once again divided into two provinces.

Economic Condition

The Spaniards realized they could no longer isolate the Filipinos from world commerce by the early nineteenth century. Thus the Philippines was gradually opened to foreign trade. The arrival of Nicholas Loney in Iloilo in 1856 marked the beginning of a new and prosperous era for Panay and Negros. He became the "Father of the Sugar Industry". The demand for sugar in the foreign market developed the idle lands in Negros and kept the port of Iloilo busy. The important haciendas began to be established in the late 1850's and 1860's. Settlers from Capiz, Antique and especially Iloilo flocked to Negros, be they rich merchants who wanted to invest their money like Teodoro Yulo, foreigners like the Spaniard Montilla and the Frenchman Gaston, or laborers out to better their economic condition. Those from Cebu and Bohol established themselves in the oriental part of the island.

The ubiquitous Chinese also played a role in the development of Negros, whether as landowners or businessmen. With the sugar boom, economic prosperity reigned in Negros but this did not filter down to the peasants many of whom lost their lands through the pacto de retroventa. The common tao remained as destitute as he was before the sugar boom. Thus a growing social restlessness manifested itself in Negros. Such was characterized by robbery, kidnaping, killing and the burning of haciendas.

Social Condition

The Spaniards maintained the traditional role of the elite of prehispanic Philippine society and so did the Americans when their turn to rule came. A Negros newspaper called the social classes in the islands hacenderos, aparceros and jornaleros (Fuentes, 1919). The hacenderos were the big landowners while the aparceros were "generally old farm hands who have earned the good graces of the owner and are given a chance to improve their lot by working a piece of land, the owner sharing in the products thereof" (Handbook of Sugar, 1953). The jornaleros belonged to the lowest-rung of the social ladder. The gap between the hacenderos and jornaleros widened and became harder to bridge as the years rolled on.

EARLY BEGINNINGS
OF BABAYLANISM

The religion of the early Filipinos was simple with no highly developed theology. They venerated the dead and
worshipped nature. They had vague recollections of a Supreme Being who was the Creator and Lord of all. But He was relegated to the background by a host of more accessible deities and spirits who could be appeased by the offering of sacrifices. There was no priesthood as the Christians understand it. The ones who presided over the religious ceremonies were called catalonan by the Tagalogs and Babaylan by the Visayans (Loarca, Relacion; Chirino, Relacion; Alcina, Historia). Le Roy (1905: 132) tells us that “in the interior districts of Panay, the sacrifice of pigs and frothing spasms of the babailanes (primitive soothsayers and witch-doctors, both men and women) have never at anytime entirely ceased. The belief in charms, commonly called anting-anting... has always survived”.

The anting-anting or charms played an important role in Babaylanism. So did the oraciones or prayers to keep them safe from harm. These were written in an incomprehensible jargon that is part Latin, part Spanish and part local dialect.

In the 1870’s in Panay, Babaylanism was quite widespread, a religious sect of the mountain people. By this time, not only the leaders were called Babaylanes but the followers as well. The men by now had emerged the leaders instead of the old women in the olden days. With the immigrations in the second half of the nineteenth century, the cult was brought to Negros by the settlers from Panay (Echauz, 1894). It attracted quite a number of adherents and by 1896 they were well-entrenched in the mountains of southern Negros Occidental.

THE MOVEMENT UNDER “PAPA” ISIO

The Babaylan tradition has survived in some remote places in the Visayas. Confined mostly to the mountainous areas with an occasional raid in the lowlands in the early days, the Babaylanes continued to practice their age-old ceremonies and rituals. With the advent of Isio, however, the organization became increasingly militant. The revitalization process had begun. Revitalization movements are spawned in times of stress. A leader appears and soon converts are made. Together they aim “to construct a more satisfying culture”. (Wallace, 1966: 266). Linton (1943) observes that movements of this kind are common enough expressions among dominated groups. The troubles usually stem from two factors: exploitation and frustration. Many peasants and rural folks become dissatisfied with the existing order. Hobsbawn (1965: 5) calls them “primitive rebels” and defines their social banditry as a “cry for vengeance on the rich and the oppressors, a vague dream of some curb upon them, a righting of individual wrongs.” In the Robin Hood tradition, Isio posed as a friend of the oppressed and the discontented. Many joined his ranks and some fugitives from justice also sought refuge under his wing. The unsettled conditions in the country due to the wars waged against Spain and later the United States, made it possible for the movement to flourish. Coupled with this situation were the natural calamities as well as epidemics that ravaged the country such as droughts, locusts, typhoons, floods and even rinderpest and cholera which decimated the work animals and the people especially during the early years of the American occupation. Thus banditry was rampant and characterized by cattle-stealing, robbery, kidnapping and even murder.

Modernization was setting in and many changes were wrought by it. The Babaylanes sought to recapture their old way of life before the intrusion of alien culture. The movement also reflected the social and agrarian unrest that was becoming evident in Negros with the growth of the sugar industry and the concomitant formation of large haciendas which were concentrated in the hands of a few prominent families. Apparently, the economic benefits did not reach all levels of society for the common tao saw no improvement of his condition. In many cases, their situation, even worsened with their lands alienated from them. The peasants and the rural folks remained isolated from the mainstream of events. Many felt left out and became dissatisfied with the prevailing situation. Babaylanism attracted a sizable number of farm laborers with its preaching that the lands would be partitioned among them, that no more machinery would be used in the island, and only palay (the traditional crop) would be planted. (US War Department Report, 1899).

In 1896, the nationalist agitation against Spain culminated in the Philippine Revolution. Isio most probably saw this as his chance to alter the existing conditions by jumping into the revolutionary bandwagon. From extant Guardia Civil reports it can be deduced that Babaylanism assumed alarming proportions under the leadership of “Papa” Isio just before the outbreak of the revolution against Spain in Negros. This revolution of 1898 was planned and directed by the ilustrado-hacendero clique backed by the masses. Most of the revolutionary troops were recruited from the haciendas. Isio and his followers were one with them in their desire to oust the intruders from the island. But how deep their involvement was in this venture is difficult to determine due to the scarcity of source materials on this particular aspect of the movement. When the ilustrados established the provisional government after the capitulation of the Spaniards, they pursued a policy of attraction towards Isio for they feared he might create trouble for them. This sort of truce was ruptured when the Negros leaders collaborated with the Americans. The Babaylanes’ ire was not turned on the new colonial masters whom they viewed as a menace to their newly won freedom and who threatened
their old way of life. Isio, therefore, aligned himself with Aguinaldo who, by this time, was anxious to tap mass support in the struggle against the Americans, recruiting even known bandits and outlaws into his army as long as they surrendered and professed allegiance to him. It seems that Isio was able to grasp some of the nationalistic ideals espoused by other revolutionary leaders. He enjoined his men to fight for their independence in order to avoid foreign enslavement. Most probably, he was influenced in his thinking by his personal contacts with some revolutionary leaders of Negros such as Juan Araneta, Carlos Gemora and Remigio Montilla. He was later in contact with Zoilo Mauricio, the man commissioned by Aguinaldo to coordinate the resistance efforts in Negros against the Americans. He also received orders from the Federal Council of Iloilo and communicated with other insurgent leaders of the Visayas like Arcadio Maxilom of Cebu and Leandro Fullón of Antique. He and his men were later given commissions in the insurgent army by General Miguel Malvar when the latter took over the reins of government and the revolutionary movement after the capture of Aguinaldo.

From available extant documents, only Isio’s thoughts are known. Whether his followers were imbued with the same sentiments expressed by him is difficult to tell. Most of them were unlettered men and farm workers who might have had vague notions of what Isio and the other revolutionary leaders were talking about and espousing, but to say that they fully comprehended or grasped the full extent of the nationalistic striving may be saying too much. Their outlook was narrower. Independence might have meant to them freedom from oppressive landlords and corrupt officials as well as from taxes and other exactions of the colonial masters. It also probably meant freedom to continue with their old way of life.

Negros was a sore spot to the American authorities because of the harassment of the Babaylanes. Incessant campaigns were, therefore, waged against them by the insular police forces but they repeatedly failed to bring Isio down from the mountains. However, with the termination of the war in 1902, Isio’s revolutionary connections collapsed. There is a dearth of materials on the movement after 1902. It appears to have lost ground and degenerated into outlawry. Not long after this, the Bandolerismo Statute was enacted. The Babaylanes made up one of the armed bands which the statute declared as public enemies who disrupted the peace and tranquility of the towns. Isio continued to roam in the mountains of Negros but his hold was now tenuous. His membership dwindled with the surrender of some of his trusted generals like Rufo Oyos. His raids became infrequent. Eventually he was convinced to surrender to Captain George Bowers of the Philippine Constabulary in 1907. He was later incarcerated in Bilibid Prison where he died not long afterwards (White, 1928).

CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

Babaylanism was essentially a peasant protest movement with messianic, revivalistic and nativistic overtones. The Babaylanes’ unrealistic, naive and blundering efforts at revitalization have been amply demonstrated in their recourse to supernaturalistic devices such as the anting-anting and oraciones as well as their fanatical tendencies. But it was the only way they knew of coping with the challenges that confronted them.

Political, economic, religious, social and cultural factors, therefore, helped to create an atmosphere conducive to the growth of Babaylanism. Out of the conflict between the Little Tradition of the peasants and rural folks and the Great Tradition of the elite and urbanized sector such movements occur. They have largely remained an unexplored field in Philippine history. Hobsbawn (1965: 10) believes it is high time these should be “considered not simply as an unconnected series of individual curiosities, as footnotes to history, but as a phenomenon of general importance and considerable weight in modern history.” It is hoped that this modest effort will pave the way for more studies in relatively unexplored movements such as Babaylanism.
REFERENCES


Philippine Insurgent Records. Selected Entries. National Library

Army and Navy Records

Provincial Records

Selected Documents


THE PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Applicant should have at least two years of administrative experience. The full-time job involves, among others, 1) supervising the activities of the secretarial pool, accounting pool, and general services; 2) acting as external liaison officer with all administrative affairs of the PSSC; and 3) assisting the Executive Director in the preparation of full reports on the organization, membership, and finances of the Council.

Interested parties may call the PSSC office, telephone numbers 972671 or 978741 — or they may report at House No. 7 Purok Heneral Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines campus, Diliman, Quezon City.

(Position still open as of 27 July 1981.)
1) The 1981 PSSC Summer Training participants, the faculty, and PSSC officers during their graduation exercises on May 29, 1981 at the Eliazo Hall of the Ateneo de Manila University.

2) The trainees listening to a lecture on the statistical aspect and computerization of research data from Dr. Hector Morada of the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO).

3) After the lecture, the group toured around the computer division of the NCSO where they watched the actual feeding of data into the computer.

1981 PSSC Research Training Program

The Philippine Social Science Council, in collaboration with the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila University, conducted its 1981 Research Training Program (RTP) for faculty members from selected Philippine universities and colleges from April 20—May 30, 1981. Venue was the Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City.

The training was for those participants who have undergone the PSSC basic-level training program. The courses offered were advanced data analysis and social research report writing.

There were 26 participants. They were: Abdulsiddik Abahil, Jaime Dumarpa, Haji Sarip Labi, Rocaya M. Maidan, Moctar Matuan, Jumandan Sandangan, all from the Dansalan Research Center; Ma. Lucila C. Kanen and Marietta Salvatierra, Divine Word University (Tacloban City); Janet Fernandez and Patricio Paduga, Palawan National Agricultural College; Lemuel Malanog and Lorna de Vera, Philippine Christian University; Auro-
ra V. Adaya and Arnold Collado, St. Ferdinand College; Juana B. Anog, St. Paul College of Tuguegarao; Carmen Peralta Benares, La Salle College of Bacolod; Virginia G. Cadion, Holy Cross College of Digos; Jean C. Dulce, Ministry of Local Government and Community Development; Injung Carma Hamis, Notre Dame of Jolo; Rosemarie Ch. Matias, Ateneo de Davao University; Jeresha Meneses, Aquinas University; Efren Padilla, Siliman University; Tito Gonzalo Rivera, Ateneo de Naga; Victorino Rodriguez, Ateneo de Zamboanga; Leonora Rojo, Immaculate Conception College; and Amalia A. de la Torre, University of San Carlos.

Two social scientists from the Ateneo de Manila University served as trainers of the program: Mrs. Esther M. Pacheco for report writing and Ms. Jeanne Frances Illo for data analysis. Roberto Salazar of De la Salle University served as a special lecturer. The course coordinators were Pilar Ramos Jimenez and Lorna P. Makil.

4) Dr. Filologo Pante of the Philippine Institute of Development Studies briefing the participants of the Training Program on the functions and role of the PIDS in social science research.

5) Moctar Matuan, trainee and researcher of the Dansalan Research Center speaking on behalf of the participants about their experiences during the six-week Training Program.

6) Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C., Chairman of the PSSC Executive Board delivering the closing address to the participants on the theme, "Localizing Social Science Research."
PSSC launches Research Consortia Program

In line with its aim of encouraging social science research, the PSSC formally launched in June the Research Consortia Program for 1981-1983 which will initially involve 10 centers in the PSSC Research Network. Through collaborative effort, the research capabilities in the provincial centers are expected to be strengthened and research topics linked more directly with the development needs of their areas.

Three consortia groups will be organized during this initial stage of consortia building: Bicol consortium involving the PSSC research centers in Ateneo de Naga and Aquinas University in Legazpi; Visayas consortium with Central Philippine University in Iloilo City, De La Salle College in Bacolod, University of San Carlos in Cebu City and Silliman University in Dumaguete; and the Southeastern Mindanao consortium composed of Ateneo de Davao, Holy Cross College in Digos, Ursos College in Butuan, and Notre Dame of Cota­bato. In the future, the PSSC envisions the formation of other consortia groups involving other centers in the Research Network and other non-PSSC research units in the country.

Local management of the consortia will be encouraged with the formation of their own policy governing body and research committees. Poverty research will be an initial activity, although other research topics viewed as necessary to the regions can also be pursued.

The program will proceed in three phases over a three year period. Phase One will consist of an assessment of the educational institutions and their Centers which will be involved, and an exploration of their needs and plans for future development. Phase Two will be the organizational stage, and Phase Three the operational phase when the consortia will formally start their research undertakings. The Bicol consortium is in Phase Two while the Visayas and Mindanao groups are in Phase One.

Ms. Lorna P. Makil, Research Consortia Coordinator of the Philippine Social Science Council, is in charge of the program. Funding is provided by Ford Foundation, The Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), although at the time of writing, the IDRC grant is still pending final approval by its Board.

CSS joins foreign exhibits

The PSSC Central Subscription Service was invited to exhibit Philippine social science publications in the Asian Studies Conference and the Second International Philippine Studies Conference from June 24-30, 1981 at the Ala Moana Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The executive Board sent Sylvia V. Tan, CSS Business Coordinator to Honolulu to take charge of the PSSC-CSS booth at the exhibit.

New grantees

Discretionary Research Awards Program

1. Perpetuo C. Librando
   "Perceived Audience Image of Television Producers and Its Influence in the Production of Television Programs." P3,538.00

2. Rosalinda C. Valladolid
   "Language in the Crib (Pre-12) in a Philippine Setting." P4,200.00

3. Danilo B. Tuazon
   "The Effect of Visual Aids and Language on the Memory of Elementary School Children." P2,900.00

4. Consolacion R. Alaras
   "A Study of a Symbolic Network for Development." P5,000.00
5. Anselmo D. Lupdag  
“A Conceptualization of Leadership Among Filipinos.”  
P3,204.00

6. Grace D. Aguiling  
“The Father as Parent: An Exploratory Study.”  
P2,600.00

7. Edelisa N. Nacario  
“The Cebuano Perception of Poverty and Its Causal Attributions.”  
P3,137.10

8. Reynaldo H. Imperial  
“Samar (1898-1902): Gen. Vicente Lukban’s Revolutionary Career.”  
P4,818.00

9. Leticia C. Boniol  
“Process and Performances of an Information Delivery System in a Philippine Village Community: The Case of the NEAC/UPLB Community Project.”  
P4,455.00

10. Wilfredo B. Fabros  
“Socioeconomic Involvement of the Philippine Catholic Church: Proclamation and Action, 1930-1972.”  
P3,268.00

11. Conchita C. Guinita  
“The Relationship Between Medium of Instruction and Language Proficiency in English and Filipino Among Bilingual Deaf Pupils in the Intermediate Grades.”  
P4,500.00

12. Teresita Maquiso  
“A Study of Policymakers and Policymaking for Rural Development.”  
P5,000.00

13. Aloysius A. Meñez  
“Managerial and Communicative Patterns of Behavior of Five Aklanon Families.”  
P3,359.00

14. Aniceta M. Ortinero  
“Moral Education in the Tertiary Level: A Descriptive-Evaluative Study of the Teaching-Learning Aspects in the Foundation and General Education Courses in the Humanities and the Social Sciences in Selected Metro Manila Institutions.”  
P3,094.00

15. Huberto C. Zanoria  
“A Study on the Selected Socioeconomic Factors Influencing Voluntary Participation in Community Development Programs.”  
P3,361.00

16. Nora Villanueva  
“An Exploratory Study of Budget Surplus and Budget Deficit in IPC Projects in 1972-1978: An Inquiry into Research Planning and Management.”  
P550.00

17. Betty C. Abregana  
“Survey of Psychology Graduates in Visayas Cities.”  
P2,000.00

18. Clarita R. Carlos  
“Personality Types and Political Behaviour: A Comparative Analysis of President Magsaysay and President Marcos.”  
P1,000.00

19. Soledad G. Agner  
“A Communicative Proficiency Test in Filipino for Finishing Elementary School Students.”  
P928.00

To present dissertation entitled “Towards a Conceptualization of Leadership Among Filipinos” in the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology and the International Council of Psychologists. Taiwan, August 10-15, 1981

2. Perla Q. Makil  

3. Domingo C. Salita  
To present a paper entitled “Urbanization in the Philippines” in the Second Tsukuba Conference and World Regional Development and Planning and the First International Conference for the Comparative Urbanization Project for Asian Pacific Regions. University of Tsukuba, Institute of Socio-Economic Planning, Japan, August 10-14, 1981

4. Raul P. de Guzman  
To serve as co-chairman of the working group on Education and Training on Ethics and Values of Public Responsibility in the Round Table Conference of the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration. Canberra, Australia, July 12-18, 1981

5. Virginia A. Milralao  

6. Laura L. Samson  
To present a paper as a member of a panel on “The Status of Women in the Philippines” in the Second International Philippine Studies Conference.
7. Luzviminda B. Valencia
To read a paper entitled “Hilario Camino Moncado: An Illustration of the Personality of an Immigrant in a Multi-Cultural Setting” in the Second International Philippine Studies Conference.

8. Elizabeth R. Ventura

Seminar Award


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 General Aguinaldo, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Erratum
Last issue, January-March 1981, page 11, first column (The Impact of Martial Law on Sociologists in the Philippines), the sentence should have read — We have tried to show that, so far, there has been no blatant violation of the exercise of the profession, although there are proscriptions here and there.
newsbriefs

The 4th annual national conference of the Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao, Inc. (Anthropological Association of the Philippines), was held in Dumaguete City on April 2-4, 1981. Conference theme was "The Anthropology of Power." The sponsor was the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Silliman University.

Among the speakers were Jean-Paul Dumont of the University of Washington who spoke on Kinship and Power in a Visayan Community; Max Garming of the University of the Philippines who spoke on Dynamics of Leadership Among the Kalingas; and Abdullah Intuas of Mindanao State University who spoke on Dispute Settlement Among the Maranaos.

Various sectoral workshops were also held on problems in anthropology. Around 150 participants attended.

* * *

The Department of Political Science of the University of the Philippines hosted a lecture-discussion by Dr. Claude Buss on "US-RP Mutual Security Issues and Psychological Tensions in the 80's" last April 3. Venue was the UP Faculty Center, Division of Social Sciences conference room.

* * *

The Pi Gamma Mu (International Social Science Honor Society) held its Induction Program at the University of the Philippines Law Center auditorium on April 24. There were 166 inductees for this year. For 1981-1986, the incoming officers are the following: Ofelia R. Angangco, President; Cesar M. Mercado, Vice-President; Reynaldo V. Guioguo, Secretary and Eva M. Duka Ventura, Treasurer.

* * *

The Refresher Course for College Social Science Teachers (RCCSST) was conducted from April 26 to May 29 at the University of the Philippines in the Visayas (Iloilo City). The Executive Director of the Philippine Social Science Council, Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, served as guest speaker of the closing ceremonies.

* * *

A short course, "Archeology for the Public," was offered by the University of the Philippines Department of Anthropology in cooperation with the National Museum. It was a non-credit course offered under the UP College of Arts and Sciences (CAS), Extramural Studies Program. It aimed to bring university education to a greater sector of society. Sessions were held from April 28 to May 28 at the CAS.

* * *

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines held its annual convention on May 9 at the Language Study Center auditorium of the Philippine Normal College at Taft Avenue, Manila. Professor Leo­poldo Yabes of the University of the Philippines, Department of English, delivered the keynote address on "Language Policy and Equality of Opportunity for Advancement." A presentation of short reports on current research followed.

* * *

Dr. Purificacion Valera-Quisumbing of the University of the Philippines College of Law delivered the sixth Bocobo lecture on the topic "Can ASEAN Forge a Viable Regime for Regional Cooperation?" on May 15 at the conference room of the Bocobo Hall at the UP Law Center.

The Bocobo lectures are a series of discussions on law and development under the sponsorship of the UP Law Center in honor of the late Jorge C. Bocobo, great jurist and one time President of the University of the Philippines. These lectures are intended to benefit not only the Bench and the Bar but also other professions, the academe, government officials and those in the private sector who are desirous of keeping abreast with current trends in law and issues of vital importance to national development.

* * *

Former senator and now active human rights worker Atty. Jose Diokno spoke on Law and Philippine Society Today in a lecture sponsored by the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC), Ateneo de Manila University last May 19 at the ETV Studio of IPC. In his speech, Diokno discussed the new trends of law today, and the changing practice of the profession, given the emergence of new legislations under the New Society. In this context, he cited instances where the lawyer had to "bend" the interpretation of the law in order to advance the cause of truth and justice. He also declared that under the present social climate, the true practice of the law profession is not entirely possible. It is the task, therefore, of today’s emerging lawyers to either "re­deem the tarnished image of the law profession, or create a new image for the profession."

Atty. Diokno also discussed the Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG), an organization of 112 top lawyers in the country of which he is active in and which extends free legal aid to people who cannot afford to pay for lawyer’s services.

* * *

(Page 17 please)
social scientists on the move

Professor Venancio B. Ardales of the Central Philippine University (CPU) Department of Social Sciences, obtained his Ph.D. in Sociology from Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City last March 22. Dr. Ardales has the distinction of being the youngest doctoral graduate from Xavier and received the highest rating ever given to a Ph.D. examinee for oral defense of dissertation.

His dissertation is entitled "Rural Electrification: Its Effects on People's Socioeconomic Life and Aspirations."

Dr. Ardales has also been awarded a P30,700 research grant by the Southeast Asia Population Research Award Program (SEAPRAP) based in Singapore. The title of the research project is "Time Allocation and Fertility Behavior of Married Women in Fishing Communities in Iloilo, Philippines." The duration of the study is from August 1, 1980 to July 31, 1981.

Sheldon Simon gave a lecture-discussion on "U.S. Security Interests in Southeast Asia" on April 27 at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center, Makati. On June 1, Professor George K. Osborn III lectured on "Asean Experiment in Regional Organization" also at the same venue. Dr. Osborn is a colonel in the United States Army and professor of social sciences at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Professor Eulalio G. Maturan, Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Silliman University will be on leave from his university in order to serve as Executive Director of the Dansalan Junior College (now Dansalan Foundation, Inc.) in Marawi City, effective May 1, 1981. He will succeed the Rev. Lloyd Van Vactor who is returning to the United States.

Dr. Chris Hatcher of the University of California lectured on "hostage negotiation" last May 8 at the University of the Philippines Faculty Center. The lecture was co-sponsored by the UP Department of Political Science and Department of Psychology.

Dr. Hatcher is an expert on the topic and is a consultant/member of the San Francisco Police Department's Hostage Negotiation Team, as well as an assistant clinical professor of psychology at the University of California in San Francisco.

Pilar Ramos Jimenez, Program Coordinator of the Philippine Social Science Council and Ma. Cecilia Gastardo-Conaco, faculty member of the Department of Psychology of the University of the Philippines, attended the second workshop of the project entitled "Ethnicity and Fertility in Southeast Asia: Field Surveys in Five Countries." This was held in Singapore on June 22 to 25.

The research is being undertaken by the PSSC Research Network in collaboration with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) in Singapore. Ms. Jimenez and Ms. Conaco are the senior investigators for this project.

For the first time in 71 years, the University of the Philippines College of Arts and Sciences (CAS) will have its first woman dean.

Professor Ofelia R. Angangco of the Department of Sociology was appointed Dean of the CAS by the UP Board of Regents. She will succeed Dr. Francisco Nemenzo, Jr. whose term expired on April 30. However, due to previous commitments, she will assume her deanship on July 1.

Prof. Angangco joined the university in 1954 as a sociology instructor after having received her B.S.E. (magna cum laude) in 1951. She finished her M.A. in Sociology in 1956. She served as Chairman of the Department of Sociology for two terms (1963-72 and 1973-76) and became Associate Dean of the Division of Social Sciences in 1976-79.

She is also discipline representative for sociology of the Philippine Social Science Council for 1981-1982.

In line with its commitment to give due recognition to outstanding achievements in agricultural economics and development, the Philippine Agricultural Economics and Development Association, Inc. (PAEDA) conferred Presidential Service Awards to four professionals.

The awardees were: Abraham M. Mandac, Benjamin C. Ongoco, Wilfredo C. Meda, and Dr. Burton T. Ohtate.

The conferment of awards has been a traditional PAEDA activity. The Presidential Service Awards are special recognition given by the President and the Board of Directors of the PAEDA to members who have rendered exceptional service to the association.

Professor Flora Go, President of Asian Colleges of Arts and Business returned recently from Singapore after attending the week-long regional seminar on "The Varieties of English and Their Implications for English Language Teaching in Southeast Asia." The sponsor of the seminar was the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization. Ms. Go, who is affiliated with the Department of Linguistics of the University of Santo Tomas Graduate School...
and College of Education, observed the educational system in different schools in Singapore and Malaysia during her educational trip after the seminar.

* * *

Dr. Emmanuel Y. Angeles, President of Angeles University Foundation in Angeles City was invited recently to be a member of the Academic Advisory Board of Georgetown University Institute of Political and Economic Systems, Washington, D.C. Dr. Angeles returned from abroad during the first week of May. He followed up development projects for Angeles University Foundation in the United States.

* * *

Dr. Rita H. Mataragon succeeded Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan as Chairman of the Department of Psychology of the Ateneo de Manila University. Now an associate professor, Dr. Mataragon obtained her doctorate from the University of the Philippines.

* * *

Dr. Ricardo G. Abad, Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the Ateneo de Manila University has been re-appointed to a new term in the same capacity.

* * *

Dr. Leandro A. Viloria has been re-appointed for another five-year term as Dean of the University of the Philippines Institute of Environmental Planning. This will be his third term. He joined the UP in 1954 as research assistant and was named instructor in public administration in 1958, and rose to full professor of public administration and planning in 1966.

* * *

The Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) visiting research associates for 1981:

Dr. Rainer Hampel, is a senior research fellow and lecturer in social psychology and methodology at Freiburg University, West Germany. He is also connected with the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute as head of its Computer Department and consultant for methodology to its staff members and junior research fellows. His study is on “The utilization of health services in Metro Manila and Nairobi,” which seeks to evaluate the delivery of medical services through a survey of the beneficiaries of these services. This research is funded by the German Interdisciplinary Research Council.

Dr. Karl L. Hutterer, curator at the Division of the Orient, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, will be doing an anthropological/archaeological research in the Bais area of southeastern Negros Island. His research, funded by the National Science Foundation, is entitled “Prehistoric adaptations to tropical environments: Bais anthropological project, Phases II and III.” It is an outgrowth of a previous research conducted by a team of Filipino and American archaeologists in southeastern Negros in 1979. Phase II of the study begun in May 1981 and Phase III in 1982. Results of this study would increase man’s knowledge of Southeast Asian prehistory, lend light to some general problems in social evolution, and generate some practical insights concerning economic and political developments of tropical countries. Dr. Hutterer’s research team will be composed of Dr. William Farrand (Michigan, geologist), Ann Schwab (Michigan, geologist), Masao Nishimura (Michigan, Japanese national, archaeologist), Jane Rosegrant (Michigan, archaeologist), Nguyen Ba Khoach (Hawaii, Vietnamese refugee, archaeologist), Ellen Hoffman (Michigan, ethnobotanist), and Karen Mudar (Michigan, ethnozoologist). The group will also collaborate with the Philippine National Museum, San Carlos University, and Silliman University.

Michael Schurmann is a Ph. D. candidate in sociology at Munster University, West Germany. His dissertation research is entitled “The Philippines: History and Society.” The study aims to provide German students with a knowledge of Philippine history and current events. It also attempts to ascertain whether a “liberal society” is a better way to achieve both economic progress and social stability than Marxism which, Mr. Schurmann asserts, Marxists claim as the “instant solution” to all the developing countries’ problems.

Dr. Carl Lande, is a professor of political science and East Asian studies at the University of Kansas. He was scheduled to come to the Philippines in June 1981 to conduct “A study of local and central power in the Philippines, 1946 to the present,” which inquires into the changing relationship and division of power between the center and the provinces and municipalities. Dr. Lande intends to investigate the factors which produced the most independent local authorities and which kept others dependent upon the center. He believes that these factors will include the personal political support systems of provincial leaders as well as the social and economic characteristics of their localities. Data gathering will rely mainly on in-depth interviews with local and national-level public officials and observers.

* * *

subscribe to the
PSSC
SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION
announcements

Law and society research workshop

From April 27 to October 15, 1981, the University of the Philippines Law Center will embark on a series of workshops on Social Science Research Methodology for lawyers and policymakers. This is the first time the Center has touched a relatively unexplored field of law. The first Law and Society Research Workshop on April 27 was designed specifically to enable lawyers and policymakers to read, understand, and interpret statistical data, computer language, and make analyses and forecast based on available data.

The workshop affords the academic staff of the Law Center and other participants a unique opportunity for advance training in social science research methods within a legal context. The project is under the direction of Florida Ruth Romero, Director of the Center.

For more information, please contact Mrs. Cecille Sotto at Room 108 and Mrs. Dolly Sta. Ines at Room 102, first floor, UP Law Center.

Asian studies scholarship

The Asian Center of the University of the Philippines in Diliman is offering a number of scholarships for the first semester of school year 1981-1982 to those interested and qualified to pursue any of the following graduate programs: M.A. in Asian Studies, M.A. in Philippine Studies, Master of Philippine Studies (without thesis) and Ph.D. in Philippine Studies. The scholarship covers monthly stipend and tuition fee.

Application forms are available at the Office of the Secretariat, Asian Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

IFSSO Seminar

The International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO) Seminar on Comparative Analysis of Basic Conceptions of Social Values will take place in Stockholm, Sweden on August 18-21, 1981. For particulars, write to Bo Ohngren, Box 6712, 11385 Stockholm, Sweden.

PAEF conference in Iligan

Juan R. Francisco, Executive Director of the Philippine-American Educational Foundation (PAEF), has announced that the Conference on Americans in Mindanao and Sulu (CAMS), 1898-1945, will be held at the Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology in Iligan City on August 20-22, 1981.

The conference will discuss the various aspects of American involvement in Mindanao history. For further information, write: Dr. Juan R. Francisco, Philippine-American Educational Foundation, Teodorica Apartments, 1148 Roxas Boulevard, Manila.

Local history meet in Cebu

The 4th National Conference on Local History will be held in Cebu City on October 19-21, 1981. Host for this year’s conference is the Cebuano Studies Center of the University of San Carlos. Cooperating sponsors are the city government of Cebu, Ramon Abotiz Foundation, Inc., and the Philippine National Historical Society.

The conference will focus on the theme, “Local History Perspectives on the American Period in Philippine History.” It will be addressed mainly to historical researchers and college-level social science teachers in the country.


For additional information, write: Resil B. Mojares, Director, Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, Cebu City.

Philippine studies at the University of Hawaii

A recent survey of all libraries in the United States revealed that Hawaii is one of the best places for anyone wanting to learn about the Philippines. This was announced by the Philippine Studies Program of the University’s Center for Asian and Pacific Studies recently.

The University of Hawaii Hamilton Library ranks among the top four American libraries in the number and quality of books and materials on the Philippines. The Philippine books are found at the Asia Collection on the fourth floor of the library.

There are over 4,650 titles on the Philippines at the Asia Collection. Philippine government documents and microfilms of Philippine documents from the official files of Spain also constitute an important part of the collection. In recognition of the importance of Hawaii as a center for studies on the Philippines, the Philippine Studies Committee of the Association for Asian Studies has given a grant to maintain a file of unpublished materials.
which are useful to students and other individuals doing research on the Philippines.

The Philippine collection, through the initiative of Shiro Saito and Alice Mak has also started acquiring Philippine materials written in Tagalog, Ilokano, and other Philippine languages. Oral histories of early Filipino immigrants to Hawaii are also available from the University's Ethnic Studies Oral History Project.

Because of its substantial Philippine collection, the University of Hawaii has attracted many researchers from the mainland and the Philippines. Dr. Bienvenido Lumbera, a literature professor from the University of the Philippines, spent six months at the University of Hawaii as a Fulbright scholar-in-residence of the Philippine Studies Program and the Department of Indo-Pacific Languages. Dr. Lumbera said he was impressed by Hamilton Library's extensive holdings on the Philippines. “This collection,” he said, “is comparable to the best collections in the Philippines.”

For individuals interested in the history of Hawaii Filipinos and related topics, they can consult the Hawaiian and Pacific Collection at the fifth floor of Hamilton Library. This collection, however, is not as extensive as the one on the Philippines. For this reason, the UH library is seeking donations of old Filipino newspapers, books, magazines, manuscripts, and other written materials which should be useful in understanding Filipinos in Hawaii. Individuals who can donate such materials should contact Shiro Saito of Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, telephone (808) 948-6639.

New IFSSO publication

The International Directory of Social Science Organizations 1981-1982 is now available. The International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO) has compiled and edited a new volume of its Directory of Social Science Organizations. This new volume follows the International Directory of Social Science Research Councils and Analogous Bodies 1978-1979, which was compiled by the Conference of National Social Science Councils and Analogous Bodies (CNSSC) as IFSSO was then called.

The Directory provides concise, up-to-date information about social science organizations in all parts of the world and thus makes available to the social science community a useful tool to facilitate and further international cooperation and information exchange in the social sciences. It contains entries from 50 national, regional and international organizations giving data as recent as November 1980. Each entry contains detailed information about programmes, organizational structures, publications, international involvements and the full names and addresses of officers, including telephone and telex numbers.

IFSSO strongly recommends this Directory to all chief officers and members of social science research councils, academies, institutes, and other bodies as well as to all individual social science researchers. The Directory costs 76 Swedish Kroner (approximately $17.50). For purchase orders, contact the publisher:

Almqvist & Wiksell International
15-17 Gamla Brotgatan, Box 62
S-101 20 Stockholm
Sweden

For IFSSO member organizations and other contributors to the Directory, a special offer of 25% discount has been obtained from the publisher. For further information, please write to:

Secretariat of IFSSO
Danish Research Administration
7, Holmes Kanal
DK-1060 Copenhagen K
Denmark

**NEWSBRIEFS**

(Continued from page 13)

The Philippine Association of Language Teaching (PALT) held its 20th annual convention and seminar-workshop in the Benitez theater, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman last May 20-22.

The theme of the convention was “Developing Communicative Competence of Filipino Bilinguals in Reading and Writing.”

Among the resource persons invited were Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, President, De La Salle University and Dr. Edilberto Dagot, President, Philippine Normal College.

The PALT President is Rosario E. Maminta, Chairman of the UP Department of Language Teaching.

• • •

The Philippine Agricultural Economics and Development Association, Inc. (PAEDA) celebrated its 27th annual convention at the Development Bank of the Philippines Penthouse, Makati, last June 5. The convention’s theme was PAEDA Credo: “Improvement of Rural Income and Equity.”

• • •

A seminar-workshop on “Innovative Approaches to Language Testing” was held recently at the University of the East College of Arts and Sciences. The seminar sought to build an item bank for languages. The speakers were Dr. Milagros Ibe and Dr. Carolina Rionda of the University of the Philippines, Mrs. Marina Cesar and Dr. Estela Devera of the Division of City Schools.

• • •

The Population Council seminar-workshop on the Role of Women has been postponed from May 21-22, 1981 to September 10-11, 1981.
RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing, and completed for the period April-June 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.


Situational Determinants of Recruitment into Four Northern Irish Communities. Graham McFarlane, et al. (Research staff). Completed. Undertaken with the support of the Social Science Research Council at Queens University, Belfast.

Studies on Upland Development. Perla Q. Makil. IPC. Ongoing. Ford Foundation through the Bureau of Forest Development.


BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS


Asian Urbanization and Development: A Comparative Analysis. Ernesto M. Pernia. University of the Philippines, School of Economics. Discussion Paper 8104. April 1981. UPSE papers are preliminary versions circulated privately to elicit critical comment. They are protected by the Copyright Law (P.D. No. 49) and are not for quotation or reprinting without prior approval.


The Corporate Income Tax: Its Distributive Implications on Individual Shareholders. Nilda D. Vasquez. University of the Philippines School of Economics. Discussion Paper 8102. February 1981. UPSE Papers are preliminary versions circulated privately to elicit critical comment. They are protected by the Copyright Law (P.O. No. 49) and are not for quotation or reprinting without prior approval.


Economics. Discussion Paper 8105. May 1981. UPSE Discussion Papers are prelimi-

nary versions circulated privately to elicit critical comment. They are protected by
the Copyright Law (P.D. No. 49) and are not for quotation or reprinting without
prior approval.

ARTICLES

"A Summary of IIRR Experiences in Rural Economic Development." Vladimir Harris
O. and Manandro S. Pernito. International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. Rural
The Editor, Rural Reconstruction Re-
view, International Institute of Rural Re-
construction, Silang, Cavite, Philippines
D-2720.

"Community Organization and Rural De-
velopment: A Learning Process Approach." David C. Korten. Asian Institute of Man-
380-411. c/o David C. Korten, Asian Institute of Management, M.C.C. P.O. Box
898, Metro Manila, Philippines.

"Contrasting Agenda for Peace in the Muslim South." Peter G. Gowing. Dansalan Re-
search Center. Philippine Quarterly of Cul-
125-149.

"Perception of Language." Rebecca Racpan. Philippine Christian University. Academic
Language Department, College of Arts and Sciences, Philippine Christian University,
1648 Taft Avenue, Manila.

"Rural Reconstruction in China: Its Implica-
tions for Contemporary Rural Develop-
ment." Excerpted by Jaime Ronquillo
from an article by E. Walter Coward, Jr.
and R. W. Roskelley. International Insti-
tute of Rural Reconstruction. Rural Re-
construction Review. Vol. III. January

"Self-Survey: Towards a New Approach to
Conducting Surveys in the Developing
World." Larry R. Cross, et al. Inter-
national Institute of Rural Reconstruc-

"The Economic Deprivation." Constantino
Leonor. Philippine Christian University.
Academic Review. Vol. 2 No. 1. School-
year 1980-81. pp. 6-11. c/o Constantino
Leonor, Department of Natural Science
and Mathematics, College of Arts and
Sciences, Philippine Christian University,
1648 Taft Avenue, Manila.

"The Role of the Education and Culture
Group at the International Institute of
Rural Reconstruction." John R. Batten.
International Institute of Rural Reconstruc-
all communications to: The Editor, Rural
Reconstruction Review, International
Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Silang,
Cavite, Philippines D-2720.

"Learn by Doing: Lesson of Two Damayan
Store Projects." Aurora B. Tayao and
Louise Axon. International Institute of
Rural Reconstruction. Rural Reconstruc-
28-30.

"Moros and Indians: Commonalities of Pur-
pose, Policy and Practice in American
Government of Two Hostile Subject
Peoples." Peter G. Gowing. Dansalan
Research Center. Philippine Quarterly of

JOURNALS

Academic Review. Published semi-annually by
the Philippine Christian University. Vol. 2,
Address all communications to: PUC Re-
search and Publications Center, Room
113, 1648 Taft Avenue, Manila.

Dansalan Quarterly. Peter G. Gowing. Qua-
terly Publication of the Dansalan Research
Center, Dansalan Junior College. Vol. 2,
No. 1. October 1980. 96 pp. Subscription
rates are P15.00 for domestic and $6.00
for foreign; P4.00 or $1.75 per issue.
Address all inquiries to: The Editor, Dans-
salan Quarterly, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan
City 8801 or the PSSC Central Subscrip-
tion Service, P.O. Box 665, Greenhills, San
Juan, Metro Manila 3113, Philippines.

St. Louis University Research Journal. Felino
L. Lorente (ed.). Official journal of the
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, St.
Louis University, Baguio City, Philippines.
Vol. XI, Nos. 3 & 4. September and
December 1980. 620 pp. Address all com-
munications to St. Louis University Re-
search Journal, Graduate School of Arts
and Sciences, St. Louis University, P.O.
Box 71, Baguio City, Philippines.

Silliman Journal. Dale Law. Published quar-
terly under the auspices of the Division of
Research Extension and Development,
Silliman University, Dumaguete City. Vol.
Annual subscription rates: domestic
P30.00; foreign $10.00. Back issues
1954-59—P15.00/$4.00 per copy;
1960-61—P12.00/$3.00 per copy and
1970—P10.00/$2.00 per copy. Both cur-
current and back issues are available on
microform from University Microfilms
International, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann
Arbor, Michigan 48106, U.S.A.

The Philippine Economic Journal. Mahar K.
Mangahas. Official journal of the Philip-
1979. 640 pp. Subscription rate is
P120.00/$20.00 per year (four issues). A
member is entitled to a free subscription.
All business matters including subscrip-
tions and changes of address should be
sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, the Philip-
pine Economic Society, P.O. Box 1764, Manila, Philippines. Inquiries may also be made through the PSSC Central Subscription Service, P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila 113, Philippines.

PAPERS

Reported papers for the period April-June 1981.


Community Participation and Decision Making Among Hawaii Filipinos. Dorothy Lee. Western Carolina University.


Filipino and American Justice System: The VA Nurses' Case. Perla Q. Makil. Ateneo de Manila University.


Impact of Multinational Firm Activity on the Economic Development of the Philippines.

Charles Lindsey. University of the Philippines. (Visiting).


Socioeconomic and Political Change in the Countryside: Iloilo and Nueva Ecija. Antonio Ledesma, S.J. Ateneo de Manila University.

Sojourning Attitudes and Orientation Among the Tagalogs in America. Enya P. Flores-Meiser. Ball State University.


The Political Socialization of Filipino Americans. Benjamin N. Muego. Bowling Green State University.

The Role of Cebuano in the Development of Relational Grammar. Sarah Bell. University of British Columbia (Canada).


*Papers presented at the 27th Annual Convention of the Philippine Agricultural Economics and Development Association, Inc. (PAEDA) at the Development Bank of the Philippines Penthouse, Makati, on June 5, 1981, on the theme "Improvement of Rural Income and Equity."


Social Services and Institutions for Improved Income and Equity. Aida R. Librero and Pacencia C. Manuel. Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and National Economic and Development Authority.

*Other Papers

Innovation and Response: Project CREATIVE in Anthropology at an American University. Mario D. Zamora and Raquel M. German. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA. Revised version of a paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association on December 3-7, 1980 in Washington, D.C.

The following materials are available for room use at the PSSC Library.


Inter-regional Co-operation in the Social Sciences. 1977. Published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.


Newsweek. Vol. 97 Nos. 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 & 23. March-June 1981. Published by Newsweek, Inc.

PCF Media Service. Vol. 3 No. 1. 1981. Published by the Population Center Foundation.

PCF Media Service Development Communication Reports. Vol. 2 Nos. 4, 5-6 & 7. 1980. Published by the Population Center Foundation.


Population Events. Vol. 6 Nos. 5 & 6, 7 & 8, 9, 10 & 11. March-June 1981. Published fortnightly by the Population Center Foundation.


Social Science Research in Singapore by Peter S. J. Chen. 1980. Published by the Institute of Developing Economies.


**Abstract 1978-80**

For your valuable collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspects of Language Planning and Development in the Philippines</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Linguistic Atlas of the Philippines</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land reform in Asia</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern for Rural Reform</td>
<td>20.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propaganda Movement</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies and Implementation of Land Reform</td>
<td>37.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and Men in Development Findings</td>
<td>42.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Participation in Social Service Delivery</td>
<td>35.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use and Abuse</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notre Dame Journal</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dansalan Quarterly</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding values</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of Psychopathology</td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slum as a way of Life</td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim Filipinos</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Longest days</td>
<td>27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Services Training</td>
<td>22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technique of Group Discussion</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handbook of Philippine Languages</td>
<td>53.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language and Nationalism</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasyon and Revolution</td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Monopoly</td>
<td>55.00 BP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86.00 CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tkuray Subsistence</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intro. to Philippine History</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communism in the Philippines</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luha ng Buwaya</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuwaang Attends a Wedding</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino Bilingual</td>
<td>38.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jama Mapun</td>
<td>45.00 CB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>34.00 BP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Parenthood</td>
<td>19.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic English Sound</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayang Malaya</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth &amp; Death</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Novel English</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Studies</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PSSC CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE**

House No. 7, Purok Aguinaldo
University of the Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City
Tel. Nos. 972671, 978741, 976061 loc. 735
P.O. Box 655, Greenhills, Metro Manila 3113