

NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE
PSSC CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION
SERVICE

* *Agon: Poems*
by Edgar B. Maranan

* *Alab: Mga Tula*
by Edgar B. Maranan

* *Economics*
by Gerardo P. Sicat

* *Filipino Muslims: The Social Institutions and Cultural Achievements*
edited by F. Landa Jocano

* *The Ifugao World*
by Mariano A. Dumia
edited by Jean Edades

* *Institutional Planning and Development: A Primer*
by Melchizedek Maquiso

* *Linguistic Across Continents: Studies in Honor of Richard S. Pittman*
edited by Andrew Gonzalez, FSC and David Thomas

* *Mandate in Moroland: The American Government of Muslim Filipinos, 1899-1920*
by Peter G. Gowing

* *Mechanization and Labor Employment: A Study of the Sugarcane Workers' Responses to Technological Change in Sugar Farming in Negros*
La Salle College Monograph Series Number 1
by Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga

* *Metro Manila: A Travel and Historical Guide*
by Meliton B. Juanico

* *Resource Mobilization: A Problem-Solving Process*
Monograph Series Number 1
by Emma S. Paras

* *Second View from the Paddy: More Empirical Studies on Philippine Rice Farming and Tenancy*
edited by Antonio J. Ledesma, S.J., Perla Q. Makil, and Virginia A. Miralao

* *Survey of the Graduate Theses in Chemistry in the Philippines*
DLSU Monograph Series Number 4
by Luzvismina U. Rivero

* *Yakan*
Asian Center Ethnic Research Field Report (Series II)
Number 1
by Mashur Bin-Ghalib Jundam

* *Sama*
Asian Center Ethnic Research Field Report (Series II)
Number 2
by Mashur Bin-Ghalib Jundam

* *Aghamtao*
Volume 4 1981

* *DLSU Dialogue*
Volume 18 Number 1 October 1982

* *Journal of Business and Economics*
Volume 1 Number 1 1983

* *Philippine Geographical Journal*
Volume 27 Numbers 1 and 2 January-June 1983

* *The Journal of History*
Volume 27 Numbers 1-2 January-December 1982

* *Social Work*
Volume 27 Numbers 3 and 4 1982

* *Sophia*
Volume 12 Number 3 January-April 1983

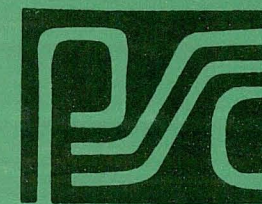
This is your copy of



**SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION**

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

May be opened for postal inspection



SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

VOL. II NO. 2

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1983



in this issue:

**A SURVEY OF PHILIPPINE SOCIAL
SCIENCE EXTENSION PROGRAMS
AND POLICIES**



Social Sciences and Technologies in the Philippines

by Cesar M. Mercado

The experience in more developed countries has shown that industrialization brings with it not only positive but also negative consequences. The Philippines, with its increasing thrust toward industrialization, will eventually feel the pressure of those undesirable consequences.

The outright transfer of inappropriate technologies from more industrialized countries to the developing areas usually worsens the problem of industrial conflict, population imbalance, hunger, crime, family disintegration and other social dislocations. This is because transferred hardware technologies usually displace man physically and borrowed social technologies can disorient him psychologically.

To help our people prepare themselves in facing the multi-faceted social impact of industrialization, local social scientists must strengthen their collaborative efforts in understanding the problem which go hand in hand with industrialization. Support should be extended to those who would like to venture in developing and testing culture-based social technologies which can be used in controlling or preventing the occurrence of the problems to significant proportion.

This challenging task will require a fresh look at social science concepts and approaches. For decades,

local social scientists have generally conceptualized social problems according to their own academician's perspective and approached them according to the rigid Western methodologies. The results of many of these scientific efforts at understanding and resolving social problems seem to have not created a significant influence on the decisions of our policy-makers and the performance of our practitioners.

Now is the time to explore new perspectives in looking at social problems and innovative approaches in understanding societal realities. Some social scientists might choose to look at the problems from the perspective of our disadvantaged people in the process of conceptualizing their studies. Others might want to explore the problems on the point of view of the policy makers and the practitioners.

The First National Social Science Congress (FNSSC) which will be held on November 17-19, 1983 will provide a forum for social scientists, policy-makers and practitioners in both government and private sectors to exchange views on crucial social issues which confront our own society in this decade and beyond.

Sponsored by the U.P. Diamond Jubilee Commission, the U.P. College of Arts and Sciences Division of Social Sciences, the Pi Gamma Mu International Social Science Honor Society, the National Science and Technology Authority, and the Philippine Social Science Council, the Congress is expected to identify and adopt realistic policies, programs, projects and strategies which will strengthen the social sciences in facing the challenges in the 80s.

Dr. Cesar M. Mercado is the current Secretary-Treasurer of the PSSC Executive Board. He is a professor and coordinator of the Communication Committee, U.P. Institute of Mass Communication. He is also Chairman of the Pre-FNSSCongress Roundtable Discussion Coordinators' Committee.



A Survey of Philippine Social Science Extension Programs and Policies*

by Patricia B. Licuanan

Of the three main functions of social scientists — teaching, research and extension — extension has received the least attention. In the number of status reports on Philippine social sciences that have come out lately, extension is barely mentioned. The objective of this roundtable is to discuss existing social science extension policies and programs and to make recommendations about the directions extension should take in the future.

It is the purpose of this paper to provide data for discussion on social science extension policies and programs. More specifically, it attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What are the extension programs/activities of Philippine social scientists?
2. Are these programs/activities governed by definite policies? What are

these policies?

3. Who are the main sponsors of these programs?
4. Who are the main beneficiaries?

5. What is the quality of involvement in social science extension programs?
6. How satisfied are social scientists with their involvement in extension activities?

7. What are some of the problems related to social science extension?

The definition of extension used in this paper is intentionally broad, i.e., professional activities and/or services for groups outside one's school or university. Thus, it includes field action projects run by social science units, consultancy services and speaking engagements provided by individual faculty members and other forms of technical assistance provided to government, private agencies and community groups.

This paper is the result of a survey of 152 social scientists representing 13 social science disciplines: Anthropology, Demography, Economics, Education, History, Linguistics, Mass Communication, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, Social Work, Sociology and Statistics. Their names were obtained from the *Direc-*

tory of Social Scientists in the Philippines published by the Philippine Social Science Council. All holders of Master's and Ph.D. degrees based in academic institutions were sent questionnaires. Three hundred ninety-five questionnaires were mailed out. Nine were returned unopened. Most of these were abroad. One hundred fifty-two were returned in time for the data analysis deadline. Twenty-five more arrived later but were not processed for this paper.

The breakdown of respondents according to discipline was:

Discipline	Frequency	Percent
Anthropology	9	5.9
Demography	5	3.3
Economics	10	6.6
Education	10	6.6
History	10	6.6
Linguistics	6	3.9
Mass Communication	12	7.9
Political Science	8	5.3
Psychology	12	7.9
Public Administration	9	5.9
Social Work	4	2.6
Sociology	26	17.1
Statistics	4	2.6
No Response	6	3.9

*This paper is a preliminary draft prepared for the fifth Pre-First National Social Science Congress Roundtable Discussion on "Contemporary Social Science Policies and Programs: Extension," Asian Institute of Tourism, Quezon City, July 29, 1983.

The author, Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan, is a professor of psychology and director of the Human Resources Center of the Ateneo de Manila University.

Discipline	Frequency	Percent
------------	-----------	---------

Others (Agriculture, Economics, Social Science, Behavioral Science, Industrial Relations, Law, Extension Administration, Language Education, Management Education, Philosophy)	21	13.8
--	----	------

There were 67 (44.1%) male and 83 (54.6%) female respondents. Sixty-seven (44.1%) had Master's degrees and 90 (52.6%) had Ph.D's. Fifty-eight (38.2%) were between 30-40 years of age, 45 (29.6%) between 41-50, 32 (21.1%) between 51-60. Seven (4.6%) were above 60, 4 (2.6%) below 30 and 6 (3.9%) refused to say.

Sixty three (41.4%) received their highest degree in U.S. universities, 57 (37.5%) received their highest degree from a Philippine university in Metro Manila and 22 (14.5%) from a Philippine university outside Metro Manila. Others mentioned were United Kingdom, Canada, Belgium, Spain and Pakistan.

Seventy five (49.3%) were based in Metro Manila while 77 (50.7%) were based outside Metro Manila. All respondents were based in academic institutions. Seven (4.6%) were instructors, 40 (26.3%) assistant professors, 48 (31.6%) associate professors, 43 (28.3%) full professors. Other positions mentioned were administrative positions, (e.g., university/college president, director of an office, researcher and professor emeritus). Thus, there were 113 (74.3%) whose main designation was that of faculty, 13 (8.6%) researchers and 22 (14.5%) administrators. Twelve (7.9%) mentioned a second designation aside from faculty, that of researcher, while 18 (11.8%) were both faculty and administrators.

Extension Programs and Activities

Activities

The most common types of extension programs and activities that social scientists engage in are research, guest lecturing, consulting and conducting short term training programs. Looking at the different disciplines, research was mentioned most consistently by linguists and sociologists followed by political scientists, demographers and historians. Social work and Education seem to be the disciplines least involved in research.

Guest lecturing was mentioned most consistently by linguists and those in Mass Communication and least by anthropologists and statisticians. On the other hand, consulting was mentioned most frequently by statisticians and least by linguists. Demography and Education also engage frequently in consulting. Linguistics and Mass Communication conduct short-term training programs most frequently among the disciplines while this activity is least common among anthropologists and historians. More "exotic" activities such as counselling and community and sectoral organizing were much less common and were engaged in by psychologists, sociologists and social workers.

Sponsors

In general, the main sponsor of extension programs and activities is the government which was mentioned by 94 (61.8%) respondents. Others frequently mentioned were other schools (55 or 36.2%), professional groups (51 or 33.5%) and private development groups or foundations (50 or 33%). Business and industry was mentioned by only 19 or 12.5%.

Looking at individual disciplines government was mentioned most prominently by Demography, Mass Communication, Public Administration and Sociology. Education, Anthropology and Psychology are the disciplines that least frequently engage in government-sponsored extension activities.

The groups that most frequently mentioned other schools as sponsors were Demography, Linguistics and Education. Economists do not tend to participate in activities of other schools. Professional groups are mentioned most often by Education and least often by Public Administration. Private development foundations are mentioned most often by sociologists and historians and least by social scientists in Public Administration and Social Work.

Of all the disciplines, Linguistics and Social Work seem to collaborate most with international organizations, Education with professional groups, Statistics with business and industry and Education and Anthropology with church groups.

Comparing social scientists in Metro Manila and those outside Metro Manila, one notices slightly more work with business and industry and with international organizations in Metro Manila and more work for church groups and for individuals among social scientists outside Metro Manila.

Beneficiaries

The targetted beneficiaries of extension programs tend to be professionals, students, teachers, planners and low-income communities. Professionals are served most commonly by linguists, social workers and political scientists. Students and teachers are most commonly assisted by linguists and political scientists; planners by demographers, statisticians, economists

and political scientists; and low-income communities by those in Sociology, Mass Communication, and Economics.

Social scientists in Metro Manila tend to serve professionals, planners and managers more than do social scientists outside Metro Manila while those outside Metro Manila more often engage in activities that benefit low income communities.

Reasons for Involvement in Extension Work

The main reasons given for involvement in extension work are intellectual and professional challenge (78.3%), to help individuals and groups improve their situation (60%), to contribute to national development (44.1%) and personal satisfaction (32.9%). The desire to supplement one's income was only mentioned by 29.6% of the respondents.

Before accepting extension work, most social scientists (80.3%) consider whether or not they possess the qualifications or ability to do the job. They also consider how interesting or professionally fulfilling the job is (52.7%), how much time it will demand (52%) and who will benefit from it (48.7%). The people they will be working with (30.3%) and the monetary compensation (15.9%) are less important considerations.

When asked what proportion of their annual income come from extension activities, 42.1% reported earning 10% or below; 21.1% earn between 10-25%; 10.5% earn between 25-50%; 3.3% earn between 50-75%; and 5.3% earn above 75%. Thirteen point eight per cent (13.8%) reported earning nothing from their extension activities.

The disciplines which tend to earn most from extension activities are sta-

tistics, demography, political science, economics and mass communication. Those that earn the least are anthropology and education. It must be noted that for the discipline of statistics, sponsors of extension programs are mainly business and industry and government; for demography, the sponsors are mainly government; for political science, government, professional groups and schools; for economics, government and private development foundations and for mass communication, government. Education works mainly with schools, church groups and professional groups while anthropology does not seem to favor any main sponsors. Comparing regions, social scientists in Metro Manila tend to earn more from extension activities than those outside Metro Manila. On the average Metro Manila respondents earn between 25 to 50% of their annual income from extension activities while those outside Metro Manila earn between 10 to 25%.

Quality of Involvement in Extension Programs

Social scientists get involved in extension activities in various ways. The majority of the respondents (62.5%) reported that they are usually approached directly by groups interested in their services. Thirty-one point six per cent (31.6%) mentioned that groups officially approach their university or department and their university or department then recommends them for the job. Twenty-six point nine per cent (26.9%) get involved through informal referrals from friends and colleagues. Some 20.4% get involved in university/department efforts to design programs for specific groups. These programs are subsequently marketed to the appropriate groups. Only a handful (7.2%) report individually offering their services to groups they want to work with.

Time Spent and Length of Involvement

On the average, social scientists from all disciplines and regions spend between 10-20 hours a week on extension activities. Twenty-seven point six per cent (27.6%) report spending between 5-9 hours; 16.4%, between 1-4 hours; 3.9%, between 21-30 hours and another 3.9%, more than 30 hours a week. Nineteen point seven per cent (19.7%) report very occasional involvement. From an analysis of the comments given by the respondents, it is clear that the younger and more junior social scientists are the ones who spend less time on extension work usually because they are too busy with their classes and/or are not quite aware of extension possibilities.

With regard to length of involvement, the most common involvement was a one shot deal (34.2%) wherein the social scientist is invited for a particular occasion, e.g., training program and the relationship with the client terminates immediately after. The second most commonly mentioned was a medium term involvement lasting between 6 months to one year (26.3%). Fifteen point eight per cent (15.8%) of the respondents were usually involved with a particular project or client group for less than 6 months and the same percentage for more than one year. Only 3.3% mentioned a long term retainer relationship.

The Use of Professional Skills by Social Scientists

The majority of social scientists reports that their professional skills are very much used in extension activities. Thirty-one point six per cent (31.6%) report using their professional skills all of the time while 31.6% report using these skills most of the time. Twelve point five per cent (12.5%) feel that their professional skills are used only

half the time and 22.4% report that their professional skills are used only some of the time.

Looking at specific disciplines, the disciplines in which a clear majority felt that their professional skills are used all of the time are social work (75%) and economics (60%). Fifty per cent of the political scientists and statisticians felt that their professional skills were used all the time. The discipline in which there was the largest proportion of respondents who felt that their professional skills were utilized only some of the time was education (40%) and political science (37.5%). When divided according to region, the most common response of Metro Manila social scientists outside Metro Manila was "most of the time" (35.1%).

The role that the social scientists play in determining how their services will be used, i.e., their role in writing their own job description usually makes a lot of difference in determining how well their skills will be utilized. The majority of the respondents (54.6%) report that when they first meet a potential client, these groups have a definite idea about what they want the social scientist to do. However, they are usually open to suggestions. Thirty eight point two percent (38.2%) report that they play the major role in determining the nature of their involvement in extension programs. Only 4.6% report that in their experience, client groups have a very definite idea about what they want them to do and they can do very little to change this.

The Use of Professional Services by Client Groups

When asked at what stage or stages in a project they are usually called in by

a client group the majority of respondents (58.5%) mentioned program planning and design. Program implementation was mentioned next frequently (46.9%) followed by problem analysis/diagnosis (36.7%) and program evaluation (35.3%). Social scientists report that they are in fact most interested in program planning and design (60.8%) followed by problem analysis/diagnosis and program evaluation (both 39.8%). They seem least interested on being involved in actual program implementation (27.7%). It would seem therefore that social scientists are involved more in program implementation than they would want to be.

Closely related to what state in the program social scientists are called in for is the actual use of the social scientists' services. Again we see that program planning and program development is the most common use of the services of social scientists (67.6%). The implementation of programs follows next (47.3%) and evaluation and reformulation of programs (36.2%) and finally policy formulation (32.9%). It would seem that client groups do not use the inputs from social scientists for policy formulation as much as one might expect or hope for. The disciplines whose inputs are most used for policy formulation are political science and economics while those least used for policy formulation seem to be social work, statistics, history and anthropology.

Social Science Extension Policies

When asked about the policies that govern their extension activities, 34.9% reported that their activities are governed by definite policies of their university. Nineteen point seven per cent (19.7%) reported that while their involvement in extension activities are generally through the university, their university has no definite policy regarding extension.

Extension activities are usually determined by who approaches them. Fifteen point one percent (15.1%) set their own personal policies regarding involvement in extension activities while 24.3% reported that they have no policy regarding involvement in extension activities and tend to respond on a case to case basis. Only 50% of social scientists follow any policy with regard to their extension activities.

University Policies

The most commonly mentioned university policy regarding extension is the general policy that all faculty should be involved in teaching, research and extension. This is usually reinforced by the general university mandate to serve the community and to contribute to national development. Other general policies mentioned are the responsibility of the university to develop consciousness of Philippine social reality, to promote humane and just social order, to assist the growth and development of persons served. A bit more specific are policies to serve the most deprived of resources; priority given to pollution and drug addiction problems; and consortia with other universities in specific areas.

Universities outside Metro Manila tend to be a bit more specific about their extension policies. Policies mentioned are the application of knowledge and technology in the region, local and regional development priorities, countryside development, to work with small, cohesive and cooperative farming communities, to help rural people augment their income through establishment of income generating programs.

Some universities can get quite specific about the controls on extension work, e.g., only one consultancy at a time so as not to jeopardize school

work; extension should be done outside the campus and after office hours; all involvement requires the approval of the president.

Individual Policies

The policies of individual social scientists may be classified as follows: (a) The activity should be professionally fulfilling; (b) It should be within the capacity and training of the individual; (c) It should contribute to national development; (d) It should not interfere with work in school; (e) It should benefit a worthy group, e.g., low-income groups; (f) It should not interfere with family commitments and responsibilities; (g) The activity must be useful and have long term effects; (h) Individual must have an active part in the activity; (i) The college or the university should benefit from the activity, e.g., improve its image.

Satisfaction With Extension Involvement

Role Played and Results of Input

Twenty two point four per cent (22.4%) of the respondents feel that they play a major role in the extension programs in which they are involved. Forty-eight per cent (48%) assess their role to be substantial while 25.7% perceive their role to be limited. Only 2% feel they play an insignificant role.

The majority (55.3%) of the respondents reported that they were satisfied with the results of their input into extension activities while 32.2% were highly satisfied. Some of the reasons given for satisfaction are: (a) Seeing efforts used properly, e.g., recommendations to policy-makers are adopted for implementation; (b) Seeing results published; (c) Extension activities enrich

academic activities; (d) "Learning from the involvement and seeing others learn from me;" (e) "The ability to reach people beyond the classroom and the opportunity to reflect on my role in Philippine society." Some however, say wistfully, that while generally satisfied, "I just wish we could accomplish more."

Some who are undecided about the results of their contributions to extension activities feel that if they were evaluated on the basis of ideas contributed, then perhaps satisfaction is warranted but if evaluated on the basis of ideas being translated into specific action, there is still much to be desired. Other reasons for ambivalence are the lack of feedback from the agency concerned and lack of time to follow-up implementation.

Dissatisfaction with extension involvement are due to: lack of time due to pressing duties within the university; the difficulty of implementing proposed plans because of disagreement among people involved; personal priorities are not those of funding agency, e.g., one respondent reports that he would like to implement a development-oriented program for low-income groups within visiting distance from his college but cannot get funds; output of policy studies have no impact on official policy; the seeming instability or arbitrariness of university policies on extension.

Prestige of Academic Social Scientists in the Larger Community

Twenty-one point one per cent (21.1%) feel that academic social scientists enjoy very high prestige in the community; 47.4% rate this prestige as high; 21.7%, medium and 5.9%, low. Respondents who rated the prestige of academic social scientists as high or very

high remarked that their prestige is higher in some circles than in others; that despite their prestige, they lack practical and technical skills; that social scientists still have to prove that their potential contribution to development is vital, e.g., social science research is not valued by all planners although there is a growing awareness of the importance of evaluation research.

Respondents who felt that the prestige of academic social scientists is medium or low remarked that "physicians, government officials, priests and lawyers have higher prestige." It was suggested that professionalization and licensing of practising social scientists might give them more prestige. It was also observed that Ph.D.'s have more prestige than M.A.'s. The need for the public to realize the value of social science in policy formulation particularly in areas of rural development and in man's relation to technology was expressed along with the need for social scientists to "come down from their ivory tower and to deal with practical realities and problems" and for social scientists to work for better unity among them and to transcend "the disciplinary loyalties and snobbishness which divide them." Academic social scientists are "rich in theory but are poor in terms of total involvement in the community."

It was also observed that academic social scientists are employed but often their recommendations are ignored. There also seems to be an emphasis on the mathematically inclined disciplines and therefore social scientists are not held in very high esteem. What is needed is a "healthy balance between math and the humanities." One respondent who saw the prestige of social scientists as low remarked that unless one's expertise makes money for clients, prestige is low.

Problems of Social Science Extension

In general, the respondents seem to point to many problem areas in social science extension. These problems seem to fall in the general areas of (a) the university; (b) the agencies/groups served; and (c) broader social environment.

Problems in the University

Lack of definite operational policies.

While there is a lot of lip service given to the value of extension work, actual university practices are not supportive of extension work. Extension is rarely operationally programmed into the university's priorities or into the university's program for faculty development. Faculty find that they have problems finding time for extension work when they have full teaching loads as well as administrative responsibilities. On the other hand, because of the *laissez faire* attitude of most universities, extension work in the form of consultancies can also get out of hand and undermine fidelity to one's main job in the words of one respondent, "in the long run . . . like mistresses . . . wear him out to the dereliction of his duties to his legal wife."

The lack of clear priorities with regard to types of programs and groups served, lack of appropriate structures, lack of coordination among university units are also problems.

Money. Funds for university or faculty initiated extension are scarce. Thus, social science departments as well as individual social scientists tend to work with groups who can afford to pay for their programs. Some disciplines which are more "marketable" tend to be more active. There are some complaints too that some agencies tend to

pay unfairly low rates to academics whom they see as willing targets for low paying exploitative assignments.

Support. There seems to be a lack of psychological support for extension work with extension involvement being fraught with envy, petty competition and bureaucratic red tape. Social scientists who have a lot of extension opportunities are sometimes negatively viewed by superiors as "expanding your base of influence." Sometimes administrators and more established members of a department do not help the development of younger colleagues by passing on consultancy opportunities to them.

Contact with outside groups. The university/department must make a conscious effort to maintain contact with various groups who may need their services. These groups should include those who may need services and yet may not be able to pay for them. Contact with groups should go beyond attending foundation cocktail parties.

Problems in the Agencies/ Groups Served

Lack of knowledge about uses of social sciences. Most potential client groups have a very limited appreciation of the value of social science to their areas of concern. As a result of this, they do not immediately think of social scientists as possible resource persons. And when in fact they do approach social scientists they assign them rather limited and "uninspiring" tasks. As one respondent puts it "policies, programs and projects have already been developed and adopted when sponsors approach me for my services."

Lack of coordination between planning and implementation. In many agencies, the different stages in the project cycle are considered separate and some-

times independent of each other. Thus, social scientists involved in one stage may not see how his work ties up with what has already been done or what others will do after him. This is particularly evident in the discrepancies between planning and implementation.

Bureaucracy. The rigid administrative bureaucracies of government agencies make extension efforts of social scientists not only frustrating but eventually ineffective. Little creativity is possible under these conditions.

Politics. Social scientists involved in extension activities with a particular client group have to contend with the politics within the organization particularly with the political reasons behind decisions. While the university is not completely free of politics, the social scientists usually have to make a major adjustment to the politics in extension work. These politics often affect the willingness of client groups to consider or accept the recommendations of social scientists.

Problems in the Broader Social Environment

Dominance of Metro Manila. The tendency for Metro Manila based institutions and social scientists to dominate the social science scene extends even to extension. Thus, Manila based social scientists have more extension opportunities than those in the regions. Ironically enough, even when the projects are outside Metro Manila, social scientists from Metro Manila tend to be the first to be approached.

Dominance of paying groups. Client groups who can pay honoraria tend to get more attention from social scientists and those with the ability to pay large honoraria get the most attention and

pssc activities

PSSC Receives Award

Because of its efforts in adopting barrier-free features which suit the mobility needs of disabled persons, the *Philippine Social Science Center* was awarded the International Symbol of Access by the National Commission Concerning Disabled Persons in observance of the 5th National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Week from July 17 to 23.

The Access Symbol is a blue and white visual marker. It is given with the objective of promoting awareness among building owners, architects, planners and developers of the importance of features such as wide doors and ramps for people with disabilities. It also serves as a source of encouragement to disabled persons to venture outside their homes and participate in community activities.

The simple awarding rites was held on July 22 at the seminar room. Present to receive the award were the officers of the PSSC Executive Board and the Executive Director.

* * * *



The executive director and officers of the Executive Board receive the International Symbol of Access from representatives of the National Commission Concerning Disabled Persons.

Information Specialists Visit PSSC

Twelve participants of the Asian Regional Seminar on Information Sources, Systems and Services in the Social Sciences together with some of the seminar staff and resource persons were guests of the Philippine Social Science Council on July 15.

Among the participants were: Lu Qi-Su, China; Nirmal Ruprail, India; Yoshiro Matsuda, Japan; Kyung-za Ryu Chang, Republic of Korea; Theivandran s/o Rajadurai, Malaysia; Raj Babu Dabadi, Nepal; Arif Mahmud Bukhari, Pakistan; Belen Angeles, Luzviminda Napone, Godelia Ricalde, Philippines; Vimala Nambiar, Singapore; D.E. F. Fernandez, Sri Lanka; and Kultida Boonit, Thailand.

Dr. Ursula Picache and Prof. Rosa Vallejo, both of the UP Institute of Library Science served as coordinators of the seminar. Among the resource persons were Dr. Yogesh Atal, Prof. Michael Brittain and Mr. A.K. Das Gupta.

Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat, PSSC executive director, welcomed the guests and talked on the activities of the Council. The visit was highlighted by a tour of the Center.



UNESCO-UPILS Regional Training Seminar participants from various Asian countries on a visit to the PSSC Library.

newsbriefs

Peasant in the Hills by Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga was launched on July 8 at the seminar room of the Philippine Social Science Center.

Published by the U.P. Press, the book is a study of the dynamics of social change among the Buhid swidden cultivators in the Philippines. Specifically, the work deals with the question of how they have responded to the penetration of a market economy and the process of their incorporation into the central Philippine political-legal system.

The author, Dr. Gonzaga, holds a Ph.D. degree in anthropology from the University of Toronto, Canada. She is currently the coordinator of the Visayas Research Consortium of the PSSC.

The booklaunching was sponsored by the U.P. Press in cooperation with the U.P. Department of Anthropology and the PSSC.

Three social science projects were given recognition during the 25th anniversary of the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) celebrated last July 10-16. These were Nutrition Center of the Philippines' *Nutrition Surveillance Pilot Study* (Basic Research category), Meralco Foundation's *Meralco Foundation Center for Manpower Resources* (Developmental Research) and Philippine Business for Social Progress' *Bukid ng Buhay-PBSP's Experiment on Lowland Integrated Farming* (Applied Research).

An *Asian Regional Seminar on Information Sources, Systems and Services in the Social Sciences* was conducted at the Asian Institute of Tourism from

July 11-22. The seminar was organized by the U.P. Institute of Library Science on behalf of UNESCO to acquaint participants with the major data sources and information tools and services and with development trends in social science information at the national, regional and international levels. Special attention was given to the management of national socio-economic information systems and networks, surveying and identifying national data-producing and servicing points for the social sciences. The seminar was also intended to provide a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas on the needs and problems of cooperation and coordination in the development of social science information systems and networks in the region.

The two-week seminar was attended by participants and observers from eleven countries: China, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The resource persons were: Dr. Yogesh Atal, Dr. Michael Brittain, Mr. A.K. Dar Gupta, Dr. Nora C. Quebral, Prof. Myrna Feliciano and Prof. Jean Meyriat.

The *Psychological Association of the Philippines* held its 20th annual convention on August 16-18 at the Philamlife auditorium.

The theme of this year's PAP convention is "Developments in Philippine Psychology." Prominent psychologists in the country were invited as convention speakers, among them Fr. Jaime Bulatao, S.J., and Dr. Patricia Licuanan. Assemblyman Ronaldo B. Zamora gave

the keynote speech on the importance of professionalization.

The convention also featured an exhibit of Sigmund Freud's life and works and the awarding of prize winning papers. The awardees were *Eulalia C. Himoc*, "Factors Associated with Parental Acceptance-Rejection Among Filipino Urban Parents" (3rd prize), *Ma. Asuncion Dy-Ng*, "Some Personal Factors in Temporary Migration: An Exploratory Study" and *Jean H. Hollenshead*, "Intellective and Personality Patterns and Clinically Evaluated Children Grouped According to Father Absence or Presence: A Multiple Case Study" (Honorable Mention).

Through this convention the PAP hopes to contribute to the advancement of learning and teaching of psychology, promote its practices as a scientifically oriented and ethically conscious profession, and ultimately promote human welfare.

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.

announcements

First National Social Science Congress

Seven roundtable discussions were recently held to identify major issues for discussion at the *First National Social Science Congress* scheduled to be held in November 1983 at the Philippine Social Science Center.

The discussions centered on the following respective topics: 1) An Evaluative Review of Social Science in the Philippines; 2) An Assessment of Social Science Structures in the Philippines; 3) Contemporary Social Science Policies and Programs: *Instruction*; 4) Contemporary Social Science Policies and Programs: *Research*; 5) Contemporary Social Science Policies and Programs: *Extension*; 6) Human Resource Development and Institution Building, and 7) Social Science Research Dissemination and Utilization.

The roundtable sessions were handled by seven coordinators who presented their respective papers on the above topics. Chaired by Dr. Cesar Mercado, the members of the Roundtable Coordinators' Committee are: Dr. Olivia C. Caoili, Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero, Dr. Manuel F. Bonifacio, Dr. Alejandro N. Herrin, Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan, Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez and Prof. Felipe B. Miranda.

9th IAHA Conference in Manila

The *9th International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA) Conference* is scheduled to be held on November 21-25, 1983 at the Philippine Social Science Center, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City. Previous announcements cited the PICC as venue.

IAHA is a two-decade old organization composed of the world's foremost

authorities on the study of the history of Asian peoples. As an academic body, IAHA's main objective is to link scholars from different countries in the common pursuit of promoting and stimulating scholarship in Asian history.

The IAHA Conferences have been the world's foremost forum for the presentation of new findings in the study of Asian history. Held every three years, these conferences are usually attended by eminent historians who are actively engaged in research on the historical as well as the contemporary aspects of Asian culture and history.

This year's conference is being sponsored by the following: University of the Philippines, Filipinas Foundation, Inc., Philippine Historical Association, Philippine National Historical Society and the Philippine Social Science Council.

For further information, contact the Conference Secretariat:

BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER, INC.

Rm. 511 Doña Narcisa Building
Paseo de Roxas, Makati
Metro Manila

OR

P.O. Box No. 2273
MCC, Makati 3117
Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel. 8176677; 8176360; 8176346
Telex: 66545 BRCI PN
Cable: BUSRECNR

Inquiries regarding the academic portion of the conference should be addressed to:

LESLIE E. BAUZON
President, IAHA
Department of History

College of Arts and Sciences
University of the Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City 3004
Metro Manila, Philippines

Nominations Being Accepted

The PSSC Secretariat is now accepting nominations to the Executive Board for CY 1984 for the following disciplines: demography, economics, geography, history, linguistics, psychology, and statistics. Please submit your nominations to the PSS Center, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.

The PSSC Library is inviting organizations having social science publications to exchange their materials with our *PSSC Social Science Information*.

Proposals for exchange should be addressed to the Librarian, Philippine Social Science Council, Inc., PSSC Center, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, U.P. Diliman, Q.C.

Republic of the Philippines
Ministry of Transportation and Communications
BUREAU OF POSTS
MAILS
POSTAL STATEMENT

The undersigned, Dr. Cesar A. Mercado, Editor of Philippine Social Science Information, (Title of publication) published quarterly (Frequency of issue), in English (Language in which printed) having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., which is required by Act 1563, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201.

NAME Dr. Cesar A. Mercado ADDRESS Room 511 Doña Narcisa Building, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila

Editor Dr. Cesar A. Mercado Business Manager Leslie E. Bauzon
Publisher Dr. Cesar A. Mercado Business Manager Leslie E. Bauzon
Editorial Board Dr. Cesar A. Mercado, Dr. Olivia C. Caoili, Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero, Dr. Manuel F. Bonifacio, Dr. Alejandro N. Herrin, Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan, Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, Prof. Felipe B. Miranda

In case of publication other than daily, weekly, or monthly, the printed and circulated of the last issue during the year 1982 is:

1. Sent to paid subscribers	100
2. Sent to others than paid subscribers	100
Total	200

Signature Dr. Cesar A. Mercado (Signature)
Printed Name Dr. Cesar A. Mercado (Printed Name)
Title or Designation Editor (Title or Designation)

19. SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 15 day of July, 1983.
Notary Public for the Philippines, in and for the City of Makati, Province of Manila.

NOTES: This form is exempt from the payment of documentary stamp duty.

social scientists on the move

Flerida Ruth Romero, director of the U.P. Law Center participated in the First UN Regional Conference on Disarmament for the Asia and the Pacific Region held in New Delhi, India from August 20-28, 1983. It was sponsored by the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs.

* * * *

Realida S. Rolda, assistant professor, U.P. College of Arts and Sciences participated in a regional workshop on "Beyond Resettlement Programs in South-east Asia" sponsored by the Southeast Asian Studies Program in Kuala Lumpur from September to October 1983.

* * * *

Gonzalo M. Jurado, U.P. professor of economics will serve as consultant to the *International Labour Organization-Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion* for the period September to November 1983 in Bangkok, Thailand.

* * * *

Ma. Luisa T. Acosta, associate professor, U.P. Institute of Mass Communication will participate in the 6th World Media Conference to be held in

Cartagena, Columbia from September to December 1983.

* * * *

Ledivina V. Cariño and *Ma. Estrella Ocampo*, assistant professor and administrative officer respectively of the U.P. College of Public Administration served as rapporteur-participant in the Conference on "Social Change and Administrative Reforms Towards the Year 2000" held in Seoul, Korea from October 15-22, 1983.

* * * *

Samuel K. Tan, professor, U.P. College of Arts and Sciences will be based in the U.S.A. from October 1, 1983 up to April 30, 1984 to avail of a Fulbright Hays research grant. He will undertake research on national minorities (non-Christian, non-Muslim tribes) in various depositories in the U.S.

* * * *

Mercedes B. Concepcion, dean of the Population Institute of the University of the Philippines was recently appointed to the Council of the United Nations University based in Tokyo, Japan. She was among four women appointed by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de

Cuellar and UNESCO Director-General Amadou M'Bow. The three others were Marie-Therese Basse of Senegal, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo of Portugal and Thao Dihua of China.

Another Filipino, Mrs. Estefania Al-daba-Lim has just completed a term with the council.

The members of the council are appointed for six-year terms and serve in their individual capacities, not representing governments.

The council determines the principles and policies of the United Nations University which links and coordinates the work of scientists and scholars in institutions around the globe.

* * * *

Vicente Valdepeñas, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, has been appointed Acting Director General of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). He took over from Placido Mapa.

Dr. Valdepeñas is also currently a member of the PSSC Social Science Center Management Committee.

subscribe to the ***SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION***

Annual rates: ₱40/US\$8 (4 issues)
excluding postage and handling,
i.e., ₱10.00 (local) and \$ 5.00 (foreign)

PSSC CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE
PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Ave.
University of the Philippines
Diliman, Quezon City

information section

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Reported research projects, contemplated, ongoing and completed for the period July-September 1983.

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.

The Antique Upland Development Program: A Preliminary Evaluation of its Impact on Household Income. Isaías S. Sealza. Xavier University. Completed. PSSC.

Dimensions of Academic Freedom Among Social Science Faculty Members of Certain Higher Education Institutions in Metropolitan Manila. Grace C. Jimeno-Rebollos. University of the Philippines. College of Education. Completed. PSSC.

Four Selected Variables and their Relationship to Language Achievement. Ligaya R. Calma. Ateneo de Manila University. PSSC.

The Images of the Peasant in the Tagalog Novel: 1906-1936. Patricia C. del Rosario. University of the Philippines. Completed. PSSC.

Language Use and Attitudes of Selected Cebuano and Non-Cebuano Families in Barrio Camanmanan, Cagayan de Oro City. Gracia Melicor Caballero. PNC-Ateneo-De La Salle University Consortium. Completed. PSSC.

Ang Palawan sa Panahon ng Kolonyalismo ng Espanyol at Republikang Pilipino, 1621-1901. Nilo S. Ocampo. University of the Philippines. Completed. PSSC.

Pangasinan Folk Literature. Perla Samson Nelmida. University of the Philippines. Completed. PSSC.

Socio-economic Involvement of the Philippine Catholic Church: Proclamation and Action, 1930-1972. Wilfredo B. Fabros. Ateneo de Manila University. Completed. PSSC.

Understanding Children Through Drawings of their Dreams and Fantasies. Mary Agnes Chantiaco Serquiña. University of the Philippines. Completed. PSSC.

RECENTLY REPORTED PUBLICATIONS

Recently reported publications for the period July-September 1983.

Entry Format: Title. Author/Editor. Home institution. Vol. No. Date. Pages. Cost. Where available (PSSC Library unless specified otherwise).

BOOKS/MONOGRAPHS

Changing Social Science; Critical Theory and Other Critical Perspectives. Edited by Daniel R. Sabia, Jr. and Jerald T. Wallulis. Albany: State University of New York Press, c1983. 220 pp.

The Components of Population Change in Nineteenth — Century Southeast Asia: Village Data from the Philippines. Peter C. Smith and Shui-Meng Ng. Published by the East-West Population Institute. 1982.

Contrasting Marriage Patterns and Fertility in Southeast Asia: Indonesia and the Philippines Compared. Peter C.

Smith. East-West Population Institute Reprint No. 143. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center. 1982.

Dynamic Perspectives in the Study of Fertility Decision-Making: Successive Decisions Within a Fertility Career. Rodolfo A. Bulatao and James T. Fawcett. East-West Population Institute Reprint No. 138. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center. 1981.

Effective Delivery of Extension Services and the Masagana Programs. First Agricultural Policy Conference Proceedings. Published by the Center for Policy and Development Studies, U.P. at Los Baños, 1975. 445 pp.

Food and Nutrition Policy Workshop: Summaries of Proceedings. Published by the Center for Policy and Development Studies, U.P. at Los Baños, 1978. 20 pp.

The Food Situation and Policies in the Republic of Korea. Dong-Hi Kim and Yong-Jae Joo. Paris: Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1982. 115 pp.

Integrated Area Development and Agricultural Diversification and Markets. Edited by L.R. Peñaloza and M.A. Gapud. Published by the Center for Policy and Development Studies. 1976. 334 pp.

Intermediate Variables and Educational Differentials in Fertility in Korea and the Philippines. Larry Bumpass, et al. East-West Population Institute Reprint No. 144. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Center.

Inventory of Selected Local Family Planning Programme Experiences in Countries of the ESCAP Region. Vol. 3. Compiled by the Population Division, ESCAP, Bangkok. New York: United Nations. 1981. 48 pp.

Measuring Mortality, Fertility, and Natural Increase: A Self-Teaching Guide to Elementary Measures. James A.

Palmore and Robert W. Gardner. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, c1983. 140 pp.

Moral Order and the Question of Change: Essays on Southeast Asian Thought. Edited by David K. Wyatt and Alexander Woodside. Monograph Series No. 24/Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, c1982. 413 pp.

Philippine Population Literature in Periodicals (first quarter 1982); An Annotated Bibliography. Published by the Population Information Division, Population Center Foundation. 1982. 49 pp.

Philippine Population Literature in Periodicals (1975-1980); An Annotated Bibliography. Published by the Population Information Division, Population Center Foundation, 1981. 295 pp.

Regional Co-operative Programme in Social Sciences for Development; Training, Research, and Documentation in Social Sciences in Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok, Thailand: Office of the Regional Adviser for Social Sciences in Asia and the Pacific, 1982. 41 pp.

Science Policy and National Development: The Philippine Experience. Olivia C. Caoili. Published by the Center for Policy and Development Studies, U.P. at Los Baños. 1982.

Social Sciences and Public Policy in the Developing World. Edited by Laurence D. Stifel, et al. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath, c1982. 401 pp.

Social Sciences in Agricultural Education; Eight Status Reports from Asia. Edited by Yogesh Atal. Bangkok: UNESCO, Office of the Regional Adviser for Social Sciences in Asia and the Pacific, 1982. 261 pp.

The Southeast Asian Environment; selections from the Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Canadian Council for Southeast Asian

Studies held at the Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada, November 13 to 15, 1981. Edited by Douglas R. Webster. Ottawa, Canada: University of Ottawa Press. 1983. 229 pp.

The State of the World's Children 1982-83. James P. Grant. Published for UNICEF by Oxford University Press. 1982. 128 pp.

The Status of Thai Women in Two Rural Areas. National Council of Women of Thailand and the Faculty of Social Administration. Occasional Paper No. 8 NFE/WID Exchange-Asia U.P. at Los Baños. March 1983. 20 pp.

Too little, Too late: Services for Teenage Parents. A working paper from the Ford Foundation by Elizabeth A. McGee. 1982. 68 pp.

Urban Functions in Rural Development: A Research Project in Spatial Analysis and Planning. Bicol River Basin Development Program undertaken on contract with the Center for Policy and Development Studies. 1978. 110 pp.

Women Workers of Hacienda Milagros; Wage Labor and Household Subsistence on a Philippine Sugarcane Plantation. Rosanne Rutten. The Netherlands: Center for Anthropological and Sociological Studies, University of Amsterdam. 1982. 187 pp.

JOURNALS AND SELECTED ARTICLES

Asian Development Review. Studies of Asian and Pacific economic issues. Seiji Naya, editor. Published twice a year by the Asian Development Bank. Vol. 1. No. 1. 1983. 118 pp. The subscription rate is US\$8.00 for one year (two issues). The cost of one issue is US\$5.00. Mail subscriptions to: Asian Development Review, Information Office, Asian Development Bank, P.O. Box 789 Manila, Philippines. Editorial correspondence

should be addressed to: The Editor, Asian Development Review, Asian Development Bank, P.O. Box 789 Manila, Philippines.

"Asian and Pacific developing countries: Performance and issues." Seiji Naya. pp. 1-40.

"Asia's contribution to world economic recovery in the 1980s." Harry T. Oshima. pp. 41-53.

"Newly industrializing countries and world markets." Gerardo P. Sicat. pp. 54-62.

Assignment Children. A journal concerned with children, women and youth in development. P.E. Mandl, editor. Published by the United Nations Children's Fund. No. 59/60. 1982. 232 pp.

"Participation in economic development: A conceptual framework." Marshall Wolfe. pp. 79-109.

"The participatory imperative in primary health care." Mary Race-lis Hollnsteiner. pp. 35-56.

"Why community participation? A discussion of arguments." Alastair T. White. pp. 17-34.

DLSU Dialogue. Bayani Rivero, editor-in-chief. Published biannually by De La Salle University. Vol. XVIII. No. 1. October 1982. 119 pp.

"Age, power and extroversion as social interaction correlates: A mini-ethnography of a religious community of men." Rolando R. Dizon, FSC. pp. 39-51.

"Implications of the brain drain." Tereso S. Tullao, Jr. pp. 64-79.

"Monitoring the Philippine economy." Elmer A. Abueg. pp. 52-63.

"Risk, return and international capital movements: A survey." Ma. Agnes R. Quisumbing. pp. 80-99.

Dansalan Quarterly. Peter G. Gowing, editor. Published quarterly by the Dansalan Research Center. Vol. 4. No. 2. January 1983. 119 pp. Subscription rates: annual — Philippines, ₱28.00; per issue, ₱7.50; foreign, US\$7.00; US\$2.00. All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, Dansalan Quarterly, P.O. Box 5430, Iligan City, 8801, Philippines.

"Profile of Muslim populations in urban centers in the Southern Philippines." Florencio R. Reguera. pp. 65-107.

Minzokugaku-Kenkyu. The Japanese Journal of Ethnology. Ayabe Tsuneo, editor. Vol. 47. No. 3. 1982. 314 pp. Subscription, ¥4,000 (¥1,350, postage; ¥150 for each issue); foreign subscription, \$25 (including postage).

"The organization of cooperation among the Bukidnon." Yuki Fumitaka. pp. 315-335.

The National Security Review. Hermogenes L. Castillo, Josefina R. Roque and Maura B. Fonollera, editors. Published quarterly by the National Defense College of the Philippines, Fort Bonifacio, Metro Manila. Vol. 10. No. 3. September 1982. 47 pp.

"State control of multinationals: An analysis." Alejandro C. Sicat. pp. 23-31.

"The US interests in the circum-Pacific basin: An assessment." Research Staff. Office of Research and Special Studies. NDCP. pp. 3-16.

Pakistan Economic and Social Review. Rafiq Ahmad, editor. Vol. 19. No. 1. Summer 1981. 83 pp. Bi-annual journal of the Department of Economics, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations. Rene E. Ofreneo, editor. Journal of the Institute of Industrial Relations, U.P. Vol. 3. Nos. 1-2. 1981. 170 pp.

"Labor productivity enhancement." Arturo L. Tolentino. pp. 16-20.

"Labor productivity in a segmented economy." Rene E. Ofreneo. pp. 122-125.

"Psycho-social factors affecting productivity of skilled workers." Manuel A. Dia. pp. 104-120.

Philippine Journal of Industrial Relations. Rene E. Ofreneo, editor. Journal of the Institute of Industrial Relations, U.P. Vol. 4. Nos. 1-2. 1982. 170 pp.

"Changing agrarian landscape in the ASEAN region." Rene E. Ofreneo. pp. 43-82.

"Regimentation of labor in an open economy." Perfecto V. Fernandez. pp. 7-17.

"Time use and the sex division of labor." Elizabeth U. Eviota. pp. 116-133.

"Youth employment in the Philippines." Rosalinda Tidalgo and Virginia Teodosio. pp. 134-193.

Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society. Joseph Baumgartner, editor. A publication of the University of San Carlos. Vol. 10. No. 4. December

1982. 308 pp. Subscription rates: one year — ₱36.00 in the Philippines; US\$10.00 in Southeast Asia; US\$12.00 in all other countries. Single issues: ₱10.00 in the Philippines; US\$2.75 in Southeast Asia; US\$3.50 in all other countries.

"The Bais anthropological project, phase III: A preliminary report with some initial observations." William K. Macdonald. pp. 197-210.

"Buhid ideology: 'Traditional' and 'transitional.'" Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga. pp. 245-259.

"The folk legal culture of the Cebuano Filipino." G. Sidney Silliman. pp. 225-244.

Philippine Studies. Joseph L. Roche, S.J., editor. Published quarterly at the Ateneo de Manila University Press, Loyola Heights, Quezon City. Vol. 31. First Quarter 1983. 124 pp. Domestic subscription rates: one year, ₱62.00; two years, ₱120.00; single copy, ₱16.00. Elsewhere: one year, US\$14.00; two years, \$25.00; single copy \$4.00. All back issues, ₱16.00, \$4.00.

"California's third oriental wave: A sociohistorical analysis." Susan Evangelista. pp. 37-57.

"The first international conference of Muslim women — 14-18 December 1981." Thomas J. O'Shaughnessy, S.J. pp. 94-98.

Philippine Studies. Joseph L. Roche, S.J., editor. Published quarterly at the Ateneo de Manila University Press, Loyola Heights, Quezon City. Vol. 31. Second Quarter. 1983.

"Mortgage loans and lending institutions in pre-war Manila." Daniel

- F.Doeppers. pp. 189-215.
- Population Forum*. Rosario D. Nolasco, editor. Published quarterly by the Commission on Population. Vol. 8. No. 3. 1982. 28 pp.
- "Fertility and the economics of government intervention." Vicente B. Paqueo. pp. 26-28.
- "Fertility determinants and alternative family planning interventions." Alejandro N. Herrin. pp. 26-28.
- "Integrating family planning with other social services." Elizabeth H. Bernales. pp. 11-15.
- Public Enterprise*. Ivo Pelicon, editor. Published quarterly by the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, Titova 104, P.O. Box 92, 61109, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Vol. 3. No. 2. 1982. 138 pp.
- "Training courses for public management in the Philippines." Jose P. de Jesus. pp. 85-91.
- Silliman Journal*. Dale Law, editor. Published quarterly under the auspices of Silliman University, Dumaguete City. Vol. 29. Nos. 1-2. First and Second Quarters. 1982. Annual subscription rates: Dumaguete, ₱40.00; others: Philippines, ₱50.00; foreign, \$12.00.
- "Islam, development and the Muslim Filipinos." Peter G. Gowing. pp. 3-15.
- "Psychological climate in an institution of higher learning: A case study." Betty C. Abregana and Allen V. del Carmen. pp. 16-23.
- Social Science Journal*. Vol. 9. 1982. Lim Jong-chul, editor. Published annually by the Korean Social Science Research Council and the Korean Commission for UNESCO. 142 pp.
- Social Science Quarterly*. Charles M. Bonjean, editor. Published for the Southwestern Social Science Association by the University of Texas Press. Vol. 63. No. 2. June 1982. 408 pp.
- "Alinsky reconsidered: A reluctant community theorist." Donald C. Reitzes and Dietrich C. Reitzes. pp. 265-279.
- "Criminal diversion and social control: A process evaluation." Michael C. Musheno. pp. 280-292.
- "Irony and technology: A qualitative technique for applied social science." Jay Weinstein. pp. 293-311.
- Social Work*. Thelma Lee-Mendoza, editor. Vol. 27. Nos. 3 and 4. 1982. 100 pp.
- "OTRADEV: Towards evolving alternative participatory strategies." Fleur de Lys Castelo. pp. 16-22.
- "Sociological reflection on the phenomenon of the surrogate parent in the Philippines." Mina Ramirez. pp. 56-62.
- The Sociological Quarterly*. Journal of the Midwest Sociological Society. Vol. 23. No. 2. Spring 1982. Published quarterly for the Midwest Sociological Society. New subscription rates beginning with 1982 subscriptions are: in the USA and possessions, individuals, \$12; institutions, \$18.00; foreign countries add \$2.00 for postage. Membership dues in the MSS include subscription. Manuscripts, correspondence on editorial matters and correspondence on advertising, subscriptions, changes of address, other business matters, and general information should be sent to the Editors, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois 62901.
- "Alternative measures of crime: A statistical evaluation." Larry J. Cohen and Mark I. Lichbach. pp. 253-266.
- "Creating deviance rules: A macroscopic model." Ronald J. Troyer and Gerald E. Markle. pp. 157-169.
- "Organizations and alienation: The mediation hypothesis revisited." Philip H. Pollock III. pp. 143-155.
- Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science*. Victor T. King, and William Wilder, guest editors. Vol. 10. No. 1. 1982. 133 pp. Special focus on ethnicity in Southeast Asia. Subscription rates: US\$36.00 for subscribers in Singapore and Malaysia; US\$20.00 for subscribers in all other countries.
- Sri Lanka Journal of Social Sciences*. Vol. 4. Nos. 1 and 2. June and December 1981. Published twice a year by the Social Science Research Centre of the National Science Council of Sri Lanka. Subscriptions: foreign, \$8.50; local, Rs. 17.50 per issue (postage free). Remittance in favour of National Science Council of Sri Lanka. Manuscripts and all correspondence relating to the Journal should be addressed to the Secretary, Editorial Board, Sri Lanka Journal of Social Sciences, National Science Council of Sri Lanka, 47/5, Maitland Palace, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.
- "Southeast Asia and the concept of ethnicity." Victor T. King and W. D. Wilder. pp. 1-6.

Technology in Society. An international journal. George Bugliarello and A. George Schillinger, editors. Vol. 4. No. 3. 1982. Published quarterly by Pergamon Press.

"The appropriate technology movement and its literature: A retrospective." Malcolm Hollick. pp. 213-229.

"Strategic war: What are the questions and who should ask them?" Paul Bracken and Martin Shubik. pp. 155-179.

"University-industrial collaboration in research." Walter R. Lynn and Franklin A. Long. pp. 199-212.

MORE RECENT ACQUISITIONS

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

ADOPT. Asian-Pacific and Worldwide Documents on Population Topics. Vol. 5 No. 2 February 1983. Published by the Reference Centre, Clearinghouse and Information Section, Population Division, ESCAP.

Asian Mass Communication Bulletin. Vol. 12 Nos. 5 and 6 1982. Published by the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre.

Asian and Pacific Census Forum. Vol. 9 Nos. 2 and 3 Nov. 1982; Feb. 1983. Published by the East-West Population Institute, East-West Center.

Asiaweek. Vol. 9 Nos. 6, 7, 11, 12 Feb-Apr. 1983.

Atma Jaya Research Centre Newsletter. Vol. 8 No. 4 Dec. 1982.

Beijing Review. A Chinese Weekly of News and Views. Vol. 26 Nos. 1-15 Jan.-Apr. 1983.

Ang Brodkaster. Vol. 6 No. 1 Jan.-Feb. 1983. Official bimonthly publication of the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas (Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines).

Bulletin of the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines. Vol. 22 Nos. 3, 4 and 5 May-June; July-Aug.; Sept.-Oct. 1982. Published bimonthly by the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines, Inc.

Canopy International. Vol. 8 Nos. 5, 6 May and June 1982; Nos. 7, 8 July and Aug. 1982. Published by the Forest Research Institute, MNR, College, Laguna.

CAPS Newsletter. Vol. 1 No. 4 Oct.-Dec. 1982. Published by the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa.

The CEAP Annual Report and General Directory 1982. Published by the Catholic Educational Association of the Philippines. 1982.

Commerce. Vol. 7 No. 10 Jan.-Feb. 1983. Based on the Research Works of Nepal Economic and Commerce Research Centre.

DLSU Abut-Tanaw. Institutional publication of De La Salle University. Vol. 10 No. 5 October 1982.

East-West Culture Learning Institute Report. Vol. 8 No. 2 Sept. 1982; Vol. 9 No. 1 Feb. 1983. Published by the East-West Center.

Economic Review. Vol. 8 Nos. 6, 7 and 8 Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1982. Published by the People's Bank, Research Department.

The Economist. Vol. 286 Nos. 7280-7288 Mr.-May 1983.

The FPOP Bulletin. Vol. 13 No. 2 Oct.-Dec. 1982. A publication of the Family Planning Organization of the Philippines.

Far Eastern Economic Review. Vol. 119 Nos. 6-19 Feb.-May 1983.

The IDRC Reports. Vol. 11 No. 4 January 1983; Vol. 12 No. 1 Apr. 1983.

INNOTECH Newsletter. Vol. 12 No. 1 Jan.-Feb. 1983. A publication of the SEAMEO Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology.

Impact. Asian Magazine for Human Development. Vol. 18. Nos. 2-5 Feb.-

May 1983.

Initiatives in Population. Vicente G. Tirol, editor. Quarterly Magazine of the Population Center Foundation. Vol. 5 Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. 6 Nos. 1 and 2 1979-1980.

International Atomic Energy Agency Bulletin. Vol. 24 No. 4 Dec. 1982. Published quarterly by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Language and Society. No. 9 Spring 1983. Published by the Commissioner of Official Languages, Max Yalden.

Monitor. Vol. 6, 7 July-Aug. 1982, Sept. 1982. A monthly publication of the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development.

The NFE/WID Exchange Asia. UPLB Information Exchange Center for Asia. Vol. 2 No. 8 Jan.-March 1983. A quarterly joint publication of Michigan State University/US Agency for International Development and UP at Los Baños, College, Laguna.

Natural History. Vol. 92 No. 5 May 1983. Published monthly by the American Museum of Natural History.

Newsweek. Vol. 101 Nos. 7-17 Feb.-Apr. 1983. Published by Newsweek, Inc.

The PCARRD Monitor. Vol. 10 Nos. 8, 9 Oct.-Nov. 1982. A monthly publication of the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research and Development.

PCF Media Service. Population News for Mass Media. Vol. 5. No. 1; Vol. 6 Nos. 3-7 1983.

PCHRD Bulletin. Vol. 1 No. 2 January 1983. Published by the National Science and Technology Authority, Philippine Council for Health Research and Development.

Philippine Development. Vol. 10 Nos. 8, 9 and 10 January-March 1983. Published fortnightly by the Office of

the Director General of the National Economic and Development Authority.

Population Events. Activity and information guide published fortnightly by the Population Center Foundation. Vol. 8 Nos. 2-10 Jan.-May 1983.

Population Headliners. Nos. 94 and 95 Jan.-Feb. 1983. Issued by the Division of Population, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

Population Reports. Series L No. 3 Nov.-Dec. 1982; Series J. No. 26 Jan.-Feb. 1983. Published by the Population Information Program, The Johns Hopkins University.

Population Research Leads. No. 11: The Age Structure of Selected Countries in the ESCAP Region; No. 12: Integration and Family Planning Programme Performance; An Interpretive Summary.

Pulong. A Research Forum. Vol. 5 Nos. 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12. Nov.-Dec. 1981; Jan.-June 1982. Published by the Divine Word University of Tacloban.

SSID Liaison Bulletin. Nos. 3 and 4 1982. A joint publication of FID Social Science Documentation Committee, International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation and International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, Section of Social Science Libraries.

SSRC Newsletter. No. 47 Dec. 1982. Published by the Social Science Research Council.

Social Development Newsletter. No. 5 July 1982. Published by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

South-East Asian Studies Newsletter. No. 10 January 1983.

Sugar Industry Foundation, Inc. Newsletter. Vol. 1 No. 4.

Time. The Weekly Newsmagazine. Vol.

121 Nos. 7-17 Feb.-Apr. 1983.

The Urban Edge. Vol. 7 No. 1 Jan. (Continued from page 6)

1983. Published by the Council for International Urban Liaison.

Survey of Philippine Social Science . . .

service. There is need for "a commitment among social scientists to serve the larger majority of the people."

Dominance of technology. There is a prevailing perspective among planners and managers that technology is the most important component of development. The human dimension is more easily ignored. As one respondent remarked, there is a "common idea that all we need is technology per se rather than a human-oriented strategy." An appreciation of human development will lead to an appreciation of the social sciences.

Present political climate. Filipino social scientists are constrained by a political regime that does not seem to be genuinely interested in the truth about Philippine society. These constraints are felt most strongly in extension work wherein social scientists are face to face with the realities of poverty, injustice and corruption. The alternatives open to social scientists are to be co-opted by the present political establishment, to remain independent by remaining in innocuous and safe endeavors, or to get involved in important issues and be branded a subversive. To many social scientists, these are not very attractive alternatives.

These are some of the main problems faced by social scientists interested in extension work. What can be done about them is for us to discuss, to recommend and hopefully to implement.

U.P. LAW CENTER LIST OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Voluntary Arbitration in the Philippines. Zenaida S. Reyes (Editor). U.P. Law Center. 1982. 174p. (cb) ₱25.00, (pb) ₱20.00 UPLC Book room.

Trends in Remedial Law. Antonio M. Santos (Editor). U.P. Law Center. 1982. 289 p. (cb) ₱30.00, (pb) ₱25.00. UPLC Book room.

The Philippine Law and Jurisprudence on Products Liability: A Comparative Study. Roman P. Mosqueda (Author). U.P. Law Center. 1982. 583 p. ₱80.00. UPLC Book room.

International Co-operation and Development: The United Nations Development Programme and Resident Representative System. Adriano Garcia (Author) U.P. Law Center. 1982. 548 p. ₱70.00. UPLC Book room.

Batas at Katarungan (A Journal on Law and Justice) Vol. 1 No. 2. Purificacion Valera-Quisumbing (Editor). U.P. Law Center. 1982. 125 p. ₱20.00/issue, ₱35.00/year (Subscription). UPLC Book room.

Administrative Adjudication. Leonardo A. Quisumbing (Editor). U.P. Law Center. 1982. 195 p. (cb) ₱30.00, (pb) ₱25.00. UPLC Book room.

COVER: UP-ISWCD Extension Workers

by JOSEPH FORTIN

FIRST NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

Theme: *Towards Excellence in Social Science in the Philippines*

Venue: *PSSCenter Auditorium, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue,
Diliman, Quezon City
17-19 November 1983*

P R O G R A M

Thursday, November 17

Morning

Keynote Address — Pres. Edgardo J. Angara
University of the Philippines

Session I: "Overview of Social Science in the Philippines"

Speakers: Dr. Jose V. Abueva, Executive Secretary,
United Nations University
Dr. Olivia C. Caoili
University of the Philippines

Afternoon

Session II: "Social Science Structure in the Philippines"

Speaker: Dr. Sylvia H. Guerrero
Dean, Institute of Social Work and
Community Development, U.P.

Session III: "Instruction, Human Resource and
Institutional Development"

Speakers: Dr. Manuel F. Bonifacio
University of the Philippines
Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, F.S.C.
President, De La Salle University

Friday, November 18

Morning

Session IV: "Research, Extension and Research
Dissemination and Utilization"

Speakers: Dr. Alejandro N. Herrin
University of the Philippines
Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan
Ateneo de Manila University
Prof. Felipe B. Miranda
University of the Philippines

Afternoon

Workshops on Matters Taken Up in Sessions I-IV

Saturday, November 19

General Plenary Session: Presentation of Congress
Resolutions

Distribution of Certificates to Delegates

SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

A quarterly newsletter published by the PHILIPPINE SOCIAL SCIENCE COUNCIL, INC. (PSSC) with offices at PSSCenter, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, P.O. Box 655 Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila 3113, Philippines.

Editorial: Ma. Susan S. Esteban, Paulita P. Rodriguez
Circulation: Sylvia V. Tan, Elvira S. Angeles, Lydia G. Wenceslao

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

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

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

To quote from this publication, proper acknowledgment should be given.

1983 EXECUTIVE BOARD

Leslie E. Bauzon, Chairman	
Sylvia H. Guerrero, Vice-Chairman	
Cesar M. Mercado, Secretary-Treasurer	
Romeo M. Bautista	Thelma Lee-Mendoza
Victoria A. Bautista	Felipe B. Miranda
Ponciano L. Bennagen	Dominador Z. Rosell
Jaime C. Bulatao	Bonifacio P. Sibayan
Mercedes B. Concepcion	Loretta Makasiar Sicat (Executive Director)
Elpidio D. Makanas	

Member



ISSN 0115-1169

**NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE
PSSC CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION
SERVICE**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Agon: Poems</i>
by Edgar B. Maranan * <i>Alab: Mga Tula</i>
by Edgar B. Maranan * <i>Economics</i>
by Gerardo P. Sicat * <i>Filipino Muslims: The Social Institutions and Cultural Achievements</i>
edited by F. Landa Jocano * <i>The Ifugao World</i>
by Mariano A. Dumia
edited by Jean Edades * <i>Institutional Planning and Development: A Primer</i>
by Melchizedek Maquiso * <i>Linguistic Across Continents: Studies in Honor of Richard S. Pittman</i>
edited by Andrew Gonzalez, FSC
and David Thomas * <i>Mandate in Moroland: The American Government of Muslim Filipinos, 1899-1920</i>
by Peter G. Gowing * <i>Mechanization and Labor Employment: A Study of the Sugarcane Workers' Responses to Technological Change in Sugar Farming in Negros</i>
La Salle College Monograph Series
Number 1
by Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga * <i>Metro Manila: A Travel and Historical Guide</i>
by Meliton B. Juanico * <i>Resource Mobilization: A Problem-Solving Process</i>
Monograph Series Number 1
by Emma S. Paras | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Second View from the Paddy: More Empirical Studies on Philippine Rice Farming and Tenancy</i>
edited by Antonio J. Ledesma, S.J.,
Perla Q. Makil, and Virginia A. Miralao * <i>Survey of the Graduate Theses in Chemistry in the Philippines</i>
DLSU Monograph Series Number 4
by Luzvismina U. Rivero * <i>Yakan</i>
Asian Center Ethnic Research Field
Report (Series II)
Number 1
by Mashur Bin-Ghalib Jundam * <i>Sema</i>
Asian Center Ethnic Research Field
Report (Series II)
Number 2
by Mashur Bin-Ghalib Jundam * <i>Aghamtao</i>
Volume 4 1981 * <i>DLSU Dialogue</i>
Volume 18 Number 1 October 1982 * <i>Journal of Business and Economics</i>
Volume 1 Number 1 1983 * <i>Philippine Geographical Journal</i>
Volume 27 Numbers 1 and 2 January-June 1983 * <i>The Journal of History</i>
Volume 27 Numbers 1-2 January-December 1982 * <i>Social Work</i>
Volume 27 Numbers 3 and 4 1982 * <i>Sophia</i>
Volume 12 Number 3 January-April 1983 |
|---|---|



**SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION**

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

May be opened for postal inspection