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 **SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION**

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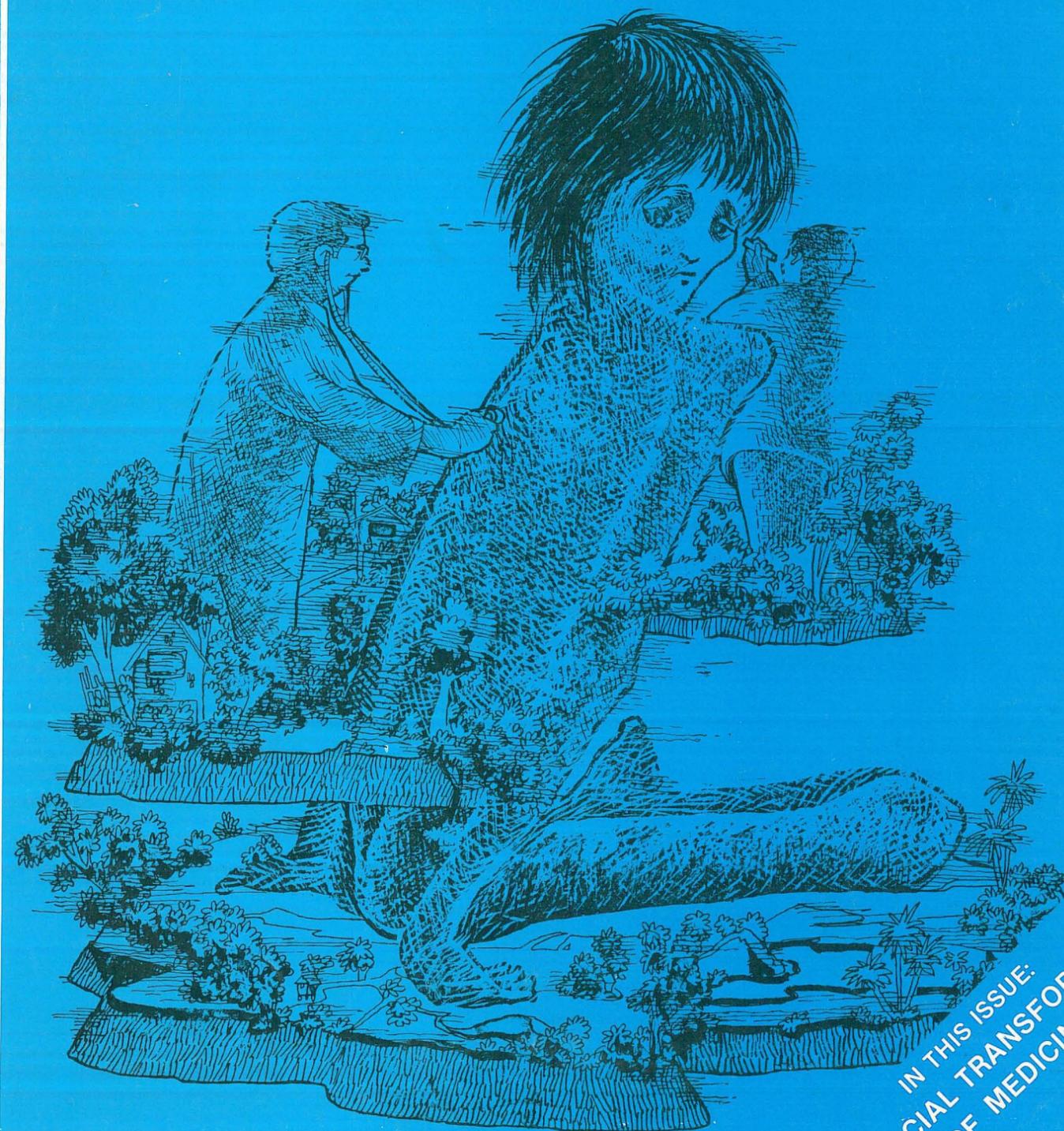
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OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1987



IN THIS ISSUE:
THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION
OF MEDICINE

Statement of Unity and Concern

Christian Medical Commission

We, Christian workers in health care and development, representing nineteen countries in the "International Colloquium on Emerging Health Issues and Challenges After a Decade of Primary Health Care", sponsored by the Christian Medical Commission, the World Council of Churches, the National Ecumenical Health Concerns Committee and the National Council of Churches in the Philippines, held at the Hotel Mirador, Manila on January 21-22, 1988, being:

CRITICALLY AWARE of Philippine socio-economic, political realities;

BELIEVING that health, which is an integral aspect of human dignity and the fullness of life, is still an unrealized right of the large majority of the Filipino people;

CONVINCED that the struggle for health is integral to the people's struggle for human rights and prosperity;

AFFIRMING that primary health care as a strategy embodies Christian concepts of justice and equality in health but is not being implemented in its real essence in the Philippines today, despite government pronouncements to the contrary;

VIEWING that primary health care is an empowering process that strengthens people's action towards radical transformation of oppressive structures;

CONCERNED that primary health care is subverted by socio-politico-economic systems which breed oppressive conditions such as overwhelming poverty, inequitable distribution of resources, militarization and the lack of genuine national sovereignty;

DISTURBED that such factors have contributed to the perpetuation of a health care system, including the education of health professionals, which is unresponsive to the real health needs and problems of the people;

NOW DO HEREBY RESOLVE that we of the church in the non-governmental sector of health work will:

CONTINUE to work and side with the poor and powerless in their quest for a just, humane and abundant life;

UPHOLD the right to health of the people as an integral part of their right to the fullness of life;

STRONGLY URGE the Philippine government as well as concerned institutions and agencies to immediately address the fundamental demands of the people for land, employment, health, education and other social services and the implementation of an authentic primary health care, and put an immediate stop to militarization and all other forms of human rights violations, and finally;

CALL on all Christians and people in general to continue to work with us to bring liberating health care to the poor and oppressed of all nations.

Done this 22nd day of January, 1988 in the City of Manila, Philippines.

Signed: Participants to the "International Colloquium on Emerging Health Issues and Challenges After a Decade of Primary Health Care". ■

This statement of concern is reprinted from Health Alert (69), the fortnightly newsletter of the Health Action Information Network (HAIN), a non-government, non-profit organization.

THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF MEDICINE

by Michael L. Tan

The rising costs of drugs, hospitalization and medical consultations. The impersonal, even arrogant, attitudes of physicians and other health professionals toward patients. This familiar litany of complaints is accompanied by perceptions, as well as empirical evidence, that health goods and services, if they are at all accessible, are becoming shabbier and that the health situation of most Filipinos had deteriorated through the years.

On a more positive note, there are distinct signs that the situation may change as health professionals begin to question the system. Although admittedly a tiny minority, such professionals are found throughout the world working with the marginalized sectors of society. The more visible ones are the Dr. Albert Schweitzer types, motivated by near-messianic or even patronizing visions.

*Dr. M. L. Tan teaches anthropology at the University of the Philippines and works with various non-government organizations involved in medical research and health policy planning. He was a member of a WHO Expert Committee on Guidelines for National Drug Policies and has written numerous articles for local and international publications. His latest book - **Usug, Kulam, Pasma** - is on traditional concepts of health and illness in the Philippines. In his spare time, Tan practices veterinary medicine.*

(Schweitzer was said to have never learned the local languages during his many years in Africa.) Others have joined the international development jet set with their institutionalized charity, spending more time at international conferences to describe experiences of their employees who do the actual community work. They have their roles to play, pricking the conscience of other health professionals and raising support for community programs; but ultimately, the revolutionary changes in medicine are taking place in communities, through popular participation, as people reappropriate health care from the professionals.

Medical Renaissance

All this may sound like revolutionary rhetoric but it is actually a revival of ideas that were dominant in the 19th century. The Industrial Revolution was accompanied by the flowering of the social and natural sciences, with only a thin boundary separating the two. It was inevitable that social medicine would develop in this milieu. Neumann Salomon, an advocate of social medicine, explains:

"Medical science is intrinsically and essentially a social science, and as long as this is not recognized in practice we shall

not be able to enjoy its benefits and shall have to be satisfied with an empty shell and a sham. (From *Die Offentliche Gesundheitspflege und das Eigenthum*. Berlin: Adolph Riess, 1849, pp. 64-65. Quoted by George Rosen, *Approaches to a Concept of Social Medicine in Backgrounds of Social Medicine*. New York: Milbank Memorial Fund, 1949, pp. 9-23.)"

One must recognize that social and preventive medicine often reflected other interests, such as the need to maintain a healthy and therefore more productive work force. Other reformers recognized that problems of sanitation would spill over from slum areas into the affluent enclaves. But there were other physicians who had more radical views, such as Rudolph Virchow who in 1849 wrote: "Medicine is a social science in its very bone and marrow." Rudolph Virchow is venerated among physicians as a pathologist but many are unaware that his interests extended into social pathology as well. In 1848, he was asked by Berlin's city government to investigate a typhus epidemic, the result of which was a report where he roundly criticized living conditions of the people affected. He was dismissed from government service.

Like many physicians of his time,

Virchow was appalled by the squalor of the industrial era. He advocated the right of every citizen to work and joined contemporaries in France and England who lobbied for an improvement of the miserable working and living conditions which they recognized as the cause of poor health.

The Philippines had its share of such reformers from among the health professions. Jose Rizal was only one of several Filipino health professionals martyred under Spain. Among the 13 martyrs (Trece Martires) of Cavite, executed in September 1896, were two physicians - Hugo Perez and Antonio San Agustin - and one pharmacist, Victoriano Luciano. There were other "medical insurgents" who survived Spanish persecution, such as Bonifacio Arevalo, a dentist who was imprisoned for his activities in La Liga. There was also the temperamental General Antonio Luna, who actually held a doctorate in pharmacy but joined the revolutionary movement against Spain and, later, the United States.

One could argue that these reforms belonged to the enlightened gentry or the *ilustrado* and indeed they were. Trinidad Parde de Tavera perhaps epitomized this class of physicians who could find time to write on linguistic, medicinal plants and Philippine culture, besides being involved in politics. At the same time, nationalist historians have criticized him for having headed the Partido Federalista, which advocated Philippine integration with the United States.

But we are all products of specific social and historical forces: our class origins and the historical epoch we live in. And the options for response are as varied. Sun Yat Sen, another physician, never practiced his profession and instead led the revolution that established the Chinese republic in 1911. The Algerian Franz Fanon was a practicing psychiatrist and a radical revolutionary who wrote on the effects of colonialism on the psyche of the colonized. Salvador Allende, who tried to initiate substantial reforms

during his brief term as president of Chile before being overthrown (and killed) in a bloody coup, was a dentist.

There were also internationalists, such as the Canadian physician Norman Bethune, who chose to work with the Chinese communist revolutionary forces and died from blood poisoning, contracted while operating on a wounded Chinese soldier. Another internationalist was Ernesto Guevara, better known as "Che", an Argentinian physician who fought in several Latin American countries before he was killed in Bolivia.

Closer to home and the contemporary situation, we know that there were other health professionals who sought alternative ways of serving. One of the leaders of the old Commu-

"The Marcos dictatorship created conditions for the emergence of a new generation of activists from the health sector"

nist Party of the Philippines (PKP) was Dr. Jose Lava, who is now better known for his research into psychic healing.

The Marcos dictatorship created conditions for the emergence of a new generation of activists from the health sector. We find a range of organized political responses from the health sector, with groups as diverse as Doctors for Cory to the MASAPA (Malayang Samahan sa Kalusugan or Nationalist Health Organization), a member of the underground National Democratic Front.

Two physicians who were "street parliamentarians" during the Marcos dictatorship are members of the present Cabinet - Alfredo Bengzon, the Secretary of Health, came from Maninindigan!, a cause-oriented group of businessmen while Mita Pardo de Tavera, the Secretary of Social Welfare, was a member of the nationalist group KAAKBAY founded by the

late Senator Jose Diokno.

There were martyrs, too, Dr. Remberto (Bobby) de la Paz was assassinated in Samar in 1982 while serving with primary health care programs. Dr. Juan (Johnny) Escandor left a promising career at the Philippine General Hospital to join the New People's Army and was killed in Manila in 1983.

Many others, especially community health workers, suffered imprisonment and torture under the Marcos dictatorship and continue to face harassment from military and paramilitary forces.

Different Needs, Different Responses

The year 1988 marks the 40th anniversary of the World Health Organization, which can claim a number of achievements including the global eradication of smallpox. But the year is also the 10th anniversary of the Alma Ata Declaration, when this global body endorsed primary health care as a strategy toward achieving "health for all by the year 2000". The declaration was, essentially, an admission that modern medicine had failed to alleviate health problems of the majority of people in both the developed and underdeveloped countries, including age-old problems such as tuberculosis, as well as the more recent health problems spawned by urbanization and industrialization. The concept of primary health care was a drastic departure from high-tech medicine and high-rise institutions, emphasizing instead the importance of community involvement and mobilization in order to transform health delivery systems into health care systems.

The Philippines can be proud to be one of the countries where innovative primary health care programs have developed, mainly through the initiatives of non-governmental organizations. Today, even as the Philippine government still grapples on what a



community health worker should be allowed to do, the non-governmental groups have moved on to expand the definition of primary health care, working with labor unions and peasant groups to initiate other community-based programs which recognize a broader concept of the community as one that is not necessarily determined by geography alone.

Many other alternative or "cause-oriented" health groups have emerged. There are physicians active in the anti-nuclear campaign, with links to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize awardee. Other health professionals are involved in human rights work, which includes the not always pleasant responsibilities of rehabilitating torture survivors, as well as forensic medicine or the investigation of deaths caused by torture. Still other groups are tackling issues of corporate irresponsibility: the dumping of infant formula, inessential and hazardous drugs, and pesticides.

Ten years after the Alma Ata declaration, many have doubts about achieving that goal of health for all by the end of this century, especially for Third world countries. Myriad interpretations of primary health care have appeared, including the distorted concept that primary health care must be led by a medical elite *dispensing* services to people at the grass-roots level and *extending* limited training:

teach them a little first aid, the use of medicinal plants, construction of toilets and family planning.

Patchwork Medicine

While the "solutions" may seem more "holistic", they continue to suffer from a lack of understanding of the social determinants of health. This is where social scientists are sorely needed. If the input is missing or deficient, it is because social scientists are themselves captives of an ideology that considers medicine as the esoteric prerogative of the sages in white gowns.

The lines are drawn, too sharply, between the natural sciences and the social sciences, between medicine and the other sciences and within medicine itself, a division between physicians and "other health professionals" and a division among physicians according to specialties.

There are many reasons for this fragmentation, some of which are rooted in the trajectory of development that western sciences took. The elitist physician did not emerge by accident; in many countries, the physician's social status merely reflects his or her origins from the economic elite. The service orientation that children profess when they say they want to be a doctor quickly fades in the face of social realities. The situation is particularly paradoxical because health professionals, even

those who opt for private practice catering to the upper class, inevitably come into contact with health problems that are clearly rooted in poverty. Unfortunately, there is a strong tendency among health professionals to transfer the blame on the victims themselves, citing the poor's "apathy," "ignorance" and "dependency" instead of recognizing the limits of medical intervention and technological "solutions"

There is no denying that some social scientists have moved into the field of health but we also find a continuation of the division of labor among scientists. The distinction between anthropology and sociology, for instance, finds correspondence in the division between medical anthropology and medical sociology. Medical anthropology is identified with the study of medicinal plants and other traditional medical practices while medical sociology tends to be identified with a "modern" setting, such as physician-patient relationships.

The distinction is artificial and counter-productive because it obviates the potential contributions of all the social sciences and their sub-disciplines toward solving health problems. To give one example, physical anthropologists are still perceived as people who go around looking for fossils when in fact they have much to contribute toward understanding health problems within the framework of the continuing evolution and adap-

tation of *Homo sapiens*. Physical anthropologists were in fact involved in a workshop on forensic medicine, oriented toward human rights work, held in Manila in December 1986.

Health economics remains an underdeveloped field despite the growing importance of understanding health financing. As for historians, there has been no serious publications examining the development of medicine in the Philippines since Dr. Jose Bantug's classic work published in 1952. There is also a striking absence of political scientists interested in health issues despite the intense political dynamics that characterize the formulation of public policies on health.

There are other problems that rise out of a lack of dialogue or coordination among social scientists working with health projects or programs. To use a concrete example, the campaign for rational drug use cannot be accomplished merely through lectures from expert pharmacologists. Nor will the problems of accessibility to drugs be solved through more books on medicinal plants. Tackling the formidable problem of inessential and hazardous drugs on the market requires an interdisciplinary effort of economists who can analyze so-called "market forces" at work; anthropologists who can dissect the cultural determinants of supply and demand (there is in fact a sub-subdiscipline now called pharmaceutical anthropology); sociologists who can look at how the physician's dominant status affects drug consumption patterns; historians who can look at how human societies have become "pharmacologized" and political scientists who can look at the determinants of public policy, including the mechanics of lobbying by industry, professional associations and public interest groups. The issues are all inter-related and need to be explained to health policy-makers, health professionals and the public.



Educating the Health Professional

The emphasis in this paper has, so far, been on fields for potential involvement of social scientists but the fact is that social scientists may yet yield their most valuable contributions through direct involvement in educating health professionals about the social determinants of health. Such opportunities already exist with some progressive health groups tapping social scientists for workshops and symposia as well as for research projects. But a more significant opportunity exists at the most crucial stage, that of educating our future physicians, nurses, dentists and other health professionals even while they are still in school.

The sad fact is that students in these fields look at the social sciences as another one of those boring and irrelevant academic requirements like ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps). Yet, in the United States and other countries, some academic institutions now allow anthropology as a pre-med option since the students can be exposed to both natural and social sciences in balanced doses. In the Philippines, psychology remains the only social science "acceptable" as a

pre-med-course. At the University of the Philippines, a humanities degree designed for pre-med students has been phased out. In the experimental Intarmed program, also at the University of the Philippines, a special science program was introduced but it is still under evaluation.

I would not favor a segregation of pre-med, pre-nursing or pre-dental students into special sections to take anthropology or sociology. They should in fact be encouraged to interact with students taking other majors in the social sciences and liberal arts. Conversely, social science teachers could plan their course content so that all students can find practical applications for life after the university, health concerns included.

In teaching physical anthropology, for instance, the mechanics of antibiotic resistance can be introduced as part of the discussion on evolution. This way, students - whether moving on into medicine or not - will be more conscious about overprescribing and overconsumption of antibiotics, which has created a major threat to public health in the country today. Political science or sociology instructors could encourage students to examine the dynamics in the relationship between

the sexually prostituted and the clients: is "safe sex" possible where the power relations are so asymmetrical? In fact, "behavioral risk surveillance studies" have become important as part of the AIDS control programs, but the participation of social scientists in the local studies has been minimal.

We need to find ways to overcome the aversion that social science majors have for natural science subjects, and that of natural science majors (usually pre-med students) for the social sciences. It does not require social scientists with a medical background to teach these subjects. Raising social awareness is a basic responsibility of social scientists. It does not require a knowledge of microbiology to instill the mostly upper-class pre-med students with a sensitivity to the needs of medical indigents. Sitting in recently in a pharmacology class at the University of the Philippines, I was disturbed when the students spoke about "lifetime maintenance therapy" for gout, without referring to the economic implications. It occurred to me that pre-med students I had known back in the 1970s were signing up for a course in accounting, when they should instead be exposed to an economics course that would tackle such questions as allocation of low-income budgets to food, rent and other primary needs, and how these allocations leave little disposable income for medical needs. An anthropology or

sociology course could help explain so-called distorted priorities by delving into the reasons why the poor will spend their already meager budgets for cigarettes and alcohol instead of "saving" money for medical emergencies.

WHOSE TRANSFORMATION?

Perhaps because we ourselves have internalized the positivist tradition of science, attempting to build objectivity through detachment, we often think of health professionals as being of the same genre: rational and cerebral. But at a recent meeting of medical educators, there were obstetricians and gynecologists who wept when representatives of women's groups described how they felt when subjected to medical examination. The women appealed to the physicians to restore humanism in their practice, and to learn to look at the woman as "more than just a uterus". True, other physicians walked out during the talk, but those who stayed have promised to fight for a change in the medical curriculum and to include lectures on the rights of women patients.

The questions go beyond philosophical debates about "value-free" science. We all deal with human beings and human lives. Can we afford to sit back, for instance, and allow legislators to require inhumane (and unscientific) measures such as the quarantine of AIDS-positive people?

Can we continue to merely grumble as we pay for overpriced drugs when, for the majority of Filipinos and people in other Third World countries, the only "choice" is to turn to charity groups for a few drug samples, or to appeal for donations through the media?

In this high-tech age, are social scientists ready to confront questions such as abortion and euthanasia, contraception and new reproductive technologies (test-tube babies)? We have to be ready to answer even more basic issues in health care, including controversial variations of the triage theory grounded on the concept that "nature takes its course and the fittest will survive." These ethical issues cannot be tackled by physicians and lawyers alone.

While health professionals and workers are slowly assuming active roles in social reforms, it is clear that their social transformation is also a function of their inter-action with people, patient and compliant, and people daring to challenge medical orthodoxy. Beyond academic research, social scientists have much to learn from the many developments taking place in primary health care-programs, in the innovations being introduced in medical and nursing schools by a small but growing number of faculty members, and in the day to day encounters found in alternative health programs and institutions. It would be ironic if social scientists are left out in this crucial process. ■

WHO INDICATORS and targets in the PHILIPPINES

Socio-Economic Indicators

- o 100 percent of population served with safe water in home or within 15 minutes walking distance 77% (1984)
- o 100 percent of population with adequate sanitary facilities in the home or immediate vicinity 67% (1986)
- o Adult literacy rate for both men and women exceed 70 per cent 88% (1987)
- o Gross National Product per head exceeds US\$500 at 1980 market prices \$535 (1986)

(Figure is for current prices and has been dropping since 1983. The Philippine government has requested the World Bank to reclassify the country as a "low income" country from its previous "middle-income" status.)

- o Daily per calorie availability exceeds 2500 (Availability is different from consumption. Actual consumption in 1808 calories according to a 1982 national survey.) 2214 (1985)
- o Daily per capita protein availability exceeds 70 gm (Actual consumption is 50.6 gm according to 1982 national survey.) 60 (1985)

Health Status and Quality of Life Indicators

- o At least 90 per cent of newborn infants have birth weight of at least 2500 gm 82% (1982-85)
- o At least 90 percent of children have normal weight for age (The Philippines does not use international standards and excludes mild underweight cases. Despite the lower standards, the percentage of underweight children has increased compared with figures before 1983.) 78% (1985)
- o Infant mortality rate for all groups is below to 50 per 1000 live births 56.8 (1985)
- o Life expectancy is over 60 years 63 (1986)
- o Maternal mortality rate is below 3 per 1000 live births 1 per 100 (1983)

Indicators of Health Delivery

- o 95 per cent of deliveries by trained health personnel (In 1983, according to Department of Health Statistics, 40 per cent of births were attended by traditional midwives; 29.5 per cent by trained midwives; 25.4 per cent by physicians; 1.7 per cent by nurses and 3.4 per cent by "others".)
- o 95 per cent of children immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis 21.4% (1986)
- o Local health care, including availability of at least 20 essential drugs, within one hour's walk or trained health personnel
- o 100 per cent of infants given routine child care by trained health personnel
- o Population growth rate reduced to less than 1 per cent 2.7% (1986)
- o 100 per cent of pregnant women have at least three visits for antenatal care

(...) Figures not available

Sources of Information

- * Evaluation of the Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000. (7 volumes. Volume 1 presents a global overview. Volume 4 covers the South East Asian region and Volume 7 covers the Western Pacific region. Published by regional offices of the WHO in 1986 and 1987.)
- * Situation of Children and Women in the Philippines (Manila: UNICEF and Government of the Philippines, 1987)
- * Expanded Programme on Immunization Manual (Manila: Department of Health 1986)
- * 1987 Philippine Statistical Yearbook (Manila: National Economic and Dev't Authority, 1987)

Reprinted from *Health Alert* (63/64). December 1987

Social Weather Stations: A Center for Social Indicators Research in the Philippines

Social Weather Stations (SWS) is a nongovernmental organization at the forefront of primary data-base building on social indicators. Organized in 1985, SWS conducts relevant, timely, and statistically representative surveys on many issues of contemporary significance.

The basic functions and services of SWS are: social analysis and research, with stress on social indicators and the development of new data sources; the design and implementation of social, economic and political surveys, including public opinion polls; the dissemination of empirical findings through publications, seminars, briefings and other channels; and training in social indicators techniques.

Data Bank

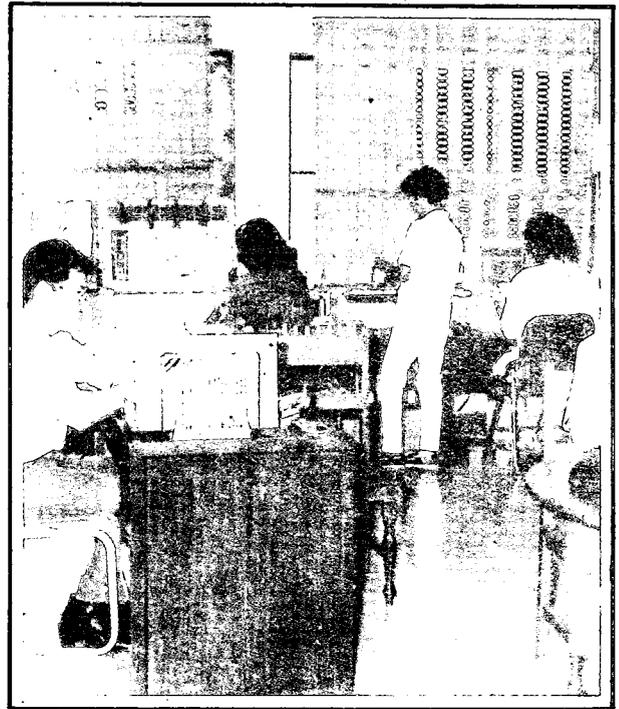
SWS has developed a computer survey data bank covering such socially important topics as the quality of life, unemployment, poverty, performance ratings of key political figures, voting preferences, attitudes toward the military and insurgency movements, peace and order, agrarian reform, Philippine-foreign relations, etc.

As of the end of 1987, the SWS Data Bank contained eight national surveys covering the period 1983-87 and eleven Metro Manila surveys covering 1981-87.

The public can access SWS's primary database by arrangement. Although nonstock and non-profit, SWS reserves the right to charge fees for its services, primary data and publications for the sake of financial viability and institutional independence. Such facilities are open to all on a nonpartisan and nondiscriminatory basis.

Publications

SWS publications include: Occasional Papers, which are discussion papers on various topics written by SWS - Fellows; Social Weather Reports, which are time-series data on Philippine social, economic and political conditions; and Social Weather Bulletins, which are short analysis of contemporary issues.



Training

From 1984-86, SWS Fellows, then associated with the Development Academy of the Philippines, organized and implemented, with UNICEF assistance, an annual Regional Training Course on Social Indicators for Asia and the Pacific. Each year, the program trained some two dozen participants from the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Korea, India, Bangladesh, China and Vietnam.

SWS Fellows have also been involved in ad hoc training and consultancy projects for institutions needing to upgrade the skills of their staffs in social indicators techniques.

Fellows

SWS's professional resources available for commissioned projects include resident Fellows, consultants and regular office staff. SWS also has nonresident Fellows (in government/private business or residents abroad) who participate in SWS activities in various ways.

Dr. Mahar Mangahas, an economist, is President of SWS. He edited *Measuring Philippine Development* (Development Academy of the Philippines, 1976), the seminal reference work on social indicators research in the Philippines. Professor Felipe B. Miranda, SWS Vice President, and formerly the Chairman of the Political Science Department of the University of the Philippines, is an authority on political indicators in general and on the Philippine military in particular. They are the Founding Fellows of SWS, together with Dr. Gemino H. Abad (literature), Mercedes R. Abad (market research), Jose P. de Jesus (social psychology), Ma. Alcestis S. Abrera-Mangahas (economics/social planning), and Dr. Rosa Linda Tidalgo-Miranda (economics).

Among the Fellows of SWS are Dr. Jose V. Abueva, President of the University of the Philippines, and Leopoldo M. Clemente and Lilia C. Clemente of Clemente Global Fund, New York. Another Fellow is Dr. Denis F. Johnston of Georgetown University, formerly senior advisor on social indicators for the U.S. federal government. Johnston was in the Philippines as faculty member of the UNICEF-assisted Regional Training Course on Social Indicators for Asia and the Pacific.

The following are some of the publications of the Social Weather Stations:

Social Weather Bulletins

Mangahas, Mahar. "Philippine Unemployment in May 1986: Data and Analysis." August 1986. 12 pages.

_____. "Public Opinion on Land Reform". May 1987. 10 pages.

_____. "Rural Poverty, Social Surveillance and Democratic Development". June 1987. 16 pages.

_____. "The Social Weather: Most Unfavorable for a Coup". August 1987. 5 pages.

Miranda, Felipe B. "Presidential Popularity and the August 28, 1987 Coup." October 1987. 7 pages.

Occasional Papers

Miranda, Felipe B. "The Philippine Political Crisis of 1986: Oligarchic vs. Democratic Views." April 1986. 18 pages.

_____. "The May 1986 Public Opinion Report: A Political Analysis." June 1986. 52 pages.

_____, and Ruben F. Ciron. "Development and the Military in the Philippines: Military Perceptions in a Time of Continuing Crisis." August 1987. 39 pages.

Abrera-Mangahas, Ma. Alcestis. "Skill Acquisition in Micro Enterprise of the Urban Informal Sector." September 1986. 70 pages.

Clemente, Lilia C. "A Global Investor's View of the Philippine Investment Prospects." November 1986. 11 pages

Mangahas, Mahar. "Distributive Justice in the Philippines: Ideology, Policy and Surveillance." October 1986. 56 pages.

_____. "Land Reform on the Public Domain." March 1987. 9 pages.

_____, and Bruno Barros. "The Impact of Global Recession on Living Standards in the Philippines." November 1986. 97 pages.

Social Weather Reports

Miranda, Felipe B. "The October 1986 Public Opinion Report: A Political Analysis." January 1987. 11 pages.

_____. "The March 1987 Public Opinion Report: A Political Analysis." May 1987. 21 pages.

The Social Weather Stations is a new Associate Member of the PSSC.

Book Review:

by Robert C. Salazar

Tan, Michael L. 1987. *Usug, kulam, pasma: Traditional concepts of health and illness in the Philippines*. Quezon City: Alay Kapwa Kilusang Pangkalusagan. 116 pp.

Michael Tan has done it again. In *Usug, kulam, pasma*, as in his earlier work on medicinal plants, Tan gives health-related social research a thorough check-up and a healthy shot in the arm as he attempts to discern and describe a "Filipino medical system, however incipient it may be."

At first blush, the work seems valuable primarily as a kind of medical sourcebook. It summarizes and reviews the different ways by which Filipinos explain illness. These theories are classified into three main categories: mystical, personalistic and naturalistic. Mystical theories explain illness as an automatic or inevitable consequence of the victim's act or experience. Examples of the latter include contact with something or someone with a stronger life force (as in *usug*), transgression of a taboo, fate, and the soul wandering on its own. Personalistic theories include beliefs which attribute impairments in health to the intervention of supernatural beings (ghosts, *engkanto*, environmental spirits) and human agents (*mangkukulam* and *aswang*). Naturalistic explanations view illness as stemming from an imbalance or disequilibrium among natural forces and bodily elements that are culturally defined as either "hot" or "cold" (as in *pasma*). As a whole, the discussion is thorough, extensive, and organized.

More significant, however, is Tan's "diagnostic" approach as it were. He tries to determine how experiences and explanations of illness are socially constructed, that is, how they articulate with social structures and ideologies. For his diagnostic instru-

ment, Tan employs a brand of linguistic analysis which relies on interpretations of denotative and connotative meanings of words and phrases, including cognates. Although it is applied unevenly throughout the text, it provides valuable insights and meaningful abstractions.

For instance, the notion of soul as a "companion" is clarified by juxtaposing *kaluluwa* ("soul"; Tagalog) with *kaluha* (twin; Cebuano) and *dua* (two). Observing that *hawaw* which means "contagious" in Tagalog translates as "to be apart" in Cebuano and Hiligaynon, Tan opines that "paradoxically, a person also becomes contagious when he sets himself apart by his behavior" (p.25). The idea that the soul has a compulsion to wander off is drawn from the words *kalag* ("soul" in Bikol and "loose, untied, free" in Northern Filipino languages) and *lagalag* (wanderer; Tagalog). Indeed, the technique is creative, playful, and inviting. For example, one is tempted to add, rightly or wrongly, the meanings of the Tagalog terms *kilig* ("titillate") and *kalog* ("shake") and the Bikol words *kalagkag* ("to stir") and *kalagkalag* ("to look around") to Tan's musings about the soul.

His attempt to popularize the method and make it less esoteric is welcome, but some caution against its misuse is also necessary. Conjectural and selective as linguistic analysis of this kind sometimes is, it may lend itself to misleading and highly "subjectivistic" oversimplifications. What rules, for example, would either allow or prevent the addition of the term *nawa* ("mole"; Bikol) to the words *rinawa* ("heart"; Ilongot), *nawah* ("soul"; Proto-Austronesian), and *ginhawa* ("bowels"; Samar-Leyte and "ease, comfort"; Tagalog) which Tan deftly interrelates? Without these safeguards, some of the reading from lin-

guistic analysis may be only as valid and reliable as interpretations derived from divination techniques.

In any case, the diagnosis reveals valuable results. Several beliefs are convincingly shown to function at once as forms of social control and as representations of differences in power, wealth, and even sex roles. As such, these conceptualizations are further expressions of the ways Filipinos generally define and experience natural and social phenomena. Tan further explains that central to the traditional medical system is the view that physical or social disruptions result in contagion and stress, leading to vulnerability and susceptibility to illness.

Also noteworthy are Tan's prescriptions for a healthier attitude toward traditional medical systems. He suggests that a critique be made of the social formation in which beliefs are found, and that analysis be done of the ideological functions of beliefs, particularly those which "distort and obscure reality, used by dominant classes to maintain the status quo." Tan explains that "it is to the advantage of the dominant classes to maintain beliefs in the *aswang* and the *mangkukulam* as causes of illness, since this deflects attention away from other social causes of illness" (p. 90). The example may not be entirely apt; surely, these beliefs function as much as leveling mechanisms against unscrupulous usurers and landlords. Nonetheless, the advice remains valid.

Tan also proposes that we "rediscover the wisdom of indigenous concepts." He takes issue with the claim that in attributing illness to external factors such as spirits, traditional beliefs hinder individuals from taking

(continued on page 16)

by Andres Robles II

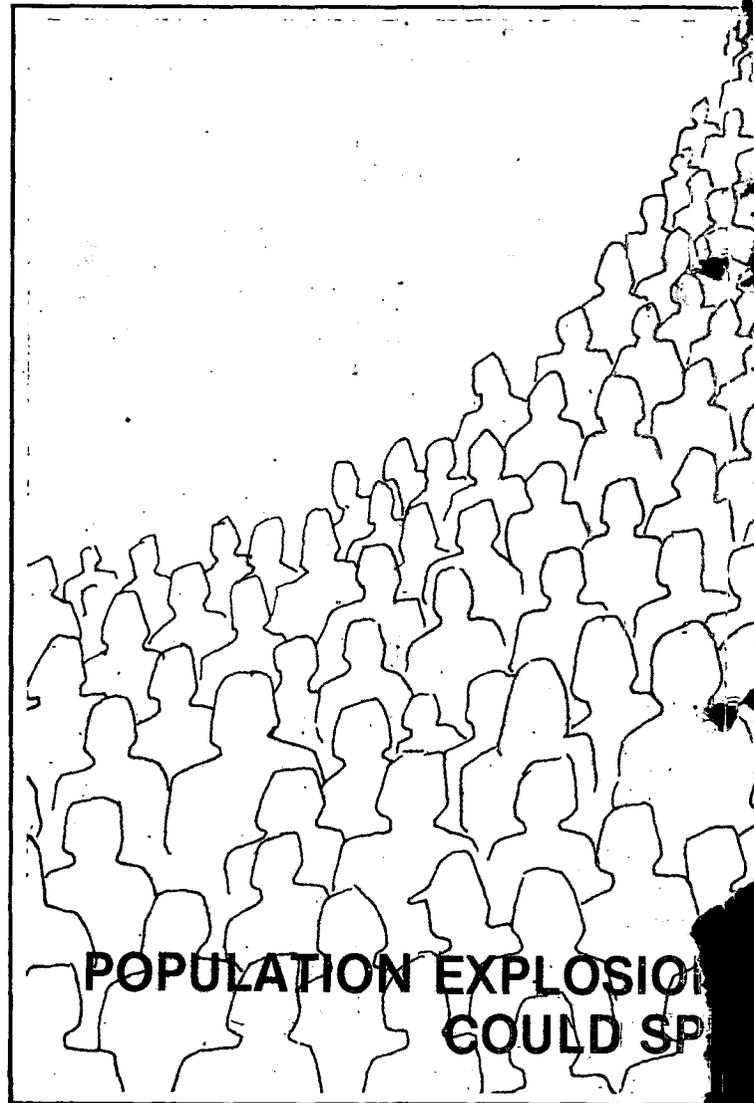
A recent study shows that even though Philippine Population growth rate may be lower now than in the 1960's, an increasing number of Filipinos joining the labor force may lead to enormous new problems for policymakers. An additional 26 million new workers are expected to compete for employment in the next two decades and a half from 1985 compared to the 17 million increase from 1960 to 1985, according to a paper prepared by Dr. Ernesto M. Pernia, economist at the Asian Development Bank.

The author warns that a (slightly) declining population growth rate threatens to make policymakers complacent about the continuing increase in the country's population, as government attention shifts to such burning issues of the day as trade and foreign debt. Not only are more babies in absolute terms being born, but the population between ages 15 and 64 will continue to rise rapidly into the next century. According to Dr. Pernia, this trend will create more complicated population problems, as people of working age are also the most mobile.

The migration of large numbers of people from rural areas to the cities will lead to unprecedented demands for employment, housing, social services, and infrastructure. The continuing rise in absolute number will also mean a lower quality of care for every child, less household savings for business and government investments, and limitations on innovation and entrepreneurship. The benefits of economic growth may be offset by the large increases in population.

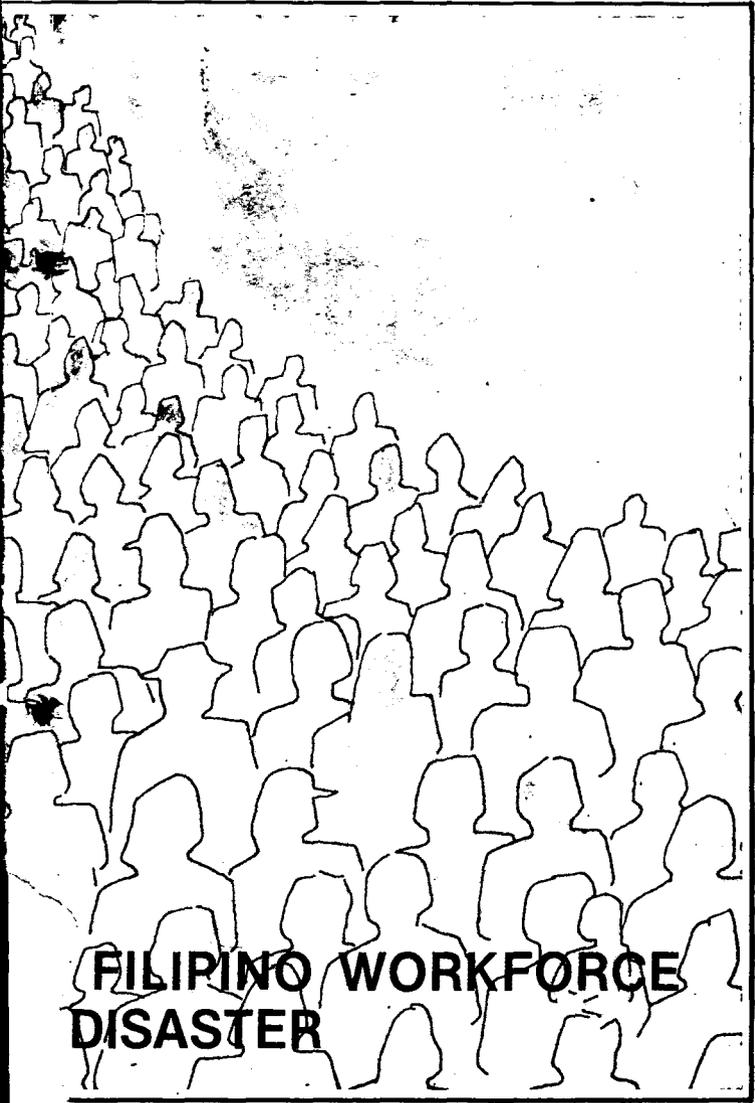
The study comes amid intense policy debate in the Philippines and in neighboring countries about the state of the population problem. Across Asia there have been noticeable declines in population growth rates since the late 1970s. "The notion now seems to be spreading that the 'population bomb' has been defused and the population problem once faced by developing countries is no longer an issue of development policy," Pernia writes. There is still a population problem, according to Dr. Pernia, but it now transcends growth to include the mass migration from rural areas to urban centers. While there will be a smaller proportion of children, there will be an ever increasing proportion of working age adults.

There has also been renewed discussion among Filipino policymakers about the relationship



between development and population. There is an influential school of thought, primarily among the conservative religious sector, that casts doubt on the wisdom of controlling population growth. According to this line of thinking, the government should devote its energy and resources to creating more wealth for everyone, instead of trying to persuade parents to limit the size of their families. Having more children increases a country's productivity and thus contributes to economic development.

Dr. Pernia argues, however, that economic development requires physical resources as well as high-quality human resources. Development is fueled by capital investment. Since rapid population growth consumes capital, it is "more likely to impede than promote economic development."



FILIPINO WORKFORCE DISASTER

Pernia cites the impressive economic performances of Taiwan, Korea, and more recently Thailand and Indonesia as partly the results of "strong and unequivocal population policies and programs leading to sustained fertility reduction." Population policy served to complement economic policies.

At present trend, the Philippines will continue to have the highest growth rate among ASEAN countries in the next twenty years. Pernia's study states that during the same period the populations of Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia will each grow at roughly 1.5%, while the Philippines will stand out at 1.8%

By the year 2010, the Philippines will have a work force of 57 million people, a tremendous expansion of 26.5 million from 1985. There will also be a dramatic rise in the number of women capable of giving birth.

Therefore, the task of public policy makers is to formulate approaches to tackle both the expansion of the labor force and the potential for sharp increases in the national birth rate. Their success can minimize labor force problems in the twenty first century, sustain the decline of the population growth rate, and ensure sustainable long-run economic growth.

Pernia suggests that more attention be paid to primary and general secondary education now to improve the productivity of the huge future labor force. He says it has been proven, for example, that additional years of primary education can raise a farmer's productivity significantly.

The education of women, Pernia says, can help reduce the birth rate since it raises the likelihood that they will adopt contraceptive practices. Schooling also increases a women's chances of becoming employed, thus discouraging frequent pregnancies.

Government can encourage people to stay in smaller cities and towns by improving the infrastructure in these places - transportation, public utilities, roads, and communication facilities. These are critical factors when industries decide where to locate plants and offices.

It is imperative, according to Pernia, for government to continue and improve existing population control programs to sustain the decline in the growth rates. The government would also be wise not to overlook the indirect effect on population growth of its economic policy decisions. Encouraging the development of small-scale rural industries, for instance, would lead to the employment of more women, raising the cost of child-bearing and rearing.

As the twentieth century approaches, the Philippines will experience a rapid rise in the number of its workforce. This phenomenon can have disastrous effects on ordinary Filipinos and for those who will have to govern them. It can be harnessed for economic development if policymakers recognize the importance of population quality over quantity. **PCF Media Service.**

PSSC Annual Meeting

The PSSC held its annual Council Meeting last 12 December 1987 at the Mercedes Concepcion Seminar Room, PSSCenter. The meeting was attended by members of the Executive Board and representatives of the Governing Council and Associate Member organizations.

The meeting started with the presentation of the Chairman's report by Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan. Dr. Licuanan outlined the achievements of the Council in the areas of advocacy, research and training, publication information dissemination, professionalization, institutional linkages, and PSSCenter management. She stressed the need for a more aggressive exploration of long term funding for the Council as well as support for the PSSC membership. Also noted in the Chairman's report was the need to strengthen and maybe re-examine the PSSC's role in institution-building and serving as a clearinghouse for social science information.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Mercedes B. Suleik, discussed expenditures and the two funds being maintained by the Council: the General Fund and the Special Fund. The PSSC budget for 1988 was also discussed.

Regular and Associate Members of the Council also presented brief reports.

Two new Regular Members and three Associate Members were also presented during the Annual Meeting. The Regular Members are the Philippine Population Association and the Philippines Communication Society.

The following are the new Associate Members: Agricultural Credit Policy Council, Bicol University Research and Statistical Center, and Social Weather Stations, Inc.

Before the morning session ad-

joined, the members of the Governing Council elected the seven new members of the PSSC Executive Board. The following Board members were elected:

Ma. Lourdes Bautista-Linguistics
Dante B. Canlas - Economics
Rolando S. Delagoza - History
Lita J. Domingo - Demography
Aida R. Saldua - Statistics
Paterno R. Santos - Geography
Allen L. Tan - Psychology

The afternoon session included the launching of the PSSC monograph on State Violence. Edited by Prof. Ponciano L. Bennagen, the monograph is a compilation of the papers and recommendations presented during a seminar workshop on state violence sponsored by the PSSC in April 1986. The papers contained in the monograph are: "State Violence - A Historical Perspective: The Philippine Experience" by Dr. Rosario M. Cortes; "The Rule of Law and State Violence" by the late Sen. Jose W. Diokno; "The Social Basis of a Fascist State" by Jose Ma. Sison; and "Revolutionary Violence" by Dr. Armando Malay, Jr.

A symposium on "The Future of Philippine Democracy" was also held during the afternoon session. Dr. Jose V. Abueva, President of the University of the Philippines, and Rep. Florencio Abad presented their views and insights on the subject.

Roundtable on Vigilantes

The controversial topic of "Vigilantes and the Issue of Low Intensity Conflict" was tackled at a roundtable discussion sponsored by the PSSC last 15 October 1987. The speakers at the roundtable were Mrs. Cora Mae Baylon, Project Director of the Social Research Office of the Ateneo de Davao, and Prof. Reynaldo Ty of the University of the Philippines Depart-



Abueva presents views and insights during PSSC Annual Meeting

ment of Political Science. Also invited were representatives of Congressmen from the areas where vigilante groups operate.

Mrs. Baylon provided a background of Davao in the early 1980's, when the city was the battleground of the New People's Army and the military. Davao then served as a laboratory for urban revolution and counter-insurgency. She also recounted the history of the Alsa Masa, the vigilante group which operates in Davao City, and noted that the Alsa Masa began as a spontaneous movement aimed at providing security for the community. She is also cited statistics from a survey conducted by the Eastern Mindanao Area Research Consortium (EMARC) which indicated that 90 percent of the respondents were not happy about the presence of vigilantes in their area.

Prof. Ty, on the other hand, stated that the vigilantes are not spontaneous groups and are definitely not manifestations of people's power. He also pointed out that civilians are the real victims, caught in the crossfire between the vigilantes and the NPAs. Prof. Ty also discussed the different levels of conflict and their implications.

The discussion which ensued touched on the legality of the vigilante groups, the problem of community security and whether this is provided by the vigilantes, and the role of the United States in the low intensity conflict situation in the Philippines.

NSSC II Update

Fund raising for the National Social Science Congress II (NSSC II) which is scheduled in November 1988, has been steadily gaining momentum. The fund raising campaign started off with the sponsoring of a presentation of "The Nutcracker" at the Cultural Center of the Philippines Main Theater.

Upon the initiative of Mr. Cesar P. Macuja, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee several corporations were tapped to serve as sponsors of the NSSC. As of December 1987, thirteen corporations had agreed to serve as participating sponsors. The PSSC would like to acknowledge the following for their generous contribution to the NSSC II: Philippine Long Distance and Telephone Company, San Miguel Corporation, SGV Foundation, Filipinas Synthetic Fiber Corporation, Government Service Insurance System, Manila Electric Company, Metropolitan Waterworks Sewerage System, Pilipinas Shell Petroleum, Seven-Eleven Food Stores, Benguet Corporation, Citybank, Eastern Communications Philippine, Inc., Private Development Corporation of the Philippines and Social Security System.

Workshop on Institution Building

On 8-9 December 1987, the Philippine Social Science Council and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) through its Population Development and Research Project (PDPR), jointly sponsored a workshop on the problems and prospects of institution-building in the regions.

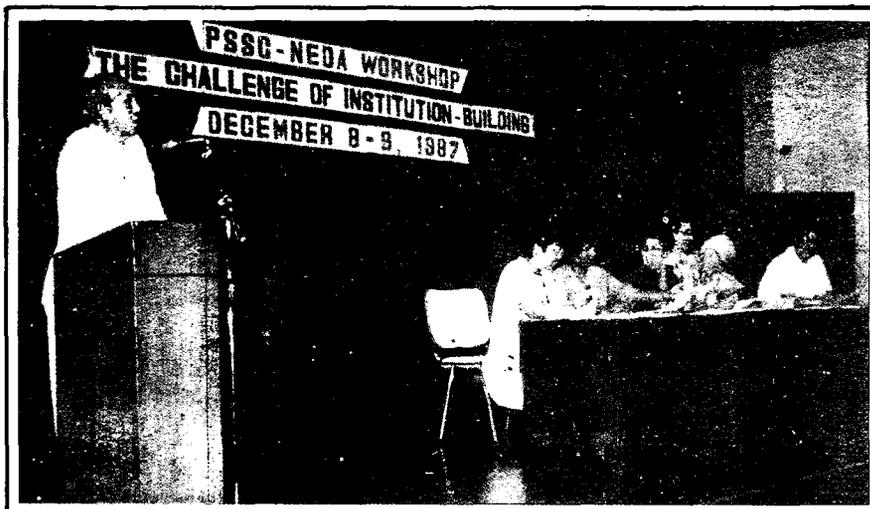
The workshop was in line with efforts to assess the gains and challenges of institution-building with respect to the various programs and projects the PSSC and NEDA have undertaken thus far. For NEDA, the workshop provided a forum to discuss the problems and prospects of the "Area Research Training Centers" (ARTC's) of the PDPR. These ARTC's were expected to provide research and training services to the regional planning offices in the area, specifically in the field of population and development planning integration. The end-in view was to decentralize research and training activities which are presently still highly concentrated

in the national capital region. Similarly, for the PSSC, the workshop provided key insights into the future prospects of the ongoing PSSC Research Consortia Program. Since 1981, the RCP has sought to build social science research and training capabilities through the setting-up of regional consortia in Visayas and Mindanao.

It was in recognition of the need to further develop and in the process, decentralize social science research activities that the workshop was conceived. The objectives were the following:

1. To discuss the problems and prospects for further developing an institutional environment supportive of research pursuits by existing faculty of regional universities;
2. To propose an agenda for action to further enhance the research capabilities of regional academics as well as solicit the support of their university management.

Among the 35 participants were presidents of regional institutions that have had previous experiences in institution building. Also present were NEDA regional directors and technical officers. On hand to deliver the welcome and opening remarks were Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad, PSSC Executive Director and Ms. Brigida Jayme, PDPRP Head, who read Dr. Filologo Pante Jr.'s speech. Paper presentors during the first day were Fr. Theodore Murnane, Fr. Francis Madigan, Dr. Patricio Lazaro, Dr. Pilar Jimenez, Ms. Betty Abregana, and Ms. Lourdes Mamaed. On the 2nd day the group broke up into three workshop sessions chaired by Dr. Agustin Pulido, Fr. Roderick Salazar, and Fr. Gorgonio Esguerra. Dr. Cynthia B. Bautista presented the overall agenda for action while Dr. Patricia B. Licuanan, PSSC Chairman of the Board moderated the final plenary session.



Castillo Appointed to Health Commission

Dr. Gelia T. Castillo of the UP Los Banos Department of Agricultural Education and Rural Studies, has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the newly-created Independent International Commission on Health Research for Development.

The Commission is tasked with providing an independent judgment of current strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in research and development activities concerning health problems in developing countries. The Secretariat of the Commission is based at the Harvard School of Public Health. The work of the Commission is expected to be completed in two to three years. Periodic meetings among the Commission's 13 members will be held during this period. Dr. Castillo attended the first meeting held last 4 to 7 November 1987 in Frankfurt, Germany.

TWSC Lecture Series

In an effort to provide a forum for a fruitful exchange among government officials and the academic community, the UP Third World Studies Center (TWSC) initiated the "Academe Meets Government Lecture-Dialogue Series." The series aims to revive the tradition established during the Quezon administration wherein government officials were invited to the University to discuss vital policies with the faculty and the students. The Lecture Series, which began in AY 1987-1988, take place once a month. An official from the government speaks before the University audience with a panel of academic experts acting as reactors.

Last 17 November 1987, Gen Fidel V. Ramos, then Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, was the guest speaker. The panel of discussants was composed of Prof. Felipe Miranda of the UP Department of Political Science, Prof. Roland Simbulan of UP Manila College of Liberal Arts, Mr. P.N. Abinales for the TWSC, and Mr. David Celdran of the University Student Council. UP President Jose V. Abueva was the special guest for the lecture.

NEDA Director General Solita Monsod was the guest speaker at a lecture last December 8. The panelists for the lecture were Dr. Manuel F. Montes of the UP School of Economics, Prof. Ed Tadem of the UP Manila College of Arts and Sciences, and Mr. Dennis Arroyo.

UPGS Seminar Series

Outstanding theses and doctoral dissertations have been regularly brought to the attention of the academic community through the Graduate Seminar Series, a project of the University of the Philippines Graduate School. These seminars are co-sponsored by the respective colleges of the paper presentors.

Among the seminars held recently, the following were on the social sciences:

"Capital Inequality and its Supporting Ideologies: A Community Study of Cultural Rationalization of Women's Low Status" by Carolyn I. Sobritchea. Co-sponsored by the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, 16 November 1987, UP Faculty Center.

"Ang Militante at Progressibong Pagkilos ng Manggagawang Industriyal Laban sa Atrasadong Kabuhayan at Awtoritarianismo" by Rosario Torres-Yu. Co-sponsored by the UP College of Arts and Letters, 10

December 1987, UP Faculty Center Conference Hall.

"Landholding and Indigenous Corporated Groups Among the Bontok of Mountain Province, Philippines" by June Prill-Brett. Co-sponsored by the UP College Baguio Division of Social Sciences, 11 January 1988, UP Baguio Auditorium.

PHA Seminar

The Philippine Historical Association held its annual seminar on the theme "Decades of Struggle for Philippine Independence: Their Place in Philippine History." The seminar, co-sponsored by the Bureau of Higher Education of the Department of Education, Culture, and Sports and the PSSC, was held last 27-28 November 1987 at the Saint Mary's College Auditorium.

Four papers were presented on the first day of the seminar, namely: "Centennials of the Filipino Struggle for Independence" by Dr. Romeo V. Cruz; "Asia on the Eve of the Philippine Struggle" by Dr. Napoleon J. Casambre; "Muslims' Role in the Struggle for Philippine Independence" by Dr. Evelyn A. Miranda; and "Revolt of the Masses: The Revolution in Sorsogon, 1893-1901" by Dr. Luis Dery. The following papers were presented on the second day: "Women and the Struggle for Philippine Independence" by Prof. Ma. Minerva A. Gonzales; "Literature and the Struggle for Philippine Independence" by Dr. Epifanio San Juan, Jr.; and "Culture and the Filipino Struggle for Independence" by Dr. Doreen G. Fernandez. ■

Call for Papers

The *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*, published by the Society for Medical Anthropology, is calling for papers relating to: (a) the state of art of medical anthropology and the problems it is facing in the Philippines or in the region; (b) theoretical or empirical research applications of current concepts and (c) research reviews of particular areas of interest.

The MAQ is an international journal for medical anthropology, broadly taken to include all inquiries into health, disease, illness and sickness in human individuals and populations that are undertaken from an anthropological perspective, with an awareness of our species' biological, cultural, linguistic, and historical uniformity and variation.

The MAQ also welcomes publications for review. Send these directly to: Leith Mullings, City University of New York School of Medicine, City College of New York, 138th St. and Convent Ave., New York, NY 10031, USA. Those interested in contributing an article to the Quarterly can get additional information by writing to: Dr. Michael L. Tan, Department of Anthropology, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

Institutional Subscription rates are US\$40 a year. Individuals have to join both the American Anthropological Association and the Society for Medical Anthropology at US\$62 a year to receive the Journal. Remittances can be made to the American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20009, USA.

Institute of DevCom

At its 106th meeting held last 12 November 1987, the UP Board of Regents elevated the Department of Development Communications in UP Los Baños to the status of Institute. The former Department was originally under the College of Agriculture.

The new Institute of Development Communication has the following goals:

1. Continue providing leadership in the study and development of the field of communications;
2. Provide formal training for future communication experts by strengthening further the undergraduate and graduate programs in development communications;
3. Undertake expanded research in the creative use of traditional and modern communication systems for human development, such as in the areas of communication policy, distance education, and social impacts of modern and traditional communication technologies;
4. Undertake expanded research and development projects in communication relevant to the upliftment of people and communities; and
5. Assist in the formulation of communication policies and programs in the national level.

New UPLB Program Offering

The Graduate School of UP Los Baños announces the opening of a new graduate program, MA Sociology, beginning AY 1988-1989.

Applicants must submit a duly accomplished application form provided by the Graduate School; an official transcript of records from every college attended; two letters of recommendation from former professors; and for applicants from countries where English is not the medium of instruction, a certification of English proficiency from an English professor. A non-refundable fee of P100 (US\$25) for foreign nationals will also be charged.

Although the application period for the first semester is over, applications for the second semester (which starts November) are still accepted.

For more information on the program, contact the Chairman, Social

Sciences Department, or the Dean of the Graduate School, UP Los Baños, Laguna.

CSWCD Launches New Program on Women

The U.P. College of Social Work and Community Development will launch its newest academic offering, Master in Women and Development (M.A.W.D.) program, in June 1988.

M.A.W.D. program aims to provide a holistic and comprehensive perspective to the study of women in general and women of the Third World in particular vis-a-vis development theories, issues, and strategies for the resolution of developmental problems.

Core courses include the following: Perspective in Women and Development, Feminist Theories, Advanced Community Organizing and Development Practice, Theory and Practice of Community Organization, Social Planning and Program Development, Community Development Research I and Social Work Research I.

Applications to the program are now being accepted. Interested parties may contact the College Secretary at tel. nos. 972477, 978438 or 976061 local 443.

DLSU Researches Completed

The De La Salle University Research Center announces the completion of the following studies:

"A Review of the Upland Development Programs Funded by the World Neighbors" by Divina Edralin and Anselmo Lupdag;

"A Review of the Mangyan Assistance Programs in Mindoro" by Angelito de la Vega; and

"The Concept of Social Justice in the Philippine Value System" by Dr. Virgilio G. Enriquez.

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Toyota Research Grants

Twenty-three Philippine scholars were recently awarded international grants by the Toyota Foundation, a private, non-profit organization based in Japan. Among the Foundations' major programs is the funding of research projects in developing countries, especially Southeast Asia, in the fields of culture, social welfare, and development.

The following grants were approved by the Toyota Foundation in October 1987:

Title	Grantee
Jesuit Churches in the Visayas Mindanao (1581-1768; 1859-1921)	Mr. Rene B. Javellana Department of Theology Ateneo De Manila Univ.
Preliminary Photographic Study of Indigenous Muslim Filipino Architecture and Fortifications	Prof. Alfredo T. Tiamson Division of Social Sciences UP Manila
The Origins of the Filipino Clergy in the Eighteenth Century	Dr. Luciano P.R.Santiago The Medical City Hospital
A Descriptive Survey of Spanish Archival Materials on Philippine Local History	Dr. Ma. Belen D. Alampay Dept. of History and Area Studies De La Salle University
Recording, Transcribing, Translating and Editing the Manobo Epic <i>Ulahingan</i>	Dr. Elena G. Maquiso University Research Center Silliman University
Continuity and Change in Philippine Society: The South Cotabato Experience	Prof. Domingo M. Non Dept. of Social Science Mindanao State University General Santos Unit
Medical Beliefs and Medical Choice in a Philippine Rural Community	Dr. Manuel P. Diaz Department of Behavioral Science De La Salle University
The Negrenses: A Social, Cultural, and Economic History (1850-1985)	Dr. Violeta L. Gonzaga Social Research Center La Salle College, Bacolod City
Negros Oriental from American Rule to the Present: A History	Prof. Caridad A. Rodriguez Dept. of History and Political Science Silliman University
Lexicon of Classical Literary Maranao Words and Phrases	Prof. Batua Al-Macaraya University Research Center Mindanao State University

(continued on p. 17)

New Publications

(continued from p.9)

responsibility for maintaining health. He argues that traditional beliefs instead "situate the individual within a broader social framework where collective social responsibility is paramount in the prevention and treatment of illness, as can be seen in the communal nature of many rituals" (p. 92).

In sum, *Usug, kulam, pasma* provides not only interesting accounts of illness causation but also refreshing insights on how and why these views are maintained and, more importantly, what may be done about them. The book's dosage of descriptive detail and prescriptive ideas is adequate. We give the book a clean bill of health.

New Books

Filipino Children Under Stress

Launched last 17 December by the Ateneo University Press, *Filipino Children Under Stress: Family Dynamics and Therapy* is a first in Filipino child psychology. The book is authored by noted child psychologist Maria Lourdes Arellano-Carandang.

Filipino Children Under Stress summarizes more than a decade of the author's clinical experience with Filipino children and their families. Through case studies, the author gives insights into the workings of the Filipino family and its problems — problems that are reflected in the child under stress.

The book, which presents the underlying dynamics, theory and intervention strategies in dealing with disturbed children, is of valuable help to psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, teachers, and parents.

Dr. Carandang, who holds a doc-

(continued on p.17)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued from p. 17)

Cebuano Literature: Critical Anthology Series, 1801-1985

Dr. Resil B. Mojares
Cebuano Studies Center
University of San Carlos

Publication of the Darangan Epic of the Maranao

Dr. Ma. Delia Coronel
University Research Center
Mindanao State University

Waray Folk Literature: Regional History and Social Change in Leyte Province

Mr. Jaime B. Polo
Institute of Philippine Culture
Ateneo de Manila University

Philippine Theater: A History and Anthology

Dr. Nicanor G. Tiongson
College of Arts and Letters

Three Davao Ethnic Groups in Cross-Cultural Perspective: Majority-Minority Perceptions and Relations

Dr. Heidi K. Gloria
Department of Social Sciences
Ateneo de Davao

A History of Pasig, 1572-1987

Mr. Carlos Tech
(local historian)

A Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural History of the Northern Philippine Province of Pangasinan

Dr. Rosario M. Cortes
Department of History
University of the Philippines

A Historical Study of Cebu Colonial Churches: Their Architectural and Artistic Features, 1590-1890

Mr. Carmelo S. Tamayo
Cebuano Studies Center
University of San Carlos

A Social History of Manila: 1765-1898

Dr. Ma. Luisa T. Camagay
Department of History
University of the Philippines

A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages

Dr. Ernesto Constantino
Department of Linguistics
University of the Philippines

Philippine Social History, 1663-1765

Dr. Milagros C. Guerrero
Department of History
University of the Philippines

An Economic and Social History of the Ilocos Region, 1900-1935

Prof. Digna B. Apilado
Department of History
University of the Philippines

An Annotated Inventory of Spanish Documents at the Philippine National Archives

Mrs. Rosalina A. Concepcion
Records Management and
Archives Office
Philippine National Archives ■

New Publications

(continued from p.16)

torate degree in Clinical Psychology from the University of California at Davis, is associate professor of psychology at the Ateneo de Manila University.

A History of the Philippines

The Department of History of the University of the Philippines announces the launching of *A History of the Philippines* by Dr. Samuel K. Tan, a senior member of the faculty. The book provides insights into Philippine history especially related to the cultural communities. Although not really intended as a textbook, it offers both teachers and students useful concepts in understanding Philippine history.

The approach of the author deviates somewhat from the other historians or historical writers in the sense that much weight is given to a "conceptual history of the Philippines." The author holds the view that in the ultimate analysis, "culture, which is the unique contribution of man's creativity, is the valid focus of history and that the understanding of Philippine history and culture rests importantly on the cultures of indigeneous communities."

Using the cultural thrust, the author identifies land and people as the two components in the evolution of cultural patterns in the archipelago. The process started in 250, 000 B.C. until the crystallization into a number of ethno-linguistic groups by the time of the advent of Islam in 1280 A.D. and Christianity in 1521 A.D. The author stresses the crucial role of Islam and Christianity in developing the three-community pattern that has become the unique path of the historical process in the Philippines. It is through this three-community pattern that Spanish colonialism and American imperialism succeeded in colonizing and governing the Filipino people until the latter developed by the time of independence in 1946 into a nation, Filipino but colonial. It was this neo-colonial character of the nation that has contributed to the dilemmas and problems of Filipinism and nationalism from Roxas to Aquino. In a sense, it is what has put democracy "on trial," as the author ends his historical survey in 1987. ■

Now Available from the Central Subscription Service

Marxism In the Phil.
Edited by the Third World
Studies Center

P50

A Past Recovered
Glenn Anthony May

P75

The University Inquires Into the
Futuro:Nation in Crisis Part II
edited by A.R. Magno

P90

The Resources Base for Agrarian
Reform and Development
in Negros Occidental
Violeta R. Lopez Gonzaga

P120

Awit and Corrido: Philippine
Metrical Romances
Damiana L. Eugenio

P180

Power Politics in the Philippines:
The Fall of Marcos
Antonio Lumicao Santos and Lorna
Domingo Robles

P35

Tenants, Lessees, Owners: Welfare
Implications of Tenure Change
Mahar Mangahas, Virginia A. Miralao
and Romana P. de los Reyes

P57

Monks, Dreamers, Preachers, and
Rebels: Religious Solutions to the
Problem of Meaning in a
Peripheral Capitalist Society
edited by John P. McAndrew

P55

The Labour Trade
Filipino Migrant Workers
Around the World (Phil. Ed.)

P35

The Making of Cory
Miguela Gonzales Yap

P70

State Violence: Papers and
Recommendations from the
Seminar Workshop on State
Violence
edited by Ponciano L. Bennagen

P45

Problem Drugs
published by the Health Action
International
reprinted by HAIN

P50

Filipino Children Under Stress:
Family Dynamics and Therapy
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Philippine Social Science Council

Social Science Information

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Dear Reader,

Thank you for reading this copy of the PSSC Social Science Information. We hope you find this newsletter informative and challenging as we aim it to be. However, to keep it as a regular and comprehensive inventory of information and a catalyst of discussion, we need your cooperation in filling out the information sheet below.

This form is a regular insert of this newsletter. It is intended to cover information on projects, researches, publications, and other activities that occur within your institution.

Please fill out this form as completely as possible and mail to the above address. Thank you.

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5. **NEW COURSES/PROGRAMS OFFERED** (Indicate title and objective of program/course, date offered, subject matter, staff, name of institution, etc.)

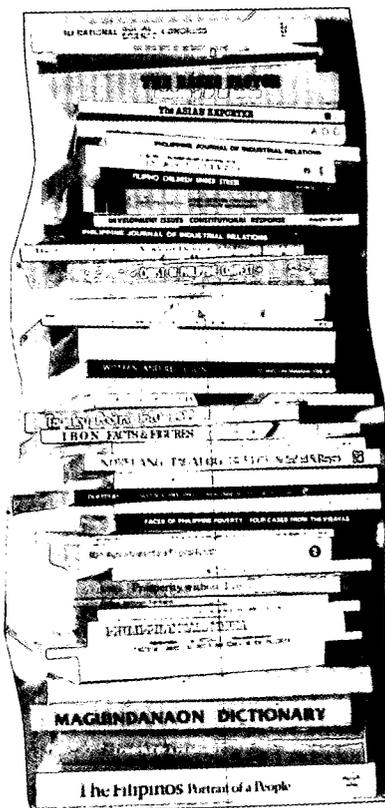
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8. **PROMOTIONS OR ELECTIONS** (Indicate name, previous and present designation, office, tenure, date of election/oath-taking, etc.)

9. **NEW RECRUITS** (Indicate name, designation, highest educational attainment, previous work, date recruited, etc.)

10. **FEATURE ARTICLES, NEWS ITEMS** (Editor's note: You may send us copy/ies of your institution/staff/students' papers and/or interviews, personality profiles which you consider will be of interest to the general readers of this newsletter.) Publication of any article is to the discretion of the Editorial Board.



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

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

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