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SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

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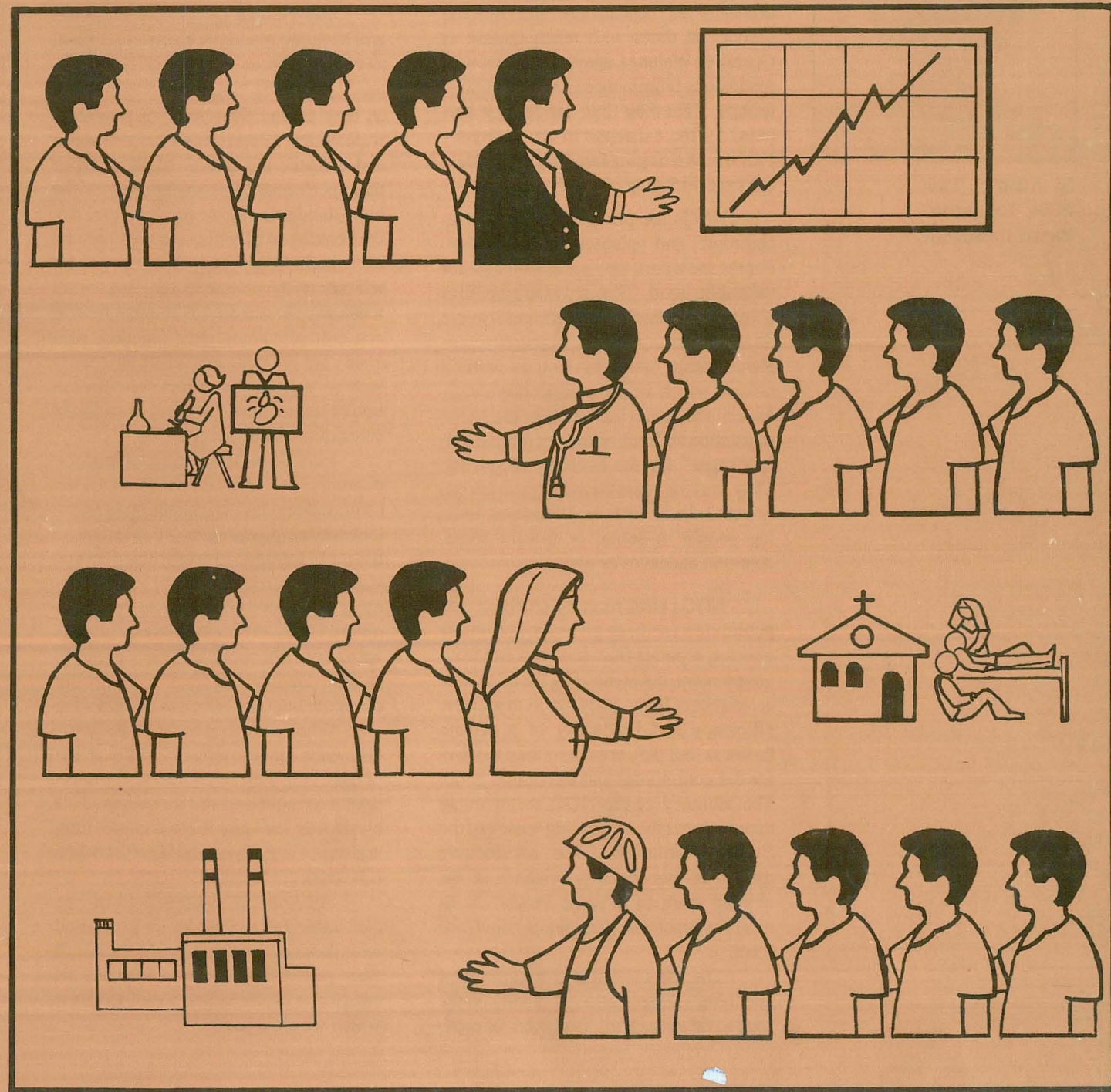
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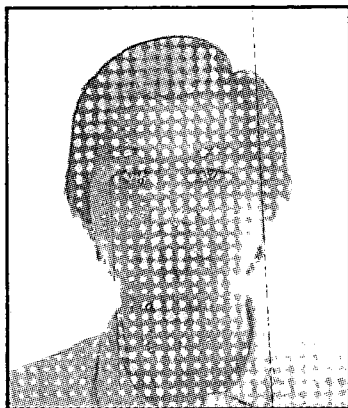
SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

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EDITORIAL



by Allen L. Tan
PSSC Executive
Board President

In this issue of Social Science Information, we focus on the vibrant NGO (non governmental organizations) sector in the country today. Non- governmental organizations are not recent developments. They have existed, sometimes in relative obscurity as orphanages and mission schools, at times with much fanfare as Operation Walang Lagay, sometimes with scandalous prominence as some vigilante groups. That their time has come is heralded by the existence of an acronym - NGO, with a ringing familiarity in certain but ever-widening circles.

NGOs are private, generally philanthropic, and voluntary in orientation. For the most part, they are established for the public good. They may take the form of resource agencies which primarily give financial aid or resource assistance, implementation networks such as welfare offices, which are the recipients of the financial aid, and which in turn, see to the translation and reallocation of this aid into "packages" for the eventual recipients. They may be mass-based organizations, or networks of such organizations, uniting people in some, or toward some, common endeavor or objective.

NGOs have recently emerged into public view and been given recognition as a sector, separate from business and from government, but combining the best characteristics of both. They function with the efficiency and rationality of a private business, but they are committed to service the community and the public good. The vibrancy of the NGO sector today demonstrates the continuing legacy of the EDSA Revolution. The accelerating growth of this sector is evidence of the abiding spirit of "People Power" in its most efficacious and multi-beneficial form.

The rise of NGOs is suggestive of one thing - that our country is truly on the road to development. One mark of mod-

ern, successful societies is the highly developed sense of civic duty and civic responsibility of its citizenry. Our NGOs are proof of the growing spirit of community, of civic consciousness, of a sense of self-reliance, and political sophistication.

The continuing success of NGOs will have two readily-seen benefits. First, as NGOs take on more functions previously perceived as government domain, as they extend their roles to provide a wide variety of services that contribute to and enhance the quality of life, and as their performance is maintained at the high standards we at present perceive, the benefits of privatization will become even more apparent leading to greater reliance on the private sector. This in turn will leave the central government freer to concentrate on more vital functions necessary for the maintenance of an orderly society and will bring about decentralization of its structure, another indication of economic development.

How do social scientists fit into this picture? The superior efficiency of decentralization and privatization is an established empirical fact. The social scientist must continue exerting effort to persuade the government of this fact. On the other hand, for every society, there is an optimal level of decentralization and privatization. The social science community should continue research work to discover the limits of effective decentralization. When does it cross the boundary of efficiency into the territory of the absurd or of abuse? Last but not least, the social scientist should lend a direct hand to NGOs by sharing his knowledge and providing assistance in applying his expertise where it is needed.

As scientists whose field of specialization is society, let us join forces with these organizations - the NGOs, in their peaceful struggle to improve the conditions of life in that social sphere of which we are a part.

VIEWS ON DEVELOPMENT WORK

by

the Council for People's Development*

The term "development work" generally refers to the range of activities being undertaken by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and People's Organizations (POs). Through constant use, the term has become jargon and has oftentimes acquired various meanings depending on the motivation of its users.

The term "development work" here is viewed as the effort of NGOs to work towards equitable distribution of wealth and resources and consequently sharing of power. The definition here gives substance to efforts at "people's empowerment."

Development work, in this regard, is related but not synonymous to "socio-economic work." But more often than not the two terms are used interchangeably. The term "socio-economic work" refers to efforts by NGOs and POs to *integrate the whole array of development concerns* (e.g. health and nutrition, education and culture, agriculture, environmental management, livelihood and income, etc.) in terms of *NGO-PO coordination, policy formulation, program planning and program implementation*.

There is a vital condition in the application of development work or specifically, socio-economic work. This is often referred to as "democratic or people's participation." Democratic participation implies, therefore, the ability of the masses to *determine options and undertake courses of action* toward achieving desired development goals.

In this light, it is also necessary to clarify the role of NGOs. Many private organizations in the Philippines claim to be NGOs. This has given rise to the im-

pression that NGOs have been proliferating in the country. There are two particular qualities which they all share in common: being non-government in nature and being non-profit in purpose. Beyond such familiar qualities is a wide gulf of disagreements regarding what an NGO is or should be.

The best advice so far given to those who are confused by the various pronouncements and descriptions of NGOs, is to refer back to basics. In theory, the principal role of NGOs is *to initiate or facilitate the process* of political and socio-economic empowerment of the masses. This is in consonance with the dictates of development work.

There should be no illusion that NGOs will replace the masses as the motive force of development. In practice, *NGOs provide the necessary support for the creation of People's Organizations (POs). They also sustain PO development efforts.* POs, on the other hand, *serve as the medium of the organized masses through which they exercise their prerogative in the process of development.*

Historical Trends

Development work in the Philippines is being undertaken within the constraints and toward the solution of the country's state of underdevelopment. It is within this state and the context of underdevelopment that NGO trends surfaced and development work evolved.

1. There is no denying that prominent local institutions tasked with the development of the people of the Phil-

ippines fostered concepts and approaches largely borrowed from western nations.

In a sense, many private organizations that ventured into the field of development were not spared from the insidious effects of the western mystique.

2. Right after World War II, when independence was granted to the Philippines, the development efforts of private organizations were patterned after their western counterparts.

Development work then was confined to traditional civic and emergency relief practices as demonstrated by the likes of the Community Chest, the Red Cross or even the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). The basic motivation for assisting poor communities or poverty groups was more out of charity or compassion rather than catalyzing for development.

The relationship between the assisting private organizations and the target groups could be aptly described as "touch-and-go" since actual project activities only took place when goods or services were being delivered. The target groups were perceived as passive recipients.

3. In the 1950s, several private organizations came to prominence by espousing the "community development" approach.

As background, community development or its variations was originally conceived by the European colonial powers. The strategy was to involve rural and urban communities in programs of the national government. The crucial el-

* Launched in January 1987, the Council for People's Development (CPD) is a federation of 27 sectoral and regional network of NGOs and POs who are involved in socio-economic development work around the Philippines. The CPD is coordinated by the National Secretariat based in Manila and offers support services and programs for its member-organizations.

ment in this strategy was harnessing the labor capacity of the masses in support of government objectives.

4. Community development, as practised by private organizations in the Philippines, emphasized the involvement of target groups only in the implementation stage of a program/project and primarily through contribution of labor.

The rationale was to make the beneficiaries feel that they "own the program/project" although they are not decisive participants in its formulation or management. It was assumed that project/program implementation would be more efficient if beneficiaries acquired such a sense of "ownership". Critical aspects of the program/project were therefore relegated to the effective control of so-called experts.

5. Techniques evolved through the practice of community development were refined by many private organizations which later on adopted the NGO title.

But the main source of insights and expertise came from the experience of the Presidential Assistant on Community Development (PACD), a government agency created during the Magsaysay administration. The role of PACD was to organize the barrios throughout the country and coordinate the delivery of basic services from government and private organizations.

However, Jose Crisol reveals a development farce in the book "The Huk Rebellion" by J. Kierkveit:

"The rural projects, (Crisol) agreed, were not effective for what they accomplished, for they were indeed, 'very small compared to the total agrarian problem.' Rather they were effective for the method in which they were publicized and advertised. They gave people hope that the government could do things for them...."

6. The expansion in number of private organizations involved in various aspects of development started in the early 1960s.

By this time the private organizations had acquired the title of distinction as NGOs. Finding no specific government agency to undertake community development, the private organizations took upon themselves the task of filling the vacuum of social responsibility. Since they lacked the resource capability of government, the private organizations specialized in particular development concerns (e.g. health, nutrition, emergency relief, agricultural production, etc.).

People's empowerment or its educational component was still a remote development concept which the private organizations felt was a matter of political choice best left to the militant mass organizations.

7. The growth of private organizations or NGOs was also stimulated by a widely-accepted view that the Philippines is in a chronic state of socio-economic emergency.

Although there is reality and truth supporting such a concept, its proponents failed to delve into a much deeper analysis of the fundamental causes of underdevelopment. The efforts of private organizations were then directed at tackling the "symptoms" rather than the "underlying causes" of socio-economic problems.

This resulted in a modified approach to community development with emergency relief operations being a focal or entry point to the communities. The more active supporters of this approach were foreign humanitarian organizations, like the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE).

8. In the late 1960s and the early 1970s quite a number of private organizations and foundations were formed along NGO patterns.

Through a modified community development approach, the private organizations and foundations stressed the imparting of entrepreneurial skills to poverty groups and provision of seed



capital for engaging in small-scale livelihood projects. They held the view that opportunities for engaging in livelihood ventures and an acquired capacity for entrepreneurship are the basic elements that would emancipate the poor from conditions of poverty.

To the credit of some of these private organizations and foundations, social (e.g. nutrition, health, etc.) and livelihood components were integrated into a common project or program. The importance of infusing income-generating activities in development work was also demonstrated. It was further stressed that intensive management and technical training activities were required if community organizations or sectoral groups were to engage in serious socio-economic activities, effectively and successfully.

The emphasis on entrepreneurship, however, led to neglect in correlating communal problems to the larger national situation or to the historical roots of underdevelopment. For some private organizations and foundations, the success of a livelihood project became an end in itself.

Concern or even efforts at advancing the social consciousness of the masses were minimal. This also held true even in terms of making the people aware that livelihood gains from projects can only be sustained in the long term by altering the exploitative and oppressive relations with the elite minority. (That is why in some cases, the "new" barrio entrepreneurs, who succeeded in their livelihood projects, acquire a particular social posture or status that make them a "sub-elite" among the poor.)

9. While the private organizations and the foundations were tinkering with community development approaches, the mass movement through its People's Organizations (POs) had been consistently undertaking efforts to create fundamental changes in their relationship with the power monopolies of the elite.

The marked response to the militant tradition of the mass movement was greatly felt in the years after the declaration of Martial Law when various progressive sectors of society actively supported the creation of NGOs. These NGOs were moved to action in support of the POs.

The development workers of NGOs came from the ranks of students, service professionals, intellectuals and religious volunteers. They derived their inspiration and commitment principally from the teachings of Vatican II and from their experience of street militancy which culminated in the First Quarter Storm. The end result was the integration of development workers into the mass movement.

10. Propelled by the intensity of events during the martial law years, the NGOs and POs actively engaged in "conscientization" and community organizing activities. The creation of organizational forums and actual organization in communities and among social sectors became a pivotal factor in mobilizing the people for political and socio-economic purposes.

With active NGO intervention, the POs gained access to external assistance and technical skills for implementing socio-economic projects. This improved PO capability in planning projects within a broad communal or sectoral framework. These "ends-directed" projects were originally programmed to achieve specific objectives within available resource limits and in the context of their political struggles.

The development work of NGOs acquired greater significance with the attempts of POs to build socio-economic infrastructures (e.g. cooperatives, communal farms, etc.) to ensure sustained efforts at development.

11. The mass movement provided the imperatives of development work. In

contrast, the private organizations pursuing community development efforts conducted their work out of civic/humanitarian concern or because of a perceived role to support government service efforts.

On the other hand, the NGOs adopted the militancy of the mass movement and acquired as its mandated role the provision of services or support to POs. During the Marcos regime, the NGOs became a vital factor in the growth of the mass movement. Many NGOs and POs would later be known as "cause-oriented" organizations.

12. At present, NGOs are either engaged in sectoral or multisectoral activities. A "sector" is viewed either in terms of development work categories (e.g. health, education, culture, science and appropriate technology, etc.) or social groupings (e.g. peasants, fisherfolk, urban poor, etc.). Most NGOs are established along sectoral lines of development work and most POs along sectoral lines of social groupings.

At a certain point, the need arose for NGOs to service a number or a cluster of sectoral concerns, across development work categories and social groupings. The rationale was that problems of the poor are inter-related and the problems of one social group directly or indirectly affect another. NGOs therefore evolved the response to refine development work. Efforts at integration of development concerns came to be known as "socio-economic work."

To facilitate actual application of socio-economic work, a number of allied NGOs formed themselves into a "consortium." A consortium of NGOs, like the Council for People's Development (CPD) involves both sectoral and multi-sectoral NGOs and their respective networks of POs.

13. Social institutions, like universities and various religious organizations,

have broadened their service by actually engaging in development work, principally through outreach and social action projects/programs.

14. The imperatives of socio-economic work have resulted in close coordination and cooperation between NGOs/POs and organizations basically engaged in research studies, information gathering and processing, management and technical skills training and human rights advocacy. The role of these organizations has been appreciated among development workers, especially under repressive political conditions. Their specialized efforts are currently being viewed as integral to development work.

15. There is a tendency in the present situation to make ideological or political distinctions among NGOs.

In practice, the distinction is more a question of strategy and commitment. There are NGOs that have made collaborative arrangements with government and those that maintain their independence from government. Based on experience, most NGOs are wary of government intervention in their operations and of outright cooptation. Most NGOs seek to maintain their integrity as an instrument of social change by working closer with the masses rather than acquiring a niche within the government machinery.

Insights and Lessons

1. The potential of NGOs and POs to lobby and campaign for socio-economic demands has been largely untapped.

There are two main reasons: first, NGOs concentrate their efforts on actual project/program operations due to their limited manpower and financial resources, and second, social mobilization for development advocacy is not usually perceived as a priority function in socio-economic work.

As a result, government reacts intensely to political pressure but weakly to the socio-economic demands for the people.

2. Development work processes must be liberated from the realm of jargon.

By adopting a common set of guidelines on the practice of democratic participation, research and evaluation activities would be able to assess its effective value and gains. Indicators are also necessary to measure the quality of participation of program/project beneficiaries. Without guidelines and indicators, the results of development work become a matter of relative achievements.

3. Development goals, such as self-reliance, must be guided by theoretical and practical standards.

This will allow NGOs and POs to assess their experience in reference to strategic and short-term considerations whether at community or regional levels.

4. Despite the vulnerability of many areas in the country to natural and man-made disasters, very few NGOs and POs are directly involved in either relief or rehabilitation work.

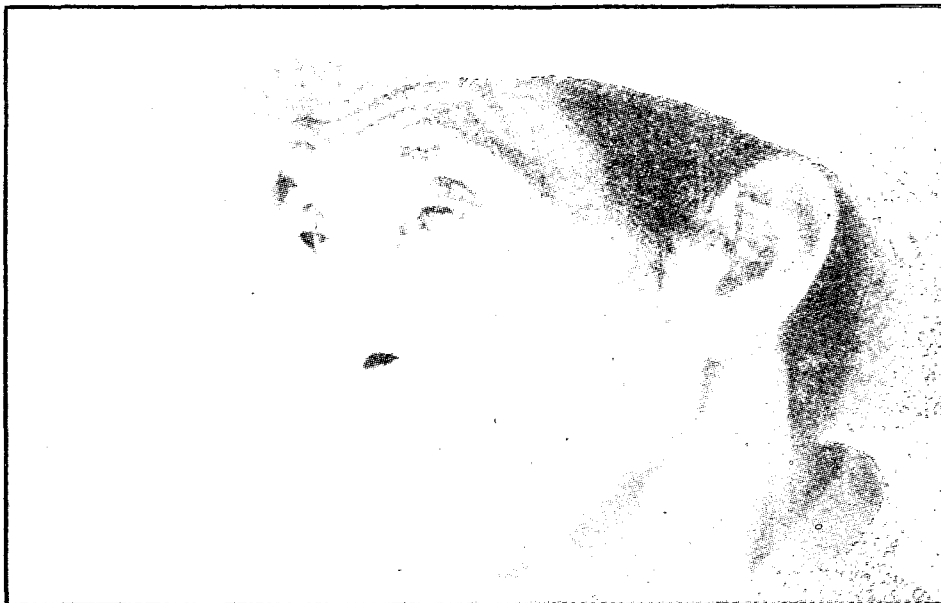
Lack of documentation and research on actual relief and rehabilitation programs/projects has been a hindrance in improving or integrating the capability for disaster preparedness among NGOs and POs. Assessment of vulnerability to disaster situations does not usually involve an analysis of political and socio-economic conditions that condemn disaster victims to a progressive state of underdevelopment.

5. Appropriate technology is in danger of becoming fashionable rather than a practical trend in development work.

Certain aspects in the application of development work require serious consideration:

- a. developing technologies that are within the resource means and under effective control of the people;
- b. developing technologies that break existing patterns of production relations that are exploitative and oppressive;
- c. providing a period of testing and demonstration of technologies before replication;
- d. reducing the burden of work to allow people to channel their energies to more creative endeavors;





e. availability of support structures for technology, engineering, finance, training, marketing, etc.

6. *Environmental issues are not traditional concerns of programs and projects involving productive use of soil, forest and marine — aquatic resources.*

Years of systematic exploitation of the country's natural resources have damaged the fragile ecosystems that sustain the environment. NGOs and POs are therefore faced with the challenge of sustaining the natural environment as the material base of the lives of the people while improving the people's economic well-being.

7. *The production capacities of the rural and urban poor cannot be fully realized without building the socio-economic infrastructures of POs.*

Cooperatives have been proven to perform a vital role for poor communities. This is based on studies which show that poor peasants and the urban poor need a socio-economic infrastructure that would provide the necessary inputs and consumer goods at prices they can afford, or would purchase their products at prices sufficient for them to maintain their livelihood or increase their production.

The skill requisites for establishing and managing cooperatives have not been largely responded to by NGOs. This matter acquires a sense of urgency upon consideration of the role of cooperatives in sustaining the modest gains of poor families.

8. *Efforts at providing POs or their organized units with comprehensive training on management skills have been inadequate.*

Without these skills it is assumed that people cannot fully participate in projects and programs. It is also unlikely that the people involved would be able to translate their firm commitment into conscious accountability for their programs and projects. It is also expected that POs will be able to monitor and evaluate their own programs and projects.

9. *Development projects are the result of community organizing and social education efforts. The ability of an organized group to undertake projects depends largely on their level of skills.*

Projects with economic impact are usually considered more complex compared to projects of social impact. Social-impact projects rely mainly on available local resources and the collective efforts

of the people. On the other hand, economic-impact projects require technical skills and substantial amounts of external resources. The risks involved are high given the level of experience required of the people and the financial/material investment involved.

10. *There are social groupings that require special focus and approaches in development work due to their unique socio-economic situation.*

Women, in particular, have generally been unrecognized in terms of their contributions and potential role in development. Children, in particular, are extremely vulnerable to the effects of underdevelopment. Indigenous peoples, in particular, have their distinct cultural identities and development work in their areas is deeply influenced by their own socio-political structures.

11. *Support activities are required to coordinate research and other efforts at replicating successful techniques, technologies and models of development work.*

An essential part of the replication process is setting up the proper mechanisms for sharing of experiences, policy research, and program evaluation.

12. *The principal assets of NGOs are their recognized ability to work closely with the people, to innovate on programs/projects, and to conduct their services with utmost commitment.*

Because of these qualities, NGOs are steadfast in maintaining their independence from government intervention and from the maze of requirements by the government bureaucracy. While there is real danger of compromising development principles when dealing with higher levels of government, it is a matter of experience that development workers have cooperated in many instances with government functionaries and extension workers at the grassroots. ■

FORUM ON NGO-GO COLLABORATION

Although they often work for the same goals, non-government organizations (NGOs) differ from government organizations (GOs). They usually lack the resources that the government enjoys but many NGOs go about their grassroots oriented work marked by integrity, creativity and independence.

As a result, the government has shown interest in NGO participation, attracting and inviting them to collaborate in programs that are well funded and well-promoted.

The growing trend and prospects for NGO-GO collaboration poses a basic question which, when answered, offers far reaching implications both to the NGO and GO sector — that is, whether or not NGOs are open to collaboration with GOs. Generally, three views prevail among NGOs: (1) there are NGOs who are open to collaboration with GOs; (2) there are some who do not favor collaboration; and (3) there are those who signify interest but require some basic and well-laid out criteria to be satisfied.

The SSI* interviewed three non-government organizations to explore these views. Respondents who shared their perception on NGO-GO collaboration were Tina Liamzon from Philippine Partnership For The Development Of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PHIL-DHRRA), Joey Pareja from the Forum for Rural Concern (FRC) and Sr. Annie Abion from the Council for Housing and Human Ecology Development (CHHED).

FORUM FOR RURAL CONCERN Respondent: Joey Pareja

SSI: What are the specific activities of your organization?

FRC: FRC is a peasant support organization doing advocacy work for peasant issues among middle sectors especially in urban Manila. FRC came out in 1985 as a result of a consultation conducted by the Luzon Secretariat Social Action (LUSSA). The participants saw the need for a group that will concentrate on advocacy work for peasant issues among the middle sectors. Since then, FRC has supported peasant campaigns in Metro-Manila and even outside. Among these are lowering of the cost of fertilizer, breaking down of the coconut monopoly, and the relentless campaign for genuine land reform.

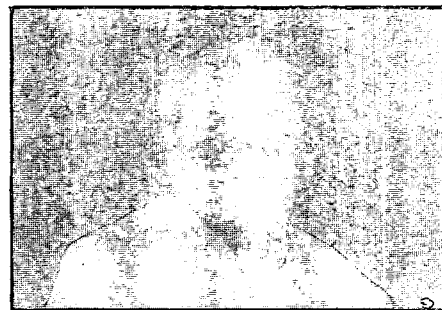
It also waged a campaign for food and freedom at the height of the hunger in Negros, joined the peasants in their camp outs and pickets or rallies for land reform, against militarization, the LOI, increase of prices of rice, among others.

It has also organized alone or with others symposia or fora on problems and prospects of countryside development. To date, it also publishes children's magazines apart from pro-peasant monographs or pamphlets or primers.

The organization has several desks namely the education group, the human rights desk, the youth program and Damay LIKHA which handles children's magazines.

SSI: How would you define an NGO?

FRC: I look at NGOs as bodies or entities that come out as a response to a particular concern or issue, or they may also have a long range objective or mission. All NGOs, however, are born out of private initiatives of individuals



Joey Pareja

or groups sharing the same vision and they are normally non-profit, non-stock organizations. FRC concerns itself with the peasant issues and as long as there are peasants, FRC will focus its energies on peasant issues and genuine countryside development.

SSI: How would you assess the trend towards NGO-GO collaboration?

FRC: There are attempts at GO-NGO collaboration but these are at the lower levels. Collaboration can function and is possible at the lower levels. Some individuals from the government feel that if it is difficult in higher levels then they can do it on their own. But this collaboration, more often than not, is through individual initiative or capacity and this being so, one cannot make commitments as these have to be referred to the higher ups.

I think that there are facets of NGO-GO collaboration and these presuppose openness, willingness and sincerity. However, if the present system prevails where the policy is silent about it or when there is no policy at all, efforts will just go to naught. Ideally, collaboration must mean working at all levels and not only at the lower ranks.

Definitely, there is really a need for NGO-GO collaboration. The Constitution encourages private initiative. The government really needs the private sector and the NGOs. There are resources in

* SSI - PSSC Social Science Information

terms of manpower, facilities and capabilities that the NGOs have and at the backdrop of limited government resources, not to mention, problems, the government needs all available help. At the start of the new administration, Pres. Aquino promised transparency and NGOs felt that this was a good sign.

Lately, we see her veering away from this promise and NGOs really feel bad about this development for they see it as a gradual insulation or isolation from the people.

SSI: *Are you open to NGO-GO collaboration?*

FRC: Our collaboration at present is only on the level when there is a need for speakers or resource persons in fora but as far as specific activities are concerned, we do not have any collaboration with GOs.

We had sad experiences of collaboration and maybe, it will take sometime before FRC opens up again. Previous experiences with GO collaboration showed that GOs are lacking in sincerity. We feel that they only pay lip-service and at times, are just grandstanding. However, FRC is open to NGO-GO collaboration on these specific areas: human rights, genuine land reform and non-chemical-based farm inputs, environmental protection, eradication of graft and control of our affairs, be they economic or political.

SSI: *What are the factors that hinder NGO-GO collaboration?*

FRC: Problems are at the higher levels. First, there is bureaucracy. Second, people at the top do not sometimes encourage collaboration. Third, there is the "red scare" which hinders us in many ways. Aside from outright opposition, we are not able to move in some areas. There is really a need for the government to be sincere and to change their attitude and perception of NGOs as leftists or CPP-NPA fronts if they would want to collaborate.

SSI: *Do you think that there should be principles that must govern NGO-GO collaboration and what could be the mechanisms to be adopted in the process of NGO-GO collaboration?*

FRC: I think that there should be principles that must govern NGO-GO collaboration. We are in a democratic country and the Constitution says that it respects pluralism. We have to respect this pluralism. I don't think that the government has the monopoly of good ideas. The private sector has equal rights to such ideas and has the equal right to bring them out. The government must be thankful that ideas are brought out so that they can initiate corresponding measures or anticipate problems.

Initial steps to be undertaken are hard to pinpoint although there have been avenues such as dialogues and consultations. But these must be sustained and people must see results. There is a need to institutionalize consultation with a clear-cut mechanism. Since we are a pluralist society, transparency should be institutionalized through consultation.

SSI: *If there will never be NGO-GO collaboration, will NGOs still be effective?*

FRC: Definitely the NGOs will be affected in the sense that government participation will not be present. It is true that the NGOs and the GOs both work for development but sometimes, in terms of objectives, concentration and strategies, they differ. As I see it, some NGOs are having a hard time because funding is limited and local resources are very scarce. Moreover, they are branded as leftists which, as we have witnessed, make them targets of harassment, intimidation and even deaths. With more NGOs joining the undertakings of the GOs, efforts and resources available will be maximized while at the same time complementing the scarce resources of both.

CENTER FOR HOUSING AND HUMAN ECOLOGY

Respondent: Sr. Annie Abion

SSI: *What are the specific activities of your organization?*

CHHED: CHHED is a non-stock non-profit organization whose aim is to serve Filipinos who live below the poverty line by helping them obtain their own houses and lands and by helping in efforts towards balanced ecology in the country.

With the present state of our natural resources and the problems on pollution brought about by the improper processes of industrialization, CHHED initiates ways for people to avoid sickness and illness. It also implements projects in order to preserve natural resources. In our housing projects, we help people achieve security of land tenure, aid them in transferring to relocation sites and assist them in the home mortgage finance under the social housing program.

SSI: *How would you define an NGO?*

CHHED: CHHED as an NGO has a deep commitment. We have no bureaucracy and this enables us to respond to the needs of the people in a speedy process. We try to respect people's participation - that they are free to accept or reject a project, that the decision on a project must come from them and that they should participate while making the plans for the program.

SSI: *How would you assess the trend towards NGO-GO collaboration?*

CHHED: There is still a need to maximize it. On my point of view, NGOs and GOs have the same objectives in the broad sense that we serve the people.

With this, there should be no room for competition between GOs and NGOs. We acknowledge the possibility of collaboration but we still stand that we have some criteria to follow in the collaboration process. In short, collaboration should be community based with people's participation.

SSI: *Are you open to collaboration with GOs?*

CHHED: Yes, we are. In fact, we have collaboration with some GOs. However, we follow some criteria with regards to GO-NGO collaboration: first, the collaboration with GOs must be for human development; second, it must be community based; and third, people must participate. When we say participation, we mean participation in the conception stage until its evaluation and monitoring stage. We are open to activities that are more or less liberating to the people in terms of socio-economic conditions, cultural conditions as well as political conditions. If in the collaboration process, people's decisions are just manipulated then we would opt not to enter into such.

We have collaboration with the Community Mortgage in the social housing project of the HUDCC. We also have collaboration with the PFR in terms of organization and funding. In fact, we were included in the making of the guidelines in their community mortgage program.

SSI: *From your point of view, what are the basic problems that hinder a successful NGO-GO collaboration?*

CHHED: I think that the GOs have limited flexibility because they have the "higher ups" to consider. They have their implementing guidelines and more often, the program is planned at the top. Furthermore, projects cannot be implemented because of so many criteria. To add to this, there is indeed a need for commitment and honesty on the part of the GOs.



Tina Liamzon

We are also hindered by the "red scare" in some ways but we do not consider it as hindrance as long as we have the sincerity to help the people. As Helder Camera said, "When I was giving food to the poor they told me that I was very good, I am really a Christian and I am very kind. But when I start asking why there are poor, they say that I am a Communist, I am a subversive."

SSI: *What should be the basic principles that must govern NGO-GO collaboration and the mechanism to be adopted in order for GO and NGOs to collaborate successfully?*

CHHED: There should be no principles governing it; it must be open. If we put some principles that must be adhered to, there is a risk of losing the creativity of the NGO. It should be open-ended in terms of the relationship. However, in terms of specific programs, principles may be applied. Like consultation and dialogue. A continuous dialogue and consultation may be adopted as a mechanism. With this process, NGOs will understand the guidelines of the government and subsequently NGOs will be understood too by the GOs.

PHILIPPINE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN RURAL AREAS (PHILDHRRRA)

Respondent: Tina Liamzon

SSI: *What are your activities?*

PHILDHRRRA: PHILDHRRRA stands for the Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas. It was formally set up in 1984 and presently, it has 47 members. PHILDHRRRA is a national network of rural development organizations, or social development organizations. Its major programs are: (1) Resource accessing which tries to identify funding sources and training services that can be accessed by the members. For example, PHILDHRRRA is a member of the Philippine Development Assistance Program (PDAP) with five other major NGOs and networks that accesses Canadian NGOs to better service the beneficiary groups or target groups. (2) Institution building program which tries to build up the capacities of NGOs to better service beneficiary groups/target groups. (3) Field operations which initiate particular programs with "tripartite" partnership on agrarian reform and rural development implementation involving GOs, NGOs and POs for implementation in Antique, Bukidnon and Camarines Sur. Under the program, we are also servicing a national federation of farmers' groups called the Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA). (4) Research and advocacy particularly advocacy in the areas of agrarian reform and rural development on NGO legislation in Congress and Senate. (5) Communication and publication of various development issues. We have a newsletter every two months called PHILDHRRRA Notes.

SSI: *How do you define an NGO?*

PHILDHRRRA: Our definition of an NGO is limited to social development organization or what some call private voluntary organizations (PVOS). We don't really include socio-civic clubs, church groups or primary organizations. We also

distinguished NGOs from the cause-oriented groups. We try to limit this definition to the intermediary social development organizations and to development organizations which provide service that are community based or servicing basic sectors.

SSI: How do you assess the trend towards NGO-GO collaboration?

PHILDHARRA: I think it is a trend that will, in fact, expand and increase because there is increasing recognition of government that NGOs play an important role and provide valuable contribution to the development process. At the same time, NGOs also recognize that they can probably do a better job if they coordinate/collaborate with government by having access to resources for the implementation of their programs. So both ways, there is an increasing realization of the advantages of GO-NGO collaboration.

However, there is a need for a few steps that need to be taken to effect this like the need for understanding what each other is doing. Right attitudes are important. There must be openness to talk to each other first and explore areas of collaboration.

SSI: Are you open to NGO-GO collaboration?

PHILDHARRA: We are open to "critical collaboration". In areas where collaboration is possible and both parties are willing to explore working together, it is all right. We have some members who are not really enthusiastic about collaboration because they believe that it is difficult due to the bureaucracy and it is difficult to let government understand what they are actually doing so we do not necessarily force the issue. We try to encourage collaboration where it is possible. We do not also agree in some government programs.

Right now, we are on the level of conducting dialogues although at the lower levels, our members have practical

working collaboration with GOs. Our role as a network is facilitative. What we do is facilitate in exchanges/interaction between Government and NGO.

SSI: What do you think are the factors that hinder NGO-GO collaboration?

PHILDHARRA: If there is no willingness to listen to each other, no openness, and no basic sincerity, it is a going to be difficult. If NGOs perceive that government is hopeless and not worth talking to and if government thinks that NGOs are so small and not worth talking to, there is really no basis for trying to collaborate.

The lack of information on both sides and attitudinal problems serve as hindrances.

There is also a common government perception that they only want NGOs to help out in the implementation, in the monitoring and evaluation of their projects. But NGOs do not want to be just considered as implementors and service contractors. They want to be a part of the planning and conceptualization process. It is important that the government gets to accept that NGOs want to play a bigger role and that they (the NGOs) can contribute in providing inputs from the conceptualization of the project to possible implementation, management and evaluation. These types of attitudes and the tendency of government especially the military to see the NGOs as subversive serve as constraints to NGO-GO collaboration.

SSI: Do you think that there should be principles that must govern NGO-GO collaboration? What should be the mechanisms to be adopted in the collaborative relationship?

PHILDHARRA: We have them in our code of ethics and these principles guide our relationships with GOs. As for mechanisms, we have been always suggesting to government that they identify

liaison persons in each government agency — some persons who the NGOs know they can talk to, who really know the NGO community, who take time out to understand what NGOs are doing and at the same time some persons whom the NGOs can approach in case of problems. So far, a few agencies have done that and what we'd want to see is that each of the government agencies and even the military adopt this attitude.

Government people must also conduct more dialogues with NGOs and POs at all levels, regional/national.

SSI: If there will be no collaboration, will NGOs still continue to be effective?

PHILDHARRA: Since we are talking here about NGO and government as theoretically having the same agenda, which is to serve the public/basic sectors, I don't see any reason why they shouldn't collaborate towards the fulfillment of this common agenda. I think that this is a matter of "turf" or lack of understanding to the extent that collaboration is not explored to the detriment of the development scene. Government has a lot of resources, NGOs have limited resources. These resources should be for the service of the people because government is ours and it is every Filipino's right to be able to have access to government.

If collaboration is not explored, we will be missing out on substantial resources. However, if there are many constraints, it will be difficult so we must be able to take away such constraints.

"The lack of information on both sides and attitudinal problems serve as hindrances."

PUBLIC FORUM SERIES OF THE PSSC-RESOURCES FOR PEOPLE PROGRAM

NGOs play a significant role in the development process primarily because of their accessibility as well as their acceptability to grassroots groups and organized communities. They are involved in almost all fields of development work such as education, health, social welfare, industry, agriculture, trade, ecology and research. The target participants/beneficiaries are likewise varied: farmers and fisherfolk, tribals, women, youth, children, urban poor, landless farm workers laborers, among others.

It is in this light that the *PSSC-Resources for People Program* was conceptualized in 1986. Enlightened by the experiences of some countries in the area of national development and in working directly with the people, social scientists and practitioners felt the need to advocate a people-based social science which postulates the conscious, active and organized participation of the majority poor in setting the course of their lives.

The Philippine Social Science Council launched the Resources for People Program (RPP) on March 8, 1986.

Through the RPP, the PSSC aimed to provide a mechanism through which concerned scientists can collectively address the needs and problems of community groups and people organizations. Initially, the RPP formed a *Service Bureau* by which various forms of services from social scientists and from affiliate partner agencies were made available to community based organizations.

Volunteer social scientists from different PSSC member associations who worked with organized groups constituted the Service Bureau. The Service Bureau offered services in three general areas: *popularization of knowledge, research and consultancy services, and social advocacy*. The services included popularization of RPP services and activities, translation

and popularization of information for clientele, research, training, consultancy, access to information, referrals, exposure programs, human rights investigation with social analyses, mobilization of issues, and media reach-out.

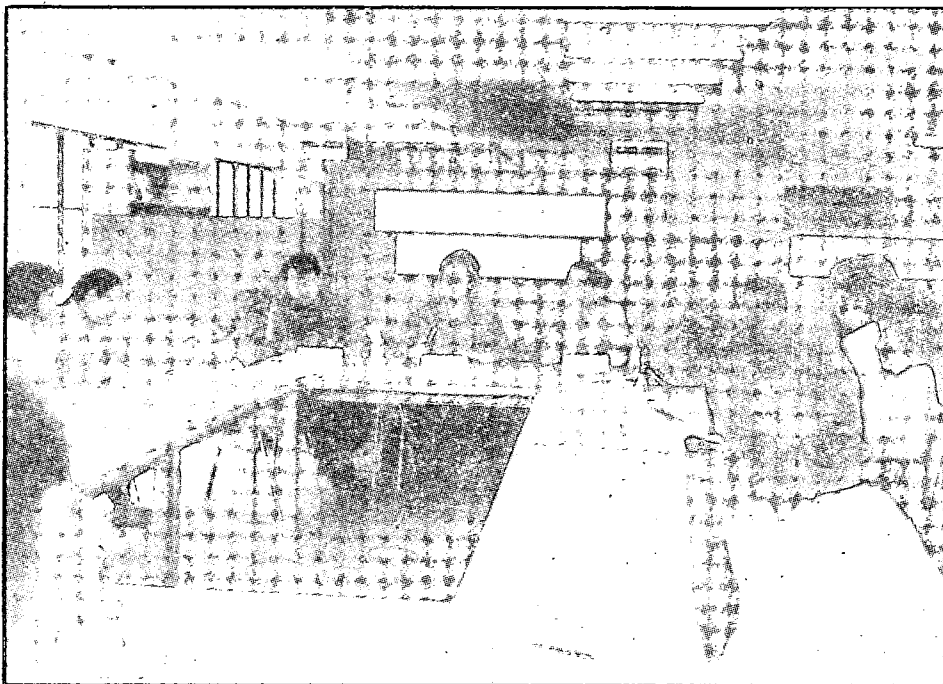
In 1988, efforts were exerted to revitalize the program in line with the recent thrusts and developments in the Aquino administration.

The present government's Policy Agenda for People-Powered Development specifically states that the private sector shall be the engine of growth under the new dispensation. The government promised to promote greater involvement of people in the decision-making process thru NGOs. Section 23 of Article II in the 1987 Philippine Constitution declares:

"The State shall encourage the formation of non-governmental, community-based or sectoral organization that promote the welfare of the nation." Furthermore, there is a growing number of number of efforts by government at various levels to further GO-NGO collaboration.

Applying this to the PSSC-RPP, a "Forum Series on Development" was conceptualized and submitted for funding to the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Training and Development Issues Project.

The forum series focuses on issues along policy direction, specifically the role of non-government organizations and people's organizations in policy formulation and plan development. Specifically, PSSC-RPP will join hands with non-government organizations in discussing approaches to urban and rural



PSSC-RPP Roundtable Discussion on "The Rights of NGOs to Self-Organization." Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez was main paper presenter.



PSSC-RPP Public Forum on "The Continuing Debate on Population Policies: The Perspective of NGOs, Government and Social Scientists."

development. Through this forum series, RPP aims to institutionalize NGO, PO and social scientists' participation in government planning and decision making. It also aims to develop people's research and services that will directly benefit grassroot organizations and community residents.

A General Assembly was convened to formally launch the forum series which is composed of (a) six public fora, (b) six roundtable discussions with NEDA and other government agencies and (c) two general assemblies for a period of one year.

The first General Assembly successfully gathered the members of the RPP network to discuss the framework for the Forum Series. Also considered as a time to reactivate the RPP Partnership, the assembly served as a re-orientation activity to set the thrusts and directions of the program with the aspirations of the members.

Topics for the public forum series are: "Cooperatives and Development; Population, Health, Environment and Migration; Credit and Marketing Strategies of Rural Farmers; Indigenous Communities Outside the Autonomous Regions; Economic Rights and Human Rights; and Agrarian Reform and Industrialization."

The following are the activities of the RPP Forum Series completed as of June 1989.

I. Roundtable Discussions

a. Current Efforts for NGO-GO Support in the Development Process

Discussed the status of NGO-GO collaboration in the Philippines; presented insights from NGOs, from GOs working with NGOs and from local scientists' experience with NGOs. Held at PSSC on 24 January 1989.

b. The Rights of NGOs to Self-Organization

Explored the social science view on the rights of NGO to self-organization; presented the GO, NGO experiences and described NGO work in the countryside. Held at PSSC on 28 April 1989.

c. NGO-GO Collaboration in Davao (Region 11)

Proposed guidelines on GO-NGO collaboration; case presentation on current efforts at collaboration. Held at the Ateneo de Davao University on 23 May 1989.

II. Public Fora

a. People's Initiatives in Cooperative Work

Presented cases on cooperatives and overview of cooperatives in the Philippines. Held at the PSSC on 26 January 1989.

b. Rural Credit Strategies: A Response to Development Process

Discussed the national peasant situation; rural finance, cooperatives and rural development and the current status and policy options; presented the NGO response to total poverty. Held at the PSSC on 21 March 1989.

c. The Continuing Debate on Population Policies: The Perspectives of NGOs, Government and Social Scientists

Presented the Philippine Population Program and the Family Planning Program, with responses from a demographer, an economist, the pro-life movement and an NGO representative. Held at the PSSC on 26 May 1989.

By October of 1989, the RPP is expected to have completed the series of discussions on development issues and strategies. A final report will integrate the major recommendations formulated and information gathered from the discussions.

University of St. La Salle

SOCIAL RESEARCH CENTER

Negros Occidental is the largest province of Region VI, having 25 municipalities and six cities. Of its total area of 792,610 hectares, about half is devoted to sugar and with this, the province maintains a monocrop character.

In June and October of 1983, two rounds of peso devaluation worked its way through the Philippine economy hitting the sugar economy and subsequently affecting over one hundred thousand canefield workers in Negros Occidental. On the last quarter of 1983, all eyes were directed to Negros.

The Sugarland of the Philippines went through an unprecedented socio-economic crisis.

In the sugar industries of Negros Occidental, the severe economic crisis triggered by the political events led to massive labor displacement, social unrest, widespread incidence of absolute poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Bacolod, the "buckle city" of the sugarlandia was a venue of the first protest rally which saw some of the city's elites marching hand in hand with the poor. Pictures of malnourished children of Negros were bannered in the country's newspapers.

There was an urgent need for comprehensive presentation of facts about the natural, economic, human, and institutional resources of the province. There was a clamor for reports which could provide the basis for the formulation of programs geared towards the rehabilitation and development of Negros Occidental. Verifiable data which may be useful for analysis and further investigation were extremely needed. Responding to all these urgent needs is the **Social Research Center (SRC)** St. La Salle University in Bacolod City, one of the leading research institutions involved in the important task of undertaking studies aimed at serving the grassroots of Negros.



Book Launching of *Agrarian Reform and Development in Negros Occidental*: (L-R) Salvador Pejo of DAR; Gov. Daniel Lacson; SRC Director Dr. Violeta Gonzaga.

Founded in June 1973, the SRC has been committed to conducting on-campus and off-campus social survey researches and the production of scholarly materials and publications for the use of interested social scientists, planners and administrators. Extending quality research training both for the students and faculty of La Salle is also one of its main concerns.

In 1982, the SRC began administering extensive anthropological and sociological studies on issues and topics pertaining to social, economic, agricultural and historical issues in Negros.

With this commitment, the SRC undertook studies in line with its pre-act priorities which were policy and action oriented researches. The SRC gave importance to the research priorities which are of particular relevance and usefulness to a rapidly changing and developing

society with special attention to poverty and agrarian reform in Negros.

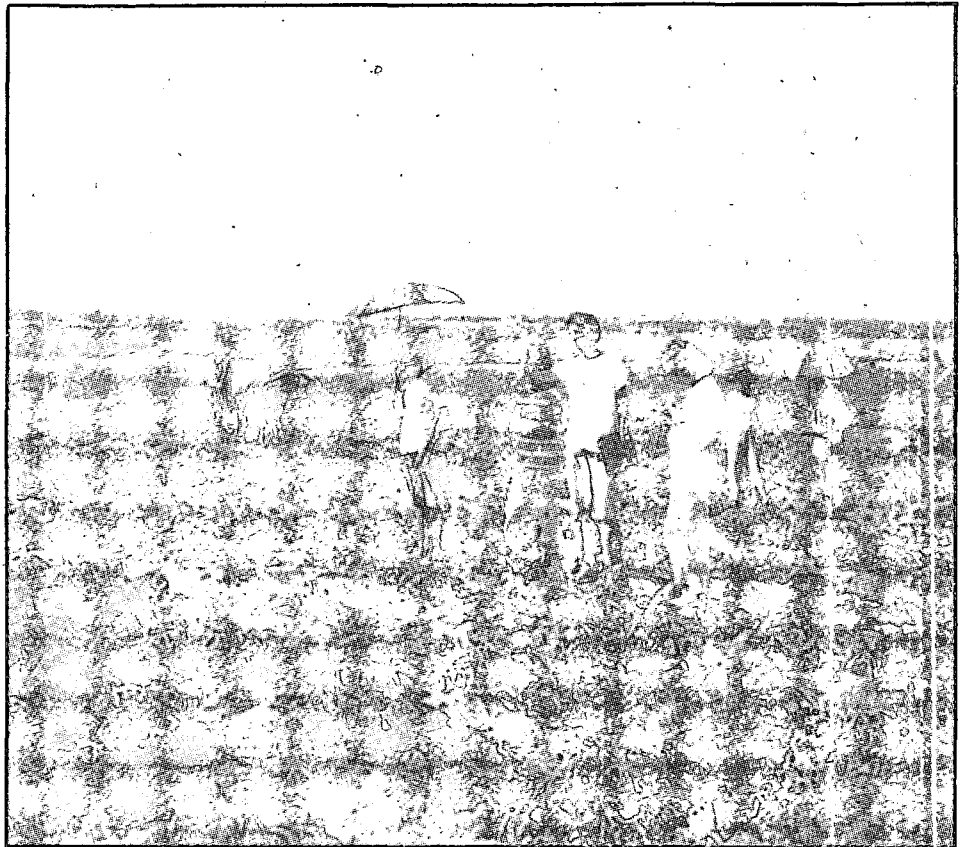
In addition, SRC branched out into cultural-historical research under the Negros Studies Program and has achieved rapid institutional growth. Various government, non-government and private institutions have established linkage with SRC. Such institutions are the Ford Foundation, the NEDA Regional Office, the PSSC-Visayas Research Consortium, the Provincial Governor's Office and the UNICEF.

Dr. Violeta Lopez Gonzaga, Director of SRC, envisions the Center to be in the forefront of society by playing an active role as an advocate of social justice. As such, the Center must continue its conduct of relevant, objective and balanced social researches which could be used for policy formulation and program development.

Now widely recognized, the center undertook contracted researches for development agencies like UNICEF and PBSP. Using SRC-based research findings, some policy recommendations on key issues as agrarian reform, poverty interventions, and resource conservation have been presented to legislators and other policy makers in the government, and private sector groups in Negros Occidental. In numerous local, national and international conferences, consultations, seminars and research fora, the center has been invited to discuss its current and relevant research findings. Local, national and international periodicals have either featured or cited SRC's works. In addition, the Ford Foundation awarded the center with research grants in 1986 for an agrarian reform study in Negros and another two-year research grant (1989-1991) for the study entitled **The Implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law in Negros Occidental: A Program Review and Analysis**. Noteworthy, the Center has published several books, materials and monographs relevant to policy. Among these are *"Voluntary Land Sharing and Transfer Scheme in Negros Occidental: An Exploratory Study"*; *"Crisis in Sugarlandia: The Planters' Differential Perceptions and Responses and their Impact on the Sugarcane Workers' Households"*; and *"Poverty in Sugarlandia: The Case of Bacolod."* Recent publications of the Center are: *"The Resource Base for Agrarian Reform and Development in Negros Occidental (March 1988)"*; *"Implementation for Agrarian Reform in Negros: Issues, Problems, and Experiences (November 1988)"*; and *"Socio-Politics of Sugar: Wealth, Power Formation and Change in Negros, 1899-1985 (June 1989)."*

In spite of its self-reliance and recognition locally and internationally, the center still has to confront problems concerning inadequate funding for research and for continuing education of the staff.

The Center has four units responsible for the promotion of more efficient and orderly operations. The Office and



SRC staff doing fieldwork for Rapid Rural Appraisal in Carabalan, Himamaylan, Negros Occidental.

Field Operation Unit takes charge of the technical operations, while the Publication Unit manages the circulation and promotion of the center's published research materials and the operation of the internal library. The Computer Unit is involved with the processing and storage of data generated from studies, and the Financial/Secretarial Unit takes care of administrative services.

The mini-library in the center house has recently been converted into a Negrense Studies Research Library Museum. Responding to the need for a Negros studies center locally based, the Research Library Museum is being groomed to be a locally based archive and a central data bank on Negros. The Library Museum concentrates on the preservation of vital documents, photographs, cultural artifacts and other rich trove of the life and history of Negros. Aside from archival documents, the library has a substantive collection of contemporary

published materials on Negros Occidental, ethnographic notes, community data and household information on Negros' sugar workers and the surviving cultural community groups, the Negritos and the Bukidnon.

SRC helped pave the way for the national government to identify and prioritize areas and sectors in the province of Negros. The center contributed a great deal to the thrust of the new government for the bottoms-up approach in policy formulation. Furthermore, the Negros government believes that SRC's research findings unveil the thrust and provide an objective groundwork for program planning and implementation especially for the Negros province.

SRC will carry on its commitment to serve the province and the nation through continued efforts, all dedicated to uplift the many disadvantaged Negrenses and Filipinos.

PSSC ACTIVITIES

PSSC 1989 GOVERNING COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD ORGANIZED

In an effort to strengthen its role in the PSSC, the Governing Council which is composed of regular member organization presidents, elected its Chairman and Vice-Chairman in the persons of Domingo C. Salita and Gabriel U. Iglesias, respectively.

The PSSC Executive Board elected its officers for the new Council year. The new set of officers are as follows: **Allen Tan**, President; **Lourdes S. Bautista**, Vice President; **Manuel Orense**, Treasurer. Four newly elected members were also sworn into office: **Leonor M. Briones** - Public Administration; **Socorro L. Reyes** - Political Science; **Georgina R. Encanto** - Communication; and **Aida R. Saldua** - Statistics. The members of the working committees as nominated by the Nominations Committee were likewise approved.

Institutional Development Committee

Chairman: **Lourdes S. Bautista**
Members: **Cynthia B. Bautista**
Ponciano L. Bennagen
Rolando S. Delagoza, OCM
Sylvia H. Guerrero
Tito A. Mijares
Bonifacio P. Sibayan
Amaryllis T. Torres
Wilfrido V. Villacorta
Alice C. Villadolid

Finance Committee

Chairman: **Marcelo M. Orense**
Members: **Ibarra Gonzales, SJ**
Pilar Ramos Jimenez
Simeon Medalla

Cayetano W. Paderanga
Helen R. Tubangui
Cristina P. Parel
Ex-Officio: **Mercedes B. Suleik**

Social Issues Committee

Chairman: **Socorro L. Reyes**
Members: **Tomas P. Africa**
Florangel Rosario-Braid
Ramon Cardenas
Napoleon J. Casambre
Noemi A. Catalan
Gloria A. Gonzales
Carolina G. Hernandez
Renato C. Ocampo, SJ
Fe T. Otales
Corazon M. Raymundo
Imelda K. Villaluz
Ex-Officio: **Carmencita T. Aguilar**

Research Committee

Chairman: **Lita J. Domingo**
Members: **Wilfredo L. Alberca**
Corazon B. Lamug
Robert C. Salazar
Alex B. Brillantes, Jr.
Clarita R. Carlos
Telesforo W. Luna
Hector B. Morada
Evelina A. Pangalangan
Manuel F. Montes
Nora C. Quebral
Gloria M. Santos
Erlinda Henson

Publication Committee

Chairman: **Michael L. Tan**
Members: **Ricardo G. Abad**
Ruperto P. Alonzo
Leslie E. Bauzon
Alex B. Brillantes, Jr.
Olivia C. Caoili
Lilia Constantino
Rosario M. Cortes

Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC
Raul R. Ingles
Meliton C. Juanico
Esther C. Vilorio
Zelda C. Zablan
Ex-Officio: **Allen L. Tan**

Membership Committee

Chairman: **Dante B. Canlas**
Members: **Carmencita T. Aguilar**
Edilberto P. Dagot
Georgina Encanto
Nestor N. Pilar

Nominations Committee

Chairman: **Leonor M. Briones**
Members: **Ruperto P. Alonzo**
Mercedes B. Suleik
Ex-Officio: **Patricia B. Licuanan**

By-Laws Committee

Chairman: **Paterno R. Santos**
Members: **Nelly Cubar**
Andrew B. Gonzalez, FSC
Gabriel U. Iglesias
Rudy Rodil
Domingo C. Salita

With the year 1989 being a transition period as a result of the amendments to the Council's By-Laws, the current President of the Executive Board shall serve only up to February 1990, after which all succeeding Presidents will serve the regular term of two years. The Vice-President and the Treasurer are elected annually without prejudice to reelection. The Executive Director automatically serves as the Board Secretary.

1988 ANNUAL MEETING HELD

The PSSC Annual Meeting was held last February 18 at the PSSCenter auditorium.

Presented were the Annual Report which included the Treasurer's Report indicating financial stability for the Council. The budget for 1989 was subsequently approved by the body.

Reports of the regular and associate members were also given, describing their activities and research projects for the year.

The National Social Science Congress II Resolutions and Declarations were formally presented and approved by the body. Presented also was the document containing the PSSC Policy Statements which shall guide the Council activities for the Council Year 1989. The Philippine Social Science Council Policy Statements are as follows:

The Philippine Social Science Council, in its commitment to assume an even more visible and relevant role in national development, shall strive to:

1. forge linkages towards closer interaction among the social sciences with the natural sciences in addressing national problems.
2. upgrade the capability of all social scientists and assist local social science organizations in enhancing their resources.
3. enhance the impact of, social science in nation building through education, scholarship and research.
4. encourage the development of indigenous theories and paradigms to understand and explain Philippine realities.
5. persevere in its task as social commentator, advocate and activist for the transformation of society.
6. encourage a more effective utilization and dissemination of research data through populari-

zation.

7. integrate outreach programs as part of academic functions.
8. orient itself towards anticipatory research in order to reverse trends inimical to socio-economic growth.
9. attempt through its publications the adaptation of social science theories and research methods to suit local existing conditions.
10. acquire the necessary facilities including an information network and a databank in order to effectively serve its affiliates.
11. achieve financial self-sufficiency.

PSSC BOARD ROOM NAMED AFTER FORMER PSSC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In recognition of Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat's important role and contribution in the history of the Philippine Social Science Council, the Board Room in the PSSCenter is now called the Loretta Makasiar Sicat Board Room. During the inauguration ceremony which was held on 18 February 1989, a testimonial statement was read by the PSSC Governing Council Chairman, Dr. Domingo C. Salita. (See p. 19 for full text.)

Dr. Sicat rendered 12 years of dedicated and faithful service to the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC). Serving as Chairman and Executive Director, she spearheaded the organization of the Secretariat and inspired its personnel with the highest ideals of service, loyalty and dedication.

Dr. Sikat was one of those instrumental in securing an endowment fund from the Ford Foundation and the National Economic and Development Authority, the earnings of which are used in the operations of the Secretariat. She was primarily responsible in securing a parcel of land from the University of the Philippines on which the PSSCenter building was erected as a donation from the Japanese government.

SOCIAL ISSUES COMMITTEE CONSULTATIVE FORA

A consultation forum on "*The Implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law*" was held last April 2, 1989 at the Philippine Social Science Center participated by Congresswoman Hortensia Starke, Congressman Ronaldo W. Zamora, Mr. Jimmy Tadeo of the Kilusang ng mga Magbubukid sa Pilipinas, and James Putzel from the UP Third World Studies Program. The forum was the first in a series of consultative fora sponsored by the Social Issues Committee (SICOM).

Also lined up are consultative fora with sectoral groups such as farmers, NGOs and the government. The schedule is as follows:

Topic	Tentative Date
1. Implementation of Agrarian Reform	April 21
2. Environmental Issues	June
3. Education Issues	August
4. Population Issues	October
5. Bureaucracy and Decentralization	December
6. People's Rights (Ethnic Communities)	February 1990

The SICOM centers on a single theme for its 1989 program, which is: "Towards PSSC Involvement in Policy Making and Implementation." Aside from these consultative fora, there will be roundtable discussions on concrete and feasible activity for the SICOM in its effort to address today's social issues. The output of the evaluation and assessment of the RTD and specific recommendations for the government especially to the policy makers and other concerned groups will be published in the Social Science Information.

NEWS BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

The Philippine Historical Association elected its new set of officers last January 29, 1989. The following were elected: Dr. Napoleon J. Casambre, President; Dr. Ma. Corona Romero, Vice-President; Dr. Evelyn A. Miranda, Secretary; Mr. Adriel O. Meimban, Assistant Secretary; Prof. Judith B. Baroquillo, Treasurer; Prof. Celedonio O. Resurreccion, Auditor; Dr. Ricardo C. Galang, PRO; Dean Gloria Santos, Executive Director; and Dr. Bonifacio Salamanca, Dr. Rosario M. Cortes, Prof. Minerva A. Gonzales, Prof. Oscar L. Evangelista, Governors.

PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC SOCIETY HOLDS FORUM

The Philippine Economic Society (PES) in collaboration with the Friedrich Stiftung (FES) held the first of a two-forum series focused on the "Economic Outlook for 1989" at the Valle Verde Country Club in Pasig last February 23.

Discussed in the forum were the economic prospects of the year with former Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata, Dr. Cayetano W. Paderanga of the UP School of Economics and Mr. Cedric Bagtas of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines serving as resource speakers.

The second forum held last February 17 at Cebu City was on economic issues. The guest speakers were NEDA Deputy Director General Florian Alburo who spoke on "The Impact of Foreign Investments on Employment Growth and Real Wages"; Executive Director of Harnessing Awareness, Self-Reliance, Initiative and Knowledge (HASIK) Karina David who discussed the "Access of the Poor to Basic Social Services"; and UP School of Economics Professor Man-

uel Montes who talked on "The Impact of Structural Adjustment Policies on Employment and Income Distribution."

PHILIPPINE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION - PWU PROJECT

The Philippine Historical Association (PHA) in cooperation with the Philippine Women's University (PWU) has lined up several projects in celebration of the centennial birthday of Conrado Benitez.

One of this is the publication of the commemorative volume of the biographic profiles of the man. Expected to be published in time for the 100th birth anniversary of Dean Benitez in November of this year, the PHA was tapped to be the prime mover of this project. Dr. Bonifacio S. Salamanca is the Project Director, and about half of the selected writers are members of the Association.

U. P. COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EXTENDS SERVICES TO GRASSROOTS

The CSWCD has developed extension programs to reach out to people in the communities and at the same time strengthen CSWCD's academic sphere. Being undertaken by the College's Office of Continuing Education and Extension (OCEE), the extension programs are geared toward the poor and oppressed sectors of society such as the peasants, fishermen, workers, urban poor and tribal Filipinos.

Committed to build self-reliant communities, the OCEE also conducts regular training programs for professional and paraprofessional development workers. It also offers specific training courses like community-based extension program, training materials development programs, and linkages and promotion for particular training requests. These extension and grassroots training programs have reached out to the more remote areas of the coun-

try and have greatly complemented the teaching of social work and community development of the CSWCD.

BRO. ANDREW GONZALEZ RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE

Bro. Andrew B. Gonzalez, De La Salle University President, was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan last March 25, 1989. The award was given to Bro. Andrew in recognition of his outstanding achievements in promoting educational and academic development and in making great efforts of academic and cultural exchanges between Japan and the Philippines.

Late last year, he was also selected for the Achievement Award as Outstanding Fulbrighter in Education in recognition of his contribution to the profession and to the country as a whole. The award was given during the Fulbright 40th Anniversary Awards night.

UP CSWCD DEAN NAMED

The UP College of Social Work and Community Development announces the selection of its new Dean, Prof. Josefina Pineda.

In other developments, the College held a Lecture Series on "Social Work and the Law" from November 12, 1988 to February 4, 1989. The series highlighted some basic constitutional provisions on people's participation, criminal justice system and social work. Also discussed were the legislative process, implications for social advocacy and social action, ethics in the civil service, social services component of administering law and human rights.

NEWS BRIEFS

ONATE NAMED IASS PHILIPPINE REPRESENTATIVE

Dr. Burton T. Oñate, past president of the Philippine Statistical Association (PSA), Chairperson of the Inter-Agency Technical committee on Survey Design, and Affiliate Professor at UP Los Baños was appointed as Philippine (Local) Representative of the International Association of Survey Statisticians (IASS) of Paris, France. Members of the PSA or of the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) who are working as subject matter specialists and as data analysts on sampling theory and applications of survey designs may contact Dr. Oñate for a copy of the membership application form. Oñate may be contacted at the Statistical Laboratory, UP at Los Baños, College, Laguna (4031), tel. no. 2381 or call tel. no. 922-9621, c/o Executive Director Ruben F. Trinidad, PSSC, Quezon City.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND ISSUES BEING STUDIED AT UP-CSWCD

Studies on problems and issues particularly those of the grassroots level are being conducted by the U.P. College of Social Work and Community Development (CSWCD) as part of its mission to provide poverty-focused and people-centered services to the masses. These studies are generally being undertaken by the CSWCD's Office of Research and Publication (ORP), the research arm of the College. The CSWCD-ORP takes charge of project development, monitoring and evaluation and the dissemination of the findings through publications.

Studies done by the College cover national issues, population, resource management, child labor, drug abuse, program evaluation (delivery of social services, government projects on housing, employment and export processing

zones), academic enrichment (development of teaching materials in social work and community development), and women studies (gender issues, women's struggle, women in various sectors, etc.). The findings and recommendations of case studies and other basic researches done are put in a data bank for reference purposes. Results of researches conducted are also being packaged into publication materials.

The office also houses materials and magazines focused on current development issues, community organizing and social work. Materials are made accessible to the public and anybody can drop by to do his research. Likewise, the CSWCD also offers technical services to research and publication activities of students, faculty, GOs and NGOs. Inquiries can be channeled to the Coordinator, Office of Research and Publication, CSWCD, with telephone numbers 972-477, 978-438 or 976-061 local 871.

LECTURE ON ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN HELD

A professorial lecture on the advancement of women entitled "Public Policy Advocacy In a Democratizing Society: Tactics and Strategies for Women's Groups" was held last March 11, 1989 at the De La Salle University.

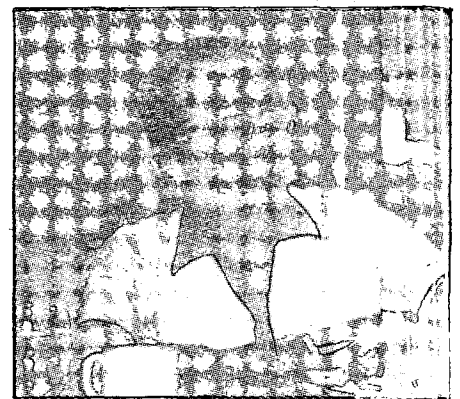
Dr. Socorro L. Reyes and Dr. Aurelio B. Calderon, Professors in Philippine-American Relations, gave the lecture sponsored by the Department of Political Science and the American Studies Program.

Ms. Dolly de Quiros-Castillo, convenor of the Legislative Advocates for Women delivered the Opening Remarks. Congresswoman Estelita Juco closed the affair with her remarks about the forum theme.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CODE OF ETHICS FORMED

In line with the resolutions passed during the Second National Social Science Congress, the PSSC has formed an ad hoc committee to formulate a code of ethics for social scientists.

Chaired by Dr. Bonifacio P. Sibayan, the Committee consists of Dr. Noemi Catalan, Dr. Ledevina V. Cariño, Dr. Carolina G. Hernandez, Prof. Helen F. Tubangui, and Dr. Wilfredo V. Villacorta, with Dr. Domingo Salita and Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad as ex-officio members.



Dr. Bonifacio Sibayan

LEGISLATORS TALK ON FILIPINIZATION

A forum entitled "A Day with Legislators" was held at the College of Social Work and Community Development (CSWCD) U.P. Diliman, Quezon City last February 23, 1989. Senators Joseph Estrada, Orly Mercado, Congressman Renato Yap and Nikki Coseteng served as resource speakers. The speakers discussed the various aspects and concepts of Filipinization based on their respective positions, insights and experiences.

The session was one of the highlights of the different programs and activities lined up for the College Week Celebration of the CSWCD in commemoration of its 22nd year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

TWO BOOKS FROM THE DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Essays on Philippine Religious Culture by Fernando Elesterio was launched by the DLSU Press last March 6. The essays "Pre-Magellan Religious Elements in Contemporary Filipino Culture," "The Filipino Angel and His Church," and "Ultra-Nationalist Filipino Religious"—discuss aspects of indigenous religious culture.

Dr. Elesterio, an associate professor in Religious Studies, holds licentiate degrees in philosophy and theology.

"*Notes on Philippine Cinema*" authored by Emmanuel Reyes was launched at the Cultural Center of the Philippines Museong Talinangan last March 10, 1989. The book is composed of essays and reviews on both classic and mainstream Filipino films. This is the first book of Reyes, Chairperson ng Pelikulang Pilipino and Chairperson of the DLSU Communication Arts Department.

COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF FILIPINO POLITICS

The University Press of Ateneo de Manila has recently released *Filipino Politics: Development and Decay*, by political scientist David Wurfel.

The culmination of 35 years of study, the book represents a definitive work on Filipino politics and its history. A professor of political science at the University of Windsor in Canada, Wurfel deepens our understanding of the development of democracy in the Philippines, offering the most comprehensive account of Filipino politics from 1945 to the present.

A rich source of previously inaccessible information, the book will be welcomed by political scientists, historians of the Philippines and Southeast Asia,

policymakers, journalists, and others concerned with the ongoing political crisis in the Philippines.

PHILIPPINE COLONIAL DEMOCRACY

Philippine Colonial Democracy, a collection of essays on Philippine colonial politics edited by Ruby R. Paredes, was launched recently by Ateneo de Manila University Press. The book offers a sobering assessment of the country's early experience with elections. Through four studies spanning a half century, the authors conclude that the Filipino's formative experience of democracy left them with a problematic political legacy. In the late nineteenth century, Spanish manipulation of municipal elections encouraged bitter factional rivalries around the plazas. Despite its self-proclaimed altruism, the American attempt at tutelary democracy was marred by colonial controls that distorted the direction of emerging national institutions. By 1935, when Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon moved into Malacañang Palace, Philippine politics—already suffering entrenched corruption and ceaseless colonial interference—showed a marked tendency toward authoritarianism. Clearly, the problems of modern Philippine democracy have their roots in the colonial period.

Author and Editor Ruby R. Paredes has taught at the University of the Philippines and is currently writing her doctoral dissertation for the University of Michigan on the Philippines' first political party, the Partido Federal.

MEDIA FACTBOOK

The 1988 *Media Factbook*, published by the Philippine Information Agency Research Department and Media Studies Division is now off the press. An updated directory on media, it contains

related database from Region 12 containing the most comprehensive fact sheets on existing print, radio, television, film and related media.

Interested parties may contact the PIA Research Department or Media Studies Division for inquiries.

PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE READER

The *Philippine Legislature Reader* was launched last March 10, 1989 at the Mercedes Concepcion Seminar Room, Philippine Social Science Center.

Edited by Renato Velasco and Sylvano D. Mahiwo, the book is a compendium of well-researched articles on the various aspects of Philippine legislature from 1946 up to the present Congress under the 1987 Constitution. The book contains essays on Philippine legislature written by Manuel A. Caoili, Olivia C. Caoili, Josie H. de Leon, Socorro L. Reyes and Renato S. Velasco.

BOOKS ON CONSTANTINO

Two books on Renato Constantino were launched on the 50th year of his writing career.

The first book entitled "*A Constantino Sampler*" was edited by Leticia Constantino and Lourdes Constantino. It contains excerpts from the books, articles and speeches of the writer from 1939 to 1989. The second book, "*Essays in Honor of Renato Constantino*" is a collection of essays on different subjects written by 24 scholars from 14 countries. The book was edited by Peter Limqueco.

A GUIDE TO NUCLEAR PHILIPPINES

The IBON Databank Philippine Inc. in cooperation with the University of the Philippines-College of Arts and Sciences Manila launched Roland G. Simbulan's primer on the US military bases last April 6, 1989. The primer is entitled *A Guide to Nuclear Philippines*.

In his book Prof. Roland Simbulan spells out the basic facts and historical perspective of the US military presence in the Philippines. In addition to being informative, the book also provides the courses of action that could transform seemingly "helpless" individuals into organized, knowledgeable and cohesive groups and associations.

The book launching was attended by UP Manila Chancellor Ernesto Domingo, Representative Nikki Coseteng of the House of Representatives, Minda Luz Quesada of the University Assembly, UP Manila and Dra. Aurora Parong of the Medical Action Group.

ANNOTATED MANGYAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

A 330-page book containing more than 1,700 bibliographical entries of writing (1570-1988) dealing with Mangyan tribes in Mindanao has just been published. The author, Antoon Postmo, is a long time Mindoro resident.

The book is an extensive index of almost 6,000 releases on hundreds of subjects on Mangyans and will help to facilitate researches in the field of "Mangyanology". A good number of charts and samples of the pre-Spanish scripts (Southeast Asian and Philippine) and various maps on tribal distribution are scattered throughout the study.

THE ORIGINS OF METROPOLITAN MANILA

The Origins of Metropolitan Manila, A Political and Social Analysis by Dr. Manuel A. Caoili was launched last January 27, 1989. The affair was at-

tended by Dr. Jose V. Abueva, president of the University of the Philippines; Dr. Gabriel Iglesias, Dean of the UP College of Public Administration; Dr. Bonifacio Salamanca, Dr. Francisco Nemenzo, Jr. and Mr. Nathaniel Von Einsiedel.

At the time of his untimely demise in December 1987, Dr. Caoili was a member of the PSSC Executive Board.

MONOGRAPHS ON LINGUISTICS

The Summer Institute of Linguistics announces the publication of *Western Subanon Formal Speech* by William C. Hall, which is number 81 in the SIL and University of Texas at Arlington Monograph Series.

In this study, the author describes speech behavior within the context of the formal speech situation in Western Subanon Manobo. His major assumption is that, along with linguistic structure and social structure, linguistic behavior within the social context is patterned and systematic. Furthermore, the speech used will tend to be under some constraint according to Western Subanon social propriety. He describes norms of social propriety in Western Subanon speech situations and events, such as the death ceremony, cleansing and other rituals, poetry (the epic, the sense, and prayers), litigation, confrontation, and others.

NORMATIVE DISCOURSE AND PERSUASION: AN ANALYSIS OF GA'DANG INFORMAL LITIGATION

The Linguistic Society of the Philippines has announced that copies of *Normative Discourse and Persuasion: An Analysis of Ga'Dang Informal Litigation* by Michael R. Walrod (number 26 in the L.S.P. Monograph Series) are now available.

Published in cooperation with the Summer Institute of Linguistics (Philippines), this is a study in text linguistics (i.e. discourse analysis). It focuses on the logic of normative and persuasive discourse, and how the former is used to

accomplish the latter in Ga'Dang, a language of Mountain Province. The author proposes tentative generalizations concerning the differences between normative discourse in oral versus literate societies.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO LORETTA MAKASIAR SICAT*

For her twelve years of dedicated and faithful service to the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) resulting in an impressive string of valuable achievements, significant among these are:

As Chairman and Executive Director, she spearheaded the organization of the Secretariat and inspired its personnel with the highest ideals of service, loyalty and dedication;

She was one of those instrumental in securing an endowment fund from the Ford Foundation and the National Economic and Development Authority, the earnings of which are used in the operations of the Secretariat;

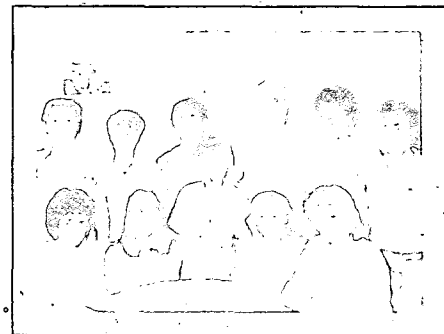
She was primarily responsible in securing a parcel of land from the University of the Philippines on which the PSSC Center building was erected as a donation from the Japanese government; and

Finally, she has forged linkages and collaborations with local and international social science organizations and funding institutions.

In recognition of these contributions, and the important role that Dr. Sicat played in shaping the history of PSSC, we dedicate our Board Room in her honor and from this day on, it shall be known as the LORETTA MAKASIAR SICAT BOARD ROOM.

Given this 18th day of February, 1989 at the PSSC Center, Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City.

* Testimonial statement read and presented by Dr. Domingo Salita, PSSC Governing Council Chairman at the 1988 Annual Meeting, February, 1989.



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SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

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 articles in this publication do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Philippine Social Science Council, Inc.

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