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Erratum

The article of Dr. Delia R. Barcelona in the July-September 1991 issue of the PSSI was delivered before the LEDCO International Conference on Language on April 27-29, 1989, not on April 27-29 in 1999 as stated on page 16 of the said issue.

Philippine Social Science Council
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 SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION

Announcement

The PSSC Research Awards Program (RAP) provides supplementary assistance to social science graduate students who are presently undertaking their thesis or dissertation research in any of the following fields: anthropology, communication, demography, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, public administration, social work, sociology, and statistics.

The quarterly deadlines for the filing of application for the rest of the year are on May 15, August 15, and November 15.

For inquiries, please call 922-96-21 loc. 318 and ask for Amy Dizon or Gigi Tuzon.



SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION

Volume 20 Number 1

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January - March 1992

Crisis and Creativity: Research Highlights from PSSI

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Editorial

Research Highlights from the PSSC: Linking Social Science Research to the Current Socio-Political Discourse

Social scientists need to consider three things to attain greater relevance and influence to the society. First, they must locate their research or inquiry within the current social and political discourses. Second, they must bridge or link the world of theories, concepts, and methods to the world of action, i.e. to the socio-political and economic realities of our times. Hence, we ask: What ideas inform our decisions and actions in a specific context? What experiences inform our theorizing and conceptualizing? Thirdly, social scientists must make themselves understandable to the larger society instead of keeping to themselves their discussion and understanding of the social, political, and economic world.

One study showed that studies on a particular discipline are only known or cited by those people belonging to the same discipline. Thus, psychologists studying the subject of creativity are most likely the only people who know and utilize studies in this area. Sociologists studying about organizations and the creation of an "institutional culture" are the only ones most likely to know about these. Yet these are topics which have great relevance to everyday discourse and reality. Perhaps, social scientists need to think more creatively in making their studies more known and understandable to the larger public. This is the rationale for this issue of the *PSSC Social Science Information*.

The main articles presented in this issue are those read in the colloquium held last February. Initiated in 1991 under the leadership of Dr. Hector Morada, the immediate past chairperson of the Research Committee, the purpose of the Research Awards Program Colloquia Series is to highlight as well as to disseminate to the wider public the findings of some of the most interesting research projects funded by the PSSC Research Awards Program.

PSSC funded many interesting research projects since 1972. But in the selection of thesis presentors for the colloquium, the PSSC Research Committee chose to highlight those which might have greater relevance and implications to the current socio-political scenario. Thus, the research findings presented here range from an inquiry into the capability of COMELEC to exploring the different components and relationships involved in the creativity process.

The PSSC hopes that the findings presented here will lead readers to think creatively and positively on some issues which confront us today.

EMMA E. PORIO, Ph.D.
Chairperson, PSSC Research Committee

PSSC Social Science Information

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Crisis and Creativity:

Research Highlights from PSSC

(The Research Awards Program (RAP) of the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) provides supplementary financial assistance to social science graduate students who are conducting their thesis or dissertation research. Since the launching of the Program in 1972, 386 applicants have benefited from it. Last February 14, 1992, the Research Committee launched the second of a series of colloquia which featured the research highlights of six RAP grantees.

We have decided to print part of the proceedings of the colloquia consistent with the PSSC's mandate to disseminate the results of social science researches. The papers presented here are either transcripts of the papers read or delivered by the presentors during the colloquia or papers submitted by the presentors for this publication.

Upon our request, Dr. Vicencio, Dr. Lupdag, Dr. Abadingo, and Dr. Rebullida submitted papers on their respective research topics specifically written for this publication.

In writing the transcript of the proceedings in the case of the other presentors, we also took into account the brief write-ups provided by them which were distributed during the colloquia as well as the contents of their theses or dissertations to fill up the missing details. Excerpts from the discussion during the open forum are also included. — Editor)

Creative Teaching in Science and Health: Effect on Pupil Creativity and Achievement

*Evelina Maclang-Vicencio**

Creativity is present in everyone and can be nurtured through deliberate training, practice, and encouragement. Creativity can contribute to the acquisition of knowledge and skills and to the development of attitudes and habits important in

a subject area like Science and Health.

The creative process involves the development of creative thinking abilities through creative teaching, taking into consideration pupil variables and environ-

mental conditions (press) with a creative product as an outcome (Figure 1).

Creative teaching variables refer to the objects or goals for the learning activity, the content and materials of the learning experience, the teacher's behavior, and the teaching and learning strategies and techniques employed.

Pupil variables such as age, ability grouping, gender, and language are personal factors that

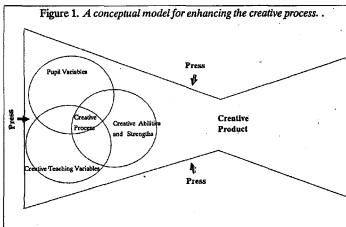


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may enhance or inhibit the development of creativity.

Creative abilities are norm-referenced and include fluency, originality, elaboration, resistance to premature closure, and abstractness of titles.

Creative strengths are criterion-referenced and include emotional expressiveness, putting ideas into context or story-telling articulateness, movement or action, synthesis, unusual visualization, humor, richness and colorfulness of imagery, and fantasy. *Press* refers to environmental conditions which may be physical, socio-emotional, and psychological. The product of the creative process may be tangible or intangible. It may be a thing, a design, a creation, an innovation, or a novel thought or idea.



The conceptual model for enhancing the creative process has been translated into operational terms for use in classroom teaching (Figure 2).

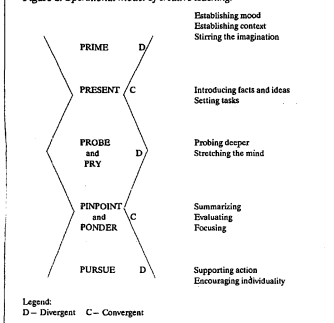
The teacher's behavior which is a component of the creative teaching variables has been or-

ganized and arranged to define steps in the teaching process that enhance pupils' creativity. The other elements of the creative teaching variables, namely, content and creative teaching techniques are resources from which teacher's behavior partly depends. The *creative abilities* component of the conceptual model are types of pupils' behavior which are included in the objectives of each lesson.

This study used the experimental method to investigate the effects of a divergent-convergent creative teaching model (Figure 2) on the creativity and achievement in Science and Health of fourth grade pupils. They are measured by the performance of the pupils in the Torrance Test for Creative Thinking, Figural Forms, and a teacher-made achievement test in the subject.

The participants in the study were 89 pupils from three comparable public schools in Metro Manila: 27 pupils in the pilot group, 28 in the experimental group, and 34 in the control group. Most of them were 10 years old, bilingual, coming from

Figure 2. Operational model of creative teaching.



low-income bracket families, and with similar academic abilities. Random assignment was used to determine the experimental and control groups. Both groups were taught everyday for five weeks during their regular Science and Health periods by two comparable teachers.

The mean difference in creativity between the control and experimental groups was subjected to an analysis of covariance, after determining that there was a significant difference in the pretest results. Other mean differences between the two groups, as well as between the genders, were subjected to a two-tailed *t* test of significance for independent means. A two-tailed test of significance for correlated means was used to compare the pre- and post-test mean scores of the experimental group. The level of significance was set at .05.

Results of the hypothesis testing showed that:

1. Creative teaching enhanced pupils' creativity.

2. Creative teaching enhanced pupils' creativity in the dimensions of originality, abstractness, and elaboration. It did not enhance significantly fluency and resistance to premature closure. Time might account for the insignificance of the difference in mean gain scores between the experimental and the control group in resistance to premature closure and fluency. The need for more leisurely pacing and more liberal time limits have been identified as necessary conditions in the development of these abilities. Furthermore, although openness seems to improve through practice, it has been identified as

definitely a developmental phenomenon.

3. Gender had no effect on the pupils' creativity after creative teaching.

4. Creative teaching enhanced the pupils' achievement in Science and Health. 5. Gender had no effect in the pupils' achievement after creative teaching.

The results of the study have implications on the teaching of Science and Health, the administration and supervision of the subject, the guidance program of the elementary school, teacher education, and educational policies. In this light the following recommendations are offered:

1. The Department of Education, Culture, and Sports should explicitly make provisions for: (a) the creative teaching of Science and Health in the elementary school; (b) a reorientation of school administrators, supervisors, and teachers of Science and Health; (c) a try-out of new organizational patterns to provide for creative teaching in Science and Health; and (d) the conduct of researches on creative teaching and creativity.

2. School administrators and supervisors should take the lead in the enhancement of creativity among pupils through an organized planning and support system that includes encouraging and assisting teachers in the preparation of creative instructional materials for the creative teaching of Science and Health and recognition of efforts.

3. Teachers must enhance their own creativity by becoming familiar with standard creativity techniques, by developing their own personal teaching techni-

ques, by preparing instructional materials that will give pupils practice in using creative thinking skills, by practicing the process in their classrooms, and by providing an environment that will nurture children's creativity.

4. The guidance counselors and the family should supplement the teachers' efforts toward creativity by providing a supportive environment and by being actively involved in their quest to provide creative and meaningful learning experiences.

5. Teacher-training institutions, professional organizations, and other related agencies should provide opportunities and encourage teachers and future teachers to enhance their creativity by offering it as a required course in the professional preparation of teachers, by offering training programs on creative teaching, by establishing a communications network for those involved in the area, and by promoting research on creativity and creative teaching. All of these may be facilitated by the establishment of a creative studies center.

6. Future researches may be conducted to answer the following questions:

a. What modifications of creative teaching in Science and Health would be best suited to other subjects in the curriculum?

b. Would there be any substantive transfer of the creative thinking abilities to other areas of the curriculum?

c. What would be learned by offering creative teaching for a longer period of time to the experimental group?

d. Would the indicated gains of the experimental group be sus-

tained over an extended period of time?

e. What differences in effects would creative teaching produce if offered at other grade levels or to other age groups?

f. What would be the effect of creative teaching to children in

the rural areas and in the more disadvantaged, inner-city areas?

g. What might be learned by analyzing the pupils' personalities to see which discriminate significantly between the experimental and control groups?

h. What kinds of situational tests might be used to observe creative process in action?

i. Will important and measurable differences be found in the future between those who underwent creative activities and those who did not?

Towards a Conceptualization of Leadership Among Filipinos

Anselmo D. Lupdag*

This study underwent three phases aimed at conceptualization of leadership among Filipinos. Specifically, it sought to find out the relationship of leadership with abilities, personality traits, and academic performance and to determine the relationship of leadership with sex and type of organization.

In Phase I, 79 administrators, staff members, faculty and students from two institutions of higher learning responded to an open-ended questionnaire. In Phase II, 33 selected participants from Phase I came together to discuss and clarify some responses they made in that phase.

A total of 152 students were chosen in Phase III. These were students enrolled in four universities in Region III during the first

semester of the school year 1980-81. They did not participate in Phase I and II. They were chosen because the researcher believes that majority of the leaders in the country, in all sectors, and at all levels are products of the academe. Thus, their concepts of leadership need to be known.

The student-participants were divided equally into two groups: the "formal" leaders and the members. "Formal" leaders were the elected or appointed heads, vice-heads, or secretaries of the sample student organizations. These positions were chosen because their functions are similar across the different organizations even if their titles differ. These were also the highest positions in the sample.

Under Phase III, four psychological tests were administered to the participants to measure the traits identified as relevant to leadership in the first two phases. These tests consisted of one intelligence test (Science Research Associate Verbal Form A Test) and three personality tests (Rodhe Sentence Completion Test (RSCT), Enriquez's *Panukat ng Ugali at Pagkatao*, and Lagmay's Philippine Thematic Apperception Test (PTAT)). Interscorer reliabilities were determined in the RSCT and PTAT. This was done by having two scorers score the responses independently from each other.

The results partly confirmed the hypothesis that there is a positive relationship of leadership with intellectual abilities, personality characteristics, and academic performance. Compared with the non-leaders, the leaders were found to be superior in influence, friendliness, *katiyagaan* (perseverance), and academic performance. Trends in *ambisyon* and morality were in favor of the leaders too.



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The study also showed that sex and type of organization were not significant determinants of leadership. Both academic and non-academic organizations were good training grounds for future leaders. The non-academic groups, however, were more superior on the trait *matulungin* (helpfulness).

Student leaders are academic achievers. They excel both in their roles as leaders and as students of the academe. This suggests the

high value students place in their class performance. If they will balance their attention between their academic and leadership functions, they will be better prepared for leadership roles when they leave the academe.

The instruments used seem to have low stimulus pull for some of the traits measured in this study, particularly that of morality and democratic orientation.

Based on the data, a tentative conceptualization of leadership among Filipinos which may serve as a working hypothesis for subsequent investigation is proposed: The results suggest that leadership is perceived in concrete rather than abstract terms. It is perceived in terms of the leader and not as a process.

The Administration of Elections in the Philippines: A Study of the Commission on Elections

Lourdes E. Abadigo*

This study deals with the administrative capability and the role of the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) on Philippine elections under the 1935, 1973, and the 1987 Constitutions. Specifically, selected electoral exercises perceived to be landmarks under each Constitution were examined.

The discussion and analysis of the COMELEC's administration of elections under the 1935 Constitution was based on a sample of two elections: 1953 and 1969. The administration of elections under the 1973 Constitution

was discussed using the elections of 1978, 1984 and 1986 as sample case studies. Under the 1987 Constitution, the 1987 and 1988 elections were tackled.

The basic approach to the study is historical. In the gathering of data, the study relied primarily on printed materials available in the libraries of the following institutions: Commission on Elections, U.P. College of Public Administration, U.P. College of Law, U.P. College of Arts and Sciences (Manila), National Library, Library of Congress, Northern Illinois University, and

Cornell University. In examining the constitutional and legal bases of Philippine elections, the study analyzed the content of such documents as the Constitutions of 1935, 1973 and 1987, the Omnibus Election Code and other related election laws. Existing annotations of pertinent provisions of these documents were likewise availed of. The discussion and analysis of the administrative capability of the COMELEC relied primarily on reports, documents, decisions, and resolutions which are available at the poll body's office. The study also made use of election researches conducted in the past as well as reports prepared by such groups as the National Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL).



*Lourdes E. Abadigo, 1989 RAP grantee, holds a Ph. D. in Public Administration. She is a professor at the U.P. College of Arts and Sciences, Manila.

The major findings of the study were as follows:

A. Under the 1935 Constitution, specifically from 1946 to 1972, elections performed the basic function of securing an orderly transfer of political power. While there could have been specific instances when the expression of the popular will was distorted through the corruption of the electorate and the manipulation of election results, it cannot be denied that the people were able to express their sovereign authority in choosing their leaders.

The COMELEC, as the primary agency in the administration of elections had strong capability to administer the electoral process. It was manned by people of distinction. The poll body was also vested with a number of powers to enable it to perform its functions with utmost honesty and credibility. Moreover, it had adequate financial and political support.

There were certain factors, however, which tended to undermine this capability. Among these factors were the following: (1) inadequate, or in some cases the lack of coordination between and among central level personnel and those in the field; (2) seeming ignorance of election laws, rules and regulations, by the very people who were expected to implement them; (3) the poll body's lack of coercive power over those persons or agencies it had deputized for election duties; (4) the Filipino value system which tends to condone such practices as vote buying and vote selling; (5) the people's seeming lack of vigilance; (6) lack of cooperation among the candidates themselves; and (7) the absence of strong

political will to really protect the sanctity of the electoral process.

B. Up to 1972, prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, the poll body was merely an implementor of election laws. But the political leadership saw the use of a completely-controlled COMELEC as an apparatus to attain its ultimate objective— ineliminable reign. Thus, the COMELEC's authority was expanded. To its power as implementor of election laws, the power to be the sole judge of all election contests, among others, was added. All appointees to the COMELEC beginning 1973 were suspected of protecting the interests of the President and the ruling political party. A review of their respective professional background would show that all of them had distinguished themselves in the legal profession and/or had previously occupied key positions in the government. However, the process of selection and appointments adopted in their respective cases, save for a few, had always bred suspicion on the part of the general public and the opposition that this was part of a grand design to ensure the victory of the ruling party during elections.

C. The COMELEC was revitalized under the 1987 Constitution. It was granted additional powers and functions. The appointment of commissioners is now subject to the confirmation by the Commission on Appointments (similar to the practice under the 1935 Constitution). Moreover, the poll body has been given fiscal autonomy.

The administrative capability of the poll body, particularly the perceived impartiality and independence of the COMELEC Commissioners contributed a lot

to making the 1987 and the 1988 electoral exercises credible. The COMELEC also determined to a large extent the high voters' turnout in those elections. This was made possible by the intensive education campaign waged by the poll body in cooperation with such groups as the NAMFREL. The political leadership's commitment to free, fair, honest, and orderly elections should also be underscored as one factor which encouraged people's participation in the 1987 and 1988 electoral exercises.

While the poll body is expected to play a major and critical role in the administration of elections, it needs the support and cooperation of the following: the candidates themselves, other agencies and instrumentalities of the government, non-government organizations, the political leadership and the public in general.

For a better administration of elections in the Philippines, some of the measures proposed are the following:

1. Strengthen further the administrative capability of the COMELEC. This can be accomplished through the following measures: (a) continued appointment of people known for their honesty, integrity, professionalism, and independence of mind; (b) grant of an honest-to-goodness fiscal autonomy; (c) regular training programs for the personnel of the poll body; (d) grant of ample coercive powers to the COMELEC to enable it to effectively implement and enforce its orders, rulings, decisions, or resolutions; and (e) giving of substantial powers to the field offices.

2. The school curriculum, particularly at the elementary level, should include and highlight a module on suffrage. Such module should emphasize that the right of suffrage is also the voters' responsibility to the community. Hence, voters should scrutinize the candidates on the basis of their platforms. The module should likewise downplay patronage as the reason for voting for a particular candidates.

3. COMELEC-sponsored type of fora or symposia which focus on issues of national concern should be institutionalized. The politicians and the public in general should be the primary targets of such fora. Perhaps, these fora can be conducted in coordination with the non-government organizations.

4. If the finances of the government would warrant, the COMELEC should start computerizing the list of voters. In the

near future, the poll body should target the installation of voting machines, similar to those employed in the United States. Hopefully, such machines would reduce the possibility of fraudulent counting and would facilitate the canvassing of election returns. This suggestion requires the availability of power resources throughout the country.

Antinatalist Policies, Religious Beliefs, and Family Planning Behavior: Implications for Policy Formulation and Program Implementation

Vicente D. Mariano*

The anti-developmental effects of rapid population growth are clearly seen when no corresponding economic gains accompany such growth. Family planning alone cannot control the conditions causing births to be wanted or unwanted. It is necessary to determine the importance of policy and religious beliefs in family planning behavior.

The basic problem that this study addresses is: "Do the existing antinatalist policies influence the family planning behavior of

married Catholic women aged 15-44 years living in Metro Manila?"

Specifically, the study attempts to answer questions on policy and program accomplishments, attitudes toward policies and doctrines and other variables affecting family planning behavior. The answers to these questions provide the bases for the formulation of relevant policy and program recommendations.

The survey data of this dissertation were taken from the study, "Religious Beliefs, Fertility

Control Policies, and Family Planning Behavior" conducted by the College of Public Administration (CPA), University of the Philippines for the Population Center Foundation (PCF). The survey covered 900 Catholics, 280 members of *Iglesia ni Cristo*, and 350 Muslim respondents from five provinces and four cities.

This study covers 300 Catholic married women, aged 15-44 years old, randomly selected from the barangays of four cities of Metro Manila. A four-part interview schedule was administered on the respondents' socio-characteristics, religious beliefs, and practice of family planning. The data were basically analyzed by discriminant analysis, with dummy variables to deter-

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mine the characteristics of the groups classified according to artificial contraceptive use and limiting number of children and with the respondents divided into three groups: those with positive, neutral, or negative attitudes towards the antinatalist policies.

A stratified random sample by city and barangay of 300 Catholic and married women, aged 15-44 years from the four cities of Metro Manila was selected from nine barangays. Simple random sampling of qualified residents in each of the barangay was conducted.

The antinatalist policies covered in this study are: availability of contraceptive means, except abortion; maternity leave benefits up to the fourth child; tax exemption up to four dependents; and free sterilization. The pronatalist doctrines covered in the study are marriage, value of children, age at marriage, family planning, contraceptive use, and no abortion/sterilization. The other determinants of family planning behavior are demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, religious practices, and desire for additional children.

The Philippine population program has been characterized by massive United States' Aid for International Development (AID) funding, which provided more than 50 percent of the program's budget in its initial years. The influence of AID on the promotion of the use of artificial contraceptives has been indirect, its funding for the program

being utilized through the AID-funded NGOs involved in the program.

The shift in the promotion of antinatalist policies from being merely clinic-based to being also community-based shows the response of policy-makers and program administrators to the problem of decreasing number of people who practice family planning due to the limited reach of the clinics.

On the program level, the outreach structure has made no significant contribution to the program. The contraceptive prevalence rate even declined from 37 percent in 1978 to 32.1 percent in 1983. This finding can be related to the identified characterizing variables of the respondents grouped according to contraceptive use and limiting number of children.

On the individual level, the discriminant analysis of the survey data showed that the characterizing variables "age at present", "age at marriage" and "desire for additional children" of the respondents were significant for the grouping of the respondents according to contraceptive use.

In sum, the findings of the study reveal that the antinatalist policies have no noticeable effect on the family planning behavior of the respondents. The pronatalist doctrines of the church also do not have any influence. The only variables that the study found significant in terms of contraceptive use and

limiting number of children were age at present, age at marriage, and desired number of children. It seems then that the country is at the stage of "no population policy" since people practice family planning for reasons other than church doctrines or government policies on it.

Recommendations on improving the influence of policy are made primarily in terms of improving the Information-Education-Communications (IEC) component of the program, and giving substantial tax exemption up to the second child. These recommendations cover incremental policy and program changes which would hopefully produce the needed impact on the target population.

Specifically, the study recommendations are: higher tax exemptions, initial family fund which can be availed of by a newly-wed couple, less maternity benefits, more IEC projects, and finally, increased and improved IEC. More studies should be done on breastfeeding as a natural method of delaying pregnancies and on delayed marriage. Provisions for better educational opportunities for women, and proportional allocation of family planning resources among the different religious groups in the country should be made.

Church Development Perspective: Policy Formulation and Implementation

Ma. Lourdes G. Rebullida*

This study presents the definition of and strategies for development pursued by the Catholic Church in the Philippines and the Protestant member-churches of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines.

Concept of church

The term 'church' can be viewed from three reference levels: (1) as a social institution; (2) as a specific organization; and (3) as a social sector.

In Philippine context, it is a body of believers of a particular type of religion— a system of beliefs, principles, doctrines, rituals, practices, and symbols about man and the concept of God, or Creator, or the divine and the supernatural. Today, there are a number of organizations called churches. Under the Philippine Constitution, there is a separation of church and state. This principle makes the churches a subject of interest when they talk or act on matters of politics and government.

As a social institution, the Catholic Church in the Philippines traces its origin from the time of Spanish colonization of the Philippines in 1521. At that time the principle of unity of church and state was in operation. The Protestant churches came with the American colonization and the introduction of American pluralist democracy (1900s). Other churches such as the *Iglesia ni Cristo* were introduced later and they increased in number during the post World War II years. Islam and Muslim Filipinos constitute another significant part of Philippine history and culture.

The role of the Church sector in Philippine development

The attention given to the Catholic and Protestant churches is based on the participation of some members or of the organization in the current social issues. One recurring issue is the role of the church during elections, specifically, in the choice of candidates and in citizen vigilance over election processes. During

the Edsa revolution and the years under martial law, the churches were also visible and articulate in their stand. Current concerns over issues of poverty, justice, peace, stability, democratization, and generally, of development and underdevelopment, position the churches and other non-government organizations as agents in the process of social change.

In view of the principle of separation of church and state, can churches be then considered as non-government organizations? Is there a development perspective emanating from the church as a social sector, as a social institution, or as a specific organization?

Framework of Analysis

Investigating the concept and strategies of development from the point of view of the selected churches was made on the basis of policy formulation and policy implementation at program and project levels. Did the churches' institutional decision-makers agree on a definition and meaning of development? What actions were implemented to carry out their notions of Philippine development?

Data were taken from the minutes, proceedings and records



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of meetings and conferences, and from the reports on programs and projects of the churches. The time period of the study covered the years prior to martial law during the Marcos years, until the Aquino incumbency.

Church Development Perspective

Policy and decision-making occurred at the top level of the organization structure resulting in what is here referred to as the Church development perspective. This consists of a theoretical model of development and a model for development praxis. These two components were legitimated, authorized, and carried out according to accepted church procedures. The churches mobilized their resources, worked on their organizational structures, and implemented projects consistent with their views on development.

Defining development

The churches combined biblical principles on the nature and the rights of man, and God's design for man with Western social science findings and with the Latin American dependency theories and theories of underdevelopment. The view of development in the 1980s which was the liberation of man from oppressive forces and structures had gradually evolved from previous decades of church involvement in forms of social action and in traditional works of charity.

By now, the churches have integrated the physical, socio-cultural, economic, political and spiritual aspects of human life. Development is not only meeting human needs by giving dole-outs but by eliminating the forces that hinder the release of man's potential and exercise of rights. In their pastoral pronouncements

and position statements, development is defined as the "full development of man".

The aspects of development were delineated as economic, political, socio-cultural, and spiritual in nature. Each of these has specific indicators. The churches view them as interacting and integrated factors to constitute full development.

Both the Catholic and Protestant churches declared their "preferential option for the poor" which means taking development from the standpoint of the poor and the oppressed. Their processes for bringing about change included: non-violence, conscientization and people empowerment, socio-cultural values for transformation, spiritual formation, and community building and development.

Organizational strategies for development

The work of development meant experimenting with organizational and administrative interventions. With experiences in the field of program and project implementation, the churches preferred a federated form of organization. Taking risks in reorganization, regionalization, and decentralization, they succeeded in organizing and mobilizing people's organizations (POs). Their management systems had to cope with the functions of planning, decision-making, monitoring, evaluating, and with new roles like assisting POs in project planning and linking up with funding agencies. The principles of integration of programs, functions and structures, and of collegiality, participation, and democratization helped the Protestant churches gain levels of success. With respect to the

Catholic church, their social action structures for development worked on the principles of solidarity and democratization.

Programs and projects for development

The experiences in planning, designing, implementing, and evaluating development programs and projects enabled the churches to move from welfare and community development to liberating development. The success factors were: meeting the needs perceived by the community; use of strategies like people organizing and participation, integration of education and conscientization; simple project-implementing structures and procedures; and participative leadership and management styles.

Significance

The churches' significant contributions to Philippine society as shown in this study are two. These are the formulation of a development framework with indicators specific to Philippine conditions and the implementation of programs and projects in line with that framework.

With the separation of church and state, the churches acted as non-government organizations. As such, they can be mobilized to address the needs of the poor with empowerment as their key strategy. These are all important to continuing questions of how development can be realized, not only in the Philippines, but also in other nations belonging to the Third World.

An Exploratory Study of a Christian Movement's Approach to Social Change:

The Case of the *Lakas Angkan* in a North Cotabato Rural Community

Marian Myrtle G. Onod*

Recognizing the potential role which religious movements play in promoting social change, the study investigated one of the many "born again", "charismatic" Christian movements proliferating in the country today - The *Lakas Angkan* (LA) - in Katingawan, Midsayap, North Cotabato. The research was particularly interested in determining the movement's objectives and strategies in promoting change, as well as its impact, measured in three levels: (a) the individual, (b) the family, and c) the community.

The main respondents of the study were fourteen LA members and their families, fifteen non-LA members and three elected barangay leaders. Key informants from the national and local LA leadership provided data on the birth and growth of the movement.

The study revealed the following major findings:

Facts about the Lakas Angkan

1. The main goal of the movement was disciple-making (i.e. process of helping a new convert to grow strong in the faith through Bible studies, etc.) with

the end view of growth in Christian-likeness and spiritual maturity (i.e. capability to nurture another in the faith until he/she reaches spiritual maturity also). This goal was pursued by preaching the gospel of Christ to prospective converts, stressing an explicit response to it, and reinforcing a positive decision by a regular, systematic Bible study through a person-person technique.

2. Recruitment, which appears to stress gospel acceptance rather than LA membership was done by the members themselves following kinship lines and established personal and social relationships.

3. Organizationally, the LA is composed of several loose, flexible, and independent cells (each composed of a leader and contact) which profess a common vision (making disciples) and common authority (Bible). A member may belong to several

cells at the same time either as a leader or contact.

4. Leadership was vested in members whose lives demonstrate faithfulness and obedience to Biblical standards. A leader loses his position of authority when he is perceived to have deviated from clear teachings of the scripture.

5. Oppositions to the movement were primarily religious in nature and coming mostly from the converts' family and church. Members respond by praying for their persecutors and actively sharing their faith.

6. The LA in Katingawan began when one of its residents claimed to have undergone a Christian conversion experience (i.e. responding positively to the gospel) and subsequently shared the same to her immediate family, relatives, and friends. A similar experience was found to be present among all LA respondents who were interviewed.

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7. Positive changes supposed-ly observed among pioneer converts and reportedly experienced by the new converts themselves were cited as the main attraction to the movement. On the other hand, family and church opposition, among others, discouraged others from joining the organization.

Impact of Lakas Angkan

1. Positive changes were identified among individual members such as becoming better spouses, responsible and understanding parents, intelligent and active church members, cooperative residents, and having largely spiritual life aspirations. Greater husband participation, use of prayer in decision-making in the family, other-centeredness in social relationships, and positive attitude towards local leaders were also observed.

2. Favorable impact was also observed at the family level based on the greater number of adult family members who were sympathetic or actively involved in the movement.

3. Spiritual, material, and economic assistance extended by the movement to members and non-members alike as well as the promotion of harmonious and peaceful community life as perceived by non-LA respondents and community leaders point to a positive impact at the community level. Moreover, LA was viewed as a strong and popular organization when it comprises only a numerical minority in the area.

It was concluded that the LA succeeded in effecting social change in Katinggawan. This was done through a change in worldview (i.e. transfer of loyalty to Christ) presumed to have occurred at conversion, reinforced

by new beliefs and attitudes, and developed by new perceptions through the Bible study. This resulted in new patterns of behavior consistent with the new life orientation. These were further encouraged and strengthened by a warm, close and personal environment.

The findings of the study also provided empirical data which support the claims of evangelical Christians that the gospel of Christ can be an instrument or a point of entry for social change.

The study has the following implications:

1. The study seems to indicate that the gospel can empower the people to confront structures and practices perceived to be inconsistent with the basic tenets of the faith as derived from the Bible.

Thus, it may be implied that as LA members become more involved in the movement, they also tend to become more vigilant and skeptical of institutionalized forms of oppression and unjust practices. This clearly contradicts the popular perception that religion serves to still the masses to subjection and resignation.

2. The study shows that religious movements can indeed be used intelligently and strategically in promoting social change. The findings on the basic strategies of keeping and recruiting members in the LA have implications in the implementation of development programs.

The leaders' and members' commitment to a cause rather than to an organization increases a movement's potential to transform society. It is the kind of commitment that propels them to advance the cause not only

towards themselves but also for the community.

3. The kind of organization of the LA models a decentralized, flexible and loose set-up which apparently enables them to function more effectively without being hindered by a maze of organizational structure. It also follows pluralism in leadership which is essential for generating more participation and involvement among its adherents and innovative ways of organizational behavior.

4. Policy-makers, planners, and strategists of development programs should not take lightly the insights suggested by the movement's basic strategies of change. The most important strategy in the LA is the view that change agents must first resolve within themselves the need to change before they can help others to change.

In addition, they must personally experience first and be completely innovative in the idea that they are advocating. The study shows that this kind of motivation can become a personal crusade that cannot be dampened by external factors such as organizational positions, monetary considerations and others. In other words, intrinsic motivation is more effective in the long run. This implies that prime movers of change or those involved in alleviating the social conditions of communities must be fully armed with proper perspectives towards man and society.

Open Forum.

Question— There is an ongoing series in the *Philippine Collegian*, the "Presidamables" (the usual term used is "presidentiables"). I was wondering if you would call this part of student creativity. I was also wondering, what kind of leadership are the students looking for? Is this a good medium for teaching what kind of leaders we have and what kind of leaders we should vote for? Is this a creative medium for college students to look into their social situation? I am afraid that it doesn't teach what a good leader is. May I know what you think about this?

Dr. Vicencio— As far as creativity is concerned, being able to make pun is part of verbal creativity. So in that way, it is verbal creativity.

Dr. Lupdag— I don't know if the title speaks for the content. But if the title speaks for the content of what is being serialized in the *Philippine Collegian*, I would still believe that motivation-wise, the students might be reflecting on something, even if this would antagonize some other people. From my point of view as a guidance counselor, there is more than what has been written in the *Philippine Collegian*.

Question— I think we have an oversupply of creativity. I was wondering if, from your study of creativity, there is a way of directing activity towards constructive achievement.

Dr. Vicencio— Making the subject interesting by using creativity as a venue for developing cognitive skills and affective skills in Health and Science was actually the subject of my study. And in that way it was a directed creativity.

Question— If we should combine the results of your study — creativity (Dr. Vicencio's) and leadership (Dr. Lupdag's) what research would you recommend for us to go into, the results of which may be used in the very far-flung places in the Philippines by our common *tao*?

Dr. Lupdag— As I was saying earlier, the problem with leadership orientation in the Philippines is that (there seems to be an assumption that) if you are democratic, you are meant to become an effective leader. But the literature (on leadership) in the Philippines shows that this may not be necessarily so. Sometimes, one need not be democratic in order to achieve goals. So I think, there should be an effort to find out the management skills of the Filipino leader for an element of creativity. I think this is the problem with our books which emphasize democratic leadership. Creative management skills are important in leadership.

Dr. Vicencio— This would be a study on the creative person. So probably the study would deal with the dimensions of leadership which will be correlated with the dimensions of creativity. We can come up with this problem: How creative a person are you?

Question— To Dr. Anselmo Lupdag, your paper came before the book of Dr. F. Landa Jocano on management and culture. You said that when we look at our management practices and theories or conceptualizations, we usually look at them from the outside. *Parang ngayon lang tayo tumitingin sa management from our side or from our culture.* My question is: How would management

and culture fit in conceptualizing a Filipino leader?

To Dr. Evelyn Vicencio, your study seemed to measure the creativity of individual students. I think its scope should be expanded because Filipinos usually think in groups. In Western philosophy, there is what they call the primacy of the individual which is not really true in our case. When we make decisions, when we think, we care for the other members of our group. I think this should be emphasized in such study.

Dr. Lupdag— *Una siguro, naniniwala ako na ang kultura ng isang tao ay kailangang-kailangan ng isang lider sa anumang sitwasyon. Sa katunayan, marami sa atin bilang lider ay hindi gaanong nagtatagumpay sapagkat nakakalimutan natin ang kultura ng grupo na ating kinalalagan. Ang gusto kong sabihin ay ito: The culture of the people should be the starting point of a leader.*

Dr. Vicencio— *Tungkol naman sa pagsasaliksik ko, hindi ko sinaliksik ang pagkamalikhain ng bawat tao, kung hindi iyong epekto ng prosesong aking ginamit sa pagtuturo—kung ito'y makatutulong sa ikaunawang lubos ng mga bata sa kanyang araling Science and Health.*

Question— Based on the result of your study (Dr. Vicencio), is there a relationship between the results of your research and the construction of instructional materials?

Dr. Vicencio— Yes. I constructed instructional materials and I developed lesson plans based on the operational model I made. So I would propose that instructional materials be developed with the use of a creative teaching model, specifically, that one which I prepared. These instructional materials may consist of lesson plans and improved pupils' textbooks. I made a study of some textbooks used by students in a public school and I found out that there was nothing there to encourage students to be creative. They are purely subject matter-centered. The questions were more

on cognitive skills to be developed among the students. So my proposal is to study the textbook used in Science and Health and include in it creative activities.

Question— I think there is a dilemma somewhere in creativity. Creativity thrives and flowers when there is freedom of expression. With respect to "directed creativity" which you mentioned, how can it be real creativity if you have to direct and prescribe everything that they have to do anyway?

Dr. Vicencio— It's not really directed. If you go back to the model that I developed, (you may notice that) there is a systematic way of encouraging creativity. There are specific strategies which make use of personalized and standardized creativity techniques. In that way, it is not structured. But the whole procedure is structured because of the integration of the techniques in the subject area. Because they are integrated in the subject area, creative teaching has to be a little structured.

Question— Dr. Abadingo, what do you think would be the capability of the COM-ELEC to handle the May elections based on the criteria which you established in your study? The May elections seem to be very crucial in the history of the Philippines considering that there are many candidates and that the winner would have a very small margin such that the counting would be very important.

Dr. Abadingo— I have some reservations about the COMELEC's capability. It may be true that the people manning the COMELEC now are perceived to be honest. They are also noted for their integrity and perceived to be independent of the political leadership. Yet, there are some factors that might undermine or weaken this capability come this election. For instance, in the last registration period which we had last Saturday, February 1, we have already seen some problems. It seems that the COMELEC did not project accurately the number of

prospective registrants last Saturday. Again the poll body was confronted with some administrative bottlenecks like lack of registration forms, the inability of COMELEC personnel to check the people registering or those who have changed their residences. I understand that without asking for the necessary papers, they were simply registered. As I mentioned in the presentation, I think the COMELEC cannot do it alone. It needs the cooperation of practically all sectors in Philippine society. I think we need to be vigilant this coming May. Otherwise, we will not be able to have a clean, free, fair and honest elections.

Question— To Prof. Onod and Dr. Rebullida, what would be the role of the church in the elections concerned?

Prof. Onod— I think that problems usually start at the individual level. Hence, every serious member of the church should start in his own way, like being honest in registering at the polls and in being vigilant over anomalies. I think that a problem becomes larger because we forget that the individual is the basic unit of society and we tend to look for solutions outside of ourselves.

Dr. Rebullida— Institutionally, part of the policy of the church is to organize these pastoral councils. Knowing the population in the parishes, it is possible that they will get people who will watch the conduct of the polls. I understand that there is a citizen quickwatch which will involve the academic and the church sector. The other crucial thing is that as individuals I think that there are people who do not like their parish priest to speak regarding elections. And even up to now the clergymen cannot make up their mind what they will do in the pulpit— whether (to concentrate on the) spiritual or (the) political. On the level of the individual, there is a need to form one's own conscience and interest.

Question— To Dr. Mariano, how would you categorize the birth control policies and

what do you project would be the direction of the population program considering the batch of presidentiables that we have?

Dr. Mariano— I think in terms of population program the basic consideration should be that couples must be responsible enough to support their children and not to rely on the government in terms of tax exemptions and maternity leaves. That's why one of my conclusions in the study is that maternity leaves and tax exemptions should be limited only to the first two children. Beyond the second child, it is up to the family or the couple to take care of the child. But the first two exemptions in terms of benefits should be substantial so as to convince the couple that they would have enough resources to take care of their first two children. At present we do not have a strong (population) policy.

Question— Is there a difference of programs in terms of priorities between the Catholic Church and the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)?

Dr. Rebullida— The Roman Catholic Church traces its theological base to *renum novarum populorum progreso* and directions of the Catholic church in Vatican, and they also follow the theology of liberation. On the level of the NCCP, the leaders move ahead in terms of political consciousness than the other members on the church level. In the Protestant church what they want to do is to build cities of justice and peace and strengthen people empowerment. In sum, they fuse together Biblical principles common to both the Catholic and the Protestant inasmuch as they use the same Bible. They were influenced by western social scientists. They were influenced by the theology of liberation until the issue of Filipino indigenization dawned on them. (P)

PSSC NEWS

National Social Scientist Awards for Anthropology, History and Public Administration

The Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) conferred National Social Scientist Awards to three outstanding scholars during its annual meeting, February 15, 1992 at the PSSCenter. The three awardees are Dr. E. Arsenio Manuel (anthropology), Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda Jr. (history), and Dr. Raul P. de Guzman (public administration).

The PSSC National Social Scientist Awards are given to Filipino social scientists in recognition of their outstanding achievements and contributions to the growth of their respective dis-

ciplines and the promotion of social sciences in general.

Dr. E. Arsenio Manuel is noted for his research on Philippine epics and other forms of folklore and an extensive Filipiniana collection which now forms a major part of the U.P. Library. He was also a founding member of the Filipiniana Folklore Society, the Current Anthropology Association, and the Philippine Folklore Society. He spent most of his professional life in the University of the Philippines and served as Chairman of the Depart-



From left: Dr. Leslie E. Bauzon and Dr. Lourdes Quisumbing present the National Social Scientist Award for the field of anthropology to Dr. E. Arsenio Manuel.

ment of Anthropology and Curator of the U.P. Archives.

Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda Jr. as a historian is best known for his scholarly researches and publications. He is the author of the books *Cults Honoring Rizal*, and *Studies in Local and Oral History*. He is also the co-author of *The Filipino Nation: A Concise History of the Philippines*. He served the best years of his teaching career at the De La Salle University where he also served in various administrative capacities, mainly as Chairman of the Department of History and

Political Science and Director of the Local Studies Center.

As a faculty member, he received the Metrobank Outstanding College Teacher Award for 1991 and the Lorenzo M. Tañada Distinguished Professor in Philippine History Award. As a professional, he was the president of the Philippine National Historical Society from 1976 to 1982 and a member of the PSSC Executive Board during its early years.

Dr. de Guzman is recognized for his outstanding works in the

(See National, p. 20)



Dr. Marcelino A. Foronda Jr. delivers his acceptance speech.

National (from page 19)



Dr. Raul P. de Guzman urges his colleagues to continue to search for answers on issues involving power and authority.

study and practice of public administration. His works on structural and behavioral dimensions of political and administrative reforms, local government and regional administration, and educational management and comparative development administration have been published in national and

international journals. His research on "Development-Oriented ness of Filipino Administrators" has been replicated in a number of theses and dissertations.

Dr. de Guzman is credited for the revival of the Philippine Society for Public Administration and the establishment of the Association of

Schools in Public Administration in the Philippines. He also became the Secretary General of the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA). During his term, he was able to advance the study of public administration in the Asia/Pacific region through collaborative researches and the holding of seminars and conferences. The association also came out with the regular publication of an international journal, the *Asian Review of Public Administration* and a number of books on public administration in the region.

Dr. Lourdes R. Quisumbing, Secretary General, UNESCO National Commission for the Philippines gave the inspirational address and presented the awards. She commended the

PSSC for taking the initiative to bring to the public's awareness the importance of social scientists in society.

She also said that while the government recognizes the scientists in the physical and biological sciences and the artists by way of giving them National Scientist of the Year and National Artist Awards which include the grant of monthly pensions, it has yet to give due credit to social scientists. She urged the social scientists to work together in order to make a greater impact in society.

In their responses, the three awardees reiterated their commitment to promote excellence in their respective fields of endeavor and to continue to search for answers in understanding social science issues.

Research Committee holds 2nd colloquium

The Research Committee under the Research Awards Program (RAP) held its second colloquium with the theme "Crisis and Creativity: Research Highlights from the PSSC" last February 14, 1992 at the Mercedes B. Concepcion Seminar Room, PSSCenter.

According to Dr. Emma E. Porio, chairperson of the Committee, the purpose of the series is to disseminate social science research findings

to the public. The first one was conducted early last year by the same committee under the leadership of Dr. Hector Morada.

The colloquium was participated in by six RAP grantees, namely, Evelina M. Vicencio (1991 grantee), Anselmo D. Lupdag (1981 grantee), Lourdes E. Abadigo (1989 grantee), Vicente D. Mariano (1986 grantee), Ma. Lourdes G. Rebullida (1989 grantee), and

Marian Myrtle G. Onod (1990 grantee). They spoke on such topics as

creative teaching, leadership, antinatalist policies, (See Research, p. 21)



Dr. Emma E. Porio (left) gives a brief background on the RAP Colloquia Series.

EB head calls for more active PSSC role in influencing public opinion

Dr. Socorro L. Reyes, outgoing president of the PSSC Executive Board (EB) in her report during the annual meeting, underscored the need for the Council to lay more stress on its commitment "to become an effective organization in influencing the shaping of public opinion and in the formulation of public policy which will enhance the quality of life".

She informed the body on the major activities of the Council which include: (a) participation in the deliberation of R.A. 4846 (Cultural Properties Preservation and Protection Act); (b) involvement in the archaeological study of Panhutongan, Placer; (c) submission of recommendations in the study conducted by the Congressional Commission on Education; and (d) submission of a position paper to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources on the harmful consequences of the Small Scale Mining Act (R.A. 7076) to the traditional miners.

She said, however, that PSSC "could have performed better and contributed more". She added that PSSC could have made its presence

felt in such issues like the military bases, foreign debt, budget deficit and new taxes, and others.

She also mentioned major problems which confronted the Council during the year. These are the difficulty in get-

consideration by the next set of officers. She urged them to develop new programs with social development thrusts, provide sanctions for habitual absences in committee meetings, cultivate ties with the NGOs, take a more ac-



From left: Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad, Dr. Leslie E. Bauzon, Dr. Lourdes E. Quisumbing, Dr. Socorro L. Reyes, and Dr. Hector B. Morada during the annual meeting.

ting the social scientists to sit together, plan their programs and implement them due to their busy schedules; the problem of coming out with a single position on controversial issues; less linkage with the NGO communities; and the need to resolve the organizational issue regarding the conflict on the powers of the Governing Council and the Executive Board.

In the light of these problems, she offered some suggestions for

active stance on issues with social, economic, and political impact, energize the organization with young and brilliant minds, disseminate the results of PSSC discussion to rank and file members, and make the associate members' participation in the PSSC more substantive.

The annual meeting was held on Feb. 15, 1992, in the Alip Auditorium, PSSCenter.

Research (from p. 20)

administration of elections, church and development, and social movements.

In the same forum, Dr. Porio urged the social scientists to assume a greater role in the development of society. She added that the tasks of the social scientists are three-fold: (1) to locate their subject to the current sociopolitical context; (2) to bridge or link the gap between theory and method and suggest ways to transform them into actions; and (3) to make themselves understandable to the society at large.

Dr. Socorro L. Reyes, outgoing president of the PSSC Executive Board, commended the presentors not only for successfully finishing their researches but also for the "very provoking" topics which they had chosen.

The members of the Committee who planned the colloquium were Teresa C. Cariño, Alma S. de la Cruz, Milagros C. Guerrero, Gilberto M. Llanto, Hector B. Morada, Romeo B. Ocampo, Emy M. Pascasio, Teodoro M. Santos, Teresa H. Stuart, Ana L. Tabunda, Michael L. Tan, and Ma. Corazon Veneracion. They were assisted by the Research and Training Division of the PSSC Secretariat composed of Alana G. Ramos, Ma. Gina Tuzon, Amylene Dizon and Mary Ann Blas.

Council elects four Board members

The PSSC Governing Council elected four new members to the Executive Board (EB) during the annual meeting, February 15, 1992, Alip Auditorium, PSSCenter.

The new EB members are Dr. Sabino G. Padilla, Jr. (anthropology), Dr. Delia R. Barcelona (communication), Prof. Shirley Advincula (political science), and Prof. Ma. Concepcion Alfiler (public administration).

Meanwhile, Prof. Aguilar was reelected as the Council's Vice-Chairperson.



Dr. Bauzon swears in the new members of the Board: Prof. Advincula, Dr. Padilla, Dr. Barcelona, and Prof. Alfiler.

EB elects new officers

The Executive Board elected its new officers for CY 1992-1993 last Feb. 26, 1992 at Sicat BoardRoom, PSSCenter as follows:

Dr. Amaryllis T. Torres
(Psychology)
— President

Prof. Generoso G. de
Guzman
(Statistics)
— Vice-President

Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad
— Secretary/Executive
Director

Dr. Hector B. Morada
(Demography)
— Treasurer

Appointed as Committee Chairpersons are:

Dr. Generoso G. de
Guzman — Institutional
Development Committee;

Dr. Rosario M. Cortes — Social Issues
Committee;

Dr. Emma E. Porio
— Research Committee;

Prof. Shirley C. Advincula — Membership
Committee;

Prof. Ma. Concepcion
Alfiler — By-Laws;

Dr. Hector B.
Morada — Finance and
Business Affairs
Committee; and

Dr. Delia R. Barcelona — Publications
Committee.

Social Scientists in Action

Dr. Bonifacio S. Salamanca, Professor of History, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, U.P. Diliman, a former vice-chairman of the PSSC Executive Board and immediate past president of the Philippine Historical Association, recently returned from Honolulu after an absence of more than one year.

Dr. Salamanca was a visiting professor at the Center for Philippine Studies, School of Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa during the academic year 1990-1991. He also taught courses on the Philippines, Asia, and Southeast Asia in the

Department of History, College of Arts and Humanities at University of Hawaii.

Following the expiration of his appointment at the University of Hawaii, he was appointed as Research Fellow at the East-West Center, Honolulu. He was in residence at the Center's International Relations Program for three months.

While in Hawaii, Dr. Salamanca delivered lectures on the Philippines and the Philippine-American relations at the University of Hawaii, Hilo and at the Philippine Consulate General in Honolulu. He gave a special lecture on "The

Negotiation, Revision, and Termination of the Philippine-United States Military Bases Agreement of 1947," sponsored by the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, University of California at Berkeley on November 6, 1991. He also presented a paper, entitled, "The End of U.S. Bases in the Philippines: Reflections on the Failed Treaty" during the Fourth Annual Conference of the Northwest Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies held at the University of Oregon on November 8-10, 1991.

He also wrote two
(See Social Scientists,
p. 23)

Social Scientists (from p. 22)

articles for the *Community Advocate*, a monthly magazine published in Honolulu. Three of his other articles appeared in *Solidarity* (1990), *Asian Studies* (1991), and *Bulletin of the American Historical Collection* (1991).

At present, Dr. *Salamanca* is a member of the Discipline Editorial Board for the PSSC Encyclopedia Project of the Philippine Historical Association.

Prof. A. H. Somjee, Emeritus Professor of political science, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada, delivered a lecture on "Re-orienting Develop-

ment Studies" last Jan. 9, 1992 at the Faculty Center, U.P., Diliman. It was sponsored by the U.P. Department of Political Science and the Philippine Social Science Council.

Prof. Ruben F. Trinidad will attend the 7th Meeting of the Executive Council of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) on March 23-26, 1992 at the Science Council of Japan, Tokyo. The Council will review and discuss the activities, finances, and matters concerning the 10th General Conference of the AASSREC to be held in Japan in 1993.

New Publications available at the Central Subscription Service

Media and Politics in Asia: Trends, Problems and Prospects, edited by Carolina G. Hernandez and Werner Pfennig (Quezon City: University of the Philippines-Center for Integrative and Development Studies, National Institute for Policy Studies, and Friedrich Neumann Foundation, 1991), 236 pages. P130.00.

Philippine Education: Promise and Performance (U.P. Assessment Project on the State of the Nation), edited by Priscila S. Manalang (Quezon City: U.P. Press and Center for Integrative Studies and Development), 216 pages. P75.00

Agricultural Policy in the Philippines: An Analysis of Issues in the Eighties, edited by Aida R. Librero and Agnes C. Rola (Los Banos: U.P. at Los Banos, Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development), 251 pages. P170.00

Social scientist wins Peace Award

Dr. Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga, anthropologist and director of Institute of Social Research and Development, St. La Salle University, Bacolod City, was conferred the 1992 Aurora Aragon Quezon Peace Award (AAQPA) for peace education and institution building last Feb. 20, 1992, at the Kalayaan Hall, Club Filipino, Eisenhower St., San Juan, M.M.

Sponsored by the Concerned Women of the Philippines through its AAQPA Foundation, the peace awards honor individuals and groups who have significantly helped advance the cause of peace in the country.

The other awardees in the individual categories are: Teresita Quintos Deles, for peace advocacy and conflict resolution, and Emma Alday and Felma Lagabit, for peace thru development.

The Kalinga Bodong Council for its commitment on peace advocacy and conflict resolution and the Gunless Society and Nature for their involvement on peace education and institution building received the institutional peace awards.

Special citations were also conferred to Jose Iñigo Homer Lacambra Ayala, Crusade Against Violence, Anders and Vivian Hultman, and Col. Emilio de Leon.

DLSU holds seminar on Local Government Code

The De La Salle University held a seminar on the Local Government Code last January 29, 1992 at the Ariston Estrada Conference Room, DLSU, Manila.

The speakers and their topics were: Department of Interior and Local Government Undersecretary Andres Sanchez on "The Local Government Code: Its Essence and Implications to Philippine Social and Political Life"; Metro Manila Authority Chairman Ignacio Bunye on the "Benefits and Problems of the Local Government Code on Metro Manila Cities and

Municipalities"; Department of Health Undersecretary Manuel Roxas on "Advantages and Disadvantages of the Local Government Code in the Delivery of Health Services"; and Prof. Alex Brillantes of the U.P. College of Public Administration on "The NGOs and the Local Government Code."

The seminar was sponsored by the Social Development Research Center, Political Science Department, Behavioral Sciences Department, Pi Gamma Mu, and Council of Student Organizations of DLSU.

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Evatium

The article of Dr. Della R. Barcelona in the July-September 1991 issue of the PSSI was delivered before the LEDCO International Conference on Language on April 27-29, 1989, not on April 27-29 in 1999 as stated on page 16 of the said issue.

Announcement

The PSSC Research Awards Program (RAP) provides supplementary assistance to social science graduate students who are presently undertaking their thesis or dissertation research in any of the following fields: anthropology, communication, demography, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, public administration, social work, sociology, and statistics.

The quarterly deadlines for the filing of application for the rest of the year are on May 15, August 15, and November 15.

For inquiries, please call 922-96-21 loc. 318 and ask for Amy Dixon or Gigi Tuzon.