

**SOCIAL
SCIENCE**
JULY-DECEMBER 1997
VOLUME 25 NUMBER 2

INFORMATION

ARTICLES

- Lu Jianren* At the Turn of the Century: China's Foreign Strategy Toward ASEAN
- Rodolfo Severino, Jr.* The Relations between the ASEAN and China: Converging and Diverging Interests
- Walden Bello* Needed: A Strategy to Seriously Address the Financial Crisis
- Michael A. Costello* Look Before You Leap: Some Reflections on Hypothesis Formulation in the Social Sciences

PROFILES OF PSSC ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

American Studies Association of the Philippines
Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center-
Dansalan College Foundation
Philippine Association for Chinese Studies
School of Urban and Regional Planning-UP Diliman

**ABSTRACTS OF PSSC-RAP-FUNDED THESES
AND DISSERTATIONS, 1990-1997**



**SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION**

Philippine Social Science Council
P.O. Box 205 UP Post Office, Diliman, Quezon City, 1101

May be opened for postal inspection

Board of Trustees

Felipe B. Miranda
Chairperson
(Political Science)

Nestor N. Pilar
Vice-Chairperson
(Public Administration)

Carmelita N. Erieta
Treasurer
(Statistics)

Members

Nestor T. Castro
(Anthropology)

Jaime L. Canatoy
(Communication)

Zelda C. Zablan
(Demography)

Felipe M. Medalla
(Economics)

Meliton B. Juanico
(Geography)

Oscar LL. Evangelista
(History)

Edilberta C. Bala
(Linguistics)

Elena L. Samonte
(Psychology)

Stella P. Go
(Sociology)

Annabelle C. Singzon
(Social Work)

Eduardo T. Gonzalez
(Associate Members)

Aurora E. Perez
(Associate Members)

Jose N. Endriga
Ex-officio

Virginia A. Miralao
Secretary

Editorial

We are pleased to feature in this issue four articles contributed by colleagues to *Social Science Information* in the last quarter of 1997. Two are complementary articles on ASEAN-China Relations. The first of these, Dr. Lu Jianren's "*At the Turn of the Century: China's Foreign Strategy Toward ASEAN*," tackles ASEAN-Chinese relations from China's perspective; while the other prepared by Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino, Jr. of the Department of Foreign Affairs and titled "*The Relations between the ASEAN and China: Converging and Diverging Interests*" discusses ASEAN's own views and evolving foreign relations strategies towards China. Both papers were presented at separate lectures sponsored by the Philippine-China Development Resource Center (PCDRC-for Dr. Lu's lecture) and the Philippine Association for Chinese Studies (PACS-for Undersecretary Severino's lecture). Both PCDRC and PACS are PSSC Associate Members. Dr. Lu who is a Professor and Assistant Director of the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences visited the Philippines earlier as an exchange scholar of PSSC, while his most recent visit in December 1997 was on the invitation of PCDRC. The symposium on China and her relations with ASEAN which featured Undersecretary Severino's paper and held on 13 November 1997 was PACS' contribution to the PSSC Lecture Series Program.

The third article was also prepared for a lecture by Dr. Walden Bello on the largely unforeseen currency crisis that hit Southeast Asian countries in July 1997. He argues in his article, "*Needed: A Strategy to Seriously Address the Financial Crisis*," that the crisis owes to the model of development embraced by Asian countries in recent decades but which made their economies too dependent on huge infusions of foreign capital. To reverse the currency crisis, Dr. Bello proposes more emphasis on the development of domestic economies, particularly agriculture and local manufacturing. Dr. Bello is Professor of Sociology and Public Administration at the University of the Philippines-Diliman, and Co-Director of Focus on the Global South based at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.

The fourth article was contributed by Dr. Michael A. Costello and is similarly based on a lecture delivered by him at a Conference on Multidisciplinary Research in Region X. Dr. Costello's article titled "*Look Before You Leap: Some Reflections on Hypothesis Formulation in the Social Sciences*" reviews the processes entailed in hypothesis-formulation which appear to have been reduced over time to rather "mechanistic" steps or procedures. To counter this tendency, Dr. Costello proposes useful guidelines for identifying research problems and for constructing thoughtful and appropriate research hypothesis/hypotheses. Dr. Costello gave this article to *Social Science Information* in late 1997 and we deeply regret that this issue is being released only after his untimely passing on 2 February 1998. Dr. Costello leaves behind him many fruitful years of teaching and advising students and of furthering social science research both nationally

and in Mindanao. He was Professor of Sociology and Demography at Xavier University in Cagayan de Oro City. From 1992 to 1996, he served as Director of the University's Research Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMCU), also an Associate Member of PSSC. Even when heavily loaded with his own teaching and research assignments, Dr. Costello conscientiously contributed his time to furthering social science organizations. He was an active member of both the Philippine Population Association (PPA) and the Philippine Sociological Society (PSS) which he served in various capacities at various times. In bidding him farewell, we also give our thanks to a dear colleague and friend.

This issue also carries the organizational profiles of four PSSC Associate Members, namely the American Studies Association of the Philippines (ASAP), Philippine Association of Chinese Studies (PACS), and U.P. School of Urban and Regional Planning (SURP) based in Metro Manila; and the Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center in Marawi City.

To update the annotation of graduate theses/dissertations completed with assistance from PSSC's Research Award Program, the abstracts of 59 theses/dissertations successfully defended between 1990 to 1997 are also included in this issue. We hope that these abstracts will serve as useful reference to students and scholars engaged in Philippine studies. □

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL 3

- ARTICLES** • *Lu Jianren* At the Turn of the Century: China's Foreign Strategy Toward ASEAN 7 • *Rodolfo Severino, Jr.* The Relations between the ASEAN and China: Converging and Diverging Interests 16 • *Walden Bello* Needed: A Strategy to Seriously Address the Financial Crisis 21 • *Michael A. Costello* Look Before You Leap: Some Reflections on Hypothesis Formulation in the Social Sciences 26

- ASSOCIATE MEMBERS' PROFILES** American Studies Association of the Philippines 37
 • Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center-Dansalan College Foundation 38 • Philippine Association for Chinese Studies 39 • School of Urban and Regional Planning-U.P. Diliman 41

- NEWS** PSSC Nominees Win Social Science Awards 43 • Annual Conferences of PSSC Member-Associations 44 • Regional Social Science Conferences 45 • Development of General Education Courses in the Social Sciences 45 • Announcements of Forthcoming Events 46

- The PSSC Frank X. Lynch Library (New Acquisitions) 47

- Abstracts of PSSC-RAP-Funded Theses and Dissertations, 1990-1997 50

ISBN 0115-1169

THE PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

The *PSSC Social Science Information* is published twice a year by the Secretariat, Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC), with offices at PSSCenter, Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, U.P. Post Office Box 205, Diliman, Quezon City 1101, Philippines.

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

The views expressed by the authors of articles in this publication do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Philippine Social Science Council.

Editorial : Virginia A. Miralbo, Lorna P. Makil,
 Elvira S. Angeles, Faith Anemone O. Estrella

Circulation : Milagros J. Tolentino, Ernesto S. Aosta

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Proper acknowledgement should be given to quotes taken from this publication.

At the Turn of the Century: China's Foreign Strategy Toward ASEAN*

Lu Jianren

I. The Starting and Focal Point of China's Foreign Strategy

The 20th century is coming to an end, and the first light of the new century has appeared at the horizon. At the turn of this century, China's rise has attracted worldwide attention. World media reports, related articles and specialized works on China might fill a house to the rafters. Different countries observe the rise of this giant eastern dragon with different psychology. Some international economic institutions overestimate China's economic development, saying China has 'surpassed Japan in economic scale and will surpass the U.S. in the 21st century. On this account, some people spread the theory of a "China threat" with ulterior motives, describing China as a threatening element to the Asia-Pacific and to world security.

The fact is that China is far from being an economic power. Although since the beginning of reform in the early 1980s, fast economic development, and lasting high growth through the 1990s has elevated China's ranking in the world, its per capita GNP remains low. In 1996, China's GNP was RMB 6,770 billion yuan, or US\$825.6 billion; but divided by 1.2 billion people, it has only US\$688 for every person, ranking China near the end of nations. The economic scale of a nation is only a reflection of the quantity of its production and labor, whereas the per capita GNP is an indication of its life quality and income level. Only nations with both big economic scales and

high per capita GNP are genuine economic powers, as for example the G-7 members. Therefore, a one-sided conclusion will be drawn from China's economic scale when disregarding its per capita GNP. In terms of gross economic scale, China might be ranked among the economic powers; but calculated by the composite indices, China is not an economic power. Seventy percent of China's population, are still rural residents; its industrialization and modernization are yet to be accomplished; 60 million Chinese still live in poverty; and despite the largely raised living standard, China still lags behind developed countries. Hence, before China genuinely becomes one of the world's economic powers, it still has at least half a century or even a whole century to go.

At the 15th Communist Party of China (CPC) Congress convened not long ago, General Secretary Jiang Zemin estimated in his speech that, only when modernization is realized in the mid-21st century, i.e., the 100th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (2049), will China become a prosperous, strong, democratic and culturally advanced country.¹ He also clarified that China is still in the primary stage of socialism and this stage usually lasts at least one hundred years, which is just the time China needs to get rid of its under-developed situation and bring modernization into reality. For this reason, during the entire primary stage, China must take the development of social productive forces as its fundamental task and give priority

to economic construction.² Beyond doubt, China's policies, either internal or external, will take this as a starting point.

At the present stage, China's internal policy is directed at deepening economic reform while sustaining a stable political environment and social order. The country's foreign policy is oriented towards creating a durable, peaceful international environment, a good surrounding environment in particular, so as to guarantee the smooth construction of modernization. This point was made clear in General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speech.³

In sum, China in the coming new century will face the fundamental challenge of developing productive forces and realizing modernization. To transform China into a real economic power, China needs durable, peaceful international environment. The goal of China's foreign policy is to create such an environment. In this effort, China needs to develop sound relations with countries all over the world, especially the big powers and its neighboring countries. This is not an expedient measure, but China's long-term foreign policy and the starting point of its foreign strategy.

The post-Cold War era has seen the world develop toward multipolarization. At the turn of the century, this trend has become clearer. Globally, the US, Japan, EU nations, Russia and China are all big powers, making up the major elements of the multipolar framework. In the case of the Asia-Pacific region, the US, China, Japan and ASEAN constitute the major elements of the multipolar framework. While in Northeast Asia, Russia is the country exerting major influence. Against such an international background, the emphasis of China's foreign strategy is to develop sound relations with every "polar" and all surrounding neighbors.

It is of great importance that China handles appropriately its relations with the US, Japan, Europe and Russia. The US, Japan and

European nations are the world's most advanced nations in economy, science and technology; while China could not proceed with the construction of modernization without capital and technology. Japan, the US and Europe are China's major trade partners respectively ranking as its first, second and fourth largest trade partners in 1996. In 1996, China's trade volume with these three trade partners represented 49 percent of China's total trade volume. Russia is China's biggest neighbor who shares with China a border line of 4,300 km. It is China's eighth largest trade partner and a major country from which China gets its technology.

In China's foreign strategy, Sino-U.S. relations rate as the most important. America, the sole superpower in today's world, leads in economic, military, scientific and technological strength. China is the world's largest developing country, and a rising Eastern country with a socialist system. Against a background where economies are becoming increasingly interdependent globally, economic and trade relations are expanding rapidly between China and the U.S. who need each other in many aspects. China needs the U.S. for capital, technology and a market; and the American people need Chinese products in their daily life. As regards international affairs, a peaceful and stable new international order cannot be established without the cooperation of both the U.S. and China, because the cooperation between these two countries is not only between two big powers but also between two social systems representing Western and Eastern civilizations. Either out of consideration for defending a durable, peaceful international environment or accelerating economic construction, China needs to maintain a sound relationship with the U.S.. Of course, this relationship must be based on mutual respect, mutual non-interference into each other's internal affairs, and complete equality. Of late, during President Jiang Zemin's visit to the U.S., the two sides reached a consensus on establishing a "constructive

strategic partnership," thus ushering Sino-U.S. relations into a new stage.

Developing good-neighborly relations with surrounding nations is another emphasis of China's foreign strategy, and it is of equal importance as conducting sound relations with big powers. Surrounding countries include not only China's 15 bordering countries but also other neighboring countries, of which ASEAN members are the most important ones.

II. The Positioning of ASEAN in China's Foreign Strategy

Due to ASEAN's increasingly important role in the Asia-Pacific and in world affairs, it occupies a very important position in China's foreign strategy.

Thirty years have passed since ASEAN's inception and its membership has enlarged from five countries to nine. Sooner or later, it will take in Cambodia to cover the entire Southeast Asia. Even in the present scale, the nine ASEAN states cover 470 million people and 4.3 million square kilometers of land, constituting a sub-regional organization with a relatively big population. As a comparison, the 15 EU countries cover a population of merely 360 million.

Viewed from an economic scale, the gross GDP of the 9 ASEAN members has reached US\$1,600 billion in total if calculated by PPP (parity purchasing power). That is to say, ASEAN's economic scale is tantamount to 60 percent of that of Japan, the second largest economic power of the world, whose GDP is US\$2,660 billion.⁴

Viewed from the scale of foreign trade, the commodity trade volume of the 9 ASEAN members totaled US\$636.6 billion in 1995, which is about 10 times that of India, or 82 percent of Japan's trade volume of the same year (US\$779 billion). It has surpassed such Western countries as France, the UK and Italy

and ranks the fourth in the world, only after the U.S., Germany and Japan.⁵

Under the world tendency of economic regionalization and grouping, ASEAN is stepping up its pace of building a free trade area. "ASEAN Free Trade Area" or AFTA will become the most important trade group in East Asia, serving to further boost the economic development of ASEAN countries.

Southeast Asia is a region with the highest economic growth rate in the world. Although the economic growth of ASEAN countries has been affected by recent monetary turbulence, from a long-term perspective, economic development in this region will remain faster than other regions of the world.

ASEAN not only rises rapidly economically, but positively advocates participating in regional and international affairs and speaking with one voice. This is an indication that ASEAN is an important polar in the Asia-Pacific region.

ASEAN initiated and led the formation of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), now a multi-lateral security forum in the Asia-Pacific region which is composed of 21 states including such big powers as the U.S., Japan, EU members, Russia, China and India, plays an active role in promoting mutual understanding and enhancing security dialogue between the Asia-Pacific nations.

ASEAN likewise initiated the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) and has made it an important bridge between East Asia and the EU, serving to enhance all-round cooperation between them and helping the 25 Asian and European countries to build up their new-type partnership oriented toward the new century.

ASEAN also sponsored the Non-official East Asian Summit meant to reinforce cooperation between the nine ASEAN

countries and China, Japan and the Republic of Korea in an all-round way.

ASEAN participates in Asia-Pacific Economic Conference activities positively and assumes an independent role in it.

ASEAN pursues a strategy of balancing between big powers namely, elevating China and Russia to dialogue nations, admitting India as dialogue partner and seeking to keep balanced relations with China, the U.S. and Japan. In so doing, ASEAN has raised its prestige in regional affairs.

ASEAN also spearheaded some political proposals, among them building the "Southeast Asia Nuclear-Free Area" and the "Southeast Asian Area of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality".

In short, today's "greater ASEAN" has developed to be completely not the one of the past. It has become a polar of force not to be neglected in the Asia-Pacific region, either economically or in international politics. For China, the "greater ASEAN" as a whole is a big power as well as a neighbor. Hence, its position in China's foreign strategy is naturally unusual.

More importantly, China and ASEAN are both Asian developing countries who share something in common as far as their cultural backgrounds are concerned, and thus share a strong sense of identification. On many problems such as social values, human rights, views on democracy and international issues, they share identical views and are cooperative and supportive of each other. And they jointly resist hegemonism and power politics. Evidently, ASEAN is an indispensable cooperative partner of China.

Geo-economically, China and ASEAN, as near neighbors, strongly complement each other in resources, technology and capital. ASEAN has been China's fifth largest trading partner and still possesses an enormous

potential of expanding this trade in the future. Despite their competition in the export market, they enjoy more opportunities of cooperation in the economic field.

Geo-politically, China's neighbors Russia in the north, Japan in the east and India in the south, are all big powers. Only the countries in the southeast are mid-and-small-sized, posing no threat to China. ASEAN is not a rivalry, nor an enemy. It is China's natural friend and partner with whom China may conduct long-term cooperation, and a major protective screen for a stable surrounding environment. And this is the basic positioning of ASEAN in China's foreign strategy, on which all Chinese foreign policies toward ASEAN are based, and on which, Sino-ASEAN relations will be built.

III. How China Views the "Greater ASEAN" and the Basic Principles in Its Foreign Strategy toward ASEAN

To ASEAN's rise and expansion, China has always lent understanding and support. When ASEAN admitted Viet Nam in 1995, the Western media agitated with ulterior purposes that it was targeted at China. And when ASEAN took in Myanmar and Laos in 1997, they once again agitated that, by so doing, ASEAN is to get rid of China's influence. Some people also expect that the rising "greater ASEAN" will become antagonistic to China. But China does not perceive things like that.

China observes that Viet Nam's admission to ASEAN marks the end of prolonged confrontations and turbulence in Southeast Asia. China believes that mutual understanding and cooperation between/among Southeast Asian countries will benefit regional peace and stability and will render China a stable surrounding environment, a situation which is very favorable to China. China and Viet Nam have ended their disagreement and restored a normal relationship. The two countries share many commonalities in social system and

ideology and are devoting efforts to rebuilding a good-neighborly relationship. Sino-Viet Nam confrontation not only destroyed bilateral relations but also jeopardized regional stabilization and did no good to the "greater ASEAN." About this point, ASEAN is very clear.

China and Myanmar have enjoyed a good-neighborly relationship for a long time. China does not interfere in Myanmar's internal affairs and opposes that Western countries impose sanctions on Myanmar in the name of "human rights." China appreciates and supports ASEAN's admitting Myanmar against the pressure exerted by Western countries. Viet Nam, Myanmar and Cambodia's joining or intention to join ASEAN means ASEAN will become a bordering neighbor of China, and that Sino-ASEAN relations will be even closer. After its expansion of membership, ASEAN becomes one of China's neighboring countries in the real sense of the word, instead of only a near neighbor. China perceives ASEAN as a group mainly composed of mid-and-small-sized developing countries. Instead of targetting China, the main purpose of its expansion is to enhance its own strength. Although ASEAN has some misgivings toward China, this will not develop into an "anti-China alliance" as expected by some people, either viewed from its motive or from its strength. This is indicated by the post-Cold War political, economic and military situation in the East Asian area. The rise of the "greater ASEAN" is conducive to boosting the multipolarization drive in the Asia-Pacific region, striking a balance between regional forces and maintaining stability in the region. And for ASEAN to play a balancing role in Sino-US-Japanese relations is conducive to the stability of this triangle. Meanwhile, as a new checking force, the "greater ASEAN" will constrain the Western powers' hegemonic practice in the Asia-Pacific region, and will thus help reduce the pressure on China's diplomacy and ameliorate China's surrounding environment.

Considering that the starting point of China's foreign strategy is to build a durable and peaceful international environment, a sound surrounding environment in particular, and with ASEAN's important position in China's foreign strategy and China's above observation of ASEAN's rise in mind, the author's opinion is that, in China's foreign strategy toward ASEAN, the basic principles should be to "eliminate misgivings and enhance trust; expand consensus and reinforce cooperation; promote unity and seek common development."

Firstly, eliminate misgivings and enhance trust. ASEAN regards China as a giant right by its side and has a sense of insecurity psychologically. It worries that China's military strength will grow along with its rapid economic development, posing a comprehensive threat to it. The "China threat" theory spread by the West has its market in ASEAN. Additionally, it is not hard to understand that the disputes on the South China Sea issue also make ASEAN harbor some misgivings to China. This demands that China does some work to iron out the misgivings and misunderstanding. Actually, over these recent years, China has spared no efforts in building up mutual trust. For example, China supports the "ASEAN Regional Forum" and gives full affirmation to the dominant role of ASEAN countries in the forum. With regard of proposals raised by the forum, such as to develop preventive diplomacy and establish trust measures, China has carried these out very positively. The transparency of China's policy on national defence also improved gradually. The "white paper on arms control" has been issued. Lately, China decided to cut 5 million from its army. All these will help to dispel misgivings and enhance mutual trust. In the meantime, China wishes it could be understood by ASEAN countries that China's enhancement of national defence strength is completely for a defensive purpose. China's defence expenditure is far below those of other big

powers and will constitute no threat to any other country. Most importantly, China needs a peaceful international environment. To conduct military threat is completely incompatible with China's foreign policy of peace.

Undoubtedly, to eliminate misgivings and build up trust will be a long-range process which demands cooperation from both sides. For its part, China is availing of a multitude of diplomatic channels and mechanisms to promote this process.

Secondly, expand consensus and reinforce cooperation. Both China and ASEAN are Asian developing countries. At the turn of the century, both of them shoulder the historical undertaking of developing their economies and proceeding toward modernization. In regional and world affairs, China and ASEAN share many identical views and common interests. For example:

- Both of them endeavor to promote regional and world peace, resist hegemonism, defend national stability and underline economic construction;
- Both of them observe the principle of non-interference into the internal affairs of other countries;
- Both of them advocate enhancing dialogue, promoting trust and solving inter-state disputes in a peaceful way;
- Both of them devote efforts to safeguarding the rights and interests of developing countries and jointly promoting equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in regional and international affairs;
- The two sides share identical views in the ideological field, e.g., on values, democracy and human rights, etc.;

The two sides have common interests with respect to regional security. If China is jeopardized by Japan or America or if splitting happens in China, ASEAN would not feel any safety. Therefore, ASEAN cherishes an understanding and sympathy for China's criticisms on the US-Japanese guidelines on Defensive Cooperation. To China's stand of opposing Taiwan independence, ASEAN also demonstrates a supportive attitude.

These identical views and common interests lay an important foundation for the two sides to develop good-neighborly partnership. China treasures its consensus with ASEAN countries and will do its utmost to expand the consensus and highlight the commonality so as to consolidate the foundation for bilateral relations.

At the same time, on the basis of expanded consensus, China will further reinforce its cooperation with ASEAN in an all-round way. This kind of cooperation will be long-range, equal and mutual beneficial cooperation which is of strategic significance. Through such cooperation, the two sides will forge real good-neighborly partnership. The so-called all-round cooperation refers to: *firstly*, multi-areas cooperation, including exchange, coordination and cooperation between the two sides in all areas of politics, economy and trade, finance, industry and business, science and technology, culture and education, poverty-alleviation, security, etc.; *secondly*, multi-tier cooperation, including that between their central governments, local governments and non-governmental organizations; *thirdly*, cooperation in regional and international affairs, e.g., mutual support and cooperation in the ARF, ASEM, APEC and the UN, and sub-regional economic cooperation, e.g., the joint development in the Lancang-Mekong River area and the construction of the Pan-Asia railway network; *fourthly*, cooperation in dealing with transnational issues of common

concern, e.g., environment protection, transnationally organized maritime security, illegal immigration, and financial crisis, etc..

It is encouraging that over the past several years, several channels of cooperation and exchange have been established, which include high-level (summit) reciprocal visits, dialogues between foreign ministers, political consultations between senior officials, ARF and other "first track" exchanges as well as all kinds of non-governmental "second-track" exchanges. In addition, related mechanisms are set up one after the other—the China-ASEAN Joint Committee on Economy and Trade, the China-ASEAN Joint Committee on Science and Technology, the Beijing Commission and the China-ASEAN Joint Committee on Cooperation, among others. On the informal ASEAN summit scheduled in December 1997, China and ASEAN will sign a statement on establishing a good-neighborly partnership, thus pushing forward their cooperation into the 21st century. This will undoubtedly usher Sino-ASEAN relations into a fresh stage of development.

Thirdly, promote unity and seek common development. China and ASEAN share many consensus, but there inevitably exist some divergencies between them. For China's part, its guideline is to expand consensus, surmount divergencies and promote unity. In regional and international affairs, Asian developing nations often meet pressure from developed nations in the areas of human rights, democracy, trade, labor, environment and other problems. Under such circumstances, for China and ASEAN to give mutual understanding and support and enhance their unity is of increasing importance for the elevation of the international status of developing nations and the establishment of a new international order.

Development is a common task facing both China and ASEAN. The purpose for China and ASEAN to enhance their unity is to seek

common development in the multipolar world. Unity is the prerequisite for common development. Conflict and confrontation on any issue between the two sides will benefit neither China nor ASEAN, but only those not with the best intentions. Therefore, both China and ASEAN ought to do what they can to avert such things happening.

The above are the basic principles in Chinese foreign strategy toward ASEAN. By carrying out these principles, China and ASEAN will build up a good-neighborly partnership oriented toward the 21st century, and this will be a huge contribution to peace, stability and development in the Asia-Pacific region.

IV. Disputes on South China Sea and China's Stand

It is obvious that between China and some ASEAN countries there exists disputes on the sovereignty over the Nansha Islands. This is a problem left over from history which does not lend itself to quick and easy solutions. It has adversely affected the relations between China and concerned ASEAN countries, but basically, the above-stated principles in China's foreign strategy toward ASEAN will not be affected.

Nansha Islands and its near water areas are part of China's territory from ancient times. During a long period in history, the international community did not express any different opinions on this. Some 198 map collections and authorized encyclopedias issued by major countries before the 1970s show clearly that Nansha Islands and the surrounding waters are part of China's territory.

The disputes began in the 1970s when it was verified that the Nansha Islands are rich in oil and natural gas. And because the Nansha Islands are an important sea passageway linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans as well as East

Asia and Oceania, the disputes aroused concerns among related big powers and the international community.

As early as in the 1950s, the government of the People's Republic of China has issued announcements on different occasions that China has legal sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and will allow no other country to infringe on this. Unfortunately, from the early 1970s to the early 1990s, most of the islands have been occupied successively by the Philippines, Viet Nam and Malaysia. To date, Viet Nam has occupied 27 islands; the Philippines, eight; and Malaysia, three; while Brunei even claimed its sovereignty over the Nantong Island. Some occupying nations station armed forces, construct defence and purchase warships on islands. Resultantly, tensions have emerged on the South China Sea for a number of times.

Nansha disputes are complex international disputes. Apart from the disputing parties some major powers interfere in the background, and over ten international oil companies are involved in the exploration of Nansha's oil and natural gas resources.

When the Chinese government re-stressed its sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and the surrounding waters, it set forth a principle of solving disputes by peaceful means so as to ease the tension on the South China Sea. And if the disputes could not be settled now, they might be set aside so as to conduct joint development. "Set aside disputes and develop jointly" is China's most fundamental stand in seeking peaceful solution to the Nansha problem. This stand has been stressed time and again by the late Mr. Deng Xiaoping. He pointed out in 1984 that: "World maps have always shown the Nansha Islands as part of China. Now one of the islands is occupied by Taiwan, while others are occupied by the Philippines, Viet Nam or Malaysia. What is to be done? One alternative is to take all these

islands back by force; another is to set aside the question of sovereignty and develop them jointly. By so doing we can make the problems that have piled up over the years disappear. This question will have to be settled sooner or later. There are many international disputes of this kind. We, Chinese stand for peace and wish to settle all disputes by peaceful means."⁶ And he also made it plain that "peaceful means to develop jointly."⁷

In 1989, when talking about the ways of solving the disputes between China and Japan on the sovereignty over the Diaoyu Island, Mr. Deng Xiaoping said: "The problem could be shelved and if our generation could not solve it, the next generation would be wiser and would eventually find a way to do so. To settle similar disputes, we proposed later that such place be exploited jointly."⁸ Needless to say, "similar disputes" mentioned here include Nansha disputes.

The present Chinese leaders have inherited this idea from Mr. Deng Xiaoping. When visiting Malaysia in August 1997, Premier Li Peng said: "On Nansha problem, there exist divergencies between China and some ASEAN countries. The policy of the Chinese government is to shelve disputes and develop jointly, and in accordance with the related international law of the sea, find proper solution through peaceful and friendly consultation. The questions which could not be solved for the time being might be set aside for our next generation to solve."⁹

In short, the basic stand of the Chinese government on the Nansha disputes consists of the following five points: *first*, Nansha Islands and the surrounding waters have been part of China's territory since ancient times and the Chinese government has sovereignty over them; *second*, the Chinese government advocates settling the Nansha disputes by peaceful means; *third*, if the disputes on sovereignty cannot be solved for the time

being, they might be set aside so as to develop jointly; *fourth*, the Chinese government wishes to consult and negotiate with other sides of the disputes in accordance with the basic principles and legal system cherished in international law and the law of the sea inclusive of "The UN Maritime Convention"; *fifth*, if our generation cannot solve the problem, we could bequeath it to our next generation.

At present, the Chinese government is positively seeking ways to settle the Nansha problem. In the Asia-Pacific, there have been successful precedents of jointly developing disputed areas, but these usually entail a long time. For example, Thailand and Malaysia have begun consultations on jointly developing natural gas resources on their disputed waters since 1971. An agreement

was officially reached in 1979, but did not go into effect until 23 years later, in 1994. A similar agreement also cost Australia and Indonesia 20 years. And even these two agreements which cost the time of a whole generation had to avert the disputes on sovereignty.

Generally speaking, the Nansha disputes will not retard China and ASEAN's establishment of good-neighborly partnership, because they share common interests which are of greater importance than the territorial disputes. It is obvious that, to play down the disputes, maintain the present situation and seek joint development is not only beneficial to all sides of the disputes but also to the peace, stability and prosperity on the South China Sea as well as the Asia-Pacific region at large. □

Notes

*Paper prepared for a lecture sponsored by the Philippine-China Development Resource Center (PCDRC) on 9 December 1997 in Manila. The author is Professor and Assistant Director, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing and was a visiting exchange scholar of PSSC in 1993. PCDRC, a PSSC Associate Member hosted Dr. Lu's recent visit to Manila in December 1997.

¹"The Fifteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China (Document Collection)," People's Publishing House, September 1997, p.4

²*i.d.*, p.16 to 17.

³*i.d.*, p. 45.

⁴Statistics from "ASEAN: A Major Step toward Stability," an article carried on "The Yomiurio Shimbun," April 7, 1997, by Moordin Soopee, Director of the Malaysian Institute of International Strategy.

⁵According to the calculation in Asian Development Outlook 1996 and 1997."

⁶"Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," Vol. III, pp. 87-88.

⁷*i.d.*, p. 88.

⁸*i.d.*, p. 293.

⁹"People's Daily", Aug. 27, 1997.

The Relations between the ASEAN and China: Converging and Diverging Interests-

Undersecretary Rodolfo Severino, Jr.

I thank the Philippine Association for Chinese Studies and the Philippine Social Science Council for inviting me to take part in this symposium on China and her relations with the ASEAN. Taken in its totality, there can be no more important subject than this in terms of our foreign policy and foreign relations. Since I certainly cannot do justice to this weighty and important topic, I am glad to have such an eminent group of commentators to help me explore it.

Already, I can thank Aileen Baviera and her shop at the Foreign Service Institute for helping me with the data, as did the people at the Office of ASEAN Affairs in the Department of Foreign Affairs. I thank them, too.

There are two ways of looking at this subject. The first is to view it in terms of the relations between China and individual ASEAN countries. The second is to examine the relations between China and ASEAN as a group.

I will focus on the second perspective. But as background to the ASEAN-China relationship, and in order to understand it better, we should begin with China's relations with individual ASEAN members.

I will restrict the discussion of those relations to the original five members of ASEAN. Laos and Myanmar are too new. Vietnam is a relatively new member and has had a different kind of relationship with China.

It was supported by China in its war against the United States and then fought a brief war with China at their common border and a losing skirmish with Chinese forces in the Spratlys. Brunei Darussalam's relations with China have been minimal.

In the 1950s and the 1960s, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand had serious security concerns about China, which encouraged and supported Communist insurgencies in those countries. Singapore had the same fear. As a reaction, the Philippines and Thailand sought shelter in SEATO and in their respective alliances with the United States; and Malaysia and Singapore had British and Australian support. Indonesia tried to handle China through non-alignment and friendly gestures toward that northern neighbor. However, Chinese-Indonesian relations hit a low point with the coup attempt of 1965, a plot traced to Beijing, with the Indonesian army then moving against suspected Communist sympathizers and the Chinese in general. Diplomatic relations were suspended and were restored only in 1990.

Diplomatic Shifts

By the early 1970s, China had put the worst excesses of the Cultural Revolution behind her, especially those aimed at foreigners and at other countries. Beijing had begun a smiling diplomatic offensive with an eye on China's seat in the United Nations, which was finally turned over to the People's Republic by

a vote of the General Assembly in 1971. This was preceded and followed by a wave of countries in Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia deciding to recognize the People's Republic as the legitimate government of China. Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand were part of this wave. Malaysia established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic in May 1974, the Philippines in June 1975, and Thailand in July 1975.

For Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, it was time to deal with their China-related security concerns no longer through hostility and with suspicion but through increased contact and improved relations. Relations of the three countries with China expanded progressively, so that, for each of them, the relationship with China became one of the most important of its relationships with the rest of the world. Trade expanded, with the two sides flaunting their intention to increase trade further through highly publicized annual trade protocols. Similarly, science and technology and cultural agreements flourished as did "executive programs" and the visits and events that took place pursuant to those agreements and programs. Certainly, China had become the major factor in the three countries' calculations of their national and regional security interests.

Singapore, too, did much business with China. Although Singapore vowed to be the last ASEAN country to establish diplomatic relations with China ((in fact, Brunei Darussalam was the last), China did maintain a large official "commercial" presence in Singapore, and Singapore's leaders and businessmen visited China with increasing frequency.

Indonesia continued to maintain her distance from China, as she nursed the wounds of 1965. Gradually, however, Indonesian-Chinese relations improved, with Indonesia re-establishing diplomatic relations with China in August 1990, followed quickly by Singapore

in October 1990 and finally by Brunei Darussalam in September 1991, completing the individual ASEAN countries' formal relations with China.

Meanwhile, ASEAN and China had drawn closer together in regional affairs, taking the same side in the Cambodian conflict. As recently as 1988, ASEAN stood silently by as China used force to expel the Vietnamese troops that occupied the Spratly Islands.

Expanding Relations

Overall relations thus continued to expand. Trade figures are a useful indicator. Total trade between China and the six ASEAN countries rose from US\$4.5 billion in 1987 to US\$6.6 billion in 1989 and US\$6.9 billion in 1990, and then rocketed to US\$18.44 billion in 1995 and to more than US\$20 billion in 1996. Over the same period, ASEAN investments in China—mainly from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand—swelled from US\$819.64 million in 1987 to US\$2.65 billion in 1995, with Singapore investing heavily in and developing entire industrial estates.

This was made possible partly by the opening of China's economy to the world in general and partly by deliberate Chinese efforts to cultivate ties with her southern neighbors. Whatever the reason, the expansion in economic relations brought China and ASEAN closer together. The texture of the entire relationship became denser, with science and technology and culture heavily weighted with political content. Overtly political were the official exchanges at all levels, with China being one of the first countries visited by every new ASEAN leader. Although Indonesia and Malaysia continued to be wary of contacts made by Chinese-Indonesians and Chinese-Malaysians with China, ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia became a vital link between China and ASEAN, as well as among the Southeast Asian countries themselves.

In the light of China's rapidly expanding ties with each ASEAN country, and her explicit policy of opening up and reaching out, particularly to her neighbors, clearly the next stage in the relationship was the forging of formal and highly visible relations between China and ASEAN as a group and not only as individual states.

The first step was the Chinese Foreign Minister's attendance at the opening and closing ceremonies of the annual ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in 1991 as "guest of the host," Malaysia. The next was his participation in the annual meeting in 1992 as "guest of the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee," the Philippines, also the host of the meeting. On that occasion, China, together with Russia, became a "consultative partner," a specially minted category in ASEAN's external relations. From then on, the Chinese Foreign Minister met at least twice a year with his ASEAN colleagues—at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting and on the occasion of the regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

In January 1993, the ASEAN Secretary-General led an ASEAN delegation to Beijing for the purpose of setting up a Joint Consultative Committee. Instead, the Chinese and ASEAN sides decided to set up two separate committees—the Joint Committee on Economic and Trade Cooperation and the Joint Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation—which were formally established at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in July 1994. So far, however, these committees have been largely symbolic, with the Joint Committee on Economic and Trade Cooperation meeting only twice, in August 1995 and in September 1997, and the Joint Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation meeting only in March 1995.

Engaging China

At the same time, ASEAN recognized the need for China to be engaged in the evolving

security configuration in East Asia. In 1993 in Singapore, the senior officials of ASEAN and its dialogue partners—the so-called PMC (Post-Ministerial Conferences) SOM (senior officials meeting)—convened to discuss regional security. It became immediately apparent that it was absurd to be discussing regional security without the presence of China - and Russia. Thus was born the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), consisting, in addition to ASEAN members, of countries which happened at that time to be dialogue partners, observers (Papua New Guinea, Vietnam and Laos) and consultative partners (China and Russia).

ARF meets annually, the first time in 1994, between the ASEAN Ministerial Meetings and the Post-Ministerial Conferences. ARF has seen the gradual evolution of China's approach to multilateral discussions of regional-security questions—from delivering set pieces in Chinese via interpreters to more relaxed participation, occasionally in English, in the free-wheeling give-and-take that has characterized ARF ministerial exchanges. China has participated actively in ARF "inter-sessional" activities, that is, meetings, workshops and similar events that take the place between annual ministerial meetings, particularly the Inter-sessional Group on Confidence-Building Measures, which China co-chaired with the Philippines in March 1997. These have been useful not only in working out measures for building confidence and contributing to the charting of ARF's future direction but also in smoothing out differences between China and other powers, primarily the United States, and openly airing them.

Since its beginning in 1990, China also has been taking active part in the workshop series sponsored by Indonesia on managing potential conflict in the South China Sea and its related meetings and projects. Because these are portrayed as "Track II" activities with the participation of officials in their "private capacity," China has been able to

expose some of its thinking on the South China Sea that would be expressed with more circumspection in an official setting.

Political Consultations

On the occasion of a senior officials preparatory meeting for ARF in Bangkok in 1994, a proposal, originating with the Philippines, for regular ASEAN-China senior political consultations was put forward informally to the leader of the Chinese delegation, who promptly accepted it. Three such consultations have taken place—in Hangzhou in 1995, in Bukittinggi in 1996 and in Huangshan in 1997. The consultations immediately took on a critical role. Not only are they occasions for senior officials to get to know one another better and take one another's measure; not only are they forums to exchange viewpoints on the state of the region and of the world and of ASEAN-China relations; not only are they venues for working out measures to strengthen those relations. They are also opportunities for ASEAN to send collective messages to China, and for China to show the world her close and friendly relations with ASEAN and to make clear her positions on issues that are important to her. The Hangzhou meeting, which took place in April 1995, presented an opportunity for ASEAN to impress upon China its collective disapproval of and concern over her occupation of Mischief Reef, discovered just a month before, and its solidarity over this issue. The Bukittinggi consultations became a forum for ASEAN to dispute China's drawing of baselines around the Parcels. The Huangshan meeting was the occasion for China to push for a joint statement to lay down the principles governing ASEAN-China relations.

The next step in formal ASEAN-China relations was the elevation of China to full dialogue status at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in July 1996. As in the case of some other dialogue partners, the establishment of dialogue relations led to the organization of a Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) to oversee

the conduct of the relationship. The JCC had its first meeting in Beijing in February 1997, at which it approved three cooperation projects proposed by China—personnel exchange, a workshop on ASEAN-China economic and trade cooperation, and ASEAN-China information exchange. The first phase of the personnel exchange took place last month, with an ASEAN delegation visiting Beijing and holding substantive and practical discussions with a broad range of Chinese officials.

As other dialogue partners have done, China has agreed to the establishment of an ASEAN-China Cooperation Fund, which is to be used for projects approved by the JCC.

ASEAN has made it a point to engage China through the Mekong Basin Development Cooperation Project, which ASEAN proposed in 1995 in anticipation of the admission of Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar into ASEAN. ASEAN purposely included in the scheme China's Yunnan province, where the Mekong originates. China's enthusiasm for its involvement is reflected in the impatience of some Chinese officials over what they perceive as the slow progress of the project. The source of China's enthusiasm is obvious—the importance of the project for China's ties with ASEAN, particularly in the light of the membership of Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, as well as of Thailand and Vietnam, all Mekong riparian countries.

Supporting China

ASEAN has been generally supportive of China's core concerns. All ASEAN members adhere to a one-China policy, although occasional—and inevitable—contacts between ASEAN and Taiwan officials have invariably raised low-key objections from China. ASEAN members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights have refrained from supporting anti-China resolutions introduced by the United States and European countries at the Commission. ASEAN countries unanimously welcomed Hong Kong's return to

Chinese sovereignty. All ASEAN members of WTO support the early admission of China into that body, although ASEAN members have quietly complained about China's barriers to their exports. For its part, China has expressed support for the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone Treaty, although it wants to make sure that its accession to the Treaty's Protocol does not prejudice its claims in the South China Sea. In any case, among the nuclear-weapon states, China seems to have the least problem with the treaty.

The steady growth of China's relations with ASEAN as a group, as well as with individual ASEAN members, has made those relations as good as relations can be between a giant power and smaller neighboring states with which it has territorial disputes.

Points of Contention

There have been two major points of contention between China and ASEAN. One is nuclear testing and the other is, of course, the South China Sea.

Chinese nuclear tests aroused vehement protests from some ASEAN members. However, this issue has all but disappeared with China's announcement in June 1996 that it would observe the moratorium on nuclear testing after a final test in September of the same year. Also in September, China signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Even the South China Sea issue lay dormant for seven years, with an apparent freeze on new occupations since China forcibly expelled Vietnamese troops from some islands in 1988.

Shortly before that, Deng Xiaoping had proposed to then Vice President Salvador Laurel, also Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the subsequently famous principle of "shelving differences, expanding common ground and going for joint development" in the South China Sea. ASEAN went along for a while and tried to manage the situation, which, of course, remained delicate, by such devices as the Indonesia-sponsored workshops.

However, the discovery of China's occupation of Mischief Reef in March 1995 shook ASEAN's complacent assumptions and marked a defining moment in ASEAN's attitude toward Chinese policies in the South China Sea. Mischief Reef demonstrably firmed up ASEAN solidarity on the issue, as manifested at the first ASEAN-China senior officials political consultation in Hangzhou. It made ASEAN wary of China's joint-development proposals in the South China Sea. It placed even China's ratification of the United Nations convention on the Law of the Sea under close ASEAN scrutiny.

Nevertheless, it is clearly in the interest of both ASEAN and China to expand and deepen their relationship. An important occasion in which to move this process forward are the summit meetings to which ASEAN has invited the leaders of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea as part of the informal ASEAN summit in Malaysia in mid-December.

This promises to be a significant milestone in ASEAN-China relations, albeit a largely symbolic one. But symbols are an important part of what foreign relations are all about. □

Endnote

*Paper presented by Rodolfo C. Severino, Jr., Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs at the "Symposium on China and Her Relations with the ASEAN" on 13 November 1997 at the

PSSCenter, Quezon City. The symposium was sponsored by the Philippine Association for Chinese Studies and forms part of the PSSC Lecture Series Program.

Needed: A Strategy to Seriously Address the Financial Crisis

Walden Bello

In the last three and a half months, the Philippines and Southeast Asia have been gripped by a crisis from which there seems to be no relief. The Philippine peso has lost close to 30 percent of its dollar value, the Thai baht about 47 percent, the Malaysian ringgit 32 percent, and the Indonesian rupiah 54 percent.

The Ramos administration is paralyzed in the face of this crisis, its policy response seemingly reduced to that of telling foreign investors to come back, guys, we are not like Thailand, or at least we're better off.

The crisis hitting Southeast Asia today is no mere transient event from which the region will soon recover, as capital flows back to the tiger economies. The crisis is that of a model of development, one dependent on huge infusions of foreign capital, one guided by the illusion that, as the *Business Times* of Singapore puts it, "countries could leapfrog the normally long and arduous course to advanced country status simply by maximizing their access to foreign capital inflows."

Let us examine this model in detail, for in fully understanding it lies the key to surmounting the current conjuncture.

More than in the case of the newly industrializing countries of Northeast Asia, the Southeast Asian NICs have been dependent for their economic growth on foreign capital inflows. The first phase of this process occurred between the mid-1980s and 1990s,

when a massive inflow of capital from Japan flowed into the region, lifted it out of recession and triggered a decade of high speed growth.

Between 1986 and 1990, some \$15 billion in Japanese direct investment flowed into the region, bringing with it not only billions more in Japanese aid but also an ancillary flow of capital from the so-called "newly industrializing economies" of Taiwan, South Korea, and Hong Kong. By the early 1990s, however, Japanese direct investment inflows were levelling off or, as in the case of Thailand, falling off. But by then, the ASEAN countries had, to borrow the title of Meg Ryan's latest film, addicted to foreign capital.

The challenge was how to bridge the gap between the limited investments of the ASEAN countries and the massive investments they needed for their strategy of "fast track capitalism" which, in their view, would bring about the happy union of prosperity for them, development for all, and political stability.

A second source of foreign capital opened up in the early 1990s, and this was the vast amounts of personal savings, pension funds, corporate savings, and other funds that were deposited in mutual funds and other investment funds that were designed to maximize their value through their being placed in highly profitable enterprises. These funds were largely American. In the early 1990s, noted an Asian Development Bank report, "the declining returns in the stock markets of industrial countries and the low real interest rates

compelled investors to seek higher returns and open their capital elsewhere." And that elsewhere was a Southeast Asia that was moving into middle-class prosperity.

These funds were not, however, going to come in automatically, without a congenial climate. To attract these funds, financial managers throughout Southeast Asia devised the same strategy, one which had the following three key elements.

- First, financial liberalization, or the elimination of foreign exchange and other restrictions to the inflow and outflow of capital, fully opening up stock exchanges to the participation of foreign portfolio investors, allowing foreign banks to participate fully or partly in domestic bank operations, and opening up other financial sectors, like the insurance industry, to foreign players;
- Second, maintaining high domestic interest rates relative to interest rates in the US and other world financial centers, in order to suck in speculative capital that would seek to capture the spread between, say, returns of five to six percent in New York and 12 to 15 percent in Manila or Bangkok; and
- Third, fixing the exchange rate between the local currency and the dollar to eliminate or reduce risks for foreign investors stemming from the fluctuations in the value of the region's "soft currencies." This guarantee was needed if investors were going to come in, change their dollars into pesos, baht, or rupiah, play the local stock market or buy high-yielding government bonds, and transform their capital and their profits back into dollars and move to other markets.

Of course, the mix of financial liberalization, interest rate policy, and exchange rate policy was different in different countries, and it was greatly nuanced by the varying appreciation of the other factors such as inflation and recession, but the thrust in the manipulation of these policy tools was in the same general direction.

This policy was wildly successful in achieving its objective of attracting foreign investment and finance capital. In the case of Thailand, net portfolio investment in the last few years came to around \$24 billion, while another \$50 billion came in the form of loans via the Bangkok International Banking Facility (BIBF), which allowed foreign and local commercial banks to make dollar loans at much lower rates of interest than those on baht loans.

Manila, as a number of observers have noted, followed the example of Bangkok fairly closely, with similar results. Between 1993 and 1997, some \$19.4 billion worth of net portfolio investment flowed into the country. And dollar loans via the Foreign Currency Deposit Units (FCDU's) rose, according to some estimates, from \$2 billion at the end of 1993 to \$11.6 billion as of March 1997. As one investment analyst put it, with the peso "padlocked" at 26.2 to 26.3 to the dollar since September 1995, "they are not fools in Manila. They were offered US dollars at 600 basis points cheaper than the peso rates along with currency protection from the BSP. They took it."

The same frenzied movements of portfolio investors and finance capital taking advantage of extremely attractive interest rate differentials swept Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta.

Had these foreign capital inflows gone into the truly productive sectors of the economy, like manufacturing and agriculture, the story

might have been different. But they went instead mainly to fuel asset-inflation in the stock market and in real estate, which were seen as the most attractive areas in terms of providing high yields with a quick turnaround time. In fact, the predictable boom in real estate acted to siphon away capital from manufacturing in Thailand and the Philippines, as manufacturers, instead of plowing their profits into upgrading their technology or the skills of their work force, gambled much of them in real estate or stock market speculation.

The inflow of foreign portfolio investment and foreign loans into real estate led to a construction frenzy that has resulted in a situation of serious oversupply of residential and commercial properties from Bangkok to Jakarta. In Manila, the question is no longer if there will be a glut in real estate. The question is how big it will be, with one investment analyst projecting that by the year 2000, the supply of high rise residential units will exceed demand by 211 percent while the supply of commercial development will outpace demand by 142 percent. In their efforts to cut their losses in the coming glut, real estate developers are now pouring billions of pesos into resorts and golf courses!

All this has spelled bad news for commercial banks in the four countries since they are heavily exposed in terms of real estate loans. As a percentage of commercial banks' total exposure, real estate or real-estate-related loans come to 15 to 20 percent in the case of the Philippines and Thailand and 20 to 25 percent in the case of Malaysia and Indonesia.

The massive oversupply in the real estate sector in Thailand compelled foreign investors to reassess their position in the country, and they panicked and began to move out when they saw it in the context of weak macro-economic fundamentals, like a current account

deficit that came to 8.2 percent of GDP (a figure similar to Mexico's at the time of that country's financial meltdown in December 1994); an export growth rate of zero in 1996; and a burgeoning foreign debt of \$89 billion, half of which is due in a few months.

This move to get the hell out of Thailand meant a massive demand for dollars, resulting in tremendous downward pressure on the baht, providing a fertile ground for speculators trying to make profits from expectations that devaluation of the baht would take place.

The same scenario repeated itself in Manila, Jakarta, and Kuala Lumpur, where the same macro-economic strategy had produced the same flaws and weaknesses. It was these flaws of a macro-economic development strategy built on attracting huge infusions of foreign capital that created the currency crisis. Speculators merely took advantage of the developing crisis that was largely self-created. There was no grand Jewish conspiracy led by George Soros.

So we come to the current conjuncture and what to do about it.

We have an emergency situation, but the government prefers to downplay the seriousness of the situation. We are where the Thais were around February or March of this year, when the government's fundamental line was that the situation was not serious and that it was manageable. And we can end up in the same place.

Indeed, the government is bereft of any strategy to deal with the situation. Instead, propaganda has become a substitute for policy, with the administration, as noted above, denying that the Philippines is like Thailand or that the exposure of the banks to real estate is that high. And we are told for the nth time that the worse is over. And when the government

does fumble for a strategy to deal with the situation, it is to propose a greater dose of the same, old formula that brought on the crisis in the first place, as when President Ramos told the recent East Asian Summit that the resolution to the crisis is "not to turn away from the world but to embrace it more closely."

The country badly needs a strategy and we in the Campaign Against Poverty (CAP) think that the place to start is for the economic leadership that is responsible for bringing us to the current impasse, through its policy of reliance on huge infusions of foreign capital, to resign. Mr. Ramos' term will be ending in a few months, but our economy cannot wait that long for a change in leadership. We cannot afford to have the same old hands on deck that have sailed us to these treacherous waters. A sine qua non for any meaningful effort to deal with the current emergency is the resignation of Finance Secretary Roberto de Ocampo and Central Bank Governor Gabriel Singson, the key architects of our monetary policy.

However, the resignation of Mr. de Ocampo and Mr. Singson would be the easiest move in a complex endeavor to translate crisis into opportunity, an effort that must involve not only short-term measures to cope with the crisis but also strategic moves to transform our economic fundamentals.

Controls on capital flows are the first step in any strategy, a defensive move that is a sine qua non for the success of an alternative development strategy. For as Singapore's *Business Times*, a paper which is not exactly noted for radicalism has pointed out, "Short-term capital inflows are of highly dubious benefit when all they do is to finance asset inflation (stocks and real estate) and a nation is arguably better off without them."

The so-called "Tobin Tax" (named after its proponent, the US economist and Nobel Laureate Jame Tobin), a transactions tax imposed on all cross-border flows of capital

that are not clearly earmarked as direct investment would help slow down the frenzied and increasingly irrational movements of finance capital. A slowing down of the movements of speculative capital would also be accomplished by a measure used by the Chileans and advocated by University of the Philippines Professor Solita Monsod: require portfolio investors to make an interest-free deposit of an amount equal to 30 percent of their investment that they would not be able to withdraw for one or more years. This would make them think twice before pulling out at the scent of higher yields elsewhere.

The aim is not to discourage foreign direct investment. Such measures would create a strong disincentive for speculative capital to arbitrarily enter and exit, with all the destabilizing consequences of this movements, but would not penalize direct investors that are making more strategic commitments of their capital. Or as analyst William Greider puts it, mechanisms like these "would not destroy globalized markets, but should greatly reduce the unproductive daily turnovers in currencies and other assets, thus increasing stability in money values."

Such measures, however, would be just the beginning. Enacting and implementing progressive tax legislation is a medium-term measure that must be seriously undertaken, for as the *Business Times* has, among others, stressed:

The lesson that emerges with increasing clarity from all this is that developing nations, especially those that aspire to rapid development, must give priority to domestic resource mobilization. This means developing efficient (and honest) tax collection systems as well as promoting long-term savings (through provident funds and the like).

Measures of domestic resource mobilization like these must, in turn, be part of a

larger program of asset and income reform, including effective land reform, that is part of a strategy of enlarging the domestic market to serve as the main engine of growth—something absolutely necessary now that chasing after export markets is being shown as a strategy with no exit except draconian efforts to cheapen wages and living standards in a race to the bottom that benefits only international investors. Again this is not to turn away from the world, but to place export markets in their proper role as an adjunct to the domestic market.

There is in this, of course, the unfinished social justice agenda of the progressive movement, but it is an agenda that is now impelled by the added logic of economic sustainability. Achieving economic sustainability based on a viable and dynamic domestic market can no longer be divorced from measures that promote equity. The post-Keynesian illusion of economic growth based on the formula of opening up export markets and beggaring one's labor force must be banished once and for all, and this is the time to do it.

There are many other elements to a development strategy, and this is not the place

to make a detailed listing and analysis of these. But one cannot leave out of this brief discussion the principle of ecological sustainability. For the now discredited model of foreign capital-fueled high-speed growth is leaving behind little that is of positive value and much that is negative. As any visitor to Bangkok these days would testify, 12 years of fast-track capitalism is leaving behind few traces except industrial plants that will be antiquated in a few more years, hundreds of unoccupied high-rises, a horrendous traffic problem that is only slightly mitigated by the repossession of thousands of late-model cars from bankrupt owners, a rapid rundown in the country's natural capital, and an environment that has been irretrievably, if not mortally, impaired, to the detriment of future generations. Ecological sustainability, like equity, must be central to any alternative strategy of development that rises on the ruins of the old.

These are some elements of an alternative strategy for growth and development. We in CAP have no illusions that it will be a long, hard, and complex road. But we must start right now to try and turn things around before they get even worse and we end up where Thais are today. There is no time to lose. □

Endnote

*Paper prepared for a lecture and contributed to *Social Science Information* by Walden Bello, Professor of Sociology and

Public Administration, U.P.-Diliman and Co-Director of Focus on the Global South based at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok.



Look Before You Leap: Some Reflections on Hypothesis Formulation in the Social Sciences*

Michael A. Costello

Introduction

The process of hypothesis formulation represents a standard part of the thesis/dissertation study process. Few, if any, textbooks discuss the means by which this important step may be taken, however. It seems as though the authors of our Research Methods texts assume that the question of hypothesis formulation will be taken up in the books on Statistics, just as the statisticians are thinking that the topic belongs most naturally to the methodologists. So all too often there is no one to tell the beleaguered graduate student what to do, until that dreaded day when he or she has to "face the music" at a thesis dissertation proposal hearing.

This paper is addressed to relatively advanced graduate students, which is to say those who have done well enough in their coursework but now stand alone, a bit nervous and a bit confused, facing the uncertain prospect of going out to conduct a thesis or dissertation study. There are, of course, no easy recipes in this line of work, but I will try to give a few helpful suggestions.

Let me begin with a few dissenting opinions, one of which concerns my less-than-complete acceptance of the term "formulation." This sounds so mechanical, as though hypotheses may be churned out in some sort of assembly-line fashion. This may be done, of course. We have all constructed quick-and-easy conceptual frameworks in which the standard socioeconomic variables—age and sex, education, occupation and income—are all fitted together and interconnected by more arrows than Robin Hood ever shot. But is this really the best approach to take?

At present, it seems to be pretty much a standard practice in our graduate theses and dissertations for the student to outline his or her research hypotheses in the first chapter, whereas the second chapter is devoted to a more-or-less perfunctory literature review. For me, this is putting the cart before the horse. A superior strategy is to conduct the literature review first, and to carry this out at a somewhat leisurely pace, with enough time being provided for personal reflection and synthesis. Keep in mind that it is not just a matter of telling the reader, in serial fashion, that Author A found this, and Authors B, C, D and E found that. A good literature review should go farther still than this, e.g. by suggesting *additional variables* for the conceptual framework; by hinting at certain *limiting conditions*, without which the hypothesized relationship will not hold; and, perhaps most importantly, by helping to *clarify concepts*.

To give but a single example of the latter situation, take the well-worn demographic hypothesis that working wives will have fewer children than those that are not employed (i.e. housewives). Previous studies have generally found little empirical support for this proposition in the Less Developed Countries (LDCs). A careful review of the literature might help to further explain this, however, by pointing to the large number of LDC women who are employed in the informal sector (e.g. vendors, *labanderas*, *manicuristas*). The nature of such employment may make it fairly easy to combine work with childbearing, thereby reducing the pressure to adopt some form of family planning. In contrast,

the expected relationship may well be expected to hold among formal sector employees (e.g. bank tellers, factory workers). These considerations show the need for refining our original concept (employment status) by making a further distinction between formal and informal sector employment. Thus, instead of one vague and unlikely hypothesis about working women in general, we now have two quite specific (and hopefully more accurate) hypotheses about the independent effects of formal and informal sector employment upon childbearing behavior.

The late American sociologist, C. Wright Mills (1959, pp.195-226) once wrote an essay entitled, "On Intellectual Craftsmanship," in which he argues for this sort of careful and reflective approach to social science. Mills advised budding scholars to set up a "file" for the particular research question which they have selected. Into this file may go notes from professional papers or monographs, insights gleaned from relevant personal experiences, newspaper/magazine clippings, conversations with one or another "man in the street." Eventually, the researcher must sit down to pursue all this carefully in the hope of coming up with some sort of theoretical synthesis, out from which will emerge the research hypotheses which will serve to guide the study.

At this point the hard-pressed graduate student is no doubt ready to ask where he or she will ever find enough time for this sort of slow-paced approach to research. After all, isn't his financial support only good for one or two summer breaks? Or isn't it critical for her next promotion that she graduate by March? To tell the truth, I've heard all these rationalizations before and I'm really not very impressed. Yes, there may be very real constraints to carefully planning out the research topic, but these must be overcome, just the same. This is so, not only for the idealistic goal of improving our scientific output but also for very personal and practical purpose of helping the student finally get his degree. After all, if a hasty start makes you take your first few steps in the wrong direction, you'll

never get to your destination, no matter how fast you are traveling.

Some Illustrative Examples

Of course, you'll never walk alone in all of this, at least not if you are a graduate student who has progressed far enough to at least come up with a first draft of your thesis proposal. It's at this point that you can start getting helpful inputs from your mentor and other panel members. No doubt these advisors will focus very intently on your research hypotheses, so as to see how clearly they have been formulated. Exhibit 1 gives some insight into this process by reproducing some propositions which have been drawn from actual thesis or dissertation proposals. The "Before" column shows the hypothesis as originally presented by the student; the "After" column gives the alternative formulation suggested by the panel.

The first example in Exhibit 1 shows a hypothesis which suffers from excessive vagueness. Try to avoid this in your own work. Good science and good writing (both of which you ought to strive to attain) are built more upon concrete realities than upon shimmering and unsubstantiated abstractions.

Example No. 2 is not only too colloquial ("some sort of relationship") but also fails to state the nature of the expected association. This latter fault, of course, might be defended by some on the grounds that the null hypotheses used for statistical tests also do not predict direction. This, however, is not precisely correct since every null hypothesis also has an alternative, at least some of which (in the case of one-tailed tests) do show directionality. In any event, a study's null hypotheses (as would be used for statistical tests) ought not to be equated uncritically with its research hypotheses. The latter statements ought to give a predicted direction, sometimes with an associated series of intervening variables which make it clear just why this particular type of relationship ought to come about.

Exhibit 1. -"Before" and "After" Versions of Five Research Hypotheses

"Before"	"After"
1. "Perceptions and attitudes positively relate to the manner in which the occupational activities are conducted."	1. "Fisherman who have a more positive attitude towards environmental preservation will also be less likely to use environmentally destructive fishing practices."
2. "The education of the person has some sort of relationship with mortality rate."	2. "The mortality rate found among highly educated persons will tend to be lower than that obtained for persons with a low level of educational attainment."
3. "Single persons have a lower death rate than those who are widowed."	3. "Controlling for age, single persons have a lower death rate than those who are widowed."
4. "There is significant correlation between the respondent's preference of Madrasah type of education and the ...perception of job opportunities in the Middle East."	4. "Madrasah graduates will have a more favorable perception of job opportunities in the Middle East."
5. "Farmer-recipients under the surplus land programme will have higher income than those farmers who do not come under the programme."	5. "Farmer-recipients under the surplus land programme will have (a) higher incomes than the landless agricultural workers not covered by the programme but (b) lower incomes than farmer-owners who already have their own land (and who are therefore not covered by the program)."

Most hypotheses have an implied *ceteris paribus* clause, which is to say that they are based on the assumption that all relevant factors will be held constant statistically. In some cases, though, one or another variable will be obviously crucial, so that it helps to state explicitly that this factor will be controlled during the course of the statistical analysis. In the third example from Exhibit 1, for example, the mortality experience of single people is being compared to that of the widowed. Since persons in the former category are almost universally younger than those in the latter, and since mortality rates are higher in the older years, it will therefore be critical to control for

age. This has therefore been made explicit in the modified version of the hypothesis.

Example No. 4 is stated in what would at first appear to be a quite acceptable fashion. Unfortunately, though, the student in question did not include an item on "preference for Madrasah education" in his questionnaire. He did not have a measure of Madrasah attendance or nonattendance, though, so the hypothesis was therefore re-formulated to reflect this variable. More generally, this example demonstrates the need for carefully operationalizing your intended study variables once you get to the data collection stage of your study.

Our last example is taken from the dissertation proposal of one of our students from India. He planned to study an agrarian reform program in his country which gives unused ("surplus") land to landless peasants. As such, he wanted to compare farmer-beneficiaries with those not served by the program. But what exactly do we mean by "not in the program"? After much reflection and discussion with the panel, it was finally agreed that there were two types of non-beneficiaries: (1) the very poor, landless households who did not receive any free land and (2) households who did not get any new land because they already owned some. Now, since surplus lands are the "left overs," so to speak, they are probably not as fertile as those held by the farmer owners. We therefore end up with two hypotheses, as have been listed in the right hand column of Exhibit 1.

Multivariate Models

In most studies, especially those utilizing survey data, it will be more profitable to think in term of models than of hypotheses. The former term implies a system of multivariate relationships, the latter a series of discretely (and simplistically) bivariate linkages. Actually, our utilization of multivariate conceptual frameworks brings us right up to the threshold of the model-building process; it's just when we start translating these frameworks into their corresponding hypotheses that old habits take over again.

The purpose of this section of the paper, then, will be to illustrate the process by which the hypotheses implicit in a multivariate model may be extracted and presented to the reader. Let's limit our discussion to the simplest case: the interaction of only three variables in which causal priority is easily determined. As an example, take religion, family planning use, and current fertility behavior. Religion (Catholic vs. Protestant) might be expected to affect family planning use, but there is little likelihood that the opposite is also true. Similarly, we can assume that family

planning use affects current (recent) fertility rather than *vice versa*.

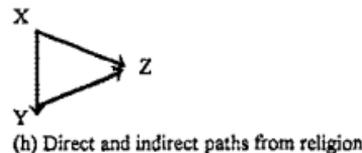
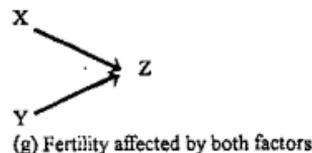
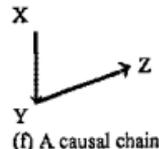
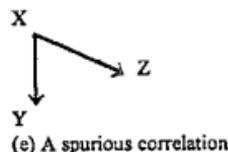
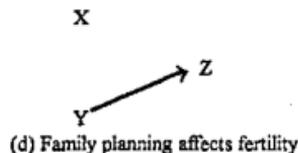
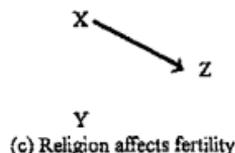
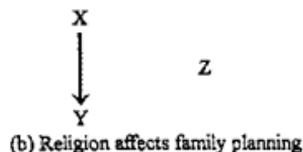
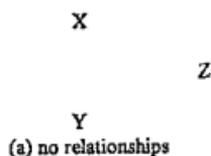
These variables may be interrelated in several different ways, as depicted in Figure 1. (We are eliminating in this case the possibility of statistical interactions, again for the purpose of simplifying the discussion.) The eight diagrams found in Figure 1 may be interpreted as showing whether or not any two variables in the model are significantly associated. A connecting arrow indicates that this is the expected outcome; the absence of the same means we are hypothesizing that a nonsignificant relationship will emerge. Variable X stands for Religion (whether Catholic or Protestant), Y for Family Planning Use and Z for Current Fertility.

The main point which I wish to illustrate by means of Figure 1 is that you should think carefully before drawing any arrows in your study's conceptual framework. Each of the eight frameworks depicted in Figure 1 implies a corresponding set of distinct hypotheses. Thus, you should set up that particular framework (or multivariate model) which generates that precise set of hypotheses which you actually wish to test. Similarly, once you have a given framework/model, you ought to be able to draw out from this the proper set of hypotheses.

A discussion of the eight different models found in Figure 1 may help to illustrate all of this. Case (a), of course, predicts a total absence of any significant relationship among religion, family planning use and fertility. The study's hypotheses may therefore state precisely this in a simple and straightforward manner.

Situations (b), (c) and (d) are unproblematic, though in these cases the existence of at least one bivariate relationship means that some consideration must be given to introducing a control (or "test") variable. In situation (c) and (d) this will be the remaining independent variable, i.e. Y for case (c) and X for case (d).

Figure 1. Hypothetical relationships for a three-variable model of religion (X), family planning use (Y), and fertility (Z)



Note, however, that in case (b) we do *not* control for current fertility as a means of testing the initially significant bivariate relationship between religion and family planning use. This example illustrates a more general principle, which is that, when two variables in a model are found to be significantly correlated, there is no need to test this relationship by controlling for a third variable which is causally dependent upon (to the right of) both of the original two variables.

With case (c) we have an example of a "spurious correlation." This refers to a situation in which a certain factor is *initially* found to correlate significantly with the study's dependent variable, only to have this relationship become insignificant once controls have been introduced for the other causal variable(s) in the model. Thus, for model (c) one might first take note that there is no connecting arrow between family planning use and fertility. Just the same, we hypothesize

an initial, bivariate relationship between these two variables, a relationship brought on by their indirect connection through religion. After controlling for religion, however, this relationship will disappear.¹

Situation (f) is similar in that we again have an initial correlation (religion and fertility) which disappears after a third variable (family planning use) has been controlled for statistically. In this case, though, we speak of a "causal chain," or an intervening linkage *via* family planning use rather than of a spurious relationship. The difference here is that religion really *is* affecting fertility, but only in an *indirect* fashion. First it raises or lowers family planning use, with this variable then bringing about a change in current fertility level.

Models with intervening variables are of considerable interest to social scientists since they help to fulfill one of the prerequisites for demonstrating a causal relationship between two variables. This important function is to provide a convincing explanation, or theoretical rationale, as to why the first factor is affecting the second (Labovitz and Hagedorn, 1971, Chapter 1). Why are the children of poorly educated mothers more likely to die in infancy? *Because* they are malnourished, or more exposed to germs, or less likely to be taken care of by a modern medical practitioner. Why do Catholics bear more children? *Because* they are less likely to use family planning. The factors highlighted in these types of "because" statements are examples of the sort of intervening variables which we will need if we are to go beyond mere hypothesis testing into the realm of theory building.

Case (g) introduces no new insights into the present discussion. I therefore pass directly to case (h), in which all arrows have been drawn, thereby indicating the existence of no less than five (and not three, as it would originally appear) noteworthy relationships.² Given the rather complicated nature of this particular model, it is interesting to note the eagerness with which most graduate students proceed to draw all possible

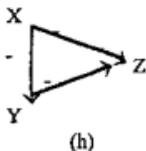
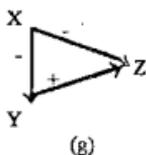
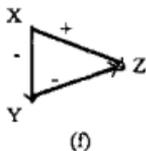
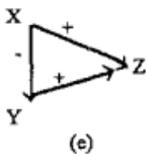
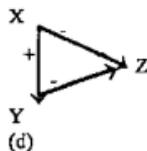
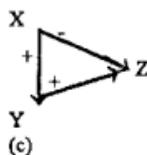
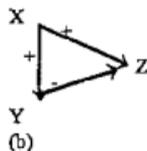
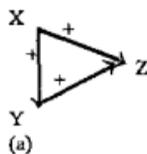
arrows into their proposed conceptual frameworks. Perhaps they would not do this so readily if they realized that they would be held accountable for testing all the direct and indirect relationship implied by this!

Since we have so bravely drawn in every possible arrow in case (h), why is it that we now seem so unsure of ourselves with regard to hypotheses 2.a., 2.c, 3.a and 3.c? After all, predicting that religion "may or may not" affect fertility is pretty much akin to predicting nothing at all. Just the same, that is what we must do, given the possibility that there will be an *indirect* relationship (i.e. one which operates through the presence of a third variable) which differs in *direction* and *magnitude* from the corresponding two-variable (i.e. direct connection). This being the case, the zero-order correlation may either be insignificant, statistically significant though small in size, or strongly significant.

In order to demonstrate the possibility of each of these outcomes, it will be necessary to introduce one more complicating factor. This concerns the *direction* of the relationship between two variables, whether positive or negative. Actually, I have already touched on this in the first section of my paper, in which I argued that the nature (or direction) of the hypothesized relationship ought to be formally predicted. I then proceeded, however, to violate my own rule in this regard by leaving out any positive or negative signs from Figure 1. This was done in order to simplify the discussion, but now we cannot do without them. So here they come, back into the picture.

The "picture" in this case turns out to involve eight separate diagrams, as depicted in Figure 2. We will not discuss each of these in any great detail, but it will be worthwhile to compare cases (a), (d), (f), and (g) with situations (b), (c), (e) and (h). The former group consists entirely of "reinforcing" systems, so termed because the indirect "path" connecting religion and fertility (via family planning use) operates in the *same*

Figure 2. Hypothetical relationships for a model of religion (X), family planning use (Y), and fertility (Z) in which all relationships are hypothesized to be significant.



direction as does the direct path between religion and fertility. For example, in situation (f), Catholics use less family planning (thus the negative sign between X and Y), just as family planning use results in fewer births (note that the sign between Y and Z is also negative). The result of these two inverse correlations is an overall (indirect) positive correlation between Catholicism and fertility.³ At the same time we also have

a hypothetically positive, *direct* association between these two variables, as indicated by the positive sign over the arrow running from X to Z. Thus, Catholicism is viewed by this model as generating some additional pronatal influences, over and above those associated with the ban on artificial contra-ceptives. Perhaps Catholics marry earlier or actively desire larger families. In any event, both the direct and indirect paths are

operating in the same direction. As such, we would expect the initial, zero-order correlation between religion and fertility to be quite strong.

In other cases, the direct and indirect "paths" may appear to cancel one another out so that the gross association between X and Z will at first be quite small. For example, if Catholics did indeed use family planning less frequently, thereby raising their fertility, but they were simultaneously marrying at later ages (or practicing some other fertility-constraining behavior so as to bring about a direct, negative impact on their current fertility) the result might be an initially miniscule correlation between X and Z. This is illustrated by situation (h) in Figure 2.

Models in which the direct and indirect paths operate in opposite directions may be termed "suppressing systems." These are exemplified in Figure 2 by cases (b), (c), (e) and (h). Suppressing systems will sometimes result in initially insignificant correlations, in those situations when the magnitudes of the direct and indirect paths are approximately equal. In other cases, though, a weak but statistically significant relationship may initially turn up, because one of the two paths is considerably stronger than the other one. For example, Catholics may marry slightly later than Protestants (resulting in a gentle tug toward smaller families) but, if this is completely overshadowed by a very strong impact *via* nonuse of family planning the result will show a modestly positive association, at the zero-order correlation level, between Catholicism and current fertility.

As a simple way of summarizing the above discussion one may therefore conclude that multivariate models which have been built along the lines of reinforcing systems allow us to predict directionality with regard to the zero-order correlations involving the dependent variable. Models with built-in suppressing systems do not. This, of course, does not mean that we should refrain from incorporating suppressor-type relationships into our models, since our decisions in that regard ought to be based on

theory and the findings of previous studies, rather than upon our desired convenience for hypothesis testing.

What about the statistical tools which might best be used for testing multivariate models? Various types of regression analysis (e.g. OLS, Multiple Classification Analysis) have often been used for this purpose since they allow for ease of comparison between zero-order and partial coefficients. Path analysis is another variant of regression which can be particularly effective for studies in which one wishes to measure the magnitude of both the direct and the indirect linkages ("path") between variables.

Comparing Two (or More) Models

If it is generally a good idea to think in terms of presenting a multivariate model, rather than a mere list of two-variable hypotheses, it is often better still to come up with two (or in some rare cases, three) *competing* models.

Again, our strict guidelines on thesis/dissertation format may lead us astray in this regard. Hypotheses, we are told, should be presented before the literature review, thereby leading to the impression that you hypothesize first and then pick up a few justifications for the same at some later date. Or, in this case, the student is told to present her "conceptual framework" (in the singular) to the panel; it therefore never occurs to her that a plurality of equally plausible frameworks might be lying around waiting to be tested.

The idea of a "crucial experiment," in which two major theoretical explanations are pitted against each other during the course of a single empirical study, may be mentioned at this point. Studies of this type lie at the very center of the process of theory building. Somewhat more pragmatically, they may also be of considerable utility to government planners and policy makers insofar as they help these functionaries to choose between two equally defensible courses of action. This being the case, there can be little doubt but

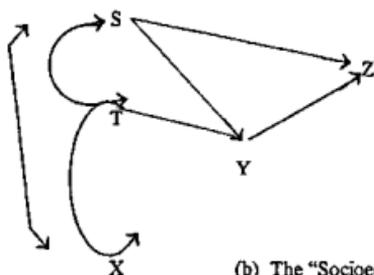
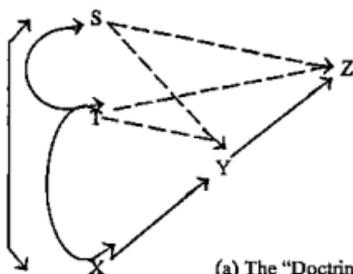
that we ought to be making more use of this approach in our research undertakings. As Arthur Stinchcombe (1968, p. 28) once observed, "a strong esthetic reaction to crucial experiments is the central mark of a true scientist."

Let's go back to our example of religion and fertility, adding in this case two additional "background" variables: wife's education (S) and

rural-urban residence (T). We may arrange the resulting five variables in literally hundreds of ways depending upon our decisions about including or excluding arrows and predicting positive or negative relationships. Surely we will not want to bore the reader with a discussion of each of these manifold possibilities. A better strategy, therefore, will be to focus on two or three outcomes which seem most likely to be true

Figure 3. Two Models of Religion and Fertility.

- Legend:
- S = Wife's Education
 - T = Residence
 - X = Religion
 - Y = Family Planning Use
 - Z = Current Fertility



(as based on previous experience) or most appropriate for comparing a few of the most important theoretical perspectives in the field.

Figure 3 illustrates by presenting two possible paradigms for the relationship between religion and fertility. The first of these may be termed the "doctrinal" model insofar as it predicts that the fertility behavior of our respondents will be influenced by their religious affiliation, particularly with regard to the intervening role played by family planning use. This model posits an initially significant relationship between religion and fertility that will be reduced toward zero once controls have been instituted for family planning use (cf. our earlier discussion of a causal chain). Furthermore, statistical controls for the two background variables (S and T) will not eliminate either of the two relationships involved in this case (i.e. the correlations between religion and family planning use and between family planning use and fertility will remain significant even after wife's education and rural-urban residence have been introduced as controls). Incidentally, the dotted arrows involving S and T in the "doctrinal" model are meant to indicate that this model may still be said to hold whether or not significant relationships will be found in these instances. Our main concern, therefore, is really with the connection between religion and fertility *via* family planning use.

The second model depicted in Figure 3 may be termed the "socioeconomic effects" model. This name has been chosen as a means of emphasizing the way in which such background factors as wife's education and rural-urban residence are bringing about an apparent (but spurious) association between religion and fertility. This might occur, for example, if Catholics are somewhat less well educated than Protestants, or more likely to be residing in a rural barrio. Now, since we know that poorly educated, rural women have more children (and are less likely to use family planning) than their better educated counterparts in the city, the result could very well be a pair of significant zero-order correlations between (1) religion and family

planning use and (2) religion and fertility that are reduced towards insignificance once residence and wife's education are held constant. Our initial finding of high Catholic fertility is thus found to be due entirely to the influence of "socioeconomic effects" rather than to the independent effect of any religious doctrine associated with Catholicism and Protestantism.

The construction of competing multivariate models serves the analytical function of helping the researcher to take explicit note of the predictions (hypotheses) which lie hidden within different theoretical systems. For the reader, too, they can be a useful visual device which organizes what may be a long and complicated literature review into a few, fairly simple diagrams. Better still, this approach enables the reader (and the theorist, for that matter) to see just how well, or how poorly, each of the two models will fare, once the empirical results are in. As such, the construction of comparative multivariate models serves as important role in the rarely practiced art of theory building.

Conclusion

By way of summing up, then, let me again reiterate that the process of hypothesis formulation is not a merely mechanical step that may be carried out immediately upon undertaking your research study. A good hypothesis is one which is based on theory, previous study findings and/or preliminary empirical results (e.g. from an exploratory field study of the problem at hand). This being the case, we should think carefully and in a reflective fashion during this early stage of the analysis. Further still, we should be willing to construct two or three hypothetical models as based upon what seem to be the major paradigms in the field. Once we have presented these to the reader and extracted from them a corresponding set of affiliated hypotheses we will be well on our way to initiating a *richer*, more *accurate* and more practically *useful* study than would have been the case if these important steps had been passed over quickly and superficially. □

References

- Labovitz, Sanford, and Robert Hagedorn. 1971. *Introduction to Social Research*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Mills, C. Wright. 1959. *The Sociological Imagination*. New York: Oxford Press.
- Stinchcombe, Arthur L. 1968. *Constructing Social Theories*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc.

Notes

*Revised paper based on an earlier presentation made by the author at the Regional Conference on Multidisciplinary Approaches to Research, Philippine Association of Graduate Education, Region X, Cagayan Capitol College, 24-25 January 1992.

¹To clarify the above, let's assume that Catholics use less family planning and bear more children, on the average, than Protestants. As such, we ought to find an initial tendency for family planning users to have fewer recent births. This is actually a misleading finding, though, brought on by the preponderance of low fertility Protestants among the family planning users. Once we limit the analysis to each of the two religious groups taken individually, the original family planning-fertility relationship disappears.

Case (e) may also be said to illustrate a second general principle. When the results from a first-

order (or higher-order) correlation differ from those of a zero-order correlation, one's final decision as to the existence of a "true" relationship ought to be based upon the *first* of these two statistics.

²These are as follows: (1) a direct link between religion and family planning use, (2) a direct link between religion and fertility, (3) a direct link between family planning use and fertility, (4) an indirect link (causal chain) between religion and fertility *via* family planning use and (5) an indirect (spurious) link between family planning use and fertility *via* religion.

³The general principle is that we can predict the sign of an indirect causal linkage by multiplying the signs of the intermediate bivariate relationships. In this case, therefore, one negative sign multiplied by another produces a positive correlation.



Associate Members: Profiles



American Studies Association of the Philippines (ASAP)

The American Studies Association of the Philippines (ASAP) is a non-stock, non-profit, private organization established in 1964 by Filipino scholars representing various disciplines for scholarly, cultural, and educational purposes. Principally, it endeavors to foster a scholarly interest in American life, culture, institutions, science and technology and to encourage, stimulate and support scholarly explorations and multi-disciplinary research on the relations between the Philippines and the United States, with the end in view of improving these. To accomplish these purposes, the Association undertakes various activities highlighted by an annual General Assembly and Conference during which elections are held and a special topic of current relevance or theme of major significance is discussed. Other activities include setting up American Studies Programs, holding seminars and workshops, and distributing books and periodicals to members and educational institutions. It also co-sponsors with the Thomas Jefferson American Center (TJAC), and with other schools and universities, lectures and

roundtables by visiting exchange scholars and lecturers, both American and Filipino.

ASAP held its latest General Assembly on November 15, 1997, with the theme "Latest Trends in Education". Special emphasis was placed on Civic (Citizenship) Education, in keeping with the growing concern of promoting and strengthening democratic practices globally. Eminent speakers and resource persons were invited to share their expertise on the subject. The Conference also featured a live electronic video dialogue between resource speakers in Washington D.C. and a panel of selected Filipino scholars in Manila.

ASAP draws its membership largely from the academe. Its members are mostly teachers and students from Metro Manila colleges and universities, with a number coming from nearby provinces. ASAP has some 300 active members at present, close to 100 of whom are ASAP life members.

The officers and members of ASAP's Board Members:
Board for 1998 are as follows:

President: Shirley C. Advincula
(Ateneo de Manila University)
Vice-President: Adriel O. Meimban
(New Era University)
Secretary: Norma D. Martinez
(Polytechnic University
of the Philippines)
Treasurer: Belen L. Tanco
(University of Sto. Tomas)
Auditor: Natividad Crame-Rogers
(St. Scholastica College)
PRO: Rustica C. Carpio (Polytechnic
University of the Philippines)

Bernardita R. Churchill
(University of the Philippines
and De La Salle University)
Cherry Amor M. Escañan
(De La Salle University)
Guillermo M. Pesigan (Ateneo de
Manila University)
Milagros G. Tanlayco (University of
Santo Tomas)
Corazon D. Villarcal
(University of the Philippines)
Helen R. Tubangui (National
Historical Institute)

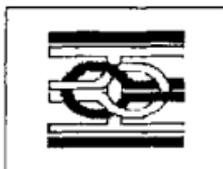
Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center- Dansalan College Foundation, Marawi City



The Dansalan Research Center began its operations in January 1975 as one of the program units of Dansalan College Foundation in Marawi, Iligan. The Center was renamed the Peter Gowing Memorial Research Center in 1985 in honor of its founder and first director, the Rev. Dr. Peter G. Gowing. The Center focuses its work on Filipino Muslims, with the view of making policy-makers more responsive to the concerns of cultural minorities/communities in the Philippines, and especially Muslims in Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago, and Palawan. The Center was established primarily to decrease tensions in Filipino Christian and Muslim relations by "expanding knowledge, improving understanding and heightening sensitivity in relations between the two communities of faith." This major goal is carried out through a five-fold program of research, study, education, conferences, and empowerment. Specifically the Center functions as a study center and as a research institute.

The Center engages in multi-disciplinary and development-oriented research with special emphasis on Filipino Muslim religion, culture and society, particularly among the Maranaos. It also serves as a study center for scholars, teachers, church workers, public officials, students, and other interested individuals who wish to learn more about Filipino Muslims. The Center's collection of Filipino Muslim materials and books is the largest and one of a kind in the Philippines. This collection includes research studies, theses, periodicals, vertical files and microfilm materials; general reference works on Islamic religious philosophical, historical and political studies; and books dealing with other Islamic countries and societies. The Center maintains a regular publication in the *Dansalan Quarterly* which is available to interested subscribers at P200 per year.

The Center's current Director is Professor Fedelinda B. Tawagon. □



Philippine Association for Chinese Studies (PACS)
c/o Chinese Studies Program, Ateneo de Manila
University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City

Brief Historical Background

The Philippine Association for Chinese Studies (PACS) was founded in May 1987 and was formally incorporated in October 1987. Its founders were Theresa Cariño, Mario Micalat, Asuncion Benitez, Teresita Ang See and Go Bon Juan.

Two events at that time prompted the formation of PACS. One was the opening up of China to the outside world in 1979. By 1987, a number of Filipino professionals and academicians had gone to China to teach or study. China however, remained a myth to most Filipinos. There was an interest to learn more about China and its development in the post-Reform period. The other important event was the EDSA revolution which enthused the Filipino-Chinese community to participate more in nation-building by fostering a better understanding of China and its relationships in the region.

Vision and Mission

As a non-political and non-profit professional association, PACS is open to all persons interested in studying China and the Chinese. Through research, seminars, conferences, publications and other activities, PACS seeks to facilitate contacts and exchanges among scholars of various disciplines to enhance understanding of China and the Chinese.

Program Services

PACS' areas of specialization include China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the Philippine ethnic Chinese.

The main program services provided by PACS are conferences, publications and networking. Though not a regular program service, PACS encourages travels to China. A trip to Southern China was made by PACS in 1992.

PACS' achievements are:

- PACS provides a network for professionals, academicians, institutions and lay people to pursue their interest in Chinese studies.
- PACS publications provide good sources of information to media, government agencies, and scholars, both here and abroad.
- Through its research and roundtable discussions, PACS contributes to policy-making. It maintains close and direct contact with the Department of Foreign Affairs. It also engages the Department of Labor and the Department of Trade and Industry in forums to discuss issues bearing on overseas Filipino workers in Hong Kong and Taiwan, and trade relations and trade potentials with China, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

- PACS helps raise public consciousness on ethnic Chinese issues.
- The Association also contributes to RP-China friendship and understanding.

Networking/Linkages

PACS membership extends to areas outside of Metro Manila and also to countries outside of the Philippines. Members residing abroad include members who have migrated to other countries or who have foreign assignments. They also include scholars on Chinese in the Philippines and Philippine-China Relations. A distinguished foreign member is Dr. Edgar Wickberg, emeritus professor of history at the University of British Columbia who has done work on the Chinese in the Philippines.

PACS' network of institutions include the Chinese Studies Program of Ateneo de Manila University, the Asian Center of the University of the Philippines, the China Studies Program of De La Salle University, the Philippine-China Development Resource Center, the Foreign Service Institute of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Kaisa Para sa Kaunlaran.

Future Plans

PACS hopes to further widen its networking linkages and to more actively engage in information exchanges, both domestically and overseas.

Publications

Among the publications issued by PACS are:

Social Change and Southeast Asian Chinese Literature

Edited by Theresa C. Cariño (1990)

Philippine-China Relations, 1957-1988:

Assessment

Edited by Bernardita Reyes-Churchill (1990)

The South China Sea Disputes: Philippine Perspectives

Edited by Aileen San Pablo-Baviera (1991)

China, Across the Seas/The Chinese as Filipinos - Part I

Edited by Aileen San Pablo-Baviera and Teresita Ang-See (1992)

Perspectives on Philippine Policy Towards China

Edited by Theresa C. Cariño and Bernardita Reyes-Churchill (1993)

China, Taiwan, and the Ethnic Chinese in the Philippine Economy

Edited by Ellen H. Palanca (1995)

Chinese in the Asia-Pacific Century

Edited by Ellen H. Palanca, Ph.D. (1997)

Ethnic Chinese as Filipinos - Part II

Edited by Teresita Ang-See (1997)

Conferences and Roundtable Discussions

The list below also attests to PACS involvement in promoting public forums for discussing current-day issues on China and Philippine-China relations.

- 1988 Social Change and Southeast Asian Chinese Literature
- 1988 Philippine-China Relations, 1975-1988: An Assessment
- 1989 Philippine-China Relations
- 1990 The Chinese in the Philippines -Part I
- 1991 Philippine Perspectives on the South China Sea Disputes: A Roundtable
- 1992 Chinese Studies in the Philippines
- 1992 Perspectives on the Philippine Policy Towards China
- 1993 China, Taiwan, and the Ethnic Chinese in the Philippine Economy
- 1994 Seminar-Workshop on Philippine-China Relations: Assessment and Prognosis
- 1995 Roundtable on Hong Kong 1997: Implications on Philippine Labor
- 1995 Roundtable on Hong Kong 1997: Implications on Philippine Business

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 1995 | The Ethnic Chinese as Filipinos - Part II | 1997 | China and her Relations with ASEAN |
| 1996 | China in the Asia-Pacific Century | 1997 | The Ethnic Chinese as Filipinos - Part III |
| 1997 | Hong Kong After 1997: Issues of Concern to the Philippines | | |

School of Urban and Regional Planning
University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City



The School of Urban and Regional Planning (SURP) traces its beginnings to the Institute of Environment Planning which was established in 1965 through Republic Act 4341 as an academic unit of the University of the Philippines to assist in the study of development problems and in policy-making.

SURP's main objectives are: (1) To strengthen and assist government agencies and private organizations in studying and solving problems of planning and development; (2) To facilitate the implementation of development proposals at national, regional, and local levels; (3) To provide assistance in the improvement of human settlements and the environment through coordinated and comprehensive development studies and plans; and (4) To make available a pool of professional urban and regional planners to carry out the national policy of comprehensive planning and development.

SURP's functions are: (1) To conduct academic programs in planning; (2) To provide training courses, seminars and workshops in planning cooperation with other government agencies; (3) To carry out research activities designed to solve problems of development, particularly on settlement patterns and environmental studies; (4) To prepare and publish planning materials; and (5) To extend consultative and technical assistance to

government agencies and private organizations.

Graduate Programs

SURP's Graduate Programs in urban and regional planning are of three types. These are:

A. Diploma (Urban and Regional Planning)

The Diploma in Urban and Regional Planning is designed to enable planning practitioners to respond more effectively to the increasing demands of their positions. It caters especially to the needs of local government planners, including those at the municipal, city, and provincial levels, who are tasked with much broader and more detailed planning duties and responsibilities under the 1991 Local Government Code. Other government planners involved in the use, regulation, and rehabilitation of land are also expected to benefit significantly from the Program. The Program can be completed in two semesters.

B. M.A. (Urban and Regional Planning)

The M.A. Program is designed particularly to produce capable professional urban and regional planners whose training and outlook will fit the needs of a developing country like the Philippines. The program offers two options: thesis and non-thesis. *The first option*

requires twenty-seven units of course work and six units of thesis. The second option requires thirty-nine units of course work and a comprehensive examination.

C. Ph.D. (Urban and Regional Planning)

The Ph.D. program is designed to equip students with better qualifications and highly specialized skills to enable them to assume responsible planning and planning-related positions in academe, government and the private sector.

The Ph.D. program has two streams: one for holders of a master's degree in planning, and another for those who hold a bachelor's degree or a master's degree in non-planning fields. The former requires only twenty-four units of course work and the latter requires forty-eight. Both options require twelve units of dissertation.

Research

The School actively engages in research which it undertakes independently or in cooperation with government and private institutions. Research areas include population and employment growth patterns and distributions;

land use change and policy in urban, regional and other areas; housing; and related aspects of settlement planning, environmental management, transport planning and infrastructure development. The School also publishes the *Philippine Planning Journal* which comes out biannually.

Training and Extension Services

During its initial years, the School conducted short orientation seminars and roving seminars on urban planning, public works and highways planning and regional development planning in selected cities and regions. The Special Course in Urban and Regional Planning (SCURP) was developed in response to the need for government agencies to prepare long-term plans. Nowadays, the School designs and implements short courses ranging from one day to one month on subject areas related to planning either by request or to disseminate the results of its researches. The School remains active in training and extension work and maintains a working relationship with government inter-agency committees including the National Land Use Committee and the Local Development Planning Program. □

PSSC offers the following desktop publications assistance:

For:	<u>Regular & Associate Members</u>	<u>Non-Members</u>
	Rates per page	
Encoding/layouting (2 proofs)	P 35.00/page	P 35.00/page
Light editing/proofreading	25.00/page	50.00/page
Laser-printing: final camera ready copy	15.00/page	15.00/page
Supervision/coordination for presswork	5% of the total printing cost	10 % of the printing cost

To avail of these services, please call ☎922-9621 local 318 (ask for Jayne or Elvie) or visit us at 2nd Floor, PSSCenter Commonwealth Avenue, Dillman, Quezon City, Philippines.

PSSC NOMINEES WIN SOCIAL SCIENCE AWARDS

NAST Outstanding Young Scientist Award

Dr. Ricardo T. Jose, Assistant Professor of the Department of History of the University of the Philippines-Diliman, won the 1997 Outstanding Young Scientist (OYS) Award in the field of History/Area Studies given by the National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) during its Annual Scientific Meeting at the Westin Philippine Plaza Hotel on 9 July 1997.

Dr. Jose's fields of specialization include military history, Philippine-Japanese relations and diplomatic history. His doctoral dissertation was on food administration during the Japanese Occupation. He has written articles and papers for journals and newspapers and magazines. His book titled *The Philippine Army: 1935-1942* (Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1992) has been described as "the first work by a professional historian and in academia which treats the history of that organization as a whole and in depth."

Dr. Jose completed a volume on the Japanese Occupation for the *Kasaysayan* book series which will be launched in June 1998, and



is busy completing chapters in several books for the Centennial celebration (e.g. *100 Years of Philippine Foreign Relations; 100 Years of the Armed Forces of the Philippines; 100 Years of Philippine Legislations*, etc.). □

IFSSO Fujii Award for the Best Research in the Social Sciences

Dr. Michael L. Tan's book *Usog, Kulam, Pasma: Traditional Theories in Illness Causation in the Philippines* (AKAP, 1987) was awarded the 1997 Fujii Award by the International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO) for "Best Research in the Social Sciences." Dr. Tan accepted the award during the 13th Biennial Conference and General Assembly of IFSSO, 5-9 December 1997 at the Naresuan University in Phitsanulok, Thailand.

Dr. Tan, Associate Professor of the Anthropology Department of the University of the Philippines-Diliman, is a medical anthropologist who is also involved in multi-sectoral



Michael L. Tan (middle) receives his award from IFSSO President Carmencita T. Aguilar (left) and Secretary-General Josef Blahoz.

work with non-government organizations (NGOs). He is the Executive Director of Health Action Information Network (HAIN), an NGO established in 1985. He is likewise a member of the National Drug Committee and the Philippine National AIDS Council. Dr. Tan shares his

insights on Filipino culture in his column "Pinoy Kasi" which appears twice a week in the *Philippine Daily Inquirer*.

Dr. Tan is currently revising his award-winning book for the Philippine Centennial celebration. □

Annual Conferences of PSSC Member Associations

The Psychological Association of the Philippines held its 34th Annual Convention at the Philippine Social Science Center on July 3-5, 1997. It had for its theme "Advances in the Professional Practice of Psychology," featuring panel discussions and plenary sessions on ethical issues in the practice of psychology; industrial/organizational psychology; psychology teaching and research; psychologists in the courts; and issues in psychological testing. The convention also featured poster sessions and continuing education workshops. The association's founders were honored during the convention; four of them attended and were presented with medals—Dr. Alfredo V. Lagmay, Fr. Jaime Bulatao, S.J., Dr. Aurora Miñoza, and Prof. Ma. Fe Abasolo-Domingo.

The Philippine Association of Social Workers, Inc. held its 49th Annual Convention at the Philippine Sports Commission (formerly ULTRA) in Pasig on 19-21 November 1997, on the theme "PASWI: Initiatives on the Emerging Social Work Realities Relevant to National and Global Trends." The keynote address was given by Senator Raul S. Roco, and several plenary sessions were held on various aspects of social work such as counselling, health care, community management, industry, the courts, continuing professional education, women's organizations, including the re-positioning and re-engineering of the Department of Social Welfare and Development in line

with the need to redefine and refocus the mission and functions of national government agencies.

The General Convention of the **Philippine Sociological Society** held at the PSSC Alip Auditorium on 25 October 1997 featured two panel discussions. These were a panel on "Urban Issues and Concerns," and a panel on "Gender and Violence." A lecture on "The Philippine Centennial" was also given by Dr. Walden Bello.

"Statistical Manpower in Government and the Scientific Career System for Statisticians" was the theme of the Annual Conference of the **Philippine Statistical Association** on 30 October 1997 at the Sulo Hotel, Quezon City. Secretary William G. Padolina of the Department of Science and Technology gave the keynote address. Papers on "Statistical Manpower in Government" and "Scientific Career System for Statisticians" were presented, with reactions from the heads of the National Statistical Coordination Board, National Statistics Office, and the Institute of Mathematical Sciences and Physics (UP Los Baños).

The **Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (UGAT)** held its 19th National Conference at the State Polytechnic College of Palawan in Aborlan, Palawan on 29-31 October 1997. The conference theme was "Territoriality, Histories, and Identities" and featured papers and panel

discussions on territories and identities, territories within the urban context, time: space nexus, and ancestral land and associated domains. A film

presentation and a field trip were other activities of the 3-day event. □

REGIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCES

PSSC was represented in two regional conferences on the social sciences during the last quarter of 1997.

The 12th Biennial General Conference of the 17-member Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) took place in Beijing, China on 13-17 October 1997. Representing PSSC at the conference were Trustee Nestor T. Castro, anthropology representative, and Executive Director Virginia A. Miralao. A Regional Symposium on the theme "Globalization and Local Cultures: Emerging Issues for the 21st Century" was held in tandem with the conference and 14 country papers were presented on the symposium topic. Professor Nestor T. Castro presented the Philippine paper. The conference also featured a Special Panel Discussion on "Asian Perspectives on Social Harmony, Social Stability and Diversity in Globalizing Societies," featuring 4 papers from China,

Indonesia, South Korea, and Sri Lanka. At the same conference, AASSREC re-appointed Dr. Miralao Secretary-General for another term, and PSSC will continue to serve as AASSREC's Secretariat through 1999.

The International Federation of Social Science Organizations (IFSSO) held its 13th Biennial Conference at the Naresuan University in Phitsanulok, Thailand on 5-9 December 1997. The theme of the conference was "Social Integration of Regimes in Transition," and featured papers written by European and Asian social scientists. Three of the paper presenters were Filipinos: Remigio E. Agpalo, Carmencita T. Aguilar, and Miriam C. Ferrer. Professor Aguilar was the president of IFSSO at the time of the conference, and she was elected to serve as First Vice-President for 1997-1999. The Science Council of Japan is current president of IFSSO. The IFSSO Secretariat is based in Rome. □

Development of General Education Courses in the Social Sciences

In July 1997 PSSC signed an agreement with the Committee for the Humanities, Social Sciences and Communication (HUSOCOM) of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to implement the development of 5 General Education courses in the Social Sciences, namely, Basic Economics, General Psychology, Philippine History, Politics and Government, and Society and Culture.

Working with the Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao (Anthropological Association) and the Philippine Sociological Society and with the History, Economics and Psychology Departments

of Ateneo de Manila University, PSSC began work on the course materials and modules for these GE Social Science courses. These were tested in pilot training programs in late October to early November 1997. Some 109 social science faculty members from Metro Manila schools and from the regions attended the pilot training courses which were held in Manila. The participants were near unanimous in giving positive evaluations on the content, materials, lecture presentations, workshops and other aspects of the pilot training courses. The implementing groups are now in the process of

finalizing and producing their course materials-packages for wider distribution to colleges and universities. All are also in the process of planning

for and organizing their next echo training courses with the assistance of earlier trainees to be held within Metro Manila and the regions. □

Announcements of Forthcoming Events

National Social Science Congress IV (NSSC IV)

The Second Pre-Congress of NSSC IV will be held at the PSSC Auditorium on 20-21 March 1998. Pre-Congress II will focus on "The Social Sciences and Other Branches of Knowledge" and will consist of paper presentations synthesized from earlier roundtable discussions on the interface between the social sciences and nine other branches of knowledge including Engineering, Architecture and Technology; Information Technology; Health and Medicine; Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Environmental Sciences; Culture and the Arts; Media Studies; Law; and Management. Dr. Ledivina V. Cariño, U.P. College of Public Administration, is Convenor for Pre-Congress II.

The Third Pre-Congress will take place on May 22-23, 1998 also at the PSSC, on the theme "The Social Sciences and Public Policy and Practice." The program is being finalized by Convenor Cynthia B. Bautista, U.P. Center for Integrative Development Studies.

The main NSSC IV Congress will also serve as the Annual Scientific Meeting of the National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) for 1998. This major event will take place on 8-9 July 1998 at the Westin Philippine Plaza. The papers that will be presented will draw from the earlier pre-Congresses and will highlight the contributions of the social sciences to nation-building in the last 100 years. □

International Conference on Language Education

The Language Education Council (LEDCO) of the Philippines and the Language

Study and Research Center, Inc. will sponsor the next "International Conference on Language Education" to be held on April 3-4, 1998 at the Manila Midtown Hotel. Inquiries may be directed to Dr. Emma S. Castillo, Conference Director, at the Philippine Normal University, Manila. □

St. Paul University - The Internet Nodal Station in Region 2

St. Paul University in Tuguegarao, Cagayan has been chosen by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) as the Internet Nodal Station for educational institutions in Region 2. St. Paul University's Research and Development Office is an Associate Member of PSSC.

The Internet Nodal Station is designed to accommodate a maximum of 15 schools using dial-up connection. **Webnet Philippines, Inc.** will provide the station with a 24-hour internet connection and access for a maximum of 200 workstations plus internet individual accounts (E-mail addresses) for students and University personnel. **PT&T**, on the other hand, will provide 64 Kbps telecommunication lines for instant and efficient connectivity. The University will be the lone user of the line, thus, Internet access is instantaneous.

With the Internet, teachers and students can exchange ideas and studies with other teachers and students around the globe through the *Electronic-mail (E-mail)*. Files and computer software can be obtained and downloaded into the user's computer through the *File Transfer Protocol (FTP)*. Through *Telnet*, remote access is possible from other computer sites. And with the *World Wide Web (WWW)* information is easily available to the users. □

THE PSSC FRANK X. LYNCH LIBRARY

NEW ACQUISITIONS-Filipiana

Churchill, Bernardita Reyes (Ed.) 1997

Determining the Truth: The Story of Andres Bonifacio. Manila: Manila Studies Association, Inc., National Commission for Culture and the Arts-Committee on Historical Research, Philippine National Historical Society, Inc. 100 pp.



Determining the Truth: The Story of Andres Bonifacio is a collection of seven commentaries on Glenn May's book, *Inventing a Hero: The Posthumous Re-creation of Andres Bonifacio* (New Day Publishers, 1997). Except for one commentary, the papers in this book were first presented at the Ninth Annual Conference of the Manila Studies Association, Inc. held in Manila in June 1997 focusing on "The Revolution in 1899."

The paper writers and their contributions are:

- **Digna B. Apitado**—*Andres Bonifacio as Nationalist and Revolutionary*
- **Malcolm H. Churchill**—*Determining the Truth about Forged Documents in Writing the Story of Andres Bonifacio*
- **Malcolm H. Churchill**—*Exposing an Exposer: A Critical Look at Glenn May's Inventing a Hero*
- **Rolando M. Gripaldo**—*The Logic of Glenn May in Inventing a Hero*

- **Antonio C. Hila**—*Social Engineering in Operation: The Case of Glenn A. May's Inventing a Hero*
- **Ruel F. Papa**—*A Critique of Glenn Anthony May's Response to the Guerrero-Villegas Critique of May's Inventing a Hero and a Further Evaluation of Said Book*
- **Samuel K. Tan**—*Commentary on Glenn May's Inventing a Hero*



Review of Women's Studies, Vol. V No. 2, Vol. VI No. 1 (1996)
"Women in History and Revolution"
Diliman, Quezon City: University Center for Women's Studies, University of the Philippines.

Edited by Theima B. Kintanar, this double issue of the *Review of Women's Studies* is a special centennial offering featuring 14 papers on women and the Philippine Revolution. It includes an Art Folio by 12 Filipino women artists and poetry by Joi Barrios.

The 14 papers and their writers are:

- **Ma. Luisa T. Camagay**—*Ang Kababathan sa Teksto at Reyalidad*
- **Ma. Luisa T. Camagay**—*Women in the Text and in Reality*

- **Faz Policarpio**—*The Filipino Women during the Revolution*;
- **Digna Balangue Apilado**—*The Women of Ilocos in the Revolutionary Era*
- **Maria Milagros Geremis-Lachica**—*Punay's Babaylan: The Male Takeover*
- **Ma. Cecilia Locsin-Nava**—*Teresa Magbanua: Woman Warrior*
- **Madrileña de la Cerna**—*Some Sources on Women's Participation in the Revolution in Central and Eastern Visayas*
- **Thelma B. Kintanar and Carina C. David**—*Salud Algabre, Revolutionary*
- **Gertie Ampil Tirona**—*Why are Some Filipinas Historic but not Heroic?*
- **Albina Peczon Fernandez**—*If Women are the Best Men in the Philippines, Why are They Invisible in History?*
- **Lilia Quindoza-Santiago**—*Ang Pinagmumulan ng Kalitpang Feminista sa Pilipinas*
- **Lilia Quindoza-Santiago**—*Roots of Feminist Thought in the Philippines*
- **Maria Teresa Martinez-Sicat**—*The Filipino Women and/in the Filipino Rebel*
- **Patricia B. Arinto**—*Reading Correspondences: A Critical Analysis of the Letters between Rizal and His Sisters*

Berner, Erhard. 1997
Defending a Place in the City: Localities and the Struggle for Urban Land in Metro Manila. Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University Press. 243 pp.



This book draws the

results of the author's work in five Metro Manila urban poor communities. Dr. Berner argues that these localities are more than geographic areas; they consist of people living in organized social networks which form the base for the strategic actions they take to adapt to their environment.

The book has 6 chapters as follows:

- *Globalization and Polarization in Metro Manila*
- *Reflections in Urban Theory*
- *The Locality as the Center of Everyday Life*
- *The Locality in the Metropolis*
- *Agency and Collective Action through Local Organizations*
- *Opportunities and Limitations of Local Organizing.*



Porio, Emma with Contributors. 1997
Urban Governance and Poverty Alleviation in Southeast Asia: Trends and Prospects. Quezon City: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, School of Government, and Center for Social Policy and Public Affairs, Ateneo de Manila University; and Global Urban Research Institute (GURI) in Southeast Asia. 203 pp.

This volume consists of the papers presented at the Subregional Workshops on Urban Governance organized by GURI in November 1994 at the Ateneo de Manila University. GURI is a global network of urban researchers in Asia, Africa and Latin America which aims to generate interest in urban policy research. The papers in this book address the relationship between urban governance and poverty alleviation initiatives in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

Chapter I, written by Dr. Porio, synthesizes seven research papers which make up the volume. The synthesis starts with the economic, socio-political, and demographic changes characterizing the Asia-Pacific region in the last 10 to 15 years and focuses on the major urban policy reforms taken by societies such as decentralization and privatization in urban development and politics, and the role of civil society in initiating such reforms. This is followed by the country papers prepared by:

- Ida Ayu Indira Dharmapatni and Budhy Tjahjati S. Soegijoko—*Urban Governance in Indonesia: A Preliminary Assessment*
- Anna Marie A. Karaos—*Urban Governance in the Philippines*
- Felisa U. Etemadi—*Urban Governance and Poverty Alleviation: The Cebu City Experience*
- Banasopit Mekvechai—*Patterns of Development, Planning, and Governance in Thailand*
- Prapapat Niyom—*Critical Partnerships in Governance and Poverty Alleviation*
- Somsook Boonyabancha—*Enabling Communities Through Savings and Integrated Credit Schemes as a Strategy for Dealing with Poverty Alleviation: The Case of the Urban Community Development Office, Thailand*
- Thai Thi Ngoc Du—*Urban Governance and Poverty Alleviation in South Vietnam*

PSSC is offering the *PSSC Social Science Information* in exchange for the publications of other social science organizations. Those interested in entering exchange arrangements are enjoined to write to:

The Librarian
Frank X. Lynch Library
Philippine Social Science Council
PSSCenter, Commonwealth Avenue
Diliman, 1101 Quezon City
Philippines
or
U.P. P.O. Box 205
Diliman, 1101 Quezon City
Philippines

Abstracts Of PSSC RAP-Funded Theses and Dissertations, 1990-1997*

The PSSC Research Award Program (RAP) was established in 1972 to assist Filipino graduate students complete their M.A. or Ph.D. degrees in the social sciences. To date, RAP has extended assistance to some 439 graduate students, 79 percent of whom have successfully completed their graduate studies.

This issue of *Social Science Information*

presents the abstracts of 59 theses and dissertations completed with RAP assistance from 1990-1997. Abstracts of those completed from 1973 to 1984 appear in two publications (*Abstracts of PSSC-Funded Research Projects: 1973-1978* and *Abstracts of PSSC-Funded Research Projects: 1979-1984*), while those finished in 1985-1990 were abstracted in a mimeographed compilation produced in 1991.

COMMUNICATION/LANGUAGE PATTERNS AND COGNITIVE LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM

ACRAMAN, MEDALYN BERTUDAN. (Ph.D., Department of Language and Teaching, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, 1992.) *An Analysis of the Non-Verbal Communicative Behavioral Patterns of Native and Non-Native Meranao Teachers With Their Learners.*

This study describes, documents and compares the non-verbal communicative behavioral patterns of native Meranao (NM) and non-native Meranao (NNM) teachers with Meranao learners to discover the existence of similarities or differences in their encouraging and inhibiting non-verbal patterns of interaction affecting the pupils' learning processes. Specifically, the study tried to find out how culture is manifested in the non-verbal communicative behavioral patterns of NM and NNM teachers with their learners. The subjects were teachers and students of selected public and private elementary schools, high schools and colleges in Marawi City and Lanao del Sur.

CORONEL, IRMA C. (D. Ed., Department of Educational Foundations, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1990.) *The Cognitive Outcomes of Elementary Schooling in the Philippines: A Secondary Analysis.*

This study looked into the cognitive outcomes of elementary schooling in the Philippines by analyzing data drawn from the 1982 Home and School Matching Survey. The subjects consisted of 1,989 fourth grade pupils and 116 teachers from 100 schools in 94 communities throughout the country. Findings reveal that the core cognitive outcomes of elementary schooling in the Philippines are limited to a few basic skills (i.e., reading, writing, mathematics) and are influenced by factors within the control of the school as well as those beyond its reach. Gradeschoolers are deficient in the basic skills needed to cope with the demands of schooling.

*The abstracts in this volume of SSI were written by Faith Anemone O. Estrella, PSSC Assistant Librarian.

CUSIPAG, MARIA N. (Ph.D., Division of Curriculum and Instruction, University of the Philippines, 1996.) *Communication Strategies in Audience-Based Compositions of Second Language Learners.*

The study investigated the different communication strategies employed by Filipino college students in their English written compositions. The study was conducted among 64 college students enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences and other departments of four colleges and universities in Luzon during the school year 1995-96. Findings show no significant relationship between the students' choice of communication strategies and the length of formal training in English. But there is a significant relationship between their choice of communication strategies and their awareness of their intended audience.

ESPIRITU, CLEMENCIA C. (Ph.D. Linguistics, Graduate School, Philippine Normal College, 1990.) *A System for Analyzing Interaction in Philippine Classrooms.*

This study investigates the pre- and post classroom activities engaged in by pupils that influence the type and quality of behavior they display in the classroom. The study involved the development of an eclectic system for analyzing various aspects of teacher-pupil classroom interaction in the Philippines. Subjects for the study consisted of Social Studies and Science teachers and their students in 2 elementary and 2 high schools in Metro Manila. On the whole, the developed system may provide avenues for discovering, understanding and analyzing factors influencing classroom interaction and learning in the Philippines.

FORONDA, BELEN R. (M.Ed. Department of Language Teaching, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1990.) *Strategies Employed By Teachers to Develop Cognition and Metacognition Among Secondary Science Students.*

This study addresses the issue of the alleged linguistic infantilism and cognitive deficit in bilingual education resulting from the use of a foreign language as medium of instruction. It hopes to contribute to the comparatively little information regarding these covert operations involved in the teaching-learning process. The study looks into the strategies employed by secondary teachers to develop cognition and metacognition among fourth year high- and low-ability science students in 3 high schools in Metro Manila.

JAVIER, ALEXANDER G. (Ph.D. Education, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, March 1995.) *Kinship Relations in a Private High School.*

This study describes how kinship relations influenced the management and operation of Central Luzon Academy (CLA), a private institution in Nueva Ecija. Kinship relations facilitated the institutionalization of the school and offered a basis of commitment and loyalty to the institution. The study findings suggest that kinship relations can be tapped to benefit and enhance the management of schools and other formal institutions.

KELEMEN, EDEN OROSA (Doctor of Education, Division of Educational Leadership and Professional Services, College of Education, University of the Philippines, March 1994.) *English Language Proficiency of Beginning Teachers, Classroom Interaction and Pupil Achievement: Implications for the Bilingual Education Policy.*

This study was undertaken to determine the English language proficiency of beginning teachers of math and science subjects and the effect of this on class interaction and pupil achievement. Teacher respondents were the beginning teachers of Grade 4 Science and Mathematics in two divisions of the National Capital Region and their respective classes. The study found that the level

of English language proficiency of beginning teachers is low and that they are ill-equipped to handle Math and Science subjects taught in English. The findings suggest that the poor performance of pupils in science and mathematics subjects may be associated with their teachers' inadequate comprehension of the English language. Hence, the continued use of English as the medium of instruction for science and mathematics, as mandated by the Bilingual Education Policy, may contribute to the further deterioration of instruction in these subject areas.

LOPEZ, MELISSA LUCIA J. (M.A., Department of Psychology, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1991.) *The Development of Arithmetic Concepts and Skills in Slow Learners.*

This study attempts to analyze how slow learners develop an understanding of arithmetic concepts and skills, as the Decimal Numeration System and the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The study participants were nine Grade Two students at the University of the Philippines Integrated School who were considered by their teachers as the slowest learners in class. The study found that arithmetic learning involves a transition from manipulating objects to invoking relationships between operations on single-digit numbers, and another transition from operating on single-digit numbers to operating on multi-digit numbers. The study identifies three arithmetic learning difficulties which can be overcome: a) difficulty in understanding the language used in teaching arithmetic, b) difficulty in comprehending and manipulating symbols and c) difficulty in coordinating the use of several concepts and skills.

LORIEGA, ELNORA VILLA (Ph.D., Division of Curriculum and Instruction, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, May 1994.) *Medical Education as Cultural Transmission.*

The study describes the cultural knowledge acquired by medical students, the methods of cultural transmission and the 'meanings' students attach to knowledge of transmission processes. Medical students imbibe the institutionalized strains and stresses inherent in medical education which are due to heavy workloads, the school's emphasis on grades, a straight-jacket curriculum, and a complex and rule-oriented environment in internship. The making of the medical doctor has three inseparable dimensions: the knowledge dimension (technical and cultural), the channels or transmission processes dimension, and the meanings attached to the knowledge and processes dimension.

MAGGAY, MELBA PADILLA (Ph.D., Department of Filipino, University of the Philippines, December 1994.) *Pahiwatig: Tuwiran at Di Tuwirang Paggapahayag sa Konteksto ng Kulturang Pilipino.*

This is an introductory study on direct and indirect statements of the concept of Philippine culture. It describes some communication patterns of Filipinos based on the "text" read from the concept inscribed in the Filipino language and in the manner of interacting with one another as observed or gathered by the researcher from mass media and personally verified with actual communities in the country. This study gives attention to "pahiwatig" (cue/signs) as an archetypal pattern of communicating observed in interpersonal verbal and non-verbal exchanges and interactions. Observations were made by the author while acting as participant and observer in selected Philippine indigenous communities. Contrary to the belief that Filipinos cannot express their feelings, opinions and remarks directly it was found that they use plenty of verbal and non-verbal mechanisms to convey messages and feelings.

MEDRANO, ZOSIMA S. (Ph.D., Division of Curriculum and Instruction, College of Education, University of the Philippines, May

1997.) *Literacy Events: Their Relationships to Early Writing Attempts of Preschool Children.*

The study describes the nature of the early writing attempts of preschool children and explores the reading, writing and other educational materials used at home both by the care-givers and the preschool child. The study was conducted in two low-income and two middle-income preschools in Quezon City with 71 boys and girls aged five years old. Number of years in preschool and early reading attempts are predictors of featural writing skills. Consistent with earlier researches, the study concludes that five-year-old preschool children know what writing is; they know that written text productions carry messages; and that they can already write even before they are formally taught how to write.

PRECLARO, EFLEDA RIESGO (M.A., Department of Psychology, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, Diliman, October 1995.) *The Effects Of Language Use On The Acquisition Of Reading Skills among Bilingual Children.*

This study investigates the effects of language use in acquiring beginning reading skills among bilingual children in Manila. The subjects in the study were classified into 4 groups: (1) public school children with Filipino as their primary language and with low English proficiency; (2) laboratory school children with Filipino as their primary language and with relatively good English proficiency; (3) private school children with Filipino as primary language and good English proficiency; and (4) private school children with English as their primary language and with low proficiency in Filipino. Results of group comparisons confirm two major predictions based on a proposed model of reading acquisition. First, because of the more efficient transfer between oral and written language symbols in one's first language, subjects were able to demonstrate better performance in tasks for word recognition in their

first language. Second, the results further strengthen the assertion that because cognitive understanding is more extensive in one's first language, subjects were able to demonstrate deeper levels of comprehension for texts in their first language.

SANCHEZ, MILDRED ELUMBA (Ph.D., College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1993.) *Lect-Shifting in Spoken Filipino English Discourse among Highly Proficient Speakers of English: An Analysis.*

The study looked into the lect-shifting patterns of highly proficient speakers of Filipino English. Lect-shifting is the tendency of speakers to change the level of discourse from a formal or rhetorical style to an informal or communicative style and vice versa. Grammatical and sentence structures, lexical features and morphemic characteristics of the speech repertoire of 20 speakers were analyzed. Half of the speakers came from academe (senior college professors) while the other half were non-academics: five top-rated TV-talk show hosts, a senator, a congressman, a cabinet member, a columnist-business executive and a sportsman-broadcaster. Both groups of subjects shifted freely from rhetorical to communicative styles, and vice versa. Most speakers began their interactions in the rhetorical norm although those from the academic sector tended to be more communicative when starting their discourse. Non-academic speakers tended to be more rhetorical than communicative, except for the TV talk show hosts whose program formats called for more communicative speech. Lect-shifting is resorted to by speakers in both groups as a form of greeting and to get conversations going.

VICENCIO, EVELINA MACLANG (Ph.D., Department of Educational Foundations, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, October 1991.) *Creative Teaching in Science and Health: Effect on Pupil Creativity and Achievement.*

This study deals with the creative process and the effects of introducing a creative teaching model in Science and Health to 89 (first section) 4th grade pupils in public schools in Metro Manila. Results show that creative teaching

enhances pupils' creativity in the dimensions of originality, abstractness, and elaboration, as well as their achievement in Science and Health. Gender has no effect on pupils' creativity after creative teaching.

ETHNIC GROUPS AND RELATIONS

ASAIN, CALBI ANJI (Ph.D. Philippine Studies, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, Diliman, March 1993.) *The Katakata: A Study of Culture Change in Tausug Folktales*. Vols. 1 & 2

This study explores the extent of culture change in Tausug society as reflected in the people's folk narrative particularly the Tausug *katakata* (folktales). Folktales are considered as cultural documents which record modifications, augmentations or improvements taking place in Tausug culture as a result of possible invention, diffusion and acculturation. On the basis of 200 folktales collected for the study, observations point to the validity of the assumption that folktales indeed record culture change. The tales yield data on various aspects of Tausug life: agriculture, language, slavery, social structure, and trade. The folktales show that Tausug culture is in transition while steadfastly staying true to its Islamic heritage. Tausug folktales, produced and transmitted in an Islamized society, can serve as cogent records of culture change.

DISOMANGCOP, NAINOBAI D. (Doctor of Education, Department of Professional Education, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, May 1991.) *Indigenous Learning System Among the Maranao: Its Implications to Social Studies Education*.

This ethnographic study investigates, describes, and analyzes the Maranao Indigenous Learning System (ILS) and draws some educational implications for elementary Social

Studies education. It identifies cultural elements/components embedded in the Maranao ILS. This study was conducted in communities of Lanao del Sur. Findings show that the Maranao ILS derives from the basic socio-cultural, political, economic, and religious institutions in Maranao society. Maranao ILS comprises of the indigenous beliefs, practices, and rituals which are orally handed down from generation to generation. Existing curricular offerings in the educational system contradict the indigenous learning styles of the Maranao.

LASACA, FLORENTINA Z. (Ph.D. Anthropology, Graduate School, University of San Carlos, October 1990.) *Crisis, Social Change and Development Among the Salugnon Subanon: The Case of a Political Refugee Settlement in Josefina, Zamboanga Del Sur*.

This study describes the various socio-economic, political and cultural changes occurring among the Salugnon Subanon who have settled in a refugee settlement in Josefina, Zamboanga del Norte. They were forced to abandon their ancestral lands due to the political upheaval brought about by the insurgency. The study explores the role of NGOs involved in development programs in the community and evaluated their projects. Included is a historical background of the Subanon before the advent of Spanish colonization to the present, a brief account of the traditional culture of the Subanon based on previous anthropological researches, and the recent changes affecting the Subanon in the resettlement area.

NEPOMUCENO-VAN HEUGTEN, MARIA LINA CABRERA (Ph.D. in Philippine Studies, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, June 1994.) *Mga Pagpapa-halagang Amerikano sa Values Education Program ng DECS: Pagsusuri sa mga Teksbuk sa Mababang Paaralang Pampubliko.*

This study reviews the textbooks and supplementary reading materials used by public elementary schools from 1901 to 1932. It takes note of six values mentioned in these materials and compares these with the contents of textbooks used from 1988-1994 to advance the Values Education Program of DECS. It found that the latter textbooks still carry similar American values promoted in the earlier period. The study takes this as an indication of the lack of attention given to the history and values education program in the Philippines.

NUÑEZ, ROSALITA TOLIBAS (Master in National Security Administration, National Defense College of the Philippines, Fort Bonifacio, June 1994.) *Psycho-Cultural Dimension of the Mindanao Conflict: Its Implications to National Security.*

This study explores the psycho-cultural dimension of the Mindanao Conflict and how this is affecting national security. Respondents include Christians and Muslim groups (Tausog, Maranao and Maguindanao) living in General Santos City, Sulu, Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao. The results reveal discrepancies between the value expectations and value capabilities of Muslim groups on all categories of the interpersonal values. The perceptions of Muslims and Christians of each other show that Christians have stronger biases and prejudices

against the Muslims than the Muslims have for Christians. Muslims are more willing to accept Christians as associates than vice-versa. On the cause of the Mindanao Conflict, Christians believe that Muslims want to control Mindanao even if they are the minority. The Muslims believe that the problem is caused by the unjust treatment of Muslims by government. Both Muslims and Christians agree that the manner in which Muslims and Christians behave toward each other has an impact on the Mindanao Conflict. They both agree that the relationships between Christians and Muslims leave much to be desired.

SALIC, BASHER D. (Doctor of Education, Department of Professional Education, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, June 1990.) *A Content Analysis of Instructional Materials in Philippine History: Towards Utilization of Muslim History in Social Studies I.*

The study sought to answer the question, "To what extent is Filipino Muslim history covered in Social Studies I textbooks?" The seven Social Studies I textbooks being used in first year high school were analyzed in terms of two sets of categories: history aspects (classified into political, social, economic and cultural) and time periods (classified into pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial). Findings reveal that only 2% to 3% of the contents of each textbook are devoted to Filipino Muslim history. Of the topics that have found their way into the textbooks, the majority are political history topics followed by cultural history topics. The least covered are social and economic history topics. As to time period, the textbooks devote more discussion to Filipino Muslim history during the pre-colonial period.

FARMING AND FISHING COMMUNITIES

BARCILLANO, MALU CRUZ (M.S.)
Agricultural Economics, Graduate School, Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan, March 1993.) *The Socio-Economic Conditions of Higaonon Farmers in Naawan, Misamis Oriental, 1991-1992.*

This study describes and analyzes the socio-economic conditions of Higaonon farmers in Naawan, Misamis Oriental in 1991-1992. Specific aspects of their socioeconomic conditions that are detailodly examined are their sources and levels of family income, family expenditure and savings patterns, level of living, participation in sociopolitical processes and their perceptions/aspirations in life.

CAMPOS, MARIBEC A. (Ph.D. Agricultural Economics, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, March 1997.) *Economic Evaluation of Coastal Fisheries Catch From Seasonal Regulation of Baby Bagnets in Calauag Bay, Quezon.*

Economic evaluation of fish catch from baby bagnets shows that municipal fishermen lose as much as P1,513,532 during the spawning months of March to June. The explanatory variables found to have significant effects on fish yield are the number of boats in operation, livestock weights, number of industrial establishments, forest cover, price of fish, and domestic effluents. The level of fishing effort (number of boats) is not positively associated with fishing yield, reflecting the fact that Calauag Bay's fishery is overexploited. The basic economic efficiency indicators show that implementation of seasonal regulation is feasible and will bring positive results for municipal boats, when projected for 15 years.

GONZALEZ, CONCEPCION S. (M.S.)
Development Communication, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, April 1993.) *Interpersonal Communication Patterns and Knowledge Levels of Upland Farmers in Pakil and Cavinti, Laguna.*

The study looks into the interpersonal communication patterns and knowledge levels of upland farmers in Pakil and Cavinti, Laguna. A total of 144 Integrated Social Forestry Program (ISFP) participants in these areas serve as the study respondents. Interpersonal communication is the most available and preferred source of information on community organization, forest conservation and agroforestry among upland farmers. The most important information that they need have to do with sources of credit and alternative sources of income. Among the interpersonal communication variables and knowledge level, only the amount of exposure to ISFP personnel and the knowledge level on forest conservation are found positively correlated among the Cavinti upland farmers.

ISORENA, SALVADOR V. (M.S. Environmental Studies, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, October 1990.) *Survival Strategies of Upland Farmers to Environmental Conditions in Solong, San Miguel, Catanduanes.*

The study looks into the survival strategies of some 87 upland farming households in Solong, San Miguel, Catanduanes. It describes their cropping patterns and conservation methods/practices. To meet their need for cash and food, the study shows that farmers resort to diversified economic activities; avail of credit systems and assistance from government and non-government groups; and make do with whatever resources there are at their disposal. Also discussed is the migration of upland farmers.

MASCARIÑAS, ARNULFO M. (M.S. Rural Sociology, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, February 1991.) *Credit Behavior of Farmers in Four Rainfed Barangays in Albay.*

The study identifies and describes prevailing credit systems located in Guinobatan and Daraga, Albay. Data were collected from 75 individual

respondents and 15 key informants in four rainfed barangays. Results reveal that informal credit is the prevailing credit system in the study sites. Borrowers engage in different forms or practices of informal credit. Some also avail of the formal credit system offered by banks and cooperatives. Education, tenure status, farm size, annual family income, existing kinship system, perception of formal and informal credit systems are some of the variables that affect the farmers' credit behavior.

MASCARIÑAS, ARNULFO M. (Ph.D. in Community Development, Graduate School, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, October 1993.) *Rural Poverty and Institutional Adaptations: An Alternative Framework for Community Analysis.*

The study describes and examines the nature of rural poverty and institutional adaptations in a rice farming community in Bicol. Findings show that rural poverty can be viewed as both a condition and a process. As a condition, it is

brought about by the confluence of interacting variables such as environmental factors and population pressure. As a process, rural poverty is a continuous series of adaptations which enable the community and its people to survive under the constraints of resource scarcity. Meanwhile, institutional adaptations occur as a result of the impact of development programs and projects.

MOLANO, WILMA L. (Master of Statistics, Statistical Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, May 1990.) *Statistical Analysis of Consumption Expenditure Patterns of Households in Selected Barangays in Bulacan.*

The study presents a statistical analysis of consumption expenditure patterns among 500 households in ten selected barangays in Bulacan. It identifies different expenditure functions that determine income elasticities and total expenditure elasticities. It then tries to develop a model which best fits the data for estimating elasticities.

HEALTH AND PERSONALITY DISORDER

BEARNEZA, SOL MARLITA E. (M.A. Sociology, Xavier University, March 1990.) *Socio-Economic Factors and Breastfeeding Practice in Northern Mindanao (Region X).*

The study describes breastfeeding practices and their duration among 535 women in Northern Mindanao (Region X). It shows that breastfeeding is widely practiced but of short duration. Residence, education and the employment status of mothers exhibit significant negative relationships with breastfeeding, while age of wife in weakly associated with the practice.

ENCARNACION, RUBEN L. (Master of Arts in Psychology, Ateneo de Manila University, 1991.) *Coping Strategies of Manic Depressives.*

This research studied twenty Metro Manila adults and young adults with Bipolar Disorder, a psychological abnormality generally characterized by unpredictable alternating periods of extreme depression and elation. The subjects have undergone or are still in therapy. The study describes the coping patterns used by bipolars to maintain functionality during periods of relative normality. The subjects were divided into two groups and categorized as high functioning and low functioning. Comparing the two groups, the study finds no significant differences in their coping strategies. High functioning manic depressives do not have significantly stronger coping strategies than low functioning ones. But high functioning bipolars tend to continue working or do work that they find fulfilling more than low functioning bipolars. Low

functioning bipolars tend to protect the confidentiality of their condition more than high functioning bipolars.

QUINIO, ARIEL E. (Master of Industrial Relations, School of Urban and Industrial Relations, University of the Philippines, Diliman, January 1996.) *Organizational Stress and Workers Dysfunctioning: A Multivariable Analysis.*

This study examines and identifies various organizational factors that cause work stress and dysfunctioning among 357 Metro Manila respondents, 147 of whom are from the private manufacturing sector, 65 from the private service sector and 145 from the government service sector. Findings show that the workers' perceived organizational stress are significantly related to income, educational attainment and occupation, but less so with age. Results provide strong evidence that role factors such as quality of work load, task design, or characteristics of the work itself, are significantly related with workers' level of dysfunctioning. From a managerial perspective, this implies that job enrichment and job enlargement are important in sustaining individual satisfaction with work.

UJANO-BATANGAN, MARIA THERESA DATU (M.A. Psychology, College of

Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, April 1992.) *Isang Panimulang Pag-aaral sa Konsepto ng mga Bata sa Panahitan ng Sakit at Kalusugan: Relasyon sa Edad at ng Uri ng Komunidad.*

This study compares children's understanding and concept of sickness and health and their causes in "tenant" and "enterprise" communities in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija. "Tenant" communities have limited sources of income, like agricultural and fishing communities. "Enterprise" communities are like urban centers of commerce and politics. The study found a qualitative difference in the children's concept of sickness and health in the 2 types of communities. On the causes of sickness, the traditional concept of "init at lamig" (hot and cold) prevailed in the two communities, but a "biomedical" concept was also evident in the "enterprise community". On the health aspect, children from the "tenant community" were inclined to attribute these to physical and emotional causes, while those in the "enterprise community" attributed these to physical, social and those in mental processes. Children's concept of causes of sickness and health mirror not only the level of cognitive development of these children, but also the "opportunity structure" prevailing in their communities.

IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY AND PROJECTS

ATI, MACABANGKIT P. (Doctor of Public Administration, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Diliman, December 1996.) *Process Assessment of the Implementation of Integrated Approach to Local Development Management (IALDM).*

This is a descriptive study of the processes involved in the implementation of the Integrated Approach to Local Development Management (IALDM) in a rural and an urban barangay in

Davao City. The study reveals that both pilot barangays had advanced exposure to most IALDM strategies. They underwent year-round processes of engaging in social mobilization and community preparation activities. Community-based strategy marked the implementation of IALDM as evidenced by the participation of the people. The external factors identified to influence the implementation of IALDM strategies are external support, existence and cooperation of civil society partners, and socio-economic and infrastructure facilities.

BUENDIA, RIZAL G. (Master of Public Administration, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1993.) *Ethnicity and Local Autonomy: A Re-Examination of the Cordillera Question (A Case Study of the Sumadel Tribe, Kalinga-Apayao).*

The study focuses on the implications of local government autonomy on indigenous tribes. Taking the case of the Sumadel Tribe of the Kalinga in the Cordillera, the study shows that ethnic autonomy and self-government among the Sumadel Kalingas is intricately defined in their *bodong*, or system of governance; *pagta*, the principal source of customary laws; and the *bogis*, the territorial jurisdiction of the tribe where both the *bodong* and *pagta* are anchored. Government policies, however, do not address ethnicity and autonomy issues in a comprehensive and holistic manner. For indigenous peoples, the government's recognition of and respect for their system of governance, customary laws, and ancestral domain would be the quintessence of autonomy, self-government, and self-determination.

DELGADO, ELVIRA C. (Ph.D. in Research and Evaluation, Department of Educational Foundations, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, July 1990.) *An Evaluation of the On-The-Job Training Component of the Fisheries Technical Program of the RIFTs.*

This is an evaluative study of the on-the-job training (OJT) component of the fisheries technical program of the Regional Institutes for Fisheries Technology (RIFTs). It sought to determine the extent to which OJT objectives were achieved and carried out in the different RIFTs. The respondents consisted of trainees, employed graduates, OJT trainers/supervisors and employers of seven RIFTs in Aparri, Albay, Cebu, Davao, Palawan, Samar and Zamboanga. Findings reveal that RIFT graduates are contractually employed in either private or public fishery establishments/agencies. Fish culture and fish

capture graduates work as technicians, fishpond caretakers or operators and extension workers. On the other hand, fish preservation graduates are hired as inspectors and supervisors by some fish preservation industries.

LAMARCA, FERDINAND J. (Doctor of Public Administration, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1992.) *The Tobacco Contract Growing Project of the National Tobacco Administration in the Province of La Union: An Assessment of the Administrative Capability, Participation, Trading Practices and Effectiveness.*

This study assesses the effectiveness of the Tobacco Contract Growing Project (TCGP) of the National Tobacco Administration (NTA) in La Union. It sought to determine the effectiveness of the project as well as affected by NTA's administrative capability, farmers' participation and traders' involvement; as well as the effect of socio-economic characteristics and group consciousness on farmers' participation in the project. The subjects consisted of 3 groups of tobacco farmers namely: project cooperators, non-cooperators and project drop-outs, and selected program implementors. Farmers' participation in the project is jointly affected by their group consciousness and socio-economic characteristics. Also, TCGP farmers seemed to have a significant edge over non-TCGP farmers with respect to sales.

MEDINA, MA. CECILIA T. (M.A. in Asian Studies, Asian Center, University of the Philippines, Diliman, October 1991.) *The Landless Agricultural Workers in Central Luzon, Philippines and Java, Indonesia: A Comparative Study of the Effects of Government Programs and Policies on Their Status.*

The study attempts to determine the effects of government programs and policies on the status of landless agricultural workers in Central Luzon, Philippines and Java, Indonesia. It

focuses on the 1970-1985 period when government programs and policies on land reform, land settlements, and the green revolution were carried out. The effects of these programs on the landless agriculture workers are gauged by exploring their access to land and the labor arrangements and employment conditions they participated in. Findings of the study reveal that landless agricultural workers in both countries have a very low status compared to other sectors of the rural population. Government programs and policies have at times aggravated their status. The Green Revolution displaced labor at certain stages of agricultural production. Land reform also mainly benefited other rural sectors and closed the opportunities for the landless to rise up the social ladder.

SINGA, EVELYN B. (Ph.D. Rural Development, Benguet State University, April 1991.) *Analysis of Ownership and Utilization of Land in Benguet.*

The study classifies lands in Benguet according to ownership and utilization; determines the traditional practices of land ownership and use; identifies the different laws promulgated through legislation, special decrees, executive orders, proclamations and Supreme Court decisions on land ownership; and analyzes the development implications of land ownership and utilization in Benguet. The study had 240 respondents consisting of government officials, community leaders, reference leaders and landowners. Land to the Benguet people is acquired by inheritance and by forest occupation. Land is used basically for agricultural purposes. Laws are found prohibitive and limiting of the socio-economic aspirations of respondents. The most affected aspect of their agricultural sub-system is the *kaingin*. Laws are also perceived as a hindrance to the declaration of public land for private purposes; while lack of technology is viewed as limiting productivity on land.

INDUSTRIES

MANALO, ZENAIDA A. (Ph.D. Urban and Regional Planning, School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Philippines, Diliman, March 1990.) *The Role of Subcontracting in Accelerating Regional Industrialization.*

This study assesses whether the process of subcontracting can be an effective vehicle for transmitting regional growth and eventually generating regional development. The enterprises included in the case studies and their respective product lines were confined to furniture, one of the product lines found to be responsive to the process of subcontracting. The research reveals that subcontracting indeed has promising potentials for creating linkages among large, medium, and small-scale industries. Spatially, subcontracting also has spread effects between major and minor urban centers and is a potent tool for attaining regional development in areas with industrial advantages. The study reveals that

the early stages of sub-contracting may be exploitative without proper guidance from government; and that the common subcontracting arrangement in the Philippines is non-exclusive, i.e., a sub-contractor produces not for one but for many parent firms. A successful sub-contracting network also sustains export operations that have established strong footholds in the international market.

ROSALES, MANOLITA C. (Master of Arts in History, University of San Carlos, June 1990.) *The Impact of Nasipit Lumber Company on the Social Classes of Nasipit Town: A Historical Study.*

This study determines the impact of Nasipit Lumber Company (NALCO) on the socio-economic development of Nasipit. It provides a description of pre-NALCO society (1880-1945) and post-NALCO society (1946-1988) and highlights the economic and political changes in

Nasipit: from 1926 to 1988. Interviewing 34 Nasipit residents, the study revealed that many farm tenants went to work for NALCO, leading to a decline in agricultural yields which affected the status of traditional land-owning elites. On the

other hand, the absorption by NALCO of tenants, small fishermen and marginal farmers created a social group dependent on wage labor. In general, NALCO affected Nasipit's population growth, structure, and average income.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION EXCHANGE

DABLIO, MARIANITA DUMANGAS (Ph.D. Communication, College of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines, Diliman, May 1992.) *Towards a Process Model of Information Exchange Between Technology Innovators and Their Publics.*

This study generates a model of information exchange between technology innovators and their publics. The investigation was directed at studying information exchange as a process and was derived

from a perspective of how technology innovators define information exchange as an experience. The study reveals that information exchange as a process revolves around three core concepts or categories, namely: a) communicative moves; b) interactional conditions; and c) consequential technologies of exchange. Results show that information exchange may be conceptualized as a communicative move rooted in the interaction of innovators with their publics and developed as courses of action to deal with them.

LITERACY

LALUNIO, LYDIA PEREZ (Ph.D. Linguistics, Graduate School, Philippine Normal College, March 1990.) *Literacy of School Dropouts.*

This study describes the literacy performance of school dropouts and the factors that affect their literacy in Filipino and in English. Sixty-two dropouts, half of whom were unemployed, from elementary and high schools in Barangay San Jose, General Mariano Alvarez, Cavite, were the subjects of the study. The study reveals that the subjects' relationships with other people, their type of work, number of years at work, interest and motivation, and availability of reading materials helped strengthen their literacy. Bible study sessions helped develop their reading skills. Both elementary and high school dropouts relied more on graphic cues in reading English text and used contextual cues in reading Filipino text. IQ was associated with literacy in both the elementary grades and high school. The number of years a person attends school was not associated with literacy at the elementary level. It was only in high

school where year level became a predictor to literacy. Age, employment status and ethnicity were not associated with literacy performance.

PADO, FELICITAS E. (Ph.D. in Education, Department of Educational Foundations, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, December 1990.) *Home Environment and Literacy Behaviors of Preschool-Age Filipino Children.*

This study uses a new perspective on early reading and writing which emphasizes that a young child, from very earliest stages develops attitudes and abilities that contribute to eventual success in reading. The study looks into the early literacy behavior of preschool-age children and home environment factors that relate to the development of this behavior. The subjects were 128 urban children aged 3 to 6 years in Quezon City. Children manifested literacy in relation to book orientation, early reading and early writing. Interest in storyreading was manifested through facial

expressions. Majority of children participated in discussions prior to storyreading. They also analyzed letter features, and exhibited hand writing skills. Preschool Filipino children

manifest literacy behavior prior to formal schooling. Their literacy behavior is related to their socio-economic status and to some cognitive and affect factors in the home.

LOCAL HISTORY

CLIMACOSA, DAVID D. (Ph.D. in Philippine Studies, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1990.) *Economic History of Laguna, 1946-1988.*

This study traces the economic history of Laguna from the immediate Post-World War II period, through the period of recovery and reconstruction in 1946-1965, the development period in 1966-1981, the economic crisis in 1981-1986, and finally, the period of economic recovery and concomitant frustrations in 1986-1988. It looks at Laguna's economic history and relates this with developments in the national economy. Laguna's economic development has depended on the resources of the province and the guidelines set forth by the national government. Laguna's resources must not only be properly used but also optimally transformed, allocated and distributed to all parts of the province. Proper and optimal transformation, allocation, and distribution are functions that only provincial government can perform efficiently.

TOTANES, STEPHEN HENRY S. (M.A. Philippine History, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, Diliman, March 1990.) *Sorsogon, 1900-1941: Principalia Politics and Economic Development.*

The thesis provides a broad overview of the developments in the province of Sorsogon during the American Occupation, from 1900-1941. It was in 1900 when American troops first set foot on Sorsogon soil to set up a colonial administration. By late 1941, the Japanese had entered and occupied a large part of the province to begin another administration which would last for about three and a half years. The study describes the development of Sorsogon socially, politically and economically during the years of the American occupation. Vital to this development was the role played by the *principales* of Sorsogon, the leading citizens who held political office and who were largely responsible for setting the direction of the province's development.

ORGANIZATIONS

ESPINOZA-ABADINGO, LOURDES M. (Doctor of Public Administration, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1990.) *The Administration of Elections in the Philippines: A Study of the Commission on Elections.*

This study assesses the administrative capability of the Commission on Elections and its impact on election results and outcomes. It examines the Commission's administrative

capability in conducting elections, the role it plays in Philippine elections, changes in its administrative capability through the years, and possible improvements in the administration of elections in the Philippines. The study found that under the 1935 Constitution, the Commission had a strong capability to administer elections; the administrative capability of the poll body was further strengthened under the 1973 Constitution; and the Commission on Elections was revitalized under the 1987 Constitution.

SOMERA, RENE D. (Ph.D. Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1991.) *Invisible Kim: Everyday Experience of Aging in a Manila Home for the Aged.*

The study explores interactions between aging and culture by considering the daily events, social structure, and human bonds that prevail in a Filipino home for the aged. It presents a detailed description, analysis and interpretation of the daily modes of institutional living in a Third World context. Two levels of analysis guided the study. On one level, the study highlights the Home's "structure" as having a powerful, even determining, effect upon human action and the shape of events in the institution. On another level, the study brings "practice" into concrete focus by detailing the ordinary routines of everyday living that are continually molded and remade by social actors. The elderly person's concept of self-identity arising out of the dialectic between structure and practice becomes the crux of the study's discussion.

ZAMORA-ROLDAN, MA. DIVINA GRACIA (Ph.D. in Philippine Studies, Asian Center, University of the Philippines, January 1998.) *The Private Sector Organizations and their*

Role in Philippines External Relations: The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) and the Philippine Exporters Confederation Inc. (PHILEXPORT).

This study examines two major private sector organizations, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) and the Philippine Exporters Confederation Inc. (PHILEXPORT). It sought to determine if the activities of these major private sector organizations, particularly those relating to trade promotion, are consistent with their missions. It also assesses the cultural subsystems of PCCI and PHILEXPORT in order to understand the implications of their organizational performance to Philippine external relations. It reveals that the two organizations play vital roles in external relations, which are manifested by their linkages with international funding and chamber organizations and bilateral councils; trade and investment missions; participation in consultative bodies on APEC, AFTA and GATT/WTO; and business-matching activities. This study finds the organizational cultures of PCCI and PHILEXPORT supportive of their thrusts to promote export trade.

PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES

BARTOLOME, CLARIBEL D. (Ph.D. in Education, Department of Educational Foundations, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, October 1990.) *Psychological Characteristics of Innovativeness.*

This study attempts to characterize the personality and intellectual traits of creative-innovative youths enrolled in various fields of studies. The subjects consisted of 453 college students nominated across three major fields of specializations namely, Arts and Humanities, Natural/Physical Sciences and Social Sciences. The students come from five well-known

institutions of higher learning in the Philippines. Findings show personality differences among innovatives across fields especially with respect to the following dimensions: thoughtfulness, orderliness, creativity, risk-taking, sensitivity, obedience, intelligence and patience. Despite the significant differences among the three groups with respect to some personality traits, the results show that all groups consistently rated "high average" on some dimensions; significant differences show up in intellectual capacity among innovatives with the Natural/Physical Sciences at the upper extreme, Social Sciences at the lower extreme and Arts/Humanities in-between.

ESGUERRA, MA. ELISA F. (Master of Science in Psychology, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, March 1992.) *Pagdadalambahati Dulot ng Pagkawalay ng mga Batang Bikitima ng Karahasang Politikal.*

This study looks at the whole process of mourning and the sociological elements that affect the experience of children who lose their parents in armed conflict. It describes the physical and emotional reaction of children to mourning, and the role of social support at every stage of this process. Eight case studies of families with children in the Children's Rehabilitation Center, Quezon City, provided the research data. It was found that the process of mourning is a complicated cycle of different physical, socio-emotional, intellectual and actual reactions shown by a child who loses a loved one. Intense reactions are felt such as fear, anger, grief, and slipping from the usual patterns of living.

TEH, LOTA A. (Ph.D. Graduate School, Ateneo De Manila University, 1992.) *Can*

Extrasensory Perception Be Enhanced? A Proposed Training Program To Develop Psychic Abilities.

This study argues that extra-sensory perception (ESP), just like any other human talent or ability, can be enhanced. Twenty subjects were drawn from undergraduate Psychology classes and the Ateneo Psychology Society. Differences were noted in the ESP performance of subjects who underwent the study's ESP training program and those who did not receive this. The study's ESP training program has three essential components, namely, trance training through a relaxation exercise, imagery training through a visualization exercise, and giving of immediate feedback/processing of the responses. Results of data analysis showed no significant differences between the two groups on the per session and overall performance scores in the cube test. The ESP training program also was not effective as far as the restricted-choice cube test was concerned. But it was effective for the free-response short-distance telepathy test.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

ONOD, MARIAN MYRTLE F. G. (Master in Community Development, Department of Community Development, College of Social Work and Community Development, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1990.) *An Exploratory Study of a Christian Movement's Approach to Social Change: The Case of the Lakas Angkan in a North Cotabato Rural Community.*

The study explores the emergence of the Lakas Angkan (LA) ministry (a Christian movement) in Katingawan, Midsayap, North Cotabato; its approach to effecting changes in the community, and its consequent impact upon individual members, their families and their community. Fourteen LA respondents and their respective families provided the basic data for this study,

and fifteen non-LA members and three elected community leaders also participated in the study. The study shows Lakas Angkan to be numerically minor in the community. But non-members assess LA to be a strong and popular organization contributing positively to the community not only in terms of spiritual awareness but also materially and economically and the promotion of a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere in the barangay.

REBULLIDA, MA. LOURDES G. (Doctor of Public Administration, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, Diliman, April 1990.) *Church Development Perspective: Policy Formulation and Implementation.*

This study proposes to answer two basic questions pertaining to Philippine development: 1) Is there a development perspective emanating from Philippine society that can provide an alternative to the development plan and practice of government?; and 2) Does the church as a sector in Philippine society have a perspective of development? The research focused on selected churches, Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines and the Protestant National Council of Churches in the Philippines. The study time period spans the years prior to martial law, the Marcos years, and the Aquino administration. The selected churches provided concrete experience in formulating policies and implementing programs and projects to counter problems of underdevelopment in the Philippines. The lessons from the churches' performance are useful in the search for appropriate program content, effective structural and organizational designs and managerial and administrative processes for development work. The churches developed, planned, and managed programs and projects following three types of approaches: welfare, community development and liberation-development.

REYES, SUSANA R. (M.S. Psychology, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, May 1993.) *Ang Sikolohiya ng Kontemplatibong Panalanging Pilipino.*

This is a study in the area of the psychology of religion; more specifically, on the Filipino

experience of contemplative prayer. Twenty-eight lay and religious volunteers participated in the study, half of whom came from groups of the Meditasyong Kristiyano sa Kamaynilaan, and the other half from religious contemplative groups in Lipa, Batangas and Quezon City. The study describes the structure and process of group and individual contemplative prayer (Kontemplatibong Panalangin or KP), their results as reported by the participants, and problems in contemplative prayer and corresponding solutions.

SARMIENTO, RAMON FELIPE A. (M.S. General Sociology, Department of General Sociology, Asian Social Institute, 1993.) *The Dolor Devotion at Batong Paloway, San Andres, Catanduanes: A Case Study of Popular Religiosity.*

This is a case study of a form of popular religiosity - the Dolor devotion in barangay Batong Paloway in San Andres, Catanduanes. It describes various social and cultural aspects of this religious activity. The study notes that the Dolor devotion played a decisive role in creating the barangay. Dolor devotion has clear animist beginnings in that its central object is thought to belong to a familiar malevolent spirit. The devotion involves a set of interrelated beliefs, rituals and practices that are a combination of elements from both the pre-colonial, animistic religious tradition and the Catholic faith.

OTHER STUDIES

BAUTISTA, AURORA FE CEBA (Ph.D. in Education, Department of Educational Foundations, College of Education, University of the Philippines, Diliman, October 1991.) *The Learning Environment for Social Responsibility.*

The study examines factors in the home and school environments that are associated with

manifestations of social responsibility. Two groups of fourth year students from a public high school (PHS) and a private sectarian high school (SHS) in Iloilo City, served as respondents. Results indicated that SHS students scored higher than PHS students in measures of social responsibility. SHS students manifested a higher degree of love of country and sense of justice, while PHS students manifested a higher degree of sense of community.

Both groups however, manifested low degrees of autonomy, moral judgment, and authenticity. SHS students too, scored higher than PHS students in performing citizenship duties, social empathy, concerned interference, belief in social integration, acting independently, using moral content, flexibility and fulfilling commitments. The home climate survey showed that PHS students scored high in openness, while the SHS ones scored high in fellowship and acceptance. In the home processes survey the PHS group scored high in participating in family decisions, engaging in part time jobs, tending to younger children, performing household chores, and discussing community matters. The SHS group scored high in discussing problems and relationships. In the school climate survey PHS students scored high in enthusiasm, while SHS ones scored high in authority, order and encouragement. In the school processes survey PHS students scored high in academic discussion, maintaining order and academic tasks, while their SHS counterparts scored high in social and cultural activities, social-moral discussion, evaluative discussion, and sports and games.

CENAL, VIOLETA BRAGA (M.A. Psychology, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, Diliman, July 1991.) *Development of Interpersonal Value Scale for Filipino Adolescents.*

The study looks into the interpersonal values of Filipino adolescents and develops an instrument to measure these values. A total of 1152 high school and college students from public and private schools in Metro Manila served as the respondents of the study. The traits considered by respondents as most important among friends are grouped into three categories: social values, moral values, and maturity. Student respondents equate friendship with having someone to share happiness, secrets and problems with. Others define it in terms of a relationship tied by affection, understanding, love and commitment. Some mention it is a gift from God.

CONDE, MALAQUIAS A. (M.A. Sociology, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Ateneo de Manila University, 1994.) *Individual- and Community-Level Factors of Migration Intentions in Alangalang, Leyte: A Contextual Analysis.*

This study investigates the relationship between migration intentions and the background characteristics of individuals and selected characteristics of their community of residence. This study was conducted among individuals living in a highly rural-agricultural area in six barangays in the town of Alangalang, Leyte. Findings show that all indicators of commitment to family were directly related to migration intentions. In general, the greater the commitment to family, the less likely the intention to move.

LEGASPI, AUGUSTO V.C. (M.A. Psychology, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, April 1991.) *Pagsasalarawan ng Kolektibong Pananagutan.*

This study examines important elements in the process of creating a sense of collective responsibility in a community, or *kolektibong pananagutan*. Sixty-nine members of the Parish of San Jose in Las Piñas, Metro Manila, served as respondents; 56 were actively involved in parochial activities while 13 were not. The study shows that the process begins with a perception of legitimate guidelines, or a vision for the group, which the parish church provides. This vision is then disseminated more widely under "controlled" efforts to the group members, who are also aware of certain needs of the community and of individuals. Satisfaction of these needs is shown to be more efficient if done through group efforts. Such efforts, combined with tradition and ritual, result in a sense of belonging to the group. All these elements come into play in creating a feeling of community and collective responsibility.

LLANES, FERDINAND C. (M.A. History, College of Social Science and Philosophy, University of the Philippines, January 1992.)
Sa Indayog ng Kilusang Paggawa: Mga Hugpungan sa Pagkilos ni Bert Olalia, 1917-1983.

This study is a chronology and history of Bert Olalia's involvement in the workers movement, *Kilusang Manggagawa*, describing the turning points and the social or institutional elements that influenced his growth as a union leader from 1917 to 1983.

SAYRE, ELMER VELASCO (Ph.D. Community Development, Graduate School, University of the Philippines, Los Baños, October 1991.)
Human Ascent: An Empirical Investigation into the Complex Nature of Human Needs and Need Satisfaction.

The study explores the nature of fundamental human needs. Data were gathered from 120 respondents in two locations in Northern Mindanao representing a "rural/ local" and an "industrializing" area. Results show that fundamental human needs consist of subsistence,



participation, understanding, freedom, creation, justice, leisure, protection and affection. These needs have different satisfiers and these are considered important by respondents among respondents. These needs appear adequately satisfied. Need satisfiers can be categorized into destroyers, pseudo-satisfiers, inhibiting satisfiers, singular satisfiers and synergic satisfiers. The need for subsistence and justice are more important than other needs such as leisure, protection and participation. □



Back Issues of

PSSC SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

Available from the PSSC Central Subscription Service

<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume</i>
1973	1 (1)	1979	7 (1)	1984	12 (1)		18 (3)
	1 (2)		7 (2)		12 (2-3)		18 (4)
1974	2 (1)		7 (3)		12 (4)	1991	19 (1-2)
	2 (2)		7 (4)		12 (5)		19 (3)
	2 (4)	1980	8 (2)	1985	13 (2)		19 (4)
1975	3 (2)		8 (3)		13 (3)	1992	20 (1)
	3 (3)		8 (4)		13 (4)		20 (2)
	3 (4)	1981	9 (1)	1986	14 (1)		20 (3)
1976	4 (1)		9 (2)		14 (2)	1992-	20 (4-)
	4 (2)		9 (3)		14 (3)	1993	21 (1)
	4 (3)		9 (4)		14 (4)	1993-	21 (2-3)
	4 (4)	1982	10 (1)	1987	15 (3-4)	1994	21 (4-)
1977	5 (1)		10 (2)	1988	16 (1-2)		22 (1)
	5 (2)		10 (3)		16 (3-4)	1994	22 (2-4)
	5 (3)		10 (4)	1989	17 (1)	1995	23 (1-2)
	5 (4)	1983	11 (2)		17 (2)		23 (3-4)
1978	6 (1)		11 (3)	1990	17 (3-4)	1996	24 (1-2)
	6 (2)		11 (4)		18 (1)		24 (3-4)
	6 (4)				18 (2)	1997	25 (1)

Price per issue: 1973-1978 = P 5; 1979-1984 = P8; 1985-1986 = P 10; 1987-1990 = P15; 1991-1995 = P20-40; 1996-1997 = P 90

Subscription Form
PSSC Social Science Information

Please enter my subscription to *PSSC Social Science Information* for one year.

Enclosed is my payment in the amount of _____ (P/US\$ _____).

Name: _____

Address: _____

Annual Rates (Two issues): Local: P180.00 • Foreign: US\$20.00. Provincial subscriptions must be paid by postal money order.

Send subscription form to:

PSSC Central Subscription Service
Philippine Social Science Council
PSSCenter, Commonwealth Avenue
Diliman, Quezon City
Tel. Nos.: 922-9621 to 30 • FAX: (632) 924-4178

PSSC Publications

Parel, Cristina P., Gloria C. Caldito, Pilar L. Ferrer, Generoso G. de Guzman, Ceferino S. Sincio and Rudy H. Tan. 1978. *Social Survey Research Design*, Third Printing. 168 pp. (P100.00)

Describes social survey research procedures and designs, including sampling statistics and techniques, and basic experimental and survey research designs.

Parel, Cristina P., Gloria C. Caldito, Pilar L. Ferrer, Generoso G. de Guzman, Ceferino S. Sincio and Rudy H. Tan. 1979. *Data Analysis and Interpretation*, Second Printing. 242 pp. (P100.00)

Discusses the analysis and interpretation of collected social science data: the manners and levels of measuring social phenomena and variables, coding and processing of data, simple prediction analysis and analysis of relationships.

Philippine Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences
1993 - Volume I - History, Statistics 567 pp.
(P700.00)

1996 - Volume II - History, Linguistics,
Social Work 616 pp. (P700.00)

The Philippine Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences is an on-going project which seeks to make available to readers the collective knowledge of each of the 13 social science disciplines under the PSSC umbrella. Each discipline discusses three broad topics: the history and development of the discipline in the country, disciplinary concepts and terms, and biographies of outstanding scholars in the discipline.

Empowerment and Accountability for Sustainable Development: Towards Theory Building in the Social Sciences. 1996; 305 pp. (P160.00)

Papers and proceedings of the Third National Social Science Congress, covering the following topics: sustainable strategies for natural resource management, industrialization for sustainable development, democratization process for sustainable development.

Meeting the Health Challenges of the 21st Century; Partnerships in Social Science and Health Science. 1997; 282 pp. (P220.00)

Twenty selected papers presented during the Second Asia-Pacific Social Science and Medicine Conference focusing on the following topics: teaching health social science, traditional medicine, tropical and infectious diseases, child and adolescent health, reproductive health, gender and sexuality, environmental health, ageing, caregiver and patient, and capability building.

The publications are available at the
PSSC Central Subscription Service
P.O. Box 205, U.P. Post Office
Diliman 1101, Quezon City

or

Philippine Social Science Center
Commonwealth Avenue
Diliman, Quezon City
(near the Iglesia ni Kristo Cathedral)

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Transportation and Communications
PHILIPPINE POSTAL CORPORATION
National Capital Region
Legal Affairs Section
1000 Manila

GIVEN STATEMENT

The undersigned, **GENARO NICOLAS JACOB**, editor/managing editor/business manager, an employee of the Philippine Social Science Council, owner/publisher of the **ESSC Social Science Information**, a quarterly newsletter-mag-journal published in English with office address at Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) Inc., Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, entered as third class mail at DP Post Office, after having been sworn to in accordance with law hereby submit the following sworn statement of ownership and circulation, which is required by Act 2580 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201.

Address

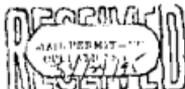
Editor Genaro Nicolas Jacob PSSCenter, Commonwealth Avenue,
Diliman, Quezon City

Business Manager ESSC Central -do-
Subscription Service

Owner/Publisher Philippine Social -do-
Science Council

In case of publication other than daily, total number of copies printed and circulated of the last issue dated April 1994 to December 1994.

Sent to paid subscribers	150
Sent to others than paid subscribers	200
Total	350



Genaro N. Jacob
GENARO N. JACOB
signature over printed name

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of April 1995 at Quezon City, affiant exhibited to me his Rec. Cert. No. 1178327 C, issued at Quezon City on 17 January 1995.

Benigno C. Salita
BENIGNO C. SALITA
signature over printed name
of Bureau to administer oath

* No documentary stamp needed.

Notary Public
Until December 31, 1996
Lee Palma Yiceral
LEE PALMA YICERAL
NOTARY PUBLIC
PTR/00019111-19195 Manila
UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1996

DDC NO. 135
PAGE NO. 27
BOOK NO. 7
SERIES OF 1991



**SOCIAL SCIENCE
INFORMATION**

Philippine Social Science Council
P.O. Box 205 UP Post Office, Diliman, Quezon City, 1101

May be opened for postal inspection