



# SOCIAL SCIENCE INFORMATION

Volumes 38-39 (2010-2011)



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# FEATURE



## *ASIA Fellows Awards draws to a close*

After a 12-year run, the ASIA (Asian Studies in Asia) Fellows Awards (AFA) drew to a close in 2011. Managed by the Bangkok-based Asian Scholarship Foundation (ASF) and implemented in various Asian countries by its partner institutions, the AFA aimed to promote the study of Asia by young Asian scholars and professionals. It supported the research projects of successful candidates in another Asian country for a period of six to nine months. These projects were in the fields of social sciences, humanities, and arts and culture.

In the Philippines, the AFA was implemented by the Philippine-American Educational Fund (PAEF) from 1999 to

2001 and by the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) from 2002 onwards. Thirty-one Filipinos from the academe, government, and nongovernment organizations were awarded the fellowship over the period. Overall, the Philippines ranks third in terms of the number of recipients, next to China and India.

The Philippines also played host to 12 fellows from other Asian countries — three from India, two from China, two from Indonesia, two from Vietnam, and one each from Bhutan, Bangladesh, and South Korea. These fellows studied Philippine local politics, urban poverty issues, children and the youth, nongovernment organizations, health

governance, and higher education financing. They affiliated with various institutions including the Third World Studies Center of the University of the Philippines (UP), UP Population Institute, UP School of Economics, UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies, UP National College of Public Administration and Governance, UP Los Baños, the Institute of Philippine Culture of Ateneo de Manila University, Kaisa Foundation, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, and PSSC.

The full text of the research papers of the AFA fellows can be accessed from the ASF website at [www.asian scholarship.org/asf/publications\\_annual\\_fellows.php](http://www.asian scholarship.org/asf/publications_annual_fellows.php).

# Filipino AFA fellows and their research topics

## COHORT 1

- Museum Governance and Human Resource Training in Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines, **Maria Victoria Herrera**
- The Policy Dynamics of Malaysian Forest Conservation, **Amador Remigio**
- Thai Social Movements and the Anti-ADB Campaign: The Chiang Mai Experience, **Teresa Tadem**
- Constructed Selves: Ethnicity and Malaysian Literature In English, **Lily Rose Tope**

## COHORT 2

- State-Civil Society Relationships and Forest Policy in Thailand and the Philippines: A Comparative Analysis, **Antonio Contreras**
- Khmer Traditional Dance: A Study of Memory and National Continuity, **Matthew Santamaria**
- A Murder in Java: On the Construction of a Crime in Suharto's Indonesia, **Jose Manuel Tesoro**

## COHORT 3

- The Construction and Transmission of Nationalist Historical Discourses in Post-Colonial Indonesia and the Philippines: With Emphasis on the Suharto and Marcos Years, **Rommel Curaming**
- Configurations and Re-configurations of Power in Thai Daily Life, **Jaime Polo**

## COHORT 4

- Women Artists in the Contemporary Visual Arts of China and Korea, **Flaudette May Datuin**
- Population and Reproductive Health Policies in Thailand and the Philippines, **Diwata Reyes**
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## COHORT 5

- Tourism, the State and Local Culture in Identity Formation, **Alden Lauzon**
- Challenges and Potentials for Information and Communication Technologies in Governance: e-Governance in Malaysia, **Theresa Mendoza Rivera**
- How Malaysians Create Cars and Information Technology (IT) Products: Specifics of an Emerging Knowledge Society, **Czarina Saloma**



AFA fellows: [L-R] ALDEN LAUZON (Cohort 5), FLAUDETTE MAY DATUIN (Cohort 4), Monette Jimenez, Napoleon Juanillo, CZARINA SALOMA (Cohort 5), DANTON REMOTO (Cohort 4), and DIWATA REYES (Cohort 4) during the Anniversary Gathering of the Asian Scholarships Foundation on 17 October 2003 at the PSSCenter.

## COHORT 6

- Community-Based Communication in a Thai Rice Farming Village: Constructing and Managing Local Knowledge and Practices, **Jude William Genilo**
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- Political Accountability of Thailand's Parliament After the 1997 Constitutional Reforms, **Crisline Torres**

## COHORT 7

- Colonial Education and the Case of Shakespeare in Anglophone Southeast Asia, **Judy Celine Ick**
- Assessment of Best Practice Community-Based Mental Health Projects in Thailand, **Loyd Brendan Norella**
- Indonesian Women Labor Emigration and Selected Communities in Central and East Java, **Ma. Corazon Rodolfo**
- Harnessing Information and Communications Technologies for Rural Poverty Reduction: A China Case, **Cheryll Ruth Soriano**
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## COHORT 8

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- The Kingdom of Allusions: Iconographers of Nation in the Thai Museum, **Danilo Francisco Reyes**

## COHORT 9

- A Comparative Study of the Revolutionary Literature of Nepal and the Philippines, **Florentino Iniego Jr.**

## COHORT 10

- Healing Wounded Land and People: A Look at Gender-Responsive Peace-Building Initiatives in Cambodia, **Chona Echavez**
- Preservation of Traditional Arts and Crafts in Vietnam: Concepts and Practices in the Changing Socio-cultural Context, **Renee Talavera**

## COHORT 11

- Images and Spaces of Childhood in India: A Visual Ethnography of Childhood on the Streets of Ber Sarai - New Delhi, **Carlota Francisco**
- Preservation of Traditional Arts and Crafts in Vietnam: Concepts and Practices in the Changing Socio-cultural Context, **Aldrin Plaza**



# AFA Spotlight: Researching Asia

This section features the narratives of two Filipino grantees of the ASIA Fellows Awards on their research experience in two different countries in Asia. Carlota Francisco, an instructor at the Department of Filipino of Ateneo de Manila University, provides a reflexive account of her fieldwork in the streets of New Delhi for her study “Images and Spaces of Childhood in India.” Aldrin Plaza, an urban planner, meanwhile, recounts his experience as a researcher in Vietnam, particularly his interactions with his host institution, the Filipino community, and expats while gathering data for the study “The State of Hanoi’s Urban Cultural Environment Amidst Years of Urban Transition.” Both researchers have completed their research projects and returned to the country.

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## BEHIND IMAGES AND SPACES OF CHILDHOOD

*An Ethnographer’s Tale on the Challenges of  
Doing Research on Street Children in India*

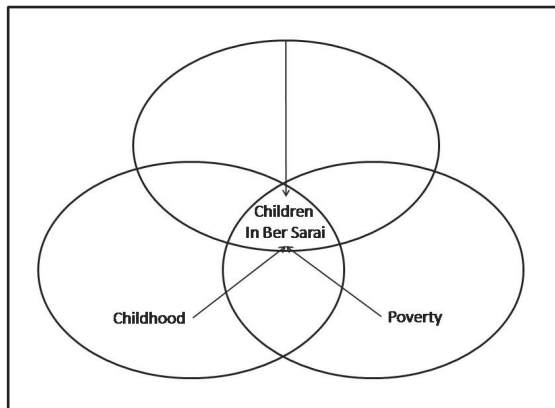
— CARLOTA B. FRANCISCO  
AFA Cohort 11

In “*Images and Spaces of Childhood in India: A Visual Ethnography of Childhood on the Streets of Ber Sarai – New Delhi*,” I probed into the reality of childhood specific to the children of street families in India. Set in the streets of Ber Sarai, New Delhi, the research aimed to provide a visual narrative of children’s spaces and everyday experiences. Specifically, the research looked into 1) the images of childhood as seen on the streets of Ber Sarai, 2) the activities that children engage in on these streets, and 3) the spaces available to them and how these become available to them. In approaching these questions, I was guided by the paradigm of Childhood Sociology which sees childhood as a social space and the children as social actors engaged in the social construction of this space (James and Prout, 1997). Since my incompetence in Hindi posed a primary limitation to the study, I had to rely heavily on visual data, thus the employment of visual ethnography.

### *Feeling my way through multiple spaces and identities*

Entering the world of street children in India was not easy for a female foreigner like me. While I live and was raised in the same continent as the research participants, sharing some of their physical features, values, and beliefs, I could not penetrate most of the social spaces they traverse especially because of my gender and the language barrier.





Moving within the three intertwined social spaces of childhood, street, and urban poverty, the research participants negotiated not only according to these spaces' culture but also within the various affiliations that defined them such as gender, class, birth order, ethnicity, and religion. Therefore, I had to be mindful of the distance between spaces I was traversing—as an adult, female, Filipino, middle class, Christian researcher—and those of the children's. Visual ethnography facilitated the process.

In my journey through secondary literature, I discovered the danger zones and risks (including death threats) that foreign researchers had gone through in doing researches on the street children in Delhi. Some of the street children were trafficked from other states, a few of whom were sold by their own parents and were under the so-called protection of syndicates.<sup>1</sup> This guided me in choosing a safer site for my ethnographic study, thus the road that led to Ber Sarai and the children

of street families beneath its fly-over. Despite this, my fieldwork was not without tension as I experienced harassment (verbally, psychologically and physically) by some characters on the streets while on field. There were even cases when the children themselves also exhibited aggression towards me. Male children under twelve sometimes

clustered around me, pinched my arms, and climbed on my back in their desire to get hold of my camera for a better look at their photos and to try out the equipment. As I groped for the appropriate Hindi phrases “Nahi (no)! Nahi! (no) Mat karo (stop it)!”, my language failed me. Whenever incidences like these happened, I had to rely on my graduate assistant's intervention or the teen-age girls in Ber Sarai who treated me like a *didi* (elder sister). In spite of the language barrier, the latter became my key informants who never failed to welcome me whenever I entered the spaces beneath Ber Sarai's fly-over. They looked after me while I did my fieldwork and cautioned me to avoid certain people. This was especially true on rare occasions when my graduate assistant had to leave me for the customary religious observances.

While some children's acts may have been displays of fondness that blurred the boundary between inflicting pain and having fun, I had to take precaution especially since my presence and the equipment I had with me could invite

untoward acts. Once I almost rang the police helpline (100) when three older women threatened to grab my camera, and to slap and haul me from below (I was standing on the bench taking photos) in an attempt to get money from me. When the locals in Ber Sarai market found out about this, some men ganged up on the leader and physically harmed her to 'supposedly' teach her a lesson. I felt helpless not knowing how to intervene especially since, again, language failed me. Moreover, my graduate assistant informed me that a much graver harm would come to the women had the incident been entrusted to the care of the police. In such case, they would not only suffer physical harm but maybe even sexual abuse. Apart from the constant threat of harassment on the field, fear of being suspected as a child-trafficker cautioned me to register my research to the appropriate police district. Thus the fated journey through different police district offices and meetings with a host of personnel which took up much of my time without yielding results. Taking these risks into consideration, I had to make some detours in the research process. I restricted the research site to a manageable and safer location, I focused on one site, and I did away with late night to dawn fieldwork.

### ***Stops and detours: The challenges in taking a high-risk journey***

The research I did in India may be likened to a journey. It was never bereft of excitement, disappointments, discoveries, affirmations, and risks (like those mentioned above) that cautioned





a traveler to stop and take detours. Quite often, these stops and detours were faith experiences that required discernment on the part of a traveler, her/his inner inklings, and the external manifestations in the environment/s. Somewhere between the two, the wisdom of those who have gone through the same path was indeed worth noting.

In this journey, a detour was done way before the application for the research visa. The study was conceived to account for the street children in Kolkata, however, synchronicity played a part in redirecting it to the country's capital, New Delhi. Kolkata was initially defined as the research setting, but New Delhi was eventually chosen for lack of network in the latter. The fateful meetings of past and current Asia Fellows in Bangkok (July 2010) provided me with the much needed network — hence the eventual journey on the streets of New Delhi. The next detour almost happened when, after six months of waiting for the research visa and I had decided to change my country of destination, the visa for entry to India finally arrived. In this particular stop, I

took a cue from the Asian Scholarship Foundation's Executive Director (Dr. Lourdes Salvador) whose wisdom pre- pared and encouraged me to take the road that lay before me in India. Needless to say, I arrived in New Delhi much later (08 March 2011) than the proposed start of the research (October 2010). My experiences, however, were worth all the pain.

Arriving in New Delhi just when summer was about to start made me more apprehensive about acclimatization than the completion of the research project. With the research implementation delayed by four months, the fieldwork was untimely set during India's harsh summer. As feared, the hot weather physically immobilized me with migraine-after-migraine and the ever-threatening heat stroke. In addition, the NGO with which I was in constant contact, lessened its activities at the peak of summer. Apart from this, the delay made prior accommodation arrangements void. Because of this, I had to face the challenge of house hunting which caused major interruptions in my fieldwork as I had to shift residences

and make adjustments four times. In this venture, it is worth mentioning how nationality and academic affiliation worked as safety nets abroad during what I then called — crisis situation.<sup>2</sup> What I was thus able to accomplish from mid-March to July 2011 was barely 30 percent of the defined fieldwork.

### *The journey that was...*

Looking back, the fieldwork I did at Ber Sarai exposed me to the dynamism and complexities of childhood lived in such multi-spaced setting. Every visit I made on its streets, and especially beneath its fly-over, gave me the opportunity to see and experience the on-going construction of childhood in these spaces, as well as the social spaces which housed the activities and relationships children engaged in. Within these visits, I was able to enter a world not readily accessible even to the regular characters of the streets (i.e., pedestrians, commuters, drivers, traffic enforcers, etc.), where sidewalks, foot paths, plant boxes, and even the road became play spaces, work sites, sleeping area, and places of social interaction, or



socialization. These were but changeable spaces which were transformed depending on the time and the characters using them. The specificity and existence therefore of each space was that particular moment of its usage. One space could thus have several appearances according to use which found articulation as the alternate spaces referred to by Foucault as *heterotopia*.<sup>3</sup> In each instance, children were the main actors who played, begged, rag-picked, slept, made friends/interacted, and performed domestic chores, among others. Hence the appearance of childhood images — many of which we are familiar with and which were not exclusive in the area. These were the moments of childhood construction in Ber Sarai, which were also instances of space construction.

By way of a prologue, I would like to say — the research I conducted in Delhi may be paralleled to the journey the children participants themselves were making within its streets. For one, both the children and I were outsiders trying to fit within (and struggling at that) within Delhi's wall-less, yet defined claustrophobic spaces. With the city (like some other cities in India) being a constant destination for many migrants including children it was inevitable for public spaces as open as the streets to find private use. Like the children, I grappled, groped and was constantly feeling my way through the structured spaces of Delhi and in dealing with the locals. Both of us were exposed (and compelled to adjust) to its harsh environment, and were in constant search for a place to stay or forced by circumstances to accept whatever was available (or made available) to us. Hence, the common experience of vulnerability not only with the physical environment but also with the socio-cultural forces that structured everyday life in Delhi. Each day, thus, ended as a demonstration of resilience for both the children and me.

Like the children, I was also a subject of public gaze. Where they either received sympathetic or irritated glare, depending on the on-lookers' reception and perception of the former, I often found

myself blatantly stared at. The familiarity with which onlookers regarded me placed me within India's North Eastern spaces. But their inability to locate me within its bounded space often resulted in their indifference and surprisingly, an even penetrating look. In the Philippines, people would be embarrassed to be caught staring, hence, the immediate attempt to cover up. But in India, the object of gaze seemed powerless like the unwanted children in public spaces.

Other than journeying through multiple spaces, I could also say the research allowed me to revisit my own childhood. At times, I could not help but wonder what I was like then and how I would be if I were in their shoes. Quite often I found myself in tears at the end of every fieldwork where I experienced the piercing look of children who were the subject of my gaze, as if to ask what I was

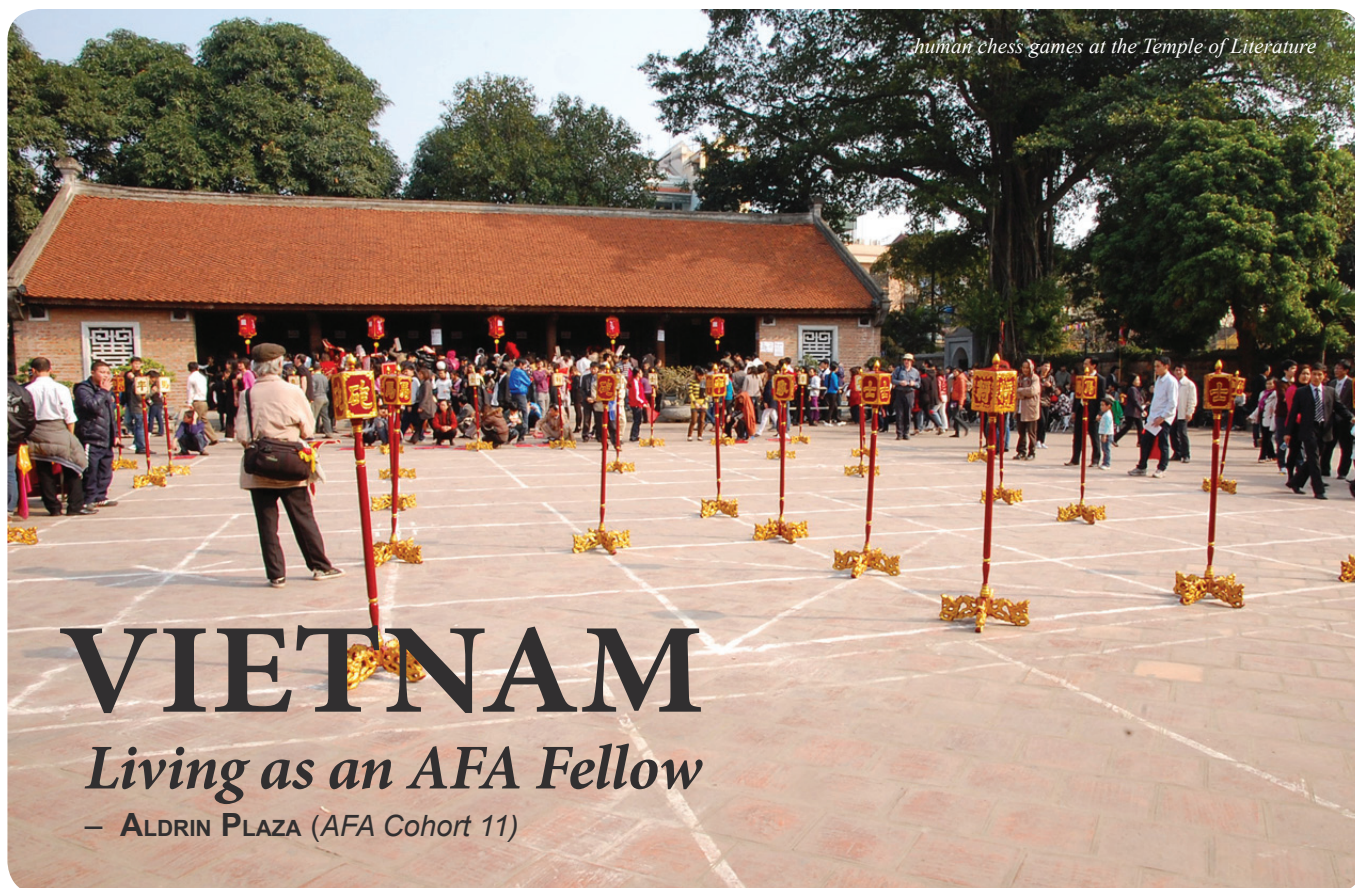
looking at? Why was I looking? And what gave me the authority to look? While in this instance I seemed to hold the power of the eye that surveyed these children in their social milieus, their eyes gazed back at me especially in my quiet time alone. Needless to say their eyes overpowered the adult in me. There were even instances when I found myself no longer taking photographs and was just driven back to the task by the innocent prodding of children posing before me. Yet these musings also brought realization of the particularity of the social and historical location that framed both childhood — the specificity of their childhood and mine.

Walking along the different spaces in Ber Sarai, the streets of Delhi, and a few roads in some states of India, I witnessed and experienced the many childhoods lived within these places. And in this process I rediscovered the varieties, dynamism, and complexities of this social space and the social characters we seldom heard or rarely listened to — Khoj (search) *dil se* (from the heart) the butterflies of the street and make a difference. These are but three of the Non-government Organizations I came into contact with in Delhi whose names, when combined, could indeed make a difference in the lives of the children they are serving.



- 1 Pawan Sharma of Khoj Foundation mentioned in a conversation the almost 150 children they rescued from the streets in 2010. This, according to Mr. Sharma were trafficked, some sold by their own parents, and brought to Delhi (August, 2011).
- 2 Apart from being adopted by fellow University of the Philippines alumna twice, most of my kitchen utensils were provided by fellow Filipinos who inherited these from Filipino expats and previous Filipino VSO volunteers assigned in Delhi.
- 3 From the works of Foucault, *heterotopia* are spaces of alternative social ordering that stand in contrast to the taken for granted idea of social order existing within society (Hetherington, 1997:14).
- \* The research received funding from the Asian Scholarship Foundation and Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust. The Fieldwork was made possible through the assistance of Mr. Syed Ishan Ahmad of Jamia Hamdard University- New Delhi.





# VIETNAM

## *Living as an AFA Fellow*

— ALDRIN PLAZA (AFA Cohort 11)

Engaging in a research project in another country for the first time involved a lot of preparation, most especially psychological conditioning. Although I had a brief four-day trip to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City a year before departing for my research work, I know for sure that traveling as a tourist is entirely different from either studying or working in another country. It's a good thing that my host institution, the Association of Cities of Vietnam (ACVN) was supportive — helping out in my visa application, finding a house for me, and picking me up at Noi Bai Airport on the day of my arrival. An added bonus was a free chaperon service on my first day of shopping for home supplies the following day.

During my first week though, the ACVN staff had to hold a conference in another city in Vietnam, so the first week I helped myself by walking around and trying out the public transport and getting a peek of the areas where I will be conducting my ocular survey. The

second week, I was officially welcomed in ACVN with a lunch treat and a sumptuous meal of my favorite Hanoian cuisine — Bun Cha (roasted pork chunks with rice noodles and soup). I was also given space to work, which initially was a portion of their conference room. Later, I was given permission to use one of their rooms to do my work. One of the most difficult experiences I had was getting a visa extension. I had to go to the immigration office four times. ACVN was very helpful in getting me a six-month extension, which is not easy to do these days in Vietnam (they usually issue 3-month visa extensions only for those without work permits). In addition, Dr. Nguyen Lan, ACVN's Secretary General, who used to be the City Architect of Hanoi until the late 1990s, was very helpful in providing insights to my work. Prof. Vi Thi Vinh, or Madam Vinh as she is fondly called, is ACVN's image of warmth and hospitality. Also providing a lot of help with sources and language interpretation was my good friend,

Ms. Nguyen Thu Thuy, Vice Chief of Staff of ACVN. One thing I learned from my ACVN friends was that lunch is never complete without a toothpick, a bottle of beer or wine, and at least a half-hour sleep before resuming work. All in all, I really have a deep gratitude for ACVN for the support they had provided.

Adjusting in the host community was not hard either. I actually lived in a four-storey house where I occupied the first two floors. The third and fourth floors were occupied by tenants. They were friendly though only about two of them could speak English. As much as I wanted to mingle with my other neighbors, the language barrier hindered this, and even taking Vietnamese language lessons for a few months was not enough for me to learn to engage in a friendly conversation — in my observation I was the only foreigner in the Ward where I was staying. One good thing, though, there was a good company of Filipinos in Hanoi. Through them, I came to know the places to go to for my needs, and



some who have stayed long enough to speak Vietnamese actually provided me better help in learning the language than my tutor. These long-staying Filipinos have been residing there since 1991 and through their stories, I learned some of the traditional cultures of the Vietnamese which I also read in my reference materials and learned from conversations with some middle-aged Vietnamese. For example, 15 years ago there were still people wearing black or brown clothes which were the only color allowed for commoners. I also learned about the way of living of the Vietnamese, particularly Hanoians, before the influx of foreign investments.

I also met a number of interesting people. One was Ms. Carol Howland, a British-American travel writer who has been visiting Vietnam yearly since 1997. She has quite a good grasp of Vietnamese culture and she encouraged me to try and see the historical preservation works in Hue and Hoi An. Other people who have helped me were expatriates who organized the Friends of Vietnam Heritage. Among the interesting persons I met were Mr. John Rielly who heads the group; Prof. Douglas Jardine who is a history professor at the Hanoi University and a “walking encyclopedia” on Vietnam and Hanoi culture and history; and Mr. Roman Szlam, an expert on traditional religion in Vietnam who really fascinated me with his deep knowledge and

understanding of Buddhism, Taoism, and other religions that influenced the development of Vietnamese culture. My frustration though was not being able to see Prof. Huu Ngoc, a 90-plus-year old Vietnamese historian who has been writing stories about Vietnam since the French occupation. His books and other works though were a rich source of information for my work.

One difficulty I had in Vietnam was staying during the Tet (Lunar New Year) holidays which run for about a week. During this time, all shops and supermarkets were closed with only a few cafes open. Thanks to the advise of my friends from the Filipino community, I literally did heavy shopping before the start of Tet. The good thing though was that since the city was almost like a ghost-town at that time of the year, I was able to get good photos of Hanoi’s historical areas without obstructing views from passing vehicles. To keep myself busy, I patiently watched (but failed to understand) the human chess games at the Temple of Literature. On another day, I crossed the Long Bien Bridge. I was also able to get a load of Vietnamese Tet food from my friends, and at one time had Pho cooking lessons (again not a successful venture for me).

One downside in Hanoi was the weather — it was both a punishment and a disappointment. Since I’ve experienced sub-zero living conditions during my one-year stay in The Netherlands, I thought

the 6 to 8 degree Celsius winter in Hanoi would be easy. Well, I was wrong. The temperature may be 6 to 8 degrees, but the high humidity gave you a feeling of being pinched with needles even with a thermal jacket, and I had to keep myself warm with a heater that smelled like an oven-toaster. Yes, heating systems are not yet a regular utility in Hanoi. In fact, they still have a law that when temperatures dropped to below 10 degrees Celsius, classes in the primary schools will be cancelled. As for me, I had to work most of the time at home as my place in the ACVN office was very much exposed to the ambient weather. Come summer time, I expected to be able to bear the summer heat in Hanoi since I come from a tropical country. I was wrong again. With the temperature rising to 36 degrees plus high humidity, I took showers three to four times a day. I used to think that Africa is the hottest place on earth, but now I think it is Northern Vietnam. And what about springtime and fall? I think I never noticed them at all.

The most amazing adventure I had was riding a motorbike in Hanoi’s busy streets with all the swarming motorbikes, cars, buses, and never-caring pedestrians. Overall I can say, apart from being an AFA research fellow, I was able to really experience Vietnam-Living, and it was one worthy experience which I will always treasure. I am grateful to the ASF for this opportunity.



# COUNCIL NEWS



## Research Award Program grantees successfully complete their graduate researches

### PhD grantees

Stephen Rey Ligasan  
(Community Development)  
Jean Encinas-Franco  
(Political Science)  
Samuel Anonas  
(Philippine Studies)  
Zachele Marie Briones  
(Psychology)

### MA grantees

Maja Francisco  
(Business Administration)  
Zyralie Lotivio  
(Demography)  
Pryor Aldous Placino  
(Geography)  
Ruzzel Brian Mallari  
(Demography)

Eight recipients of the Research Award Program successfully defended and completed their graduate theses/dissertations between 2009 and 2011. Four of the RAP grantees earned PhD degrees while the rest completed master's degrees.

The Research Award Program or RAP is awarded annually by the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) to a select number of master's and PhD applicants who require some funding assistance to finish their thesis or dissertation work. Since RAP's inception in 1972, over 400 individuals have benefited from its grants. The theses and dissertations of all RAP grantees, including the recent batch, are available at the Frank X. Lynch, SJ Library of PSSC.

PSSC accepts applications for RAP during the first quarter of every year. Application details are available at the PSSC website at [www.pssc.org.ph](http://www.pssc.org.ph).

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### ***Factors Associated with the Effects of Flood Risks in Selected Rice Farming Communities in Pototan, Iloilo, Philippines, Stephen Rey Ligasan (PhD Community Development, UP Los Baños)***

In the Philippines, people living near riverines are highly vulnerable to flood and flood risks. The study investigated rice farming community's vulnerability, coping mechanisms and awareness of disaster risk management to counter the serious effects of floods and flood risks in Pototan, Iloilo, the rice granary of Panay Island. Using ex-post-facto research design, 248 rice farmers at the household and community levels, exposed to the impacts of Typhoon Frank in 2008, were surveyed using a structured questionnaire. Focus group discussions, community meetings and key informant interviews were also done. Demographic, socio-economic, socio-psychological and experiential information were collected to find out relationships with the dependent variables. Households and community

perception of the degree of vulnerability, awareness of disaster risk management and perception of serious effects of floods and flood risks were high. Various response coping mechanisms identified were disaster preparedness, immediate action and responses and family ties, adaptive strategies, local support services and access to loans and credits. Demographic and socio-economic variables associated with perceived degree of vulnerability, response coping mechanisms, awareness of disaster risk management and perception of the serious effects of floods and flood risks were age, educational attainment, length of stay in the area, number of years in farming, yield, estimated gross income, health services, importance of health access, access to information and technology, and affiliation to organizations. Perception

of safety and protection, attitude during flood risks, concern about floods, subjective norm, cost and benefit perception, intent to participate, social network, cooperative norms and trust index were socio-psychological factors associated with perceived degree of vulnerability, response coping mechanisms, awareness of disaster risk management and perception of the serious effects of floods and flood risks. Perceived degree of social, economic, and environmental vulnerability, local support services and access to loans and credits as response coping mechanisms, and awareness of community disaster preparedness as an aspect of disaster risk management were moderately to strongly associated with perception of the serious effects of floods and flood risks.



## **The Politics of Local Language in Labor Export: A Discourse Historical Analysis of Bagong Bayani and Overseas Employment Policies, Jean Encinas-Franco (PhD Political Science, University of the Philippines)**

The study critically explores the ways in which *bagong bayani* representation of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) justifies labor export. Specifically, it seeks to account for the emergence and development of the *bagong bayani* discourse by looking at ways it was shaped by the state, media, and civil society in formulating policies to respond to three OFW cases that attracted wide public attention and contestations. These three cases, the Maricris Sioson case in 1991, the Flor Contemplacion case in 1995, and the Angelo de la Cruz case in 2004, are argued to have played pivotal roles in the development of the *bagong bayani* discourse and overseas employment policies. A modified discourse-historical approach (Leeuwuen and Wodak 1999, Reisigl and Wodak 2009) was employed in conducting a predicate analysis of transcripts of Senate public hearings, circulars, memoranda, department orders and other government documents, news reports of the *Philippine Daily Inquirer* and *Abante*, selected episodes of TV Patrol, and press statements of the Office of the Press Secretary in the Angelo de la Cruz case. Key informant interviews were conducted as well as the collection of

secondary quantitative and qualitative data to supplement predicate analysis. To determine whether there is an emerging counter-discourse to the *bagong bayani*, a predicate analysis of Migrant International news releases was also conducted. Three key research questions guided the empirical investigation: (1) What is the context in which the *bagong bayani* emerged and why did it emerge at a particular historical juncture?; (2) How is labor export justified by the *bagong bayani* discourse and specifically, what are the linguistic components of this discourse which allow it to shape migration policy and justify labor export?; and (3) Is there an emerging alternative discourse that challenges *bagong bayani*?

Overall, the study finds that *bagong bayani* emerged during the Aquino Administration in the context of great economic difficulties coupled with the rising number of temporary contract migrants compared to permanent migrants, feminization of migration and the concerns of risks and social cost that congressional inquiries, civil society, the media and popular culture have expressed. Consequently, this created a condition in which the state finds the need

to maximize remittances as an economic strategy on one hand, and to be perceived as a protector to legitimize its role in labor export on the other. The study argues that *bagong bayani* has emerged in this context as a discursive tool to manage this contradiction. The predicate analysis finds three discursive themes in the texts reviewed in the three cases: migrants as bodies/victims, migrants as entertainers/prostitutes, domestic helpers and drivers, and migrants as poor. It is argued that these themes are linguistic characteristics of *bagong bayani*'s key notion of suffering and sacrifice. The analysis also demonstrates that these themes informed overseas employment policies formulated in the aftermath of the three cases, thereby further reinforcing the notion of OFW heroism. The shared discursive themes in the texts and the continuity of the themes despite the different contexts of the three cases demonstrate the stability and dominance of *bagong bayani* as a discourse of labor out-migration. The dialectical relationship between discourse and policy is also argued to have helped justify labor export in a manner that best serves the state's interest in maximizing remittances.

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## **Electoral Issues: From the Perspective of Public School Teachers as Board of Election Inspectors, 2004 and 2007 Elections in Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Marawi and Iligan, Samuel Anonas (PhD Philippine Studies, Mindanao State University)**

The study deals with what occurred during the 2004 presidential elections and the 2007 midterm elections in the Muslim-dominated province of Lanao del Sur and Islamic city of Marawi, and the Christian-dominated province of Lanao del Norte and city of Iligan in the light of allegations of electoral violations observed and/or experienced by public school teachers who served as members of the Board of Election Inspectors. A total of 499 BEI-teacher respondents comprising the sample were selected through a combination of purposive, quota and referral/integrative sampling procedures. Data were obtained through the use of a questionnaire and complemented with information gathered through friendly

conversations (*panaghisgot-hisgot* in Cebuano), a modified type of unobtrusive elite interview method, with 11 individuals who had stakes in the Lanao elections. The data were statistically evaluated through frequency and percentage distribution and analyzed using the concepts of election, electoral manipulation, and election rigging as the analytical framework. The study shows that the electoral process in the four areas of study was marred by electoral violations committed through electoral manipulation and rigging. Manipulation was done through vote-buying, threats to voters, and tampering of ballots to favour certain candidates. Rigging, meanwhile, was achieved through registration anomalies

(registering disqualified individuals, proxy registrants), casting of votes by disqualified or nonexistent voters, and counting of votes in military camps. A few respondents admitted to turning a blind-eye towards electoral offenses in order to protect themselves and to avoid conflict. Perpetrators included military personnel, local government officials, local candidates, and the members of the Commission on Elections. The study also shows that there were more electoral violations in Muslim-dominated areas than in Christian areas, which may partly be attributed to the collectivist Maranao culture which puts premium on consanguineal relations or clan interest.

***Determinants of Vicarious Traumatization in Professionals Working with Survivors of Trauma,***  
*Zachele Marie Briones (PhD Psychology, Ateneo de Manila University)*

In treating survivors of trauma, mental health professionals act as second-hand witnesses of their clients' trauma and are at risk for vicarious traumatization (Pearlman & Saakvitne, 1995). Empathic engagement with clients is posited as the mechanism that predisposes one for vicarious traumatization. This correlational study examines empathy as a mediator between a professional's

personal trauma history and experience of vicarious traumatization. Social support and spirituality were tested as moderating variables. Results indicate that personal trauma, spirituality, and personal distress, as an empathy dimension, predicted vicarious traumatization; mediator and moderator relationships were not supported. Overall, this group of Filipino psychologists, social workers, and

counselors show low levels of personal trauma and vicarious traumatization but relatively higher levels of perceived social support and spiritual well-being. Qualitative data illustrate differences among professionals with lower and higher levels of vicarious traumatization. Limitations of the study and implications on theory, research, and practice are discussed.

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***Deconstructing Faculty Employees' Attitude and Behavior in Private Schools: A Micro Perspective on Organizational Performance,***  
*Maja Francisco (Master in Business Administration, Aquinas University of Legaspi)*

The study investigates how faculty employees' perceptions of a psychological contract breach affect their organizational citizenship behaviors. It looks into how social and individual variables such as leader-member exchange and locus of control combine to buffer or exacerbate the relationship between psychological contract breach and organizational citizenship behaviour. Specifically, the research investigates the following subproblems: (1) What are the scores of the following variables among faculty employees of private educational institutions in terms of psychological contract breach, locus of control, leader-member exchange, and organizational citizenship behaviour?; (2) Is there a significant relationship between the scores of psychological contract breach and organizational behaviours?; (3) Do locus of control and leader-member exchange moderate the relationship

between psychological contract breach and organizational behaviours?; and (4) How can private educational institutions maintain a competitive advantage by managing faculty employees' psychological contracts? A cross-sectional survey research design was employed in undertaking this study. The population was composed of faculty employees from private educational institutions in Legaspi City, and the sample size consisted of 220 respondents from private schools such as Aquinas University of Legaspi, Divine Word Colleges, Legaspi Hope Christian, Bicol College, and AMA Computer College. To gather data, a survey instrument was constructed which included demographic data, the four measures for the relevant research variables, and open-ended questions. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics and content analysis were employed. Data show score for psychological

contract breach at  $M=13.18$ ;  $M=53.34$  for organizational citizenship behaviour;  $M=24.67$  for leader-member exchange; and  $M=41.99$  for locus of control. There was a significant negative relationship between psychological contract breach and organizational citizenship behaviours. Leader-member exchange and locus of control both moderated the relationship between psychological contract breach and organizational citizenship behaviours. To manage psychological contracts and ensure the loyalty and commitment of faculty employees, administrators must keep their promises to faculty employees with regard to workload and schedule, provide good compensation and incentive package, maintain good working relations with employees, recognize individual accomplishments in the workplace, and be sensitive to employees' needs and concerns.

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***Cohort Differences in the Sequencing of Marriage and Birth among Women in the Philippines,***  
*Zyralie Lotivio (MA Demography, University of the Philippines)*

This research argues that the sequencing of marriage and first birth among Filipino women is changing by comparing the timing of marriage and first birth of different cohorts. This study uses the 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey. Through multinomial logit regression, this study finds that although majority of women still follow the normative sequencing of marriage and

birth, there is increasing deviation from the norm among younger cohorts, all other things being equal. This departure from the normative sequencing of marriage and birth can be traced from the social changes brought about by modernization during their respective periods of exposure to the risk of marriage and pregnancy. The increasing prevalence of short birth interval among the youngest cohort

suggests the emerging phenomenon of premarital conceptions. However, the hypothesis that those women who grew up in the urban area are more likely to deviate from the normative sequence than those who were raised in the rural area is not validated in this research. What emerge as important factors related to marriage and birth sequencing are education, type of work, and socio-economic status.



***Agricultural Modernization, Rural Urbanization, Land Conversion and Farmers' Livelihood in Lucena, Quezon: A Look into the Dying Industry of Coconut Farming, Pryor Aldous Placino (MS Geography, University of the Philippines)***

The Philippine countryside has been and continues to be rapidly transformed as it is integrated to world market economies and interlinked with urban processes and activities by multi-scalar plans, policies and programs. Vast tracks of agricultural lands have been reclassified and converted to non-agricultural uses to support the country's drive toward industrialization and urban development while programs on agricultural modernization and agrarian reform are currently ongoing. The intersection of all of these national development activities creates contrasting situations and outcomes to the spatial and socioeconomic dimensions of the agrarian landscape at the local level. The research examines the interface between

studies of the coconut industry and rural development under the analytical lens of political ecology. It looks into the socioeconomic, spatial and ecological dimensions of coconut farming in Lucena City, Quezon as detailed by the voices from the margins — farmers whose concerns and stakes are often left unheard. Popularly known as the 'City of Coconuts', Lucena had almost 4,000 hectares of coconut lands in 1977, but only 632 hectares by 2009. The study seeks to understand the economic, social, political and ecological dimensions of conversion of coconut lands to residential subdivisions. The research examines the impact of land conversion to the livelihood system of coconut farmers in two of Lucena's barangays.

The research illustrates how farming communities that earlier depended on planting coconuts have been subjected to market fluctuations in the coconut industry. They have also been challenged by various complications resulting from the problematic ecology of coconuts and the social and power relations embedded in the cultivation of coconut lands. The livelihood systems of farmers are now being threatened by the current trend of urban development in the city. Farmers' adaptive livelihood strategies are now put to further risks. Thus, varied collaborations and conflicts between and among agrarian and nonagrarian actors have evolved as Lucena City undergoes a rapid agrarian transformation.

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***Successful Aging and Life Satisfaction of Older Filipinos: Evidence from the Philippine Longitudinal Study of Aging, Ruzzel Brian Mallari (MA Demography, University of the Philippines)***

The thesis identifies and examines the relationship between successful aging and life satisfaction of older Filipinos. Successful aging according to Rowe and Kahn (1998) means complete absence of disease, disability, and risk factors such as smoking and drinking; the maintenance of physical and cognitive functioning; and an active engagement in life. Using data from the Philippine Longitudinal Study of Aging (2007) involving respondents aged 60 and over, factor analysis results show that successful aging as defined in the Philippine context, is composed of

the following domains: functional health, active engagement with life, absence of pain and debilitating conditions, and maintenance of vision and hearing. An index was constructed from these domains to assess the level of successful aging of Filipinos and its relationship with the judgement of life satisfaction. Scores in the index of successful aging decrease as one ages. Males and those living in poorer households were found to have relatively lower mean scores in the index. In examining the relationship between successful aging and current life

satisfaction, higher scorers in the index of successful aging were found to report the highest probability of being satisfied. However, the inverse was found to be not true as poorer scorers in the index of successful aging would still report a higher probability of being somewhat satisfied rather than report being not satisfied altogether. Simulations were presented to investigate the effects of socio-demographic characteristics on the relationship between successful aging and life satisfaction.



## **Philippine Center for Population and Development (PCPD) fellows hurdle graduate school**

Four individuals completed their master's program under the PCPD Graduate Fellowship. These successful fellows include Marian Aniban (Population Studies); Jo-Ann Latuja, Marian Angelica Panganiban, and Kevin Cruz (all in Economics). All four fellows studied at the University of the Philippines (UP) Diliman. On the final year of his master's degree studies, Mr. Cruz was promoted to PhD by the UP School of Economics on account of his excellent academic performance.

PCPD is supporting five more individuals under its graduate fellowship program. They are Ovyvania Jimenez (MA Social Work, Asian Social Institute); Likas Umali (Master's in Statistics, UP Diliman); Ma. Victoria Rodriguez (PhD Anthropology, UP Diliman); Paolo Miguel Vicerra (Master's in Population Studies, UP Diliman); and Jay Rey Alovera (PhD Sociology, Xavier University).

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### ***Assessing the Vulnerability of the Philippine Poor to Food Price Volatility,\* Kevin Thomas Cruz***

After episodes of food price volatility in 2007-2008, food prices remained relatively stable in 2009 until the first half of 2010 (ADB, 2011). In 2011, however, global food prices continued to surge and remained largely volatile, causing major concern among the world's leaders. This paper puts into context recent events regarding food price volatility and its implications for the Philippines, specifically the Filipino poor who suffer largely from the volatility of food prices. Using data gathered from different sources, this paper attempts to analyze the vulnerability of the Philippines to these shocks from food price volatility, and how the poor are most vulnerable to these shocks as a result of their larger family size. This paper also discusses policy implications for the Philippines in order to address the potential difficulties associated with further volatilities in food price inflation.

*\*research article*

### ***Transient, Chronic and Intergenerational Poverty, Marian Panganiban***

This paper examines poverty dynamics in the Philippines by decomposing poverty into its transient and chronic components using the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey. Findings reveal that poverty experienced by most people is largely transient. The paper then identifies the following as significant correlates of transient poverty: location of residence, household dependency burden, mother's age, and work in the farming sector. Transient poverty is also linked with single-person-headed households. Meanwhile, significant correlates of chronic poverty include work in the farming sector and number of years of mother's education. Households with heads who are regular wage earners and who are contractual workers experience more chronic poverty than households with heads who are self-employed. Accounting for intergenerational poverty, the paper places the estimated association between parent and child's income ranges from 0.165 to 0.197, suggesting that moderate income rigidity exists between two generations.



### ***Bargaining versus Neoclassical Model of Fertility in the Philippines, Jo-Ann J. Latuja***

Among the microeconomic models of fertility, the prevailing model in the Philippines is the unitary or neoclassical model, which involves maximizing a single utility function or an exogenous joint utility function subject to a family budget constraint. However, a growing number of scholars claim that the more superior model is the collective or bargaining approach, which is a general model of household behavior. It takes into account the individual utility functions of the members of the family and allows for conflicting preferences.

The neoclassical model is just a restricted version of the bargaining model so that the two only differ in their treatment of the household income and the extra-household environmental parameters (EEPs). While the neoclassical model only considers the aggregate household income and ignores the EEPs, the bargaining model emphasizes the importance of determining the member-specific sources of household income and the role of the EEPs in affecting household behavior. These differences between the neoclassical and the bargaining model, although few, have implications for policy that range from proper identification of policy interventions, targeting of interventions to predicting fertility outcomes to make population programs more effective.

This paper focuses on testing the robustness of a Nash-bargaining model vis-à-vis a neoclassical model of household fertility behavior by concentrating on the significance or insignificance of the EEPs. Using data from the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), 2003 Labor Force Survey (LFS), and 2000 Census of Population and Housing, this study finds that the EEPs cannot be ignored and are significant determinants of fertility outcomes, a result that favors the Nash-bargaining model relative to the neoclassical approach as the more appropriate model of fertility in the Philippines. Consequently, it presents some policy interventions focused on tailor fitting policies and programs according to the varying environmental settings of communities or regions and developing inter-sectoral approaches in curbing population growth in the Philippines.

### ***Investigating Men's Pronatalism in Selected Provinces in the Philippines, Marian Aniban***

This study explores currently-married males' pronatalism in selected municipalities in the poorest provinces in the Philippines. Pronatalism is defined as a view or value that is supportive of procreation and is therefore against limiting reproduction. Using the Individual Man's data of the 2006 UNFPA 6th Country Programme Baseline Survey, the study combines the responses of currently-married males for the desired number of children, approval of family planning, and contraceptive use to come up with a single measure of the index of pronatalism. Those who score highest in the index desire six or more children, disapprove of FP, and have never used any FP method, and are hence considered the most pronatalist.

The study did an analysis of variance and linear regression to determine which among the various characteristics of males (age, education, occupation, religion, and ethnicity) gain high scores in pronatalism. Results of the study show that the level of pronatalism increases with increasing age. Pronatalism is lower among males with higher education and among those who are working and whose wives/partners are also working. Compared to Catholics and adherents of other religions, Muslim males have higher levels of pronatalism. Moreover, a substantial variation in pronatalism is seen among various ethnic groups in the sample. To sum, those who score high in the index of pronatalism are older, least educated, employed but whose partners are unemployed, of Muslim religion, and members of Jama Mapuns, Samals, Tausugs, or Maranaos. Such findings are important in understanding male fertility, particularly their orientation towards large families, as male partners are also known to influence women's fertility preferences. Since the data is limited to selected municipalities in selected provinces, the results generated from this research do not represent the total population of currently-married males in the Philippines.

# PSSC assumes presidency of the *Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils*



The Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC) successfully held its 19th Biennial General Conference in Manado, Indonesia on 16-19 October 2011. Twelve AASSREC member-organizations, including the Philippine Social Science Council, contributed country papers on the conference theme “Evolving Transnationalism: Challenges and Opportunities (Social Science Perspectives).” Dr. Ma. Elissa Lao of the Department of Political Science of Ateneo de Manila University was chosen by PSSC to write and present the Philippine paper. Her paper focused on the various programs and interventions for overseas Filipino workers at the local government level and how these have strengthened transnational ties. Keynote lectures were delivered by Prof. Neil Smith of the City University of New York, and Prof. Dewi Fortuna Anwar of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.

In addition to Dr. Lao, PSSC sent a delegation composed of Dr. Isabel Martin, Dr. Lourdes Portus, and Ms. Joanne Agbisit to attend the AASSREC Executive Council Meeting and the Members’ Business Meeting. It was during the business

meeting that the AASSREC Presidency was formally turned over to PSSC. As AASSREC President, PSSC is slated to host the 2013 Biennial General Conference. Dr. Isabel Martin presented before the membership the initial plans for the 2013 conference, including the proposed theme, venue, and schedule. The member-organizations approved the theme “Aging in Asia: Issues, Trajectories and Challenges” for the next conference. The members of the Executive Council, composed of Secretary-General John Beaton, Second Vice President Aswatini Raharto, and Dr. Martin, will meet in Cebu in January 2012 to discuss the conference requirements in detail.





In 2010, the Philippine Social Science Council (PSSC) entered into a partnership with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) for the digitization of locally-produced social science books, journals, and graduate researches. This initiative is part of PSSC's Digitization/E-Hub Project which aims to build a digital repository of social science resources for easy access by Filipino educators, scholars, students, and researchers, as well as individuals seeking local research-based social science content.

PSSC's preparatory activities included securing the permission of the Council's disciplinary member-organizations to participate in the digitization project. The Philippine Sociological Society, Philippine Population Association, Ugnayang Pang-Aghamtao, Philippine Society for Public Administration, and Psychological Association of the Philippines were among the organizations that permitted the digital reproduction of their past journal issues. In all, over 300 issues of the *Philippine Sociological Review*, *Philippine Population Journal*, *Philippine Population Review*, *Aghamtao*, *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, and *Philippine Journal of Psychology* were digitized.

In addition to the professional social science journals, PSSC included in the digitization project its own publications as well as the 440 theses and dissertations that the Council funded through its Research Award Program. The scanning of all the materials and the PDF conversion of the digital images were undertaken by Ubix Data Center under the supervision of PSSC.

After the digitization of the materials, CHED organized a seminar on the Open Journal Systems (OJS) in December 2011 to train a team composed of PSSC and CHED staff on the uploading, indexing, and management of the digitized files in the OJS. Through the OJS, the public will be able to search and retrieve journal articles according to author, title, or subject. The project is expected to be completed in early 2012.

In late 2011, PSSC also partnered with the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines (UNACOM) to digitally archive the publications and other scholarly works of social scientists who have contributed to the advancement of Philippine social sciences. A number of these works are no longer in circulation, nor are they available in the libraries of many academic institutions. To ensure that the works are preserved and are accessed by succeeding generations of students, researchers and scholars, PSSC and UNACOM intend to digitize and place these works in an open access digital repository. Identification of the social science pioneers and inventory of their works are being carried out by PSSC in cooperation with its disciplinary member-organizations.



## *PSSC Initiates Digitization of Social Science Materials*

# MEMBERS' NEWS

No community of scholars, no sustainable professional journal! In a nutshell, this is the critical requirement for any successful project to professionalize our academic journals and have them conform to international standards. For obvious reasons, a regularly published academic journal requires a critical mass of researchers and authors whose contributions can sustain the journal and meet publication schedules. The first task, therefore, is to build and nurture this community.

Building this community means, among others, providing regular forums for the interaction of researchers, teachers, and authors; hosting seminars for upgrading academic and related technical skills; and providing other forms of institutional and personal support including the proper recognition of noteworthy contributions to the

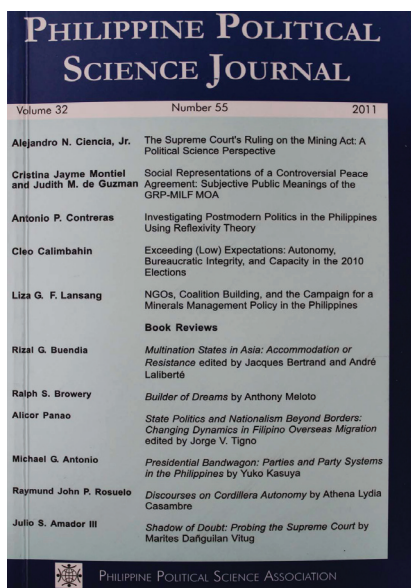
discipline. An important aspect of this community-building process is the publication of a professional journal that further helps in organizing the entire membership and provides a unifying institutional symbol for the discipline.

Toward these ends, the Philippine Political Science Association (PPSA), which celebrates its golden anniversary in 2012, has actively functioned as the peak national organization of the country's political scientists and has been in the forefront of creating and sustaining this disciplinary community. To its credit, the PPSA has unfailingly hosted annual conferences in different parts of the country to make it accessible to members from various regions. It has sponsored special seminars and outreach programs particularly for members outside of Metro Manila and helped in standardizing disciplinary criteria for appointments and promotion, including the provision of incentives for authors published in refereed journals. Finally, it has served as a networking center for members from various colleges and universities, here and abroad.

Another essential element for the professionalization of the journal lies in creating a dedicated editorial staff that is prepared to work without the usual institutional perks and formal compensation. This staff must actively reach out to members of the discipline, encourage and support them to submit manuscripts, and help in training sessions to upgrade research and writing skills.

In aspiring for ISI status, a journal must strictly meet the following criteria, at the very least: regularity of publication; an international editorial board including the most widely-published peers in the discipline; and adoption of internationally-accepted standards of peer-reviewing. In 2008, the *Philippine Political Science Journal* (PPSJ) was granted an Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) status by Thomson Scientific (now Thomson Reuters) and is now included in the Social Sciences Citation Index.

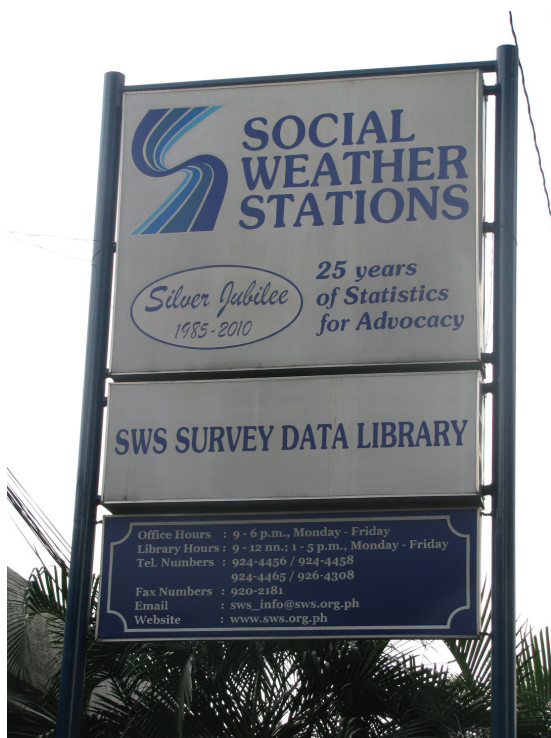
As the next stage of its professionalization, the *Philippine Political Science Journal*, is now in the process of digitizing its back and current issues to make it electronically accessible worldwide. Starting in 2012, the *Philippine Political Science Journal* will also shift from an annual to a biannual format.



## The *Philippine Political Science Journal* and ISI STANDARDS

**TEMARIO C. RIVERA**  
Editor-in-chief, PPSJ





## SOCIAL WEATHER STATIONS

### *Statistics for Advocacy*

RfD's book, *Measuring the Quality of Life: A 1982 Social Weather Report* by Mangahas, Miranda, and Paqueo, was suppressed just before publication in early 1983. DAP proved unable to guarantee academic freedom to its researchers.

In 1984 and 1985, the two socio-political surveys of the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference for Human Development (BBC), directed by Mangahas and conducted by the private market research company, Trends, proved that survey research on critical issues had to be done outside of government in order to be freely published.

On 8 August 1985, SWS was founded as a private, independent, non-partisan, non-profit scientific institute by seven individuals who were either part of the BBC surveys, the RfD's Social Weather Stations Project, and the original DAP Social Indicators Project. They were Mahar Mangahas, Felipe B. Miranda, Mercedes R. Abad, Rosalinda Tidalgo-Miranda, Jose P. De Jesus, Ma. Alcestis Abrera-Mangahas, and Gemino H. Abad. Since then, SWS has been doing survey-based social science research and other educational activities, using world-class professional standards, for the main purpose of promoting the broad Quality of Life of the greater number of the Filipino people in the context of a free democratic society.

SWS will always be associated with surveys. Its emphasis on surveys is premised on the faith that Filipinos answer survey questions sincerely, and that their answers deserve to be publicized and brought to bear on the important public issues of our times. The asking of questions by SWS, the respondents' answers, and the publication of these answers and their analysis are all part of Democratic Discourse. SWS owes it to their respondents to transmit their statements transparently and truthfully, and to carefully preserve them, over the years, as part of recorded Filipino history.

The freedom of a surveyor and of survey respondents to engage in Democratic Discourse is based on the fundamental freedom of speech, which in jurisprudence is a Preferred Right, defined as a right of higher priority than other rights, in the Philippines, the United States, Canada, and many other democracies. SWS is recognized by the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) for its fight for election survey freedom, and ultimate victory in the Supreme Court (*SWS v Comelec*, GR 147571, 5 May 2001), that benefited all survey researchers in the Philippines, not only SWS.

The concept behind Social Weather Stations (SWS) goes back to the pioneering Social Indicators Project (SIP) in 1974-1975 of the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP). The SIP recommended a set of Social Indicators, many of which were never done before, to measure Philippine development. Among the original SIP Research Team were Mahar Mangahas (now SWS President), Felipe Miranda, Ruperto Alonzo, Ma. Alcestis Abrera, Vicente Paqueo, Rey Tabbada, Leonardo Sta. Romana, and Elsa Jurado.

In 1976, the SIP put out the book, *Measuring Philippine Development*. The book's jacket, designed by Norman Calaguan, is the source of the SWS logo. The swirl rays stand for the multiplicity of social concerns underlying the concept of development. The varying shades of blue represent the diversity in public opinion, as captured by the Latin saying, *Quot Homines Tot Sententiae* (as many opinions as there are people).

In 1981, Mangahas headed DAP's Research for Development (RfD) Department. Its main project was the Social Weather Stations Project which aimed to produce new survey-based indicators as recommended by the original SIP.

Quality of Life (QOL) is the generic term—replacing the original, anti-economics term, "social indicators"—to encompass well-being in all aspects meaningful to people. QOL is always multidimensional. Its global association of researchers is the International Society for Quality of Life Studies (ISQOLS), in which SWS scientists are the only Filipinos who have regularly participated so far.

A reasonably complete survey on QOL includes Governance among its topics, since bad governance definitely makes people feel bad. It is quite normal for chronically-bad aspects of QOL to have priority in social science research, just as illness has normal priority over wellness in medical research. SWS deliberately tracks poverty and hunger rather than purchasing power and nutrition, since it regards deprivation as more urgent to measure than wealth and obesity.

SWS reports its core indicators, whether favorable to the administration or not, every quarter. Generating and publicizing alternative statistics is an activity that helps put its subject matter higher on the agenda of public and private policymakers. SWS data on regular topics like hunger, poverty, and governance and on special topics such as corruption, the legal profession, domestic violence, and disadvantaged groups are consciously meant as Statistics for Advocacy, and not for mere academic study.

SWS issues its reports through the mass media so as to reach a wide audience. But it does not do these reports for the mass media, except when a media organization commissions a survey. Dissemination of the Social Weather Reports is not solely dependent on media, but also uses other channels aimed directly at key groups of society, including academics.

The SWS surveys measure Filipinos' opinions on public issues, including political ones, as is proper in a society

with democratic ideals. There are no morally right or wrong answers to the survey questions. The motto, *Quot Homines Tot Sententiae*, demands that SWS be open-minded to whatever the survey results may be.

Democratic Discourse, in the modern world, has particular need for scientific opinion polling during times of crisis — e.g., during the Marcos dictatorship, the military coup attempts, Juetenggate, "Hello Garci," among others. If SWS polling becomes controversial, it is accepted as part of the trade. SWS does not create controversies, but simply lets the light of day shine on them, in keeping with the final verse of its Hymn:

*'Yan ang aming hangarin  
Demokrasya'y pagtibayin.  
Instrumento ng masa  
Sa kanilang karaingan  
SWS ay tinatag  
Layon nitong magampanan  
Na ang baya'y magising sa katotohan*

SWS has the most comprehensive collection of survey data dealing with governance, democracy, and inclusive social development. As of January 2012, SWS has recorded the sentiments of over 500,000 Filipinos who responded to over 50,000 questions in about 400 surveys, of which half were done nationwide.

SWS will continue its work of updating its core social weather indicators, surveying new topics, and innovating in survey methodology.

In addition, SWS will do more to enhance the value of its data not only to general users but also to the social science community in particular. It aims to establish modern facilities—a Knowledge Center—for permanently preserving and safeguarding its dynamic collection of survey data, and improving its distribution to the public for independent study and analyses.

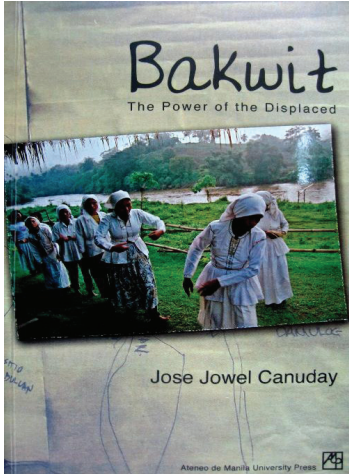
The potential knowledge that can be extracted from analyzing data from the grassroots on virtually all the important social issues of the past quarter century is unlimited. The SWS data archive is dynamic, and will grow in the future in line with the steady stream of SWS surveys.

*This article was based on  
"What SWS Stands For: Democratic Discourse"  
by Mahar Mangahas*





# BOOK REVIEW



## CIVILIAN INTROSPECTIONS IN THE MINDANAO FRONTLINE

A Review of *Bakwit: The Power of the Displaced*  
by Jose Jowel Canuday, Ateneo de Manila  
University Press, 2009.

**ROSALIE ARCALA HALL**  
*University of the Philippines Visayas*

To many Filipinos whose impressions were shaped by national media accounts, Mindanao is synonymous with searing images of destruction, violence, victimization and poverty. A perennial war zone of clashing religions, ethnicity and clan loyalties — it is often the subject of foreign travel advisories where many fear to go. Stories from the frontline therefore tend to reproduce enduring stereotypes and divisions of people along protagonist and antagonist lines. But to the soldiers, rebels, displaced families, government agencies and humanitarian actors on the ground, the realities of Central Mindanao, ground zero for the armed conflict dating back to the 1970s, are more nuanced.

*Bakwit* is a book that offers a unique view of the issue from the personal narratives of persons displaced because of the armed conflict in Central Mindanao, notably the towns of Pagalungan, Pikit, and Carmen. The author first contextualizes the discussion by reviewing historical narratives contained in the literature on the Mindanao conflict. There are four threads to this historical narrative: (1) that the conflict is a continuation of Muslim resistance

against Spanish and American colonial rule and a response to the Muslim minoritization and marginalization resulting from Philippine state policies of immigration, land registration, and foreign investment; (2) that the conflict is a manifestation of increasing Bangsamoro identity (first among Muslims then expanded to include those from other faiths) anchored on shared history; (3) that more than identity, the conflict is brought about by the socio-economic problems arising from land registration policies that conferred differential benefits to Christians and non-Christians and allowed entry of extractive industries that displaced the indigenous peoples from their ancestral lands; and (4) that traditional Muslim rulers (sultans) have collaborated, contested, and aligned with themselves and with foreign powers before and during colonial times. American colonial control strengthened rather than supplanted local power through patronage in elections. Conflict arose when these traditional rulers—adept in playing politics with Manila—were challenged by Muslim intellectuals, and religious leaders were prompted to sectarian violence by

the creation of paramilitary groups and military deployments in Mindanao. The author questions the reliability of these perspectives as they are often used by the state and ethno-nationalist movement in justifying their positions in the war. What is factual are the grim consequences of the conflict — the lives lost, properties destroyed, and the thousands displaced. The author recognizes the complexity of conflict in Central Mindanao as encompassing those between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and its offshoot, Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and the military and paramilitary groups; and those between rival kinship groups able to bring into the fray their armed relatives from the paramilitary, the police, and Civilian Volunteer Organizations. Accounts of the displacements often highlight (1) the psychological and cultural stresses the evacuees experience; (2) their chronic poverty and food insecurity; (3) the unsustainable character and dependency-creating assistance from aid organizations; and (4) the inter-generational effects of the evacuees' poor quality of life arising from the prolonged conflict.

The author examines how the term *bakwit* is understood differently from Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), internal refugees, and evacuees often appropriated by international humanitarian and aid organizations as well as the Philippine Department of Social Welfare and Development that deal with them. Rather than consider them as the hapless victims of war whose needs must be identified and assessed for proper external intervention, the author argues for a rethinking of the *bakwit* as agents actively creating and engaging civil society actors despite their abnormal situation. By looking at their personal narratives, the book underscores how they are able to make sense of their lives and the spaces they occupy. More than a testimony to the resilience of the human spirit, the book illustrates the *bakwits'* political capacities as a collective.

The personal histories of the *bakwit* reveal a pattern of cyclical evacuations (*namakambakwit*), return (*kambalingan*), and rebuilding (*kagkaleban*) repeated over the past 30 years. Rather than relocate permanently elsewhere, the *bakwit* move far away, hide in the forest covers and marshes, to town centers or evacuation camps. Men intermittently return to their village to farm or fish, ever wary of soldiers on patrol and breakaway rebel groups moving around, while the women and children remain in “safe” areas. With increased feeling of security, they return in groups and rebuild their prayer houses/mosques, homes, and farms.

In the case of Buliok, it was a thriving community with various indications of material wealth before the 1970s — productive farmlands, active commerce along the Pulangí river, big houses, and community buildings. With threat from the *Ilaga* in the 1970s, the Buliok men formed a defense group, which later became an MNLF unit. After initial attempts at rebuilding in the 1980s, they were displaced yet again in 1997 when a government offensive in a neighboring village spilled into their area. An attempt to return in 1998 was cut short in 2000 with the new government offensive centered at the MILF's Buliok complex.

The *bakwit's* encounter with aid agencies distributing relief goods began when they moved to the town centers. Because of their dire situation, the *bakwit* have devised ingenious means to stretch the meager amount of relief items they receive, deftly using their image as victims to increase aid delivery in their area or deliberately padding their numbers during surveys in anticipation of forthcoming aid distribution. Evacuation centers were cramped, ill-lit and ill-ventilated and relief goods had to be shared with host communities. Some *bakwit*, however, brought parcels of land or resorted to vending to earn income. Community life was possible even in temporary camps and evacuation sites as the *bakwit* went through festive celebrations (*kanduli*) and performed rituals.

The story behind the creation of “spaces for peace” in several villages and *bakwit* mobilization calling for ceasefire illustrate successful cases of political assertion whereby the *bakwit* actively engaged national and local government officials, military, MILF, and civil society groups. The protagonists in the war promised to spare the villages under the “spaces for peace” by refraining from engaging in armed conflict within these territories. In 2003, the *bakwit* of these villages were organized into *Suara Kalilintad* (voice for peace) that staged mass activities calling for ceasefire. These activities were well covered by the media. The same group was able to raise funds to build 20 houses for returnees and also partnered with Bantay Ceasefire to monitor outposts jointly manned by MILF and the local military.

These are stories of agency which run counter to the stereotypical approach to *bakwit* of government and non-government aid organizations, as needing empowerment or capacity building. Often, these well-meaning interventions are not suited to people's needs (e.g., rehab houses using cheap materials) or ignore the social capital people poured into their lost homes and farms. Rather than provide the *bakwit* new houses, the author strongly argues for financial compensation from the state.

Personal narratives from *lumads* (indigenous people) in two villages depict the *bakwit* as a social movement reclaiming “space” for the production/reproduction of their culture. The Erumanens were dispersed and mixed together with other tribes throughout the North Cotabato and Bukidnon areas after the 1970s but had no notion of unique identity until much later. Their story contests the Indigenous People's Rights Act and MILF-government negotiations framework because they do not have “time-immemorial” claims to the land. Instead, they use their rituals, dances, and spiritual symbols as basis for common identity and assertion of land claims. Assemblies of Erumanen tribes began in the 1980s in tandem with a broader call for indigenous people's right to self-determination. They adopted the name Erumanen and started research on their origins and traditions, culminating in the takeover of Brgy. Aromen, an emptied-out village due to the conflict, as their cultural space. In this hallowed ground, they performed rituals until military operations forced them out yet again. They continued to fight for this space against the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) which had put power lines across the area.

Brgy. Lebpa is a “ghost town,” legally erased via a Presidential executive order in 1986. Evacuation aside, the story of the villagers depict the torturous transfer of jurisdiction between two towns, even as residents intermittently gather and return to the village for their rituals. The author participated in one such ritual prior to planting and harvesting, which he argues are integral in the community's sense of belonging despite years of displacement. This story of a “lived” village stands in sharp contrast to the widespread perception that the village is empty and a “no-go zone.” The Lebpa *bakwit* consistently assert their occupation of the land through meetings, letters, and petitions to the local government. They know that unless they are legally recognized as a village, they will be deprived of government support for infrastructure and rebuilding, which are critical if they were to remain a community.



The author also explores the meaning of security in the personal stories of four persons and in the compelling account of how text messaging averted a war.

For Samara, security is tied up with the family and neighbors, who replicate their sense of community in widely-shifting “safe areas” (from forested areas to the marsh to the town center). Security was directly impinged by the proximity of military and rebel base camps but they were able to make it a reality only when they pooled their resources and bought a parcel of land in the town center. Here they rebuilt their houses.

Menandang addressed insecurity by joining a defense group in the village against the Ilaga and organizing an MNLF command. Splits within the rebel movement created insecurity which he sought to address by relocating far away. Among fellow bakwits from their village, they continued to actively campaign for and conduct elections, stressing their continued existence as a community.

Like Menandang, Al Sailing also joined a local defense group prior to relocation to Carmen where he became connected with a Protestant congregation. He later joined the Erumanen’s fight for self-determination by planning and executing the forcible reoccupation of their claimed ancestral land. He successfully obtained a Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim on the same territory and negotiated a ceasefire between the MILF and government troops within their village.

Kapitan Tibo Flores Jr., an Ilonggo and ex-Philippine Constabulary, grew up in a mixed community of Muslims and Christians. He formed a clandestine armed organization with other Christians because he did not trust the rebels negotiating with the government. He realized belatedly that a militarist solution does not work. Having learned about the “spaces for peace” initiative in neighboring barangays, he linked up with other peace advocacy groups for his village to be included in the expanded peace zone and in the Bantay Ceasefire.

In another story, the author illustrates how a group of bakwit was able to avert an armed confrontation between rebel and armed groups in their villages.

Through the deft use of communications technology (texting in mobile phone) and their social connections to civil society groups (notably, the Mindanao People’s Caucus, Bantay Ceasefire, and those working with Indigenous Peoples), the bakwit were able to galvanize action and prevent the outbreak of another war.

Canuday’s *Bakwit* is a highly introspective account of the lives of those internally displaced by the Mindanao conflict by a journalist/activist who is personally invested to the latter’s well-being. The book is empirically-rich, drawing as it were from the narratives of evacuees themselves and how their stories illustrate human agency and social connectivity to address insecurity. From the book, one gets a strong sense of the bakwit not just as hapless victims of the war but as people whose strong sense of community carried them through-out years of spatial displacement and economic deprivation. By delving into representative narratives from three groups — Christians, Muslims, and Lumads, the book successfully makes parallelisms between the general human instinct for survival, resourcefulness, and cultural creativity. The book also bears the author’s unabashed “reflexivity” on the subject, which in turn differentiates the material from others that tend to focus only on needs assessment and project interventions. By being the bakwit’s advocate and by making no apologies for such subjectivity, the author makes a more convincing account.

Notwithstanding its strengths, I found the book’s introspective focus not well balanced with depictions of how the bakwit engaged external actors. In some cases, the “external” is difficult to draw as in the cases of paramilitary and rebel groups being recruited from the men of the community compared to soldiers who are mostly outsiders (i.e., non-locals). In Mindanao where kinship ties are predominant, the author acknowledges in the narratives that often these familial connections to the paramilitary and local rebel commanders are utilized by the bakwit in seeking security — whether information about

an impending armed operations, permission to traverse territories, or organizing to repel an enemy force. Engagements with officer soldiers seem non-existent (emphasis being avoidance) prior to concrete attempts in the creation of peace zones. The book also does not highlight differential engagements with soldiers and rebels among the Lumads and Christians. The author similarly acknowledges gaps in the treatment of engagements between the bakwit and humanitarian agencies (government or nongovernment) from whom they receive assistance, beyond accounts of dependency and ill-match between needs and services provided. Nor does it fully explore host community and bakwit dynamics. Host communities and their governments face tremendous pressure on public resources (e.g., education and health care) as they accommodate more bakwit in evacuation camps. Except for some reference to how the bakwit share relief assistance with host communities, not much more was said about political assertions within this temporary space.

While commendable for its attempt at representativeness in the choice of cases, the book misses an important demographic element — the generational aspect of the bakwit phenomenon. Is there a difference between older and younger bakwit in the way they understand their current situation and perceive their future? To what extent does material depravity and spatial dislocation affect the identity and sense of agency among veterans versus those who grew up in camps? What narratives or overt myth-making are employed to sustain claims to a homeland from which they have been separated for most of their lives? Do the young find value in this identity?

*Bakwit* provides a welcome contribution to the corpus on Mindanao studies. It is scholarly, honest, and celebratory of the indomitable human creativity amidst the harshest conditions of insecurity. From an outsider like myself, it offers a clear window to realities in Mindanao beyond ideology and humanitarian discourse.

# IN MEMORIAM



## *The PSSC Years of Loretta Makasiar Sicat<sup>1</sup>*

**GERARDO P. SICAT**

*Professor of Economics Emeritus,  
University of the Philippines Diliman*

The invitation of current PSSC Executive Director Virginia Miralao to write a piece for the 40th anniversary of PSSC gives me a chance to pay tribute to Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat in a personal way. This is decidedly a biased biography of her. Her story is intertwined with mine, for Loretta is my wife. Also, her story at PSSC is partly linked with some of my work at the national level. I think that Loretta has done well in her association with PSSC. Hence she deserves this story which is a significant part of the history of PSSC. If I exceed this piece's restriction limits, I do hope that, in a good way, what I write will help to fill some gaps in the history of PSSC.

Loretta's entry point to the Philippine Social Science Council was through Political Science. She discovered the rigorous Political Science program of the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology (MIT) when I was a student there at the Economics department. To take advantage of her excellent surroundings, she applied and received an assistantship during my second year of study. We arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts as a couple in 1959 and began to raise our family there while I was a graduate student. When we returned to UP in 1963, our family had doubled in size and she had completed almost a full year of graduate study in Political Science at MIT, studying at three-fourths time.

Upon our return to UP, she was offered an instructor's job in the Political Science faculty. Dr. Onofre D. Corpuz, then Chairman of Political Science, recommended her for a Rockefeller study grant to continue her PhD studies at MIT. She returned (alone) to Cambridge in early 1965 and finished her academics for the degree by 1966, returned to UP again to do her field work on the political socialization of young Filipinos for the doctoral thesis, gave birth to two babies in 1967 and in 1968, and in 1970 returned to MIT to claim her PhD. Fecund, indeed, in all respects!

I can probably say in retrospect that the easy part of our education was that we were recipients of generous scholarships to study by the Rockefeller Foundation on separate occasions for our graduate studies. The hard part of our "tuition" fees to study for our separate PhDs was the task of raising two children per degree aside from learning the disciplines of our respective fields. As one can see, a woman's role is more difficult in that regard.

As a member and at one time Chair of the UP Political Science Department and later as an active member and President of the Philippine Political Science Association, she eventually got drawn into the policy making board of PSSC. This was during the time when PSSC was still footloose, without a permanent office, always moving its venue where the chairman of PSSC held sway. Meetings were held in some rooms at the UP departments and, at times, there at the Ateneo Institute of Philippine Culture where Frank Lynch, SJ, worked.

***Dr. Loretta Makasiar Sicat was the first Executive Director of PSSC (1977-1984). Prior to her appointment as Executive Director, she was chair (1976) and member (1973-1975) of the Executive Board.***

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from *PSSC Social Science Information* Volume 36 Nos. 1-2, 2008.



When Loretta joined the PSSC Board, she worked with some of the country's eminent social scientists – anthropologists, psychologists, demographers, geographers, historians, linguists, economists and statisticians. These were the pioneers who were shaping the history of social science in the country, some of whom helped to found PSSC. Part of the first generation of postwar leaders who paved the way for PSSC was still around and participating in the Board. When she joined the Board of PSSC, she found the following as members: Frank Lynch, SJ, Alfredo Lagmay, Armand Fabella, Mercedes Concepcion, Cristina Parel, Rodolfo Bulatao, Eufonio Alip, Nathaniel Tablante, Emy Pascasio, and Abelardo Samonte. Over time, other names came into the fore—Andrew Gonzalez, Bonifacio Salamanca, Burton Oñate, Gloria Feliciano, Raul de Guzman, Vicente Valdepenas, Zeldá Zablan and Consuelo Gutierrez—and still later, Domingo Salita, Leslie Bauzon, Ruben Trinidad, and Cesar Macuja. These are names that she interacted with in working on PSSC's programs and projects. PSSC had limited resources to work with, but it had large hopes about the future.

In 1976, her peers on the PSSC Board asked her to become Chair. She must have done quite well in dealing with her work because when PSSC decided to expand its activities, her PSSC colleagues asked her to become the full time Executive Director in the following year. I recall that, at the beginning, she was not enthusiastic about the job. Once in office, she put her heart to her duties and helped to build PSSC. She would remain in this post until 1984, shortly before my departure for work abroad in another new stage of my career.

Her accomplishments at PSSC were many. But I will focus on her efforts to make PSSC a visible and permanent entity. The Board tried to strengthen the membership programs of the various social science societies. This created a demand for an office. When the relatively

large Rockefeller faculty houses built for visiting professor residences became available for lease to UP professors, Loretta was quick to realize that that would give PSSC a home and an address. In such cases where demand exceeded supply enormously, quick action established strong precedent if not priority. Justifying the use of such a house for a non-profit and non-UP organization rested mainly on the fact that UP professors who worked in the PSSC were also the country's leaders in the social sciences. So she quickly secured the lease of the house. That was the first year she had become Chair of PSSC.

Two milestones in PSSC's history happened during this time. The first was the Ford Foundation grant for the secretariat that was intended to be its last to PSSC. The second was the Japanese donation that led to the building for PSSC.

At about this time, I was occupying a cabinet portfolio in the Philippine government. I was Director General of NEDA and concurrently Minister of Economic Planning. My job included the allocation of aid resources in the Philippine economy.

The Ford Foundation was an early supporter of PSSC. Those who founded PSSC had the US Social Science Research Council as model for its organizational framework. For several years, the Ford Foundation had given seed grants to jumpstart the initial operations of PSSC. As time elapsed, some kind of weaning process became inevitable. Then also, the Ford Foundation was experiencing aid-fatigue. It was also in search of new activities in the country and new programs in Southeast Asia. Also, its program finances were on the wane.

One day, Dr. John Cool,<sup>2</sup> then the Ford Foundation official in charge of the Philippine country projects, paid me a visit at NEDA. It was customary for such officials to call on government officials largely to inform them about what their foundations were doing in the country. The charitable foundations,



unlike government aid donors, dealt with their own clienteles with little state intervention as a matter of government policy. But it was essential for the foundations to demonstrate where and how they directed their resources.

Perhaps because John Cool knew that the Executive Director of PSSC was Loretta, he mentioned in the course of his summary of the foundation's projects that the Ford Foundation was to give a final grant to the secretariat of PSSC. This led to a little more discussion on the history of that involvement with PSSC as it aroused my curiosity. I noted that what Ford Foundation had planned to do to close their involvement seemed small, and that as a grant to spend the money it would naturally be disbursed and dissipated as the need arose and as time passed. Thus, it gave only temporary relief. I therefore hit upon the thought that perhaps more resources could be appropriated so that the secretariat could have more financial resources that it could then invest and let to grow. In time this would provide some earnings to pay off secretariat expense. I recall saying that if Ford Foundation could raise the amount to a more substantial sum and release the money in one lump sum, then the government could commit more money to double the Ford grant.

<sup>2</sup> Since I am recalling from memory, my guess was that it was John Cool who came to see me. But it could have been also Peter Geithner, who was the head for projects and programs affecting the Philippines, in the New York headquarters of Ford Foundation.

This off-the-cuff remark had to be backed up by actual deed. Without telling him how I would do it, I had a working plan. With the approval of the President of the Philippines, I could channel some resources within my powers as NEDA Director General to sign on to help the Ford Foundation grant to PSSC. I could ask the USAID Director to channel some PL 480 money which was cash generated from Philippine purchases of US agricultural food aid to be used for the purpose. Therefore, I spoke with great confidence that I could deliver on the counterpart support. I was also not appropriating any money from the budget — which would have been difficult to do. At the end of that meeting, John Cool and I shook hands on the proposal to raise the Ford grant. I put the ball in the hands of the Ford Foundation. As overseer of Philippine projects, Cool was to persuade his headquarters to raise the grant that had been already programmed for PSSC.

I would not have made this immediate suggestion without first hand knowledge of PSSC's value in harnessing the intellectual resources of the social science disciplines. The periodic conversations that Loretta and I had over dinner and other occasions were therefore valuable in this regard. Loretta was not the attention grabber that some wives nag their spouses about. But she would always succinctly tell me about the unique problems that PSSC faced. They were formidable. They were undertaking some small projects in helping social science activities and promoting coordinative efforts among the societies and preparing programs to be of continuous service and relevance to the Philippine societies. But the organization was immensely challenged by lack of resources. Poverty in resources also meant becoming invisible rather than prominent. An essential strength of any organization in raising money is often its financial stability. Such a public face was missing. A large begging bowl is often not a proper method in attracting resources from potential donors.

Thus, through my conversations with Loretta, I had become aware of the activities and problems of PSSC, as if by osmosis. So when I told her of the John Cool visit and what we had agreed to do to help PSSC, it was an understatement to say that she was immensely pleased. She must have figured out what new activities such assistance could bring, including some measure of financial relief at least for the meantime. The rest of the effort then fell on Loretta and others at PSSC to influence Ford Foundation to raise the amount of the final grant for the secretariat work of PSSC. She succeeded.

About two decades ago, Dr. Bonifacio Salamanca of the UP History Department was commissioned to write the history of PSSC up to that time.<sup>3</sup> He paid attention to this important episode. Loretta explained to him those events to clarify the matter and provided specific documentation of this, including the photocopy of the handwritten note of President Marcos on the decision memorandum of NEDA when he consented to the donation of government resources to PSSC because it was a private organization with a public purpose.



The second big event of PSSC is the story of how the Japanese government made a donation to house the social sciences societies in one building. Perhaps, this is the first time that some details in this episode are made public. Sometime in the late 1970s, Japanese development assistance program added a grant program toward the building of facilities that contributed to a recipient country's human resources development. This arose out of Prime Minister Ohira's innovation in Japan's aid program. This was a unique deviation from Japan's traditional programs of soft loans and other technical assistance programs for economic development purposes. This new element in the aid program was precisely to support the building of physical facilities used for human resource development. Its best feature was that it was grant assistance and that it did not require intricate discussions of counterpart funding. The Japanese government totally financed the building and contributed donation of equipment besides. But it was a tied grant.

I instructed my NEDA staff to include the building of a social sciences center among the items to be included in the yearly pipeline for this phase of Japanese assistance. The Japanese government was very receptive to the idea during the technical level discussions. The process of aid identification begins at the technical level and moves up to higher-level approvals in the normal bureaucratic course of things. Soon, joint communiqués on the yearly assistance programs included the PSSC building in the pipeline and had high priority.

Loretta worked with PSSC on the concept of a permanent building. She met with the Japanese aid representatives when talk about the prospects for the building became more advanced. Loretta argued that a permanent building would give a true home to the many social science societies of the country. PSSC would be in a better position to help strengthen these societies and reinforce their sense

3 Bonifacio S. Salamanca, "The Philippine Social Science Council: The First 25 Years," *PSSC Social Science Information* special issue, Vol. 23, Nos. 3-4.



of mission. When the aid program had advanced approval stage, she got busy with the work on the building concepts. Such a facility would provide offices and conference rooms of different sizes to meet the needs of the Philippine societies when they had conferences. Part of the offices could be rented to provide income to PSSC. Thus, instead of hobbling the organization with huge maintenance costs, such a building would help provide PSSC with physical assets that could generate income while performing its public tasks. That could then help to make the society self-sustaining financially as well as boost its programs. Loretta brought this issue up to the Board and the idea became a major goal of PSSC. It was one thing to plan it but the resource had to be provided. With the Japanese grant assistance, it was to become reality.

For my part and through NEDA, it was a matter of getting the list of agreed projects to move forward. The aid projects from Japan were extensive and they were agreed on the basis of a list that was approved by the President of the Philippines. It was important to get the Japanese aid foreign ministry to agree to that list. Also it was important that the government did not change the components in the project list. That could happen. As the bureaucratic process of continuous iterations took its normal course, it was important to maintain vigilance at the home front. Sometimes—lo and behold!—someone with political clout could ambush and displace a project while no one was keeping watch. In the case of the PSSC building project, all went well quickly however on the approval side between the two governments.

The award and prosecution of aid projects could take time, caused by unexpected delays. From this viewpoint, the human resource building project for PSSC moved relatively quickly once the preliminaries of land location, plans for the building, and other contractual matters were finished. As tied aid, these programs were fully built by the Japanese government and it was



Japanese government process at work: choosing their architects and their contractors. It was therefore important that specifications for the project had to be done with the recipient institutions, and that meant work for Loretta and PSSC. The specifications, requirements and design for the building had to be undertaken. These issues were not trivial for PSSC.

And Loretta was immersed fully in this work. Her attention to detail not only included the design, orientation of the building, but also what amenities to put in. When she went to Japan on the invitation of the aid program offices, she was glad to find the scale model of the building already finished and that the construction schedules were already firm. The concepts that she and others had suggested concerning the design and structure of the building when the Japanese project engineers and architects visited in Manila had been substantially integrated into the plan. She had wanted to bring down the cost of building maintenance and the need to properly orient the building to make maximum use of sunlight and airflow.

Air conditioning would be essentially individualized, not centralized. Moreover, on details that seemed minor, she was emphatic. For instance, because she understood the problem, she saw to it that a ramp for the entry into the

building of the physically disabled was properly planned. When the landscape seller of materials and plants that had been squatting on the site posed a threat to the construction start, she suggested ways for the Japanese contractor to expedite the process. The Japanese contractor paid fair compensation and the squatter hurriedly cooperated with the removal of the impediments.

Of course, the most important prior problem before construction could begin was to secure the land site. This had to be settled long before the work on the building would proceed. The only assets that PSSC owned were its office equipment, which was minimal. It had no land. To secure that land for the construction posed some legal and proprietary obstacles on the part of the potential donors.

At the beginning, there was debate in the Board where to locate the building. At first, the idea of locating it on private land—away from the dominant influence of UP and of Ateneo—was an attractive idea. But who would give private land for a non-profit activity like PSSC? The Ateneans (perhaps the gentle Frank Lynch, SJ might have favored this at the time, although during this time he had already passed away) would have preferred that the building be located outside the UP and possibly in Ateneo. This would avoid the impression that

PSSC was like an extension of a UP social sciences department. The idea of Ateneo yielding land for PSSC was a question that Vicente Jayme, who was then on the Board, would explore with the Ateneo authorities. There were debates on the pros and cons of this at that end.

I think that Loretta could accept the long term prospect of independence of PSSC from dominance by UP as a sound idea. In that way, the social sciences would develop in a more inclusive “national” manner. But how was one to execute this within the framework of a private building in private or non-government land if there was no privately made available land on which to construct the building? It was a great fallacy that PSSC being located in UP would automatically imply UP dominance. In the end, the social sciences would grow strong where the institutions of learning and of research made that possible. PSSC, was in the end, mainly a receptacle of the collective achievements of each and every social science discipline wherever it grew and developed.

In the final analysis, the only good and practical option was to locate in UP. Ateneo’s authorities found it difficult to give up land that it could use for Ateneo’s own future growth. And then, there were many issues of local and institutional conflict of laws that intruded, including the matter of local taxes, and the length and renewal status of the land lease.

Within UP, the matter was not smooth, as well. For despite UP’s abundance of land, the problem of PSSC’s standing as a private, non-profit institution came back to the fundamental issue about the private use of public resources. The President of UP then was O.D. Corpuz and he understood as well the needs of PSSC. But UP could not just sever land and donate it. Long term

lease was the only alternative but that was not necessarily assured. In the end, the argument that the social sciences working with PSSC included many UP social scientists in the country who were preeminent in the national scene and PSSC deserved UP assistance to advance the social sciences. It helped that many distinguished members of PSSC were also very much respected scholars within the UP system. Definitely, it helped that Loretta assiduously promoted the idea that UP could lease a plot of land for PSSC because it was an institution, although private in its nature, that had a public purpose.

In this sense, the words that President Ferdinand Marcos wrote on the decision memorandum of NEDA when he approved the idea of donating public money to counterpart the Ford Foundation grant was significant in the further growth of PSSC. Finally, it also helped that during this critical period I was a member of the UP Board of Regents.

Despite her work and dedication to PSSC, Lor (I now use her preferred nickname among family and friends) always understood clearly where her priorities stood. Those who have dealt with her know that she was a quiet but effective worker, assertive in her own way but never intrusive nor difficult. She was in a way shy in that she seldom pressed her ideas unnecessarily. When confronted with difficult issues, one could easily tell how she stood on those issues by the questions that she asked. In her prime, she was a good communicator and a patient one who tried to steer decisions to her side without being unpleasant and pushy. She was Chair of the UP Political Science Department in her mid-term when I was appointed (in addition to my national duties) to become a member of the Board of Regents. Immediately

she tendered her resignation as Chair because as an administrative officer of the College she felt she was, ultimately, held directly under the supervision of the Board of Regents. She remained in the faculty, but she resigned her administrative post. She had that fine trait of *delicadeza* that is rare in such cases.

It was probably PSSC’s good luck to harness her services at about that time. In her position, she was working for something bigger than her own social science discipline. There were no barriers of the personal sort that was posed in her job at PSSC, a non-profit institution designed to promote the progress of the nation’s social sciences.

Recently this month, my children and Lor celebrated our 50th wedding anniversary in nuclear family dinner. And here as I end this essay, I talk of Lor’s qualities that I had enjoyed over the years in the past tense. The stroke that she suffered three years ago had sapped away many of the abilities that she was very good at. Those qualities helped me immensely as a person and as an economist. She was my superb testing ground for ideas. She was an eloquent and perceptive debater on any issue—significant or inconsequential, world-changing or trivial—that we engaged in intermittently over the years of our married life. As all our children have noted during their growing years, two discussing PhDs provided a prescription for a noisy and sometimes contentious and impromptu classroom before their eyes. She was a great listener who could distinguish between good or foolish ideas as well as between substantial and shallow people. She modulated me although she did not succeed fully. For me, she would always put aside her own work to make my English more clear and my thoughts wiser.



**P**rof. Cristina P. Parel is the country's first doctor of Statistics. Her first job after earning her PhD was as associate professor of Mathematics and Statistics at the University of the Philippines Diliman. Then, in 1965, she was appointed director of the Statistical Center, now the School of Statistics. She continued the directorship for three more years and was then appointed to the deanship which lasted 11 years, making her to date the longest serving head of the school.

The academe officially embraced her as its own. In this habitat, she flourished. Within the university, she was busy working in different committees. She taught. She coordinated with universities and funding agencies abroad for the advanced study of the Center's faculty.

She was well known internationally and two indications of these were her election as fellow of the American Statistical Association in 1971 and her membership in the International Statistical Institute.

Professor Parel served the Philippine Statistical Association in various capacities including twice as its president. During the years when PSA was a struggling organization, she provided much-needed guidance and support, initiating a number of income-generating projects that infused lifeblood in the organization. As editor of PSA's *The Philippine Statistician* for many years, she was instrumental in giving the journal an international flavor early in its life. She was almost incessant in inviting researchers in statistical theory and applications to publish their work in the journal.

Professor Parel published about 10 books or monographs and published about eight journal articles, not counting numerous reports on researches undertaken. Many of these publications were collaborations with her colleagues in the Philippine statistical system.

Upon her retirement from the Center, Professor Parel was appointed Professor Emeritus. She continued to teach a few courses at the Center. At the same time, she continued to be actively involved in training government statistical personnel. Later, she was not only busy with training government manpower, but was also busy teaching students at the Roosevelt College, a private institution.

Professor Parel was greatly esteemed by colleagues in the Statistical community, her students, and her staff. She lived a full 94 years before her death in 2011. She will always be remembered as the grand old dame of the Philippine Statistical System.

*(Excerpt from "PSA Icon -- First Statistician of the Philippines," PSA Newsletter, Volume XXX, No. 3, September - December 2005.)*



## *An icon named 'CRIS'*

*Prof. Cristina P. Parel was one of the founders and incorporators of PSSC. She served as the 1st Secretary-Treasurer of the Executive Board in 1968 and became the third PSSC Chair in 1974.*



## Remembering JOE

**BENEDICT J. TRIA KERKVLIELT**  
*Professor Emeritus,  
 The Australian National University*

**J**ose Nacion Endriga, known to his numerous relatives and friends as Joe, died from heart failure on 22 January 2011, a few weeks shy of turning 73 years old.

Joe was a man of many talents and admirable characteristics. He was a teacher, the profession to which he devoted much of his life following graduation from the University of the Philippines, Diliman (Bachelor of Arts, cum laude) in 1958. From 1960 to 1964 he worked for the UP's Community Development Research Council and the Rockefeller Foundation's Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs. Beginning in 1964 he taught in the UP-Diliman's Department of History for nearly four years before receiving a scholarship to the University of Wisconsin at Madison to earn a Master's degree. Returning to the Philippines in 1969, Joe started teaching at the UP's College of Public Administration, where he continued until his retirement in 2004. Even retirement did not completely stop Joe's teaching.

He taught intermittently until mid- 2006 at the UP and at Kalayaan College.

As the College of Public Administration's mission broadened over the years, its name changed to the National College of Public Administration and Governance (NCPAG). As NCPAG's curricula evolved, so did the scope of Joe's courses. The subjects of his courses included policy analysis, policy implementation, management, and human behavior in organizations. Among students he was known to be diligent, fair, and often, entertaining.

Joe was a scholar and researcher. Besides his degrees from the UP and the University of Wisconsin, Joe also earned a Master's degree at Cornell University and did a Special Studies course at Harvard University. This advanced education enhanced his teaching abilities and contributed to his research skills and interests. His early research emphasized local government and the policies and issues concerning friar lands in the Philippines. Over time, his research, consultancy projects, and publications expanded to include analyses of the Philippine civil service system, corruption, bureaucracy and its reforms during colonial and post-colonial eras, and overseas contract workers.

Joe was an administrator. While at NCPAG he served in several administrative positions, among them secretary; director of Graduate Studies; director of the Program for Leadership, Citizenship, and Democracy; and dean of the College. Elsewhere in the UP system, he served as assistant dean in the College of Manila; dean of the School of Development Management, UP-Visayas; and vice chancellor for Academic Affairs, UP-Visayas. These administrative positions provided considerable background experience when he became Vice President for Public Affairs of the UP System in 1999, a position which he held until 2003.

Joe was devoted to his extended family. Born on 21 March 1938 in Davao City, he was the third of six children of Felix Baltazar Endriga (b. 2 May 1898, d. 31 August 1967) and Carmen Katindig Nacion Endriga (b. 25 August 1907, d. 11 July 1992). He was raised in Libagon, Leyte, the home province of his father to where the Endriga family moved in

*Dean Jose N. Endriga was PSSC chair from 1996 to 1997. Drawing on his public administration background and expertise, he requested a team from UP's then College of Public Administration to conduct an organizational management audit of PSSC which formed the basis for PSSC's subsequent reorganization and restructuring.*



March 1942 at the outset of the Japanese occupation. Joe graduated from high school at Libagon Academy in 1954, and moved with his family to Manila in 1955. Joe married Dolores “Dolly” Alano Endriga in 12 December 1964. They raised and educated five children who turned to be mature adults with good careers.

In each of these roles Joe did his best to put into practice the idea that he should treat others as he would like them to treat him. He paid as little attention as possible to other people’s position and status and preferred to treat subordinates and superiors with an equal degree of respect and civility. He had little patience with those who threw their weight around at the expense of others and even less tolerance of people who abused their positions of responsibility and power to advantage themselves, their families, and friends. He believed strongly in public service, not self-service. For these reasons, and despite his patriotism to the Philippines, he could be a caustic critique of the status quo in many institutions — government and non-government alike. He did what he could in his various roles to foster changes in keeping with these beliefs, even while he criticized himself for doing less than he wanted.

Joe enjoyed being with people. Gregarious and jovial, he laughed with delight. In many festive gatherings he liked to sing, presenting with enthusiasm and feeling one or more of his favorite Tagalog, Visayan, and English songs.

His friends miss him deeply. I certainly do. In my more than forty years of knowing him, Joe became a close colleague, my kumpare, and like an older brother to me.

The saddest among those who Joe leaves on earth are his wife Dolly and their children – Ben, Rex, Yumi, Marla, and Victor. They can take solace, however, in having been close to a good and decent human being.



## MANANG “GLO” The Grand Old Dame of the PHA

MICHAEL CHARLESTON “XIAO” B. CHUA  
and JONATHAN “JOBAL” C. BALSAMO



*Dr. Gloria Santos represented the PHA in the PSSC Governing Council in 1999, 2002 and 2004. She was a staunch supporter of PSSC’s major initiatives during her term as Governing Council member.*

The Philippine Historical Association (PHA) mourns the passing of **Dean Gloria Martinez Santos** (18 May 1922 - 25 March 2011), its first woman president from 1971 to 1972, a founding member, and since 1980, its Executive Director. Manang Glo lived a full life of 88 years. She was dean of St. Mary’s College and was first a teacher of Home Economics, but she walked with heroes and historians and lived through the American regime, the Japanese occupation and up to the time of President Noynoy Aquino. She even contributed to the war effort as part of intelligence during the Pacific War. She had a great passion for history, and became its *babaylan*, its Madre Ignacia — its teacher and propagator. She brought history closer to the people up to her last breath.

For the young PHA members, Manang Glo was our link to the early golden age of PHA. She was very talkative, hyperactive, with so much energy. Her experiences, historical “tsismis” and her vision for the organization and for historical discipline in our country were wellsprings of learning that guided the board in making decisions. She was approachable and despite being an “Old Guard,” and “young once,” was more understanding and open to the new ideas of the “young ones.” Her advice was sensible and full of wisdom. She was an icon and an institution and, despite being malambing, had an iron will (*dungan*). She worked hard to maintain order and continuity for PHA for many years. She was always full of joy and did not hold enduring rancor against anyone. A true *maka-Diyos* and *makabayan*, Manang Glo will surely be missed. Mahal ka namin, Dean Santos.

# OFF THE PRESS



**Philippine Political  
Science Journal**  
Volume 32 Issue 55

This volume of the *Philippine Political Science Journal* includes the following articles:

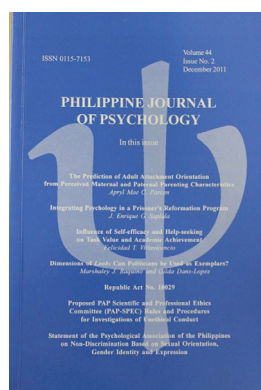
- The Philippine Supreme Court's Ruling on the Mining Act: A Political Science Perspective, *Alejandro N. Ciencia Jr.*
- Social Representations of a Controversial Peace Agreement: Subjective Public Meanings of the GRP-MILF MOA, *Cristina Jayme Montiel and Judith M. de Guzman*
- Investigating Postmodern Politics in the Philippines using Reflexivity Theory, *Antonio P. Contreras*
- Exceeding (Low) Expectations: Autonomy, Bureaucratic Integrity, and Capacity in the 2010 Elections *Cleo Calimbahin*
- NGOs, Coalition Building, and the Campaign for a Minerals Management Policy in the Philippines *Liza G.F. Lansang*



**Philippine Sociological  
Review**  
Volume 59

This issue revisits and re-examines 'old' themes in new ways that go beyond the modern, while still acknowledging how these concerns are embedded within a condition of modernity. The articles include:

- Re-imagining the Sociological Imagination: From "The Promise" to Aesthetics of Existence, *Gerardo Lanuza*
- The Road to Oakwood is Paved with Good Intentions: The Oakwood Mutiny and the Politics of Recognition, *Nicole Curato*
- Magina's Two Blades: The Dual Nature of Discourse in the Game Chat of Philippine DOTA Players, *Manuel Enverga III*
- Relationalities of Identity: 'Sameness' and 'Difference' among Filipino Migrant Domestic Workers, *Andrea Soco*
- Ethnicity and Social Mobility in the Era of Globalization: The Journey of the SADAKI Mangyan-Alangans, *Alvaro Calara*

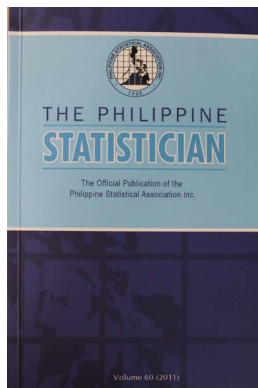


**Philippine Journal  
of Psychology**  
Volume 44 Issue 2

This volume includes the following articles:

- The Prediction of Adult Attachment Orientation from Perceived Maternal and Paternal Parenting Characteristics, *April Mae C. Parcon*
- Integrating Psychology in a Prisoner's Reformation Program, *J. Enrique G. Saplaa*
- Influence of Self-efficacy and Help-seeking on Task Value and Academic Achievement, *Felicidad T. Villavicencio*
- Dimensions of Loob: Can Politicians be Used as Exemplars?, *Marshaley J. Baquino and Gilda Dans-Lopez*

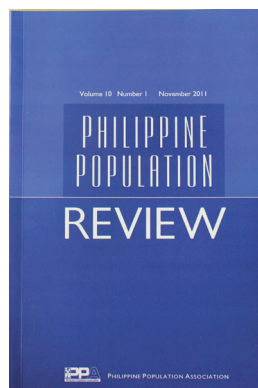




**The Philippine Statistician**  
Volume 60

This issue features the following articles:

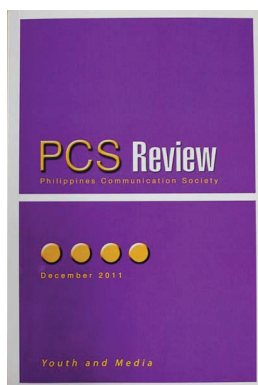
- Nonparametric Model-Based Predictive Estimation in Survey Sampling, *April Anne H. Kwong-Aquino*
- Investigating the Efficiency of Stratified Ranked Set Sampling using Nonparametric Bootstrap Estimation, *Kevin Carl P. Santos and Jenniebie Salagubang*
- Length of a Time Series for Seasonal Adjustment: Some Empirical Experiments, *Lisa Grace S. Bersales*
- Food Inflation, Underemployment and Hunger Incidence: A Vector Autoregressive Analysis, *Dennis S. Mapa, Fatima C. Han, and Kristine Claire O. Estrada*
- Substance Use among Serious Adolescent Offenders Following Different Patterns of Antisocial Activity, *Michelle Besana and Edward P. Mulvey*
- Nearest-Integer Response from Normally-Distributed Opinion Model for Likert Scale, *Jonny B. Pernel, Vicente T. Balinas, Giabelle A. Saldaña*
- Copula-Based Vector Autoregressive Models for Bivariate Cointegrated Data, *Hideaki Taima and Ana Maria L. Tabunda*



**Philippine Population Review**  
Volume 10 Number 1

This special issue features researches on HIV. It includes the following articles:

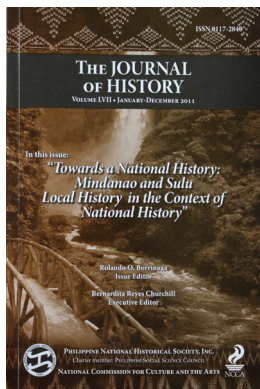
- A Survey of Risky Behaviors among Employees in Offshore Business Processing Centers, *Maria Isabel Melgar, Audrey Bangi, Jeffrey Mandel and Willi Mandel*
- Men Who Ever Injected Drugs in Metro Manila Jails: A Survey of their Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Related to HIV Infection, *Pilar Ramos-Jimenez, Eden Divinagracia and Ruthy Libatique*
- The Experiences of External and Internal Stigma of HIV Positive Filipinos, *Arnie Trinidad, Dionisio Quinto Jr. and Rainier Naldoza*
- Understanding the Needs of People Living with HIV in the Philippines, *Mira Alexis Ofreneo, Ruth Rosario Georchi, Rowena Guiang and Joanne Salve Osea*



**PCS Review**  
December 2011

This volume includes the following articles:

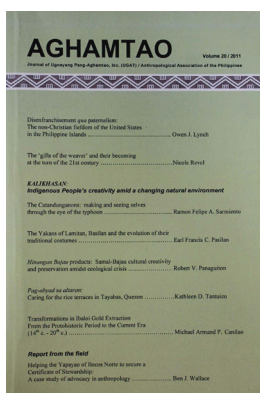
- Internet Access and Use by Filipino Children, *United Nations Children's Fund Philippines and Asian Institute of Journalism and Communication*
- Effectiveness of the Computer Game Democracy 2 as an Educational Medium for Teaching Development Issues DEVC 10 (Introduction to Development Communication, *Jon Paul F. Maligalig and Cleofe S. Torres*
- Navigating the Media Age: Media and Information Literacy (MIL) Mindsetting across the Curriculum, *Jose Reuben Q. Alagaran II*
- Selected Abstracts: Student Research on Youth and Media



**The Journal of History**  
Volume LVII

This volume contains papers presented at the 31st National Conference on Local and National History on 21-23 October 2010 at the Mindanao State University, General Santos City. These are

- A Critique of Historical Frameworks in Mindanao-Sulu Historiography, *Calbi A. Asain*
- In Search of a Regional History: Teaching and Researching Northern Luzon History, *Maria Nela B. Florendo*
- The Calatagan Pot: A National Treasure with Bisayan Inscription, *Rolando O. Borinaga*
- The Odyssey of the Sangil in Mindanao, *Domingo M. Non*
- General Santos City of Southern Mindanao: From a Frontier Settlement to a Booming City in the South, 1939-2000, *Andrea V. Campado*
- Agricultural Colonies sa Pikit Pagalungan, *Rudy B. Rodil*
- Revisiting OIC Diplomacy and the Philippine Government's Response to the Moro Struggle for Self-Determination, *Prescillano D. Campado*
- The Mindanao Peace Process and ODA: Construction, Evolution and Challenges, *Mario J. Aguja*
- Balangay: Re-launching an Ancient Discovery, *Greg Hontiveros*
- American Guerilla Life in Mindanao, *Violeta S. Ignacio*
- Negros Island and the Wave Riders: A Maritime History, *Earl Jude Paul L. Cleope*
- Smallpox Vaccination in the 19th-Century Manila, *Lorelei D.C. de Viana*



**AghamTao**  
Volume 20

This issue contains selected papers from the UGAT 32nd annual conference held at the National Museum, Manila with the theme "Kalikhasan in Flux: Indigenous Peoples' Creativity in a Changing Natural Environment." It includes the following articles:

- Disenfranchisement qua paternalism: The non-Christian fiefdom of the United States in the Philippine Islands, *Owen J. Lynch*
- The "Gifts of the Weaver" and their Becoming at the Turn of the Century, *Nicole Revel*
- The Catadunganons: Making and Seeing Selves through the Eye of the Typhoon, *Ramon Felipe A. Sarmiento*
- The Yakans of Lamitan, Basilan and the Evolution of their Traditional Costumes, *Earl Francis C. Pasilan*
- Hinangan Bajau products: Samal-Bajau Cultural Creativity and Preservation amidst Ecological Crisis, *Robert V. Panaguiton*
- Pag-abyad Sa Altaran: Caring for the Rice Terraces in Tayabas, Quezon, *Kathleen D. Tantuico*
- Transformations in Ibaloi Gold Extraction from the Protohistoric Period to the Current Era, *Michael Armand P. Canilao*

## SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

Back issues of the journals are also available at PSSC. For subscription arrangement/inquiries, please email Ms. Emily de Dios at [css@pssc.org.ph](mailto:css@pssc.org.ph).

To purchase individual titles, please visit [www.css.pssc.org.ph](http://www.css.pssc.org.ph).



# Call for Applications



## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

PSSC's Research Award Program (RAP) was established in 1972 to support the training and development of young Filipino social scientists.

RAP provides modest financial assistance to graduate students in the social sciences to enable them to complete their thesis or dissertation. A maximum of P50,000 is available for PhD students and P25,000 for MA students.

## ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for RAP grants, applicants must:

- 1) be graduate students in any one of the following disciplines: anthropology, communication, economics, demography, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychology, social work, public administration, sociology and statistics. Graduate students in other fields (e.g., education, philosophy, Philippine studies) whose thesis/dissertation topics relate to the social sciences can also apply, but will be accorded lower priority in RAP grants; and
- 2) have successfully defended their thesis/dissertation proposals at the time of application.

## APPLICATION PROCEDURE

All applications must be received by the PSSC-RAP Secretariat no later than 15 March of every year. Visit the PSSC website, [www.pssc.org.ph/RAP](http://www.pssc.org.ph/RAP), for the detailed application procedure and requirements.

No application will be reviewed unless all requirements have been received by PSSC, and no application will be returned to the applicant.

Results are announced on the first week of May.



## NATURE OF THE GRANT

The program provides supplementary financial assistance to individual scholars to help defray travel, accommodation and/or registration costs for attending an international/overseas conference. A maximum of \$500 will be given to scholars who will be presenting a paper or poster.

## ELIGIBILITY

To qualify for a PSSC travel grant, an applicant must:

1. be a bonafide member of a regular or associate member-organization of PSSC;
2. be endorsed in writing by his/her association through its President or authorized officer;
3. not have enjoyed a PSSC travel grant in the last three years immediately preceding the application; and
4. have submitted all required application documents at least six weeks before the conference.

## APPLICATION PROCEDURE

All applications must be received by the PSSC Secretariat six weeks before the date of the conference. Visit the PSSC website, [www.pssc.org.ph/TAP](http://www.pssc.org.ph/TAP), for the detailed application procedure and requirements.

All applications shall be accepted on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Furthermore, only those applications with complete documentation shall be reviewed by the PSSC Grants Committee.

Applicants will be notified of the result of their application as soon as the PSSC Board of Trustees or Executive Committee has made a decision on the recommendations of the Travel Grants Committee.

## **PSSC Central Subscription Service and Book Center**

The PSSC Book Center helps promote Philippine social science materials, particularly the publications of PSSC and its member-associations. The Book Center also carries books and journals released by the country's leading university presses and social science institutions. It sells individual copies of publications, accepts orders for specific titles, and services subscriptions for regular journal publications. The list of available titles at the PSSC Book Center can be viewed at the PSSC website ([www.pssc.org.ph](http://www.pssc.org.ph)) and facebook account.

For orders or subscription and payment details, please write to the PSSC Book Center at: **CENTRAL SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE**, Philippine Social Science Council, PSSCenter, Commonwealth Avenue, UP P.O. Box 205, Diliman, 1101 Quezon City, Philippines  
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