

Issue Editor's Notes

Alternative modes of managing public assets and resources is the topic of the first two articles in this issue of the PJPA. The first deals with privatization while the second focuses on community management. The third article is a midterm appraisal of a five-year program of a line agency which aims to institutionalize the program at the local government level after its completion. The fourth article correlates the values espoused by government employees with their propensity for corruption.

Epictetus E. Patalinghug outlines the history of privatization efforts in the country while contrasting them with the western experience in his article "Philippine Privatization: Lessons and Difficulties." He cites six specific cases and draws out lessons and policy implications from them.

A pilot project on community management of an aquatic resource is reviewed by Darcy A. Mitchell in her article entitled "Management of the Intertidal Clam Resource: A British Columbia Experiment in Limited Entry and Local Participation." In this piece, Mitchell acquaints the lay readers with the technical side of commercial clam fishery and suggests concrete steps to enhance community participation in resource management.

In his article "The Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services: An Appraisal of a Strategy in Social Development," Rizal G. Buendia dissects a flagship program of President Ramos' Social Reform Agenda which was launched in 1994. Here, Buendia gives an overview of the program and its coverage and appraises the strategies employed by the Department of Social Work and Development in implementing this program.

In the last article, Proserpina Domingo Tapales, Virgilio G. Enriquez and Oliver S. Trinidad summarize the results of their study in "Value Profile and Corruption Propensity: Correlates Among Employees in Two Types of Government Agencies." By employing the Philippine Value Orientation Inventory research instrument in corruption prone and noncorruption prone agencies, they were able to test values and tendencies of civil servants without relying on Weberian concepts of efficiency and effectiveness in administration.