Chairperson

MARY R. HOLLNSTEINER

Director

Institute of Philippine Culture Ateneo de Manila University

FOURTH SESSION, February 6
Unlearning The Old To Learn The New:
Issues in Education

MONA D. VALISNO Executive Director

National Callege Entrance

National College Entrance Examination Department of Education and Culture

PRISCILLA MANALANG

Assistant for Curriculum Development
Office of the Vice President for Academic Services
University of the Philippines System

EDITA A. TAN

Associate Professor School of Economics University of the Philippines System

Chairperson

WALDO PERFECTO
Executive Director
Educational Development Projects
Implementing Task Force

FIFTH SESSION, February 13
Cooperatives: Bayanihan Gone Mod

ANGEL A. MENDOZA

Staff Member, Institute of Social Order

Head, External Educational Program
San Dionisio Cooperative Credit Union, Inc.

ERNESTO P. ABARIENTOS

Associate Professor of Agricultural Economics

College of Agriculture

University of the Philippines at Los Baños

Chairperson

MANUEL BONIFACIO
Dean, Institute of Social Work
and Community Development
University of the Philippines System

LAST SESSION, February 20

Population Decisions: The Couple or The State?

RODOLFO A. BULATAO

Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology

University of the Philippines System

ANTONIO LAMBINO, S.J.

Director Graduate School

Loyola School of Theology Ateneo de Manila University

VICENTE PAQUEO

Instructor

School of Economics

University of the Philippines System

Chairperson

IRENE CORTES

Dean

College of Law

University of the Philippines System

OPENING REMARKS

Public Lecture Series 1975
Philippine Sociological Society

January 16, 1975, San Miguel Auditorium

LEDIVIÑA V. CARIÑO

Welcome to the Public Lecture Series of the Philippine Sociological Society for 1975.

Early this week, I checked on our ticket

outlets to find out how brisk their sales were. The reply was cautiously optimistic: sales themselves were slow, but there have been a lot of inquiries about Strategies for Development.

The reply reflected somewhat the state of social science, and the interests of social scientists, of just a few years ago — that involvement itself is low, but there have been a lot of inquiries about development and its various strategies. In those days, it was chic to be a development sociologist, or a development economist, but one was content to theorize, probably to construct models, maybe to conduct endless surveys. But few bothered to dirty their hands and involve themselves in the nitty-gritty of making development programs work. The task of the scholar then was simply to stay in the sidelines and criticize.

But now are the days of relevance, and recently the nation has seen an increasing number of sociologists, political scientists and other scholars leave the ivory tower to test their hypotheses and models out there in the field, to engage in the challenging task of putting theory into practice and deciding quickly which assumptions to discard. These social scientists—technocrats if you will—work side by side with other administrators in the decisive and constructive tasks of nation building.

But I do not wish to denigrate those of us who still toil in the halls of academe for they are also active participants in development, albeit through the traditional tools of the social scientist—observation, evaluation, and critic-cism. They, too, are relevant, for they seek and test the answers to meaningful societal and developmental questions, and they too are concerned about the implications of their findings to the workings of the society and the

nation. Indeed, the ivory tower no longer exists, for everyone is — to use one of our seminar titles — where the action is.

Indeed it is often difficult to separate the technocratic and research roles of the social scientist, for his involvement in development leads, almost inevitably, in a creative blending of both.

It is with this background in mind that the Philippine Sociological Society decided that for this year's Public Lecture Series, we will invite men and women who look at developmental programs from two perspectives but who are, in either case, still social scientists. And it is because they are constantly inquiring about strategies for development - like our future ticket buyers - that we have focused on this theme. Some of the prominent participants and observers of development programs are out there with you in the audience tonight, they as well as some future administrators and social science professionals. And four important development administrators cum social scholars grace our stage tonight. They will speak on the organizational models of development-oriented institutions in what I promise to be a worthy and provocative beginning of our 1975 lecture series which I hope will make you attend each succeeding session faithfully.

I hope after this many of us will continue in the quest for development, and to be full of inquiries and ideas about possible strategies and how to put into practice these ideas about strategies for development.

Again on behalf of the Philippine Sociological Society, I bid you all a warm welcome.

SOCIAL WORK

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