Chandler and the vision that is IRRI

Chandler's work in the Philippines helped feed billions in Asia

Educator, scientist, and agricultural leader Robert Flint Chandler, Jr. died on 23 March near Mt. Dora, Florida. Chandler had been hospitalized for a week after he suffered a heart attack. He was 91.

Chandler achieved worldwide acclaim for his work from 1959 to 1975 at the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines. Working for the Rockefeller Foundation, Chandler established IRRI at a time when much of Asia was facing a food crisis. Unless there was a 5% increase in rice production, many feared the population growth would soon outpace the region’s ability to produce enough food and result in chronic, widespread famine.

At IRRI, Chandler and his team of scientists quickly came up with new rice varieties and growing technologies that helped farmers increase their yield. The institute ultimately developed more than 27 new varieties of rice and increased the production of Asian rice by 66%. Today, the new rice plants are grown on more than 50 million ha, feeding billions of people.

For his work at IRRI and for his leadership which paved the way for the Green Revolution, Chandler received the World Food Prize, awarded by General Foods in Washington, D.C. in 1988. The award was created to recognize “those individuals who have made a significant contribution toward improving and sustaining the world’s food supply.”

Norman Borlaug, who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his work in increasing food production, called Chandler in 1988 “a man whose singular efforts have made food available for billions of people in dozens of developing countries...who has balanced science, teaching, and management to help expand the food supply for much of the world.”

Prior to his work for the Rockefeller Foundation, Chandler had a distinguished

RFC in the field, conferring with Hank Beachell, a fellow World Food Prize laureate.

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Be a part of our birthday bash. Join the 40th Anniversary Logo Contest!

As IRRI begins to gear up for its festive 40th anniversary celebration in April 2000, it is time to develop a distinctive logo for the event. To get IRRI staff more involved in the 40th anniversary activities, the event’s steering committee has decided to throw open an Institute-wide competition for the logo’s design.

IRRI staff should come up with a rendition that is tied to the overall theme of “Rice Research for the Millennium.” Along with the logo design, a short, distinctive phrase that accentuates the theme will enhance the chances of winning.

Beginning in mid-1999, the winning logo will be used on various materials tied to this milestone in IRRI’s history, including letterheads, posters, a 2000 desk calendar, the 1999-2000 Corporate Report, the IRRI web site, and possibly a stamp issued by the Philippine Postal Service.

Send your logo design and optional theme phrase to Grace Martinez in the External Relations office no later than 11 June 1999. Members of the anniversary steering committee will serve as judges. CPS Creative Services will work with the winner to finalize the design.

The winner, who will receive a cash prize of P2,000, will be announced in the next issue of Sandiwa in late June/early July. The logo itself will make its debut in this issue as well.
career in academia, serving as president of the University of New Hampshire. Over the course of his career,

- He was graduated “with distinction” from the University of Maine in 1929 and served as the state horticulturist in the Department of Agriculture in the State of Maine;

- From 1931 to 1934, he undertook graduate studies at the University of Maryland, receiving his PhD degree in 1934. During the following year, while on a National Research Council Fellowship, he engaged in postdoctoral studies at the University of California, Berkeley under the direction of Professor D. R. Hoagland, an eminent plant nutritionist of that day.

- In 1935, he began as an assistant professor of forest soils at Cornell University and held the post until 1947, attaining the full rank of professor. During his last year at Cornell, he took a leave of absence to serve as a soil scientist with the Rockefeller Foundation’s Agricultural Program in Mexico.

- In 1947, he was appointed dean of the College and Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of New Hampshire. He served in that capacity until 1950, when he was made president of the University. Chandler served as president for 4 years.

- In 1954, Chandler joined the Rockefeller Foundation as assistant director for the agricultural sciences. He later became associate director of the division. He traveled extensively through Asia and Africa and, to some degree, in Latin America during this time and in subsequent years.

- In 1959, he was asked by the Rockefeller Foundation to establish IRRI. He became its first director and served in that capacity until 1972, when he officially retired.

- From 1972 to 1975, he was given a special assignment by the Foundation to serve as the first director of the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC) in Taiwan.

Chandler retired in 1975 and returned to the United States after living for more than 20 years abroad. He and his wife, Sunny, subsequently lived in Templeton, Massachusetts; Raymond, Maine; Clermont, Florida; and Mt. Dora, Florida.

He was a member of many scholastic societies: Phi Sigma, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Xi, an honorary scientific research society and received nine honorary doctorate degrees from universities around the world.

He also received many international awards, including the Gold Medal Award presented by the Government of India in 1966; the Order of Brilliant Star, presented in 1975 by the Republic of China; and the Presidential End Hunger Award presented in 1986 in the United States.

Three buildings were named after him, including the Administration buildings at IRRI and AVRDC which were named Chandler Hall. A student housing building at the University of Maine, where Chandler received his undergraduate degree, was named Chandler House.

Since retiring from full-time work in 1975, Dr. Chandler wrote two books: *Rice in the Tropics: A Guide to National Development* and *An Adventure in Applied Science: The History of the International Rice Research Institute*. He published more than 75 scientific and professional papers and while at Cornell wrote a book entitled, *Forest Soils*, with Dr. Harold J. Lutz of the School of Forestry at Yale University.

Chandler will be well remembered as a wonderful husband, father, and grandfather. His family and friends will always recall his wonderful sense of humor, his regular exercise routine, his award-winning pumpkins, and his proud stories of his family’s New England ancestry dating back to the Mayflower.

Dr. Robert F. Chandler, Jr. is survived by Sunny, his loving wife and companion of 41 years; his two sisters, Audrey and Esther; his three children, David, Ralph, and Sara; and his seven grandchildren.
**Former IRRI scientist wins International Environmental Prize Honors**

Dr. Te-Tzu (T.T.) Chang of Taiwan, former principal geneticist of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) with headquarters in the Philippines, is one of the two scientists awarded the 1999 Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement. He shares the award with Dr. Joel E. Cohen, Abby Rockefeller Mauze Professor of Populations at The Rockefeller University and Professor of Populations at Columbia University. They got a cash prize of US$200,000 and both received the gold Tyler Prize medallion during awards ceremony on April 16 in Los Angeles. Dr. Chang donated his cash award to the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Chang’s work on the evolution and variation of rice has led to major advances in plant breeding, productivity, and disease resistance, which has had a profound impact on agricultural productivity throughout Asia, Africa, and South America. Dr. Chang contributed to the development of high-yielding, semidwarf varieties of rice by introducing *Dee-geo-woo-gen*, a semidwarf rice variety from Taiwan, into IRRI’s infant breeding program in 1962.

As the new varieties quickly became accepted in developing countries, they replaced and often eliminated indigenous varieties. Faced with the peril of losing genetic resources that held the key to the future development of newer and better crops, Dr. Chang perceived the danger and turned some of his attention to saving rice varieties and their wild relatives. He mobilized massive international efforts to collect nearly 40,000 germplasm from 14 Asian countries and several African nations, which were on the brink of extinction during that time. These collections were added to the International Rice Genebank, which today has more than 90,000 accessions of cultivated rices and wild species. The genebank at IRRI is the world’s largest collection of rice germplasm.

Over the years, Dr. Chang has shared his expertise in genetic conservation with national agricultural research centers in Asia. Under Dr. Chang’s leadership, IRRI’s genetic resources program has stimulated international activities on the conservation, evaluation, and utilization of diverse rice germplasm. He has provided counsel to international, regional, and national centers on how to set up genetic conservation programs, particularly seed storage and training on crop genetic resources.

The work of Dr. Chang and Dr. Cohen in agriculture and germplasm conservation, and the demands that growing populations bring to bear on them, spans basic scientific and practical applications with a lasting impact on both,” said Dr. Robert P. Sullivan, chair of the 11-member Tyler Prize Executive Committee.

The Tyler Prize is the premiere international award honoring achievements in environmental science, environmental protection, and environmental aspects of public health. It was established in 1973 by the late John and Alice Tyler and is administered by the University of Southern California. Tyler laureates have focused worldwide attention on environmental problems and motivated effective action toward solutions. Three previous recipients of the Tyler Prize have subsequently been awarded the Noble Prize in Chemistry.

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**IRRI bids farewell to Ken and Sue Fischer**

Dr. Kenneth S Fischer left IRRI after almost 8 years as deputy director general for research. Among the many tributes paid to Dr. Fischer was one from DG Dr Ron Cantrell, who stated that Fischer had a reputation as being “the best DDG for Research in the CGIAR system”. Dr. Roelof Rabbinge, chairman of IRRI’s Board of Trustees, emphasized that Ken would be sorely missed. The accolades from all the speeches at the many despedidas held in his honor testified to Ken’s popularity with all at IRRI, especially noted were his attitude and understanding in dealing with the many difficult issues he faced during his time here.

In his personal message of farewell, Fischer mentioned how much he had enjoyed leading the science at IRRI for one-fifth of IRRI’s lifetime, and thanked all who had supported him over the years. He made special mentions of the staff in his office, who were all presented with a gift.

Dr. Fischer’s wife, Sue, has played an active role in the community during their stay here in Los Baños. She was occupied not only with official IRRI functions; she also lent her skills and expertise in promoting education for autistic children. Sue had a long and productive association with Pilar Habito, of the Cahbriba Alternative School, Los Baños, and now Cahbriba is one of the foremost centers for autistic children in the Philippines. Sue also felt that the spouses of IRS at IRRI were undervalued, and was active in the spouse employment group that pushed for changes in employment regulations so that the spouse of someone holding a 9E visa would not have to put their career on hold to come to IRRI.

Ken and Sue Fischer are heading for Stanford Law School and the World Bank in the US, where Ken will continue his association with IRRI by working on intellectual property rights. They will then move on to Wageningen in Holland, where Ken will work on strategic directions for IRRI’s work on modern production systems. No doubt the association will continue in other ways after that, as Ken Fischer will always be part of IRRI.
Sa dilim ako nabubuhay

Ang liwanag
Ako’y nasisilaw
Gusto ko ng dilim
Doon ako’y may lilim
Ayoko ng ilaw
Baka ako masunog
Ibig ko’y mapusikit
Lahat kaya ko pag nakapikit

Hindi ko gusto ang araw
Madali akong mapaso
Akin ang lahat sa ‘king paghabib

Kapos ang buhay ko sa liwanag
Dusa’y walang patid, ka-hit anong pikit
Sa dilim lang ako may pagbubunyi
Lahat kaya kong itago, lalo na pag sawi

Sa gabli lang ako panatag
Suliranin sa dibdib kaya kong ihubag
‘Di tulad ng umagang, laging bagabag
Laging naisip katupusan ng lahat

Sa gabli lang ako may pag-asa
Lahat tuloy-tuloy, walang patid ang ligaya
Sa dilim ako nabubuhay
Mangarap may mabuway,
ngiti nama’y nasilay.

(Pilo
(In the light, the poet sees all danger, all frustrations, all fears. So he would rather live in darkness where he finds solace and peace of mind.)

Paala-ala

Bakit kaya uso sa greenhouse ang kabit
Maraming babae ang pumapatos sa may sabit
Dahil kaya sa hirap ng buhay di bale nang masabid
Basta buhay ay maiagdon at ligaya ay makamit
Di alintana Diyos sa itas at asawang nagagalit.

Pare, natatandaan mo pa ba ang
umpa mo kay Mare
Sa hirap at ginhawa kayo ay magasama
Anumang balakid magkatulong
na haharapin
Banayad na halik masuyo mong idinampi
Selyo ng pangako na Diyos ang siyang saksi.

Bakit ngayon nakukuha mong magsinungaling
Kakarampot na suweldo kailangan mo pang doktorin
Upang bahagingan ng suporta ang babaing halang
Kaya mong amutin ang sa pamilya ay dapat na enjoyn
Di bale nang magsuffer asawa’t anak na iyong tukunglin.

Mag-isip-isip ka nga sa baliw mong gawi
Magbago ka na ngayon upang huwag magsisi
Alalahanin mo may nasa itas nagmamasid sa iyo
Alam niya ang lahag ng ginagawa mo
Ito ba ang gawang isusulit mo sa Diyos na may lalang sa iyo?

Polly Roxas
(The poem admonishes men who “go astray,” seemingly forgetful of the marriage vows they made before God.)

Sampung sikat na alituntunin para sa magandang buhay

Polly Roxas

1. Huwag ipagpaliban bukas ang magagawa mo ngayon.
2. Huwag abalahan ang iba kung ito’y magagawa mong mag-isa.
3. Huwag kag umustos hanggang wala pa ang pera sa iyong mga kamay.
4. Huwag kag bumili dahil ito’y mura,
hindi mo ito mamahalin kainman.
5. Mas matindi ang ibubunganga nga kataasan kay sa gutom, lamig, at uhaw.
6. Huwag magsisi sa pagkain ng mga kantaun.
7. Walang kinasusag-basa-ulo.
8. Huwag damdamin ang sakit ng kasamaang hindi naman naganan.
10. Kapag galit, bumili ka na sampu baga
ka masalita; gawin mong isang na kapag sobrang galit.

(Halaw mula sa panulat ni Thomas Jefferson)

Population Clock featured at Riceworld

The IRRI population clock is modeled after the International Development Research Centre’s (IDRC) resource clock, which has tracked the growth of the global population and the decline in productive land since 1987 when it was installed in the lobby of IDRC’s headquarters in Ottawa, Canada.

The increase in world population was extrapolated by IDRC from data produced by the United Nations Population Division. Approximately two to three people are added each second. Every 10

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Watch for typos!

food-prone research activities
market-aided selection
another culture techniques
Unnecessary rework*

John J. Regan

01 October
From: Major Customer, Inc.
To: Bob’s Tech Manuals and More

Please produce a one-hundred-page technical manual on “How To Wash Your Cat.” Enclosed is a sample manual entitled “Jet Engine Overhaul.” Minor rework may be necessary.

05 October
From: Production Manager
To: All

“How To Wash Your Cat” is a priority “C” task. Due date is 01 May. Avoid unnecessary rework.

15 November
From: Writing Supervisor
To: Writer

Nice first draft, but I thought we were washing a live cat. I question the use of dry cleaning fluid and spin dryer. Minor rework may be necessary.

01 December
From: Production Manager
To: All

“How To Wash Your Cat” is now a priority “B” project. Due date is now 15 April. Avoid unnecessary rework.

03 January
From: Writer
To: Illustrator

Received final version of 47 illustrations. For your information, cats have four legs and only one tail. Minor rework may be necessary.

04 January
From: Production Manager
To: All

“How To Wash Your Cat” is now a priority “A” task. Due date is now 01 April. Avoid unnecessary rework.

05 January
From: Editor
To: Writer

Returning all text. The following were not done in accordance with latest style memo (dated 10 October): paragraphing referencing; reading level; nomenclature. Minor rework may be necessary.

01 February
From: Editor
To: Writer

Returning “How To Wash Your Cat.” Seems to have done in accordance with style memo of 10 October. This was superseded by new style memo of 20 October. (Sorry. Thought you had a copy.) The following are incorrect: paragraphing; referencing; reading level; nomenclature. Minor rework may be necessary.

05 February
From: Production Manager
To: All

Any minor rework necessary on “How To Wash Your Cat/Car” must be done within original budgets.

15 February
From: Major Customer, Inc.
To: Bob’s Tech Manuals and More

Returning “How To Wash Your Cat.” Good manual, but it was supposed to be “How to Wash Your Car.” Minor rework may be necessary.

01 March
From: Production Manager
To: All

Returning “How To Wash Your Cat.” Good manual, but it was supposed to be “How to Wash Your Car.” Minor rework may be necessary.

06 March
From: Illustration Supervisor
To: Illustrator

Rough illustrations for “How To Wash Your Cat” look good, but I think they’d look better if all isometrics were changed to orthographic, and all orthographics were changed to isometrics, all full-page figures were made into foldouts, and all Persians were changed to Siamese. Minor rework may be necessary.

03 January
From: Writer
To: Illustrator

Received final version of 47 illustrations. For your information, cats have four legs and only one tail. Minor rework may be necessary.

04 January
From: Production Manager
To: All

“How To Wash Your Cat” is now a priority “A” task. Due date is now 01 April. Avoid unnecessary rework.

05 January
From: Editor
To: Writer

Returning all text. The following were not done in accordance with latest style memo (dated 10 October): paragraphing referencing; reading level; nomenclature. Minor rework may be necessary.

01 February
From: Editor
To: Writer

Returning “How To Wash Your Cat.” Seems to have done in accordance with style memo of 10 October. This was superseded by new style memo of 20 October. (Sorry. Thought you had a copy.) The following are incorrect: paragraphing; referencing; reading level; nomenclature. Minor rework may be necessary.

15 February
From: Production Manager
To: All

“How To Wash Your Cat” is now a priority “AA” task. Due date is now 02 March. Avoid unnecessary rework.

01 March
From: Quality Assurance
To: Editor

Just received 50 copies of “How To Wash Your Cat” from printer. Chapter 2 has three page 7s. Minor rework may be necessary.

15 March
From: Major Customer, Inc.
To: Bob’s Tech Manuals and More

Returning “How To Wash Your Cat.” Good manual, but it was supposed to be “How to Wash Your Car.” Minor rework may be necessary.

01 March
From: Production Manager
To: All

Any minor rework necessary on “How To Wash Your Cat/Car” must be done within original budgets.

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seconds, you will have 24 people added to the world population. By the time you have toured the Riceworld (say within 30 minutes), 4,320 would have been born.

Data on productive land was extrapolated by IDRC from statistics produced by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The clock shows that 1 hectare of productive land is lost every 7.67 seconds.

There is a feature in the clock where you can enter your age and find out the total population growth when you were born. The data presented here are extrapolated from the French Museum’s Population Explosion Display.

It is estimated that some time in 12 October 1999, the world population would be 6,000,000,000.
Information dissemination presents a formidable challenge in this age of computer communication (others call it “compunication”) because of the vast amount of information generated by scientific research at IRRI and elsewhere. It is even made more challenging when scientific information on rice research are translated into layman’s terms, transmitted to the international press, and sent out to the grassroots.

All these things happen at the Institute’s “nerve center” and “news desk”—the Public Awareness (PA) Unit. The Unit was once part of the Communication and Publications Services (CPS) under the Information Center (IC). PA evolved out of the need to answer public and media queries and criticisms as a result of emerging global and IRRI-host country issues. IRRI’s traditional focus shifted from solely scientific communication—publication of technical books and articles for researchers, students, and extension specialists in the rice-growing countries—to informing the general public about IRRI, its research activities, and the impact of its scientific achievements. Today, PA is one of the groups under the External Relations Office.

Through the years, IRRI’s public awareness program was successfully steered by several communication professionals, starting with Dr. Tom Hargrove, the first IC head; followed by Dr. Ted Hutchcroft and, more recently, Mr. Bob Huggan. This has resulted in the public’s greater understanding of what the institute aims to do. One measurable impact of the PA effort is the increased diversity of the types of media that report on IRRI’s activities.

In 1998, IRRI received worldwide media exposure as a result of increased electronic dissemination of public awareness materials through the Riceweb, through IRRI homepages, through visits by 23 national and international journalists and the use of electronic mail for press releases to national and international media. One hundred eighty articles on rice and about the Institute were featured in 54 Philippine and international magazines and newspapers.

The PA Unit, in cooperation with the Communication and Publications Services, has so far produced 35 brochures (Facts about cooperation) that outline IRRI’s collaborative research activities with donor countries and national agricultural research systems. It also produces the IRRI Hotline, a newsletter for decision makers and donor representatives distributed worldwide via the World Wide Web. Hotline is translated into Japanese and Bahasa Indonesia. It also spearheaded the current production of the Tagalog version of “Filling the world’s rice bowl,” a slide presentation about IRRI’s critical role in rice research. A Chinese version had been produced earlier.

Duncan Macintosh, an Australian, joined PA as its new head on 17 May 1999, replacing Ian Wallace who acted as head since late September 1998. Working with Mr. Macintosh are Sylvia Oliver-Inciong (manager), Johnny F. Goloyugo (public awareness specialist), Nina Yoo Dionson (secretary), and Jesse P. Victolero (photographer).
March and April are graduation months. Congratulations to all the parents whose children are graduating this year. I know how proud and excited parents are when one of their children goes up the stage to receive a diploma. Sending children to college nowadays is a big struggle. On top of the financial burden, there is the perennial risk of the student going astray and deciding not to continue anymore. Bilang mga magulang, marami tayong kinatakatutan. Nandiyan ang drug menace, ang masamang barkada, pagsususal, alcohol addiction, at ang pag-aasawa pang walang tapos. Walang available na garantisadong formula para makasiguro sa security ng trabaho at puwede namang mag-alaga ng mga bata sa day care center. Can CIE work for the purpose? Siguro puwede pa itong makatulong sa mga empleyado kung ang asawa ay walang walang katulong. Moreover, they will be better able to accomplish their office tasks, knowing that their kids are safe and in good hands. This could be a self-sustaining endeavor where the day care employees’ salaries will be generated from fees paid by the employees, while IRRI will provide a space for in-laws who can be depended upon in these times of need. But what if one’s mother or in-laws are living very far? The UPLB has established a day care center to cater to the needs of families with no helper. Perhaps this could be done in IRRI too? This will lessen the worries and anxieties of working mothers and fathers who have small children who cannot be left at home by themselves. Moreover, they will be better able to accomplish their office tasks, knowing that their kids are safe and in good hands. This could be a self-sustaining endeavor where the day care employees’ salaries will be generated from fees paid by the employees, while IRRI will provide a space for the purpose. Siguro puwede pa itong makatulong sa mga employadong ang mga asawa ay walang trabaho at puwede namang mag-alaga ng mga bata sa day care center. Can CIE work for the establishment of a day care center here in IRRI?

Food for thought: “May we never forget the things we can’t have, or don’t have, or shouldn’t have, spoil our enjoyment of the things we do have or can have. Don’t focus on the things you don’t have, enjoy each moment of every day the Lord has given you.” (from an e-mail message)
BENEPISYO SA PAGRERETIRO

**Ano ang benepisyo sa pagreteriro?**

Ang benepisyo sa pagreteriro ay perang ibinabayad sa miyembrong hindi na makapagtawad dahil sa katanasan.

**Sino-sino ang maaaring tumanggap ng benepisyong ito?**

1. Mga miyembrong 65 taong gulang na, may trabaho man o wala.
2. Mga miyembrong retirado na hindi na nagtatrabaho; kuwalipikado rin ang mga miyembrong 65 taong gulang na nagtatrabaho pa ngunit ang kanilang buwanang kontribusyon kaya ay hindi dapat humigit sa P300.
3. Mga miyembrong 65 taong gulang na, may trabaho man o wala.

**Ang mga klase ng benepisyos na pagreteriro?**

1. Buwanang pensiyon at lump sum amount.
2. Credited years bilang miyembro ng SSS; at

Ang pinakamababang buwanang pensiyon ay P1,200 para sa mga nakapagbayad naman ng hindi bababa sa 120 buwanang kontribusyon bago sumapit ang buwan ng pagreteriro.

**Paano binabayaran ang buwanang pensiyon?**

Ang buwanang pensiyon ay binabayaran sa paraan ng tseke na dinadala sa bahay ng pensiyonado o sa pamamagitan ng bangko.

Ang isang miyembrong naging pensiyonado mula ika-1 ng Setyembre 1993, ay pinapayagang pumili ng bangkong pinamakalatip sa kanya kahit kanyang isumite ang kanyang savings account number at ang kopya ng unta at pangalawang pahina ng passbook sa SSS kasabay ang pagpa-file ng benepisyos sa pagreteriro. Kailangan ding ipakita ang original na passbook para sa pagpakapatanan nito.

**Sa oras na maaprobahan ang kanyang claim, magpapadala ang SSS sa pensiyonado ng notice-voucher kung saan nakasaaad ang araw kung kailan maaaring makusa ang benepisyos mula sa bangko.

**Magkano ang lump sum amount na maaaring matanggap ng miyembro?**

Ang lump sum amount ay katumbas ng halagang katumbas ng kalahati o kumikita na ng P300 o higit pa buwan-buwan, kung may trabaho; o higit na kumikita na ng P300 o higit pa buwan-buwan, kung hindi na nagtatrabaho.

**Ano ang mangyayari sa buwanang pensiyon ng pensiyonado kung sakaling siya ay makapag trabahong muli?**

Ang buwanang pensiyon ng retiradong pensiyonado na makapag trabahong muli habang siya ay 60 hanggang 65 taong gulang ay babawasan ng halagang kumitab sa kalaghatan ng kanyang kikitaan sa higit na P300.

**Ano ang mangyayari sa buwanang pensiyon ng retiradong pensiyonado kapag siya ay namatay?**

Kapag namatay ang retiradong pensiyonado, ang kanyang pangunahing benepisyaryo (ligal na asawa at ligal na mga dependent kung mayroon) ang magkasakti at maospital.

**May matatanggap bang benepisyos ang mga anak ng retiradong pensiyonado?**

Ang mga menor de edad na lehitimong anak, pinakatigtig anak o lalig na ampon ng pensiyonado ay tatanggap ng buwanang dependentens’ pension kahit na hindi nagtatrabaho o sa pamamagitan ng bangko.

**Lima lamang na menor de edad na anak, ang simula sa pinakababa nagtatanggap ng benepisyong ito. Hindi pinapayagan dito ang substitution.**

**Hanggang kailan tatanggap ng dependentens’ pension ang mga anak?**

Ang dependentens’ pension ay matutigil kapag ang bata ay umabot ng 21 taong gulang, o nag-asawa, o nagkatrabaho at umabot na ng P300 o higit pa buwan-buwan, o namatay.

**Ano ang mangyayari sa buwanang pensiyon ng pensiyonado kung saan nakasaad ang tseke na dinadala sa bahay ng pensiyonado o sa pamamagitan ng bangko.**

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