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# Chandler and the vision that is IRRI

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

**E**ducator, 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 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Logo Contest!

**A**s IRRI begins to gear up for its festive 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration in April 2000, it is time to develop a distinctive logo for the event. To get IRRI staff more involved in the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 *Sandiwá* in late June/early July. The logo itself will make its debut in this issue as well. ■

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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. ■



As IRRI’s first director, RFC entertained people from all walks of life — from presidents to queens to local officials to academicians. While doing all that, he still found time to go dancing with wife Sunny.

# Former IRRI scientist wins International Environmental Prize Honors

**D**r. 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.

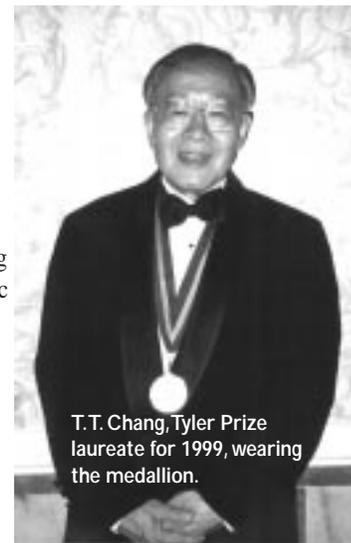
As the new varieties quickly became accepted in developing countries, they replaced and often eliminated indigenous varieties. Faced with the peril of losing genetic resources that held the key to the future development of newer and better crops, Dr. Chang perceived the danger and turned some of his 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. ■



T.T. Chang, Tyler Prize laureate for 1999, wearing the medallion.

## IRRI bids farewell to Ken and Sue Fischer

**D**r. 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 Cahribra Alternative

School, Los Baños, and now Cahribra 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  
Ang gusto ko'y gabi  
Akin ang lahat sa 'king paghabi

Takot ako sa tanglaw ng umaga  
Pagkabigo'y makikita, nangangamba  
Sa gabi ako matapang  
Tagumpay ko'y walang hadlang

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

Sa gabi lang ako panatag  
Suliranin sa dibdib kaya kong ihubag  
'Di tulad ng umagang, laging bagabag  
Laging naiisip katapusan ng lahat

Sa gabi 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 masabit  
Basta buhay ay maiagdon at  
ligaya ay makamit  
Di alintana Diyos sa itaas at  
asawang nagagalit.

Pare, natatandaan mo pa ba ang  
sumpa mo kay Mare  
Sa hirap at ginhawa  
kayo ay magsasama  
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 bahaginan ng suporta ang  
babaing haling  
Kaya mong amutin ang sa pamilya ay  
dapat na enjoyin  
Di bale nang magsuffer asawa't anak  
na iyong tungkulin.

Mag-isip-isip ka nga sa  
baliw mong gawi  
Magbago ka na ngayon  
upang huwag magsisi  
Alalahanin mo may nasa itaas  
nagmamasid sa iyo

Alam niya ang lahat 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 abalihin ang iba kung ito'y magagawa mong mag-isa.
3. Huwag kang gumastos hanggang wala pa ang pera sa iyong mga kamay.
4. Huwag kang bumili dahil ito'y mura, hindi mo ito mamahalin kailanman.
5. Mas matindi ang ibubunga ng kataasan kaysa gutom, lamig, at uhaw.
6. Huwag magsisi sa pagkain ng kakaunti.
7. Walang kinsang basag-ulo.
8. Huwag damdamin ang sakit ng kasamaang hindi naman naganap.
9. Tanggapin ang anumang bagay sa mabuting tangkay.
10. Kapag galit, bumilang ka ng sampu bago ka magsalita; gawin mong isangdaan kapag sobrang galit.

(Halaw mula sa panulat ni Thomas Jefferson)

## Population Clock featured at Riceworld

The IIRRI 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: Word Processing  
To: Writer

Small accident involving a Diet 7-Up seems to have destroyed first 95 pages of "How To Wash Your Cat." I am returning what's left of your disk. Minor rework may be necessary.

05 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.

06 December  
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 *onetail*. 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: Edit Supervisor  
To: Editor

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:

\*Reprinted from Technical Communication, First Quarter 1988.

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.

30 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.



Harris Tumawis of VECS, beside the Riceworld population clock that he helped develop.

It is estimated that some time in 12 October 1999, the world population would be 6,000,000,000. ■

# Public Awareness Unit: Keeping up with IRRI's dynamism

Information dissemination presents a formidable challenge in this age of computer communication (others call it "communication") 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.

Through more focused "story ideas" provided by the PA staff (what former IC head Bob Huggan calls "Wow stories"), articles about IRRI have appeared in such prestigious publications as the *National Geographic Magazine*, and *Asia Magazine*, in-flight publications *Namaskaar* (Air India), *Tashi Delek* (Bhutan Airlines), *Winds* (Japan Airlines) and *Kinnaree* (Thai Airways), the probing television cameras of CNN, Discovery Channel, Associated Press Television, CCTV (China), CNBC Asia TV Network (Singapore), NHK (Japan) and the local ABS-CBN, GMA Network, and People's



PA staff (left to right) Sylvia, Nina, Duncan, Johnny, and Jesse — the people in charge of informing the "publics" about IRRI.

Television Four. IRRI has also been covered by the BBC World Service Radio and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, among others. In addition, IRRI has also provided video footage for use by various visiting film and documentary crews.

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). ■

## A distinguished visitor



Norman Borlaug (with glasses), 1970 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, shares a light moment with IRRI DG Ron Cantrell and principal plant breeder Gurdev Khush. The Nobel laureate made a brief visit to IRRI recently.

## CPS on the move



Literally, that is. Volumes of books stored in Chandler Hall have now been transferred to CPS 2, making more room for use by the Library and Documentation Service.

# The breadwinner

Mila M. Ramos

**M**arch 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 kinatatakutan. Nandiyan ang drug menace, ang masamang barkada, pagsusugal, alcohol addiction, at ang pag-aasawa nang wala pa sa tamang edad. Walang available at garantisadong formula para makasiguro tayo na makakatapos ng college ang ating mga anak nang walang problema. Payo at paalala lamang ang maibibigay natin sa mga bata. Masuwerte tayo kapag sila ay nakikinig sa pangaral. Malimit sabihin ng mga anak ko na para daw akong sirang plaka dahil paulit-ulit ang mga sinansabi ko sa kanila. Pero hindi ko pa rin mapigilan ang maging makulit lalo na kung naiisip ko na baka may mangyaring hindi dapat. “Ang paalala daw ay gamot sa taong nakakalimot.” Kaya hindi na baleng matawag na makulit, huwag lang pabaya. Ang isa pang inaalala natin ngayon ay ang kakulangan ng trabahong puwedeng pasukan ng ating new graduates. Paunti na nang paunti ang mga available positions na naghihintay sa ating kabataan. Marami nang multinational corporations ang nagsara dito sa atin at malaking kabawasan ito sa bilang ng trabahador na puwede nilang kunin. Sana naman ay umunlad nang konti ang ating ekonomiya para mabawasan ang unemployment.

*On household helpers. The lack of a helper is a perennial problem among IRRI breadwinners nowadays. May mga walang katulong na mapag-iwanan ng mga anak at mayroon din namang may katulong nga, pero nagbibigay naman ng sakit ng ulo sa amo nila. Mataas na ang hinihingi nilang sahod ngayon (nasa mahigit na isang libo at limang daan per month) at karamihan ay nagtatanong muna ng ganito: “May TV at radyo ba kayo? Washing machine kaya? Ilan ang bata sa bahay? Kailan ang aking day-off?”, at iba pang mga tanong na puro pabor lang sa kanila. Ilan sa atin ang uma-absent dahil walang mag-aalaga ng anak na maliit o kaya eh walang susundo sa school? Ang iba ay inihahabilin na lang ang mga anak sa kapitbahay o sa kaibigan para makapagtrabaho. Habang nasa opisina ay hindi maka-concentrate sa trabaho ang mga magulang na ito dahil inaalala ang kalagayan ng mga anak nila. Dumaan din ako sa stage na malimit magpalit ng katulong. Nakakalungkot noon kapag umaalis ako sa umaga na umiyyak ang aking bunso dahil bago na naman ang katulong. At saka naroon ang takot na baka kung ano ang gawin sa aking anak kapag wala na ako sa bahay. Thank heaven for mothers and for in-laws who can be depended upon in these times of need. But what if one’s mother or in-laws live 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 empleyadong 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 let 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) ■



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anak na menor de edad) ay tatanggap ng 100 porisyento ng kanyang pensiyon buwan-buwan, pati na ang dependents’ pension ng mga bata.

Kung ang retiradong pensiyonado ay mamatay sa loob ng 60 buwan mula sa umpisa ng pagtanggap ng kanyang pensiyon at wala siyang mga pangunahing benepisyaryo, ang kanyang mga pangalawang benepisyaryo (mga magulang, ilehitimong mga anak at lehitimong descendants) ang tatanggap ng lump sum benefit na katumbas ng alinman sa mas malaki sa sumusunod:

20 beses ng buwanang pensiyon o

60 beses ng buwanang pensiyon ngunit, ibabawas ang kabuuang buwanang pensiyong nabayaran na ng SSS. Hindi kasama dito ang dependents’ pension.

*Anu-anong mga dokumento ang kailangan para sa pagpa-file ng benepisyaryo sa pagreretiro?*

SSS Form BPN-101 at 108 (Application for Retirement Benefit);

Separation paper mula sa huling employer (kung ang miyembro ay wala pang 65 taong gulang); at

Birth certificate ng miyembro kung ang araw ng kanyang kapanganakan sa SSS Form E-1 (Personal Data Record) ay hindi pareho ng nakalagay sa kanyang application form. *Saan dapat i-file ang aplikasyon sa benepisyaryo sa pagreretiro?*

Ang aplikasyon sa benepisyaryo sa pagreretiro ay maaaring i-file sa alinmang sangay ng SSS na pinakamalapit sa kaniyang tirahan. ■

## Good-bye, Bev

**B**everly Rockwood, spouse and business partner of Walt Rockwood, died after a long battle with Hodgkins disease on 7 April in Vermont. Walt and Bev were at IRRI in 1976-82, during which time Walt was an editor in CPS. Since, 1992, Walt and Bev had been working as consultants to edit IRRI’s annual Program Report, including the 1998 Report currently in process.

Walt can be reached at redrock@sover.net. His mailing address is Redrock Farm, 2 Redrock Lane, Chelsea, VT 05038. ■



# Ikaw at ang SSS

## BENEPISYO SA PAGRERETIRO

*Ano ang benepisyong pagreretiro?*

Ang benepisyong pagreretiro ay perang ibinabayad sa miyembrong hindi na makapagtrabaho dahil sa katandaan.

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

1. Mga miyembrong 60 taong gulang na hindi na nagtatrabaho; kuwalipikado rin ang mga miyembrong 60 taong gulang na nagtatrabaho pa ngunit ang kanilang buwanang kita ay hindi dapat humigit sa P300.

2. Mga miyembrong 65 taong gulang na, may trabaho man o wala.

*Anu-ano ang mga klase ng benepisyong pagreretiro?*

Ang mga klase ng benepisyong pagreretiro ay

1. buwanang pensiyon at

2. lump sum amount.

Ang buwanang pensiyon ay panghabambuhay na ibinabayad sa miyembrong retirado na nakapagbayad ng di kukulangin sa 120 buwanang kontribusyon bago ang semestre ng pagreretiro.

Ang lump sum ay ibinabayad sa miyembrong retirado na di umabot sa 120 buwanang kontribusyon.

*Magkano ang buwanang pensiyon na maaaring matanggap ng miyembro?*

Ang halaga ng buwanang pensiyon na matatanggap ng miyembro ay batay sa mga sumusunod:

1. Bilang at halaga ng naibayad na buwanang kontribusyon;

2. Credited years bilang miyembro ng SSS; at;

3. Bilang ng dependent children, kung mayroon.

Ang pinakamababang buwanang pensiyon ay P1,200 para sa mga nakapagbayad ng hindi bababa sa 240 buwanang kontribusyon

at P1000 para sa mga nakapagbayad naman ng hindi bababa sa 120 buwanang kontribusyon bago sumapit ang buwan ng pagreretiro.

*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 pinakamalapit sa kanyang tirahan kung saan niya maaaring matanggap ang kanyang pensiyon sa ilalim ng programang "Mag-Impok sa Bangko."

Ang isang pensiyonadong may single savings account na nais ipagamit sa SSS para sa pagbabayad ng pensiyon ay kailangang isumite ang kanyang savings account number at ang kopya ng una at pangalawang pahina ng passbook sa SSS kasabay ang pagpa-file ng benepisyong pagreretiro. Kailangan ding ipakita ang orihinal na passbook para sa pagpapatunay nito.

Sa oras na maaprobahan ang kanyang claim, magpapadala ang SSS sa pensiyonado ng notice-voucher kung saan nakasaad ang araw kung kailan maaaring makuha ang benepisyong lump sum amount na maaaring matanggap ng miyembro?

Ang lump sum amount ay katumbas ng kabuuang kontribusyon na naibabayad ng miyembro at ng kanyang employer, kasama ang interes.

*Bukod sa pensiyon, ano pa ang ibang benepisyong maaaring matanggap ng pensiyonado?*

Ang retirado ay makakatanggap ng 13th month pension na binabayaran tuwing Disyembre.

Maaari siyang makatanggap ng benepisyong sa ilalim ng Medicare pati na ang kanyang mga dependents kung mayroon man sa kanila ang magkasakit at maospital.

*May matatanggap bang benepisyong mga anak ng retiradong pensiyonado?*

Ang mga menor de edad na lehitimong anak, pinalehitimong anak o ligal na ampon ng pensiyonado ay tatanggap ng buwanang dependents' pension na katumbas ng 10 porsiyento ng buwanang pensiyon ng pensiyonado o P150 alinman ang mas mataas.

Lima lamang na menor de edad na anak, simula sa pinakabata ang tatanggap ng benepisyong ito. Hindi pinapayagan dito ang substitution.

*Hanggang kailan tatanggap ng dependents' pension ang mga anak?*

Ang dependents' pension ay matitigil kapag ang bata ay umabot na ng 21 taong gulang, o nag-asawa, o nagkatrabaho at kumikita na ng P300 o higit pa buwan-buwan, o namatay.

Samantala, ang benepisyong ito ay ibinibigay habambuhay sa anak na higit sa 21 taong gulang kung ito ay walang kakayahang suportahan ang sarili dahil sa kapansanang natamo sa pagkabata o mula sa pagsilang.

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

Ang buwanang pensiyon ng retiradong pensiyonado na nakapagtrabahong muli habang siya ay 60 hanggang 65 taong gulang ay babawasan ng halagang katumbas ng kalahati ng kanyang kikitain na higit sa 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

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## Diwa's Nook

Jojo Abengania/Juan Lazaro IV

<p>ANG DATING NOON ... MAAARI PA RIN NGAYON.</p>	<p>NOON, KINAKAPA LANG ANG NOO PARA MABIGYAN NG EVALUATION.</p> <p>MAY BUKOL SA NOO. BAGSAK ITO. TUMUBO NA ANG SUNGAY.</p> 	<p>TAPOS, SUMUNOD, TININTINGNAN NA LANG KUNG PAANO PUMASOK SA PINTO.</p> <p>OFFICE</p> <p>NAKAYUKO, MAHABA ANG SUNGAY NITO ... BAGSAK IYAN.</p> 	<p>NGAYON, KATULONG ANG SGV, HINDI KAYA ...</p>  <p>... MAGKAPALITAN NG SOBRE?</p>
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