

THESIS DISSERTATIONS

**A SOCIOECONOMIC STUDY OF THE PLANTING INDUSTRY
OF THE PAMPANGA-TARLAC AREA**

by

SAMUEL FAIZ GABRIELAN

**A Dissertation
Presented to the
Faculty of the Graduate School
College of Arts and Sciences
The University of the Philippines**

**For the Degree
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

**Manila, Quezon City
August 1978**

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
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July 14, 1978

Dr. Armando F. Bonifacio
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Dear Dr. Bonifacio:

I have read the third draft of Samuel Gaabucayan's dissertation on The Pinatubo Negritos of Pampanga - Tarlac Area: A Study of Socio-Cultural Change. I sincerely believe that the comments and suggestions of his readers have already been attended to and incorporated in his manuscripts. Although there are some flaws in the dissertation, they are quite minor and can be easily rectified.

The dissertation can contribute much to a better understanding of the migrant Pinatubo Negritos and the Kapangpangan as well, considering that there is a dearth of ethnographic materials on the people of Central Luzon.

On the bases of the above-mentioned contentions, I believe that Samuel Gaabucayan is ready for his oral defense. The date of the defense is contingent upon his compliance of the requirements and submission of the manuscript to the members of his dissertation panel.

Thank you for your kind attention and interest.

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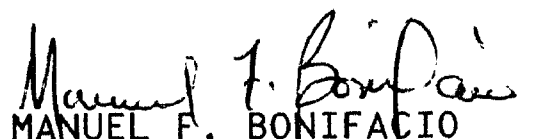
Dear Dr. Bonifacio:

I have read Mr. Samuel P. Gaabucayan's doctoral dissertation entitled "The Pinatubo Negritos of Pampanga-Tarlac Area: A Study of Socio-Cultural Change" which was submitted to me as Reader.

I have suggested and discussed with him some modifications which I believe will contribute much to a better understanding of the migrant Pinatubo Negritos and the Kapangpangan as well as some basic issues on social change in the Philippines.

To my mind, Mr. Gaabucayan is now ready to defend his dissertation.

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DEDICATION

**To the Three Women
in my Life**

CORA, KAREN AND JOYCE

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DISSERTATION ABSTRACT

This dissertation is a socioeconomic study with implications to sociocultural change in a Philippine village community. To understand social action in the village level, a study of this nature is essential. However, in Barangay Marcos, the research area, the study becomes doubly complicated in that:

1. Its social actors are composed of two diametrically opposed cultural communities - the Pinatubo Negritos of the Pampanga-Tarlac area and the moved-in lowland non-Negrito settlers. The former are claimed to be the aborigines of the Philippines; members of a National Cultural Community (also known as "minorities" or "tribal Filipinos") and assumed to be culturally and socially pristine; equipped only with the minimum technology of hunting and gathering. The latter are moved-in lowland non-Negrito self-propelled settlers and assumed to be more culturally and technologically equipped and prepared for change; and

2. The setting of social interaction is within the perimeter of a western military installation, the US Military Air Base at Clark, Pampanga.

How the Negritos have related and responded to social, cultural, political, technological and economic opportunities brought about by the Base and the lowland Filipino settlers is the subject of this dissertation.

The argument of this dissertation is that the substance and form of the various socioeconomic substructures are permeated by the presence of the Base.

In Marcos village, while the Negrito society has retained some traits of a traditional band level organization, it has nonetheless adapted some aspects of the larger associational society in its configuration.

The nature and form of its control structure as well as the role of economic dominance have changed from the familistic rule and enterprise to titular power and to contractual reciprocity. Both leadership groups are related in that both are connected with major decisions induced by the Base authorities. Economic dependence on Clark seem to indicate political dependence. This relationship is viewed as a necessity to survive around the Base. Local leaders must establish economic and political alignment with the source of scarce goods and services.

It is this arrangement that the bifurcation of local authorities is one. This nominal differentiation has paved the way for an emergent stratification system vertically drawn between the success and non-success continuum cutting across the initial horizontal differentiation between ethnic groups.

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PART 1

FRAMEWORK OF STUDY