

# philippine studies

Ateneo de Manila University • Loyola Heights, Quezon City • 1108 Philippines

---

## An Annotated Guide to Philippine Serials

Review Author: John N. Schumacher

*Philippine Studies* vol. 25, no. 3 (1977) 358–360

Copyright © Ateneo de Manila University

---

Philippine Studies is published by the Ateneo de Manila University. Contents may not be copied or sent via email or other means to multiple sites and posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's written permission. Users may download and print articles for individual, noncommercial use only. However, unless prior permission has been obtained, you may not download an entire issue of a journal, or download multiple copies of articles.

Please contact the publisher for any further use of this work at [philstudies@admu.edu.ph](mailto:philstudies@admu.edu.ph).

<http://www.philippinestudies.net>  
Fri June 27 13:30:20 2008

control and its methods in the preceding sections. The two articles in the appendix by Gregorio Lim and Virgilio Oblepias are factual and instructive.

The book is a rich resource for the many people who are confronted with problems of population control and its integration into Filipino family life. In a special way it will be a great help for all those who are actively involved in the family planning programs of the state and the churches and those who are expected to give guidance in it, such as teachers, priests, physicians, nurses and public officials.

*C. Henry Peschke*

AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO PHILIPPINE SERIALS. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Library, 1976. 140 pages. \$15.00 / ₱50.00.

AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO PHILIPPINE SERIALS. Compiled by Frank Golay and Marianne Hauswedell. (Southeast Asia Program, Department of Asian Studies Data Paper No. 101). Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, 1976. viii, 143 pages. \$5.00.

DIRECTORY OF THE CORNELL SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM 1951-1976. Compiled by Frank Golay and Peggy Lush. (Southeast Asia Program, Department of Asian Studies Data Paper No. 103). Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, June 1976. viii, 80 pages. \$3.00.

The appearance in the same year of the first two compilations reviewed here, both with identical titles, is not a duplication of efforts but a double benefit to scholars and librarians. Though issuing from two major depositories of Philippine publications, their method and finality differ, and their use by researchers will be both different and complementary.

The University of the Philippines Library compilation is an attempt to list all serials currently being published in the Philippines, whatever their subject matter or level of appeal. In addition to those of which specimen copies were actually examined in the University of the Philippines collections, on which full information is provided, all new and additional titles registered with and approved by the National Council for Print Media are likewise included. On many of these, naturally, the data included are much more scanty than the very full data supplied for those which could be actually examined. However, for scholarly purposes, there is little loss, since those not examined are likely to be among the numerous popular magazines, comics, etc. The compiler notes that approximately one-half of the 1,430 titles listed are company magazines and house organs. For the fact that publishers' addresses are included where available as well as the more usual data concerning the nature, circulation, subject matter, and other such bibliographical data, the compila-

tion will be useful to librarians attempting to locate particular publications. In the presentation of some data, however, there is a lack of consistency, e.g., as to whether the entry for the number of pages refers to a single issue or to an entire volume. Most probably because the publisher failed to complete the questionnaire sent out in late 1974, other data are apparently taken from a particular issue, and may not actually represent the coverage of the journal as a whole, or indicate whether it has an index, or whether the number of pages in that particular issue is typical and uniform. Given the rise of printing and paper costs, it is also not unlikely that the subscription price at the time of compilation may now be higher. These observations, made on the basis of the entry for this quarterly and certain other scholarly journals with which the reviewer is personally familiar, do not detract substantially from the value of the work which has been done to provide as full coverage as possible in a field where so many publications appear and cease without notice. To be as comprehensive as the compilation aims at being, and to provide fully all data of publications currently published, would require herculean labors in examining complete sets to achieve complete accuracy, if such be possible at all, and the compiler has necessarily had to depend frequently on the accuracy of the publishers' reports. In spite of these difficulties, the University of the Philippines Library has provided a tool of great usefulness to librarians above all, but also to business and professional organizations, a tool long needed. The one defect which is somewhat surprising is the incompleteness of the index of publishers. A spot check showed several publications of educational institutions named to be missing from the index, though found in the compilation itself as being published by that institution.

The Cornell compilation has a different scope and purpose. Since it is based on the holdings of Cornell University Library, it lists not only currently published serials, but also those published at any time in the past, including even the Spanish colonial period, as long as these are found at Cornell. Though bibliographical data are less detailed than in the University of Philippines compilation, important publications receive lengthy and accurate annotations as to their value for the scholar, and the actual holdings of the Cornell University Library for each publication are listed, even if consisting of a single number. The term *serials* is likewise understood in a larger sense, including, for example, university catalogs, annual reports, etc. The compilation is divided into nongovernmental serials and government serials. The latter include not only those of the Philippine government, but also some published during the colonial period by branches and agencies of the United States government concerned with the Philippines. Among the nongovernmental serials are a number of underground publications of various kinds which have been acquired by Cornell. Both groups of serials have their own index, quite complete as far as a spot check can show.

There is no place for comparison between the two compilations, given

their different origin and purpose. For current serials, the University of the Philippines compilation is obviously far more complete in coverage, but because of its scope, provides no information on serials which have ceased publication. For many purposes of scholarly research, the Cornell compilation will be more valuable because of its bringing together principally those serials likely to be of use to the Cornell Southeast Asia Program, whether or not they are still published. The annotations on scholarly publications too are naturally fuller and more evaluative. Both compilations will be of great value to librarians and scholars alike.

The third publication under review here is included to indicate in part what gives particular value to the Cornell serial compilation, comprising as it does only the holdings of that institution's library. As the editors say in the introduction to the compilation, though no claim is made that the listing is comprehensive, the Cornell Southeast Asia Collection "is a fine working collection . . . which has strengths and weaknesses when compared to collections such as that of the Library of Congress or of the University of Michigan," naming two of the most comprehensive centers for Philippine materials in the United States. The *Directory of the Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1951-1976* makes clear why Cornell should have such a collection. More than a mere description of the Cornell program, its faculty and staff, past and present, it lists the dissertations and theses produced at Cornell during those 25 years, whether by members of the Program or by graduate students in various departments of the University working on subjects concerning Southeast Asia. A directory of the students who have passed through the Program, limiting ourselves merely to the Philippines, shows an extraordinary number of men and women who today hold important positions in government, business, and the academic world in the Philippines. Though all countries of Southeast Asia have been included, the profile of students over the 25 years shows that of the combined total of dissertations or theses produced at Cornell, if we include both those from within the Program and from non-Program students writing on topics concerned with Southeast Asia, the Philippines ranks first, even though the Program itself has given greater emphasis to Indonesia and Thailand. A perusal of the Directory and a study of the introductory profile demonstrates the large role that Cornell University has played, and continues to play, in the formation of Filipino scholars in many fields, just as its Data Papers, so many of which have been reviewed in the pages of this quarterly have continued to contribute to Philippine scholarship. The two Data Papers under review here, both partially under the editorship of Frank Golay, whose scholarship in Philippine economics is well-known, and who has been associated with the Program almost from its beginning, continue that contribution. We may hope for more.

John N. Schumacher