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An Annotated Bibliography of Philippine Bibliography

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from 1968 onward. By ignoring the works of his colleagues here and indeed of numerous slum studies in other developing societies, Jocano dissipates the understanding promised in his title. Where he does succeed is merely in adding still another body of specialized data to the literature. Other social scientists will have to grapple with the problem of building more appropriate theoretical models of Asian cities.

The slum may indeed be "more than a phenomena of urbanization," as Jocano says (p. 6). But until someone defines more clearly just how it fits into the urbanization and modernization processes in a developing society like the Philippines, the policy makers whom Jocano wants to enlighten will be hard pressed to construct the appropriate conceptual frameworks, much less action programs. They could rightfully demand that social scientists writing books on the subject should do this for them. For all the insights Jocano has provided them — and let us give him his due, they are many and valuable — he must be faulted on several counts, namely: (1) not presenting a rounded picture of Looban by overstressing deviance, by taking a heavily male orientation; (2) unnecessarily reinforcing many unfavorable stereotypes of slum communities; (3) ignoring simple canons of statistical survey methodology, with which other anthropologists seem to have little difficulty; (4) failing to build on the comparable local and foreign literature on slums; and, therefore (5) not adding sufficiently to the building of social science theory and the policy implications that can emerge from it. Jocano yielded many insights in *Slum as a Way of Life*. He could have contributed more.

Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PHILIPPINE BIBLIOGRAPHIES: 1965–1974. By Donn V. Hart. (Occasional Papers no. 4). DeKalb, Illinois: Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Northern Illinois University, 1974. 160 pages. Paper \$7.50.

This bibliography of Philippine bibliographies continues the work of providing indispensable tools for scholars concerned with the Philippines begun by Charles O. Houston, Jr. in his 1960 work covering the period 1900–1957, and Shiro Saito in his 1966 work, adding bibliographies published 1958–1964. Hart's compilation brings the list up to 1974, as well as including items missed by his predecessors, or excluded from their scope (such as natural science bibliographies which Saito did not attempt to include in his *The Philippines: A Review of Bibliographies*). Moreover, Hart extends his scope to bibliographies in languages other than English, even including Japanese, though he concedes that his coverage of the latter language is probably very incomplete. Only bibliographies solely devoted to Spanish-language items are excluded from the compilation. Occasional bibliographies that are

part of a book are included when because of the book being "on a subject not commonly investigated . . . , its bibliography reflects its specialized topic." Bibliographies of less than 10 pages and those not dealing exclusively with the Philippines are omitted.

Hart's compilation includes 283 titles, each entry generally including the following data: organization of entries, languages included, the presence of annotation and its nature, the number of items, his comments, and indication of the presence of indexes. Though the comments are largely taken from the introductions to the bibliographies, a good number represent the personal annotations of the compiler. Hart acknowledges that the value of the compilation would have been greatly enhanced if all of his annotations had been critical, but "the subject range was too broad to permit such a professional assessment, with the exception of some entries." Anyone perusing the work will readily recognize this practical impossibility of one man providing critical annotations for such a broad range of subjects. Where the comments have represented Hart's critical judgment, however, at least those within the competence of this reviewer have been universally sound and helpful. Those which have been based on the introductions of the works compiled are generally of such a nature as to afford maximum usefulness to the user.

As those familiar with Hart's many and varied contributions to Philippine studies would expect, the range of subjects is wide and the coverage thorough. This reviewer has been surprised to find items relevant to his own field, even published here in the Philippines, which had missed his notice, but have been recorded by Hart. Anyone familiar with bibliographical work will know how difficult it is to be exhaustive, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of certain marginal items will always depend on judgments which may differ among experts. What is beyond question, however, is that Hart has shown great diligence in his efforts to be thorough and has provided a tool of great usefulness, whether to beginner or specialist, in many fields.

It is only to be expected that a few minor slips might occur. Only the following caught my attention. The M. Eufronio cited as compiler in no. 69, should be Eufronio M. Alip. Perhaps Helen Tubangui's *A Catalog of Filipiniana at Valladolid*, published in 1973, reached the compiler too late for inclusion, though other contemporary items of 1974 are included. The bibliography of Schumacher and Anderson described in no. 244 is not included in the index under either the title or the names of the compilers, even though it does appear in the subject index. In general, however, the index seems carefully done. The book is one which belongs in every Philippine library, and many scholars will wish to have their own copy.

John N. Schumacher