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Ethnic Groups of Insular Southeast Asia

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in Population Control" (p. 102). The book also contains an appendix of Martial Law documents related to population for easy reference, and an index.

The book is divided into two main parts. Part One describes the population phenomenon as an aggregate and identifies the Philippine population in terms of location, size, composition, territorial distribution, etc. It explains the Population Education Program; analyses population theories; assesses the implications of world, and then Philippine, population; and indicates the solution taken by Philippine population policy and program. Part Two contains an introduction to human sexuality and the human reproductive system with a brief discussion of fertility control as a demographic process of population limitation, the history of family planning in the Philippines, methods of contraception, and sociocultural factors affecting the acceptance of family planning.

Since this textbook was intended for use in private non-sectarian, and possibly public, schools, the co-authors tried to present population education in as an objective and scientific manner as possible and avoided any value judgments or critical comments of their own. This reviewer's own strictures about the book will be limited to two remarks. First, the Philippine population problem must not be presented to the students as *the* problem of problems, because the population problem is not only a problem of numbers but, more relevant to the Philippine context, a problem of justice involving a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth and resources. The population problem must be taken within the larger context of total and integral human development, which include a moral and religious dimension. Second, a textbook that tries to be "value-free" and neutral with regard to morality and religion in a matter like population control, which involves basic human rights and values, may by its silence or neutrality be teaching the Filipino people that morality and religion are not that important. Presumably the co-authors had no such considerations in trying to present population education in as objective a manner as possible without being open to the charge of moralism or bias in favor of one religion rather than another. This reviewer merely wishes to point out that in the context of Philippine culture, pure 'objectivity' may have a counter-effect on the attitudes and values of our people. These remarks are intended for future editions and revisions of the book. Notwithstanding, until a better textbook on population education appears, this primer will serve its purpose for a long time to come, especially since this paperback and newsprint edition is within the financial reach of most college students.

Vitaliano R. Gorospe

ETHNIC GROUPS OF INSULAR SOUTHEAST ASIA. Volume 1: Indonesia, Andaman Islands, and Madagascar. Edited and compiled by Frank M. LeBar. New Haven: Human Relations Area Files Press, 1972. viii, 236 pages. Cloth \$15.

In characteristically clear prose, the editor and compiler of this first-rate reference work explains how it fits into a set of three related publications.

This is the first of a two-volume survey of the peoples and cultures of insular Southeast Asia. The present volume covers Indonesia, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Malagasy-speaking peoples of Madagascar; Volume Two includes the Philippine Islands and the aboriginal tribes of Taiwan. Together with *Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia*, by Frank M. LeBar, Gerald C. Hickey, and John K. Musgrave (HRAF Press, 1964), these volumes provide a series of descriptive ethnographic summaries, with accompanying bibliographies, synonymies, terminological indexes, and ethnolinguistic maps, covering the whole of what might be termed greater Southeast Asia, including the centrally-related regions of Southern China and Assam (page v).

The three volumes constitute a set in which the entries for the various ethnic groups are so presented as to be comparable with one another. Thus the major headings for each group are (where possible) the following: Orientation (including identification of the group, location, linguistic affiliation, demography, and history), Settlement pattern and housing, Economy, Kin groups, Marriage and family, Sociopolitical organization, and Religion.

For the volume under review, 19 scholars who had recently done fieldwork in the area contributed summary statements, but LeBar wrote most of the book, drawing on his own considerable experience both in the field and as longtime staff member of the HRAF, which published the volume. The text is clear, concise, compressed, and encyclopedic; with an average of about two pages (quarto format) for each of the 90 or so groups that are described. The most lengthy entries (about five pages each) are awarded those groups which are probably the best known, namely, the Minangkabau (of Sumatra), the Javanese, the Balinese, and the Iban, or Sea Dyak (of Borneo).

The only negative mark the volume may deserve is for its ethnolinguistic maps, which are black-and-white outline drawings. They contrast starkly with the beautiful multicolored creations that accompanied the earlier publication of the series (LeBar et al. 1964). Economic necessity will justify the lack of color, I suppose, but the 10 pages of maps are not as well done as they might have been.

But this is to nitpick. The volume is an excellent reference work which belongs in any university library in the Philippines. Thanks to LeBar and his colleagues, we have one less excuse for not knowing much about our Southeast Asian neighbors.

Frank Lynch