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Semblanza Del Beato Ezequiel Moreno, Agustino Recoleta Y Obispo De Pasto, Colombia

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convincingly that the so-called "Segunda parte" of the *Conquistas*, covering the period 1616–1694, is likewise the work of Gaspar de San Agustín. This second part, which only saw the light of day in 1890, was published under the name of Casimiro Díaz, who was alleged to have composed it from notes and materials left behind by San Agustín. Merino makes clear that the paternity of the work should be fully attributed to San Agustín, and explains how the equivocation arose. One can only agree with Merino's opinion that a new edition of the "Segunda parte" is likewise in order, for though not quite as rare as its predecessor, and though parts of it have been reproduced by Blair and Robertson, it too contains a great deal of information which is not to be found in the few other chronicles which reach this period. It is to be hoped that Father Merino himself might make use of his long familiarity with the Philippine Augustinians to provide a modern edition done with the care and diligence he has expended on the book under review. In this one, he has performed an important service for which not only historians of the Philippine church but also those interested in deeper investigation of the Philippines at the time of the Spanish contact will be grateful.

John N. Schumacher

SEMBLANZA DEL BEATO EZEQUIEL MORENO, AGUSTINO RECOLETO Y OBISPO DE PASTO, COLOMBIA. By Eugenio Ayape, O.A.R. Granada: Editorial Santa Rita, 1975. 98 pages.

This is not a scholarly work, but an edifying biography of a Recoleta friar who worked in the Philippines, 1870–1885, principally in Calapan and Las Piñas. He later restored the almost-extinguished Recoleta province in Colombia, and was eventually made bishop of the diocese of Pasto in that country. In 1905 he was, for reasons of health, forced to return to Spain, where he died the following year. He was beatified by the Church in 1975. The main importance of this biography for the Philippines is the light it sheds, without intending to do so, on the "friar problem" of the nineteenth century. On the one hand, the saintly life of this Recoleta friar is a testimony to the falseness of the caricature, so common in Philippine historiography from the days of the Propaganda Movement, of the general moral corruption and oppressiveness of the friar orders. On the other hand, the sincere, even heroic, intransigence with which Bishop Moreno fought every manifestation of liberalism in Colombia is an indication of the unfortunate mentality which made the Philippine friars the target of Filipino *ilustrados* of the nineteenth century. For the attempts on the part of educated Filipinos to create a modern secular society in the Philippines met with almost total rejection, sincere no doubt and generally religiously motivated but quite anachronistic, from the friar orders. The author of this pamphlet has, of course, not drawn

these conclusions, indeed scarcely discusses Blessed Ezequiel's Philippine career, but they are clearly evidenced in the narration of his subject's saintly life.

John N. Schumacher

DIGENETIC TREMATODES OF PHILIPPINE FISHES. By Carmen C. Velasquez. Quezon City, University of the Philippines Press, 1975. 140 pages, with illustrations.

This book answers the need for a comprehensive study of the known digenetic trematodes of Philippine fishes. Written by an internationally known Filipino parasitologist, it deals with the classification of the known parasitic trematodes (commonly called *flukes*) of local fishes, together with a description of their structure, life history, mode of life, and distribution. Identification keys for all known families, genera, and species in this country are given. Helpful illustrations of the parasites are also provided for. Also included in the book are a host-parasite list in which the scientific and vernacular names of the hosts are mentioned; an index in alphabetical order according to families with their respective genera and species; an extensive bibliography; techniques of parasite collection and preservation; and certain preventive measures against infection from these parasitic flatworms.

Needless to say, the book would serve as a valuable source of information to advanced students and researchers in the field of parasitology.

Jaime Joaquin

CEBUANO LITERATURE: A SURVEY AND BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH FINDING LIST. By Resil B. Mojares. San Carlos Publications, Series A: Humanities, no. 10. Cebu City: University of San Carlos, 1975. 194 pages.

Interest in research in the field of Philippine vernacular literature is a fairly recent development. In the past, Filipino critics and scholars focused their attention on studies in Western literature, neglecting vernacular writings which form the greater bulk of Philippine literary history. Libraries offered no encouragement either by way of providing the necessary bibliographic tools or research guides. At most, they yielded one or two unreliable survey essays and an often negligible number of primary materials. It took courage and patience then, as it still does today, to attempt to venture into the field.

Realizing that the grave neglect of our native literature cannot go on if we earnestly desire to understand ourselves as a people, committed scholars have begun to undertake valuable research in the field. Some Filipino writers in