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## Philippine Copyrighted Material, 1959–1960

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### *Philippine Copyrighted Material, 1959-1960*

It may be taken for granted that any books published in the Philippines which are of value are registered with the copyright office. Hence a survey of books received by this office presents a fairly correct picture of the year's output. The period under survey (November 1959 to October 1960) was chosen because of the exigencies of the editor's dead-line.

In the copyright classification of "books" there are many compositions which dubiously deserve the title. There are, for example, numerous typewritten manuscripts: M.A. theses, drafts of novels, etc. These are omitted from the present survey as not being *published* or in *permanent* form. On the whole too, mimeographed works have not been included, save by way of exception. The compiler has endeavored not to be doctrinaire in his selection, but to list any works that might be of utility and interest to the reader.

The largest part of the volumes on the copyright office shelves are text-books, many of publications of American firms. It is not our intention as a rule to list text-books; but it is a matter of congratulation to Philippine text-book authors and publishers that the local texts are showing great improvement. Some of them are excellent, such as for instance Robert D. Wilson's *ENGLISH SENTENCE PATTERNS FOR FILIPINOS*.<sup>1</sup> Law texts are naturally in great abundance. The number of Philippine texts listed among the books is about 125 of which some seventy are mimeographed. The total number of Philippine books surveyed is 250.

Out of the lot fifty have been selected for comment in the hope that they may be of interest and utility to scholars in various fields. Of course no assurance is given that the items so chosen are scholarly or of lasting value. They are simply books.

Perhaps it is simplest to begin, after the manner of libraries, with *PHILIPPINE BIBLIOGRAPHY I*. This is an alphabetically arranged list of 155 titles since 1900. Dr. Houston is a

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<sup>1</sup> Bookmark, Manila, 1960. Pp. xviii-531. Twelve appendices.

member of the faculty of the University of Manila; as far back as 1955 PHILIPPINE STUDIES called attention to the important work he was doing for this branch of knowledge.<sup>2</sup>

This may be as good a place as any to mention Esteban A. de Ocampo's RIZAL AS A BIBLIOPHILE.<sup>3</sup> This is described as "Occasional Paper No. 2 of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines." The book traces Rizal's interest in books from the EPISTOLARIO RIZALINO<sup>4</sup> and ONE HUNDRED LETTERS OF JOSE RIZAL TO HIS PARENTS, BROTHER, SISTERS, RELATIVES.<sup>5</sup> In appendix A the author lists books, pamphlets, periodicals, bought by, given to, read or owned by Rizal. Appendix B is a card index made by Rizal for his own library. There are photostat copies of some of these cards.

Thomas Yap Sui Tek is compiler of PHILIPPINE STATISTICS.<sup>6</sup> It is called an annual publication but this seems to be its first appearance. It should prove a useful reference. Ed de Rivera Castillet has done a similar job for a restricted area in CAGAYAN PROVINCE AND HER PEOPLE.<sup>7</sup> It contains accounts of twenty-eight towns of Cagayan. A typical account gives a history of the town, a short mention of persons prominent religiously, educationally, politically, etc. The section on towns is followed by a Who's Who of the whole Cagayan Province and a list of American old-timers. The author, a former teacher and newspaper man, is himself a native of Aparri. He says he worked five years on this directory.

<sup>2</sup> PHILIPPINE BIBLIOGRAPHY I. An Annotated Preliminary Bibliography of Philippine Bibliographies (since 1900). By Charles O. Houston. University of Manila. 1960 Pp. 69. Cf. PHILIPPINE STUDIES, 3(1955) 424.

<sup>3</sup> RIZAL AS A BIBLIOPHILE. By Esteban A. de Ocampo. Unesco National Commission of the Philippines. Manila, 1960. Pp. 56

<sup>4</sup> EPISTOLARIO RIZALINO. 5 vols. Manila, 1930-1938.

<sup>5</sup> ONE HUNDRED LETTERS OF JOSE RIZAL TO HIS PARENTS, BROTHER, SISTERS, RELATIVES. Manila, Philippine National Historical Society, 1959.

<sup>6</sup> PHILIPPINE STATISTICS. Municipal Data on All Cities and Towns in the Philippines. By Thomas Yap Sui Tek. Grace Trading Company. Manila, 1960. Pp. A1-A16-386.

<sup>7</sup> CAGAYAN PROVINCE AND HER PEOPLE. By Ed de Rivera Castillet. Community Publishers. Manila, 1960. Pp. xiii-510.

A very different type of reference is 1959 DIGEST INDEX<sup>8</sup> by Antonio Navarrete. The author, a member of the Ateneo de Manila law faculty, published a predecessor to this volume in 1957. Studies in the United States prevented him from presenting a similar reference for 1958. It is a law research instrument arranged alphabetically by subject matter to enable the user to locate pertinent court decisions. The whole is prefaced by three valuable tables further to facilitate the work of research.

Creative literature is represented by the largest number of items in this year's book crop. José Villa Panganiban has ANG BUTIL NG PERLAS,<sup>9</sup> a collection of fifty-six Tagalog poems published to celebrate his pearl wedding anniversary (1930-1960). Alfredo S. Veloso has translated forty-seven poems of twenty-two Filipino poets from Spanish into English in ANGUISH, FULNESS, NIRVANA.<sup>10</sup> Among these poets are José Rizal, Manuel Bernabé, Jesús Balmori, Fernando Ma. Guerrero, Claro M. Recto, Cecilio Apóstol. The collection is prefaced by a letter from Manuel Bernabé. The translator is professor of Spanish at Far Eastern University.

Serafin Lanot has published SONGS OF THE BROWN MAN<sup>11</sup> which he divides into five cantos or poem groups, each with a preface. Nick Joaquin says with an air of surprise that "they scan, they rhyme, they even tell stories and make moral lessons." In this day of "jagged free verse" he finds this "startlingly new." Lanot has been in newspaper work, business, politics, public relations. L. C. Poblador of the *Manila Daily Bulletin* gives an appreciation of the author. The poems are illustrated by Carlos V. Francisco.

Leandro Balagot's JOYS AND SORROWS OF THE PEOPLE, Book II<sup>12</sup> is prepared by the author for use in the schools of the

<sup>8</sup> 1959 DIGEST-INDEX. By Antonio F. Navarrete. Philippine Journal of Education. Quezon City, 1960. Pp. xli-276.

<sup>9</sup> ANG BUTIL NG PERLAS. Katipunan ng mga Tula ni Jose Villa Panganiban. San Juan, Rizal, 1960. Pp. vi-200.

<sup>10</sup> ANGUISH, FULNESS, NIRVANA. Translated by Alfredo S. Veloso. Asvel Publishers, Quezon City, 1960. Pp. xi-138.

<sup>11</sup> SONGS OF THE BROWN MAN. By Serafin Lanot. Tamaraw Publishing Co., Manila, 1960. Pp. 141.

<sup>12</sup> JOYS AND SORROWS OF THE PEOPLE. Book II. By Leandro Balagot. M. Colcol and Co. Manila, 1960. Pp. xxiv-236.

Philippines. The verse is of very poor quality. This volume is called Book II because there was a Book I, ROMANCE OF THE POOR MAN'S LIFE. Francisco G. Tonogbanua has published FORTY-ONE CHRISTMASES,<sup>13</sup> poems written at Christmas, 1918 to 1959. The author is aware that the muse did not always thrill to the season, but the collection presents a kind of record of the years. He has previously published several books of verse; he is a professor at Far Eastern University.

SICKLE SEASON<sup>14</sup> of Alejandrino G. Hufana carries the subtitle "Poems of a First Decade." The author says that the same collection in an abridged form received a prize in the University of the Philippines Golden Jubilee literary contest. The volume contains some 140 poems. Professor Hufana is on the U.P. faculty.

Two volumes of short stories that came out during the period under survey have been reviewed recently in PHILIPPINE STUDIES. OF COCKS AND KITES<sup>15</sup> is a collection of short stories by Alejandro R. Roces. Arturo G. Roseburg writes in his introduction: "So very few books are published in the country that every time one comes out it is a sort of literary event." Enrique Victoriano wrote a long review of this book for PHILIPPINE STUDIES and liked it. BROTHER MY BROTHER<sup>16</sup> reviewed last October by Miguel A. Bernad in PHILIPPINE STUDIES, is a collection of stories of Bienvenido N. Santos which had previously appeared in various local magazines. He had written some few years ago another series about a Filipino in the United States (YOU LOVELY PEOPLE), but BROTHER MY BROTHER is thoroughly Filipino, about Filipinos in the Philippines. The author at the time of publication enjoyed a writing fellowship at the State University of Iowa. He has completed a novel and is starting a second.

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<sup>13</sup> FORTY-ONE CHRISTMASES. By Francisco G. Tonogbanua. Manila, 1960. Pp. viii-116.

<sup>14</sup> SICKLE SEASON. Poems of a First Decade. By Alejandrino G. Hufana. Quezon City, 1959. Pp. 214.

<sup>15</sup> OF COCKS AND KITES. Short Stories. By Alejandro R. Roces. Regal Publishing Co. Manila, 1959. Pp. 140. Cf. PHILIPPINE STUDIES 7(1959), 535.

<sup>16</sup> BROTHER MY BROTHER. A Collection of Stories. By Bienvenido N. Santos. Benipayo Press. Manila, 1960. Pp. xiii-244. Cf. PHILIPPINE STUDIES 8(1960), 880.

HOME TO OUR RICE FIELDS<sup>17</sup> by Filomena N. Colendrino is described as the first of a series of publications intended to encourage English writing by Filipinos about the Philippines to be published by The Scholar's Press, Quezon City. This book is a collection of seventeen short stories which appeared in various local magazines. IT COULD HAPPEN AGAIN<sup>18</sup> by A. Figer Vilorio is a collection of short stories reprinted mostly from THE CROSS. Nick Joaquín characterizes them as "sly, sophisticated", "as amusement, tops", "an amused glance at the modern world." The author is a teacher of English, essayist and poet. The book is very attractively printed.

IMPRESSIONS—3 EXPERIMENTS IN FORM<sup>19</sup> is in a very different genre. Rene Mendoza, the author, says: "These experiments, particularly the latter two, are attempts to show how a free-flowing chain of thought would appear in print." There are some poems also in the volume which were previously called "Poems from Down Under", not because they were written in Australia but because they were composed under the influence of alcohol. The author seems to be connected with U.P.

Maria Paz Zamora Mascuñana has written CUENTOS CORTOS Y RECUERDOS DE LA LIBERACIÓN<sup>20</sup> partly fiction and partly history—and dedicated the collection to her nieces and nephews lest they forget Spanish.

THE WORLD IS AN APPLE AND OTHER PRIZE PLAYS<sup>21</sup> by Alberto S. Florentino is described as "the first in the Filipiniana Series by Philippine Cultural Publishers." The other plays in the volume are "Cavort with Angels", "The Dancers", "Oli Impan", "Cadaver." Three of the plays, including "The World

<sup>17</sup> HOME TO OUR RICE FIELDS. By Filomena N. Colendrino. The Scholar's Press. Quezon City, 1960. Pp. 301.

<sup>18</sup> IT COULD HAPPEN AGAIN. And Other Selected Short Stories. By A. Figer Vilorio. Pillar Publishing House. Manila, 1959. Pp. viii-124.

<sup>19</sup> IMPRESSION—3 EXPERIMENTS IN FORM. By Rene E. Mendoza. Diliman, 1960. Pp. viii-72.

<sup>20</sup> CUENTOS CORTOS (1919-1923) Y RECUERDOS DE LA LIBERACION (1945). By Maria Paz Zamora Mascuñana. 1960. Pp. 76.

<sup>21</sup> THE WORLD IS AN APPLE AND OTHER PRIZE PLAYS. By Alberto S. Florentino. U.P. Press. Manila, 1959. Pp. 107. Cf. PHILIPPINE STUDIES 8(1960), 453.

is an Apple", won the Palanca award. The other two won Arena awards. Alberto S. Florentino is an employee of an insurance company and a commerce student. It is six years since he turned playwright and his achievement has been remarkable. Father Bernad reviewed this volume for *PHILIPPINE STUDIES* and found the plays pessimistic but not—as had been charged—immoral.

Alfredo S. Veloso, who translated Filipino poetry from Spanish, has rendered a like service for *MALOLOS SPEECHES AND DEBATES*.<sup>22</sup> The book is mimeographed. *MY SACRED OATH*<sup>23</sup> is a novel by Maria C. Magsano. Originally begun about 15 years ago in Pangasinan dialect in the now defunct magazine *SILEW* it is just recently finished at the urging of friends. The authoress is a newspaper woman of Pangasinan. The story is of a doctor and his domestic problems. It was put into English by Ricardo B. Villamil.

In the wake of recent legislation there has been a stream of Rizalian literature. His novels have been translated into English by several authors. An attractive translation of *EL FILIBUSTERISMO*, as far as format is concerned, is that Maria Odulio de Guzman.<sup>24</sup> R. Martinez and Sons have put out in English, Spanish and Tagalog some of the lesser known works of Rizal. These booklets are all labelled "No. 4 of the Series of the Writings of Jose Rizal." The present publications are twenty-one in number: seven works in three tongues: "To Barrantes on the Tagalog Theater", "The Vision of Fray Rodriguez", "By Telephone", "Rizal to Barrantes on the Noli", "The Friars and the Filipinos", "Laughter and Tears", "Letter to the Women of Malolos." The small volumes are separately printed, neatly with paper covers.

History has contributed a number of rather good works. A. M. Molina of the University of Santo Tomas in his first

<sup>22</sup> *DISCURSOS Y DEBATES DE MALOLOS. MALOLOS SPEECHES AND DEBATES.* Translated by Alfredo S. Veloso. Mimeo. 1960. Pp. 98.

<sup>23</sup> *MY SACRED OATH. A Novel.* By Maria C. Magsano. Pangasinan Review, Inc. Pangasinan, 1960. Pp. 331.

<sup>24</sup> *ANG FILIBUSTERISMO.* Translated by Maria Odulio de Guzman. G.O.T. Publishers. Manila, 1960. Pp. xiv-370. First Revised Edition.

volume of *THE PHILIPPINES THROUGH THE CENTURIES*<sup>25</sup> has traced the history of the nation from the beginning to the departure of Governor Primo de Rivera in 1883. The volume is the fruit of three years work, during which the author travelled to Europe where he visited many libraries and inspected innumerable relevant manuscripts and volumes. The present work is attractively printed and neatly divided for use by students. It is a volume of the UST text-book series

Another handsome volume is *MABINI AND THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION*<sup>26</sup> by Cesar A. Majul. This is described as the fifth of a series called "Philippine Studies." Tomas Fonaquier, writing the introduction, says: "This book is not exclusively biography or history. It is mainly an attempt to view and analyze the great and dramatic events of the Philippine Revolution through the eyes and mind of an intellectual leader." The book is therefore a history of the Revolution and especially of Mabini's role in it with an effort to read the political philosophies at work. Other authors in the Philippine Studies series are Teodoro Agoncillo and Leopoldo Yabes.

Eufonio A. Alip has published two special studies: *TEN CENTURIES OF PHILIPPINE CHINESE RELATIONS*<sup>27</sup> and *PHILIPPINE JAPANESE RELATIONS*<sup>28</sup>. Both books are illustrated and neatly printed in double columns. They carry numerous appendices containing related documents and addresses.

*LA REVOLUCIÓN FILIPINA*<sup>29</sup> by Remedios L. Ortega is a mimeographed text of modest proportions. The author has drawn on standard secondary sources and employs largely a biographi-

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<sup>25</sup> *THE PHILIPPINES THROUGH THE CENTURIES*. By A. M. Molina. UST Cooperative, Manila, 1960. Vol. I. Pp. xv-366. Bibliography.

<sup>26</sup> *MABINI AND THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION*. By Cesar A. Majul. University of the Philippines. Quezon City, 1960. Pp. xx-477. Bibliography.

<sup>27</sup> *TEN CENTURIES OF PHILIPPINE CHINESE RELATIONS*. By Eufonio M. Alip. Alip and Sons, Manila, 1959. Pp. xi-218. Illustrated. Appendices.

<sup>28</sup> *PHILIPPINE JAPANESE RELATIONS (HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC)*. By Eufonio M. Alip. Alip and Sons, Manila, 1959. Pp. 132. Illustrated Appendices.

<sup>29</sup> *LA REVOLUCION FILIPINA (Causes y Efectos)*. By Remedios L. Ortega. Mimeo. Manila, 1960. Pp. ii-72.



cal technique. Gabriel F. Fabella was prevailed upon by Dr. Cesar Adib Majul, whose book we have referred to above, to collect and publish in *RIZAL THE HISTORIAN AND OTHER HISTORICAL ESSAYS*<sup>30</sup> a number of historical essays written by him for various local periodicals. There are twenty-eight essays arranged in three groups. The first group contains "Essays of Current Interest", the second "Significant Events", the third "Biographical Sketches". The author is president of the Philippine Historical Association, which financed the publication.

Gene Cabrera published a small volume called *RIZAL AND JOSEPHINE*.<sup>31</sup> It is journalistic in approach and profusely illustrated by the author. *RAMON MAGSAYSAY, IDEAL CITIZEN*<sup>32</sup> contains forty-four human interest stories about the late president, prepared for school use with questions and vocabulary.

*RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES*<sup>33</sup> is certainly one of the significant books of the year. It is the story of Aglipay and his movement down to 1940. It was reviewed in *PHILIPPINE STUDIES* where the writer of this present survey paid tribute to its thorough scholarship. Volume II will tell the story of the Philippine Independent Church from 1940 until the present and will contain a documentary appendix. Nicolas Ll. Rosal has touched on the same theme, Aglipayanism, in a small pamphlet, *AGLIPAYANISM YESTERDAY AND TODAY*<sup>34</sup> in which he tries briefly to bring to light the differences between Aglipayanism and the Catholic Church.

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<sup>30</sup> *RIZAL THE HISTORIAN AND OTHER HISTORICAL ESSAYS*. By Gabriel F. Fabella. Philippine Historical Association. Quezon City, 1960. Pp. vi-208.

<sup>31</sup> *RIZAL AND JOSEPHINE*. By Gene Cabrera. Manila, 1960. Pp. 40. Illustrated.

<sup>32</sup> *RAMON MAGSAYSAY IDEAL CITIZEN*. By Benjamin L. Panlilio and Maximo Ramos. Phoenix Publishing House, Quezon City, 1959. Pp. 109.

<sup>33</sup> *RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES*. Life and Church of Gregorio Aglipay. 1860-1960. Vol. I: 1860-1940. By Pedro A. de Achutegui S.J. and Miguel A. Bernad, S.J. Ateneo de Manila. Manila, 1960. Illustrated. Appendices. Cf. *PHILIPPINE STUDIES*, 8(1960) 868.

<sup>34</sup> *AGLIPAYANISM YESTERDAY AND TODAY*. Nicolas Ll. Rosal. UST. Press. Manila, 1959. Pp. 46.

MOMENTS WITHOUT SELF<sup>35</sup> is a philosophical work by Benito F. Reyes. The author has taught various subjects in various universities of the Philippines. For a while he lectured on comparative culture and philosophy at Boston University. The present work is the author's personal philosophy of man and life. He says: "This is the way I look at life. Therefore this is not the truth. Rather this is my truth, and as such it is my way of life, the way I have wrestled Jacob-like with my mind."

Father Antonio Piñon's THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS<sup>36</sup> is a much more systematic work of philosophy, the fruit of research carried out at Rome in writing a doctorate thesis. There are thirty-three chapters. The work is attractively printed.

PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SUPERSTITIONS TOLD IN PARABLES<sup>37</sup> by Rodolfo V. Guiang, M.D. is described by one reviewer as a work on "folkways". The author is well-known for his effort for the poor and especially to root out superstitions. He is a member of many scientific societies and recipient of several rewards for his work. This volume will be useful especially for those doctors whose work brings them in contact with barrio people.

Those same physicians will be greatly helped by Dr. Jose Sy-Tangco Reyes' ENGLISH-SPANISH-TAGALOG MEDICAL DICTIONARY<sup>38</sup> which appears this year in a second edition. It is obviously a gigantic task, and, though the format is atrocious, must be a valuable aid to the physician who works among the very poor.

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<sup>35</sup> MOMENTS WITHOUT SELF. Essays on Self-Understanding. By Benito F. Reyes. Pillar Publishing House, Manila, 1960. Pp. x-198. Glossary.

<sup>36</sup> THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. A Critical Evaluation of the Totalitarian and Liberal Theories. By Antonio Piñon Tiana, O.P., UST Press, Manila, 1960. Pp. xv-572. Bibliography.

<sup>37</sup> PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SUPERSTITIONS TOLD IN PARABLES. By Rodolfo V. Guiang, M.D. Gumawid Press, Lingayen, Pangasinan, 1960. Pp. xviii-129.

<sup>38</sup> TALAHULUGANG INGLES-KASTILA-TAGALOG SA PANGGAGAMOT (English-Spanish-Tagalog Medical Dictionary). By Dr. Jose Sy-Tangco Reyes. Mimeo. Manila, 1960. Second Edition. Pp. 1023.

President Magsaysay was responsible for more attention being paid to the barrio people. *FOCUS ON THE BARRIO*<sup>39</sup> by Jose V. Abueva describes the first two years of the Magsaysay crusade. This book was favorably reviewed in *PHILIPPINE STUDIES* by Jeremias Montemayor.

*THE BARRIO CHARTER EXPLAINED*<sup>40</sup> by Manuel T. Fernández contains a simple and concise exposition of Republic Act No. 2379. It contains the full text of the Barrio Charter, examples of Barrio Assembly and Barrio Council minutes. *THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PHILIPPINES*<sup>41</sup> by Silvina C. Laya aims to bring the message and work of this world organization to the common *tao* in the remotest barrios of the Philippines. Written in alternate English and Tagalog paragraphs, it is copiously illustrated and neatly printed.

Benicio T. Catapusan and Flora E. Díaz-Catapusan have gotten out Volume II of their sociology text.<sup>42</sup> The first volume was published in June 1959. *THE CHALLENGE*<sup>43</sup> by M. V. Concepcion argues a strong case against the Chinese in the Philippines. There are appendices listing Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Chinese Guild Associations, Chinese Schools in the Philippines. Silvestre Torres, Director of Recreation in the City of Manila, has written *RECREATION AND ITS ROLE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME PREVENTION*.<sup>44</sup> Fernando Castro (Fer Guincas) has written *NATIONALISM—FILIPINO FIRST*<sup>45</sup>,

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<sup>39</sup> *FOCUS ON THE BARRIO*. The Story Behind the Birth of the Philippine Community Development Program under President Ramon Magsaysay. By Jose V. Abueva. Institute of Public Administration. U.P., Manila, 1959. Pp. xvii-529. Cf. *PHILIPPINE STUDIES* 8(1960), 644.

<sup>40</sup> *THE BARRIO CHARTER EXPLAINED*. By Manuel T. Fernandez. Mendoza Press, Binmaley, Pangasinan, 1960. Pp. iii-52. Appendices.

<sup>41</sup> *THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE PHILIPPINES*. By Silvina C. Laya. Kayumanggi Publishers, Manila, 1959. Pp. xiii-86.

<sup>42</sup> *PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS*. By Benicio T. Catapusan, Ph.D. and Flora E. Diaz-Catapusan, D.Ed. Malaya Publishing House, Manila, 1959. Second part. Pp. 284.

<sup>43</sup> *THE CHALLENGE*. The Chinese Problem in the Philippines. By M. V. Concepcion. Manila, 1960 Mimeo. Pp. 43. Appendices.

<sup>44</sup> *RECREATION AND ITS ROLE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME PREVENTION*. By Silvestre Torres. Mimeo. Manila, 1960. Pp. 408.

<sup>45</sup> *NATIONALISM—FILIPINO FIRST*. The Philippines Calling Her People. By Fernando Castro (fer. Guincas). Afan Publishing House. Manila, 1960. 2nd edition. Pp. xxv-112.

a series of harangues prefaced by twenty-five commentaries and commendations of nationalism, messages from government personalities, with a colored photo of each. *PHILIPPINE TAXATION ON REAL ESTATE*<sup>46</sup> by Leopoldo G. González is a lecture delivered in the Manila Board of Realtors Real Estate Course, October 1959. It contains a supplement: "General Guide Posts for the Tax Commission."

For those involved in the difficult problem of "court etiquette" Luis Moreno-Salcedo has published a revised edition of *A GUIDE TO PROTOCOL*.<sup>47</sup> This well-printed book will enable one to steer skillfully through the niceties of precedences in functions like receiving ambassadors and dealing with heads of states. Job Elizes attempts a similar service on a lower plane in *THE LIVING ART OF HUMAN RELATIONS*<sup>48</sup> where consideration and diplomacy can also achieve results. Tobías Fornier and Angel Q. Yoinco report on a three-months U.N. fellowship during which they made field observations on *ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: OBSERVATIONS IN 10 COUNTRIES*.<sup>49</sup>

Two valuable symposia on education appeared during the year. One was a commemoration of the Ateneo de Manila Centennial Celebration, called *HIGHER EDUCATION AND PHILIPPINE CULTURE*<sup>50</sup>. The purpose of the study as described in the preface will help understand the contents of the report: "to study problems of higher education in the Philippines and the role the colleges and universities might play in the enrichment and advancement of Philippine Culture."

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<sup>46</sup> *PHILIPPINE TAXATION ON REAL ESTATE*. Its Transactions and Income. By Leopoldo G. Gonzalez. Mercury Printing Press, Manila, 1960. Pp. 45.

<sup>47</sup> *A GUIDE TO PROTOCOL*. By Luis Moreno-Salcedo. University Book Supply, Manila, 1959. Revised Edition. Pp. 273.

<sup>48</sup> *THE LIVING ART OF HUMAN RELATIONS*. By Job Elizes. Manila, 1960. Pp. vii-40.

<sup>49</sup> *ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. OBSERVATIONS IN 10 COUNTRIES*. By Tobias Fornier and Angel Q. Yoinco. Mimeo. Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives. Manila, 1959. Pp. xxvi-235. Annexes 8.

<sup>50</sup> *HIGHER EDUCATION AND PHILIPPINE CULTURE*. Ateneo Centennial Report. Edited by James B. Reuter, S.J., Miguel A. Bernad, S.J., Roman A. Cruz, Jr. Ateneo de Manila, 1960. Pp. xvi-196.

When President Francisco Dalupan of the University of the East returned from the United States a few years ago he suggested a study by leading scholars of the subject of general education. As a result President Magsaysay appointed a committee, first through Secretary of Education Endencia and later through his successor the late Gregorio Hernández, Jr. The project was financed by the University of the East Alumni Association. The result was *TOWARD GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES*.<sup>51</sup> An appendix of more than fifty pages treats of "Scholastic Achievements and Weaknesses of Filipino Students in Public General High Schools and Colleges."

And finally, Father Mariano Pacis has translated the four gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles for Sundays and holy days into Ilocano in a well-printed volume gotten out by the Baguio School Press.<sup>52</sup> Father Pacis prefaces the work with an explanation of the principles of orthography which guided him.

In a survey of this character it is obviously impossible to give careful judgement on each book. The works listed differ very much in quality. Some are perhaps included which another surveyor would omit as not deserving of mention. There are probably omissions, especially in the field of law, where some of the texts perhaps should have been included as having value beyond the walls of the classroom. In general however the above list sins rather on the side of leniency than strictness. Its main purpose is to provide students with a starting point.

A word of gratitude is due to Attorney Primitivo Cabuñag, head of the copyright office, for his unfailing courtesy and patience with the author of this survey.

LEO A. CULLUM

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<sup>51</sup> *TOWARD GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES*. Report of the Magsaysay Committee on General Education. University of the East, Manila, 1960. Edited by Cresencio Peralta And Florentino B. Valeros. Pp. xx-379.

<sup>52</sup> *DAGITI UPPAT A LIBRO TI EVANJELIO—DAGITI INARARAMID DAGITI APOSTOLES KEN DAGITI EPISTOLAS KADAGITI ALDAW A MANGILIN*, In-yallitiw Iti Saot' Iluko ni Rev. Mariano Pacis. Catholic School Press, Baguio, 1958. Pp. 397.