

# philippine studies

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## **Studies in Philippines Economic-Demographic Relation**

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Franco-Spanish intervention. Mainly this was French imperialist ambitions in Asia, to which Spain, principally for religious reasons, was persuaded to give her help from Manila. The second part (pp. 59—237) is the chronicle of Gaínza. In the third part Villarroel completes the story of the campaign from the time of the departure of Gaínza, using other Spanish sources of the participants. The lengthy appendix (pp. 397—535) reproduces the various articles written by Gaínza during the campaign itself, published in newspapers of Manila and Madrid, which provide more detailed information on the events.

As the author makes clear, earlier French intervention had been the major cause of the hostility to the Church on the part of Vietnamese rulers, and no one deplored it more than the missionaries. Protection of Catholicism served principally as a pretext for the French expedition, which resulted in substantial annexations by France, the beginning of the total incorporation of Indochina into the French colonial empire by the end of the century. As both Gaínza and Villarroel point out, Spanish-Filipino intervention was exploited by the French for their own purposes, the sole gainer being France. The title of "crusade" as regards the Spanish participation is justified by the author on the basis of the primarily religious motivation which occasioned Spain's intervention. Though one result of the treaty of 1863 was indeed the concession of religious liberty to Vietnamese Christians, like all "crusades" the inevitable mixture of the political and the religious led to ambiguous results. The Church in Vietnam, including the Dominican mission staffed by the Philippine province of that order, dated from the seventeenth century. Without the intervention of European powers it had grown under the missionaries into a vital indigenous church with a substantial number of native Dominican and secular priests. Against its will, it henceforth had to suffer the taint of connection with the imperialist political influence of France.

The reviewer is not competent to judge how well the episode has been placed within the total context of Vietnamese history. Villarroel admits that he only had at his disposal Spanish sources for the general history of the period. But given the principal purpose of making available unpublished contemporary primary documents, this would not seem to be a major problem. Though the story remains marginal as a whole to Philippine history, the book is of interest, and is carefully done. It is enhanced by a number of interesting illustrations.

*John N. Schumacher*

**STUDIES IN PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC RELATIONSHIPS.** By Agustin Kintanar, Jr., Romeo M. Bautista, Mercedes Concepcion, Jose Encarnacion, Jr., Mahar Mangahas, Vicente B. Paqueo and Peter C. Smith. Quezon City: University of the Philippines School of Economics, 1974. xvii, 288 pages.

This book is a collection of studies attempting to trace the relationship between population growth and economic development in the Philippines.

The monograph is the result of two years of research effort by economists and demographers connected with the University of the Philippines who are members of a group known as Economic Research Associates, Inc. (ERA). Research funding came from a grant in December 1971 by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations.

The studies vary in complexity and in the background needed for comprehension by the reader. Chapter 2 gives a brief history and pertinent statistics of population growth and of economic development in the Philippines. Chapter 3 is an economic-demographic model studying the effect of population variables on economic variables, and vice versa. It is a model, one of a few in the world and the only one so far in the Philippines, that provides feedback from economic variables (e.g., family income) to demographic variables. Most models trace the one-way effect of population variables (e.g., nuptiality and family planning) on economic variables. With regard to the planning program in the Philippines, its history and description (Chapter 4) and an econometric evaluation of it (Chapter 5) are given.

Additional studies try to measure the effect of population growth on government expenditures, such as on public education and health (Chapter 6) and the effect of family size on family expenditure (Chapter 7). A final chapter (Chapter 8) summarizes the results of these different studies.

The monograph identifies and gives weights to the relevant variables in their effect on population and economic growth policies. While admittedly some pertinent variables, such as female participation in the labor force, are not taken into consideration, the variables that are considered are among the more important ones.

The authors then are to be congratulated for an excellent collection of related studies dealing with the contemporary national goals of economic growth linked with population control.

*Glicerio S. Abad*

**SCHOOLBOOKS AND KRAGS.** *The United States Army in the Philippines, 1898–1902.* By John Morgan Gates. Westport, Connecticut and London, England: Greenwood Press, 1973. ix, 315 pp. \$12.50 cloth.

This book, which forms part of a series of studies on military history, was conceived as a specific case of the more general study of guerrilla and counter guerrilla warfare. "How had the United States Army, an alien intruder, small in number and confused as to its mission when it came to the Philippines in 1898, gained supremacy over the forces of indigenous revolutionaries, skilled in guerrilla warfare and operating in a favorable environment?" (pp. vii-viii.) In contrast to what Professor Gates considers to be the prevalent stereotype of a brutally repressive American campaign