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On Questions Relating to Philippine Population: First Conference on Population

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This table of contents clearly reveals the outline of a course (or rather many courses) on the whole of Scripture. Besides, the book contains many pedagogical aids. At the end of each chapter the author has added copiously annotated bibliographies and study guides, as well as a judicious selection of extra-biblical texts, generally two or three, that stem from diverse sources, like ancient monuments, Church fathers, and modern writers. There are also five chronological tables, a dozen maps and several indices. All these features indicate how invaluable this introduction is for the classroom and for all serious readers of the Bible. It could also be helpful for teachers in college and even seminaries: the author has the knack of expressing abstruse scholarly views succinctly and clearly.

The present review copy with pp. 321-328 misplaced after p. 344 is no doubt exceptional and simply a case of Herder nodding. A final point: the book is reasonably priced—by US standards—but still well beyond the range of most prospective buyers in the Philippines and the rest of Asia. If only US publishers could realize the economic situation of developing countries and produce suitable editions with soft covers and less costly paper for export, they would be benefiting an immense portion of humanity and would find to their delight far wider and more appreciative audiences in the Orient and elsewhere.

P. J. CALDERONE, S.J.

ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO PHILIPPINE POPULATION

FIRST CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, 1965. Edited by Mercedes B. Concepcion. Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, 1966. xii, 519 pp.

Anthropologists tell us that Filipinos are accustomed to unite into their "alliance" systems persons whom they find personally helpful. Social scientists, on this score, would do well to make room in their "alliance systems" for this book. They will find it a helpful friend for a long time to come.

The editor, Mercedes Concepcion, modestly asserts in the foreword that the multi-disciplinary group constituting the conference participants rather posed questions upon population matters than found answers so that they identified rather than wholly clarified issues. Nevertheless, this is the first substantial set of population essays, written under a

unitary sponsorship, and concerned with population aspects of the contemporary Philippines, to be published by fulltime specialists in Philippine data. For this reason alone, although there are many others, this work is at present, and is likely long to remain, an authoritative source upon questions relating to the Philippine population growth and change, and the capabilities of national resources to support various levels of such growth.

As to be expected in a conference so broad in scope, the quality of the papers is not uniform. They, however, maintain a high average level of excellence.

The contents of the volume fall into three classes: (a) short papers read at the conference, (b) longer documentary papers presented to the conference participants as background materials, and (c) discussions of both the shorter and the documentary papers by the participants.

Papers under (a) and (b) fall into two types: those setting the Philippine context, and papers concerned especially with aspects of the Philippine population situation.

Philip Hauser, C. Chandrasekaren, Frank Lorimer, and You Poh Seng, present interesting and succinct accounts of world population growth, population programs in Asian nations, stages of family response by fertility control to technological change, and approaches necessary to interest Asian populations in fertility control. The last-named gentleman's valuable suggestions should be read reflectively and borne in mind by all statesmen and policy-makers interested in the population question in the Philippines.

The discussions of the land area, topography, climate, soils, vegetable cover, and "natural" productivity of the Philippines by Telesforo Luna and Jose Gutierrez present a qualified optimism suggesting that increase in agricultural, forestry, fishery, and mining productivity, under better resource management, can be adequate to deal with the short-term needs of the country, 1965-75. The picture was more opaque with regard to longer-term needs. Mercedes Concepcion and Frank Lorimer counterpoint this information with splendid essays upon the demographic history and characteristics of the contemporary Philippine population and upon projections of this population through the year 2,000 A.D. Lorimer's scholarship is most careful and painstaking and this reviewer believes (although the levels of fertility and mortality Lorimer accepts for 1960 may be slightly too low) that the results Lorimer obtained by application of his different sets of assumptions are about as good projections as can be made in our present state of knowledge. Concepcion also performs a highly important task when she focusses attention upon necessary decisions relating to alternative choices which must be made before meaningful,

acceptable, and effective population policies can be implemented in the Philippines.

A very carefully elaborated projection of school enrollments in the Philippines by William Pratt concludes to an elementary school enrollment in the year 2,000 of between 8.7 and 18.5 million children! This 200 to more than 400 per cent increase over the 1960 enrollment of 4.3 million students points up the challenge of the 32-odd years which lie between the present time and the end of the century. Wilfredo Reyes' presentation of the difficulties in maintaining and up-grading the national health services in the face of population growth acquires increased urgency in this context.

The main directions of internal migration between 1948 and 1960 are revealed by the work of Elvira Pascual to have been Manilawards and to areas where opportunities abound for employment in logging, mining, or related enterprises, or where new lands have been opened for agriculture. Questions upon employment, labor, capital, and output are examined from the standpoint of the economist and agricultural economist by Gerardo Sicat, Rosa Linda Tidalgo, and Raymundo Fonollera.

It is hard for the present reviewer to see how any adequate library concerned with the Philippines can afford to be without this valuable work.

FRANCIS C. MADIGAN, S.J.

PERSPECTIVES IN PAULINE THEOLOGY

PAULINE THEOLOGY: A BRIEF SKETCH, by Joseph A. Fitzmyer, S.J. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967. viii, 88 pp.

This paperback booklet is an extract from a two-volume work not yet published, *Jerome Biblical Commentary*, edited by R. E. Brown, S.S., R. E. Murphy, O. Carm, and J. A. Fitzmyer, S.J. As described in the preface, this is one of the general articles from the larger work, "intended to treat synthetically those subjects that the ordinary analytical comments on the verses cannot adequately cover. . . . It sets forth in compact form the dominant perspectives of Pauline theology as these are understood today." In the opinion of this reviewer, Fr. Fitzmyer admirably achieves the stated purpose of the sketch, which should prove very helpful, especially to teachers of both high-school and college theology courses.