

# philippine studies

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## **A Handbook on Government: Modern Forms of Government**

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papers are utilized to indoctrinate a nation of 600 million people. It will also probably be the layman, precisely because he is not particularly concerned with the calipers of scholarship, who will pose the type of open-faced question that may eventually urge the editors to bring their study up-to-date every now and then.

Many laymen will remember, for instance, that because his government had assigned him an area of somewhat limited movement, Mochtar Lubis of the RAYA was not able to come to Manila and claim the Magsaysay Award for Journalism in 1958. This—along with current reports that newspapers in Lubis's part of the world are now subject to scrutiny by the Ministry of Education—would seem, to the layman, ample grounds for reclassifying a country of which the IPI survey gives this brief report: "...it is only on occasion that the freedom of the press has been suppressed."

But one such oddity will not render the present volume without value, especially since the survey meticulously owns to having data for this and one other country only up to 1956. Until such time, therefore, as appropriate revisions can be made, IPI Survey No. 5 will continue to be, within limitations it is quick to recognize, a most valuable source book for studies concerning the freedom of the press.

ANTONIO G. MANUUD

## A HANDBOOK ON GOVERNMENT

MODERN FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, a Comparative Study. By Michael Stewart. New York: Rinehart & Company, Inc., 1959. 284p.

This is No. 4 in the Minerva Series of Students' Handbooks. The author begins with an introductory chapter on the "how" and "why" of comparative government. Similarities and dissimilarities in the form and operation of governments are studied and their explanation sought—this is the "how". Thus the "why": 1) to enable the student to interpret the course of events in other countries; 2) to help him understand, even improve, his own; 3) to answer the question "what is politics for?"

To achieve this threefold purpose Mr. Stewart analyzes the governments of Great Britain, the British Commonwealth, the United States, the German Federal Republic, Switzerland, the Fourth and Fifth French Republics, Scandinavia, Italy and the USSR. All these governments are studied under the following headings: origin and

nature of the constitution, the executive, the legislature, the judicature, general observations. The descriptions of the structure and legal framework of the governments are brief and clear. Enough of historical background, geographical setting and social and economic development is given to enable the student to understand the political behavior of the various governments. After the section on individual governments of the Commonwealth, a special chapter is devoted to an analysis of the effects which geography, economics, national circumstances and beliefs have upon the forms of the Commonwealth governments. A whole chapter is likewise devoted to a discussion of federalism—the reason for it, the common features and the inherent difficulties of federal governments. The chapters on democratic governments are followed by a “comparative anatomy” for the purpose of considering “what results tend to flow from their forms of government, and to assess how fully they have earned the democratic title.” The consideration of the Soviet Republics is preceded by a chapter on the Communist ideology. The concluding chapter is an essay on “what is politics for?”—a very valuable chapter, for the student, in his concern about structure and operation, can lose sight of the purpose of government.

Mr. Stewart achieves the aim of his work to the extent that a concise textbook can. The beginner in political science will find the book not only clear but also stimulating. The author does not, by being brief and clear, fall into the pitfalls of over-simplification. He succeeds in showing that, while the comparative study of governments is difficult, it is not uninteresting. Behind the structural facade of all governments lie social, economic, geographic, ethnic, ideological and other forces which give rise to problems affecting not only the structure but also the stability and operation of governments. The student is given an introduction to these problems. It is hoped that a subsequent edition will contain a list of suggested readings on specific problems.

JOAQUIN G. BERNAS

## INDUCEMENT TO INVEST

THE UNITED STATES INVESTMENT GUARANTY PROGRAM AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT. By Marina von Neumann Whitman. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1959. 91 p.

Reviewing Mrs. Whitman's essay provides a chance of calling to the attention of PHILIPPINE STUDIES' readers the splendid papers which