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Dutch Filipiniana

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so close here. She did not flinch when the houseboys brought her lizards tethered on strings" (p. 97).

The Introduction to *Ginseng* by Virginia Cerenio is a fitting complement to these magnificent Filipino stoiries. In a page and a half, Cerenio has deftly outlined all the artistic elements of Villanueva's writing. "I shook my head in admiration for her craft as a story teller, and in wonder for her ability to carefully weave a story and characters that capture the Filipino sensibility between reality and myth, between the tangibility of the New West and the intangible beliefs of the Filipino. . . . Her writing straddles the netherworld between early Filipino history, Philippine folktales/myth, present day newspaper headlines, and chismis, that fine art of Filipino gossip. . . . Marianne's stories are tales of survival and those talismans that have made these Filipino characters survivors and, perhaps, even everyday heroes in a world of tragedy. Villanueva's strength is her ability to carefully draw mood and setting, . . . her narrative skill and the use of characterization to bring the reader into the Filipino's point of view, and her subtle use of plot to capture the reader until the tale's end. With this collection, Villanueva steps on to the level of writers like NVM Gonzalez, Bienvenido Santos and Linda Ty-Casper. And the frightening and exhilarating discovery is that these stories are just the first touchstone to what promises to be a literary career of many more intriguing tales to come" (pp. xi-xiii).

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Dutch Filipiniana: An Annotated Bibliography of Dutch Publications on the Philippines. By Otto Van Den Muijzenberg. Leiden: KITLV Press, 1992.

The bibliography's primary aim is to give access to articles and books on the history, sociology and anthropology of the Philippines written by Dutch authors. Most of these have been published in the Netherlands or the Netherlands Indies, now Indonesia. Many appeared in the Dutch language. Due to the language barrier, few of these findings were ever integrated into the international (i.e. English language) scholarship. The idea behind the bibliography is to inform scholars about the literature available within the parameters mentioned above.

The annotated bibliography here produced has a long history. Leo van der Velden, the first exchange student from the University of Amsterdam at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, started with a systematic search of data for a bibliography. By 1982, he had located and briefly annotated

150 titles. In the following decade, more than the initially located number of publications appeared or were located. Van der Velden chose a career which did not give him the opportunity to follow up on his earlier work. Meanwhile, Dutch interest in the Philippines grew considerably, particularly since 1986. This was enough reason to expand his work beyond its initial scope, and to make the results available to the interested public.

Until recently the Philippines were hardly known in the Netherlands. In academic circles the focus was on Indonesia, and publications on the Philippine part of the Malay archipelago tended to be inspired by matters of economy and state in the former Netherlands East Indies. The 1970s and the 1980s showed a substantial broadening of scope and increase in research as well as popular interest in the Philippines, as is evidenced by the large majority of the 349 titles mentioned and annotated in this volume. Many earlier publications contain interesting information and views as well, however. Prewar authors who are mainly known for their work on Indonesia, such as Valentijn, Van Hoevell, Kern, E.F.E. Douwes Dekker, Van Vollenhoven, Van Mook, and Holleman, at one or more stages of their careers also devoted attention to the Philippines.

The bibliography represents the changing interests of Dutch scholars in the Philippines. In the past twenty years, most attention has been directed towards the complex of social and economic transformations connected with modernization in Philippine agriculture, particularly in rice and sugar cane. Vertical mobility of individuals and categories was studied in connection with horizontal mobility, migration, and the general question of relations between agricultural resources and population pressure. Many studies discussed the political consequences of what were often found to be sharpening class relations. In the field of agronomy, research was directed at the costs and benefits of innovations like new seeds, fertilizers and irrigation techniques, and the introduction of infrastructures like roads and electricity. In striking contrast with their Indonesian colleagues, Dutch scholars working in the Philippines have devoted relatively little attention to cultural aspects of Philippine society. Unlike other European researchers, the Dutch have also devoted very little attention to non-Christian and non-Muslim cultural minorities. As far as fieldwork is concerned, there is a notable bias towards lowland society in relatively accessible areas: Metro Manila, Central and Southern Luzon, Panay and Negros. Strictly historical studies are relatively few, and deal in particular with missionary activities and religio-political trends in Northeast Mindanao from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries, the Maguindanao Sultanate's interaction with Dutch traders, and political relations between the colonial Philippines and Indonesia. The remaining historical studies focus on the politics and government of the American period and of the Japanese occupation.

The bibliography proper is preceded by an introduction, by Otto van den Muijzenberg, the editor, on the history of relations between the Philippines

and the Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies, and on shifts in the subjects of Dutch scholarly research as well as popular interest. Access to the titles is facilitated by a geographical and subject index.

People's Agenda For Development and Democracy. Quezon City: Ateneo Center for Social Policy and Public Affairs, 1992.

The "People's Agenda for Development and Democracy" gathers together in one volume the recommendations of several years of consultation among POs and NGOs on issues ranging from peace and human rights to the rights of indigenous peoples. It was the primary objective of the "Agenda" Project to process these recommendations into programs and projects that can be realized and implemented within a specified period. These various, seemingly disparate, recommendations are formulated under a vision of development that transcends economic indicators and the models of the industrialized nations.

The basic materials included in the "Agenda" consist of the recommendations of the POs and the NGOs from many consultations conducted over the past decade. These included several sectoral consultations and multi-sectoral consultations, such as those of the National Peace Conference and the People's Caucus. While academicians and recognized authorities in development circles worked over the basic material, the "Agenda" was submitted for comment to over 80 different organizations from various parts of the nation. The present volume is a summary of all these consultations and recommendations.

The elements of these recommendations are united in one vision. The elements of this vision are Social Justice and Equity, Scientific and Technological Development, People's Participation and the Environment, Democratic and Effective Government, National Sovereignty and International Solidarity, Peace Based On Justice and Liberating Culture. The various recommendations of the "Agenda" are divided into short term immediate reforms to be implemented in the first six months of the new administration, medium term measures to be carried out in the first three years of the new administration and long term recommendations which are to be carried out in the second half of the term of the new administration. The "Agenda" makes an interesting point of measurement for the Ramos administration as it carries on its work. In the "Agenda" these elements are summarized under various headings—The Right to Sustainable Development, the Right to a Democratic and Effective Government, the Right to Sovereignty, and the Right to Responsible and Responsive Sociocultural Institutions. The book makes an interesting checklist to measure the progress of the present administration in struggling towards the fulfillment of the "vision" outlined in this volume by "The People's Agenda."