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City of Pines: The Origins of Baguio as a Colonial Hill Station and Regional Capital

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and ideology is not articulated in the book. Why is there an upland-lowland contrast in Philippine cultures? If the Incipient Period introduced "the general levelling off of local and regional socio-cultural differences," (p. 107) how does one account for the persisting pattern of linguistic differentiation? What items were exchanged for the trade goods brought in by Arabs, Chinese, and other early foreign traders? Such "functional" questions seldom emerge from the obsessive attempt at chronicling the stages of development and paraphrasing the details of artifacts, behavior, and belief recorded by others.

However, his readers and colleagues are from the start disarmed by hedging humility — that perhaps the picture is incomplete, that errors need to be corrected by better data, that his perspective may have to be restructured because it falls short of their scholarly expectations (p. xiv). Perhaps. The book at least succeeds in putting together in one handsome binding, if not in one integrated thinking, many useful bits of geological, archaeological, and ethnological information otherwise scattered in various books and journals about the Philippines. There is nothing new in it for serious students of Philippine anthropology and history, but the book may be of use to general readers.

Eric S. Casiño

CITY OF PINES: THE ORIGINS OF BAGUIO AS A COLONIAL HILL STATION AND REGIONAL CAPITAL. By Robert R. Reed. (Center for South and Southeast Asia Studies, Research Monograph No. 13) Berkeley: University of California, 1976. xxi, 189 pages.

In recent years certain historical geographers have directed their attention to the process of urbanization in Southeast Asia and in the Philippines in particular. In general, Western colonization in Southeast Asia originally gave rise to one major fortified settlement from which imperialist commercial activities were carried on through a series of small trading stations. The rest of the lands dominated commercially were ordinarily not subjected to direct political control until the nineteenth century. Only Spanish Philippines was an exception to this pattern, due to the key role religious motivation played in Spanish colonization. Without a pre-Spanish urban tradition existing in the Philippines, most older towns, apart from the Westernized Spanish entrepôt of Manila, grew out of the creation of centers by the missionaries for effective Christianization. From these later developed the regional urban commercial centers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A major exception to this pattern was the city of Baguio, created as a "hill station" for recovery of health, rest, and recreation, serving the needs of Westerners, but which has since developed into a regional capital for northern Luzon, serving many functions not envisaged in its creation.

as well. Finally, though without particular efforts being made by the government to attract them, increasing numbers of Ilocanos and Igorots, many of whom had originally come as laborers on the road and other construction, came to settle permanently in Baguio.

When Forbes was replaced by Harrison in 1913, the practice of moving the entire government from Manila to Baguio was discontinued, and there was considerable fear for the future of Baguio for a time. But by this time, the utility of Baguio had become sufficiently established in the minds of many Filipinos as well as the American colonial officials, and Harrison himself was won over to support it. The succeeding decade saw the increasing Filipinization of Baguio, now no longer as a hill station for foreigners, but as a major vacation and tourist center. In the years that followed, it would come to serve a complex of functions as the political, commercial, and educational center for the region.

The monograph is based on a wide range not only of published literature, but also of unpublished documents, particularly the Forbes papers in Harvard and the Library of Congress, as well as records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. A series of maps from succeeding years well illustrate the evolution of Baguio from the original plan of Burnham to its form in 1928. Though written from the point of view of a geographer, situating the development of Baguio within the context of other hill stations of similar origin, many aspects of the study will be of interest as well to the historian of the broader aspects of the American colonial regime and its operation. Though at times overly repetitious and in need of editing, it is a solid contribution to its field.

John N. Schumacher

NATIONALISM IN SEARCH OF IDEOLOGY: THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST PARTY 1946-1965. By J. Eliseo Rocamora. Quezon City: Philippine Center for Advanced Studies, 1975. 412 pages.

The Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI, National Party of Indonesia), which was once the major party in Indonesian politics, is the subject of Rocamora's 400-page study. This is in fact the first major study of the postwar PNI, not only in English but also in any other language. Fuad M. Salim's (1964) and Slamet Siregar's (1973) unpublished M.A. theses (submitted to the University of Indonesia), which were not consulted by Rocamora, were smaller in scope and covered much shorter periods. Salim deals with the prewar PNI during 1927-30 while Siregar examines the postwar PNI during 1945-50.

Rocamora, a Filipino political scientist trained at Cornell University, has succeeded in presenting an analysis of the complicated history of the PNI based on voluminous Indonesian documents. The book is divided into nine