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The Philippines in World War II and to Independence

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THE PHILIPPINES IN WORLD WAR II AND TO INDEPENDENCE (DECEMBER 8, 1941 – JULY 4, 1946): AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Morton J. Netzorg (Department of Asian Studies, Southeast Asia Program Data Paper No. 105) Ithaca, New York: Cornell University, 1977. 232 pages. \$10.00.

This is a bibliography quite unlike the ordinary historical bibliography from a number of points of view. Though, as John Echols remarks in the foreword, good bibliographies are generally the result of a labor of love, even a perusal of this bibliography will make evident how much of his person Morton Netzorg has put into its making. There appears first of all the evidence of a determined search to accumulate everything within the scope of the bibliography and, as far as possible, to see the items at first hand. The number of items and the extensiveness of annotation are testimony to this. Secondly, the compiler is not only deeply interested in his subject, but speaks from personal knowledge of many persons who appear in items he records. As a long-time resident of the Philippines before the war who left the country in 1940, both his prewar acquaintance with persons involved in the struggles of those years and his postwar efforts to learn about those events from the survivors give his annotations an immediacy that the ordinary bibliography lacks. Finally, it is personal in the sense that in his annotations Netzorg is informal, almost chatty, in his style, and at the same time does not hesitate to speak forthrightly his personal opinions. Obviously, when the bibliographer is frank and straightforward in his opinions on events so relatively recent, some of his annotations may be met with dissent. Netzorg is aware of possible biases of his own, and tries to articulate principal ones in his preface (reasonably well-founded ones in the opinion of this reviewer). At the same time, however, when the issue warrants it, he is generous with quotations from the works annotated, and with cross-references to contrary views. One cannot ask for more.

The bibliography attempts to cover books, selections from books, theses and dissertations, published government documents, and journal articles, as well as giving information on journals or newspapers published during the period. Only Chinese and Japanese language materials have been deliberately omitted within these categories. One further distinctive note of the bibliography is the extensive attention given to fiction, not only that published during the years of its coverage, but novels and short stories dealing with the war years, which the compiler sees, citing Donn Hart, as "a tip-off on attitudes," and hence also of value to the historian.

The bibliography will serve well the scholars studying the history of these years. This reviewer's one regret is that it may not be utilized as it deserves because of the lack of an index. For a tool of scholarship on which so much work has been done, it is a grievous lack not to have a subject index, difficult

as such an index might prove. Since the compiler invites help from his informants at pointing out gaps in this compilation, and expresses the hope "to publish at a later time an updating," may this reviewer earnestly express his hope that such a future edition will be provided with the index which will facilitate the use by scholars that it should have. In the meantime, we can only be grateful for the wealth of material that has been so far assembled.

John N. Schumacher

PHILIPPINE POPULATION RESEARCH: PAPERS AND PROCESSING OF AN EXPERTS' MEETING. Edited by Rodolfo A. Bulatao. Makati, Rizal: Population Center Foundation, 1976. 577 pages.

The volume assembles revised versions of 27 papers originally presented at an Experts' Meeting on Philippine Population Research in October 1974. The book is divided into eight parts: Parts 1 to 7 each consist of papers relating to an area in population research and a summary of the discussion which followed; Part 8 includes a summary of the participants' discussion identifying priority areas of population research and a concluding statement from Rafael Esmundo, then Executive Director of the Commission on Population (POPCOM). Appended to the volume are brief *vitas* of authors and a list of the participants and observers.

The papers presented fulfill adequately one objective of the Experts' Meeting, that is: to review specific research on population-related phenomena, and in the process, to identify priority areas for future research. It would have been preferable if fewer but more substantial selections were made and if more contributions from administrators were included. But this suggestion does not distract from what one gleans as the book's message, namely that researchers and administrators still have to understand each other's needs and priorities before more research findings can be useful for policy-making and program-planning. Only time, hard work, and funding will determine the extent to which this understanding has grown. A review of the book's sections help clarify these points.

Part 1 attempts to link fertility patterns to issues of socioeconomic development. Vicente Pacqueo and Peter Smith describe the logic and uses of economic-demographic modelling as a tool for policy-making and program-planning. They conclude that until more adequate data become available, these models, despite their elegance and potential analytic power, have limited use as policy tools. Alejandro Herrin gives arguments to support a cost-benefit framework for viewing interrelationships between fertility decisions and socioeconomic changes. These arguments, he concedes, remain hypothetical until conceptual and methodological problems are resolved.