truth," an assertion which in its obvious sense many social scientists and other people may question. Nonetheless the paper does not intend to exclude the value of observational and interview methodologies, only to complement them. Casper's survey criticizes severely the "self-styled 'committed writers'," who by their proscription of all who do not write in accord with their abstract preconceptions, are as destructive of Philippine literature as is censorship. Nonetheless, he acknowledges that "the apparent polarization spins out into a broad spectrum." What Philippine literary criticism especially needs is to be "permissive of rich diversity," and not let polemics between schools of criticism stifle the still meager production of Philippine critics. The paper concludes with a number of suggestions for a reconstruction of the "whole history of the search for a free-responsible, flexible relationship among Philippine society, its literature, and that literature's criticism, since the Propaganda Movement."

If all the papers contain much that is known to specialists in the field, all provide compact surveys and suggestions useful to the specialists and informative in many respects to nonspecialists.

John N. Schumacher


This book is a collection of papers concerned with the integration of the Philippine-born Chinese into the larger Filipino community. Most of the articles here have been published before in a wide variety of journals here and abroad. Their authors range from foreign social scientists writing in scholarly journals, to Filipinos concerned about the moral and national implications of the legally and/or socially enforced separation of a substantial minority in the Philippines from a greater contribution to national development, to Philippine-born Chinese who consider themselves to have no other homeland then the Philippines and desire to participate more fully in the development of the nation.

As is to be expected in such an anthology, not all of the articles are of equal value from a scholarly point of view, but even most of those written for more popular periodicals are the work of competent scholars and give evidence of being based on sound research. Due to the delay in reviewing the book, some of the points raised, e.g., in connection with the difficulties in the naturalization process or the status of Chinese schools, have been rendered at least partially moot by subsequent developments, such as the Presidential decrees facilitating naturalization and various government dispositions on the Filipinization of schools, as well as by the recognition of the People's
Republic of China by the Philippines and the consequent break with the government in Taiwan. Nonetheless, even some of these articles contain historical documentation which has not lost its relevance, such as the history of the citizenship issue at various stages of the Constitutional Convention of 1972.

It is impossible within the scope of a review even to list all of the seventeen papers which make up this collection, much less comment on them. Nonetheless, certain themes stand out — the moral and theological questions concerning the injustice involved in discrimination, the importance for Filipino society that the Chinese minority be fully integrated into the larger whole, the evidence that most younger Chinese born in the Philippines consider themselves Filipino, and want to be integrated. This ought, of course, not necessarily mean the rejection of all their cultural heritage; Father Horacio de la Costa's historical paper points out the wide range of contributions of the Chinese over the centuries to what is today Filipino culture. This is a book not only for the scholar, but for all thinking Filipinos concerned with national unity and development.

John N. Schumacher


This monograph examines behavior patterns that characterize the use and possession of public property, particularly in the Metro Manila area. Looking at the domains of street driving, squatting, and sidewalk vending, Stone compares the relevant legal code and behavior with the folk-legal response to the same situation or occurrence. He gradually develops, inductively, a "middle-range" explanation of the differences which is both appropriate and convincing. In large part the volume consists of revised and enlarged presentations of three articles the author contributed in 1967–71 to the IPC Papers published by the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila. Whoever has read the earlier essays will remember the author as insightful and articulate, with a commendable concern for the empirical data that prompted his ideas. Even for those individuals and libraries which have copies of Nos. 4, 6, and 10 of the IPC Papers, this volume would be a worthwhile acquisition — if they can afford the US$6 which the Cellar Book Shop (exclusive distributors) asks for this paperbound, mimeographed volume.

Frank Lynch