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Positive Self-Regard and Authentic Morality

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completely free of offensive phrases or a certain amount of emotional outbursts. His frequent protestations of loyalty and repeated praise of Spain (praise which the Spain of that age did not deserve) were really not called for and were sometimes beside the point. They could perhaps, looking at them now after the subsequent events had rolled by, lead someone to think that they were not altogether sincere.

We say nothing about the rest of the documents because they do not pertain directly to Burgos. But the "Reply of the Jesuit Superior to Governor Izquierdo" (p. 268 ff), has particularly drawn our attention for it offers plenty of food for meditation.

PABLO FERNANDEZ, O.P.

POSITIVE SELF-REGARD AND AUTHENTIC MORALITY (Logos, No. 7). By Paul E. Staes, C.I.C.M. Quezon City: Ateneo University Publications, 1972. 182 pages.

This dissertation for the Academia Alfonsiana in Rome covers an analysis of the doctrines of four contemporary American psychologists and an evaluation of their thinking in terms of authentic morality. The four dynamic psychologists are Maslow, Horney, Fromm, and Rogers. The "authentic" morality of the title lies within the recent emphases of Haring, Monden, and C. A. Curran.

The exposition of the psychological theorists is extensive, sympathetic, positive, and convincing. It gives the reader the secure feeling that the author has gotten inside the mind of the dynamic psychologists: he could make of his findings part of a good course in Personality Theories. He senses the developmental process from their clinical experiences, much in the light of Priest-Psychologist, Charles A. Curran: "... interviews like these often reveal that, for many people, the process towards mature virtue is not in the direction of curbing any excess of personal pride but rather in overcoming their lack of a reasonable self-esteem. Somehow their past environment seems to have left them with insufficient confidence and courage to make those decisions necessary for responsible virtue" (p. 100).

The author establishes, with a predilection for Rogers, that they put no obstacles in the way of God's gracious attraction toward the life-style of the freedom of the children of God. He positively recommends their emphasis to moralists as the developmental approach to true religion, away from myth and moralism. Their trust in the positive drives toward happiness and goodness finds a complementariness in the Christian moralists' expectation of a spontaneous human response in goodness to a loving God.

The author presents a rich integration of a psychology of divine grace building upon the created human dynamics as expounded in the

psychological theories. Away from the emphasis on the concupiscences of nature, away with the Freudian super-ego, the authentic Christian comes alive with true love of self, and expands to the personalized and interiorized limits of Augustine's *ama et fac quod vis*.

The reviewer feels that Fr. Staes will bring up a new generation of moralists responsive to the human-divine dimensions of today's personalized society. The dissertation will be of great value to educators; and, especially, to those in formation work with religious; many of whom need the security of this integration, because they have been afraid of the dynamic psychologists as being "all too human."

JOHN J. KING

THE PHILIPPINES: Problems and Prospects (Asia 23 [Autumm 1971]).
Edited by Frank H. Golay. New York: The Asia Society, 1971. 124 pages.

This small volume carries as its subtitle "Nine papers presenting a cautiously optimistic view of the Philippines' future." The papers were presented at the Wingspread Conference held in mid-June 1971 at Racine, Wisconsin. Five were the work of Alejandro Melchor, Cesar Virata, Onofre D. Corpuz, Arturo R. Tanco and Raul P. de Guzman—this last gentleman being Associate Dean of the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines. This review will confine itself to economic matters.

The conference was organized by Frank H. Golay who, among other things, is Director of the Southeast Asia Program and the Philippine Project at Cornell. He was also one of the four Americans who presented papers.

One doesn't look for much that is new in essays read at gatherings of this kind. The value of the book derives rather from its being a broad-gauged survey of important movements in the Philippines in the postwar years. Cesar Virata reviews "Industrialization Strategy and Foreign Investment Policy" providing, along the way, as compressed a summary of the Investment Incentives Act as one can find, together with his own intelligent comments upon it. Without intending to do so, the Secretary makes clear that the Act was dictated by the fears and suspicions of foreign investment. In a later paper, Robert F. Emery of the Federal Reserve System points out that over the five years, 1966-1970, there was a net outflow of direct foreign investment from the Philippines amounting to \$45 million, at a time when inflows into South Korea and Taiwan were both substantial and growing. Richard E. Usher, the Philippines Desk Officer, U.S. Department of State, makes the sage observation that, important as is attracting