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A Philippine Economic Geography: Shadows on the Land

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treat sociological and cultural processes on equal terms; almost inevitably one of the two is either ignored or is sacrificed to become but a simple reflex, a 'mirror image,' of the other."

The dysfunctional aspect of such cultural processes as *utang na loob* and *hiya*, as correlates to the dynamics of power in Hulo, has apparently been sacrificed in favor of their functional aspects, thus creating a bias in favor of "well-integrated" society in a stable equilibrium (is Hulo really?) and an impression similar to what Geertz calls "timeless structural pictures." On the basis of our own field-work, the reviewer hesitates to affirm the "positive" role of *utang na loob* and *hiya* as moral regulators of behavior. They also function as disruptive, disintegrative, and "transformative" mechanisms that allow *change* to take place in the existing behavior pattern in society.

On the whole, however, this book is an important contribution to knowledge of a segment of our culture (power-structure) and it will undoubtedly be very useful in broadening the perspective of community workers. The section on research methodology is excellent.

F. LANDA JOCANO

A PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

SHADOWS ON THE LAND: An Economic Geography of the Philippines. By Robert E. Huke *et. al.* Manila: Bookmark, 1963. xi, 428 pp.

This is a college textbook in the economic geography of the Philippines. There has been a nagging hunger for this kind of work and Professor Huke's manual goes a good way towards relieving it. Apart from Hugo Miller's high school text of the thirties and Spencer's book *Land and Peoples in the Philippines of the Early Fifties*, students have had little to dip into except sources of uneven quality on single topics.

Several chapters are the work of contributors aptly chosen for their expertise in special fields: Florencio Tamesis on forests, Jose Barcelon on minerals and mining, Claro Martin on fisheries, Alfredo Barrera on soils, Professors Luna, Reed and Salina on manufacturing, tobacco and corn, and agricultural problems respectively. The topical structure of the book lends itself readily to this kind of conjoint effort; the chapters are reasonably well integrated. Incidentally, it surprises the reader that Dean Tamesis, whose appreciation of the value of Philippine woods matches his rare knowledge of them, has not fumed and erupted over the irresponsible,

improvident, exploitative depletion of forest resources both at the hands of loggers and kaingineros. The hills of Cebu were the first denuded; the bare, rolling uplands of Rizal induce melancholy in one who views them from Loyola Heights; at the present rate of rash cutting, the Philippines may one day be the bald archipelago. Yet forests are potentially a perennial resource.

Dr. Huke's chapter on climate is an exercise rather in physical than in economic geography and suggests an extension of the author's definition of economic geography. The discipline concerns itself not only with man's environment and the way he uses it but also with the way it uses him. Ellsworth Huntington observed that no country within the tropics has reached a significant level of economic development, although Puerto Rico—tinier than Mindoro—appears now to be well on its way. Huntington's work placed beyond doubt the potent influence of climate upon civilization and upon the achievements of man. Douglas H. K. Lee's book on *Climate and Economic Development in the Tropics* also comes to mind. Noticeably missing from this chapter is the provocative theme that the climate of the Philippines is an important resource but at the same time a formidable obstacle to man's more energetic efforts.

The chapter on manufacturing is detailed and up to date. It arouses two comments. First, the Philippines, while processing imported raw materials—cotton, rayon, synthetics, rubber, wheat, steel and copper—continues to export much of its own materials in raw form—including fibers, iron ore and copper concentrate. Second, the availability of cheap, dependable electric power from Meralco is one of the chief factors in the concentration of manufacturing industry around Manila. Similarly, upon the promise of plentiful, cheap power is built the hope that Iligan will one day blossom into a varied orchard of industry. Hydroelectric power merits seven pages in a chapter on water resources. National leaders have repeatedly exhorted industrialists to move out of Manila for the purpose of creating jobs in the provinces for excess farm workers. This worthy goal has been frustrated by the costliness and uncertainty of electric power together with the inadequacy of transport facilities. Professor Huke's volume leaves out completely all discussion of transportation by land, sea or air—a curious oversight in view of the archipelago's seven thousand islands and rugged topography.

Population and its impulsive rate of growth is the subject of an arresting chapter. Given its present numbers—more than thirty millions—the Philippines adds each year as many mouths to feed and hands to employ as does Japan, whose population base is three times as great. In this chapter, as in many others as well, the presentation of the subject matter would have been enlivened had comparisons and contrasts with other nations been introduced: in the

use of electric power, for example, or even in the consumption of sugar. Estimates of the current annual growth of the Philippine population range as high as 3.5%. How much knottier this makes the task of reducing poverty is better gauged by calling to mind that it is triple the U. S. rate (1.16%) and fully five times the rate in Western Europe (0.7%). Since the Philippine death rate has plenty of room for further decline—it is still at least 15/1000 per year—population will go on dragging heavily against the advance of per capita incomes.

The flora of the Philippines is, quite properly, the subject of many a part of this useful book; but only marine fauna comes in for explicit treatment—whence the epilogue of this review. From certain points of view the Philippines has been abundantly endowed by Almighty God: its fruits are celestial. Yet, here and there shadows do, indeed, darken the land: the islands are lapped by warm waters abounding in myriad forms of marine life, but not in the nutrients to support great schools of food fish. One sixth of the nation's area is grassland which, perversely, will not support herds—nor anything. Almost all its coal is soft, but one particular type of soft coal is missing—coking coal. Plentiful traces of petroleum have been uncovered, but no pools of the precious black mineral. Finally, the ratio of arable land to total surface is higher than the world's average, but tropical soils subject to steady, heavy rainfall are pitifully leached and eroded.

MICHAEL MCPHELIN

SHAKESPEARE'S FOOL

PRAISERS OF FOLLY. By Walter Kaiser. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1963. xiii, 318 pp.

The title of this book—*Praisers of Folly*—is (as everyone will recognize) derived from Erasmus' well-known satire, *The Praise of Folly* (*Moriae Encomium*), a title which (as again everyone knows) was a play on words: for it was both an ironic praise of Folly as well as a veiled praise of More — the Saint Thomas More who was later to commit the supreme folly of throwing away life and fortune rather than betray his Conscience or his God.

The first set of essays in Mr. Kaiser's book are an analysis of the figure of Stultitia, the heroine of Erasmus' satire. The second set of essays are on Rabelais' Panurge; the third set are on Shakespeare's Falstaff. All these essays are written with both insight and erudition — the erudition never quite succeeding in