

# philippine studies

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## **Filipiniana in the Newberry: A Catalogue of Printed Materials Relating to the Philippine Islands**

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*Philippine Studies* vol. 7, no. 4 (1959): 542–547

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Fri June 30 13:30:20 2008

of science, viz., recourse to the testing of hypotheses on the basis of sensible phenomena. To present one's own intuitive judgments and values as though these were confirmed by science is to engage in special pleading and to misguide the reader.

The criticisms leveled against the companion volume apply also to *Population Theory and Policy* in regard to the lack of subject and author indices. However, the source of each article is given. The volume also contains biographies of the contributors and helpful bibliographies of periodical literature upon each of the nine topics discussed.

FRANCIS C. MADIGAN

## FILIPINIANA IN THE NEWBERRY

A CATALOGUE OF PRINTED MATERIALS RELATING TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1514-1900, IN THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY. Compiled by Doris Varner Welsh. Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1959, viii, 179 p.

The publication of a reference work for a large accumulation of Filipiniana is always an important event for Philippine bibliographers and collectors of Filipiniana. Hence, the *Catalogue* of Miss Welsh will be received with pleasure, especially here in the Philippines. It will fill a real need for information, since it discloses in detail what is available in the Newberry Library in Chicago. Reference should be made to John Leddy Phelan's "The Philippine Collection in the Newberry Library", published in *The Newberry Library Bulletin* of March 1955, in which he tells of the origin of the Ayer Collection and gives a brief evaluation of the Philippine holdings of the library. At that time he made specific reference to the *Checklist of Philippine Linguistics in The Newberry Library*, compiled by Miss Welsh and published in Chicago in 1950, which contains 1154 items. Since then, in 1956, the *Calendar of Philippine Documents in the Ayer Collection of The Newberry Library* by Paul Stanton Leitz has been published. It contains 370 ms. items. The *Catalogue* of Miss Welsh brings to completion the listing of the Philippine holdings in the Newberry Library, recording 1858 items, including 70 contained in the appendix. Thus, there are now published the titles of a total of 3482 Filipiniana items, with some duplications, as indicated below.

Almost the entire *Catalogue* is devoted to listing Philippine items, including an appendix of 70 linguistic items. Relatively few pages are devoted to explanations and aids.

Miss Welsh states that the *Catalogue* is not a critical bibliography; therefore, no attempt is made at evaluation of the various items or even at a complete description of them. The *Catalogue* describes the

material, which is a permanent, intact collection, constantly being augmented by new acquisitions. Filipiniana enthusiasts will recognize that there are gaps, which the Newberry Library has not yet been able to fill. This is particularly true of 20th century material, much of which by force of circumstances deals with the Philippines up to the end of the 19th century.

Yet scholars are aware that in spite of gaps, the Newberry Library is one of the largest repositories of Philippine source material and is more readily accessible to them than any in Spain because of the Philippines' present, predominant orientation toward the United States. Its research value is great especially with reference to early ecclesiastical chronicles, of which only a part has been reproduced by Blair and Robertson. In the chronicles and other historical sources in the Newberry Library the researcher will find the material for more detailed investigation of acculturation processes started in the Philippines by Spain, which over a period of some three hundred years westernized the Islands. Already a good beginning has been made through the research carried on by the Philippine Studies Program of the University of Chicago, in which the Newberry Library cooperates. It is hoped that as here and abroad scholars peruse the *Catalogue* and are able to avail themselves of the material, they will increasingly be able to make public the results of their investigations. A careful examination, for instance, of records of the 16th and 17th centuries will no doubt produce much more adequate information about the type of Philippine society at the time the Spaniards arrived and, also, furnish valuable clues to explain the successes and failures of Spain as a colonizing and Christianizing power. Space does not permit a critical description of the material here, but one has but to examine the pages of the *Catalogue* to be impressed with the abundance of every type of material. As a research tool the *Catalogue* should create a greatly increased demand on, and use of, the Philippine collection in the Newberry Library.

Miss Welsh indicates that while the bulk of the Philippine material is in the Ayer Collection, some of it is to be found in the general collection of the Newberry Library. The location of the various items is not given in the *Catalogue*, but for some of the material the location becomes evident if it is duplicated in the *Checklist*. For example, in the *Checklist* we find item 55 of which Vol. I is given as being in the general collection, whereas item 1518 of the *Catalogue*, same author and same title, indicated as two volumes, gives no library location.

The above also provides an example of duplication, of which there are a number. Two further examples will be sufficient. Of Colin we find items 982 and 983 in the *Catalogue*, duplicated by items 59 and 60 in the *Checklist*. However, in both cases the items from the *Checklist* refer only to language material in Vol. I of the respective

editions. If the items had not been listed again in the *Catalogue*, an incomplete listing of the Colín items would have resulted. Item 1400 of the *Catalogue* gives Part I of the *The Subano* by Finley and Churchill, while item 844 of the *Checklist* gives all three parts of the same work. Since the *Catalogue* was published after the *Checklist*, this is definitely a duplication.

The title of the *Catalogue* should be a definition of the scope of the work, if not a delimitation. By giving the years 1519-1900 in the title, Miss Welsh has in a way limited her material to a certain period. At first glance, that would not seem to be the case, because there is considerable material of the 20th century. However, the subject matter of most of such items, at least in part, falls within the period indicated. There are, however, some exceptions where one is not sure of one's ground. A check on available material of Roy Franklin Barton, items 1354 and 1380, seems to show that it deals with contemporary Ifugao and Kalinga life and does not historically belong to the period 1519-1900. The same can be said of Francis Lambrecht, C.I.C.M., whose material (items 1357-58) deals with Ifugao life as he observed it.

If the *Catalogue* were not limited to a period, there would be no problem, and one would simply assume that all the Newberry Library holdings have been included in the *Calendar of Philippine Documents*, the *Checklist* and the *Catalogue* under review up to the date of its publication, regardless of the date of the material or the period with which it deals. Since there is a period indicated, a more definite statement of delimitation would have forestalled criticism.

Naturally, for the Philippines the publication of the *Catalogue* is an important event. Filipiniana collectors and bibliographers here are showing a keen interest in it, and those who already possess a copy are eagerly examining the listing of its wealth of Filipiniana. They do so with the local situation foremost in their mind. Hence, their immediate question concerns the usefulness of the *Catalogue* to them as a working tool and the correct listing of individual items.

One point which can be criticized is the lack of a subject index. In the table of contents the material is grouped according to main topics with subheads. This serves as subject index but in a very limited way. Within the body of the *Catalogue* the material is arranged alphabetically according to authors. There is, of course, the authors index at the back of the book which, as indicated later, does not do much to alleviate the absence of a subject index. For a country such as the Philippines, with a background of intermingling ecclesiastical and political administration, it is almost impossible to classify and assign the various items under such main headings as political, ecclesiastical, economic, and social-cultural history. Even by giving subheads under these categories it is still impossible to avoid arbitrary

classification of borderline material. To avoid this, a good subject index would be of great help.

Such a goal has almost been achieved in the listing of Rizal material. In the authors index there are listed a number of items by and on Rizal under the various titles and names of authors, which helps in the location of subjects, though the listing is by no means complete.

On the other hand, there are innumerable topics which can be located only if one works his way slowly through the *Catalogue*, item by item. Even then one might not find the subject wanted. For instance, if one would look for the so-called Schurman Report in the *Catalogue*, it could not be located unless one knows that it is the Report of the U.S. Philippine Commission, 1899-1900, of which Schurman was the chairman and which is item 591. A subject index would remedy the situation. In the *Checklist* the Schurman Report is listed as item 180 which, however, covers only "The Native Peoples of the Philippines", which forms part of the above Commission Report.

Difficulties created by the lack of subject index arise with regard to almost any topic in the table of contents. Of immediate interest to many readers of *PHILIPPINE STUDIES* is, of course, the treatment of the material relating to the Jesuit Order. The main bulk of it is given under the topic "Ecclesiastical History—Jesuits", with 68 items, on pp. 79-85. In the authors index only eight items are indicated under "Jesuits". But there are items, also, in other classifications as well. For instance, items 1204-1206 under "Social and Cultural History—Education" could equally well have been placed in the main-category of "Jesuit Order". Material about the Jesuit Order or written by Jesuit Fathers is found all through the *Catalogue*. A subject index would make it easier to locate such material, e.g., items 702-720, 778, 780, and others.

After all this discussion and in view of the complexity of the material, one would like to know what principle governed the classification of the material of the *Catalogue*. There is no ready answer to this question nor to that about the absence of a subject index, but one can at least advance reasons for the lack of the latter. Foremost would no doubt be the bulk of such an index. The page number of the *Catalogue* would have had to be increased considerably. This would almost certainly be prohibitive in terms of funds available for the project. Bibliographers are familiar with financial limitations and can sympathize with Miss Welsh. Also, the author might point out that the researcher doing his work in the Newberry Library has the card catalogue at his disposal. But the researcher in the Philippines thinks of what might be done with a simple subject index, if the use of duplicate or multiple entries in the index is prohibitive. Or, at least, he could do very well with more than the occasional cross-references.

After the problem of the usefulness of the *Catalogue*, the bibliographer in the Philippines will concern himself with the accuracy of list-

ing items contained in the work. It should be pointed out that most of the material listed is not available to the reviewer; however, it has been possible to check a representative number of items in the *Catalogue*. At the outset two difficulties facing the production of the *Catalogue* must be mentioned. In the first place, the compiler, type-setter, and proofreader were confronted with material written in at least eight languages, which multiplied the possibilities of error correspondingly. In the second place, the *Catalogue* was printed in Holland, which put a considerable distance between the compiler and the printers, no doubt with aggravating results for proofreading. Of course, a further possibility is always that seeming errors or mistakes already appear in the original, which it is difficult to check without reference to it. In view of those circumstances one can only hope that the author will have the opportunity to compare the items in the *Catalogue* with the originals and correct them for a future revised issue, when the number of further acquisitions make a new edition advisable.

As indication of the possibility of names spelled incorrectly, the following serve as examples: In item 1 "Phillippines" should be written with one "l" only, while in item 3 "Philippinschen" should be "Philippinischen". Item 103 should read "Isabelo de los Reyes" instead of "Isabelo de los Reynes". Items 184-187 are reported under "Leonardo y Argensola", but the correct name is "Bartolome Juan Leonardo de Argensola." Hence the surname of "de Argensola." In item 336 the name of the author is given as "Guillas". It should be "Gullas", as correctly recorded in the index.

An error of paging appears in item 1249, where the second reference to "pages 126-127" should be corrected to read "pages 54-91", which is the material on pygmies, including Negritos. Evidently a misplaced worksheet or card is responsible for placing the reviewer's article on "The Philippine National Language", item A22, in the "Ibanag" section instead of the category of "Filipino," which precedes the "Ibanag" heading.

The following is a list of errata, which indicates the possibility of more, if the *Catalogue* could be compared with the original material. Item 81, "filipini i guia" should be "filipino y guia"; item 541 should read "las desdichas" instead of "les desdichas"; item 902 should be changed from "de le martyrio" to "del martyrio"; 1348, "Bukidnan" should read "Bukidnon"; item 1458 has "descricion" which should be changed to read "descripcion"; and in item 1511 the word "peuden" should read "pueden".

Omission of accents and errors in accentuation have not been listed, since a correct statement is hard to make without reference to the original material. Again, let it be said that the author worked under a considerable handicap; she would no doubt appreciate it if any additional corrections to be made would be reported to her.

For bibliographers and Filipiniana collectors the *Catalogue* constitutes an important contribution, both as a work indicating what is available in the Newberry Library and as a list against which Filipiniana holdings in the Philippines can be checked. The critical evaluation above does not detract from the usefulness of the *Catalogue*, and its importance for research student, bibliographer, and librarian will no doubt demand its presence on the shelves of most schools of higher learning and institutional libraries, as well as of individual collectors, in the Philippines. All concerned are indebted to, and appreciate the work of, Miss Welsh and the Newberry Library in the publication of the *Catalogue*.

ERNEST J. FREI

## ETHICS OF JOURNALISM

VALIANT HERALDS OF TRUTH: PIUS XII AND THE ARTS OF COMMUNICATION. Compiled with a commentary by Rev. Vincent A. Yzermans. Foreword by the Editor. Westminster, Md.: The Newman Press, 1958. xi, 201p.

In 1947, the University of Chicago press put on the bookstands a thin volume purporting to deal with "the responsibilities of the owners and managers of the press to their consciences and the common good for the formation of public opinion." The authors of this volume comprised the Commission on Freedom of the Press, an impressive array of scholars hand-picked from all over the United States and chaired by Robert M. Hutchins who was then president of the university. The book was something of a milestone in the history of American journalism, for among other things it directed the attention of newsmen to the need in our times of a definitive "philosophy" of the communication arts.

After the book's appearance, journalists and students of journalism soon discovered that not all could always agree on the meaning of such loosely worded phrases as "the right to be in error," or for that matter, on such basic notions as the "common good" and how this common good relates itself to the private natural needs of individuals within a society. To crystallize their thoughts on such matters journalists soon found it necessary to appeal to the classic "philosophers" of the profession, but these men were seldom helpful on account of the limited scope of that part of their writings which applied specifically of journalism. William Blackstone, writing his famous commentaries on the laws of England; John Milton, attacking pre-publication censorship in the *Areopagitica*; and John Stuart Mill, singing praise to freedom in the essay *On Liberty*: all had definite objectives