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EDITORIAL

Five Years of “Philippine Studies”

M.A.B

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EDITORIAL

Five Years of "Philippine Studies"

WITH this issue we complete our fifth volume and the first five years of publication of *PHILIPPINE STUDIES*. The first issue appeared in June 1953. It consisted of 102 pages containing five articles, two brief "notes and comment" and seven book reviews (assessing ten books). That issue has long since been sold out. Since then, eighteen other issues have been published, making a total of 2263 pages. Only seven of those pages have been devoted to advertisements.

The first volume consisted of only three issues of over 100 pages each. But beginning with the second volume, four issues each year have appeared promptly in March, June, September and December and the number of pages per issue has been raised to 120. The one exception was the special Ignatian Issue (Volume IV Number 2, July 1956) which was a book of 232 pages. The number of pages in each volume is as follows:

Volume I (1953)	305	pages
Volume II (1954)	416	"
Volume III (1955)	452	"
Volume IV (1956)	588	"
Volume V (1957)	502	"

Total	2263	pages
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In assessing the work of the past five years, three questions may be asked: (1) What has been published? (2) Who writes

for PHILIPPINE STUDIES? (3) Who reads PHILIPPINE STUDIES? A fourth question may be added: What of the future? The answers to these questions cannot be given here in detail but a brief reply may be attempted.

WHAT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED?

Three types of articles are published in this Quarterly. (1) There are, first, the "articles" properly so-called. They are usually long and usually documented. These are the "studies" for which the Quarterly has been named and there are four or five such articles in each issue. (2) There are, secondly, the other articles, usually on topics of the day and usually brief, which are grouped together under the heading "Notes and Comment." There are one or two or three such articles in each issue. In this category may also be included the two editorials published thus far: one on the death of Ramon Mag-saysay, Jesus Paredes Jr. and Gregorio Hernandez Jr. ("The Death of the Great" June 1957); the other on the accession of Father Cullum as Rector of the Ateneo de Manila, with his consequent relinquishing of the editorship of this Quarterly (September 1956). (3) Thirdly, there are the book reviews.

To date 145 articles have been published and 176 books reviewed. By articles we mean all items under numbers 1 and 2 above. The variety of the subjects treated in these articles and reviews may be seen from the following table:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Articles</u>	<u>Reviews</u>
Agriculture	3	—
Anthropology	5	8
Art	8	1
Asia and Oceania	2	9
Bibliography, Philippine	11	3
Biography, Philippine	5	5
China	—	8
Church and State	2	1
Communism	1	4
Economics	9	2
Education	18	16

Hagiography	—	7
History, Philippine	7	2
Labor	9	1
Legal and civic problems	8	3
Literature and Drama	17	19
Missiology	4	1
The Philippines	—	11
Philosophy and Psychology	3	6
Religion and Theology	9	14
Religious Sects, Philippine	5	2
Rizaliana	1	4
Sacred Scripture	3	2
Science	18	2
Sociology and Social Problems	7	7

It will be noted from the foregoing table that the more numerous articles and reviews have been in science, education, bibliography, literature and drama. Next come anthropology, art, economics, biography, history, labor, legal and civic problems, religion and religious sects, sociology and social problems.

The articles in art included one on modern Philippine painting, three on Philippine church architecture, one on ex-votos, two on Philippine coats-of-arms, and one on the opera in Tagalog. Those in economics included studies on the galleon trade, on the minimum wage law, on land tenure and the level of living, on peso devaluation, and on the relationship between economics and morals. The articles in education included five on the history of education in the Philippines and nine on various educational problems. The anthropological studies have included three on the Ifugao and one on the Tinguians. The articles in literature and drama have included four studies in Shakespeare, three on Philippine short stories, one on modern Filipino poets, and evaluations of the work of various Filipino writers: Nick Joaquin, Bienvenido Santos, N.V.M. Gonzalez, R. Zulueta da Costa, Edilberto Tiempo among others.

Some of these articles have drawn favorable comment from scholars and scholarly bodies abroad. An article on accreditation drew an inquiry from the University of California. A

book review drew from the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris an order for a copy of the book. Through Blackwell's in Oxford came an order for copies of issues containing the articles on Shakespeare. Most gratifying of all was the notice taken by the Sacred Congregation *de Propaganda Fide* in Rome of the article on Philippine Islam by Father Thomas J. O'Shaughnessy, an article which has also received mention from the *International Review of Missions* (London). Most of the other articles have been included in various bibliographies and indices published abroad.

Sometimes the articles have received notice from other than scholarly circles. The "Iglesia ni Cristo" bought all available copies of the issue containing Father Kavanagh's first study on that religious sect. His second study drew similar recognition.

WHO WRITES FOR "PHILIPPINE STUDIES"?

Some 122 authors and reviewers have had their contributions published in the pages of this Quarterly. Among these were several dignitaries, ecclesiastical or civil, viz. one archbishop, three bishops, one ambassador, three cabinet members, one former member of the cabinet, one congressman. Two editors of internationally known scientific journals have contributed to our pages. One was Father J. Courtney Murray S.J. of *Theological Studies*, at one time lecturer at Yale and earlier a member of the staff of the Ateneo de Manila. The other was Father Rudolf Rahmann S.V.D., formerly of the University of San Carlos in Cebu, now editor of *Anthropos*.

To mention a few of the other contributors to PHILIPPINE STUDIES: Francis Lambrecht, Morice Vanoverbergh and Frank Lynch among the anthropologists; Fernando Zóbel de Ayala in art; Horacio de la Costa in history; and among the economists Sixto Roxas of the Philippine National Bank, Benito Legarda Jr. of the Central Bank, Frank Golay of Cornell, Dr. Salvador Araneta and Father Francisco Araneta S.J.

Of the science articles those dealing with astronomy, seismology, meteorology and the ionosphere have been written by the Jesuit Fathers of the Manila Observatory (Charles Depper-

mann, James Hennessey, Richard Miller and Vicente Marasigan).

An attempt has been made to get articles written by the persons most likely to be conversant with a given subject or situation. Thus when the Manila Symphony Society presented for the first time an opera in Tagalog (a cultural event of great importance) we published an article on the subject by Mrs. Carmita Legarda Carrion who, besides being secretary of the Symphony Society, was involved in other ways with the intricate details of the production. Similarly, the two articles (one already published) on the Second National Eucharistic Congress of the Philippines were written by the national chairman (Archbishop Julio Rosales) and by the secretary general (Father Pedro Verceles). The articles on ecclesiastical coats-of-arms have been written by the official heraldist who designed most of them, Bishop Mariano Madriaga. The survey of Filipino contributions to the basic medical sciences was written by Dr. Juan Salcedo Jr., chairman of the Science Foundation of the Philippines, dean of the graduate school of the University of the Philippines, and former secretary of health. The article on communist propaganda in the Philippines was written by Major José Crisol, chief of psychological warfare. An article on ramie was written by Mr. Pamintuan, a Davao planter. And so on.

WHO READS "PHILIPPINE STUDIES"?

Strangely enough, this is not a difficult question to answer. This Quarterly is not a "popular" magazine. Its circulation is small and it is possible to know, both from the subscription list and from the testimonials oral and written that the editor receives, just who are among our reading public.

The foreign circulation of the Quarterly includes the following: (1) the national libraries of various countries (including those in Paris, Canberra, Puerto Rico); (2) other libraries and research centers, like the *Anthropos* Institute in Switzerland, the journal *Folklore* in Japan, the *Filial Biblioteki Akademii Nauk* in Moscow, the *Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen* in Stuttgart, the *Institut für Weltwirtschaft* in Kiel, the ECAFE

in Bangkok, the Library of Congress in Washington, the Newberry Library in Chicago. (As we go to press a request for copies has come from the New York City Public Library). (3) The largest number of foreign subscribers, both individual and institutional, is in the United States. In this number are included the better known American universities.¹

The circulation in the Philippines is both institutional (the universities and colleges, the libraries, the various foundations, the embassies) and individual. It is these individual subscribers high or low, rich or poor—the priests, the judges and justices, the senators and congressmen, the cabinet members, the teachers, the students, the nuns, the large financiers and the small businessmen, the planters, the engineers, the writers—whom we wish to cultivate as our especial audience. Many of our readers are known to us personally. Many have written to us. We welcome their communications. And it is always a joy, in our travels through the provinces of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, to meet here and there a person who tells us that he reads PHILIPPINE STUDIES from cover to cover.

One whose praise we value highly is the ambassador of Great Britain, Mr. George Clutton, who has graciously granted permission to have his name mentioned here. Another is the ambassador of the Philippines in Washington, General Carlos P. Romulo, whose letter was published in part in our last issue. The Philippine ambassador at the Vatican has already contributed an article, and one is forthcoming from the Philippine ambassador at the Court of St. James. In another connection we find, on going through the subscription cards, the names of

¹ Among the universities: Chicago, Columbia, Detroit, Duke, Florida State, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, John Carroll, Kansas, Michigan, Oregon, Princeton, Santa Clara, St. Louis, Southern California. Among the colleges: Boston, Canisius, Holy Cross, Le Moyne, Wellesley, etc. Among the seminaries: Loyola, San Luis Rey, West Baden, Weston, Woodstock, etc. Yale University is not a subscriber but receives PHILIPPINE STUDIES in exchange for the *Review of Metaphysics*; Cornell in exchange for the Data Papers. See Tables 2-4 next page for a breakdown of the foreign and domestic circulation of PHILIPPINE STUDIES.

seven senators and several senators-elect. A pessimist would call this a poor percentage, an optimist a good beginning.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

For the future we entertain the highest hopes. On hand awaiting publication is a large number of manuscripts, some of them of great merit. We are confident that many more contributions will be submitted, and though we are not always able to print them promptly because of the number (some manuscripts have waited over two years), we assure our contributors that every single contribution that meets our standards (such as they are) will be extremely welcome.

Our biggest problem of course is financial. It is obvious that a small circulation, no matter how select, cannot support a magazine. We depend on patrons who have the cultural, scientific and spiritual interests of the Philippines at heart. We hope that some of our readers will join the ranks of our patrons.

M.A.B.

TABLE 2. FOREIGN CIRCULATION. Argentina 1, Austria 1, Australia 5, Belgium 3, Canada 4, Caroline Islands 6, England 1, France 2, Germany 3, Guam 1, Hongkong 1, India 2, Italy 4, Japan 2, Malaya 1, Marshall Islands 1, Netherlands 1, Mexico 1, Puerto Rico 2, Spain 5, Switzerland 1, Thailand 1, United States of America 106, USSR 1.

TABLE 3. DOMESTIC CIRCULATION: CHARTERED CITIES. Bacolod 10, Baguio 19, Basilan 1, Cabanatuan 1, Cagayan de Oro 15, Cebu 23, Dagupan 2, Davao 13, Dumaguete 3, Iligan 1, Iloilo 19, Legaspi 3, Lipa 3, Manila 202, Naga 4, Ozamis 8, Pasay 8, Quezon City 52, Roxas 1, San Pablo 4, Silay 1, Tacloban 1, Zamboanga 5.

TABLE 4. DOMESTIC CIRCULATION: PROVINCES. Abra 3, Agusan 1, Aklan 1, Albay 4, Antique 3, Bataan 2, Batangas 3, Bohol 8, Bukidnon 12, Bulacan 7, Cagayan 6, Camarines Norte 3, Camarines Sur 2, Capiz 0, Catanduanes 0, Cavite 2, Cebu 6, Cotabato 7, Davao 4, Ilocos Norte 1, Ilocos Sur 8, Iloilo 2, Isabela 4, Laguna 3, Lanao 0, La Union 2, Leyte 19, Masbate 0, Marinduque 3, Mindoro Occidental 0, Mindoro Oriental 2, Misamis Occidental 4, Misamis Oriental 12, Mountain Province 7, Negros Occidental 5, Negros Oriental 1, Nueva Ecija 6, Nueva Vizcaya 3, Palawan 2, Pampanga 12, Pangasinan 9, Rizal 22, Romblon 2, Samar 4, Sorsogon 6, Sulu 2, Surigao 1, Tarlac 3, Zambales 4, Zamboanga del Norte 7, Zamboanga del Sur 2.