and official publications from the early Spanish colonial period to 1968. To give some idea of the scale of coverage, items from 53 journals are incorporated in the bibliography.

Entries in the bibliography are classified under subject headings for the most part adapted from the Outline of Cultural Materials. In the first part of the bibliography, classifications under these headings are done for the Philippines in general. Separate classifications of materials under the same headings then follow for three geographical areas of the Philippines: Luzon (subdivided into northern, central and southern regions); the Bisayas and Palawan; and Mindanao and Sulu. In addition to items categorized for geographical areas, there are separate listings of entries, classified according to the same topical system, for each of various ethnolinguistic groups in these areas. An author index is provided as well as an index for each of the ethnolinguistic groups covered in the bibliography.

In writing on the state of Philippine bibliography in his *Philippine Bibliography I. Annotated Preliminary Bibliography of Philippine Bibliographies (since 1900)*, published in 1960, Charles O. Houston, Jr. deplored the lack of

adequate source materials on the Philippines, and he saw the sparse availability of good bibliographies as pivotal to the problem and a significant impediment to scholarship on the Philippines. Since then there have been welcome additions to the bibliographic literature on the Philippines, but nothing approaching Saito's work in scope.

The focus of Saito's bibliography is on cultural anthropology and works relevant to research in this field on the Philippines. However, the range of materials covered is so broad that, in addition to anthropologists, other social scientists, humanists and those concerned with problems such as those of health, education, social welfare, and agricultural, industrial and community development will find this a highly useful reference. Based on its comprehensiveness, the care with which it has been compiled, and the systematic and knowledgeable classification of material, both with respect to subject and significance of the work, this is an exceptionally valuable bibliography. As such it provides a primary new resource for Philippine studies.

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## Errata

Please note that "Sudanese" should be "Sundanese" in the book review by John R. W. Smail (JAS, Aug. 1973, p. 730); also "Mr." and "his" should be "Mrs." and "her," respectively, in the review by Jane L. Price (JAS, Nov. 1973, pp. 109-110).

The sentence, "All of the above is related to the Rājagṛha council in the following manner:" was omitted from the very top of page 243 in the article by Charles S. Prebish (JAS, Feb. 1974).