

first edition of *Glimpses* was published. He contributes an excellent concise statement on Education for Social Work, which is supplemented by a paper by Professor Ken Takeda on Field Work and Placement Service. Social work education is emphasized in several papers. Miss Jean Woodworth sets forth an international viewpoint entitled, "Impressions of a Canadian Social Worker in Japan." She comments, "The achievements of the last twenty years in establishing both graduate and undergraduate school of social work are impressive."

The word "glimpses" in the title is well chosen, for the papers are written by many people with different backgrounds. Several contributions to the original edition of 1958 have not been brought up to date, but these provide a valuable historical background of social work in Japan.

The effective utilization, by the Japanese, of social work experience in other countries will interest those engaged in international

social work. The influence of American and Canadian experience is acknowledged in several papers. Americans have been very inventive in importing and adapting the ideas and programmes of European countries. During the past twenty years, American experience has been imported and adapted to local needs by the Japanese. It is this continuing international process of sharing experience that is outstanding in these "glimpses."

This is an excellent report for the social worker who wishes to secure an overall view of the varieties of Japanese social work programmes and their origins. Social workers who have been employed in Japan or have visited, they will be interested in the reports of recent developments.

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PRESENT STATUS OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES IN THE PHILIPPINES, Documentation Centre Series. Bombay: Regional Office for South East Asia and Western Pacific: International Council on Social Welfare, 1969. Pp. 22.

DO you "tell it like it is," or as you would like it to be, or as you hope others will see you? This is a major issue confronting the United States today at home and abroad, exposed by public discussion of the "credibility gap." It is also the basic issue regarding this pamphlet, which purports to describe social welfare services in the Philippines today. The issue takes on added significance since the International Conference on Social Welfare will take place in Manila in September of this year, and many visitors

from foreign lands are likely to read the report and to attend the meetings.

Following a brief summary of the characteristics of the nation and the history of social welfare services, there is a delineation of the organization and types of social welfare programmes legislated by the Philippine Congress, almost all directed by the Social Welfare Administration. The democratic ideology of self-determination and individualized services is spelled out. Special emphasis is

given to the child welfare programme in which Mrs. Marcos, whose husband recently became the first President of the Philippines ever to be re-elected, has taken a special interest.

The problem is that these services are more a promise than a reality. Although limited financing is mentioned several times, the only real clue to the true situation is provided at the end of the report: the Social Welfare Administration "... national budget has been virtually at a stand-still for the last twenty years ...". Most of the services are so limited in scope as to be non-existent.

In a nation with a population of more than 31 million, and growing at a rate of about three million a year, by their own standards more than half live in dire poverty. During 1966, the Social Welfare Administration reported that 79,590 regular clients received rations or relief supplies, at an average per cost family of less than eighty cents. This programme consumed nearly half of the total agency budget; yet its impact in reducing poverty must be minimal. Further more, just as we are questioning the utility of our own welfare programmes, Filipinos, and parti-

cularly their social work professionals, must ask whether this money, little as it is, might be more wisely spent on national development and encouragement of industrial growth to relieve the excessive rates of unemployment and under-employment, and to raise the standard of living for all.

The pamphlet says: "As a people, the Filipinos are friendly, hospitable, gregarious, peaceful, proud, freedom-loving with an inclination towards the arts and a zest for living." In general this is true. As a people they are also undernourished, inadequately clothed and very poorly housed, locked in this condition by a rate of population growth which industrialization has not been able to outdistance. Even the short-term visitor will notice the latter as well as the former. There may be hope, but wishful thinking will not replace the reality that is required to move forward.

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LATIN AMERICA

THE MEASUREMENT OF MODERNISM: A STUDY OF VALUES IN BRAZIL AND MEXICO
by Joseph A. Kahl, Austin, Texas and London The University of Texas Press, 1968.
Pp. 210, \$6.00. 57s.

The author, who for some time has shown interest in the change from a traditional society to an industrial society, has investigated one particular aspect of the process — the contrast between work and career values differentiating a "modern" from a "traditional" orientation. He chose a statistical approach, using of the same questionnaire,

with minor alterations, both in Brazil and in Mexico.

600 questionnaires were answered in Brazil, and more than 700 in Mexico. In addition there was a complementary series of qualitative interviews. Although the report has the form of a technical mono-