

The State of Research and Scholarship on the Moros of Mindanao and Sulu as Reflected by the Gowing Memorial Research Center Library

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This paper will describe in general terms the works of various scholars who have engaged in research and writing on the Moros in the Southern Philippines from 1980 to 1990. The works to be described here is further limited to only those that are now part of the *Maisie Van Vactor Collection on Islamic and Philippine Muslim Materials* or the Center's library collection of Gowing Memorial Research Center.

The choice for this paper's scope and limitation was guided by pragmatic considerations. First, it is not possible to conduct a comprehensive survey on what has all been written about the Moros in the Southern Philippines considering the limited time for preparation, the geographical location of the thirteen identified Moro groups and the number of scholars and institutions concerned or have interest in them. Challenges to do similar survey for the whole of Mindanao (which was the original topic assigned to me) is another grim possibility -- unless a couple of years can be devoted to fieldwork. My second reason for limiting the scope is the fact that the late Prof. Alfredo T. Tiamson has published two works along this line. His 1970 *Mindanao-Sulu Bibliography. A Preliminary Survey* and his 1979 *The Muslim Filipinos: An Annotated Bibliography*. Both works include everything that has been written on Mindanao and Sulu in published and unpublished manuscript with 1970 and 1979 as

the cut-off periods, respectively.

The third and final consideration that I entertained is the availability of these materials for perusal. Since GMRC's library specializes on the collection, storing and administration of any written materials pertaining to the affairs of the Muslim Filipinos, there is an assurance, therefore, regarding the representativeness of the works to be described herein. Though some important recent published or unpublished works about our people probably did not find its way in to this library, GMRC can assure you that efforts towards the acquisition of these materials are underway.

The presentation of the scholars' research findings and/or output can take many forms. If we follow the Librarian's technique of classifying materials through the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system, we may end up presenting the output on the basis of discipline. By author, subject matter, group by group (i.e. Maguindanaon, Maranao, Tausog and so on), by year of publication and number of pages are other possibilities. Since my topic is on research and scholarship, I prefer to present the works of our scholars by the type of "finished materials" that they produced as follows:

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| 1. Books | 4. Conference Papers |
| 2. Ph.D. Dissertation | 5. Articles in Books |
| 3. M.A. Thesis | 6. Articles in Journals |

This listing according to importance is arbitrary. Other people may argue that conference papers are much more important than articles published in journals or vice versa. For this reason, let me expound briefly on this. I listed books as number one because they serve as the yardstick in evaluating scholarly and publishable materials. A publisher does not only weigh the scholarly value of the work to be published, its relevance to current or national concerns but also its marketability. This makes the business of publishing selective and meticulous. However, they say that there are exceptions to every rule. In this case, we have to admit that there are

institutions that receive funding for publication purposes. These institutions are interested in disseminating the findings of specific studies whose topics are directly or indirectly related to their stated purposes and programs. Hence, a non-marketable piece of work but with relevance to the programs of these institutions will surely find priority in the publication programs of these institutions. The Gowing Memorial Research Center, the University Research Center of MSU, the CCRD of MSU-IIT, the Xavier Peace Center and the Silsilah Dialogue Movement in Zamboanga City belong to this group of institutions.

The categories that follow (i.e., Ph. D. dissertation, M.A. thesis and so on) are based on the observation that some of the work published in book form originated either as M.A. theses or as Ph. D. dissertations. Likewise, the articles published in journals or in books usually emanate from papers presented in conferences like what we are having now.

Now, let me begin presenting the output of our researchers and scholars:

Books

Under the decade covered by this paper, a total of 57 books have been published here and abroad. The United States, Australia, Singapore, and Tehran are the countries found to have published books on the affairs of the Moros. The Bible Society of New York and the Summer Institute of Linguistics are the two notable foreign-controlled publishers of books related to or intended for the Moros. Their works consist primarily of dictionaries and translations of the Holy Bible to the different vernacular of the Moros. In terms of authorship, the distribution between the local and foreign scholars as well as institutions who are concerned with publishing are almost fifty-fifty. Shown below is the distribution by authorship:

Books by single authorship:

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|-----------------|----|
| Foreign | 21 |
| Local/Filipinos | 22 |

Books by institution production or authorship:

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|---------|----------|
| Foreign | 6 |
| Local | <u>8</u> |
| TOTAL | 57 |

As to the popular area of investigation, the topic in providing general information on the Moro culture, history and contemporary problems ranked first. Bible translation and the publication of dictionaries come next. This is then followed by studies on the issue on autonomy, Islam and dialogue for the promotion of better Muslim-Christian relations.

The Maranaos remain as one of the favorite subjects of investigation in comparison to other Moro groups. A total of seven books were published that touch on their culture, music, history and art. Of course, one natural factor associated with this phenomenon is the fact that there are more Maranao scholars or researchers these days. If this notion is wrong, it is possible that we have lost track of other published books.

The published works that would be of great help to historians are the Bibliography of Complete Social Science Projects (1976-1981), the Socio-Economic Profile of Central Mindanao or Region XII and the unpublished Annotated Sourcebook on the Islamized Ethnic Communities in the Philippines, prepared by the National Computer Center in 1980 for SPDA. The NCC work is listed under "unpublished book form" in the attached bibliography.

In the field of history, the works of Majul (Contemporary Muslim Movement in the Philippines), Mastura's (Muslim Filipino Experience) and Warren's (The Sulu Zone) can be considered as major contribution to Moro history.

One area that received much attention these days is the subject on Muslim-Christian dialogue. At least four books were published by the Silsilah Dialogue Movement of Zamboanga City on this theme. The authors involve in these publications are Madale, Carzedda, Tುದುದ, and Ziselsberger.

Ph.D. Dissertations

GMRC was able to get hold of eleven Ph.D. dissertations produced within the decade of 1980-90. These dissertations were submitted in the graduate study programs of the following universities or schools granting Ph.D. degrees here and abroad:

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| University of the Philippines | 7 |
| Duke University | 1 |
| University of Washington | 1 |
| University of Hawaii | 1 |
| Southeast Asia Inter-disciplinary Development Institute (SAIDI) | 1 |
| TOTAL | 11 |

It is interesting to note that of this number, five Maranao authors of dissertations known to me personally are all faculty members of the Mindanao State University. It is possible that the other Muslim authors in the list (Amilbahar, Hassan and Mantawil) are also MSU faculty members. If this is so, eight out of the eleven Ph.D. dissertations received encouragements and or funding from that University. This observation is directly related to the role of MSU and the chosen topic of their scholars. At least six out of eleven dissertations took the Maranao society as their unit of analysis. It was also noted that six of these papers specifically deal on the educational aspect of the Moro societies. The usual concern on the Mindanao problem is still there as shown by the works of Bauzon, Bentley and Macapado Muslim.

M.A. Theses

The trend as to the choice of topic among our M.A. students is very similar to what has been described earlier. Out of the thirty theses that are now in our collection, twenty directly or indirectly touch on Maranao society. The specific areas of research they choose include: conflict resolution (1); life

history (1); Maranao-Christian relation or cooperation (2); politics (1); economics (4); education (7); land ownership (1); migration (2); and the culture of Maranao maratabat (1).

Only two studies were directed towards the Maguindanaon of Zamboanga del Sur and Cotabato; two for the Tausogs, two for the Sama, one for the Kalagans of Davao and three for mixed coverage. These studies include Abbahil's thesis on Inter-Ethnic Attitudes, Hassoubah's Teaching Arabic as a Second Language and Ditucalan's piece on the Shariah.

Again, we have to cite the number of MSU faculty sent for graduate studies as one of the major contributory factor in making the Maranaos as a favorite subject. The Research Internship Training Program jointly sponsored by GMRC and the University of San Carlos in Cebu City that produced six M.A. graduates in 1983 is another factor for the increased number of studies among the Maranaos.

Conference Papers

As noted earlier, one of the ways to encourage research and scholarship in a particular subject or area of inquiry is the hosting and/or organizing of local, national and international conferences. In the early eighties, some Christian institutions in Mindanao which include the Gowing Memorial Research Center, started organizing a bi-annual Muslim-Christian dialogue. The Philippine National Historical Association, Phil. Anthropological Society and almost all the social science disciplines are having annual conventions to provide a venue for their members to exchange and compare notes on their researches. Although such gatherings are of national coverage, we succeed sometimes in convincing their leaders to focus their theme on Mindanao or on the Moros in the Southern Philippines.

To date, a total of 109 conference papers on the affairs of the Moros have been written and collected by our library as a result of these gatherings. The subject index of these materials

clearly indicates the current issues and problems being faced by the Moros during that decade. The dominance of articles written on the issues of the Mindanao problem, autonomy and the MNLF quest for self determination is a manifestation of the underlying hope of the Moros towards that goal. This trend is being seconded by the proliferation of write-ups in Islamic law, justice and education. Islam, being probably the sole unifying factor for the 13 Moro groups, is receiving much attention not only among theologians, but also among the Moro academicians.

Immediately following these two topics in terms of number of papers written on it -- is the field of dialogue and the promotion of better Muslim-Christian relations. This area was activated by the number of institutions established for that purpose. GMRC ventured in this line in January of 1975 and was later followed by the Southern Philippines Center for Peace Studies of MSU, the Peace Center of Xavier University, the Silsilah Dialogue Movement of Zamboanga City and, more recently, the Peace Center of Notre Dame University in Cotabato City.

History, education and economic development were the next areas that received attention from our conference paper writers-- in that order of importance.

Articles in Books

The GMRC library staff did not catalogue or make separate entries for articles that were published in a book and edited by somebody else. As an illustration, the book published by GMRC and the New Day Publishers, entitled, *Understanding Islam and Muslims in the Philippines*, contains seventeen articles of single authorship, delivered at the Annual Seminars on Mindanao and Sulu Cultures from 1968 to 1977. Other examples of these type of books are Nagasura Madale's *The Muslim Filipino: A Book of Readings* (1981); and *Possibilities for Peace in Southern Philippines* (1990). These books were entered in our catalogue under the names of the editors. For this reason, only

two articles are listed under the heading "Articles in Books" in the attached bibliography.

Articles in Journals

You will notice that some if not most of the papers published in the different journals published here and abroad are the revised or updated version of conference papers. In some instances, these articles represent a portion of one's M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation. Due to this particular pattern, we can expect similarities in the choice of topic and areas of concern. The dominance of published articles on the Mindanao problem which includes write-ups on the MNLF and the question of autonomy still ranks first. Papers on Islam, the Shariah and other related topics come next. This is then followed by articles on history, and specific studies on the culture and society of the four major Moro groups.

One of the interesting findings under this category is the number of local and foreign journals that publish articles on the affairs of the Moros. In my listing a total of 34 journals are being published here in the Philippines, while the rest (5) are published in Saudi Arabia, London, Colombo and the United States.

Concluding Notes

It is obvious that I deliberately avoided to evaluate the individual works described herein for some reasons. First of all, it is not the purpose of this paper to "judge" who is best in the art of research and choice of topic. Secondly, I felt that the main purpose of this paper is to share with you the trend and changing moods of our researchers. These two areas of course are very dependent on the environment, training and some personal circumstances of the scholar/researcher. As can be gleaned from their output, a researcher's topic when writing his Ph.D. or MA thesis is usually dependent on his area of habitat, discipline,

sending institution and, probably, funding. The more MSU will send scholars from their Education Department, especially if they are Maranaos, we can expect their theses to deal with the Muslims in the field of education. They have no choice I should say, because their University is expecting them to work on these topics.

Some of the concerns that can be gleaned from the documents presented are (a) the lack of specialists in a given field or subject of inquiry; (b) the lack of studies for the future economic development of the Moros and (c) the lack of concern for the minor Moro groups.

To date, no Muslim was able to write a book that can be accepted as supplemental textbook in the field of social sciences. To my own knowledge, it is only in the field of history where Muslims succeeded in writing an accepted textbook for Muslim history and supplemental to Philippine history.

I am surprised to note that despite of our lake and the fact that Lanao del Sur is an agricultural province, few researches, largely by non-Maranaos, have been or are being done in the area of agriculture and fisheries. How can we develop the Maranaos economically if we do not encourage our scholars in these fields? Finally, there is the lack of concern about the minor Moro groups. Based on the documents presented only the Maranaos, Maguindanaon, Tausog, Sama, Yakan and the Kalagans of Davao were subjected to researches in the past decade. Why can't we study the Sangil, the Palawani, the Kolibugans and other minor Moro groups? Mindanao State University has branches nearer to these peoples' so why not encourage their faculty to study them?

Before ending this paper, I wish to inform the participants that this presentation of written documents about the Moros is partial. The dream to make the MVV Collection as the repository of all the written documents on the Moros is still a long, long way.

For instance, there are two books that were published outside the country that are now in the GMRC want list. These books are Bauzon's *Liberation and the Quest for Islamic Identity in the Philippines* and Wan Kadir Bin Che Man's *Muslim Separatism: The Moros of Southern Philippines and the Malays of Southern Thailand*.

Similarly, hundreds if not thousands of M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations are now in the offices of the DECS Regional Directors. Undoubtedly, some of them deal with the affairs of the Moros so there is the need to acquire such materials. If some of you have written articles or research paper on the Moros and the title does not appear in the attached bibliography, we encourage you to furnish us a copy.

Thanks and wassalam.

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