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The Muslim Filipinos and Philippine American

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THE MUSLIM FILIPINOS. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Alfredo T. Tiamson. Makati, Metro Manila: Filipinas Foundation, Inc., 1979. xxxvi, 388 pages.

PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN RELATIONS. A GUIDE TO MANUSCRIPT SOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES. Compiled and edited by Shiro Saito. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1982. xx, 256 pages.

In 1970, Alfredo T. Tiamson published his *Mindanao-Sulu Bibliography: A Preliminary Survey*. The manuscript for a second volume was finished in 1974, but it has not yet appeared in book form. In 1979, what he calls the third volume appeared with the title *The Muslim Filipinos: An Annotated Bibliography*. Admittedly, this volume is a hodgepodge of all titles that have appeared up to the date of printing, "from the strictly empirical, to the undocumented popular writings; from the multi-volume work to a one-page manuscript; from the objective and academic to the biased and the impressionistic; from strictly factual and statistical to the speculative and the doctrinaire" (p. xiii).

The first observation to make on this book is the inconsistency of the citations. Not all the titles are properly identified, not all carry the standard publication data: the number of pages, and the place and name of the publisher. Moreover, strictly speaking it is not a fully annotated bibliography, despite the title. Many of the items listed are not annotated or, if a comment is added, it is usually an excerpt from a review of the book in question, not the editor's assessment.

The need for a guide to the history of Mindanao and Sulu (of the Philippines, as a matter of fact) is obvious. What we have here is a catalogue mainly of secondary sources, with a few primary source materials included. It would have added to the usefulness of this book if the index were better arranged. As it is, whereas the main listing of titles follows a chronological order of the works of each author listed alphabetically, the single index covers indiscriminately the name of the author, the title, and the different geographical places mentioned. This easily leads to a certain confusion in trying to locate a particular reference or source material.

What a contrast it is to consult Saito's *Guide!* Here the researcher has the feeling of being on sure ground, due mainly to the arrangement of the book. Part I, the main section, is an alphabetical list of personal and institutional papers or collections. A further aid to the researcher is Part II, which is a geographical index to the manuscript and reference sources in the United States, telling the reader where to go for certain materials he needs. Part III is a triple index. The first is general, referring to names, subject matter, and geographical places; the second is the repository index, to indicate which research centers are located in the various states; and the third is a chronolo-

gical index which tabulates the items listed in the main section according to their dates.

Saito does not claim his *Guide* is exhaustive, but what he has compiled is an important tool for historians and researchers. Based on his own investigations either by letter and/or questionnaire, or personal visits to a few research centers, he acknowledges that a number of libraries and repositories are not mentioned for lack of information about them. Secondly, the material listed is almost exclusively the American view of the relations between the Americans and the Filipinos from the turn of the century. One wonders, in this connection, if a similar work could be expected at some future time to list the Filipino side of this experience. A third limitation of this *Guide* is that it does not include the holdings of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress and the National Archives in Washington, D.C., since these holdings are both easily available and are very well known.

Complete bibliographical information is not had in this book such as is found in Lietz's *Calendar of Philippine Documents* of the Ayer Collection (Newberry Library, Chicago, 1956), but the brief indications describing the "scope and content" of each item give sufficient initial information to orient the researcher.

This is an important research tool — one hopes it is not priced above the limited budget of many of the schools and libraries in the Philippines.

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