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E3-SS

### Module 1 Lesson 2.1: Watch-Think-Write

#### KATUTUBO: Memory of Dances by Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism

Documentary looks at tribal communities as victims in a robust struggle to keep their land and their way of life. This film gives voice to the hopes of indigenous peoples that they will relive the memory of their dances not on a video screen or in a museum but with the soles of their feet firmly touching the sacred ground that has been the homeland of their ancestors since time immemorial. Like many indigenous peoples in many parts of the world, they have been dispossessed of their land, their culture destroyed, and the forests from which they derive sustenance exploited by outsiders.

This is the story of the Tagbanua of Coron, Palawan that are disturb by the booming popularity of its beauty by the outsiders, the Bugkalot Overwhelmed by settlers from the Cordillera, the once-feared Bugkalot are now a minority in the Caraballo m. Overwhelmed by settlers from the Cordillera, the once-feared Bugkalot are now a minority in the Caraballo mountain range which they call their ancestral home. But since the 1970s, many of them have been reduced to being sharecroppers or farm workers of the more affluent Igorot settlers. Today, what little they have left is threatened to be devastated by a mining company the mountain range which they call their ancestral home. But since the 1970s, many of them have been reduced to being sharecroppers or farm workers of the more affluent Igorot settlers. Today, what little they have left is threatened to be devastated by a mining company and Igorot of Nueva vizcaya, and the Manobo of Mount Apo. All of them are impoverished peoples ranged against forces much more powerful than they mining in Nueva Vizcaya, mass tourism in Palawan, a geothermal plant on Mount Apo. In all these places, the viability of indigenous communities is being challenged by business entities and government agencies, by the ever-increasing intrusion of the market and the state. The story of the indigenous peoples of the Philippines is a chronicle of loss. Many of them have been dispossessed of their land, their culture destroyed, their forests and seas exploited by outsiders. Some tribes face extinction: their numbers are rapidly dwindling because the land and forests that sustained them have been taken by outsiders. But theirs is not just a story of tragedy and loss. It is also one of recovery and hope. In all the places we visited, we found peoples who were intensely engaged with the world outside., fighting and negotiating, constantly improvising as they sought to change the terms of their engagement with the world outside. We saw the importance of culture and memory in breathing life into communities that once stood on the edge of disintegration and despair. To indigenous peoples, the memory of dances of their bodies swaying to the rhythm of ancient gongs keeps their hope alive that one day they will recover the sacred ground that is the homeland of their ancestors.

I can say that the documentary is accurate because the because all of this is gathered first hand by the natives of each tribes and the director is also a nueva vizcayan that also understand the natives part that's why this film is really helpful in a way that this become the voices of each tribe that are suffering because of the modernization and the invasion of outsiders , There is a quote that stuck in my mind and I think this is also one of the message of the documentary " Mas mahalaga sa amin ang lupa kaysa sa ginto, ang nakukuha naming dito sa ibabaw ng lupa ay pagkain yun po ang pinaka ginto naming ditto,

mas mahalaga ang ginto sa itaas(Pagkain,Puno ,Lupain) walang haggan doon e kung masipag ang tao pero ang ginto sa ilalim mayroong hanggan yun. This only tells us that they treasure what is given to them they treasure nature than the precious gold,They love nature than money.