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Commonwealth Government Officials Broadcast to the Philippines

MANUEL L. QUEZON inaugurated early last month a series of official broadcasts beamed to the Philippines through the radio facilities of the Office of War Information, and intended to give a factual report of the activities of the government in exile now in Washington, to the people of the Philippines. He advised our countrymen to maintain their faith in the United States and to ignore the Japanese propaganda that Philippine independence can ever come from Japan.

"Not many days ago I spoke to you about how the Japanese invader is trying by every possible device to win your goodwill and cooperation, and to destroy your faith in America," said the President. "He tells you that America has completely neglected you, and that your freedom and independence can only come from Japan. Don't believe this. A nation where freedom of speech and of the press is a thing unknown, a nation where everything is state-controlled, from raw materials to political ideas and ideals—such a nation can not be expected to give freedom to the peoples it has conquered."

President Quezon pointed out that for the last eight months the Japanese had not scored a single victory but that, on the contrary, they had suffered serious defeats in many places in the Pacific.

"Japan will never tell you about her defeats," said President Quezon. "Japan does not want you to know what the Government of the United States and your own Philippine Government are doing to hasten the liberation of our country."

The President assured his people that the day of Philippine liberation would surely come.

"We must remember that, in this grim fight for freedom, we are not alone," he continued. "We must remember that every victory our allies win in Russia, in Africa or anywhere in the Pacific brings us closer and closer to freedom and victory."

The President concluded: "All I ask of you is that you have faith in America, that you have faith in the great destiny of our country, and that you be true to the soldiers who died so gallantly for our country's freedom. *Mga Kababayan: Araw at gabi hindi ko kayo linilimut.*"

SERGIO OSMENA, Vice President of the Philippines, outlined three main achievements of the Commonwealth Government in his broadcast to the Philippines.

He pointed out:

(1) The Philippines is now a member of the United Nations, resulting in the virtual recognition of the Commonwealth as an independent nation.

(2) The Philippines has gained a seat in the Pacific War Council, a body working to hasten Japanese defeat.

(3) President Roosevelt and President Quezon have agreed to set up a joint commission to study problems of Philippine economic reconstruction, financial rehabilitation and future security.

"Rest assured, then, my beloved countrymen, that your own Government-in-Exile and the United States Government are straining every effort not only to hasten the day of redemption and freedom, but also to lay the solid foundation of economic stability and security for the future Philippine Republic—a Republic that will, with a United Nations victory, take its place among the free nations of the earth," the Vice-President concluded.

JOAQUIN M. ELIZALDE, Philippine Resident Commissioner, gave the Filipino people a detailed report of the war activities of Filipinos in the United States.

He mentioned the First Filipino Infantry now in training in California; the Filipinos serving in the United States Navy, the Coast Guard, Army transports and merchant marine; Filipino workers in defense industries and on farms, and the Filipinos in all walks of life buying war bonds regularly.

Summing up the contributions of Filipinos on all fronts, the Commissioner said, "Service, money, life—these are the contributions of the Filipinos in the United States to the successful prosecution of this war. It's their way of fulfilling President Quezon's pledge that 'We stand with the United States in life and in death.'"

MAJ. GEN. BASILIO J. VALDES, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, informed the Filipino people that America has seized the offensive initiative in the Southwest Pacific.

Disclaiming any attempt to raise false hopes, he answered the question, "How soon will the Japanese be driven out of the Philippines?" in the light of developments in the first fourteen months of war.

"There is no doubt that America has begun the job of beating Japan," he said. "It will take a long time yet of bitter fighting to bring her to her knees. But whether it takes months or years, one thing is certain—the job is going to be done, and done uncompromisingly."

The General concluded with President Roosevelt's address to the American people in which the President declared: "We do not expect to spend the time it would take to bring Japan to final defeat by inching our way forward from island to island across the vast expanse of the Pacific. Great and decisive actions against the Japanese will be taken in the skies of China—and in the skies over Japan itself. The discussions at Casablanca have been continued in Chungking with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by General Arnold and have resulted in definite plans for offensive operations. There are many roads which lead right to Tokyo. And we're not going to neglect any of them."

Quezon Pleads for Pacific Aid

EXPRESSING grave concern over recent reports of Japanese naval concentration in the island arc north of Australia and a new Japanese mass air offensive on allied Southwest Pacific bases, President Manuel L. Quezon issued this statement on April 15:

"The whole world knows that my heart is in the Philippines; and I cannot forget that the fate of the Filipino people, who are now under the iron heel of a ruthless enemy, is bound up with the course of the war in the Pacific.

"Japan must not be allowed to make further gains. She must not be granted time to devote all her energies to consolidating her position and mastering the immense natural resources now available to her—resources even greater than those available to Hitler. To give Japan the chance to do these things would mean very serious risks for the United Nations and would raise tremendously the price of her ultimate defeat in lives and in sacrifices.

"I hope, therefore, that steps will be taken—and taken immediately—to strengthen our arms in the Pacific, at least enough to stop Japan in her tracks.

"It is true that, in waging this global war, many cold-blooded decisions must be made. There have been, and no doubt will continue to be, times when whole battlefronts and even whole nations will be considered temporarily expendable in order to win the final victory. But it is impossible for me to conceive that the entire Far East is expendable."

JAIME HERNANDEZ, Auditor-General of the Philippines, assured the Filipino people that the Commonwealth Government will be as financially sound at the end of the war as it was before the Japanese invasion of the Philippines.

The Auditor-General reported that practically all the funds of the Philippine Government were saved from Japanese hands and that the interest accruing to Government bonds and funds on deposit in the United States is sufficient to meet the much-reduced expenses of running the Government, the payment of interest on Government bond issues, and the payment of allowances to Government pensionados and to young Filipino students stranded in the United States.

Mr. Hernandez stated that the Commonwealth Government is keeping its expenses within its limited income.

"We are saving every peso we can for the day of victory," he said. "And when that day comes, as come it must, your Government will be financially prepared for the gigantic task of our country's reconstruction."

This he believed possible through continued cooperation between the United States and the Philippines. He concluded, "With the economic assistance of the United States, we can face the future with confidence. With God's help, we can look forward to a greater, stronger, more prosperous Philippines."

Tribute to Wainwright

On April 19 President Quezon paid tribute to the gallant defender of Bataan and Corregidor, Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, on the occasion of the President's participation in the state ceremonies honoring General Wainwright and the heroes of Bataan and Corregidor, at Hartford, Connecticut.

He reminded his audience that in thus rendering due honor to General Wainwright, who was the son of the State, they should remember that they owed him more than a citation.

"You owe him," President Quezon emphasized, "the pledge that he will soon be freed from the prison camp; that the flag of freedom will again fly over Corregidor, and that the Filipino people will be liberated from the invader, governing themselves under the independent Republic they will establish after the enemy is driven out."

The full text of the President's address follows:

"I have come to share with you the sentiments that inspire this official recognition, by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, of the gallantry and heroism of that great soldier, Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, and his American and Filipino officers and men.

"The memory of those desperate days of fighting in the Philippines is always with me, and my heart is pierced by that memory. I think of those fighting men—yours and

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"The memory of those desperate days of fighting in the Philippines is always with me, and my heart is pierced by that memory. I think of those fighting men—yours and

ours—battling side by side until the bitter end. Their weapons were practically those of a bygone military age. They fought against an enemy superior to them in numbers, an enemy armed with all the modern tools of war. And yet, they held him at bay for a time. But, in the end, they were defeated by the cruel combination of bullets and bombs, hunger and disease, and sheer fatigue.

"I am proud of that memory—as you all must be, too. For, in the language of General MacArthur, no army has done so much with so little.

"From the first day of the war, Jonathan Wainwright was in the front lines, facing the enemy and brilliantly executing the plan of defense laid out by General Headquarters.

"MacArthur and Wainwright—they made a superb team. And they commanded a superb body of men. Only such a combination of military leadership and fighting forces could have climbed to the heights of human glory where rests the name of the men of Bataan and Corregidor.

"General Wainwright was given supreme command of the heroes of Bataan and Corregidor after General MacArthur was ordered to proceed to Australia. No soldier ever faced inexorable destiny with more bravery than did General Wainwright, nor ever led his troops toward certain

doom with greater glory. He lost the battle. But he won the admiration of the world for his army of Filipinos and Americans—he won the respect of mankind for his country and the Philippines—he won a future freedom and security for the Filipino people who had fought by his side.

"Now General Wainwright is a prisoner in the hands of a ruthless enemy. The flag for which he risked his life has been hauled down. His men lie in bloodstained graves under the skies of Bataan, or they languish, with him, in the enemy's prison camps. And the seventeen million people of the Philippines are enslaved.

"You people of Connecticut are rendering due honor to a great General who is the son of a proud State. But you owe Jonathan Wainwright more than this.

"You owe him the pledge that he will soon be freed from the prison camp; that the flag of freedom will again fly over Corregidor, and that the Filipino people will be liberated from the invader, governing themselves under the independent Republic they will establish after the enemy is driven out.

"Then, and only then, will it be said that those who suffered and died in the Battle of the Philippines have not died in vain."

Vice-President Osmena Stresses Cooperation, Defines Criteria for Lasting Peace

A SIGNIFICANT basic refrain runs through Vice-President Sergio Osmeña's speeches, delivered before American and Filipino audiences in various sections of the United States—that of Filipino-American cooperation, which found crystallization in the Battle of the Philippines, and which should continue to endure in the hard years ahead.

Never is this more clearly presented than in a speech the Vice-President delivered before the Philippine Society of Southern California, on December 5, 1942.

"The exemplary cooperation between the United States and the Philippines is not new," he said. "It is the logical continuation of a cordial relationship that took root many years ago and grew warmer as the years ripened. Suspicious and even hostile at first, the Filipino people learned to trust America because of her sincerity. In 1901, even before the end of the Filipino-American war, the Filipino people first showed their conciliatory attitude by participating in the first municipal elections held under American sovereignty. Then, in 1907, the first Philippine Assembly was established. The Filipino people, through their chosen representatives, decided upon a policy of complete cooperation. From that time on, a real partnership between the United States and the Philippines began."

This important theme is also emphasized in other addresses the Vice-President has delivered—in his first speech at the United Nations Rally at Boston, on June 14, 1942; at the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York, on July 13, 1942; in Cincinnati, Ohio, before the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, on August 31, 1942; before

the American Women's Voluntary Services of New York City, on October 9, 1942; and more recently, before the Bendix Aviation Plant Employees of New York.

In one of his most solid and constructive addresses, delivered at the 47th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 10, 1943, he said: "Peace, if it is to be lasting, can only be a people's peace, and force is not enough to achieve it. Within the domains of a people's peace force must be supplemented by the maintenance of justice, and the cultivation of understanding, goodwill, and cooperation among peoples. But, before we can ever hope to achieve harmony and cooperation, we must first dissipate the distrust of subject peoples, for it is principally to them that the United Nations address the democratic principles of the Atlantic Charter. This war, in the military sense, may or may not be won without their active collaboration, but an enduring peace can not be established without their whole-hearted support."

The full text of the Vice-President's speech follows:

THE United Nations are engaged in a war for survival. They are fighting the diabolical attempts of the exponents of force to subject the whole world to perpetual slavery by depriving mankind of all rights and liberties within the four walls of the so-called "new order". A common danger has brought them together, but more lofty aims have also impelled them in their struggle.

The United Nations are fighting to establish a new world of freedom and justice, of equality and progress, not for a

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The United Nations are fighting to establish a new world of freedom and justice, of equality and progress, not for a

privileged nation or group of nations, but for all peoples. They are fighting, in the words of President Roosevelt, "with the objective of smashing the militarism imposed by warlords upon their enslaved peoples—the objective of liberating the subjugated nations—the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear everywhere in the world." This is a people's war.

The Atlantic Charter was framed on the stormy seas of the Atlantic, but it is a world charter. It cannot be anything less. Thirty-one nations have already subscribed to its declaration of principles, and on this declaration are pinned mankind's hopes for a better world.

MY COUNTRY, the Philippines, is one of the United Nations. Long before the outbreak of this war, long before the promulgation of the Atlantic Charter, the Philippines had already pledged herself to follow the cause of democracy and peace. Our formal adherence to the Declaration of the United Nations took place on July 14, 1942, when President Manuel L. Quezon, in the name of the Philippines, affixed his signature to that document.

The signing of the Declaration by the Philippine Commonwealth Government has great historic significance. It did not alter or impair, in any sense, the existing constitutional relationship between the United States and the Philippines. But, by this single act, the Philippines gained an international personality.

Under the sponsorship of the United States and with the acquiescence of the other powers, she signed, for the first time in her history, a highly political international instrument, in her own name and as an equal.

What is the Philippines to the United Nations? What does she hold for them, now and in the future? What contribution can she make towards accomplishing the difficult tasks that lie ahead?

Broadly stated, the two prime objectives of the United Nations are to win this war and to win the peace that is to follow. This war must be won before peace can come, and the peace must be won, too, in order to prevent a recurrence of war. Otherwise, the vicious cycle of war and peace will continue.

THE Philippines, small nation that she is, has already made substantial contributions toward attaining the first objective. During the early phase of the war in the Pacific, when every United Nations citadel there was crumbling with appalling rapidity under Japan's hammer blows, the Philippines alone withstood the enemy's relentless and devastating assaults. Besieged, isolated and outnumbered, Filipino and American soldiers fought and died together on Bataan and Corregidor. With the support of the entire Filipino people, they waged the Battle of the Philippines.

From the military point of view, this firm stand in the Philippines was valuable to the United Nations. Bataan and Corregidor changed the whole course of the war in the

Pacific. Our prolonged resistance forced Japan to divert large contingents from other war-fronts, helped to delay the fall of the East Indies, Malaya, Singapore and Burma, and thwarted the Japanese program for an early invasion of Australia and New Zealand. We afforded the United States valuable time to repair the destruction wrought by Japan's insidious attack on Pearl Harbor. Thus, while we engaged more and more of the Mikado's troops as the Battle of the Philippines heightened in fury, our allies in the Pacific were enabled to bolster their defenses and to prepare to deal counter-blows against the common enemy. Thousands of brave Filipino and American soldiers perished, but not in vain.

TODAY, a full year after Bataan's fall, the Filipino spirit of resistance persists. Here in continental United States and Hawaii, thousands of Filipinos, young and old, have rallied to the war effort. There are already two regiments of Filipino infantry completing their training in California, while other Filipinos are serving in various units of the United States Army, in the Navy, in the Coast Guard and in the merchant marine. Many of them have seen action and the roll of Filipino dead in various fronts is lengthening. Many

Filipinos are subscribing to war bonds, and working in the war plants, on the farms and plantations, and in the government service.

Viewed from the political angle, our stand in the Philippines was also significant. By our fighting on the side of the

Full text of the address delivered by Vice President Sergio Osmena at the 47th annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 10, 1943.

United Nations in this war, America's policy of altruism and democracy in the Philippines was vindicated. While the defense of the Philippines against foreign aggression is a legal responsibility of the United States as the sovereign power, we fought nevertheless—willingly and without reserve. The entire people rose in resistance against the invader, bearing the brunt of the bloody defense. We kept our pledge to stand by America "in life and in death". By fighting, we have also given the subject peoples of the world an example of performance of the inescapable duty to freedom and independence. Any nation that believes itself capable and deserving of freedom must defend itself against aggression, no matter how much weaker or less prepared it may be than the aggressor. Its duty is to meet the attack and show its readiness to assume the responsibilities which independence entails.

HAVING displayed a high sense of responsibility we have advanced also a strong argument in favor of the right of dependent peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. We have proved that the peoples of Asia have as much aptitude for democracy and freedom as the peoples of other parts of the world. Indeed, any dependent people, if given the same opportunity for training and development that was afforded the Filipino people, will be able to develop the habits of discipline and self-control which are essential to the maintenance of an orderly and stable government.

In the less immediate but equally vital task of saving the peace, the Philippines stands ready to cooperate with the United Nations. Having been a victim herself of unjustified aggression, she naturally is interested in any sound plan of world-wide collective security. Logically, her immediate concern will be in her own neighborhood, the Far East.

The peculiar geographical and political characteristics of that part of the globe, with its many thickly populated states, and with peoples of diverse languages, religions, customs and ideologies, have made it a powder keg almost as explosive as Europe. The world aggressors first began to march against freedom when Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931. It was the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines that brought the United States into the fight. We know now that there can be no "localized war", that aggression in one place results in war elsewhere. The Far East is by no means an exception to this new law governing a shrunken world.

WE have learned from past experience that any organization that proposes to preserve peace must have force behind it. If it lacks the power and facilities to carry out its decisions, it will prove impotent against war-minded nations and will finally collapse. This was the case with the League of Nations.

Force, to maintain law and order, is vital in a world society, as it is in any community. Whatever form this force may assume in the future, whether it be international or otherwise, it must be sufficient to deal with the menace wherever it arises. To this force, the Philippines is ready to make her contribution in manpower, materials and facilities. If the Philippines, strategically located at the intersection of the world's airways and sea lanes, is backed by the power of the United States with whom she is affiliated by many years of association and by common democratic principles, and becomes a part of whatever international force is established by the United Nations after the war, she can serve as the bastion of law and order in the Far East.

But peace—truly lasting peace—cannot be effectively maintained through force of arms alone, no matter how strong and concerted it may be. In fact, no system based purely on force has ever managed to endure, especially when it has to meet the rising sentiment of nationalism. Such a system is bound to engender ill-will and hatred. It is also bound to weaken as soon as dissension and bickering arise among those who impose it; and when this happens, the whole artificial structure collapses.

PEACE, if it is to be lasting, can only be a people's peace, and force is not enough to achieve it. Within the domain of a people's peace, force must be supplemented by the maintenance of justice, and the cultivation of understanding, goodwill and cooperation among peoples. But, before we can ever hope to achieve harmony and cooperation, we must first dissipate the distrust of subject peoples, for it is principally to them that the United Nations address the democratic principles of the Atlantic Charter. This war, in the military sense, may or may not be won without their active collaboration, but an enduring peace can not be established without their support.

The United States Treasury Department has launched a drive to sell thirteen billion dollars worth of War Bonds. I urge every Filipino in the United States and Hawaii to cooperate with this campaign by purchasing War Bonds and Stamps to the limit of his financial abilities.

Our countrymen who languish under the enemy's military occupation of the Philippines are looking to us for their ultimate liberation. Some of us can speed that day of liberation—as we are trying to do—by serving in the Armed Forces, by working in war plants and on the farms, and in many other ways. But all of us can help free our country by purchasing American War Bonds and Stamps to help finance the war effort of the United States.

I know that all Filipinos will participate in this campaign and redeem the sacrifice made by our boys on Bataan.

—MANUEL L. QUEZON.

How shall we win the cooperation and good-will of dependent peoples? An important step toward gaining this cooperation and good-will would be the unequivocal application of the principles of the Atlantic Charter to every one of them, without exception. The next step would be to turn these principles into a living reality so that they might be felt by those who doubt their value and efficacy. The dependent peoples must be made to feel that this is not a war to preserve the *status quo*, which, indeed, cannot be done. They must be made to realize that they have something to gain by a United Nations victory after the war, that such victory will result in their liberation, and not in a mere change of masters or in a retention of the old one.

THE recognition of the right to independence of all dependent peoples who feel themselves capable of enjoying it is, however, only a preliminary step toward lasting peace. It will go a long way, but surely, it will not go all the way. Even if all the nations and peoples of the world were independent and free, wars would still break out should distrust, arrogance and selfishness continue to plague mankind. We must, therefore, educate ourselves and dispel these social maladies. The myth of racial superiority and the policy of exploitation must be definitely abandoned.

The gap between peoples of different races can be bridged with understanding if the right policy is chosen. This was demonstrated by the happy outcome of the joint Filipino-American adventure. By first promulgating an altruistic policy—"the Philippines for the Filipinos"—and then following it to the letter and spirit, America succeeded in winning over the sceptical and antagonistic Filipinos and in changing their policy of opposition to that of cooperation. As a result of this cooperation, great progress was achieved by our country. The universalization of education,

the improvement of health and sanitation, the building up of an independent judiciary and of a sound civil service system, the construction of roads, bridges and other important public works, the stabilization of the national economy, the development of self-government and the preparation for ultimate independence in 1946—all these, and more, were accomplished in the short period of forty years. Here, indeed, was national progress and self-development, unparalleled in the history of inter-racial relationship. When war overtook us in 1941 and our soldiers fought alongside their American comrades, we did nothing more than continue our policy of complete cooperation with the United States, a policy already firmly established many years ago.

In the new world of freedom and security, of peace and understanding among peoples of different races, which the United Nations hope to build, the Philippines is in a unique position to make a valuable contribution. History has made us a people that is equally at home in the traditions and civilizations of both the East and the West. This is so because, while geographically, we are located in the Far East, absorbing in the early years the culture of Asia, we have been also the recipient of western influences in the course of our long association with Spain and the United States. It may be said of us, with some degree of accuracy, that we are the most occidental of Orientals, and the most oriental of Occidentals.

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"Sec. 2. All aliens other than those mentioned in section one of this act may acquire, possess, enjoy, use, cultivate, occupy and transfer real property, or any interest therein, in this state, and have in whole or in part the beneficial use thereof, in the manner and to the extent, and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise."

of having earned her liberation through the orderly processes of self-government, the Philippines feels that she can—and must—assist the United Nations in their determined effort to assure the fundamental human rights to all the peoples of the earth. For, in this life-and-death struggle between a slave world and a free world, the Philippines stands as a vivid example of what the nations of the West can do for all dependent peoples everywhere; and to these dependent peoples, who hunger for justice, freedom and happiness, the Philippines symbolizes the goal that can be attained not by distrust, bloodshed and violence, but by friendship, understanding and collaboration.

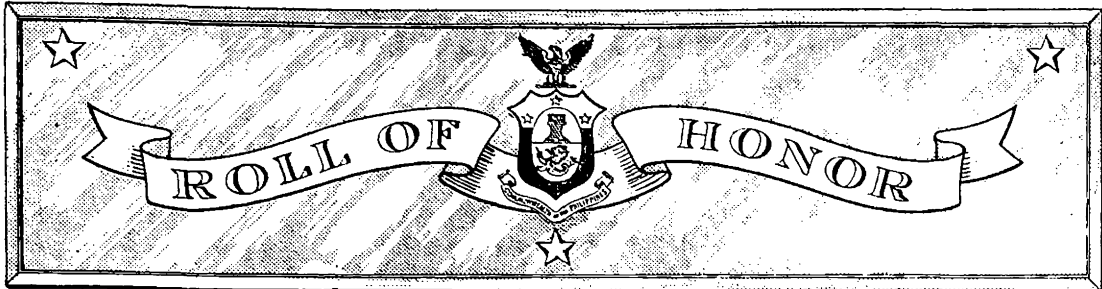
The Atlantic Charter is no new thing. Its democratic principles, with the exception, perhaps, of that relating to economic security, were all embodied in the original American pledge of liberty and self-government to the Filipino people. It is in reality a re-statement of the principles enunciated in the American Declaration of Independence of 1776, drafted right here in this historic city of Philadelphia and proclaimed to the whole world.

Just as America can not, in the immortal words of Lincoln, survive half slave and half free, neither can this world of ours remain half slave and half free. The Atlantic Charter offers a promise of a happy world to all peoples. It is our political creed today, in this dire moment when totalitarianism threatens to destroy civilization. Let it remain our creed tomorrow when peace comes, and let us live up to it forever.

THE question of whether a Filipino is barred from holding real property under this law has never been passed upon by the courts of California, but opinions of the previous Attorneys-General of the State have held that Filipinos, with the exception of those who had rendered service in the United States Navy or Marine Corps or the Naval Auxiliary Service, come within the provisions of the California Alien Land Act. It was contended that Filipinos not being eligible to citizenship unless they have enlisted or served in the the United States Navy or Marine Corps or Naval Auxiliary Service, can not enjoy rights of ownership in real property in the State.

"This office has, in the past," writes the present Attorney-General, "advised that by reason of the unsettled state of the law, it would be unwise to advise any Filipino that he would be secure in the property rights should he acquire and attempt to hold real property in this state. We are inclined to view at this time, however, that, since aliens only are referred to in the California Alien Property Initiative Act of 1920, and since the Nationality Code classifies Filipinos as nationals and says expressly that they are not aliens, were the matter now to be submitted to the courts of this state, they would hold that a Filipino is not barred from holding real property in California."

(Continued on page 8)



The Igorots

Gentlemen, when you tell that story, stand in tribute to those gallant Igorots.

—MACARTHUR

These Igorots are nameless, but singly, or as a body, the exploit for which they are remembered will rank among the most valiant acts of heroism performed by men whose military feats have glorified them to the stature of deathless heroes.

In a Japanese offensive in Bataan, the 20th Japanese Infantry Regiment attacked a position held by a single Igorot company. The Igorots preferred to die in their foxholes rather than retreat; and they died to a man, fighting, exacting a terrible toll from the enemy.

The American High Command ordered a counter-attack. This assault was to be carried out by a tank unit supported by Igorot infantry.

The terrain, bristling with thick bamboo underbrush, and irregular undulations, would have been impenetrable but for the limitless resourcefulness which was characteristic of General MacArthur's troops.

Led by an Igorot commander who "hoisted" his men to the top of the tanks, the tank unit rolled into the jungle, the exposed Igorot soldiers guiding the tanks through the matted morass, by beating on the turret of the tanks with sticks while in their other hands they held automatic pistols with which they shot at the enemy.

"Bataan," General MacArthur is reported to have said, "has seen many wild mornings, but nothing equal to this. No quarter was asked and none was given. Always above the din of the battle rose the fierce shouts of the Igorots as they rode the tanks and fired their pistols."

Losses were heavy on both sides, but when the battle was over, "the remnants" of the tanks and Igorots were still there, but the 20th Japanese Infantry Regiment was nowhere in sight. It had been completely annihilated.

In recounting the story of this exploit to a group of his officers, General MacArthur is quoted as having said that although he knew of many acts of heroism in battlefields all over the world, "for sheer, breath-taking and heart-stopping desperation, I have never known the equal of those Igorots riding the tanks."

"Gentlemen," he continued, "when you tell that story, stand in tribute to those gallant Igorots."

Buenaventura J. Bello

... the Filipino school teacher who preferred to die rather than obey the Japanese order to lower the American flag and fly the Philippine colors above the "Rising Sun" over his little village schoolhouse.

--QUEZON

For refusing to haul down the American flag which flew side by side the Philippine flag in front of the village schoolhouse, as it did in all school buildings all over the archipelago, Buenaventura J. Bello was shot down in cold blood. He fell dead at the foot of the thin bamboo pole which yet flew the American flag.

Bello could have obeyed the Japanese officer who ordered him to haul down the American flag. The Filipino flag was to remain flying in the breeze. It was but a simple matter of untying a knot and letting down the Stars and Stripes. His students were not there to witness the ignominious act. The classrooms were empty. All the children had remained in their homes at the news of the coming enemy. The rooms were littered with tinsel and bunnings and silver stars—hastily abandoned Christmas decorations for the Christmas trees that stood in corners, shorn of gifts, and withered now. (Philippine schools celebrated Christmas about two weeks before Christmas time.) But even if they were there, those young people would have understood that their teacher was defenseless in the face of the armed aggressors. Yet Bello refused, and he was shot down like a dog.

"We have no quarrel with you. All I ask is that you pull down the American flag and you can keep your own still flying. I will give you two minutes to make up your mind. If you disobey my orders my soldiers will shoot," said the Japanese officer who now turned to his men, ordering them to load and take aim.

This was death. These many years he had been teaching his children the ways of democracy, instilling in them love for freedom, love for all the cherished ideals for which the American flag stood. Every Monday morning he had stood on those front steps of this little school house and sung with his pupils the *Star Spangled Banner* and the *Philippine National Anthem*, as two little boys hoisted up the thin bamboo pole the American and Philippine flags.

Bello answered, "I don't need two minutes. Tell your men to shoot me now, because I shall never tear down either of the flags."

The Japanese officer made a swift angry motion with his

the improvement of health and sanitation, the building up of an independent judiciary and of a sound civil service system, the construction of roads, bridges and other important public works, the stabilization of the national economy, the development of self-government and the preparation for ultimate independence in 1946—all these, and more, were accomplished in the short period of forty years. Here, indeed, was national progress and self-development, unparalleled in the history of inter-racial relationship. When war overtook us in 1941 and our soldiers fought alongside their American comrades, we did nothing more than continue our policy of complete cooperation with the United States, a policy already firmly established many years ago.

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nand and barked out a command. The leveled guns blazed, and the little, frail schoolteacher lay dead at the foot of the flag he tried to defend with his life.

Bello was 42 years old, and father of six children. He was well known as an Ilocano poet and declaimer. Humble and unassuming in appearance, conservative even in his way of dressing—the hard white collar and the black bow tie—yet he looked with an open mind at the Philippine youth who adopted the ways of the west, meanwhile retaining their own.

Now his children are fatherless but well may they be proud of him. Well may every Filipino teacher feel pride in his heart for this humble man who was a credit to his profession. Well may every Filipino remember and respect the memory of this man who was true to his creed, who was honest to himself, whose courage typified that of his brothers who remained at home because they were too old to join their sons who flocked to the colors at the approach of the enemy. But Bello stood for something more. In the words of President Quezon, Bello "was paying tribute to the solidarity between the United States and the Philippines—a solidarity that will live even when, one day soon, the Philippine flag flies alone over our school houses."

Filipinos Can Now Own Land (Continued)

Section 101 (b) of the Nationality Act of 1940 provides as follows:

"The term 'National of the United States' means (1) a citizen of the United States, or (2) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States. It does not include an alien."

Furthermore, in his letter, the California Attorney-General paid tribute to the intense loyalty of the Filipino to the United States when he stated that:

"Our nation has been impressed with the heroism and the loyalty of the citizens of the Philippine Islands. We Americans do not—nor do our courts—regard them as "aliens"—but as American Nationals, who rose as one, unflinchingly, to make our fight, their fight,—they are adding their full strength and effort alongside that of this country for the total defeat of our enemies."

Subsequently, on April 14, 1943, the Attorney-General of Arizona held that "Filipinos come within the purview of the definition of 'National of the United States', and therefore, are not included within the inhibitions contained in the Arizona Code Annotated, 1939. These provisions prescribe only aliens from acquiring, possessing, enjoying, transmitting and inheriting real property in the State of Arizona.

It will be recalled that in February 1941, the Supreme Court of the State of Washington ruled that Filipinos are not included in the provisions of the State Anti-Alien Land Law and may lease or buy real property in the State.

The Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, to whom credit is due in obtaining this liberal interpretation of the alien land law in these two states, has had this matter under consideration for some time now. At present, efforts are being exerted toward obtaining similar rulings in other states.

HERE AND THERE

Philippine Government Buys Bonds

THE Philippine Government, through its agency, the New York branch of the Philippine National Bank, has subscribed and paid \$2,700,000 to the second Victory War Bond drive, according to an announcement made recently by Auditor-General Jaime Hernandez at Washington, D. C.

"The Philippine Government," said the Auditor-General, "in wholeheartedly participating in the United States Treasury drive, is giving a good example to all Filipinos in America."

☆ ☆ ☆

Awards

THE Michigan Daily, official organ of the University of Michigan, carries the news that Eduardo Salgado, a Filipino painter, was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished work in the field of art by the Fine Arts Section of the Michigan Academy.

The paintings that won Salgado the award were two panoramas of the Philippines and two portrait studies. A member of the committee on awards praised them for their realistic touches, their fine details and brilliant colors. "The pictures," she said, "are typical of his people, and illustrate their feelings well."

The same paper states that among six foreign women who received the Barbour scholarship for the 1943-44 school year, was a Filipina, Miss Pura J. Hernandez, who has attended the University of the Philippines, Columbia University, and George Washington University. She specializes in accounting.

☆ ☆ ☆

A Letter

AMONG the many letters we have received so far from Filipinos all over the country, this one from Raymundo Lapitan of Taunton, Massachusetts, paints an almost heroic figure of a man humbly doing his bit in his own unobtrusive way in a country far from the homeland. He wrote:

"I am a Filipino—born in Cebu—am married and have five sons and daughters—the oldest, 16, is a welder in the Bethlehem Steel Shipyard. I myself work for the government at the Miles Standish Army Camp as a mason . . . I have been working on defense since 1940.

"I own a farm here in Massachusetts and have three acres to be planted, and I shall see to it that some of my less for-

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PHILIPPINE BOOKSHELF

SOUTH FROM CORREGIDOR. By Lt. Comdr. John Morrill, U.S.N., and Pete Martin. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1943. 252 pp. \$2.50.

Lieutenant Commander Morrill, U.S.N., saw the last days of Corregidor: from his precarious grandstand seat on a battered and beached rug, he saw a boat, leaving Corregidor, "packed with Filipino civilians, and carrying large white flags in the stern and bow"; later another boat "left the dock at Corregidor and went in the direction of Fort Drum. It also carried white flags and its passengers were white instead of brown." The only reason he was not one of these passengers was that he had been ordered to scuttle the mine sweeper "Quail" and when he had accomplished his mission and wanted to go back to Caballo Island he saw that the white flag had already been run up on that fortress.

The story of his escape in a 36-foot boat from Manila Bay to Australia is one of the most thrilling that has come out of the Philippines. In it the authors, like others who had eluded the Japanese, pay tribute to the loyalty of the Filipinos and their open and active help, without which escape would not have been possible. The book is full of intimate incidents that, sometimes pathetically, always poignantly, reveal how deep was the Filipino's faith in America and how staunchly he stood by his comrade in arms. There was the Filipino messboy who took the Commander's hand in his own and wiped his face with it and then showed a roll of one hundred pesos into the hand before the surprised officer could take it back. "You will need it more," he told the protesting American. Wherever they stopped, in well-hidden coves and unfrequented villages, the Filipinos loaded them with bananas, chickens, rice, gave them a place to sleep, oil for their boat, and advice about how to avoid the Jap patrols.

"It is mighty good of you to take stranded people into your home like this," the author once told a Filipino host who with his wife and daughters had turned over their home to the Americans. His host's remarks, which would have appeared most natural to another Filipino, set off a train of thought in the American. "The old gentleman said with implicit faith, 'If we were shipwrecked on the California coast, your people would look out for us and take care of us.'"

At times, the party did not know how far to trust their lives to the village folks, because although they had seen Filipino soldiers die side by side with American soldiers, they also knew "that the Jap heel when placed on a conquered neck is a grinding affair with hobnails and spikes in it. We also knew that if any native or group of natives dared help us they would be signing their own death warrants right then and there if the Japs ever found out about it."

But their doubts about how deeply and strongly a Filipino sticks to his friends were dispelled by such incidents as that which took place in an unnamed province, which

before the war had a strong revolutionist group. "After the Sakdalistas had seen the Japs kick and beat their own people and abuse their women, all except a very few had done a political flip-flop and become anti-Japanese."

"How about the few who are still pro-Japanese?" Lt. Comdr. Morrill asked his informant, who answered simply, "They are all dead. We kill them."

Here is a glimpse of what happened in Manila when the Japanese moved in:

"Outside Manila there is food, inside Manila no. But the worst is not the food. I have been in my friends' house and Japanese officers will come to the door and you must bow. Everybody must bow. Men, women, old ladies, children. If you do not they put you in jail. What they do to you in jail I do not know . . . For your American people, it is worse. They tie your women and children together and drive them through the streets . . . Japanese bring many geisha girls from Japan. The American ladies must be servants to geisha girls."
—A. B. M.

I SERVED ON BATAAN. By Lt. Juanita Redmond, Army Nurse Corps. Philadelphia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1943. 167 pp. \$1.75.

Juanita Redmond, a First Lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps, tells a gripping story of the wounded, and the dead, and the living, cooped up in makeshift hospitals, often targets of indiscriminate Japanese bombing, during the last days of Bataan, through the surrender of Corregidor.

It is a simple story of brave men who would not die, told by an army nurse who had seen enough of agony and death, misery and loneliness, but told bravely and with hope. The pictures cut deep into the heart; of Filipino and American soldiers dying side by side, praying together, hoping, and holding out to the end, forever strong in faith, often ruthlessly unafraid.

There was the youngster from Texas whose arm had been amputated, worrying about his girl back home—they were going to be married, would she marry him now? . . . Little Segundo, with bullet wounds in the leg and arm, jubilantly happy for having killed fourteen Japs . . . Eighteen-year-old Freeman, with both legs amputated above the knee, always cheerful and courageous . . . Blind Eugenio—"both his eyes had had to be removed because of a severe head wound"—"picking his way slowly through the wards, a gentle questioning look on his face, not wanting anything, but just seeing his way about"; or after a bombing, picking himself out of the debris, saying, "I'm all right, mum . . . Please, mum, where am I now?"

And back home in America, all the tragedy of Bataan and Corregidor returns to these nurses in the questions of mothers and fathers, sweethearts and sisters of the boys who were in Bataan, questions like: Did you know my son? Here is a picture of him, remember?

Oh, yes, they remembered . . . and all they could say was, "He died like a good soldier." This could be said of all of them who died; and those who lived, surely, we have not forgotten them. This book tells their story. —B.N.S.

Opinions expressed in this department are those of the reviewers and not necessarily of the Philippine government.