

The Psychology of the Filipino

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(Continuation)

Besides, we must not lose sight of the fact that the first immigrants were daring sailors and fearless people, and such character of theirs may be, in part, responsible for their adventure on unknown lands where they might settle freely and unmolested by their sovereign.

I am unable to find any real indication that the inhabitants of this Archipelago ever paid homage or performed any act of subjection to any foreign sovereignty before that of Spain. The fact that, in the year 1570, Radja Soliman who had jurisdiction over the territory from the southern banks of the Pasig river southwards, was a son-in-law of the Sultan of Borneo, does not in itself constitute an evidence of sovereignty of Borneo over the Philippines. The fact that the King of Spain, Alfonso the Thirteenth, married a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, of England, did not make Spain subject to England, or vice-versa.

It must not be forgotten that during those early times of the Indonesian and Malay immigrations and settlement in the Philippines, territorial expansion of sovereign states was effected only by occupation, accretion or conquest, that is, by means of an actual physical imposi-

tion of sovereignty over a conquered, acquired or occupied territory. There was then no possibility of acquisition by Treaty, because no Law of Nations was then as yet recognized.

Neither the Indonesians or the Malays came for purposes of conquest for any king or sovereign. If they did conquer these Islands by the superiority of their culture, it must have been of, and on, their own right and account, and only for themselves.

We positively know that the Chinese pirate Limahong tried to conquer the Philippines, but was repelled by the Spaniards. We also learn of some fruitless attempts of the Dutch and English for the possession of these Islands.

I feel safe in concluding that the first foreign sovereignty established in the Philippines was the Spanish, and that the first settlers of these islands were liberty-loving people, who, groaning under the oppression of their kings, left their native country for lands more free.

c). Population.

The primitive population and the succeeding immigrants, just spoken of, may be represented as shown in some maps which I am going to

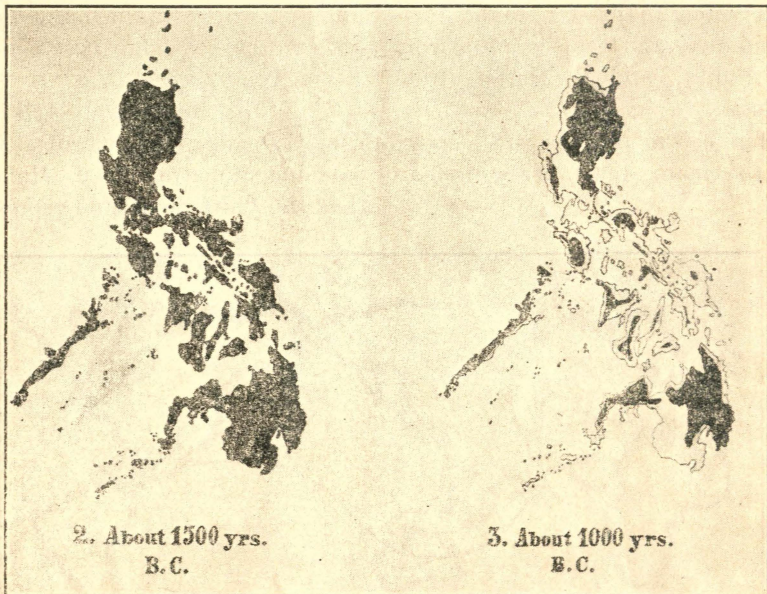
This map shows the third stage of population. The Malays are represented by the light brown portions along the coasts and plains. The Indonesians are indicated by the dark brown spots. And the Negritos, by the black dots scattered here and there in some of the mountains of the Archipelago.

For purposes of comparison, the last two maps are presented together in this slide :

said king having imposed the Arabic alphabet on his people after his conversion.

Besides these aboriginal and immigrant peoples, the Chinese, who came to the Philippines, several centuries before the Spaniards, formed part of the population of these Islands.

This accounts for the fact that the Spaniards, upon their arrival in the Philippines, in the 16th century,



These immigrations must have occurred before Christ, and certainly, before the 14th century, because the immigrants, especially the Malays, brought with them the Malay alphabet, which ceased to be used in Malacca in the 14th century, upon the conversion of their king to Islamism by Makdum, who came from Arabia,

found here a population composed of Negritos, Indonesians, Malays, and Chinese.

Dr. H. Otley Beyer, in his work entitled '*Population of the Philippine Islands in 1916*', gives an account of the present distribution of these different races in this Archipelago.

Map No. 4

present to you.

Here is the first of said maps :



Map No. 1

This map represents the Archipelago occupied only by the primitive inhabitants, the Negritos, before any of the known immigrations.

Here is another map :

(See map on top of second column)

This map represents the Islands after the first immigration, that of the Indonesians, and before the Malay immigration. The black dots showing the Negritos to have been driven to the mountains, and the dark brown portions, indicating the coasts and plains occupied by the Indonesians.



Map No. 2

Here is the third map :



Map No. 3

Just how the Negritos came to settle here, is a fact not as yet explained clearly. Of course, it is known that they belong to the branch of the human race called the stem of the prehistoric Black race, its division being the Eastern and Oceanic Division, and that they reached the territories occupied by the Veddas and Pelagian Blacks, the Philippines, and Japan, where they are called *Ainos*.

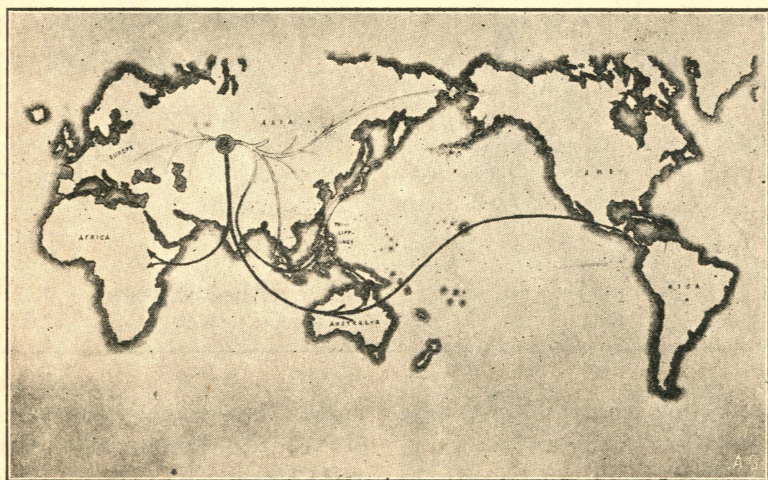
The Indonesians and the Malays both belong to the stem of the Mongoloid races, the former coming from the Indies, and the latter, from Malacca.

Here is a map of the world, showing the main stems of the human race :

Northeast, and Northwest, is the stem of the prehistoric Ruddy or White race, which is that of the Arians and the Hamites.

The black line which runs South and branches off at the Indies, one branch going to the West and another to the Southeast turning to the North, represents the stem of the prehistoric Black race that spread and reached Africa and Oceania, passing through Australia, where the *Papuans* are found, then to the Philippines, where we have the *Negritos*, and thence to Japan, where the *Ainos* live.

The third line which is brown, runs East and South of central Asia, reaching Sumatra, then Malacca, then the Philippines, and represents



Map No. 5

These stems are graphically represented in this map of the world, which shows approximately the three main directions in which the human race spread over the earth.

The white line which runs North,

the stem of the prehistoric Brown or Mongoloid races, to which belong the two streams of immigration to these Islands, — the Indonesian and the Malay.

(To be continued)