

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

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.

Midway between Orient and Occident, with Christian traditions dating as far back as the 16th century, with a background of struggles and sufferings, and with a record

Filipinos Can Now Own Land In California and Arizona

NOW it is possible for Filipinos to lease or buy real property in the States of California and Arizona, according to separate but similar rulings by the Attorneys-General of these two states, thus further strengthening Philippine-American relations.

The California ruling was handed down on April 1st, 1943, in a letter addressed to the District Attorney of Santa Clara County, San Jose, California, by the Attorney General in answer to charges instituted against a Filipino for holding land in California contrary to the Alien Property Initiative Act of 1920. This statute provides in part as follows:

"Sec. 1. All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, use, cultivate, occupy, transfer, transmit and inherit real property, or any interest therein, in this state, and have in whole or in part the beneficial use thereof, in the same manner and to same extent as citizens of the United States, except as otherwise provided by the laws of this state."

"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)