



# Philippines

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMON-  
WEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES  
1617 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume III, Number 2

April 9, 1943

## Bataan: One Year After

By MANUEL L. QUEZON

**I**N the last weeks, they were an army of haggard, starved, feverish heroes. Their fight was ended. They had lost the battle. They had lost to superior numbers, to superior equipment, to an enemy whose allies were tropical disease, and hunger, and utter fatigue. And so they surrendered, in the wilds of Bataan, to General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

That was a year ago this week. The world will not soon forget the story of Bataan. Other battles and other heroes may capture attention in a war that now rages from New Guinea to Russia, and from China to North Africa, but the memory of Bataan will not down.

There, in the Philippines, the American flag was hauled down, trampled upon by an arrogant aggressor.

At the same time, during the months of fighting, the world sensed a spirit hovering over that blood-stained peninsula—a spirit made of the ideals that move nations, and build lasting loyalties in the hearts of free men. It was the very spirit that, in the first place, inspired in humanity the ideals of freedom and democracy, and then, through generations of struggle, gave men the will to endure faggot and noose and firing-squad in order to bring those dreams to practical realization.

As those who have been through the realities of battle know very well, men under fire do not talk much about ideals and principles. Such things are matters for those who try to explain why human beings were willing—even eager—to go through so much before the flesh refused to carry them any further.

During the months that we spent in Corregidor, so close to Bataan, and undergoing our own simultaneous pounding, we came to understand a little of what the men on Bataan were facing every day. Even as the bombs were falling on Bataan, they were also falling on Corregidor, and we saw our wounded and dead. Our food, like theirs, was scarce and bad. And yet, through the whole ordeal, we felt the clean fire in the souls of the men, from General MacArthur to the last and rawest private.

In the face of Douglas MacArthur there was never a flicker of fear. When the alert screamed, and the Japanese planes soared overhead, he never scurried for shelter. He would stay outside the tunnel without even the protection of a helmet, till his work was done. On the first day of the

bombing of Corregidor, General MacArthur had his home and his office on "topside." He was working at his desk when the Japanese planes came. As the bombs dropped and the fragments fell dangerously close to him, a young Filipino soldier, his orderly, leaped to MacArthur's side, snatched off his own helmet, and held it over the General's head. That soldier's hand and wrist were lacerated viciously by the shrapnel. But the General had not been touched.

It surprised no one that the Americans in the Philippines fought bravely. Nor, I believe, was anyone surprised by the fact that the Filipinos could fight bravely, too.

The significant thing was not that the Filipinos *could* fight, but that they *did* fight.

A year after the fall of Bataan, as the war continues to spread everywhere, it is wise to examine this fact further.

When Japan attacked the Philippines, she tried in every possible way to convince the Filipino people that she had no designs on them. She insisted that her only aim was to defeat the United States, to save "Asia for the Asiatics," to destroy the power of the white peoples. Her pamphlets and radio propaganda strove to split the Filipinos from the Americans. All to no avail. The whole country rose up against them.

There were not only military heroes. There were civilians—men like Buenaventura Bello, the Director of a private college in Vigan, who was ordered by the Japanese to lower the American flag, although not the Filipino flag which was flying beside it, in front of his building. He refused, and the Japanese executed him.

Most of the soldiers under MacArthur were not Americans. They were Filipinos—Filipinos from Luzon and Mindanao, from Negros and the Visayan Islands—men from the towns and farms and villages throughout the Philippines—men nurtured in freedom and trained for independence.

For every American fighting man on Bataan, there were seven Filipino soldiers by his side. To the American toll of 3,000 dead, we counted 20,000 Filipinos killed in action.

Why did the Filipinos fight? The answer should be told until it is known by heart the world over, until its lesson is applied wherever colonial peoples yearn for freedom.

In a single sentence, the answer is this:

The Filipinos fought because America had given them freedom.

When the American flag came to the Philippines above the guns of Admiral Dewey's fleet in 1898, neither the Fili-

pino people nor the rest of the world believed that the United States intended ever to withdraw. The Filipinos demanded immediate independence. When this was refused, they concluded that the Philippines had delivered itself of one foreign tyranny only to find itself burdened with another. A fierce and tragic fight followed. It ended only when numerically superior American forces, better trained, better fed and better equipped, made further resistance impossible. But the Filipinos were not conquered by guns alone. Finally they began to realize the honest efforts of America to help them make progress in every field of human endeavor and, through trial and error, to achieve the democratic way of life. President McKinley had declared:

"The Philippines are ours, not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government. This is the path of duty which we must follow or be recreant to a mighty trust committed to us."

Each American President after McKinley said somewhat the same thing, in words of greater or lesser grace. During Wilson's administration, Congress enacted the Jones Law, promising independence when a stable government could be established in the Philippines. Eighteen years later, with President Roosevelt's recommendation, Congress kept the earlier pledge. The Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 gave the Filipino people an opportunity to write their own democratic constitution, establish the Commonwealth Government, elect a President, and prepare the inauguration of the full-fledged Philippine Republic in 1946.

That was America's record in the Philippines. It is the secret of Bataan. The Filipinos fought for the American flag, when it was attacked, because they knew they were fighting for their own freedom. And the Filipinos are still fighting the Japanese everywhere in the Philippines. Broadcasts from Tokio reveal this information when, now and then, they tell the world of executions of Filipinos en masse.

The forty-year record of American-Philippine collaboration is not merely an explanation of Bataan. It is a signpost for the future. For here, charted through trial and error, is the blueprint of the practical solution for working out the future destiny of dependent peoples after the war. Underlying the whole story of America in the Philippines is the promise of Filipino freedom made and kept. This is the essence of the Atlantic Charter, to which the United Nations are pledged. A return to the outworn ways of imperialism will sooner or later plunge mankind into another world war. For the millions who yearn for liberty, it would make little difference who their masters are, if masters they will have. Dictatorships or democracies are all in the same category from the point of view of the subjugated people, unless democracies mean to recognize their right to govern themselves.

Today in the Philippines, my people are suffering from want, from sickness, from lack of everything they had prior to the invasion. Their wages have been reduced. There is vast unemployment. Free speech and a free press are things of the past. In what was once the best-informed Eastern nation there are now only the skimpy, censored newspapers printing falsehoods from Domei. Filipino eyes are on America and Filipino hopes are for deliverance.

Filipinos remember what President Roosevelt told them while they were in the thick of the fight in Bataan.

"I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and material of the United States stand behind that pledge."

The Filipinos are convinced that this pledge will be fulfilled. They know that, great as are their losses in men and property, much as they are suffering, their sacrifice is not in vain.

Even now, and before the invader has been expelled from my country, the freedom for which our ancestors and our own generation have fought and died is already a reality.

President Roosevelt has, in effect, already given the Philippines recognition as an independent nation.

He has recognized our right to take part in the Pacific War Council, with Great Britain, China, the Netherlands and the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The President of the United States himself presides over the Council table.

In the name of the Philippines, I am a signatory to the Atlantic Charter. We are one of the United Nations. And whether the war is ended before or after July 4, 1946, the date fixed for the establishment of the Philippine Republic. I am certain that we shall have our own representation in the Peace Conference. The only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine Republic, which will certainly take place as soon as the Filipinos have been freed from the clutches of the enemy and can exercise their full right to elect the officials of the Government of the Republic.

Moreover, by agreement between President Roosevelt and myself, studies are now being made for submission to Congress of the means to rehabilitate the Philippines economically and financially.

This is a real application of the Atlantic Charter, the unanimous statement of war aims by all the United Nations. It is the way in which the American people and the Filipino people can keep faith with the American and Filipino boys who died on Bataan and Corregidor.

## Communicating with the Philippines

How can I send word to the Philippines? How can I hear from my folks there? These are two questions uppermost in the minds of many people now in the United States who have relatives and friends in Japanese-occupied Philippines.

Latest information from the American Red Cross is that the situation now is very much like what it was last year immediately after the fall of the Philippines. American Red Cross authorities have not, however, given up hope that their attempts to effect contact between interested parties in the two countries through the International Red Cross in Switzerland may in the near future be successful.

At present any person may file a message of not more

than 25 words at the nearest local chapter of the American Red Cross. The message, written on a standard civilian message form, along with others, will be sent to the Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, which in turn transmits it to the International Red Cross at Geneva, where arrangements are being made with the Japanese Government to allow these messages to be delivered to the addressees now living in the Philippines. It is expected that after successful contact has been made with people in the Philippines, messages from them will find their way eventually to the United States.

There have been few cases of personal messages by cable from the Philippines reaching the United States. So far, however, there are no records in the American Red Cross Headquarters in Washington showing that any of the messages from this country have reached their destination in the Philippines.

In addition to 25-word messages which are transhipped to the Philippines, cables may be sent to the Philippines through Geneva by way of Tokyo. Although the American Red Cross does not guarantee delivery of these cables, the International Red Cross is making every pos-

sible effort to get each one through to the individual addressed. Charges for this special service vary in accordance with existing rates for such cables.

Another question frequently asked by Filipinos in this country concerns their anxiety to send money to relatives in the Philippines. For the present there is no way by which money may be sent to the Philippines. Chances for such an arrangement during the war are slim.

It is known that headquarters of some religious organizations in the Philippines have received information about missionaries in certain sections of the Philippines. The same is true of head offices of commercial houses engaged in business in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war.

To date there is no known list of casualties and prisoners of the Philippine Army, which comprised the bulk of the heroic defenders of the Philippines. A list of casualties in the Philippine Scouts is available at the War Department.

Meanwhile it appears best to wait and keep in close touch with the local chapter of the American Red Cross for the latest developments in the negotiations to reach people in the Philippines by letter or by cable.

## PHILIPPINES GIVEN RECOGNITION AS INDEPENDENT NATION

*"President Roosevelt has, in effect, already given the Philippines recognition as an independent nation."*

*This definition of the present political status of the Philippines is contained in a radio speech delivered by President Quezon last February 20. The speech is destined to be one of the most important documents in the political history of the country not only because it is the first official account of the developments that have led to what is tantamount to recognition of the Commonwealth as a sovereign state but also because it was made with the knowledge and approval of the President of the United States. ". . . by our loyalty to the American flag, we won a battle greater than we lost." With these words, President Quezon highlights the history of Philippine-American relations from the establishment of civil government to the Battle of the Philippines.*

*The message was broadcast by shortwave to the Philippines and was intended primarily to reach the Filipinos whom Premier Tojo is now trying to win over with promises of "independence." Because of its significance, however, it was also released for publication in the United States by the Office of War Information. The full text of the speech follows:*

**MY BELOVED COUNTRYMEN:**

**O**NE year ago today I began my long odyssey which started from Corregidor and ended in this great capital of the United States. It is now my duty to report to you on what we have accomplished during this year.

I do not have to tell you that from the first day of the

invasion of our country by Japan, the Japanese have directed their propaganda at convincing you that Japan is our friend and liberator. Your answer, our answer, has been to fight them to the bitter end. The flower of our youth died side by side with their American comrades in defense of our country, our liberties, and the American and Philippine flags.

The surrender of Bataan and Corregidor did not end that epic struggle. Even the broadcasts from Tokio that now and then tell of the stern and cruel measures taken by the Japanese Army in the Philippines against Filipinos, reveal that our people have not accepted defeat, and as best they can, they are still fighting the invaders at whatever cost.

*Full text of the radio message delivered by President Manuel L. Quezon to the people of the Philippines on February 20, 1943.*

**B**UT Japan is bent upon winning your good will by every possible device—if she can. Knowing that independence is the cause for which our forefathers fought and died; knowing, too, that we have stood by America because she has made good her pledge to make our people free and independent, Japanese propaganda has been insistently telling you that you must not have faith in America, and that the independence of our country will only come from Japan.

In line with this policy of deceit, Premier Tojo, at the last session of the Imperial Diet, has again reiterated his statement made last year that Japan is ready to grant independence to the Philippines. Assuming that tomorrow Japan was to declare the Philippines an independent nation, what would that mean? It would merely mean that the Philippines would be another "Manchukuo"—a government without rights, without powers, without authority. A government charged only with the duty to obey the dictates of the Japanese rulers. After the tragic end of

Korea's independence, in utter disregard of a solemn pledge to respect it, it would be worse than folly to rely on any promise made by the Japanese government.

Vis-a-vis Manchukuo and Korea, let us go over our association with the United States:

**C**OINCIDENT with the organization of Civil Government in the Philippines in the early years of the American regime, the Filipino people enjoyed, for the first time in their history, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, and all the other freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Neither the President nor the Congress of the United States could deprive the Filipinos of these rights, for they were under the protection of the Constitution of the United States itself.

With the help of the United States, we made steady progress in every field of human endeavor and rapid advance in the practice of self-government. At last America gave us complete autonomy on matters affecting our domestic affairs, preparatory to the establishment of the Philippine Republic which was set for the Fourth of July 1946. We were a happy and prosperous people when Japan, without the slightest provocation on our part, brought sufferings, death and havoc, and destroyed every vestige of freedom in our country.

**B**UT our sacrifices have not been in vain. By our decision to fight by the side of the United States, by our heroism, and by our loyalty to the American flag, we won a battle greater than we lost. Our decision and our heroism have won for our people real freedom for all time.

You know what President Roosevelt said in his proclamation to the Filipino people on December 28, 1941. These were his words: "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind that pledge."

Nor only that. President Roosevelt has, in effect, already given the Philippines recognition as an independent nation.

**O**N my arrival in Washington, he rendered me honors due only to the heads of independent governments. He met me at the railroad station with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, members of the Supreme Court and other high officials. Mrs. Quezon and I were his official guests at the White House.

He has recognized our right to take part in the Pacific War Council, with Great Britain, China, The Netherlands and the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The President of the United States himself presides over the Council table.

In the name of the Philippines, I am a signatory to the Atlantic Charter. We are one of the United Nations. And whether the war is over before or after July 4, 1946, the date fixed for the establishment of the Philippine Republic, I am certain that we shall have our own representation in the Peace Conference.

**J**APAN now promises you independence. That promise means less than nothing. Our independence is already a reality, since the President of the United States, by his several official acts enumerated above, has given recognition to the Philippines as possessed of the attributes of full nationhood. The only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine Republic. This cannot happen until our country is liberated from the invader—until you, my fellow citizens, can exercise your full right to elect the officials of the Government of the Republic.

On January 6, 1941, President Roosevelt said:

"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understanding which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means worldwide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor anywhere in the world."

**T**HOSE are the Four Freedoms for which we fight. They will come after the victory of the United Nations. When that glorious day arrives, the Filipino people will enjoy the blessings of these four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear. The first two need no elaboration. You have known and exercised them before this war began. But, in the past, the other two have only been the hope and the ambition of our people.

Now we can look forward to these human rights with the assurance of their realization after the war. We shall secure for every Filipino the satisfaction of the basic human needs which are the rights of all men—food, clothing, and shelter, and economic opportunity. With the help of the United States, we shall rebuild our ravaged land, and make of it a prosperous member of the family of free nations.

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT and I have already agreed that studies be made now for the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines, so that we shall be ready to proceed with the gigantic task of rebuilding our country as soon as the enemy is expelled.

As for the fourth freedom—the freedom from fear of aggression—we have before us, not only the commitment in principle of the United Nations, but also the pledge of the Government of the United States, as given by President Roosevelt in his proclamation to the Filipino people. In furtherance of this pledge, President Roosevelt has au-

thorized the State Department to discuss with me the question of our future security and of the safeguarding forever of the mutual interests of the United States and the Philippines in the Pacific area.

**I**GIVE you my solemn assurance that the Philippines is not being neglected. The President, the Congress, the American people, are doing and will do everything in their power to redeem you as soon as possible from the heel of the invader.

I have been authorized by the President of the United States to tell you that the text of this broadcast has been submitted to him, and that "he is very glad to authorize me to make the statements concerning United States policy which are contained in this broadcast."

My beloved countrymen, you know that day and night

## Here and There

**P**HILIPPINE government pensionados and fellows of the University of the Philippines in the United States were among the first to follow the fight or work policy. Although they were sent to this country by the Philippine Government to specialize in various technical and cultural fields, most of them voluntarily gave up their studies at the outbreak of the war to engage in essential war work. Among those who are already in the armed forces of the United States are an expert on tariff and customs administration, an animal breeding specialist, an architect, two chemical engineers, a graduate in banking, an obstetrics and a cancer specialist. Those who have taken up research work, directly related to the war, include a radio engineer, designers and electrical engineers in bomber plants and researchers on foods; one pensionado is a mathematics instructor in an army school. A mining engineer graduate is now connected with the Federal Bureau of Mines in a technical capacity. An economics specialist is a Far Eastern expert in the Office of Strategic Services.

Not to be outdone, the women pensionados in their respective fields—chemistry, nursing, and war information, are likewise engaged in the all-out effort to win the war and assure the peace.

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**T**HE OFFICE of the Philippine Resident Commissioner reports that to date there are 44 Filipino National Councils and Community Organizations, distributed as follows: California 16, Alaska 3, Washington 2, Arizona 2, Florida 1, Illinois 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1, New Jersey 1, New York 1, Pennsylvania 1, Wisconsin 1, District of Columbia 1. These councils and community organizations are recognized by the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner and official contacts are made with them on matters pertaining to the rights and interests of Filipino nationals in their respective communities.

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I can only think of you, of the day of your redemption and my return to our beautiful Islands. I would not be here, I would not have left you for a moment, I would have been sharing with you your sufferings and your hardships if I did not feel that I could only be of service to you by my being free from the clutches of the enemy.

**D**O NOT despair, for our liberation is certain. It may take time, but it will come. Meanwhile, don't let the Japanese fool you. Use your wits and beat him at his own game. Above all, you must continue to have faith in America who has kept faith with every nation, and especially with us. Our bonds of friendship tempered in the heat of battle, will last beyond the war and into the peace of freedom, general well-being and safety that will follow it.

God bless you and keep you all.

**T**HE Philippine Center at 151 West 72nd Street, established as a meeting and recreation place for Filipinos in the metropolitan area and Filipinos visiting New York, was officially opened on March 5.

The Center was created with the cooperation of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Major Benvenuto R. Diño, of the staff of President Manuel L. Quezon, has been appointed head of the center. Major Diño, a Philippine Army medical officer, accompanied President Quezon on his epic journey last year from Corregidor to the United States via Australia.

The Center provides without charge an attractive, spacious hall for meetings and social affairs of the Filipino National Council, Filipino Women's club, the Filipino Community Center, Filipino Association of Long Island, Filipino Nurses Association, Filipino-American Citizenship Council, Legionarios del Trabajo and several other Filipino social and civic organizations.

It also furnishes writing desks and stationery, and parlor games for visitors. Thousands of Filipinos in the armed services of the United States are expected to take advantage of the facilities at the Philippine Center.

The Center plans to give free lectures regularly on the Philippines, to which the general public will be invited.

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**R**ECORDS in the Nationals Division, Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, show that 7,790 Certificates of Identity have been issued to Filipinos as of March 22, 1943. The Certificate serves the purpose of establishing Philippine nationality in lieu of a birth certificate. Loss of certificate should be reported immediately to the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner. These can be replaced only by filing an affidavit stating when, where and how they were lost.

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**T**HE House of Representatives passed on March 1 a bill "to revise the Alaska Game Law," which would classify Filipinos as United States citizens for the purpose of this law only, so that they could get licenses as residents of Alaska.

(Continued on page 10)

# BATAAN—CORREG

A message from General Wainwright at Fort Mills just received at the War Department states that the Japanese attack on Bataan peninsula succeeded in enveloping the east flank of our lines, in the position held by the Second Corps. An attack by the First Corps, ordered to relieve the situation, failed due to complete physical exhaustion of the troops.

Full details are not available, but this situation indicates the probability that the defenses on Bataan have been overcome.

—*War Dept. Communiqué Number 183, April 9, 1942.*



The end for Bataan was, of course, inevitable. Knowing the men of Bataan as I know them, I am sure many of them died firmly believing help was on the way. Many told me they had rather die than be captured. Now the survivors can only hope for early American victory to end their ordeal as prisoners.

—*Clark Lee, AP Correspondent, Melbourne, April 10, 1942.*



The epic of Bataan Peninsula ended today with the Japanese victorious through the sheer overwhelming weight of hordes of fresh troops—and with most of the 36,853 American and Filipino soldiers slain or facing captivity.

Cut off from reinforcements, outnumbered by five, six, seven or even eight to one, tragically deficient in air power and exhausted by short rations, disease and constant battle, a courageous band of fighting men was forced to a bitter but inevitable defeat.

—*AP dispatch, Washington, April 9, 1942.*



The exhausted little army surrendered to impossible odds on April 9.

American and Filipino fighters and the American nurses who stood by them to the end were overwhelmed after 15 days and 15 nights of ceaseless battle that climaxed 98 days in which they suffered the tortures of hell.

They were pounded in those 15 days by thousands of fresh Jap shock troops, the pick of the Mikado's armies.

They were hammered hour after hour by dive bombers and high-level bombers that blew an American field hospital sky high, with more than 100 casualties.

They were battered by massed tanks and artillery that churned the defenders' foxholes.

All these blows they withstood unflinchingly. Then fever, hunger and fatigue cut away their strength.

Even in the final showdown, with more men killed by disease and malnutrition than by Jap bullets, many of the remnants swam and rowed across the four-mile water gap

to bring nurses and wounded to Corregidor.

Never have I seen such brave men and women as in those last days on Bataan. They were beaten, but it was a fight that ought to make every American bow his head in tribute.

At dawn April 9 the water was still thick with boats bound for Corregidor and Japanese planes started bombing and machine-gunning them. Not a boat was lost, thanks to the deadly fire of anti-aircraft guns on Corregidor and machine guns on the boats.

That morning Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright ordered the evacuation to cease, because the white flag was being taken forward and the truce consequently might be endangered and the hardships of the sick, hungry men on the peninsula increased.

The great fires and explosions that I saw in the Philippines are still vivid in my mind, but I remember even more vividly the little flashes of light I saw on Bataan the night of April 9, after the surrender.

They came from soldiers hidden on the shore, and were from flashlights. They

all repeated patiently, to Corregidor, five miles away: . . .

----- (SOS) -----

—*Frank Hewlett, UP dispatches, April 9, 21, '42.*



Nurses and soldiers of Bataan, dazed with the shock of battle, sought rest and sleep today within the walls of Corregidor fortress, itself battered by Japanese bombs.

They came last night, brave refugees from the long battle that was gloriously lost, swimming through shark-infested waters of the channel between Bataan and this Manila Bay fortress, or rowing pitifully small boats through bombs and vicious machine-gun blasts from enemy planes.

During the night we looked across the channel toward Bataan and heard booming explosions and saw many-colored fires as the defenders, in their last defiant action, destroyed munition dumps and fuel, and anything else that might be valuable to the ever-pressing enemy.

We on Corregidor had heard over short-wave radio from the United States of the fall of Bataan, after the defenders' gallant three-month stand.

The soldiers of Corregidor, themselves veterans of scores of pounding Japanese bombing raids, wept unashamed at the announcer's words:

"Bataan has fallen."

It was the short-wave broadcast of "The Voice of Freedom," from San Francisco.

"Filipino and American troops of this war-ravaged, blood stained peninsula have laid down their arms," the announcer said.

**Lest we forget—  
what happened  
what was said  
a year ago today.**

# IDOR SCRAPBOOK

"With heads bloody but unbowed, they have yielded to the superior force and numbers of the enemy," the radio continued.

"The world will long remember the epic struggle the Filipinos and Americans put up in the jungle fastness and along the rugged Bataan coast line. They have stood up without complaint under the constant and gruelling fire of the enemy for more than three months.

"Besieged on land and blockaded from the sea, cut off from all sources of help, these intrepid fighters have borne all that human endurance could bear."

We remained silent, listening, but we also could hear the firing which we now knew as the end of the valiant fight on Bataan.

"But what sustained them through all these months of incessant battle was a force more than physical," the voice said.

"It was the thought of their native land and all it holds most dear to them, the thought of freedom and dignity, and pride in these most priceless of all human prerogatives."

—Dean Schedler, AP Correspondent, Corregidor Fortress, April 9.



We have nothing but praise and admiration for the commanders and the men who have conducted the epic chapter in American history.

This is only a temporary loss. We shall not stop until we drive the invaders from the islands.

—Secretary of War Stimson, April 9, 1942.



The fall of Bataan is no easier to bear because we have known that it was only a question of how long the Filipino and American forces could hold out. . . . So they fought knowing that they themselves had no hope. This is the very heart of courage, transcending all other acts of which men are capable and the surest proof that man is more than his flesh, his blood, his bones, and his appetites. On this proof as on a rock, that there is in all men a capacity to live and a willingness to die for things which they themselves can never hope to enjoy, there rests the whole of man's dignity, and the title to all his rights. Were man not the kind of creature who can pursue more than his own happiness, he would never have imagined his freedom, much less have sought it.

—Walter Lippman, "Today and Tomorrow", April 9, 1942.



The Japanese, appraising the results of their efforts, must realize that if 9,000 Americans and 29,000 Filipinos, the greater part of the latter almost untrained, can hold up six times their number of Japanese troops, with complete air superiority, for ninety days, then Japan's prospects are not very bright for the day when Americans shall face them in far greater numbers with better equipment by land, sea and air.

—Major George Fielding Eliot, April 9, 1942.

APRIL 9, 1943

The only surviving reputation for sincerity, reliability, or potential capacity to conquer is that of America.

And that reputation is based not on Pearl Harbor, where we fought heroically—but on the sustained success of our defense of the Philippines and the honesty of our pledge of independence to the Filipinos.

It is obvious to all that the Filipinos believe in us and that we have had in mind to justify their faith by fulfilling our promises and exemplifying our principles of freedom.

We have not abandoned the Philippines with the empty and meaningless assertion that we would return later and recapture them.

We have stood our ground, fought a courageous fight, and maintained the only Occidental reputation in the Orient which is today worth a tinker's dam. . . .

Wherefore we cannot afford under any circumstances to lose our fight in the Philippines, and with that our standing in the Orient.

—Times-Herald, April 9, 1942.



The whole world of free men will join in paying tribute to the magnificent stand made by the American and Filipino troops in the Philippine Islands. They have written a chapter of stubborn heroism which will never be forgotten.

—London Mail, April 9, 1942.



The Bataan campaign was a defense that astonished the world. The long-drawn out resistance will rank with the defense of Malta, Tobruk and Sevastopol among the outstanding episodes of the war.

—London News Chronicle, April 9, 1942.



One aspect of the fight on Bataan has not received much attention, but it may prove, in the long run, the most important phase of the struggle. It has made the business of throwing the Japanese out of the Philippines well worth while in the eyes of the common soldier.

After all, the dead on that peninsula are presumably more Filipinos than Americans. It was a great fight, one that will shine in military history; but the glory is not all ours. A large part of it belongs to the Little Brown Brothers, who acquitted himself so manfully that the American must take off his hat to the Filipino.

—Gerald W. Johnson, "Salvage from Bataan", Baltimore Evening Sun, April 10, 1942.



The Bataan force went out as it would have wished—fighting to the end of its flickering, forlorn hope.

No army has ever done so much with so little.

Nothing became it more than its last hour of trial and agony.

To the weeping mothers of its dead I only say that the sacrifice halo of Jesus of Nazareth has descended upon their sons and that God has taken them unto Himself.

—General Douglas MacArthur, April 10, 1942.

The Spring advances, green over tears and blood. The enemy rallies for his supreme, world-wide attack. The giant, democracy, like some force from the awakening earth, stirs and listens to Corregidor's guns. Once on his feet he will not sleep, he will not rest, till he wins victory. But there is not much time.

On Bataan the dead sleep quietly. Their monument will be what the living achieve before the year is out. The whole free earth, in the noble words of the old Greek, will be their sepulcher.

—New York Times Editorial, April 10, 1942.

### Last Days of Corregidor

Our flag still flies on the beleaguered island fortress of Corregidor. . . . Bataan has fallen, but Corregidor will carry on. On this mighty fortress—a pearl of great price on which the enemy has set his covetous eyes—the spirit of Bataan will continue to live.

—Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, April 11, 1942.

★ ★ ★

The enemy opened an intense artillery bombardment of our island forts from new positions in Cavite and Bataan. Corregidor was severely shelled, while Forts Hughes and Drum also drew considerable fire.

Our guns returned the fire, silencing at least three enemy batteries and breaking up three truck and troop concentrations in Bataan. Five dive-bombing raids were made on Corregidor. In addition, enemy light bombers, operating at high altitudes, made several attacks on Corregidor and Fort Hughes. One Japanese bomber was hit by our anti-aircraft artillery.

—Army Communique, April 19, 1942.

★ ★ ★

People of Malta send their warm greetings to the gallant defenders of Corregidor. They have watched with profound admiration the magnificent fight you have put up which has been a great inspiration to us all. You are giving untold assistance to the Allied cause. God grant you may soon reap the fruits of victory.

—Gen. Sir William George Shedden Doble, Governor of Malta, War Dept. Communique No. 206, April 26, 1942.

★ ★ ★

The officers and enlisted men on Corregidor deeply appreciate the sentiments expressed in your message. In our efforts to contribute to the common cause of freedom for which the Philippine and American troops are now fighting, we are inspired and encouraged by the historic stand which has been made by the gallant defenders of Malta.

With God's help, both our peoples shall soon join hands across the seas in celebrating the return of freedom to the democratic nations of the world.

—Lt. General Jonathan Wainwright, War Dept. Communique No. 206, April 26, 1942.

★ ★ ★

During the recent weeks, we have been following with growing admiration the day-by-day accounts of your heroic stand against the mounting intensity of bombardment by enemy planes and heavy siege guns.

In spite of all the handicaps of complete isolation, lack of food and ammunition, you have given the world a shin-

ing example of patriotic fortitude and self-sacrifice. The American people ask no finer example of tenacity, resourcefulness and steadfast courage.

The calm determination of your personal leadership in a desperate situation sets a standard of duty for our soldiers throughout the world. In every camp and on every naval vessel, soldiers, sailors, and marines are inspired by the gallant struggle of their comrades in the Philippines. The workmen in our shipyards and munitions plants redouble their efforts because of your example.

You and your devoted followers have become the living symbols of our war aims and the guarantee of victory.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, May 5, 1942.

★ ★ ★

Philippine theater: The War Department has received a message from Corregidor advising that resistance of our troops has been overcome. Fighting has ceased, and terms are being arranged covering the capitulation of the island forts in Manila Bay.

—War Department Communique, May 6, 1942.

★ ★ ★

The big guns of Corregidor now speak no more.

—New York Herald Tribune, May 7, 1942.

★ ★ ★

Corregidor joins Bataan in the heart of America.

—Daily Worker, May 7, 1942.

★ ★ ★

There will be no dismay at the news of the fall of Corregidor; rather will there be a feeling of pride and admiration. The fact is, that a very small force of brave men has held the world's attention by an amazing stand against the armed might of a foe greatly superior in manpower and machines. . . .

The stand there upset Japan's war strategy and gained precious time. Corregidor takes its place in world history. We had our Tobruk. America has its Corregidor.

Standing to that spirit of dauntless gallantry we cannot lose. Our heads are high; our hearts are not heavy. We shall go on.

—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, May 7, 1942.

★ ★ ★

The tributes all of us are paying the heroes of Corregidor make us feel better. But the words are not enough. It was their acts that counted. Only our acts count now—on the home front, on the production line, and in battle—

"Remember Corregidor!"

—Editorial, Washington Daily News, May 7, 1942.

★ ★ ★

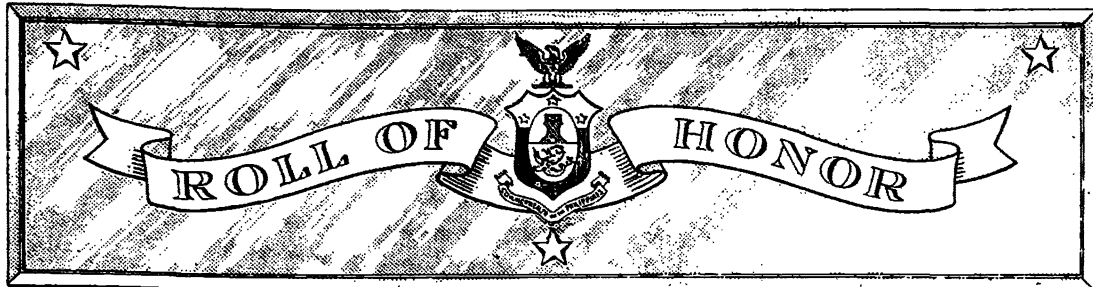
Corregidor needs no comment from me. It has sounded its own story at the mouth of its guns. It has scrolled its own epitaph on enemy tablets. But through the bloody haze of its last reverberating shot, I shall always seem to see a vision of grim, gaunt, ghastly men, still unafraid.

—General Douglas MacArthur, May 7, 1942.

Corregidor and Bataan stand for reverses that are but preludes to victory.

—Cordell Hull, May 7, 1942.





Beginning with this issue, PHILIPPINES is publishing a roster of Filipinos whose distinguished service to the United States and to their country have won for them official recognition or popular acclaim. The list will include the name, citation if any, and as much biographical data as is available here; it is intended to provide a reference source to those who would note the part that Filipinos have played, and are playing, in this war.

## Jose Calugas

*Citation:* "THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO JOSE CALUGAS, Sergeant, Battery B, 88th Field Artillery, Philippine scouts, United States Army for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Culis, Bataan Province, Philippine Islands, January 16, 1942. When the battery gun position was shelled and bombed until one piece was put out of action and casualties caused the removal of the remaining cannoners to shelter. Sergeant Calugas, mess sergeant of another battery, voluntarily and of his own accord, proceeded 1,000 yards across the shell swept area to the gun position and joined the volunteer gun squad which fired effectively on the enemy although heavy bombing and shelling of the position continued."

To a Filipino soldier belongs the signal distinction of wearing the first Congressional Medal of Honor awarded in this war. This medal—the highest that the United States can bestow, was given to José Calugas, a sergeant in the Philippine Scouts.

He was born in 1908 in a small barrio called Tagsing in the town of Leon, Iloilo far from Culis in Bataan where he showed his heroism. His people are farmers. He attended and finished his high school in Iloilo, and enlisted in the Philippine Scouts in 1930—where he has an excellent record. A small man, he is 5 feet, 4 inches tall and weighs 116 pounds. He is married and has one son.

The action for which the award was made took place near Culis, Bataan, on January 16, 1942. Culis is a small barrio of about two thousand people near the town of Hermosa in the northeastern part of Bataan. The village nestling at the foot of the Bataan and Zambales hills, is only two miles from the picturesque military road that connects Pampanga with the Olongapo Naval Base. The place was thick with woods and underbrush and swift streams. But the Japanese had already captured that mili-

## Jesus A. Villamor

*Citation:* "The DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS is awarded to Jesus A. Villamor, Captain, Air Corp, Philippine Army, for extraordinary heroism in action at Zablan Field, Quezon City, Philippine Islands, December 10, 1941. In the face of heavy enemy fire from strong enemy air forces, Captain Villamor led his flight of three pursuit planes into action against attacking Japanese planes. By his conspicuous example of courage and leadership, and at great personal hazard beyond the call of duty, his flight was enabled to rout the attacking planes, thereby preventing appreciable damage to material at this station.

Captain Villamor is also awarded THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, to be worn with his Distinguished Service Cross for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Batangas, Philippine Islands, December 12, 1941: During an attack on the airdrome at Batangas by approximately fifty-four Japanese bombers, Captain Villamor took off from that field leading six pursuit planes and engaged the enemy. By this heroic action against enormous odds part of the attacking planes were driven off, one of the enemy planes being destroyed by fire from Captain Villamor's plane.

In contrast to Sergeant Calugas' victory on land, Captain Villamor's two victories have been in the air. His two awards are the result of two daring adventures in the sky.

Behind Jesus Villamor's background is a wealth of culture and high position which could have easily assured him a life of professional ease. But he chose to pioneer in Philippine Aviation. Six years younger than Calugas, Jesus is the youngest son of one of the Island's most distinguished jurists, the late Ignacio Villamor, Supreme Court Justice and first Filipino President of the University of the Philippines. Jesus took up commercial aviation, and, later he was sent

## Jose Calugas (Continued)

tary road and cut off Olongapo. A successful stand at Culis had to be made to allow more time for the soldiers in the rear to strengthen their defenses.

This the Japanese knew. And on the morning of January 16th, they decided to wipe out all the batteries above the Culis sector with synchronized air and artillery bombardment of the defender's battery emplacements. Battery B to which Sergeant Calugas belonged was not in action that day. Another battery was answering the cannon fire and severe bombings. Sergeant Calugas was at his post in the kitchen.

Suddenly one gun was put out of commission. All the cannoners were killed or wounded. Upon seeing this, Sergeant Calugas voluntarily and without being ordered ran 1,000 yards across the shell-swept area to the gun position. Exposed to increasing shell fire, surrounded by the dead and mangled bodies of his comrades, he successfully organized a squad to place the gun back in commission. By their gallantry in action these men were able to stop the advancing enemy for several days.

Sergeant Calugas' present whereabouts are not known, it is presumed that he is in a Japanese prison camp.

## Jesus A. Villamor (Continued)

to Randolph Field, Texas, to study military aviation. He also went to Kelly and Chanute Fields and specialized in aerial photography.

Back home after his brief stay in America, he taught other Filipino boys how to fly. He was aware of the coming of war and so prepared himself for that.

In his first adventure against the enemy, that won him the Distinguished Service Cross, he displayed coolness and courage in the face of overwhelming odds.

Two days after his first encounter, on December 12, 1941, the airdromes in Batangas province were besieged by fifty-four Japanese bombers. This time Villamor had six planes only, but the odds failed to daunt him. He said, "I got so mad, I forgot to be scared."

Later he saw a second flight of twenty-seven planes which he thought were Americans. He found out his mistake in time and forthwith led his group in a headlong charge that broke the enemy's formation and drove them off.

Villamor was last heard of from Australia where he sent a card to his friends in the First Filipino Infantry in California with the message, "See you in Manila!"

## Here and There (Continued)

Under the present law, it has been held that while Filipinos may not be classified as aliens, they can not be considered citizens of the United States; and, therefore, can not enjoy the resident's hunting and trapping privileges in Alaska. They have been classified as non-residents and have been paying \$50 license for large game and \$10 for small game instead of the \$2 for both large and small game licenses charged to residents.

Citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines are not prohibited by law from engaging in commercial fishing in the Territorial waters of Alaska.



ONLY Filipinos who have served or hereafter serve honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war are eligible for naturalization. Pending in Congress, however, is a bill "to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States."



UNDER the Philippine income tax law, every citizen of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, whether residing at home or abroad, having a gross income of P1,000,000 or over, including dividends, for the taxable year, is required to file income tax returns with the Philippine Collector of Internal Revenue.

During the present war emergency, Philippine income tax returns may be filed with the Office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines at 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Payment should be made out in United States currency, in favor of the Philippine National Bank, New York Agency.

UNDER the recent ruling of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wages or salaries received by Filipino citizens from other sources than the Philippine Government, for services rendered in this country, are subject to the Federal income tax and such Filipino citizens should file their income tax returns with the Federal Government, and pay the corresponding income tax to the United States Government.

The allowance paid by a foreign government to cover the living expenses of students sent by that government to the United States for advanced training is not subject to income tax. Any amount paid by an employer to such student is considered compensation for services performed in the United States and is taxable to the student.



The Philippine Library of Information, located in the Philippine Commonwealth Building at 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., was organized early this year, under the Office of Special Services of the Philippine Commonwealth, to serve as a clearing house for information about the Philippines.

It maintains close relations with the Library of Congress and the libraries of other governments and agencies; it provides data to other offices of the Commonwealth and to the general public, Filipinos and Americans, for use in speeches, pamphlets, magazine articles, feature stories, radio programs; and it gives assistance to schools and other organizations preparing study-programs, bibliographies, and related materials on the Philippines.

Solomon V. Arnaldo, formerly assistant professor in library science at the University of the Philippines, is chief of the Library and Miss Remedios C. Vergara is the librarian.

## Filipino Poet Awarded Guggenheim Fellowship

**T**O José Garcia Villa, Filipino short-story writer, poet, and literary critic, belongs the distinction of being the first Filipino to be awarded the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowship in literature.

Guggenheim Fellowships are given to men and women who have shown great promise as research workers in scientific pursuits, or unusual creative talents in the fine arts. The purpose of the Foundation is "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding and the appreciation of beauty, by aiding without distinction on account of race, color or creed, scholars, scientists, and artists of either sex in the prosecution of their labors."

Several American authors produced their most distinctive works while enjoying the fellowship: Stephen Vincent Benet, 1926; Louis Adams, "Native's Return," 1932; Lewis Mumford, "The Culture of Cities," 1932; Richard Wright, "Native Son," 1939.

At the time Villa was awarded this fellowship, he was studying at Columbia University in New York, where he expects to get his master's degree in English.

**A**FILIPINO shares the glory of Lt. Comdr. Lucius Henry Chappell and his crew, whose submarine has sunk at least thirteen Japanese ships—ten cargo vessels and three warships—since the outbreak of the Pacific war.

Carlos Tulao, of Kawit, Cavite, Philippines, has shared also all the dangers encountered by this American submarine during many months of hunting enemy ships in the Pacific. He has not seen his native land since Commander Chappell and his crew began, on December 8, 1941, to execute pre-arranged orders in case of war with Japan.

Beyond the bare knowledge that America and the Philippines were at war against Japan, Chappell and his men knew nothing of what was going on. In the first weeks silence was imperative, and the only news source they could tap was the unreliable Tokyo radio. Tulao did not know that the Japanese had razed his native Cavite

## Wherever They Are, They Remember the Philippines

**C**ERTAINLY this war has brought the Philippines nearer the hearts of her sons in the remotest corners of the globe. Love for country, once taken for granted, now seeks expression in diverse ways.

A Filipino father, out in the midwest, wanted to show his sons, born of an American mother, what the Filipino flag looked like and how our national anthem is sung. But he realized he had not seen the flag for many years now, and could not remember the words and the music of our national anthem. He wrote us asking for these things. His note was urgent and pathetic as if it were a case of life and death, which it was perhaps, in a manner of speaking.

And early this month, three Filipinos and their two American friends, connected with a fleet unit in Noumea, New Caledonia, sent in a sum of money for Philippine War Relief. They were the only Filipinos in that fleet unit. Many times they must have thought of far-away Philippines on lonely nights of vigil, and felt impelled to do something. And they did.

until many months later, after his submarine had sunk many enemy ships.

Tulao, an officers' steward, has been in the United States Navy for more than thirteen years. He is 32 years old.

As in the United States Army, there are thousands of Filipinos serving in the Navy and in the Merchant Marine. A Filipino sailor went down with the first American destroyer sunk by the Axis in the Atlantic before Pearl Harbor. Hardly a casualty list of the Navy or the Merchant Marine has been made public since then that has not included the name of at least one Filipino.



**I**T is our hope that PHILIPPINES will find its way into the hands of every Filipino in the United States, Hawaii, and elsewhere. We would therefore appreciate it if you would send us the names and addresses of your Filipino friends now serving overseas.

## Selected Current Literature On the Philippines

### Books

1. Hayden, Joseph Ralston. *The Philippines; a study in national development.* New York, Macmillan Co., 1942. 984 p. \$9.00.
2. Lee, Clark. *They Call it Pacific.* New York, Viking press, 1943. \$3.00.
3. Mills, Lennox A. (ed.). *Southeastern Asia and the Philippines.* Philadelphia, American academy of political and social science, 1943. 219 p. \$2.00 pa.; \$2.50 cloth. (*Annals*, March 1943, v. 226).
4. Porter, Catherine. *Crisis in the Philippines.* New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1942. 156 p. \$1.50.
5. Romulo, Carlos P. *I Saw the Fall of the Philippines.* Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 1943. 323 p. \$3.00.

### Periodical Articles

1. Buaken, Manuel. *We'll Be Back.* *American Legion Magazine*, March, 1943, v. 34, pp. 17, 54.
2. Lillico, Stuart. *Pan-America or Pan-Malaya: which will the Filipino choose? Asia and the Americas,* March, 1943, v. 43, pp. 148-150.
3. Osmeña, Sergio. *Quezon of the Philippines.* *Foreign Affairs*, January, 1943, v. 21, pp. 289-296.
4. Quexon, Manuel L. *Philippine loyalty; "a record of heroic deeds".* Delivered before the members of the Maryland Bar Association, Baltimore, January 16, 1943. *Vital Speeches of the Day*, March 15, 1943, v. 9 pp. 345-346.
5. Romulo, Carlos P. *Bataan patrol.* *Coronet*, April 1, 1943, v. 13, pp. 71-75.
6. Shor, Franc. *"See You in Manila!"* *American Legion Magazine*, March, 1943, v. 34, pp. 16-17, 30 54. Also *Readers' Digest*, March, 1943, v. 42, pp.

# THE FIGHTING FILIPINOS

In connection with the commemoration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bataan, the Commonwealth of the Philippines is distributing 15,000 copies of this striking poster captioned, "The Fighting Filipinos". The poster symbolizes the spirit of independence of the Filipinos who fiercely resisted, and are continuing to resist, the Japanese. It is the pictorial representation of President Quezon's statement that "our soldiers in the field and the civilians behind the lines are animated by one determination—to fight the invader until death and to expel him from our land".

The original painting, 27" x 41", was first shown in Rockefeller Center in an exhibit of the United Nations Information Office, which formally opened on February 12, with a nation wide radio broadcast by the Secretary of State. It was widely acclaimed as one of the best posters exhibited. Since then numerous requests for copies have been received by the Commonwealth Government from schools, clubs, and other organizations who wish to use the poster for background material, United Nations pageants, and window displays.

Manuel Rey Isip, versatile Filipino artist, who has long been an illustrator for a motion picture and distribution concern in New York, painted the picture on assignment from the Philippine government.

Isip's artistic career began at an early age in his native Mandaluyong, where he was born of poor, honest parents who recognized the boy's talents. Before coming to this country in 1925, he had already made a name in the Philip-

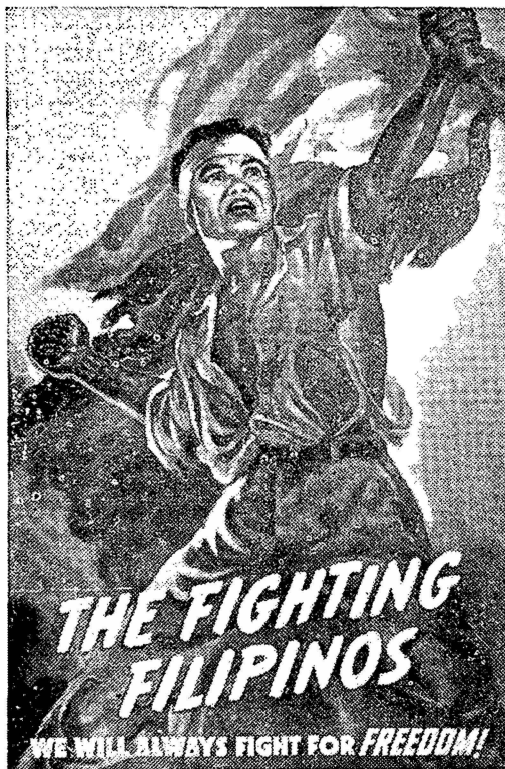
pines as illustrator for a number of Manila magazines. He also wrote short stories which were published in national magazines in the Philippines. Music was his other love. These three kindred arts—painting, music, and literature—took up much of his time during his formative years. His decision to concentrate on painting has proven most fortunate as his present records show.

Isip is 39 years old and lives with his wife and two children in Flushing, Long Island. He expects to go back to the Philippines when the Japanese are driven out of the country.

Model for the poster was Seaman Aurelio Palafox, U.S.N., a relative of Mrs. Isip, who happened to be visiting at the Isip home at the time the assignment to do the poster arrived.

Copies of this poster are being distributed free of charge to Filipino organizations in continental United States and Hawaii, Army posts and naval stations, public schools, and public libraries.

Individuals desiring to get a copy should get in touch with the President of their local nationals council or community.



PHILIPPINES is published by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Filipinos who desire to receive it regularly are requested to notify: The Editor, PHILIPPINES 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.