

Roosevelt, Quezon Broadcast to the Philippines Promise of Early Liberation from the Enemy

ADDRESSES by President Roosevelt and President Quezon were broadcast to the Philippines by shortwave.

President Roosevelt said in his address. "I give the Filipino people my word that the Republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed. The Congress of the United States has acted to set up the independence of the Philippines. The time will come quickly when that goes into full effect. You will soon be redeemed from the Japanese yoke and you will be assisted in the full repair of the ravages caused by the war."

The address was given on the forty-fifth anniversary of American occupation of the Philippines. In his broadcast, President Roosevelt emphasized the fact that our country won its undisputable right to freedom and its place among the free nations of the world during the heroic stand at Bataan and Corregidor. He said:

"When the Filipino people resisted the Japanese invaders with their very lives, they gave final proof that here was a nation fit to be respected as the equal to any on earth, not in size or wealth, but in the stout heart and national dignity which are the true measures of a people."

In his address, the President also took occasion to assail the "Made-in-Japan" brand of independence promised by Tojo. President Roosevelt warned the Filipinos "to stand firm against the false promises of the Japanese."

The text of the President's speech follows:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES:

"On December 28, 1941, three weeks after the armies of the Japanese launched their attack on Philippine soil, I sent a proclamation to you, the gallant people of the Philippines. I said then:

"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."

"We shall keep this promise just as we have kept every promise which America has made to the Filipino people.

"The story of the fighting on Bataan and Corregidor—and indeed everywhere in the Philippines—will be remem-

bered so long as men continue to respect bravery and devotion, and determination. When the Filipino people resisted the Japanese invaders with their very lives, they gave final proof that here was a nation fit to be respected as the equal to any on earth, not in size or wealth, but in the stout heart and national dignity which are the true measures of a people.

"That is why the United States, in practice, regards your lawful government as having the same status as the governments of other independent nations. That is why I have looked upon President Quezon and Vice-President Osmeña, not only as old friends, but also as trusted collaborators in our united task of destroying our common enemies in the east as well as in the west.

"THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT is a signatory of the declaration by the United Nations, along with thirty-one other nations. President Quezon and Vice-President Osmeña attend the meetings of the Pacific War Council, where the war in the Pacific is charted and planned. Your government has participated fully and equally in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, and a Philippine representative is a member of the Interim Commission created by that Conference. And, of course, the Philippine government will have its rightful place in the conference which will follow the defeat of Japan.

"These are the attributes of complete and respected nationhood for the Philippines, not a promise but a fact.

"As President Quezon himself has told you, 'The only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine Republic.' These words of your President were uttered to you with my prior knowledge and approval. I now repeat them to you myself. I give the Filipino people my word that the Republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed. The Congress of the United States has acted to set up the independence of the Philippines. The time will come quickly when that goes into full effect. You will soon be redeemed from the Japanese yoke and you will be assisted in the full repair of the ravages caused by the war.

"We shall fight with ever-increasing strength and vigor until that end is achieved. Already Japan is tasting defeat in the islands of the southwest Pacific. But that is only the beginning.

President Quezon Approves Cooperative Plan

IN BEHALF of the Philippine Government, President Manuel L. Quezon has given his approval in principle to a plan laid before him for a more active and effective participation of Filipinos in the United States and Hawaii in the post-war reconstruction of the Philippines.

The plan, sponsored by Mr. Manuel Adeva, Nationals Division Assistant to the Philippine Resident Commissioner, was warmly received and unanimously approved by the delegates attending the Fifth Annual Convention of the Filipino Inter-Community Organization of the Western States, which was held in Stockton, California, from July

1st to July 4th. The plan was also presented after the convention to the Filipinos in Vallejo, Fresno, Reedley, and Oxnard where it was likewise enthusiastically approved.

According to this plan, the Philippine Government in Washington will receive for safekeeping United States War Bonds owned by Filipinos who voluntarily agree to deposit these with the Philippine government for the duration. Cash deposits will be converted into U. S. War Bonds in the name of the depositor. These bonds may not

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"I call upon you, the heroic people of the Philippines, to stand firm in your faith—to stand firm against the false promises of the Japanese, just as your fighting men and our fighting men stood firm together against their barbaric attacks.

"The great day of your liberation will come, as surely as there is a God in heaven.

"The United States and the Philippines have learned the principles of honest cooperation, of mutual respect, in peace and in war.

"For those principles we have fought—and by those principles we shall live."

President Quezon assured our countrymen in the Islands that they "will soon learn of heavy action in the Pacific theater—action which will mark the beginning of the defeat of Japan." He urged them to "take courage" and to bear in mind that "Japan is not invincible."

His address, delivered on August 19, his 65th birthday, follows in full:

"MY BELOVED COUNTRYMEN:

"For the second time since the Japanese invasion of our Islands, I observe my birthday anniversary far away from you. Today, even more than any other day, I wish that I could be with you to share your hardships and your tribulations. But even while on Corregidor I had to make the hard decision that I knew would keep me away from the Motherland until I could return with the forces of liberation and independence. The months have been long since the day of my departure but, as they have passed, it has become more and more clear that the time of redemption is not far off.

"Today every effort is being made by Japan to convince you that she will grant you independence. Perhaps she will. Perhaps, as she has declared Burma independent, she will declare the Philippines independent too.

"To those of you who, in good faith, may take such independence seriously if it is granted, I offer a reminder of the fate of the people of Korea and of Manchuria and the other occupied provinces of China. They know full well how unreal that independence is and how lacking in liberty.

"To those of you who may believe that Japan is invincible, I say, take courage. Japan is not invincible. The truth is that she is on the decline. Month after month, her

troops are meeting defeats on the battlefields of the South Pacific. Her fleet is being decimated.

"The military picture today is most encouraging. On the Russian front the German allies of Japan have suffered a series of defeats from which they cannot recover. In Southern Europe the indomitable troops of the United States, Canada and Great Britain have occupied most of Sicily, and Italy lies faltering at their feet. The Italian leader who not so long ago was boasting of the invincibility of his Fascist regime has resigned, and his party is crumbling under the wrath of his own people. Italy is no longer of any consequence in this war.

"Closer to our own land, the brave men under General MacArthur are continuing their offensive against the Japanese. The strategically important air base of Munda has fallen into our hands. More victories are planned, and I can assure you that you will soon learn of heavy action in the Pacific theatre—action which will mark the beginning of the defeat of Japan.

"The President of the United States himself, in his broadcast to you on Occupation Day, the 13th of this month, said: 'The great day of your liberation will come as surely as there is a God in Heaven.' President Roosevelt makes no promises lightly. He spoke with the power and might of the strongest nation on earth standing behind every word he said.

"The President also renewed his pledge made on December 28, 1941, that the freedom of the Philippines will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. And he confirmed what I reported to you on the occasion of the first anniversary of my departure from Corregidor, namely, that the United States, in practice, regards the Government of the Philippines as having the same status as the governments of other independent nations, and that the only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine Republic. He assured us that this will be done the moment the power of Japan is destroyed, and that we will be assisted in the full repair of the ravages caused by the war.

"The speech of President Roosevelt is the best gift that you and I can receive on this anniversary of my birthday, and my last word to you today is to keep your faith in President Roosevelt and in the American people.

"God bless you all."

“A FIGHTING NAME FOR A FIGHTING SHIP”

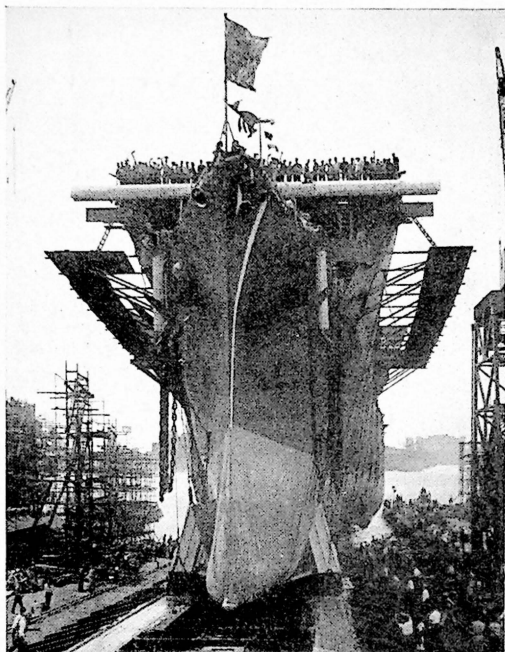
THIS IS the *U. S. S. Bataan*, one of the newest aircraft carriers to be launched by the Navy, and the first to be named in honor of an American campaign of the present war. “A fighting name for a fighting ship,” the *Bataan* is, in the words of President Quezon, “a symbol of the inevitable defeat of Japan”.

Aside from justly immortalizing the gallant stand of Filipinos and Americans in Bataan, the naming of the ship *Bataan* points to the great pride the United States bears for the heroism displayed by Americans and Filipinos in the Battle of the Philippines.

“No ship bears a more illustrious name,” said the Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in his message to President Quezon informing him of the new warship’s launching at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden, New Jersey. “The *U. S. S. Bataan* commemorates a campaign that has become a symbol of the fortitude and endurance of free men in the face of overwhelming odds. It has a rendezvous with destiny that shall not be denied. I know that you and your brave people will join with all Americans in wishing the *Bataan* and the men who will sail in her Godspeed and good hunting.”

At the time of the launching, on the afternoon of August 1st, President Quezon was resting in a vacation resort in the Adirondacks. Although unable to attend the ceremonies, his reply to Secretary Knox was released simultaneously with the launching. He wrote:

“I am delighted to learn of the launching of the United States aircraft carrier *Bataan*. The valor of the American and Filipino fighting men who battled through the long months on Bataan will serve as an inspiration to the men of this fine new ship. To the people of the Philippines, who live only for the day of victory and liberation, the *Bataan* will be a symbol of the inevitable defeat of Japan. Our fighting comradeship was sealed in the foxholes of Bataan, and hallowed forever in the shallow graves of that blood-stained bit of land. Today our hearts go with the men who built this ship, with the sailors who will man her, and with the aviators who will take off from her flight



deck. In the name of the Filipino people, I extend to all of them my most fervent wishes for good fortune and speedy victory.”

Owing to wartime restrictions, the ceremony of the launching of the aircraft carrier was witnessed by a small group of Navy officers and shipyard officials in addition to the honor guests, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and Colonel Manuel Nieto, military aide to President Quezon, and Miss Maria Osmeña, the Vice-President’s daughter. The sponsor was Mrs. George D. Murray, wife of the rear admiral commanding the Naval Air Training Center at Pensacola, Florida.

be cashed by the depositor for the duration, except in extreme cases of emergency.

It is clear that the Philippine government aims, through this plan, to enable Filipinos to invest their savings in the new Philippine Republic. After the war, great opportunities for agricultural and industrial development will be open to all, especially to those who had taken advantage of these days of high wages and profitable labor, and had invested their savings in war bonds, deposited with the Philippine Government. The Filipinos here and in Hawaii can well use to advantage their experience and training in profitable investments in the Philippines and with the encouragement and cooperation of the Philippine government, the needed capital for such future investments is assured.

The plan is very timely and fills a vital need in Filipino communities. Filipinos are now receiving high wages. Through this plan the Philippine Government takes upon itself the responsibility of guiding them in conserving their earnings.

The plan not only affords the Filipinos the opportunity of helping the United States in the successful prosecution of the war by buying U. S. War Bonds, but also encourages them to lay the foundation of their economic security in the Philippines after the war.

Details of the plan are being arranged with Philippine Government authorities in Washington, and it is expected that the plan will be in full operation sometime in September this year.

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HERE AND THERE

The President's Birthday

THE HOLY SACRIFICE of the Mass was offered for President Quezon on the occasion of his 65th birthday under the auspices of the Filipino Catholic Association in Washington, D. C. It was celebrated on August 15 at the St. Aloysius Students' Chapel. Father Rafael de Ocampo, S.J., chaplain of the Filipino Catholic Association, officiated.

According to Mr. Bienvenido M. Gacusana, President of the Filipino-American Catholic Club of Kansas City, Missouri, the Club gave a similar mass in honor of the President's birthday on August 22. The Most Reverend Edwin V. O'Hara, Bishop of Kansas City, was the celebrant in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The Sermon was delivered by the Reverend Daniel H. Conway, S.J., President of St. Mary's College, Saint Marys, Kansas.

The Filipino Executive Council in Washington, D. C., held a program on August 19 in honor of the President's birthday, at the Congressional Hall of the Willard Hotel. Birthday messages from President Quezon, Vice-President Osmeña, and Resident Commissioner Elizalde were read during the program. A movie, "Pledge to Baraan", was shown. The guest speaker of the evening was Col. Carlos P. Romulo.

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"See You in Manila"

A FILIPINO vessel, one of only three remaining ships of the Philippine Merchant fleet, has just completed more than 160,000 miles of service to the United Nations, in enemy-infested waters. She has been in action since Japan attacked the Philippines and yet has not had a single encounter with hostile forces.

In its voyages, and while loading war cargoes in vital ports, it sailed unarmed. The only weapon aboard was a .38 caliber revolver belonging to its skipper, Captain William H. Mullins.

Captain Mullins had an all-Filipino crew of whom he is very proud. Filipino officers and crew total forty-four. Among them were Second Officer Gorgonio Garingalao and Third Officer Jose Villarin Sayo. Alfredo Barreiro is Chief Engineer, and Sindulfo Zurita, Second Assistant Engineer. Another member of the crew is Eleno Escote, who has been with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey for ten years, from 1920 to 1930. He was aboard the *Fathomers* and the *Pathfinder*. He has served thirteen years in the Merchant Marine.

These men of the ship—Filipinos all—are determined to keep on delivering the goods. They sail under the Filipino and American flags. They have adopted the same slogan of the Filipino regiments in California: "See You in Manila". In addition to their daily work, they also buy war bonds on pay days. One such pay day, they bought bonds totalling \$8,000.

PRESIDENT QUEZON'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

To my beloved countrymen in the United States and Hawaii:

In the past few days, I have received from you many heart-warming birthday messages. I am deeply grateful to all of you for your remembrance of my birthday.

As you know, I came to the United States at the invitation of President Roosevelt in order to function as the head of the Commonwealth Government in exile as a symbol of the redemption of the Philippines.

This will be my second birthday anniversary since the Philippines fell under the sway of the Japanese military occupation. Through the long months of this occupation, our families, our relatives, our friends, our native towns, have suffered the aftermath of conflict and the hardships of alien oppression. Today, as always, I think of our people in their heavy ordeal, and my heart is sad. Although my health is not of the best, I dedicate my life to speeding the liberation of our beloved islands.

To the men of the First and Second Filipino Infantry Regiments, to the Filipinos who are serving in the United States Navy and Coast Guard, to the men of our Philippine merchant marine, I send my warm greetings. Upon you rests the responsibility to fulfill the dream of freedom for which our soldiers died on the battlefields in the Philippines. As you train and as you fight, my hand and my heart go with you.

To the thousands of Filipinos who are working in the war industries and on the farms of America and Hawaii, I express my deep appreciation of the constant and unflagging effort which you are putting into your labors. However prosaic your job might have seemed in the days of peace, you know, as I know, that your labor is helping to hasten the day of victory.

To all Filipinos who still breathe the air of freedom, I repeat our full-throated cry of hope—"The Philippines Free Forever!"

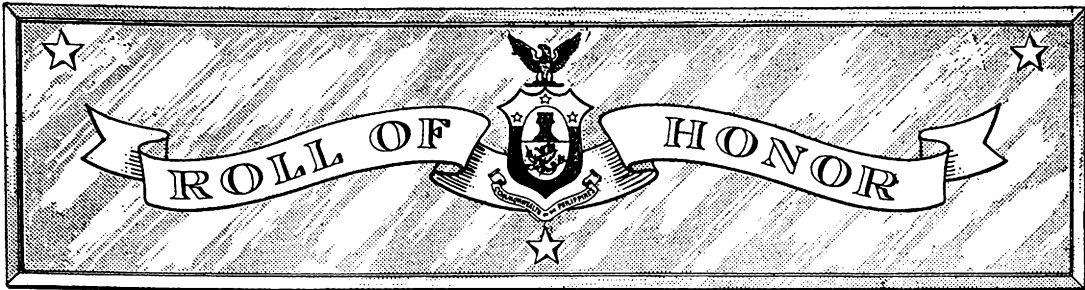
MANUEL L. QUEZON

All hardened men of the sea, there is nothing sentimental about the way they say, "See You in Manila". They know that one day, this little merchant vessel shall sail through Manila Bay, and anchor along the pier as it used to in the days before the War. They live for this day.

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Filipinos in the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve

ON October 26, 1942, President Roosevelt approved a bill, which became Public Law No. 762, permitting Filipinos to qualify as members of the United States Coast Guard Reserve.



Jose P. Gozar and Narciso Ortilano

OUR subjects this month proved themselves heroes by turning two serious accidents of combat into victory, through sheer courage and fearlessness. Jose P. Gozar's exploit took place a few days after Pearl Harbor; Narciso Ortilano's happened during the latter part of February, 1942.

In between these two acts of heroism are other deeds by many other valiant men long since dead and unknown. For them the peace of anonymity. But as we read from month to month the stories of the daring of such men as Gozar and Ortilano, we realize that other stories of deeds as great must lie untold beneath hurriedly dug graves among the buttes and mountains, and under the trees in Bataan and elsewhere in the Philippines where our men held their lines to the last and are holding even now.

Jose P. Gozar was a third lieutenant of the Philippine Army Air Corp at the outbreak of the war. Zablan Field in Quezon City, to which he was assigned, was constantly under heavy enemy fire. The Japanese were bent on knocking the field out of commission. And they always came in superior numbers.

In one of these raids over Zablan Field—on December 10, 1941—Lt. Gozar led a small number of defending planes. In the thick of the dogfight, while he was busily engaged with one of the attackers, Gozar's guns jammed. But instead of fleeing from the scene of combat, he continued the attack and attempted to ram his opponent. After a series of such maneuvers, he forced the Japanese plane to flee without further attacks against the airdrome. For this "display of courage and leadership", Gozar was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

This young man hails from Calapan, Mindoro. He is the son of Mr. Juan Gozar.

Narciso Ortilano was a first class private in the Philippine Scouts. A veteran of this contingent, he had lived through severe and dangerous combat duties. He had been assigned rear guard positions to allow vital supply lines to pass through, or to give ample time for our harassed armies to consolidate new lines of defense. He had patrolled for snipers in the jungles of Bataan. He went through these heroic assignments like his comrades in arms, the Philippine Scouts, who emerged hardened veterans, ready for more action.

During the latter part of February, 1942, in one of those critical days when our lines were fast receding into the sea, Ortilano found himself manning an isolated machine gun alone. Suddenly out of nowhere, eleven Japanese started moving toward him.

The Philippine Scout veteran held his position, mowing down four of the Japanese before his machine gun jammed. Then he whipped out his automatic and disposed of five more of the Japanese. Then his automatic jammed, too.

The two remaining Japs, with bayonets fixed, were still advancing toward him. He was now without a weapon, but the undaunted trooper held his ground.

In the hand to hand fighting that followed, one of the Japs lunged at him, slashing off Ortilano's thumb. But he wrested the weapon from the Jap and killed him with his own weapon. Then turning around he shot the eleventh Japanese with the captured rifle.

When Ortilano's comrades reached the machine gun nest, they found him repairing his machine gun, unmindful of his bleeding wound.

His was a new record—single-handed, he had killed eleven Japanese in one engagement.

A Distinguished Service Cross was immediately recommended for him by his commanding officer.

Corridor:

"Intrinsically it is but a barren war-torn rock, hallowed as so many other places by death and disaster.

"Yet it symbolizes within itself that priceless, deathless thing, the honor of a Nation.

"Until we lift our flag from its dust, we stand unredeemed before mankind.

"Until we claim again the ghastly remnants of its last gaunt garrison, we can but stand, humble supplicants, before Almighty God.

"There lies our Holy Grail."

—General Douglas MacArthur

Filipino Convention Passes Resolutions



President of the Filipino Community of Stockton & Vicinity, Inc., who played host to the officials and delegates attending the Fifth Annual Inter-Community Convention at Stockton, California.

TEOFILO S. SUAREZ

SUBSEQUENT reports on the Fifth Annual Inter-Community Convention which ended on July 4th after a four-day conference indicates that a number of important resolutions were approved, which, if carried into effect, would prove to be forward steps toward the accomplishment of the principal aim of the convention—a more active and effective participation of free Filipinos in the allied war effort and in the building of a new Philippines.

One resolution made it of record that the delegates to the Convention wished it to be known "to our people in the Philippines that they are in our thoughts day and night and that we are all doing our level best in helping all the efforts of the United Nations for their eventual liberation, the expulsion of the Japanese from our soil."

This message was broadcast four times to the people of the Philippines—in English on July 23rd, and on July 24th in English, in Tagalog and Samar-Leyte Visayan, according to the chief of the Philippine Section, Office of War Information, Overseas Branch in San Francisco.

In another resolution, the Filipino Inter-Community Organization of the Western States petitions the Philippine Government in exile that a government survey of Filipino business enterprises be made to determine the scope of their financial and technological need. Government guidance is sought particularly for such Filipinos who on ac-



President of the Filipino Inter-Community Organization of the Western States, who was re-elected for a second term, at the close of the Convention on July 4th.

ANTONIO A. GONZALEZ

count of age, are no longer "able to do hard, manual labor but who are desirous of investing their savings in some worthwhile business enterprises." The resolution assumes that "with government support and guidance Filipino investors will readily put up their money in business."

Scoring unwarranted attacks on high ranking Philippine government officials in Washington by certain sections of the Philippine press in the West Coast, one resolution describes such "subversive" publications, "designed to undermine the faith and loyalty of our people in our government-in-exile, thus making it harder for us to continue our fight for freedom." These particular times, the resolution emphasizes, calls for unity not disunity, understanding, not dissension.

Citing the establishment of a Philippine Center in New York City, the Convention has resolved to petition the Philippine government to establish a similar office in Seattle to take care of Filipino affairs in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska in coordination with the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, Western Division, in San Francisco.

Other resolutions sought further assistance in securing favorable court decisions on California's Anti-Alien Land Law and the repeal of laws discriminatory to Filipinos in California, Washington, and other states.

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Highlights of the speech embodying the plan, as delivered by Mr. Adeva before the convention at Stockton, California, follow:

I am sure that no one would dispute my statement that every Filipino outside of our unhappy land, is thinking of the homeland and of his part in its reconstruction after the Japanese invaders have been driven out. I am sure every one of us feels deep down in his heart that he has—or must have—a definite part in the rebuilding of our country after the war. The Filipinos in the armed forces of the United States have already been assigned a definite and hazardous part. It is their job to free our country by force of arms from the savage conquerors. They lead the way and clear the path. It is our job—we soldiers of the home front—

to follow them and rebuild over the ruins a richer Philippines—a Philippines where we and our children could enjoy the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt, namely freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

What can we who are left behind to follow the soldiers contribute to this tremendous job of reconstruction?

The answer, my beloved countrymen, is OUR SAVINGS.

Our country will need money with which to rebuild her basic industries. Our country will need capital not only to rebuild but to develop and put into full use our vast natural resources.

Our soldier heroes can give no more; they already stand ready to sacrifice their lives for our country's redemption.

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PHILIPPINE BOOKSHELF

RETREAT WITH STILWELL. By Jack Belden. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1943. 368 pp. \$3.00.

JACK BELDEN, thanks to his American courage, has lived to tell us this story of a defeat that is not so easy to tell. One who reads his book can not help but recall the story of Bataan as recounted by Clark Lee and Frederick S. Marquardt and make obvious comparisons.

Says Belden:

"Finally a Burma Freedom Army was formed. Four thousand young men flocked into this army, ready to die fighting the same enemy the Japanese were fighting. At last, at the end of March, these barely trained soldiers, equipped with few Japanese machine guns and rifles, went into action on the Irrawaddy River, fighting unskillfully but fanatically against the British Imperial Army."

Clark Lee:

"To the people who read about Bataan in the future, the words 'Filipino and American troops' will have an anonymous quality. 'Troops' is an impersonal word. It suggests a lot of anonymous men in uniform. The troops in Bataan were neither anonymous, nor impersonal, for Bataan was a very intimate and personal war. It was fought in such a small, confined area that thousands of people got to know each other very well. They shared each other's successes, the minor victories like shooting down a plane or knocking a sniper out of a tree. Together they shared the horrors of final defeat as they are now sharing the hell of life as helpless prisoners of brutal, vicious little men with big bayonets."

Belden:

"We no longer could forget the Burma War. All the jungle kisses of a Burmese maiden will not wipe it out. Nor will all the statements of the officials change the nature of the defeat, change the reasons for it, or obliterate the disgrace of it."

Frederick S. Marquardt said:

"Was Bataan worth while? . . . From the military standpoint their achievements more than justified their losses. They held an army estimated at two hundred thousand men for more than three months, when the Japs needed their troops for the campaigns to the south and to the west. They tied up a large number of Japanese supply ships, when those ships could have been carrying tanks and troops and munitions to other vital

war fronts. Most important of all, they forced the Japs to use up a very substantial amount of their hoard of war materials, something which the Japanese industrial machine was not able to replace as rapidly as the United States could turn it out.

Belden, however, is careful to point out that the Imperial soldiers fought bravely to the last. There were soldiers from the length and breadth of the British Empire, dark skinned Indians, bagpipe-playing Scotch soldiers, Irish, Canadian and Australian. In this tough crowd General Stilwell shines as one of the toughest; one who can outshoot and outwalk any one of his soldiers. General Stilwell's characterization plus a few other portraits make Belden's story of Burma one of the most dramatic reportings of the war.—A. B. M.

I WAS ON CORREGIDOR. By Anea Willoughby. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1943. 249 pp. \$2.50.

MRS. WILLOUGHBY, wife of the Executive Assistant to the High Commissioner, was in Manila when the war broke out and this book is an account of her experiences in the Philippines with native cooks and servants, other members of the small American official circle, and finally with the Filipino and American soldiers in Corregidor as it lay under Japanese siege. Although it has neither the panoramic breadth of Clark Lee's "They Call it Pacific", nor the mature insight and understanding of Frederick Marquardt's "Before Bataan and After", this book supplies more useful details about what happened there. Because of the official position of her husband, Mrs. Willoughby is able to give us some more valuable and hitherto unknown data and stories about life in Corregidor in those terrible days. Her account, for example, of the salvaging of the gold, silver and paper money stored in the vaults of the Fortress, is one of the few eye-witness accounts that we have of the dramatic incident. Her character sketches of Americans, based on close association with the people she describes, are intimate, informal, genteel. It is unfortunate however, that she felt she had to portray the Filipinos, too. For, like so many other casual visitors and tourists, Mrs. Willoughby saw only the unfamiliar and the different, and, reporting without understanding, she achieved not characterization but caricature.—A. B. M.

Selected Current Literature

Books

1. Daniel, Hawthorne. *Islands of the Pacific*. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1943. 228 pp. \$2.50.
2. Greenbie, Sydney. *Asia Unbound*. New York, Appleton-Century, 1943. \$3.00.
3. Laubach, Frank C. *The Silent Billion Speak*. New York, Friendship Press, Inc., c1943. 201 pp. \$1.00. (For discussion on the Philippines, see Chap. II: "A Literacy Campaign from the Inside" and Chap. III: "The 'Each One Teach One' Idea Spreads".)
4. *Political Handbook of the World, 1943*. New York, Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., 1943. 202 pp. \$2.50. (See pp. 150-151, "Commonwealth of the Philippines".)

Periodical Literature

1. Babcock, C. Stanton. *Philippine Campaign*. *The Cavalry Journal*, March-April, 1943, v. 52, pp. 7-10; May-June, pp. 28-35.

2. Crow, Carl. *Japanning the Philippines*. *The Nation*, July 31, 1943, v. 157, pp. 120-123.
3. Hazam, John G. *Islam and the Muslims in the Far East*. *Far Eastern Survey*, July 28, 1943, v. 12, no. 15, pp. 149-155. (See p. 152, "Moro Minority in Philippines".)
4. *One year in Washington*. *The United Nations Review*, June 15, 1943, v. 3, pp. 257-258.
5. Osmeña, Sergio. *The United Nations and the Philippines*. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, July 1943, v. 228, pp. 25-29.
6. Robb, Walter. *New England's Part in the Philippines*. *Christian Science Monitor*, Weekly Magazine Sect., July 24, 1943, pp. 13, 15.
7. Valdes, Basilio J. *Philippine-American Relations*; text of address at commencement exercises, Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, May 30, 1943. *The United Nations Review*, July 15, 1943, v. 3, pp. 302-304.
8. Wheeler, John. *Rearguard in Luzon*. *The Cavalry Journal*, March-April 1943, v. 52, pp. 5-6.

Cooperative Plan . . . (Continued from page 6)

Our people back home can contribute only a small amount towards this noble task. They are poor now and will be poorer after the Japanese shall have accomplished their purpose of looting our country.

Clearly then it remains for us—you and me—who enjoy the freedom to work and are paid good wages in this country to contribute our savings towards this worthy and vitally necessary task. You and I must do our share in the rehabilitation of the Philippines. We can not and should not escape that responsibility.

We are fighting, my beloved countrymen, for our freedom. From the valiant Lapulapu to our heroes on Bataan, Corregidor, and other battlefields, we have distinguished ourselves as fighters for liberty, and will continue to do so until the end of time. But have we stopped to consider that he who controls a nation's economy also controls its political destinies?

We who are working here and making good money will have the great opportunity of controlling our country's economy by saving our money and investing it in the Philippines after the war is over. That is our glorious task. How are we to accomplish this?

Your Government will cooperate with you in a gigantic business enterprise—the rebuilding of the Philippines. Your Government will agree to act as a depository or trustee for your savings—the savings which you have agreed to use as your investment in the rebuilding of certain basic industries or in the development of our agricultural industry. Briefly, here is the plan which I propose you consider seriously.

You, as an investor in this cooperative enterprise, will send your savings in the form of War Bonds to the Philippine Commonwealth Government in Washington. Cash deposits will be converted into War Bonds in the name of the depositor. Your Government will send you receipt for every dollar you send. You may not draw these voluntary savings for the duration, and even after, for it is agreed that your savings which you have deposited with the Philippine Government in Washington is intended for

one purpose only—as investment in the rebuilding of our country.

After the war, your Government will help you organize a corporation in the Philippines whose object is to take over and rebuild or develop certain industries, say, the abaca industry, lumbering, deep sea fishing, or engage in land resettlement projects. By that time you will be entitled to shares of stock in this corporation corresponding to the total amount which has been accumulated in your account including interest. That is your Capital investment in the reconstruction of our country.

It is important, I think, that I must point out in this connection that not one penny of the money you send to Washington will be used to pay anybody who may be employed to put this project into being. All expenses will be borne by your Government.

I must point out also that by participating in this great undertaking, you will be doing three things, all of which are of equal importance. First, you will be actually helping in the war effort of the United Nations of which your country is a fully recognized member; second, you will have been encouraged to appreciate the value of saving; third, your money will be used in the most important task of rebuilding our country. You will thus have laid down the foundation of your economic security.

The above is only an outline of this plan. I am returning to Washington and when I come back, I will bring with me the complete machinery for putting this plan into effect. As you no doubt will understand, this whole program will have to be studied and approved by our Cabinet. But approval is very likely because your Government is vitally interested in your welfare. In his report to the Filipino people on February 20, 1943, President Quezon said: "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."

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