

1939

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Q.A.

[1939]

Q.A.



*Congratulations*

MR. CARLOS YOUNG

*Naashon Road  
Pasadena*

YOUNG, CARLOS

EMILIO AGUINALDO Y FAMY  
KAWIT, CAVITE

Jan. 27, 1939.

Field Marshal, Douglas MacArthur  
Manila Hotel, Manila.

My dear General MacArthur;

I have read in the newspaper of your  
birthday yesterday. For this happy event,  
let me congratulate you heartily, wishing  
that you spend many more such events in the  
Philippines, amid friends, and admirers.

With my sincere regard to Mrs.  
MacArthur, I am

Faithfully yours,

E. AGUINALDO



[ORIGINAL IN R.G.-1: MA to PC, copy, JAN 39]

San Fernando, Pampanga.  
February 19th, 1939.



Major General Douglas Mac Artur  
Manila, Philippines.

My most respected General:

I am herein enclosing, sir, a copy of the resolution which we desire to deliver to you personally before the end of this month, with two copies of the picture, taken on the occasion when this resolution was adopted. This resolution is being printed and it shall be brought to you by a committee of our association.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I beg leave, sir, to request that you please intercede so that the persons listed in the herein attached communication be appointed special agents of the Philippine Constabulary to work as an organization without compensation for the suppression of radical subversive movements of communist and socialist leaders who intend to plant a seed of discontentment between landlords and tenants and between laborers and capital in the provinces of the central Luzon. These men are all ex-service men of the United States Army, mostly retired soldiers, receiving monthly pensions from the United States Government. It is the desire of these, our men, to be of some service to the government and to our community.

With our sincerest thanks for any favor, you may give this matter, I beg to remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

*Bonifacio Dizon*  
BONIFACIO DIZON

(over)

[\* This photo is missing. P. Brower. Mar. 17, 1970]

DIZON, BONIFACIO

INDEXED BY MICROFILM ARCHIVE

For resolution, see SCR 4109 filed in collection of rolls

Aug. 6, 1939

MEMORANDUM

**H. E. HEACOCK CO.**

JEWELERS - OPTICIANS - STATIONERS

MANILA

My dear General -  
This specimen

of Bowers may  
interest you -  
Sincerely,  
C. H. Bowers



From  
N. Y. Herald  
Tribune of Aug 6/39



## Defense of Philippines

Great Strides Are Being Made in Arming Islands, but Japanese Menace Is Belittled

To the New York Herald Tribune: Your recent discussion of Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur's optimism concerning the new Filipino army's capacity to defend the scattered archipelago is very interesting. Previous public statements of Gen. MacArthur, military adviser to the Commonwealth President, have been to the effect that the new army would force even a powerful nation to fight four years and spend \$50,000,000,000 to conquer the islands. The general was confident that every group of foreign soldiers would be met by Filipino riflemen at the seashore.

It will be remembered that the first law passed, in December, 1935, by the new Commonwealth Assembly was for general peace-time conscription of all the people. The life-time obligation for military training and service commences with boys at the age of ten and extends through their school period when they pass to the junior reserve at the age of eighteen. There is similar provision for training all the girls for war-time activities. Twenty thousand young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-two are drawn by lot twice annually for six months' intensive training with the colors. This reserve force now numbers 100,000. The plan is for a reserve of 400,000 trained men by 1940, when the Republic of the Philippines is to come into existence. The regular army of men constantly on duty with the colors numbers about 10,000.

Some of the higher officers of the Philippine army are West Point graduates, who have also been to our army post-graduate schools. There also are several graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. A number of young Filipino officers are constantly in the United States in training at our army air schools and other army schools. An excellent military academy is maintained at Baguio.

The Philippine Army has as yet

little in the way of adequate equipment in such matters as airplanes, artillery, army trucks, tanks and so on. The first two tiny torpedo boats, so-called Q boats, have been received at Manila from England. The defense plans call for having at least ten of these by 1940. Each small torpedo boat carries two officers and 20 men and has two torpedo tubes and two heavy machine guns.

The press here and in Britain credits Japan with great ambitions—and, I suppose, with immense skill—the capture of the Dutch East Indies, Australia and the Philippines, perhaps taking in also Singapore and Hongkong in her stride. That appears very far-fetched to me. Japan will be occupied in China for some time yet.

I have no idea that Japan will annex the Philippines after 1940. Such action would damage the growing trade of Japan with the islands. It would also require the diversion of the fleet and army of Japan—opposite the great concentration of troops, airplanes, submarines and other war material of Soviet Russia so near the large cities of Japan.

Former High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, so recently from the Philippines, advocates our permanently defending the Philippines, incidentally giving up all authority over Philippine affairs to the Filipino government—the plan for holding the islands as a demilitarized zone would place the greatest of burdens on American taxpayers. How are we to be prepared to aid the South American countries and at the same time keep our fleet tied to the western Pacific Ocean? Most competent naval authority has said that it would require at least three times the additions authorized last year to the fleet if an expedition to the Philippines is contemplated.

WILLIAM C. RIVERS,  
Major General, U. S. A. (retired).  
New York, July 29, 1939

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GEN. HENRI J. E. GOURAUD  
France

Honorary President  
DANIEL I. GLOSSBRENNER  
Indiana

Permanent Honorary President  
GEN. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR  
United States

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

# Rainbow Division Veterans



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Room 1410  
House Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

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Boys' Industrial School  
Birmingham, Ala.

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District of Columbia

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Maryland

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JAMES B. THIGPEN  
Alabama

Master of Ceremonies  
"The Champagne Hour"  
J. MONROE JOHNSON  
South Carolina

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OTIS DODGE  
2424 Avenue G, South  
Birmingham, Ala.

2506 NW 20th St.,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.,  
Nov. 6, 1939.



Gen. Douglas MacArthur,  
Manila, P.I.

Dear Sir:

Knowing your continued interest in the Rainbow Division, I thought perhaps you might enjoy reading the accounts carried in our local newspapers of the Reunion of Rainbow Division Veterans and their families here in Oklahoma City last summer. I have had the clippings on hand ever since then, but just neglected getting them together and in the mail.

We had a most enjoyable time as hosts to the Division, and they all tell us that we put on a nice program of entertainment. We played up the Indian and western atmosphere, so to speak, and it went over in a big way. We even took President Glossbrenner to a ranch in the vicinity and allowed him to shoot the two year old buffalo which was used as the main course for the banquet.

We hear enthusiastic reports from Alabama about their having the "Biggest and Best Reunion" since the war. It is our sincere hope that we shall still be at peace, and that it will not be necessary for America to take up arms again. In case you happen to be in the States next July, I know you will make an effort to be with us at the Reunion, for the boys look upon you with great respect and affection.

Members of the Oklahoma City Chapter, R.D.V. join me in sincere good wishes for your continued good health and success in all your endeavors. I am

Yours in Rainbow,

*Lawrence G. Wood*

Lawrence G. Wood,  
National Executive Committee,  
Rainbow Division Veterans.

LGW:f

[\* These newspaper clippings are missing. P. Brower. Mar. 27, 1970.]

WOOD, LAWRENCE G.  
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REUNION, JULY 12, 13, 14, 1940 - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA



## THE PHILIPPINES IN THE WORLD TODAY

By MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM C. RIVERS, U. S. Army, Retired

An Address on Radio Station WMCA - New York City, November 7th, 1939



I served the most unusual period of time, eleven consecutive years, in the Philippines. During nearly all this time I was loaned by the Army to the local Philippine government for duty with the Filipino Constabulary, of which I was later the Chief. I was well acquainted with the Filipinos because I lived with my family in many parts of the Islands and had occasion to work in all the 25 provinces and visited every town of any importance in the whole of the Archipelago.

I believe the existing law of our Congress granting independence to the Filipinos on July 4, 1946, ought to be carried because the great mass of the people desire the independence for which they gallantly fought Spain and the United States some six years, and because we promised the Filipinos independence. A prominent member of the Assembly at Manila recently introduced a resolution asking that Congress re-examine the question of independence. The measure was defeated by a vote 53 to 7. I believe also that the Independence Act can be carried out—that the people are capable of governing themselves and will get along well, if continued trade privileges are granted the Islands for a few years after independence.

Several objections to Filipino independence are constantly heard. One is the widely publicized statement by some of the gentlemen, Americans and Filipinos, who own or represent the powerful sugar interests at Manila. These people assert that the Filipinos are not prepared for independence. Philippine sugar and other products now enter American ports free of all duty. They thus compete with the products of American farmers at home here. If the Philippines are independent, such products will pay duty at our ports. Another assertion so frequently published, is Japan will at once seize the Islands when we inaugurate the Republic of The Philippines in 1946. The proposal to fortify the island of Guam was part of the effort to have the people of the United States permanently hold the Philippines as a dominion and to be thus permanently responsible for defending the far-off archipelago.

Then there is the allegation that in freeing the Philippines we would give up a possession of great economic value to the United States; that Philippine natural resources only await development; and the plea, do not scuttle, and so on. Christian white men were in the Philippines developing the natural resources in 1571—half a century before Plymouth Rock. As to scuttling, a number of Japanese in farmers' dress began walking through some of the provinces to the south of Manila, selling candy to the Filipinos. This was in 1907. These Japanese made no secret that they were soldiers on leave of absence from a regiment of topographical engineers stationed on nearby Formosa. Our cruisers—Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania—left at once for Hawaii. They merely added to the strength of our fleet by adding to its unity at Hawaii.

Japan will not divide her armies and fleet in the effort to annex the Philippines. In any event, Japan is bound to obtain much of the trade in the Islands. Japan is so near and the goods the Japanese make for the Filipinos are very inexpensive. It would be dangerous for Japan to divide her own forces in the face of the great Russian forces near Japan at the North. Japan does not desire to see Russia communize China.

General Douglas MacArthur, Field Marshal of the Filipino army at Manila, wisely stated not long ago—"It has been assumed, in my opinion erroneously, that Japan covets these Islands. Strategically, possession of these Islands would introduce an element of weakness in the Japanese Empire. It would split that Empire into two parts, separated by a broad stretch of almost 2,000 miles of ocean. And between the two parts of Japan would lie its present military enemy, China."

Colonel McNutt, recently our Commissioner at Manila, has frequently stressed the possible trade advantages for the United States in the Philippines and in China and in the Orient. It is no secret that our trade with the Philippines has been a disappointment. We buy from the Islands nearly double the amount we sell to the Philippines. The Philippines represent in reality an economic liability and a strategic liability.

I have walked for days and weeks in the Philippine jungles and mountains. I have been rowed slowly up most of the great rivers in Luzon, Mindanao and other parts of the Islands. The Philippines never raise sufficient rice for their own people. The cost of sugar production is far greater than the cost of producing sugar in nearby Java. Even our Army has to buy Java sugar for the American soldiers on duty at Manila. The Philippines lack oil, rubber, usable coal and genuine hard woods. The great forests are of soft woods. The present high price of gold makes gold mining again profitable; yet we are never told the cost at which the metal is produced.

Our chief interest in the Far East—now that independence has been promised the Filipinos—is our trade with Japan. This is favorable to us and amounts to much more than our trade with China and the Philippines combined. Our trade with Japan is next to that with our two chief customers, Britain and Canada. The favorable balance of \$100,000,000 a year to the United States on its trade with Japan about compensates for the unfavorable balance on our total trade with the twenty nations to the south of the United States.

As to the defense of the Philippines, Colonel McNutt has often said that in spite of the unfavorable world conditions he believes that no naval or military protection will be required for the dominion, if we keep the Islands; that the American flag will be ample protection. Our expert naval authorities have formally expressed views concerning this which are different from those of Colonel McNutt.

Admiral Leahy, the chief of operations of the navy, made last winter to the Naval Committees of Congress the most exhaustive analysis of the general strategy of the north Pacific ocean we have had in the forty years of our control of the Philippines.

Among the measured and official judgments of the Admiral were the following: "The defensive line of the American Navy at the present time reaches from the Aleutian Islands to the Hawaiian Islands, to Samoa and to the Panama Canal." Also, "The Navy which America now has and the Navy which it will have when it is increased by the authority in this bill will be seriously inadequate to the task of sending a naval force to the Philippines. I said it would require at least three times this amount of increase of our Navy and I doubt if we could (send a naval force to the Philippines) with three times the increase."

The United States can neither attack Japan nor defend the Philippines save with a fleet so colossal in size that its cost would wreck even the strongest and richest of nations. The press often gives Japan credit for the capacity to perform feats which are in my judgment beyond the power of Japan. It is a compliment to the skill of the Japanese to say that Japan can take such places as Singapore, the Netherland Indies and even Australia. However, in my judgment Japan can not capture and hold those places.

The number of Japanese residents of the Philippines has been as high as 20,178—in a population of 15,000,000 Filipinos. Some 5,000 of these Japanese have returned to Japan since the start of the war in China.

In carrying out our promise to grant independence to the Philippines I am convinced we are not at all giving up a possession which is an asset. We have greatly aided the Filipinos, but our work in the Islands is at an end. The unprecedented generosity of the people of the United States is shown by the fact that the Federal Treasury at Washington has spent \$2,000,000,000 in the Philippines—for putting down the insurrection, keeping at Manila additional warships and American soldiers, building the two residences for our Commissioner in the Islands, maintaining for forty years the transport service across the Pacific and for other purposes.

*A most important thing to bear in mind is that if the American fleet is to be alert in the Pacific, ready to go to the defense of the far away Philippines, it is evident that we can not be in a position to render any effective or useful aid to the South American Countries on the Atlantic coast.*

The United States should recollect that we have no territory in Asia proper and no political interests at all in Asia. The United States is not the guardian of Asiatic morals; we are not going to interfere in Asiatic affairs. We emphatically assert that the future of the American continents shall be settled by the people who live on these continents. It is not only inevitable but it is highly proper that the future of Eastern Asia shall be settled by the people who live in Eastern Asia—by the Japanese, Chinese and Russians.

The assertion is being frequently made at the present moment that the United States is the normal guardian of British and French interests in the Far East. There is no basis at all for any such assumption. Britain and France control great areas of Chinese territory which they took by force of arms from the Chinese. Why should any person assume that the people of the United States are in any way or manner responsible for protecting the control of Britain or of France over these areas they took from the Chinese people?

I mention in conclusion that I am opposed to the Pittman Resolution. This Resolution is pending now before the Senate and will be pressed in January. It gives the President the power to stop or restrict trade with Japan. This is to be done by the President because of Japan's invasion of China, when Japan is one of the signers of the Nine-Power Treaty to respect the integrity of China. I feel that the power given to our President by this proposed Pittman Resolution amounts almost to the power to make war on another country. The Resolution makes no provision for arbitration or any other plan for getting the facts in the case. When one country places an embargo on such things as go to provide food and clothing for the people of another nation, the latter nation is liable to feel that such action partakes of the nature of warfare on its inhabitants. The reply to such embargos may be by way of reprisals. Japan could easily make reprisals by dropping air bombs on Manila.

My own view has been all along that our government has on the whole somewhat aided Japan in Japan's unjustified attacks on China. If our President at Washington had at once put our own Neutrality Law as it then existed into effect—when Japan first invaded China—that Neutrality Law of ours would have kept our merchants from selling to Japan any arms or war munitions—and bombs, shells, airplanes, etc.

In any event, the differences between our government and that of Japan should be settled by mutual consultations on both sides, and not by single-handed action of one of the nations. Any person can if he likes ask by means of a postal card to Senator Pittman, Washington, D.C., for a copy of his Resolution. The name of it is Senate Joint Resolution Number 123. I feel the Pittman Resolution is perhaps the most important measure before our people just at this time; all should study that Resolution.

An experienced statesman once made a wise remark about fortifying distant places. Lord Salisbury was more than once at the head of the British government. He sent the following message by cable to Cromer, the British Agent at Cairo, in Egypt, about some places Kitchener, head of the Egyptian Army, desired to have fortified,—“I would not be too much impressed by what the soldiers tell you about the strategic importance of these places. It is their way. If they were allowed full scope, they would insist on the importance of garrisoning the Moon in order to protect us from Mars.”

## INSURANCE

Fire, Marine, Earthquake, Typhoon

Glass, Accident

## BONDS

Firearm

Contract, Customs, Fidelity, Various

**Fidelity and Surety Company of the Philippine Islands**

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

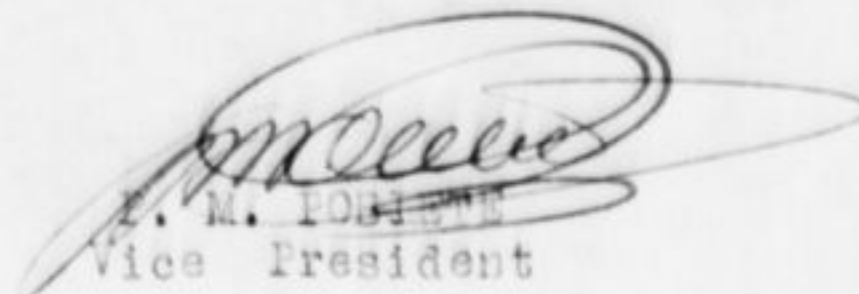
November 14, 1939

Gen. Douglas MacArthur  
1 Victoria, Manila

Dear Sir:

We are sending you herewith a bond in three copies executed by us in behalf of Loh Chui for a period of one year ending November 6, 1940, together with our receipt for P31.82 covering the corresponding premium. The Immigration authorities have consented to the extension of Loh Chui's stay for another year, but they have requested us to ask you to please have Loh Chui call at the Immigration Division, Engineer Island, for finger printing simultaneously with the filing of the new extension bond.

Respectfully yours,



E. M. POBLETE  
Vice President

Encl.



POBLETE, P. M.

ORIGINAL R N<sup>o</sup> 209366 A

OFFICIAL RECEIPT  
OF THE  
FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Monte de Piedad Building, Plaza Gaiti, Manila, P. I.

Tel. 2-12-55 - P. O. Box 150

Received from *Dr. Douglas MacArthur* Manila, *Nov. 14/39*  
the sum of *thirty one 31/100* Pesos  
(P. *31.82*...) in payment of the following: **PHIL. CY.**

For premium on { Policy { No. <i>245995</i>	P	31	-
Bond { Extension No. <i>12</i> for			
..... months beginning <i>Nov. 6</i> 19 <i>39</i>			
For documentary stamps affixed <i>182</i>	P	31	82
For .....			
TOTAL	P	31	82

Not valid unless signed by collector

Collector

FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Paid by *check*

By *Mary*

Asst. Secretary-Treasurer

Amount of { Policy { P. *1,000*

Bond { Risk { *Immigrant*

Class of

Commonwealth of the Philippines  
Department of Labor  
IMMIGRATION DIVISION  
Manila

Bond No. \_\_\_\_\_

~~November 13, 1939~~

APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF BOND

~~(Name of alien)~~

The Secretary of Labor:

Application is hereby made for the extension of bond No. 245995 dated the 25 day of April, 1938, for an additional period of 12 months commencing with the date of the last expiration thereof. In consideration of this extension, we hereby hold ourselves liable to the Government of the Philippine Islands, as principal and sureties, in the sum of one thousand only Pesos (P 1,000.-) the extended time to expire on the 6 day of November, 1940.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of:

*[Signature]*  
Gen. (Principal) ARTHUR

\_\_\_\_\_  
As to Principal

FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANY  
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

*[Signature]*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
As to Surety

By: *[Signature]*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice President  
(Surety)

APPROVED:



Secretary

ATTEST:

*[Signature]*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Treasurer & Asst. Secretary

*[Handwritten notes and stamps]*  
13.8  
11/15/39

November 9, 1939

Mr. Engracio Fabre  
Asst. Chief, Immigration Division  
Department of Labor, Manila

My dear Mr. Fabre:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 7th with reference to the extension of the amah, Loh Chiu, who is in my employ. I am desirous to continue her services and to that end have written to the Bonding Company to carry out the necessary processes to accomplish such purpose.

Very sincerely,



Commonwealth of the Philippines  
Department of Labor  
Manila  
IMMIGRATION DIVISION

November 7, 1939

Gen. Douglas MacArthur  
1 Calle Victoria  
Manila

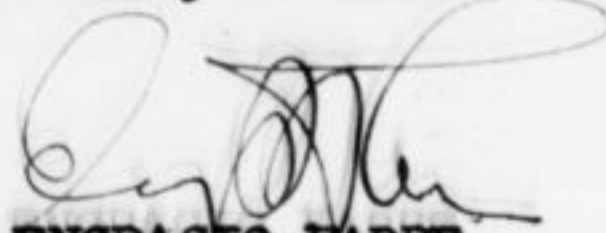
S i r :

This is to inform you that the time allowed for the temporary stay of LOH CHIU, a Chinese amah now in your employ, expires to-day. If you still need the services of said amah, it is necessary that the request for the extension of her stay here in the Islands be filed with the corresponding new bond.

Very respectfully,

JOSE AVELINO  
Secretary of Labor

By:

  
ENGRACIO FABRE  
Assistant Chief  
Immigration Division



INVESTIGATION DIVISION

November 7, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

This is to advise you that the file allowed for the investigation of the case of the Chinese man who was in the United States in 1938. It is requested that you advise this office of any further information that you may receive regarding this case.

*John Quinn*

COMMUNICATION DIVISION  
RECORDS SECTION  
NOV 8 1939





November 6, 1939.

Dear Mr. Poblete:

I have just received your letter of October 31 with respect to the bond of Loh Chui, and request that you take the necessary steps to extend this bond another year.

This immigrant remains in my employ as a nurse for my infant child.

Very sincerely,

Fidelity and Surety Co. of the Philippine Islands,  
(Attention Vice President P. M. Poblete)



Fidelity and Surety Company of the Philippine Islands  
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

October 31, 1939

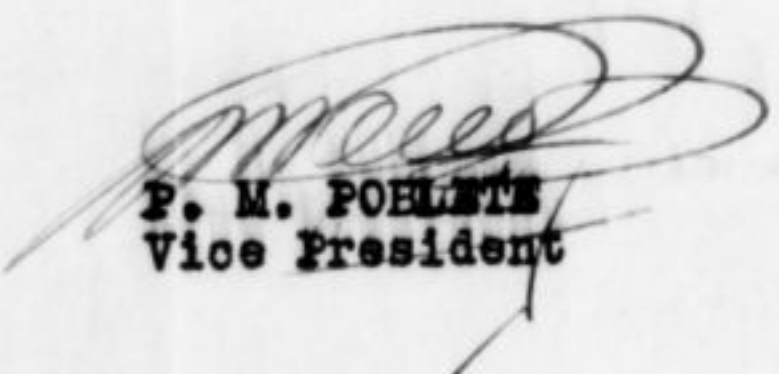
Gen. Douglas MacArthur  
c/o Manila Hotel, Manila

Dear Sir:

On May 17, 1939 we filed at your request a bond for \$1,000.00 in behalf of Loh Chui which bond will expire November 6, 1939. If this immigrant is still in the islands and will continue to stay here beyond the expiration of the bond, it will be necessary to arrange in advance for an extension of either six months or a year unless she has been granted permission to stay without bond. For this reason, we suggest that you get in touch with us at least one week before the expiration of the bond so that we may be able to take the necessary steps for its extension.

However, if the immigrant has already left the islands or a bond is no longer required, we shall appreciate your informing us to this effect so that we may be able to take the necessary steps to have the bond in question cancelled in our books.

Yours very truly,

  
P. M. POLETTE  
Vice President



May 15, 1939

Mr. E. B. Ford, President  
Fidelity & Surety Co. of the P.I.  
Manila

Dear President Ford:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 11th with reference to the security bond of Loh Chui and thank you for bringing the matter to my attention. This Chinese Amah is still in my employ and I would like to have you renew her bond at once. If you will be good enough to have the papers prepared and sent to me for signature I will be very grateful.

Very sincerely,



INSURANCE  
Fire, Marine, Earthquake, Typhoon,

Glass, Accident

BONDS  
Firearm, A, Contract, Customs, Fidelity, Various

**Fidelity and Surety Company of the Philippine Islands**  
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

May 11, 1939

Gen. Douglas MacArthur  
c/o Manila Hotel  
Manila

S i r :

On April 25, 1938, we furnished you with a bond for ₱1,000.00 for the temporary stay here of Loh Chui. Our bond expired November 6, 1938 and as no application for extension has been received by us, we presume that Loh Chui has either left the islands or a new bond has been filed in her behalf. If she has already left the islands, will you please let us know the date of her departure and also the name of the steamer which took her to China? We need this information to enable us to obtain cancellation of our bond and any information you may care to give us will be appreciated.

Yours respectfully,



E. B. FORD  
President

