

fall share in the rebuilding of a safe new world.

SHOTS OF GAMAHA

"As Manuel Quezon's successor to the Presidency of the Philip-
pines, Sergio Osmeña was ready to lead his people into this
new world. He was ready, at General MacArthur's side, to
strike the smashing final blow that would drive the Japanese
invaders out of Mindanao, Cebu, Panay, Iloilo...."

QUEZON MARCHING TROOP

ACTION IN BATAAN

(OVER SUPERIMPOSED PHOTOGRAPH OF QUEZON)

"and urging them on in this historic mission was the uncon-
querable spirit of Manuel Quezon, whose body slept the long
sleep it had so richly deserved, while his soul went marching
on at the head of this phantom column of fallen heroes, whose
sacrifices on Bataan won for the democratic allies the precious
time in which to weld their forces for the liberating drive -
whose glorious stand will forever inspire the hearts of free
Philippines and live on in the memory of all freedom-loving

people everywhere.

CLOSE UP QUEZON

Up on "Battle Day".

PADE OUT

THE END

Lieut. (J.G.), USMC
Budd Schreiber



full share in the rebuilding of a safe new world.

SHOTS OF OSMEÑA

"As Manuel Quezon's successor to the Presidency of the Philippines, Sergio Osmeña was ready to lead his people into this new world. He was ready, at General MacArthur's side, to strike the smashing final blow that would drive the Japanese invaders out of Mindanao, Cebu, Panay, Luzon....!"

QUEZON REVIEWING TROOPS
ACTION IN BATAAN
(OVER SUPERIMPOSED CLOSEUP OF QUEZON)

"And urging them on in this historic mission was the unconquerable spirit of Manuel Quezon, whose body slept the long sleep it had so richly deserved, while his soul went marching on at the head of this phantom column of fallen heroes, whose martyrdom on Bataan won for the democratic armies the precious time in which to weld their forces for the liberating drive - whose glorious stand will forever inspire the hearts of free Filipinos and live on in the memory of all freedom-loving people everywhere.

CLOSE UP QUEZON

Up on "Battle Hymn".

FADE OUT

THE END

Budd Schulberg
Lieut. (j.g.), USNR



EXT. CHURCH TRANSFER TO CAISSON

"After the Mass, the casket was transferred to the Caisson that lead the great procession to Arlington Cemetery, where the Father of Filipino Independence received America's highest military tribute, to be buried in the hallowed ground reserved for its greatest heroes.

VARIOUS SHOTS FUNERAL PROCESSION

SHOTS AT CRYPT DURING EULOGY

"General Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, read the final cemetery service.

MONUMENT TO HEROES OF MAINE
GUARD AT MONUMENT
TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

"Here lies a hero of the Philippines. He rests among other heroes of other battles waged against tyranny, in defense of mankind's upward struggle toward freedom, brotherhood and a better world. Many of their names are known only to God but their deeds live after them and are known to all men. Like these other hero dead, Manuel Queson did not live to see the final victory to which he had dedicated himself. But at least he could die confident in the thought that the standard of liberty which had fallen from his hands had been carried forward by a comrade who had shared with him the hardships of Bataan and Corregidor - Sergio Osmeña; and that this standard would once again be planted firmly in his beloved Philippine soil: gratifying proof that the pain and suffering and stubborn courage of the Philippine people had not been in vain; that they together with their fellow United Nations would have a



he had worked toward so long. He was never to have the long-awaited satisfaction of riding with General MacArthur at the head of the victory procession into Manila. For in this room, at 9.45 a.m. after an unexpected relapse, he received the last sacrament, and at 10.05, surrounded by his family and ~~by the presence of Colonel Gable, a close and trusted friend,~~ Manuel Quesen became one with the Ages.

LONG SHOT CAPITOL WASHINGTON, D.C.

"When the tragic news was flashed to Washington, a sorrowing nation prepared to pay its highest tribute to the first of the great United Nations' leaders to fall victim to the rigors and heartbreaks of World War II.

CASKET ARRIVING AT CHURCH

"Arriving at the Capitol on a special train, the body of Manuel Quesen was escorted to St. Mathews Cathedral by the new president, Sergio Osmena, and members of the Philippine Government. The casket was covered by a Filipino and American flag sewn together, symbolizing the friendship and unity established under President Quesen's leadership.

EXT. CHURCH PEOPLE ENTERING

"To St. Mathews for the funeral service came heads of governments, military leaders, dignitaries from a dozen Allied Nations and hundreds of lesser known American and Filipino mourners to whom Manuel Quesen was comrade-in-arms and friend.

(Note: Name of outstanding figures to be added)

INT. CHURCH

(Singing of "Ave Maria")



U
0
FILE Capt. Griffin

PAGE IN:

TITLE CARD:

CROSSED FLAGS OF UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
ENCIRCLED BY LAUREL WREATH, OVER WHICH ARE PRINTED THE
WORDS:



MANUEL QUEZON

In Memoriam

DISSOLVE TO:

VARIOUS SHOTS OF UNITED NATIONS' FLAGS

"The people of the United Nations dip their flags in tribute to the heroic leader of a heroic people: Manuel Quezon, First President of the Philippines. For freedom-loving Filipinos, whose brave sons fought and died side by side with their American comrades in those terrible days of Bataan, the loss of their beloved leader was a tragic price to pay for final victory.

CLIP SHOWS QUEZON IN ACTION

"But a price that Manuel Quezon himself did not hesitate to offer. For although the aggressors, in driving him from Manila to ravaged Corregidor, had shattered his health, they had failed to weaken his determination to carry on the struggle for liberation to the last breath, the last ounce of fighting strength.

PRESIDENTS TRUMAN AND ROOSEVELT

Thus Manuel Quezon, Hero of the Philippines and of a free world, takes his place in the Fight for Freedom's Hall of Fame.

INSERT: ROOSEVELT'S HAND WRITING TESTIMONIAL

PAGE OUT

PAGE IN

15. First navy planes in formation inter cut with close-up scenes of guerillas looking up into the sky with joy on their faces.

16. Invasion armada at dawn in Leyte bay.

17. Landing of Gen. MacArthur and President Osmena.

17

18. Guerillas meeting well-equipped American troops.

19. American in action in fox-holes with a guerilla, American lighting a cigarette *for guerilla.*

20. Montage of close-ups of faces of Filipino and American guerilla leaders and ~~many men in the ranks~~ and women ~~too~~ *the guerilla ranks.*

2

First came the navy in beautiful deadly formation straight to targets designated by Filipino agents. More than 2000 Japanese planes destroyed in 2 weeks was Admiral Halsey's score.

Dawn - October 20th - D Day at last the faith of Filipinos in America had been completely justified. Their great friend Gen. MacArthur had returned. By his side was their beloved President Sergio Osmena. A pledge was fulfilled.

American fighting men, strong and fresh and well-equipped met Filipino fighting men, tired and weary after more than two long years of fighting alone. And like fighting men everywhere with a common cause, they joined forces and got on with the job of destroying the enemy.

Gen. MacArthur spoke the words this American soldier and every American felt in his heart, "Their names and their deeds shall ever be enshrined in the hearts of our two peoples in whose darkest hours they have waged relentless war against the forces of evil that sought, through ruthless brutality, the enslavement of the Filipino people."

Their names are legion - these American and Filipino patriots, both living and dead, on whose shoulders rested the burden of resisting the enemy through more than two long dark years of suffering - Confesor, Kangleon, etc. etc. (naming each face ~~for~~ the montage).



9. Guerilla weather stations. On every major Island complete weather stations operated under the very noses of the Japanese and flashed ~~complete~~ weather data three times a day to Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.
10. Guerilla agents reporting to officers and radio posts. Through the hazardous labor of a vast network of agents numbering into the hundreds of thousands ~~provided~~ accurate and detailed information *was provided.*
11. Agents watching the sky and sea through field glasses from high points. Thousands of the agents watched the sea and the sky night and day, making it possible for almost every Japanese move to be intercepted.
12. Scenes of Jap planes being shot down, ships being sunk by subs and planes. As a result of the work of these tireless watchers thousands of enemy planes were shot down and an enormous tonnage of enemy shipping ~~sunk~~ sunk by our submarines and air force.
13. More scenes of guerillas in action, dynamiting bridges, close ups firing mortars, automatic rifles and some old home-made guns as well as running in to attack with bolos. And all the time, day after day there was the deadly busi-ness of harassing and killing the enemy. The Japanese dared not leave the security of their barracks at night.
14. Shots of guerillas reading "Free Philippines" magazine and messages from Gen. MacArthur - propaganda material, "I Shall Return," etc. The months of waiting for final liberation stretched into more than two years. But hope was kept alive through complete information widely ~~assiminated~~ assiminated throughout the Islands by audacious runners and agents. Hope that finally turned into full knowledge that the power of America was at last ready to strike its death blow to ~~the~~ tyranny for the second time on Philippine soil.



4. Close-up of a hand of a Filipino guerilla on Panay operating a radio key, sending that first message. This scene fading back to more action scenes of guerillas.

5. Shots of supplies being loaded on submarines - subs diving, then making deliveries to guerillas.

6. Staged scenes of excitement among the people as news of first shipments of supplies is passed among them by agents of the guerillas.

7. Shots of headquarters personnel at work receiving intelligence reports.

8. Animated maps of the Islands showing points where radio positions were established throughout the Islands - intercut with guerillas sending reports on enemy positions, naval movements, air strength, etc.

The story tapped out by that first faint radio signal justified the faith of Gen. MacArthur and all Americans in the Filipino people. In Gen. MacArthur's own words, "I saw a people in one of the most tragic hours of human history, bereft of all reason for hope and without material support, endeavoring, despite the stern realities confronting them, to hold aloft the flaming torch of liberty."

Gen. MacArthur acted through the understanding assistance of the Navy. Arms, ammunition, medical supplies were sent in dribbles at first, then finally four submarines were committed exclusively to supplying this patriot army.

News of the first of such shipments spread rapidly throughout the Philippines to electrify the people into full returning consciousness that America had neither abandoned nor forgotten them.

Supported and guided from headquarters the resistance movement became deadly efficient and affected the military security of the whole Japanese position in the Southwest Pacific.

A vast network of radio stations were established, reporting in detail every movement and activity throughout the Islands. MacArthur's headquarters.



Outline script GUERRILLA

by

Capt. David C. Griffin
USMC

File
sequence
Capt Griffin

Scene

1. Open on action shots of ragged Filipino and American guerillas carrying the two flags of liberty, etc.

2. Montagues of radio monitoring posts with various operators listening in vain - shaking heads in negative to inquiring officers, etc.

3. Tired, sleepy monitor suddenly comes to an alert as he turns the dial - he starts writing down the message - intercut the scene of this monitor with a group of guerillas in the jungle gathered tensely around a tiny sending set with operator tapping out ~~the~~ message being ~~received by the monitor.~~

Narration

Liberty did not die. These two flags were never struck to the enemy. On Luzon, on Cebu, on Leyte, on Samar, on Mindanao - on every island free Filipinos and Americans refused to be enslaved. But it was long months after the dark days of defeat on Corrigidor that the first word of their resistance reach the outside world.

A black curtain of silence fell over these once free happy Islands. No news concerning the fate of the Filipino people reached the outside world - only silence unbroken - until late in the Fall of that same fateful year of 1942.

^{the} The silence was broken! Broken by a weak radio signal from the jungle mountains of Panay. ~~The curtain of silence was lifted.~~ The message of that weak signal was flashed from the War Dept. monitoring post to Gen. MacArthur. It disclosed the start of a human drama with few parallels in military history. The drama of a spontaneous movement of a whole people determined to resist the shackles of the invader.



and faithful accuracy of the finished product;

f. That failure to acquaint you with the details of Captain Griffin's official status be not held against the officer himself nor prejudice my securing a future interview with you for him, if I believe it will be of benefit to the proper orientation of his work.

4. Although I have not given this project too much attention in the past, I see in it the development of a historical record which may some day command the attention of the several peoples throughout the world. If done at all it must be done accurately.

Incluse

Tab A
Tab B

C.R.



staff and Colonel Diller hearing me describe that relationship and the practical developments which resulted therefrom, "That is the greatest story to come out of the war - it must be fully recorded."

I have shown these people when Colonel Diller has brought to me, with the conviction that overwhelming documentary evidence gives me, that your faith in the depth of the loyalty of the Filipino people stood firm even after the faith of their own leader (Quezon) and President Roosevelt had been shattered by what they believed to be the invasions of enemy propaganda (your interchange of cables with the Secretary of War in October 1943) - how you had completely neutralized the effect of powerful enemy propaganda by the simple restatement of your pledge of return and dissemination of the truth concerning military developments in pictorial form - all of which was underscored by the great masses of the Filipino people regardless of literacy or dialect.

If any documentary record, either written or filmed, of this episode in world history fails to find its very basis in that spiritual bond between yourself and the masses of "little" Filipinos (not the politicians nor the wealthy) it would be an international misfortune.

I have been closer to this than anyone accepting yourself and I want to orient, as best I can, the thought processes of any who seek to faithfully portray and record the campaign of liberation which started when Corregidor struck the colors in face of superior forces.

Captain Griffin has several times called upon me and I have given him an insight into this background. I have found no one more receptive than he and I have great confidence in my judgment that he possesses the ability and the desire to portray the past period in the light as I know it.

I recommend:

- a. That Captain Griffin be considered to have done his best to comply with all proper official formalities and courtesies required of his status;
- b. That the Adjutant General, GSG, be instructed to record that Captain Griffin is within this command on special duty with the Commonwealth Government;
- c. That, subject to your specific approval before any release is made of the file he is engaged in producing, he be permitted to continue with his work;
- d. That President Quezon be informed that you are without authority to approve the expenditure of United States funds for the purposes indicated;
- e. That Colonel Diller and I be permitted to give Captain Griffin as much informal guidance as may be necessary to insure the completeness

OF



for General Chiang Kai-shek. Thereafter he went to the Dutch East Indies to produce a documentary film of that area under the auspices of the Dutch Army and Navy. Finally he was engaged by President Quezon to make a documentary film of the Philippines which was completed in October 1941 and later released by Warner Bros. under the title of "Pledge to Britain."

Officer interviewed you in the Fall of 1939 by electrical transcription on the subject of Philippine defense.

Since his call to active duty in the Marine Corps, Officer has worked under the director, John Ford, now with the U. S. Navy. He was called to make a two reel photo recording of President Ganson's funeral (technicolor) which is to be presented to the Philippine Commonwealth.

Last assignment of officer, before his present service, was with a diplomatic mission to Brazil where, under the sponsorship of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and State Department, he made, during a period of six months, numerous short films depicting Brazil's war effort.

3. Difficulties

Captain Griffin, who has been living with General Romulo, advises that throughout his present connection with the Commonwealth Government Romulo has insisted upon controlling his activities subject only to Colonel Diller's supervision. Officer states that Romulo was opposed to his reporting to Colonel Diller in Hollandia or ever calling on the Chief of Staff (this he inferred to be in Hollandia). Since he has been here Captain Griffin says he has wanted to make an appointment to see you but that Romulo has prevented him from so doing.

I am impressed with Captain Griffin's obviously clean cut and honest approach to his job as I believe Colonel Diller is too. I am convinced that he has endeavored to do everything that is required by military form and courtesy and that the reason his presence and relationship with President Quezon has not been officially placed before you is due to neglect on the part of the Marine Corps to advise the War Department of his status with the President in the first instance, and the failure of the President to advise you in the second instance. I believe further that General Romulo may have sought to suppress Captain Griffin's identity in the production of the documentary film in order that he (Romulo) might take full credit for its production before you, the Commonwealth Government, and the Filipino people.

I believe, from the few occasions during which he has talked to me, that Captain Griffin is a man of extremely high principles and one of your staunchest supporters. He is the last man you would pick as having any connection whatsoever with Hollywood.

I have personally been deeply interested in seeing that any such documentary film would carry the real spirit behind the relationship which has existed between you and the Filipino people during the preparatory phase leading up to your return. As the publisher of the New York Times said upon leaving my office the other day, where he had spent over an hour with his



A.P.O. 900
6 December 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO : Commander in Chief



Re: Captain David A. Griffin, USMC

1. Complying with your instructions I have investigated the status and activity of the above officer in this theater. I find:

a. That Captain Griffin on 3 September 1944 was assigned as liaison officer to the President of the Philippine Commonwealth by letter order, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, copy attached (Tab A);

b. That on 25 September 1944 officer was ordered to proceed to such places as might be orally designated by the President of the Commonwealth (letter order Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, copy attached, Tab B);

c. That officer accompanied the President's party from Washington, D.C., to Hollandia;

d. That upon arrival at Hollandia officer called upon General Sutherland and placed himself under the supervision of Colonel Hillier;

e. That officer proceeded to Leyte in the LST that was hit by mortar fire while approaching the beach and some of his equipment was lost as a result of such action;

f. That since his arrival in Leyte, officer has been fully under the control of Colonel Hillier with respect to all of his movements and appropriate control has been exercised over all photographs made (Colonel Hillier);

g. Officer's mission is to produce for the Commonwealth Government a documentary film of the Philippine liberation - it is not intended that such film shall be released prior to the end of the war or without your full sanction.

2. Background Information.

Prior to ^{the} war Captain Griffin was then working under Genl R. Duffile was called to China to there make a documentary film of China

file
a

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

Pursuant to paragraph one of your orders dated 25 September, 1944, issued by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, it is my desire that you proceed to Washington, D.C. by first available air transportation. You will report to the office of the Commandant of the Philippine at 1417 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. and wait for further instructions.

You will have custody of, and will take with you, official government equipment weighing approximately 1500 pounds for delivery at the above address.

You are authorized to use this authorization as a basis for the arrangement of any details that might be necessary to carry out these instructions.

The travel hereby directed is necessary in the public interest.

GENERO OSWEDA
President of the Philippines

Washington, D.C.
December 9, 1944



CP

Capt. Griffin

GHQ, SWPA, APO 500
12 December 1944

T O : The Commander-in-Chief, SWPA
Through: Col. L.A. Diller, PRO

F R O M : Capt. David C. Griffin, USMCR

S U B J E C T : Travel Request

1. The necessary permission to leave the SWPA to travel to Washington, D.C. is hereby respectfully requested.

2. This request is based upon a memorandum from the President of the Philippines dated December 9, 1944. A copy of this memorandum is attached.

DAVID C. GRIFFIN
Captain, USMCR



PERSONNEL FILES

INDIVIDUAL

GRIFFIN,

DAVID C.