

CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

SECTION 1: GEOGRAPHICAL
AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES,

25 APRIL 1944

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- M1 - M99 Basic and Advanced Training
- M100 - M199 Army Specialized Training Program and Pre-Induction Training
- M200 - M299 Personnel and Morale
- M300 - M399 Civil Affairs
- M400 - M499 Supply and Transportation
- M500 - M599 Fiscal
- M600 - M699 Procurement and Production
- M700 - M799 Administration
- M800 - M899 Miscellaneous
- M900 - up Equipment, Materiel, Housing and Construction

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HEADQUARTERS, ARMY SERVICE FORCES
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Army Service Forces Manual M 365 - 1, Civil Affairs Handbook - Philippine Islands, Section 1, Geographical and Social Background, has been prepared under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[SPX 461 (21 Sep 43)]

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This study on Geographical and Social Background in the Philippine Islands
was prepared for the

MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

by the

FAR EASTERN UNIT, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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INTRODUCTION

Purposes of the Civil Affairs Handbook.

The basic purposes of civil affairs officers are (1) to assist the Commanding General by quickly establishing those orderly conditions which will contribute most effectively to the conduct of military operations, (2) to reduce to a minimum the human suffering and the material damage resulting from disorder and (3) to create the conditions which will make it possible for civilian agencies to function effectively.

The preparation of Civil Affairs Handbooks is a part of the effort to carry out these responsibilities as efficiently and humanely as possible. The Handbooks do not deal with plans or policies (which will depend upon changing and unpredictable developments). It should be clearly understood that they do not imply any given official program of action. They are rather ready reference source books containing the basic factual information needed for planning and policy making.

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C I V I L A F F A I R S H A N D B O O K S
T O P I C A L O U T L I N E

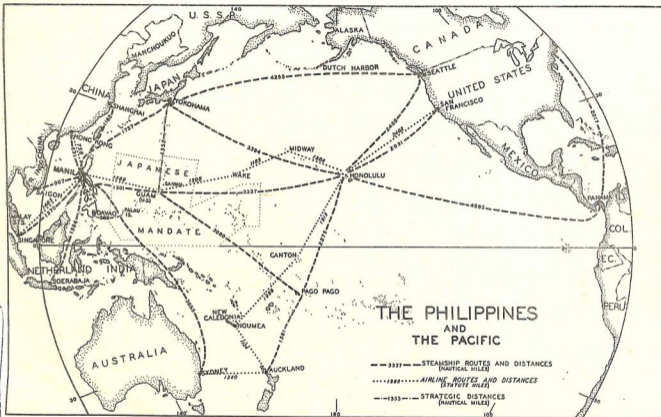
1. Geographical and Social Background
2. Government and Administration
3. Legal Affairs
4. Government Finance
5. Money and Banking
6. Natural Resources
7. Agriculture
8. Industry and Commerce
9. Labor
10. Public Works and Utilities
11. Transportation Systems
12. Communications
13. Public Health and Sanitation
14. Public Safety
15. Education
16. Public Welfare
17. Cultural Institutions

This study on Geographical and Social Background in the Philippine Islands was prepared for the MILITARY GOVERNMENT DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, by the FAR EASTERN UNIT, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

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Map by Clifford H. Mac Fadden

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GEOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

I. THE LAND

A. Boundaries and Frontier Districts

1. Boundaries

The Philippines, lying about 500 miles southeast of continental Asia between latitudes $4^{\circ} 41'$ and $21^{\circ} 25'$ North and longitudes 116° and 127° East, are bounded on the East by the Pacific Ocean and on the West by the South China Sea. Bashi Channel separates the northern-most group of islands -- Batan Islands, which constitute Batanes Province -- from Taiwan, while the Celebes Sea separates Mindanao, the large southern island, from the Celebes and Moluccas Islands in the Netherlands Indies. The northern-most island in the Batan group -- Y'ami -- is 61.4 miles from the Japanese island of Koto Sho, just off the coast of Taiwan, and Balut Island, south of Davao Province, Mindanao, is 43 miles from Dutch Ariaga.

To the southwest Balabac Strait and Alice Channel divide Philippine territory -- Palawan and Sulu Provinces, respectively -- from British North Borneo.

2. Boundary Disputes

Small islands just north of Borneo, including the Turtle and Mangsee Islands, have been the cause of boundary disputes in the past. Although claimed by Spain as part of the Philippines, the islands were ceded by the Sultan of Sulu to the British North Borneo Company in 1878, and since that time have been administered by the government of British North Borneo.

In 1900 and again in 1930 they became the subject of treaties between the United States and Great Britain. According to treaty terms, the islands belong to the United States, but will continue under administrative jurisdiction of British North Borneo until the United States decides to take over their administration. For such action, a year's notice must be given.

3. Telephone, Telegraph and Airlines Crossing Boundaries

Before the war communication with other countries was offered by two cable companies and four radio companies, all owned and operated by private interests. The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company operated direct radio telephone circuits with San Francisco, Berlin, Bandoeng (Java), Bangkok, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur (Federated Malay States), as well as with ships at sea.

Airlines. - In November 1935 Pan American Airways established a weekly service between Manila and the United States Pacific coast, and between Manila and Hong Kong. In May 1941 the first Clipper flight from Manila to Singapore was made, inaugurating a regular passenger and mail service. Consideration was given in 1940 to linking the Philippines with the Netherlands Indies by extension of the Dutch service from Java to Manila. Although the project received active endorsement by Manila business interests -- supported by the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines and by representations to the Department of State -- negotiations were unsuccessful. It is understood that plans repeatedly met with opposition from Japan.

Communications Under Japanese Occupation. - In March 1943 the Japanese announced the resumption of telegraphic communication between the Philippines and Japan, China and Manchuria, and in September restoration of telephone connection between Tokyo and Manila was claimed. In October

1943 it was stated that Hong Kong was linked with 11 additional telegraph stations in the Islands, making a total of 62 connections.

Early in April 1943 Tokyo broadcasts announced the resumption on somewhat reduced schedules of all former air lines connecting Japan proper with the Asiatic mainland and islands to the south. According to the Japanese statement two flights a week from Fukuoka, Japan, to Manila were re-established. Information regarding the regularity with which the service may have been maintained is lacking.

4. Ports of Entry

In the pre-war Philippines there were 15 ports open to overseas shipping, as follows:

Philippine Ports of Entry

<u>Province</u>	<u>Port</u>
Albay.. .. .	Legaspi
Do.....	Tabaco
Cagayan.....	Aparri
Camarines Norte.....	Jose Panganiban (Formerly Manbulaog)
Cebu.....	Cebu
Davao.....	Davao
Iloilo.	Iloilo
Negros Occidental.....	Pulupandan
Rizal.....	Manila
Sulu.....	Jolo
Do.....	Siasi
Do.....	Batobato
Tayabas.....	Hondagua
Zamboanga.....	Zamboanga
Do.....	Malangas

Although all of the fifteen ports were classified by executive order of the Commonwealth Government in 1939 as open to overseas shipping, foreign trade was reported by the Collector of Customs as entering only nine. The relative importance of those ports is indicated by the following statement

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of Philippine foreign trade by port of entry in 1940:

Philippine Trade by Port of Entry - 1940

(In thousands of pesos - Peso equals \$0.50.)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
Manila.....	382,850	240,315	142,535
Iloilo.....	67,910	8,490	59,420
Cebu.....	55,390	17,280	38,110
Davao.....	17,420	1,190	16,230
Jose Panganiban.....	9,980	1,370	8,610
Legaspi.....	6,195	440	5,750
Zamboanga.....	3,850	230	3,620
Jolo.....	250	135	115
Aparri.....	1/	1/	—
Unclassified 2/.....	37,480	20	37,460
Totals.....	<u>581,310</u>	<u>269,460</u>	<u>311,850</u>

5. Steam and Cable Lines from Ports 3/

Steamship Lines. - Before the war fifty-some steamship lines operated

services connecting Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Legaspi, Davao, Zamboanga, and other Philippine ports with all parts of the world. Monthly, bi-monthly, and sometimes more frequent schedules were maintained between Manila and North Atlantic ports -- including Halifax, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk -- via Singapore and Cape of Good Hope. Ships also left Manila and Cebu for Atlantic ports via Panama, and for Atlantic and Gulf ports via San Pedro, or via Japanese ports, Singapore, and Panama. Some lines enroute to Atlantic ports called also at Shanghai and Hong Kong, and others at ports in Java and the Straits Settlements. Regular

1/ 668 pesos.

2/ Represents value of gold and silver which was not classified by ports except during the last half of 1940.

3/ See Section XI of the Handbook: Transportation, for details concerning shipping and cable lines.

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schedules were maintained between the Philippines and United States and Canadian Pacific ports, via Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu.

Sailings were made from Manila and Cebu to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and ports of Northern Europe via Singapore and Suez, while ships left Manila and Davao for Hong Kong and ports in China and Japan, enroute to Australia, via Rabaul, New Guinea. Regular sailings also were maintained between Manila, Iloilo, Cebu and outports, via Batavia, Java, to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and South Africa. Still other lines operated between Manila, Hong Kong, Amoy and Shanghai, calling at Bali and Java ports, while frequent sailings were made to and from Japanese ports via Hong Kong. Finally, Manila was connected with Bombay and Calcutta by regular services.

Cable Lines. - International cable service was first established in the Philippines shortly before American occupation of the Islands, when in 1898 the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company laid 740 nautical miles of cable between Manila and Hong Kong. In 1903 the Commercial Pacific Cable Company laid a line from Manila to Guam over a distance of 1,642 nautical miles, and in 1906 the same company connected Manila by cable to Shanghai, a distance of 1,285 nautical miles.

B. Territorial Divisions

1. Natural Divisions

The 7,090 known islands which constitute the Philippines fall naturally into four main divisions, i.e., Luzon and adjacent islands in the North; the smaller, central group known as the Visayas; ^{1/} Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago to the South; and Palawan, with small adjacent islands, lying West of the main configuration. More than 6,800 islands are less than one square mile in size, while only 11 account for 94 percent of the total land area of 297,410 square kilometers (114,830 square miles). These 11 islands are:

Area of Eleven Largest Islands

	Area ^{2/}	
	<u>Square Kilometers</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Luzon	104,688	40,420
Mindanao	94,630	36,527
Samar	13,080	5,049
Negros	12,705	4,904
Palawan	11,785	4,549
Panay	11,515	4,445
Mindoro ^{3/} ...	9,734	3,757
Leyte	7,214	2,785
Cebu	4,410	1,702
Bohol	3,865	1,492
Masbate	3,269	1,262
All others ...	20,615	7,938
<u>Philippines.</u>	<u>297,410</u>	<u>114,830</u>

Topographical Divisions. - On the 11 largest islands massive mountains, plateaus, low marshlands, many rivers and extensive valleys and coastal plains afford an impressive variety of topography. Elevations range from a foot or two above sea level to mountain summits nearly 10,000 feet high. About

- ^{1/} The main Visayan Islands are: Samar, Negros, Panay, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol, and Masbate.
- ^{2/} Census of the Philippines, 1939; Volume II, page 42.
- ^{3/} Mindoro is Southwest of Luzon and Northwest of the Visayas.

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half the archipelago is tropical forest land, but fertile coastal plains are well distributed throughout, and there are four large river valleys. The most extensive mountainous areas, as well as the largest valleys, are on the island of Luzon.

Northern Luzon consists of a valley -- running north and south for over 120 miles and with an average width of 40 miles -- bounded on the east coast by the Sierra Madre Mountains, while to the west lie mountains of the Cordillera Central, separating the valley from the China Sea. Flowing north through this region the Cagayan River, with its tributaries, drains an area of approximately 10,000 square miles. Central Luzon is composed of a plain extending north from Manila Bay to the China Sea and the Caraballo Mountains, which separate the plain from the Cagayan Valley. The Zambales Mountains lie west of the plain and an extension of the Sierra Madre lies to the east. Central Luzon is drained by the Pampanga River, flowing south into Manila Bay, and the Agno which flows north into Lingayen Gulf off the Western Coast, and scene of the early Japanese invasions. The area of the plain is approximately 4,000 square miles, although a considerably greater area is drained by the two rivers and their tributaries. Southern Luzon consists of the southwest volcanic region directly south of Manila -- in part plain and in part mountainous-- and of the southeast volcanic district, composed of the Bondoc and Bicol Peninsulas. ^{1/} Mount Mayon, a typical volcanic cone, is in this section near the town of Legaspi, Albay Province.

^{1/} Bondoc Peninsula is formed by the elongated portion of Tayabas Province and Bicol Peninsula consists of Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, and Sorsogon Provinces.

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Mindoro, the island directly south of Luzon, has not been entirely explored. It is high and mountainous, but with a fairly extensive coastal plain in the east and a much smaller one in the southwest.

The central, or Visayan group, is generally mountainous, with coastal plains of varied importance. Panay has the greatest area of level and rolling country in this group, and Cebu the least. A relatively large central plain runs north and south on Panay between a high mountain range on the west coast and much smaller mountains in the east. Negros has high central mountains, with most of its level land to the west and northwest. Masbate, Samar, Bohol, and Cebu are in general characterized by rolling hills, plateaus, and low mountains, while Leyte consists of a low mountain range running north and south with small parallel valleys to the east and west in the northern part of the island. There are no large rivers in the Visayas.

Mindanao, the large southern island, includes the mainland and the Zamboanga Peninsula extending southwest toward Borneo, with which it is connected by a submarine plateau supporting the numerous small islands forming the Sulu Archipelago. The Diuata Mountains lie along the east coast of Mindanao and to the west are two large river valleys, the Agusan and the Cotabato.

The valley of the Agusan is approximately 93 miles long, with an average width of about 17 miles. A considerable proportion, however, consists of marshlands, particularly near the center where four streams join to form the Agusan River, flowing north into Butuan Bay. To the west of Agusan valley lies the Lanao-Bukidnon upland separated by extinct volcanoes from the rich Cotabato valley to the south. This broad valley contains

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approximately 18,000 square miles, exclusive of marshlands, and averages 30 miles in width. Drained by the Rio Grande de Mindanao, which rises in the Lanao-Bukidnon upland and empties into Illana Bay on the west, it is the largest and most important of the undeveloped agricultural regions in the Philippines.

The Zamboanga district of Mindanao consists of a long, narrow mountainous peninsula, with high ranges to the northeast. Valleys are well dispersed in the peninsula, and a small coastal plain skirts its southern extremity. Separated from the tip of the peninsula by a narrow strait is the island of Basilan, site of the principal Philippine rubber plantations. The Sulu Archipelago is composed of a number of small islands lying to the southwest as far as Borneo. Jolo and Tawi Tawi are the largest and most important.

The island of Palawan appears to be the crest of a submerged mountain range and coastal plains are little developed, although extensive coral growths are evident on all sides. There are few rivers and little level land apart from several short valleys which cross the island from east to west.

Climatic Divisions. - Lying in the Torrid Zone, the Philippines have little variation in temperature. Such differences as exist are generally caused by differences in elevations. Over a period of 16 years the annual average in the southernmost weather station at Jolo was recorded at 79.88°F. and in the northernmost station at Aparri, at 78.44°F. Baguio, mountain resort north of Manila, located at an elevation of 4,756 feet above sea level, registered 64.22°F., while the highest annual average recorded --- 82.4°F. --- was reported from the station at Romblon, on the small island

of the same name north of Panay.

Other climatic elements than temperature, however, show considerable variation in different areas, especially in respect to rainfall. Prevailing winds, topographical conditions and location of the islands combine to cause this difference, and the country has been divided into four types of climate on the basis of varying degrees of rainfall. The first type, characterized by two pronounced seasons, one dry in winter and spring, the other wet in summer and fall, prevails on the western parts of Luzon -- including Manila and environs -- and the western portions of Mindoro, Negros, Panay and Palawan.

The second type includes no dry season and a very pronounced maximum rainy period in winter. In this class fall all the eastern part of the Bicol Peninsula region of southern Luzon, eastern Samar and Leyte, and a large section of eastern Mindanao. The third type consists of a short, dry season, lasting from one to three months, and no very pronounced rainy period. Regions with this type of climate include the eastern part of Mountain Province in northern Luzon and the western portions of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Viscaya Provinces, also in northern Luzon. The Bondoc Peninsula, Masbate and Romblon Islands, northeastern Panay, eastern Negros, most of Cebu, and north-central Mindanao also fall within the third type of climate, as well as most of eastern Palawan. No dry season and no very pronounced maximum rainy period characterize the fourth type, which prevails in north-

1/ Including the Catanduanes Islands off the coast of Albay Province, the eastern part of Albay, the eastern and northern parts of the Camarines Provinces, and all of Sorsogon Province, as well as a great portion of the eastern part of Tayabas Province.

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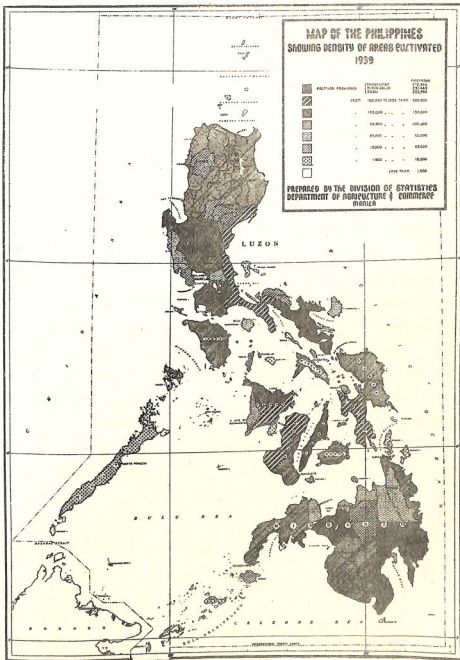
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MAP OF THE PHILIPPINES
SHOWING DENSITY OF AREAS CULTIVATED
1939



PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE
MANILA



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eastern Luzon, the southwestern coast of the Bicol Peninsula, eastern Mindoro, northern Cebu and Negros, western Leyte and most of central, eastern and southern Mindanao.

2. Economic Divisions

Prevalence of Agriculture^{1/}. - In greater or less degree all parts of the Philippines contribute to the country's chief source of national wealth, agriculture. Rice and coconuts are found in all provinces, as well as some corn, fruits and vegetables. Some areas, however, have obtained special prominence in the production of certain crops, either through custom or natural advantages in climate or soil. Thus the central plain of Luzon is the most important rice area, the island of Negros the chief sugar center, and southern Luzon the main coconut and abaca region. Eighty percent of Philippine tobacco is grown in northeastern Luzon, while the Visayan Islands constitute the chief corn-producing area.

The Philippine Census of 1939 reported farms by type, classifying individual farms on the basis of the crop in which at least 50 percent of the farm's cultivated land was planted. The classification of farms by type and province presents a fair picture of the distribution of agricultural land. These data, as given by the census, are summarized on page 12. The provinces listed reported over 20,000 farms each.

^{1/} See Section VII of the Handbook for a detailed discussion of agriculture.

Agricultural Land Holdings Shown in Number and Type of Farms by Provinces. 1/

	Total no. of Farms	Rice	Corn	Abaca	Sugar	Coconuts	Tobacco 2/	Fruits & Vegetables	Other 3/
Northern Luzon:									
Ilocos Norte	31,234	27,846	425	--	105	155	263	265	2,175
Ilocos Sur	27,163	22,938	951	--	524	316	29	533	1,872
La Union	29,739	22,809	123	--	99	512	766	222	1,208
Mountain	36,127	20,899	220	--	15	68	17	13,690	1,218
Cagayan	36,561	21,393	7,539	--	64	782	4,914	239	1,630
Isabela	32,719	14,431	4,765	--	23	169	11,131	210	1,990
Central Luzon:									
Pangasinan	86,615	69,997	1,467	--	710	5,314	1,850	986	6,300
Tarlac	28,651	24,777	70	--	2,052	32	11	208	1,501
Nueva Ecija	78,319	69,646	3,200	--	161	37	207	1,141	3,927
Pampanga	23,628	15,853	445	--	4,631	1	8	933	1,754
Bulacan	36,014	32,446	479	--	403	19	11	831	1,825
Capite	22,463	17,567	142	--	359	1,446	8	1,124	1,817
Laguna	25,720	8,417	192	--	1,273	13,765	2	681	1,389
Batangas	50,316	35,469	1,125	--	2,920	4,391	16	2,148	4,240
Southern Luzon:									
Tayabas	52,874	11,582	88	10	44	39,309	--	298	1,543
Camarines Sur	35,822	19,217	81	3,318	222	9,012	8	450	3,514
Albay	44,261	9,815	300	14,757	239	12,398	--	1,581	5,171
Sorsogon	31,688	5,940	73	10,335	235	11,667	--	690	2,748
Visayan Provinces:									
Samar	63,194	20,464	1,393	3,443	46	27,645	300	3,229	6,674
Leyte	100,794	24,930	27,264	6,401	360	23,114	202	3,111	15,412
Capiz (Panay Is.)	43,527	32,689	411	283	190	6,308	24	153	3,449
Antique "	23,662	20,664	295	27	213	1,262	69	91	1,019
Iloilo "	66,915	54,602	3,881	18	555	3,448	359	352	3,700
Negros Occidental	35,896	17,124	12,146	25	2,596	2,282	93	227	1,403
Negros Oriental	47,440	2,931	31,602	689	550	8,159	316	172	3,021
Cebu	121,548	2,409	89,201	76	1,828	18,550	353	407	8,724
Bohol	63,388	19,429	9,026	39	73	18,286	21	1,007	15,507

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Mindanso & Sulu:

Zamboanga	32,877	11,903	6,634	225	171	9,615	50	189	4,090
Misamis Occidental	25,650	4,061	9,575	22	7	10,368	4	71	1,542
Misamis Oriental	22,521	1,355	6,006	764	8	12,255	12	448	1,673
Surigao	28,982	11,033	123	2,516	10	11,486	3	902	2,909
Lanao	24,529	14,711	6,595	96	46	1,437	72	349	1,223
Cotabato	25,018	17,414	2,889	639	84	1,247	61	379	2,242
Davao	26,251	3,344	1,347	13,184	5	3,427	19	1,085	3,840
Sulu	20,384	7,843	121	762	72	6,189	92	300	5,005
All other provinces ^{4/}	156,236	81,718	9,424	4,510	566	37,823	537	4,161	17,604
TOTAL PHILIPPINES	1,634,726	799,666	239,618	62,139	21,459	302,294	21,828 ^{2/}	42,863	144,859

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- 1/ Philippine Census of 1939, Volume II, Summary and General Report, page 1031.
 - 2/ Includes 8,662 combination rice and tobacco farms.
 - 3/ Includes livestock and poultry farms, and all other agricultural land not classified by the census.
 - 4/ Batanes, Abra, and Nueva Vizcaya in northern Luzon; Zambales, Bataan, and Rizal in central Luzon; Camarines Norte in southern Luzon; Masbate in the Visayas; Agusan and Bukidnon in Mindanao; and Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan Provinces.

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^{1/}
Mining lands. - Mineral deposits are widely scattered. Gold mining claims, for example, have been filed in practically every province, although Mountain Province in northern Luzon is by far the most important gold-producing section, as well as the chief mining area in the Philippines. Iron mining is concentrated mainly in the province of Camarines Norte, and extensive iron reserves exist in Surigao Province, northeastern Mindanao. The principal copper mining district is in the subprovince of Bontoc, Mountain Province, and Zambales Province, on the western coast of Luzon, is the chief chromite center, with reserves in this location believed to be the largest in the world. Manganese, although widely scattered, is mined mainly on Siquijor Island, south of Cebu, on Busuanga Island in Palawan Province, in Camarines Sur Province, and in Ilocos Norte Province, northwestern Luzon. Coal is mined chiefly on the island of Cebu and on Batan Island, Albay Province in southeastern Luzon, while reserves are held at Malangas in Zamboanga Province, Mindanao.

The Philippine Census of 1939 reported mining companies by kind of mine and by provinces, together with total assets in 1938. These data, shown on page 15, may be taken as indicative of the division of territory by principal mining districts.

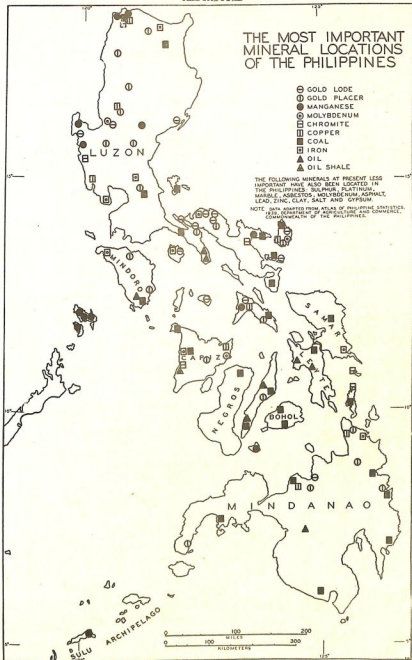
^{1/} See Section VI: Natural Resources for details regarding mineral resources.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL LOCATIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES

- ⊙ GOLD LODE
- GOLD PLACER
- MANGANESE
- ⊙ MOLYBDENUM
- ⊠ CHROMITE
- ⊡ COPPER
- COAL
- IRON
- ▲ OIL
- ▲ OIL SHALE

THE FOLLOWING MINERALS AT PRESENT LESS IMPORTANT HAVE ALSO BEEN LOCATED IN THE PHILIPPINES: SULPHUR, PLATINUM, MARBLE, ASBESTOS, MOLYBDENUM, ASPHALT, LEAD, ZINC, CLAY, SALT AND GYPSUM.

NOTE: DATA ADAPTED FROM ATLAS OF PHILIPPINE STATISTICS, 1952, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES.



Map by Clifford H. MacFadden

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1/

Philippine Mining Companies By Provinces

<u>Kind of Mine and Province</u>	<u>Number of Companies</u>	<u>Total Assets Pesos 2/</u>
<u>Gold mines:</u>		
Mountain Province	54	120,719,250
Abra	10	365,865
Agusan	2	336,550
Isabela	2	198,480
Pangasinan	4	2,014,750
Nueva Ecija	3	190,070
Bulacan	6	3,709,550
Tayabas	3	691,670
Camarines Norte	41	27,174,120
Camarines Sur	5	1,337,550
Albay	3	246,150
Marinduque	3	470,600
Masbate	10	15,015,275
Leyte	2	178,860
Misamis Oriental	6	2,979,300
Surigao	18	11,061,900
All other provinces	<u>26</u>	<u>1,508,960</u>
Total gold mines	198	188,199,000
<u>Iron mines:</u>		
Camarines Norte	3	4,196,200
All other provinces 3/	<u>3</u>	<u>215,740</u>
Total iron mines	6	4,411,940
<u>Chrome mines:</u>		
Zambales	7	1,989,540
Pangasinan	3	61,290
All other provinces 4/	<u>5</u>	<u>1,584,460</u>
Total chrome mines	15	3,635,290
<u>Manganese mines:</u>		
Palawan	6	575,010
Ilocos Norte	4	783,800
Camarines Sur	2	213,850
All other Provinces 5/	<u>3</u>	<u>542,030</u>
Total manganese mines	15	2,114,690
<u>Copper mines:</u>		
Pangasinan	3	51,900
All other provinces 6/	<u>8</u>	<u>2,384,090</u>
Total copper mines	11	2,435,990

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Coal mines:

Zambales	2	3,530
All other provinces 7/	3	<u>424,950</u>
Total coal mines	5	428,480

-
- 1/ Philippine Census of 1939, Volume IV, page 546.
 - 2/ Peso equals \$0.50 in U.S. currency.
 - 3/ Other provinces include Marinduque and Samar.
 - 4/ Surigao (Dinagat Island), Misamis Oriental. Small deposits of chrome ore have also been mined in Camarines Sur, Ilocos Norte, Antique, and Samar provinces.
 - 5/ Negros Oriental (Siquijor Island), Iloilo, and Bohol.
 - 6/ It is not clear why the principal provinces in which copper is found are not listed in the Census statement. Volume IV was received in the United States in proof form only, before war broke out in the Philippines, and it is possible that editing was not completed. As noted in the text, the main copper mining district is in Mountain Province; other mines are located in Albay (Rapu Rapu Island), Antique, Ilocos Norte, and Zambales. Copper also is found in Capiz and Negros Occidental Provinces.
 - 7/ Albay (Batan Island) and Cebu Provinces.

1/
Prevalence of Manufacturing. - There is little manufacturing in the Philippines. Aside from the conversion of certain raw materials into finished products for export -- notably refined sugar, cigars and cigarettes, cordage, pearl buttons, and hats -- manufacturing is primarily to meet the comparatively small needs of local consumers, and much of this production is carried on in native cottage industries. Factories are located almost entirely in Manila and environs, the business and commercial center of the country.

Noteworthy exceptions to this rule include one sugar refinery located near a sugar central in Occidental Negros, a branch in Cebu of a Manila coconut oil factory, and a paper plant in Oriental Negros. The government fish cannery and factory for manufacturing tin cans are located in Pampanga Province in the vicinity of fish ponds, while another fish cannery is in Zamboanga Province. The government cement factory is located at Naga, Cebu, and a pineapple canning plant was operated before the war by a subsidiary of the California Packing Corporation in Misamis Oriental Province, Mindanao, where the company's fruit was grown. All other manufacturing plants of any size or consequence are situated in Manila or vicinity.

1/ See Section VIII, Industry and Commerce, for a discussion of manufacturing.

Prevalence of Timber and Lumbering^{1/} - Approximately 60 percent of the total land area of the Philippines is covered with forests, and logging and sawmilling are naturally important enterprises. The 1939 Census reported assets -- including land and buildings, equipment and products -- of logging and sawmilling establishments by provinces. These data, summarized below, are indicative of the prevalence of timber and lumbering enterprises in the Islands. The provinces listed are those in which aggregate assets amount to 100,000 pesos (\$50,000) or more.

Logging and Sawmilling Establishments
By Province and Assets

<u>Province</u>	<u>Total Assets</u> <u>Pesos 2/</u>
<u>Luzon:</u>	
Mountain Province	2,151,155
Cagayan	558,285
Zambales	719,430
Nueva Ecija	630,150
Tayabas	447,270
Camarines Norte	3,330,230
Camarines Sur	3,897,555
Albay	151,555
Manila, City of	2,538,590
<u>Mindoro</u>	
	404,660
<u>Visayas:</u>	
Samar	129,690
Leyte	375,440
Negros Occidental	5,044,380
Negros Oriental	227,350

1/ See Section VI: Natural Resources for more detailed information.
2/ Peso equals \$0.50 in U.S. currency.

<u>Province</u>	<u>Total Assets</u> <u>Pesos</u>
<u>Mindanao:</u>	
Zamboanga	2,283,360
Misamis Occidental	363,340
Surigao	117,200
Agusan	324,820
Lanao	2,600,960
Cotabato	149,045
Davao	1,558,400
All other provinces 1/	<u>1,772,105</u>
<u>Total Philippines</u>	<u>29,775,970</u>

Prevalence of Large and Small Land Holdings. - Under Philippine law land holdings are limited to a maximum of 144 hectares (356 acres) for sale to individuals and 1024 hectares (2500 acres) for sale or lease to corporations. Not more than 24 hectares (59 acres) may be secured as a homestead, and by and large land holdings are considerably smaller. The size of the average Philippine farm was reported by the Census of 1939 as 4.09 hectares (about 10 acres). Farms under 10 acres, however, accounted for 81 percent of the total number. There are large sugar, coconut, and abaca plantations, and some rice farmers are comparatively large land owners. Their estates are usually rented to a number of tenant farmers.

Compilations included in the Census classify Philippine farms by size range and by province. The data, as summarized on page 20, reflect the greater preponderance of small land holdings in Luzon. The larger sugar and abaca plantations are in the Visayas and Mindanao, respectively, where agricultural

1/ Batanes, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Abra, Isabela, Nueva Viscaya, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Latsan, Rizal, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, and Sorsogon in Luzon; Masbate, Capi, Antique, Iloilo, Cebu and Bohol in the Visayas; Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon in Mindanao, and the provinces of Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan, and Sulu. (Data are from Vol. IV of the Census, 1939, page 46).

Agricultural Land Holdings Shown in Number and Size Range of Farms by Provinces. 1/

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	<u>Total No. of Farms</u>	<u>Under 5 Acres 2/</u>	<u>5 to 9.9 Acres 2/</u>	<u>10 to 24.9 Acres 2/</u>	<u>25 to 49.9 Acres 2/</u>	<u>50 Acres 2/ and Over</u>
<u>Northern Luzon:</u>						
Ilocos Norte	31,234	26,830	3,790	518	68	28
Ilocos Sur	27,163	21,704	4,643	768	41	7
La Union	25,739	19,591	4,978	1,084	100	6
Mountain	36,127	30,027	4,323	1,420	262	95
Cagayan	36,561	18,350	12,432	4,846	727	206
Isabela	32,719	13,122	11,046	5,520	2,137	894
<u>Central Luzon:</u>						
Pangasinan	86,615	54,423	24,659	6,936	486	111
Tarlac	28,651	9,498	12,268	6,406	372	107
Nueva Ecija	73,319	20,037	41,250	15,218	1,356	458
Pampanga	23,628	5,937	8,866	8,122	502	201
Bulacan	36,014	18,600	13,858	3,348	183	25
Cavite	22,463	9,236	9,542	3,377	217	91
Laguna	25,720	9,933	8,326	5,883	1,234	344
Batangas	50,316	26,263	17,317	6,201	433	122
<u>Southern Luzon:</u>						
Tayabas	52,874	17,851	15,982	14,361	3,760	920
Camarines Sur	35,822	15,608	9,916	6,961	2,135	1,292
Albay	44,261	21,636	12,466	7,727	1,608	824
Sorsogon	31,688	13,251	9,609	6,666	1,510	652
<u>Visayan Provinces:</u>						
Samar	63,194	28,573	19,731	12,087	2,056	547
Leyte	100,794	59,363	28,460	10,779	1,646	546
Capiz (Panay Is.)	43,527	25,188	12,130	4,933	868	408
Antique " "	23,662	14,254	6,240	2,707	353	108
Iloilo " "	66,915	29,952	25,150	10,099	1,199	515
Negros Occidental	35,896	19,205	9,407	4,056	1,324	1,904
Negros Oriental	47,440	36,794	7,201	2,650	453	342
Cebu	121,548	99,904	15,792	5,018	595	239
Bohol	63,388	42,274	14,336	5,254	1,098	426

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Mindanao & Sulu:

Zamboanga	32,877	10,925	8,633	7,856	3,674	1,789
Misamis Occidental	25,650	14,257	7,754	3,023	435	181
Misamis Oriental	22,521	9,269	6,935	4,682	1,106	529
Surigao	28,982	10,702	10,534	6,626	955	165
Lanao	24,529	8,242	8,926	5,540	1,343	478
Cotabato	25,018	7,855	7,167	6,193	2,534	1,269
Davao	26,251	5,338	6,943	8,879	3,594	1,497
Sulu	20,384	10,744	5,907	2,897	583	253
All other provinces ^{3/}	161,236	73,220	44,437	28,052	7,920	3,267
TOTAL PHILIPPINES	1,634,726	857,956	470,954	236,693	48,367	20,756

^{1/} Philippine Census of 1939, Volume II, page 1083.

^{2/} Hectares in the original table were converted to approximate acreage.

The census classifications in hectares are as follows: Under 2 hectares;

2 to 3.99 hectares; 4 to 9.99 hectares; 10 to 19.99 hectares, and 20 hectares and over.

^{3/} The 14 provinces reporting less than 20,000 farms.

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enterprises have been developed on a more modern commercial scale.

At the time of American occupation of the Philippines extensive tracts of land were held by religious orders, the friar lands comprising about 425,000 acres. Of these estates some 380,000 acres were subsequently purchased by the government -- from the proceeds of a loan authorized by the United States Congress -- for lease or re-sale in small lots. The friar lands are located chiefly in the provinces of Isabela, Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal, Cavite, Laguna, Mindoro, and Cebu.

3. Racial, Ethnical and Religious Divisions

Native Filipinos are of the Malay race, with the exception of a comparatively few mountain dwellers of Negrito origin. ^{1/} Notwithstanding some infusion of Indonesian and Mongoloid blood in almost every group among the masses, and the presence of Spanish and Chinese blood in the leading people of every Christian area, the racial integrity of the Malays has been maintained to a remarkable degree. There are, therefore, no sharp divisions of territory by races, and fundamental differences between Filipinos are more religious than racial.

The government of the Philippines during American occupation recognized three major groups of natives: Christians, Mohammedans (or Moros), and Pagans. Christianity -- legacy of Spain -- is professed mainly by adherents to the Roman Catholic faith, although there are 1,570,000 members of the Philippine ^{1/} The Census of 1939 reported 28,980 Negritos.

Independent Church and 378,000 protestants.^{1/} Broadly speaking, Christians and Moros inhabit the lowlands throughout the archipelago and Pagans the mountains and forests.

Christian Filipinos account for 60 percent or more of the population of all provinces, except the predominantly Moro provinces in Mindanao, and constitute 91 percent of the total population of the Philippines. They fall into eight groups differing in habitat, language, and to a certain extent culture.^{2/} Three of these groups are by far the most numerous and important. Visayans are the chief inhabitants of the Visayan or central islands and of much of the coastal region in Mindanao, particularly in the provinces of Agusan, Surigao, Misamis Oriental and Occidental, Bukidnon, and Davao. Though less numerous than the Visayans, the Tagalogs (pronounced Ta-ga'-log) have come to be regarded as the dominating Filipino type. Living mainly in central and southern Luzon and in the islands of Mindoro and Marinduque, they are more assertive than the comparatively docile Visayans.^{3/} The last in numerical importance of the three main groups are the Ilocanos, found in northwestern Luzon. They have a reputation for exceptional orderliness and industry.

-
- 1/ Members of the Philippine Independent Church, popularly known as Aglipayans, organized during the early years of American occupation to obtain ecclesiastical independence for Filipino priests.
 - 2/ These groups should not be confused with "tribes," a term universally resented by Christian Filipinos, since such tribal characteristics as may have originally existed have disappeared. The individual groups never were political units, nor have they had effective native, or tribal, organization larger than the village.
 - 3/ Tagalog provinces in Luzon are: Batangas, Bulacan, Tayabas, Laguna, Cavite, Rizal (in which Manila is located), Bataan, Nueva Ecija, and Camarines Norte. Considerably less numbers of Tagalogs also live in Sumbales, Pampanga, Tarlac, Nueva Viscaya, Camarines Sur, Pangasinan, La Union, and Mountain Province.

The smaller ethnological groups of Christian Filipinos -- whose habitats are indicated by their names -- are the Bicolns, living in the Bicol provinces of Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, and Sorsogon in southern Luzon; the Pangasinans, Pampangans, and Zambalans, found mainly in Pangasinan, Pampanga, and Zambales Provinces in central Luzon; and finally, the Cagayans, whose principal habitat is the Cagayan valley in northern Luzon.

Chief of the non-Christians are the Moros of Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, who are the Mohammedans of the Philippines. The more populous provinces in Mindanao -- Cotabato, Lanao, and Sulu -- constitute the stronghold of the Moros. They are present in lesser numbers in Zamboanga and Davao, while some are also found in Palawan.

Pagan tribes include Igorots, Ifugaos, and Kalingas -- all of Malay origin -- about 40 percent of whom inhabit Mountain Province in northern Luzon. Smaller groups are scattered throughout the Islands, especially in Mindanao. These "wild men", among whom greater ethnic diversity exists than among Christian Malays, have been found to be very intelligent people and excellent fighters, Igorots especially having distinguished themselves during the Japanese invasion. The Negritos are believed to be remnants of Philippine aborigines who, dispossessed by invading Malays of the littoral and principal river valleys, survive only as remote hill tribes of northern Luzon and the mountainous interiors of Mindanao, Palawan, Negros, Panay, and Tablas Islands.

^{1/} Tablas is the largest of the islands forming Romblon Province between Mindoro and Masbate.

4. Political and Administrative Divisions

Provinces. - The Philippines are divided into 49 provinces, 24 of which are in the island of Luzon, 10 in the Visayan Islands, and 9 in Mindanao. Six groups of smaller islands constitute the remaining six provinces of Batanes -- north of Luzon -- and Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan, and Sulu. In the case of coastal provinces, numerous outlying and adjacent islands are included within the provincial areas. The Polillo Islands in Lamon Bay, for example, are part of Tayabas Province which is strung along the eastern coast of Luzon, and Catanduanes Island is a sub-province of Albay, in the southern peninsular area of Luzon. Similarly, Dinagat Island and the Siargao and Bucas Islands are part of Surigao Province on the northeastern coast of Mindanao. Many other examples could be cited.

The provinces vary greatly in area from Batanes, with 74 square miles, to Cotabato, with 9,620, and range in population from Batanes, where some 9,500 people dwell on the rocky, wind-swept islands between Luzon and Taiwan, to Cebu with more than a million inhabitants. Reading down the map from north to south, the provinces of the Philippines, with capitals, are as follows: (see table on pp. 26 and 27)

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Population of Capital</u>
Batanes	Basco	2,780
<u>Luzon:</u>		
Ilocos Norte	Laong	41,840
Ilocos Sur	Vigan	20,940
La Union	San Fernando	23,360
Abra	Bangued	15,290
Mountain Province ...	Bontoc	14,280
Cagayan	Tuguegarao	27,640
Isabela	Iligan	31,320
Nueva Vizcaya	Bayombong	12,140
Pangasinan	Lingayen	30,650
Zambales	Iba	8,300
Tarlac	Tarlac	55,680
Nueva Ecija	Cabantuan	46,630
Pampanga	San Fernando	35,660
Bulacan	Malolos	33,380
Bataan	Balanga	11,680
Rizal	Pasig	27,540
Cavite	Cavite	38,250
Laguna	Santa Cruz	17,650
Batangas	Batangas	49,160
Tayabas	Lucena	21,670
Camarines Norte	Daet	20,070
Camarines Sur	Naga	22,500
Albay	Legaspi	41,470
Sorsogon	Sorsogon	22,100
Mindoro	Calapan	
Marinduque	Boac	17,160
Romblon	Romblon	21,000
Palawan	Puerto Princesa	14,310
		10,890
<u>Visayan provinces:</u>		
Masbate	Masbate	
Samar	Catbalogan	23,310
Leyte	Tacloban	26,650
Capiz (Panay Island);	Capiz	31,230
Antique " " "	San Jose	29,020
Iloilo " " "	Iloilo, City of	29,140
Negros Occidental ...	Bacolod, City of	90,480
Negros Oriental	Dumaguete	57,470
Cebu	Cebu, City of	22,240
Bohol	Tagbilaran	146,820
		15,620

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Mindanao:

Zamboanga.....	Zamboanga, City of...	131,450
Misamis Occidental....	Oroquieta	21,520
Misamis Oriental	Cagayan	48,080
Surigao	Surigao	34,340
Agusan	Butuan	18,290
Dukidnon	Malaybalay.....	18,820
Lanao.....	Dansalan.....	11,320
Cotabato	Cotabato	10,170
Davao.....	Davao, City of	95,550
Sulu	Jolo	12,570

Subdivisions. - Three provinces have subprovinces. The extensive Mountain Province in northern Luzon is divided into Apayao, Genguet, Bontoc, Ifugao, and Kalinga subprovinces, and the islands of Catanduanes and Suqui for are subprovinces of Albay and Negros Oriental, respectively.

For purposes of local government provinces and subprovinces are divided into municipalities, municipal districts, and chartered cities, the aggregate area of which comprises the total area of the Philippines. On January 1, 1939 there were 925 municipalities, 245 municipal districts, and 9 chartered cities.^{1/}

Municipalities and municipal districts are divided into barrios -- 16,939 in all -- ^{1/} which are rural or semi-rural areas somewhat like townships in the United States. Many barrios have a center, or centers of population, in physical respects somewhat similar to American villages. In most municipalities the rural population greatly outnumbers the urban, but each unit includes a principal urban, or quasi-urban area, known as the poblacion, in which is located the presidencia, or "city hall."

^{1/} Census of 1939, Volume II, Summary.

Manila and Baguio have always been chartered cities, each governed under a separate law, and for many years prior to 1936 a number of the larger municipalities, most of which were also provincial capitals, sought to attain the status of cities. Under the Commonwealth seven of them -- Bacolod (in Negros Occidental), Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Quezon City, 1/ Zamboanga, and Tagaytay 2/ (in Batangas) -- were granted special charters by the National Assembly before the taking of the 1939 Census. Since that date three more cities have been created, San Pablo in Laguna Province, Cavite, Cavite Province, and Dansalan, Lanao Province.

- 1/ Quezon City, northeast of Manila, was planned as an outlet for the overcrowded metropolis. Its area is more than twice as great as that of the national capital.
- 2/ Development of Tagaytay represented an effort to create a health and summer resort on a high plateau overlooking Lake Taal, southeast of Manila in Batangas Province.

II. THE PEOPLE

A. Population Statistics1. Census Returns and Estimates

The Census of January 1, 1939 reported the population of the Philippines as 16,000,303. Since then it has been variously estimated at from approximately 17,000,000 to 18,000,000. The latest available official estimate of the Commonwealth Government placed the total at 16,971,100 as of July 1, 1941.^{1/} Both Census figures and the official estimates are shown below by provinces.

Population of the Philippines

<u>Province</u>	<u>Island in which Located</u>	<u>Census 1939</u>	<u>Estimated July 1, 1941</u>
Abra	Luzon	87,780	90,400
Agusan	Mindanao	99,023	108,800
Albay	Luzon	432,465	449,600
Antique	Panay	199,414	206,600
Bataan	Luzon	85,538	90,100
Batanes	"	9,512	9,800
Batangas	"	442,034	457,400
Bohol	Bohol	491,608	512,400
Bukidnon	Mindanao	57,561	61,600
Bulacan	Luzon	332,807	347,000
Cagayan	Luzon	292,270	311,200
Camarines Norte	"	98,324	106,200
Camarines Sur	"	385,695	415,200
Capiz	Panay	405,285	424,500
Cavite	Luzon	238,581	252,500
Cebu	Cebu	1,068,078	1,092,600
Cotabato	Mindanao	298,935	320,900
Davao	"	292,600	326,300
Ilocos Norte	Luzon	237,586	239,600
Ilocos Sur	"	271,532	274,600
Iloilo	Panay	744,022	785,100
Isabela	Luzon	219,864	239,900
Laguna	"	279,505	293,800
La Union	"	207,701	210,900
Lanao	Mindanao	243,437	269,400

^{1/} Journal of Philippine Statistics, July 1941, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, Manila.

<u>Province</u>	<u>Island in which Located</u>	<u>Census 1939</u>	<u>Estimated July 1, 1941</u>
Leyte	Leyte	915,853	972,200
Manila 1/	Luzon	623,492	684,800
Marinduque	Marinduque	81,768	86,100
Masbate	Masbate	182,483	202,100
Mindoro	Mindoro	131,569	142,800
Misamis Occidental	Mindanao	210,057	233,100
Misamis Oriental	"	213,821	229,700
Mountain Province	Luzon	296,874	314,400
Negros Occidental	Negros	824,858	899,900
Negros Oriental	"	394,680	416,800
Nueva Ecija	Luzon	416,762	451,900
Nueva Viscaya	"	78,505	85,800
Palawan	Palawan	93,673	97,800
Pampanga	Luzon	375,281	395,800
Pangasinan	"	741,475	768,500
Rizal	"	444,805	482,500
Romblon	Romblon	99,367	105,300
Samar	Samar	546,306	574,800
Sorsogon	Luzon	247,653	259,500
Sulu	Sulu	247,117	259,800
Surigao	Mindanao	225,895	244,500
Tarlac	Luzon	264,379	280,100
Tayabas	"	358,553	383,500
Zambales	"	106,945	110,900
Zamboanga	Mindanao	352,984	392,100
Total Philippines		16,000,303	16,971,100

Chartered Cities. - With the exception of Manila, the population of Chartered cities is included in figures for the respective provinces. As reported by the census. (Volume II, page 59) population of the cities on January 1, 1939, was follows:

The population of Manila is not included with that of Rizal Province in which the city is located. In statistical compilations of the Philippine government Manila is treated as a province.

Population of Chartered Cities

<u>City</u>	<u>Province in which Located</u>	<u>Census 1939</u>
Bacolod	Negros Occidental	57,474
Baguio	Mountain Province	24,117
Cavite	Cavite	38,254
Gebu	Cebu	146,817
Dansalan	Lanao	11,319
Davao	Davao	95,546
Iloilo	Iloilo	90,480
Quezon	Rizal	39,013
San Pablo	Laguna	46,311
Tagaytay	Batangas	1,657
Zamboanga	Zamboanga	131,455

Municipalities. - Philippine municipalities and municipal districts are analogous to counties in the United States. As noted earlier there were 1170 municipal units in the Islands on January 1, 1939, three of which have since been made chartered cities. Of the 1167 remaining, only nine have as many as 50,000 inhabitants, according to the Census returns. Five of the nine are in the Visayan Islands, which contain the most densely populated areas in the Philippines. Municipalities having a population of 25,000 or over are listed on page 32.

Poblacions. - The Census does not list poblacions individually except under the separate reports for each province. As the latter fill four volumes it is impracticable to determine which poblacions are the most populous. The 1939 Census reported only 26 as having over 10,000 inhabitants, while 358 were listed as under 1,000 in size. Ninety-six had from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and by far the greatest number -- 697 -- were in the 1,000 to 5,000 group.

Population by Municipalities of Over 25,000

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Province in which located</u>	<u>Census 1939</u>
Ormoc	Leyte	77,349
San Carlos	Negros Occidental	69,990
Escalante	" "	60,152
Tarlac	Tarlac	55,682
Dulawan	Cotabato	55,329
Pasay	Rizal	55,161
Bago	Negros Occidental	53,874
Sagay	" "	53,767
Guihulngan	Negros Oriental	53,582
Batangas	Batangas	49,164
Cagayan	Misamis Oriental	48,084
San Carlos	Pangasinan	47,334
Cabanatuan	Nueva Ecija	46,626
Pagadian	Zamboanga	46,262
Tuburan	Cebu	45,750
Lipa	Batangas	45,175
Tangub	Misamis Occidental	44,743
Isabela	Negros Occidental	43,509
Baybay	Leyte	42,526
Cadiz	Negros Occidental	41,905
Laog	Ilocos Norte	41,842
Legaspi	Albay	41,468
Talisay	Negros Occidental	40,547
Kolambugan	Lanao	39,647
Silay	Negros Occidental	39,483
Abuyog	Leyte	39,111
Caloccan	Rizal	38,820
Janinay	Iloilo	38,778
Cataingan	Masbate	38,709
Calatrava	Negros Occidental	38,695
Argao	Cebu	37,331
Bauan	Batangas	37,043
Misamis	Misamis Occidental	36,313
Carcar	Cebu	36,308
San Fernando	Pampanga	35,662
Santa Barbara	Iloilo	35,406
Katipunan	Zamboanga	35,355
Itogan *	Mountain Province	35,179
Toledo	Cebu	34,413
Surigao	Surigao	34,339
Santiago	Isabela	34,154
Rosario	Batangas	34,130

* Municipal district

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Population by Municipalities of Over 25,000

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Province in which located</u>	<u>Census 1939</u>
Santa Cruz	Davao	33,808
Malasiqui	Pangasinan	33,660
Makati	Rizal	33,530
Burauen	Leyte	33,505
Opon	Cebu	33,426
Malloas	Bulacan	33,384
Malabon	Rizal	33,285
Sindangan	Zamboanga	33,069
Pototan	Iloilo	33,020
Concepcion	Tarlac	32,702
Dagupan	Pangasinan	32,602
Calamba	Languna	32,363
Dipolog	Zamboanga	31,604
Balamban	Cebu	31,385
Ilagan	Isabela	31,323
Aroroy	Masbate	31,289
Tacloban	Leyte	31,233
Iriga	Camarines Sur	31,005
Tanjay	Negros Oriental	30,979
Malita	Davao	30,775
Ilingayen	Pangasinan	30,655
Miagao	Iloilo	30,179
Milagros	Masbate	30,171
San Isidro	Leyte	30,063
Tabaco	Albay	29,957
Hagonoy	Bulacan	29,734
Daraga	Albay	29,484
Nabua	Camarines Sur	29,433
Bulan	Sorsogon	29,414
Kabankalan	Negros Occidental	29,315
Maasin	Leyte	29,264
Siasi *	Sulu	29,259
Barili	Cebu	29,247
Lubao	Pampanga	29,154
San Jose	Antigua	29,140
Urdaneta	Pangasinan	29,120
Palompon	Leyte	29,120
Capiz	Capiz	29,021
Loon	Bohol	28,799
Dulag	Leyte	28,693

* Municipal district

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Population by Municipalities of Over 25,000

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Province in which located</u>	<u>Census 1939</u>
San Jose	Nueva Ecija	28,666
Himamaylan	Negros Occidental	28,407
Danao	Cebu	28,387
Basey	Samar	28,296
Dapitan	Zamboanga	28,295
Iligan	Lanao	28,273
Sogod	Leyte	28,222
Passi	Iloilo	28,060
Ligao	Albay	27,927
Luuk *	Sulu	27,878
Quimba	Nueva Ecija	27,681
Tuguegarao	Cagayan	27,643
Pasig	Rizal	27,541
Bogo	Cebu	27,517
Hinigaran	Negros Occidental	27,438
Dalaguete	Cebu	27,284
Tisong	Tayabas	27,179
Merida	Leyte	26,794
San Miguel	Bulacan	26,759
Catbalogan	Samar	26,654
Guinobatan	Albay	26,419
Aparri	Cagayan	26,409
Tamauan	Batangas	26,186
La Carlota	Negros Occidental	26,084
Talibon	Bohol	26,077
Angeles	Pampanga	26,027
Hilongos	Leyte	25,920
Nega	Cebu	25,850
Gamiling	Tarlac	25,824
Jaro	Iloilo	25,797
Galbayog	Samar	25,786
Sariaya	Tayabas	25,736
Canayan	Negros Occidental	25,645
Manjuyod	Negros Oriental	25,581
Bayambang	Pangasinan	25,578
Palo	Leyte	25,471
Asturias	Cebu	25,468

* Municipal district

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2. Estimates of Population During Japanese Occupation

The Japanese have announced several estimates of population, usually with reference to Manila, which city is said to be growing in size, "keeping pace with its rapid economic and industrial progress." In March 1943 a report from Manila gave the population as 940,000, exclusive of 5,500 Japanese residents, and stated that Greater Manila, including incorporated suburban towns, had topped the million mark, exclusive of Axis and neutral nationals. Early in 1944 a Tokyo broadcast reported the population of Manila as between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000 or more than double the pre-war figure.

In further explanation of the increase in Manila's population, it is said to be due to the desire of residents of rural districts to share the advantages of the "neighborhood unit system in force in the city, which aims at smooth distribution of commodities."^{1/}

In August 1943 figures released by the Japanese, purportedly compiled by the Philippine Bureau of the Census, gave the population of the Islands as 17,910,800 of which 9,930,900 were males.

^{1/} Probably the Neighborhood Association, described in Section VIII of the Handbook on Commerce and Industry.

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3. Composition of Population

Age. - The Philippine Census of 1939 reported the population by age groups as follows:

Population By Age Groups

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Under 5	2,602,756	1,329,418	1,273,328
5 to 9	2,493,678	1,278,498	1,215,180
10 to 14	1,784,618	914,310	870,308
15 to 19	1,657,112	800,402	856,710
20 to 24	1,523,997	759,711	764,286
25 to 29	1,343,726	660,540	683,186
30 to 34	917,160	454,491	462,669
35 to 39	868,854	446,076	422,778
40 to 44	606,293	300,619	305,674
45 to 49	571,030	301,995	269,035
50 to 59	727,747	362,124	365,623
60 to 69	540,768	286,568	254,200
70 to 79	215,516	104,565	110,951
80 to 89	97,327	43,645	53,682
90 and over ..	<u>49,731</u>	<u>22,319</u>	<u>27,412</u>
	<u>16,000,303</u>	<u>8,065,281</u>	<u>7,935,022</u>

Race. - The Census reported Philippine population by race as shown below:

Population by Race Groups

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Brown	15,758,637	7,905,222	7,853,415
Yellow	141,811	107,093	34,718
White	19,300	11,112	8,188
Negro 1/	173	127	46
Negrato	28,984	15,384	13,600
Mixed 2/	50,519	25,868	24,651
Not reported ..	<u>879</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>404</u>
Totals	<u>16,000,303</u>	<u>8,065,281</u>	<u>7,935,022</u>

1/ The American negro.
 2/ Persons were reported as mixed (mestizos) when parents belonged to different races. When one parent was mestizo -- or both -- persons were reported as belonging to whichever race predominated. Mestizos include mainly persons whose mother belongs to the brown race and whose father belongs to the yellow or white race.

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Citizenship. - The population by citizenship as of January 1, 1939 was reported as follows:

Population by Citizenship

Filipinos	15,833,649	
Foreign:		
Chinese	117,487	
46,233 in Manila		
Japanese	29,057	
17,888 in Davao		
4,730 in Manila		
1,188 in Mt. Prov.		
Americans	8,709	
3,191 in Manila		
1,958 in Rizal Prov.		
438 in Cavite		
755 in Mt. Prov.		
Spanish	4,627	
German	1,149	
British	1,053	
Soviet	237	
French	197	
Netherland	168	
Other	<u>3,970</u>	
Total foreign		<u>166,654</u>
Total Philippines		16,000,303

Religion. - Religious groups were reported by the Census as shown below:

Population by Religions

Roman Catholics	12,603,365
Aglipayans <u>1/</u>	1,573,608
Protestants	378,361
Mohammedans	677,903
Buddhists	47,852
Shintoists	13,681
Other religions	67,157
Pagans	626,008
Religion not reported ..	<u>12,368</u>
Total	<u>16,000,303</u>

1/ Members of the Independent Philippine Church (non-Roman Catholics).

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Occupations. - The Census recorded 8,466,490 persons engaged in gainful occupations. Reports were based upon the occupation in which individuals were usually engaged, taking no account of possible part-time employment at other jobs. All occupations were classified into 11 main groups, as tabulated below:

Population by Occupation Groups

<u>Occupation Group</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Agriculture	3,456,370		
Domestic and personal service	3,478,084	2,981,551	474,819
Professional service	103,415	123,508	3,354,576
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	49,620	65,438	37,977
Fishing	180,569	48,984	636
Forestry and hunting	26,820	175,841	4,728
Mining and quarrying	47,019	24,903	1,917
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	601,335	46,625	394
Transportation and communica- tion	203,596	333,976	267,359
Clerical	48,899	202,449	1,147
Trade	270,766	44,904	3,995
		171,099	99,667
<u>Total</u>	<u>8,466,493</u>	<u>4,219,278</u>	<u>4,247,215</u>

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B. Cultural Characteristics

1. Family and Sex

Philippine community life is strongly reliant on the family and village system typical of most agricultural areas in the East, particularly among Malay races. Family bonds are closely drawn and family ties frequently unite all blood relationships, the complete family unit taking on the proportions of a clan.

Parental authority is thoroughly grounded in the social customs of the people, extending even to late in life. A man of 50 years treats his aged parents with marked respect and deference. The father, as head of the family, commands obedience from the children but is not despotic. The mother, although subject to the father's rule, is not suppressed. Filipino women, on the other hand, exert great influence in the family unit, which, in fact, is a combination of patriarchal and matriarchal forms of family organization.

Patriarchal influences of Oriental neighbors -- notably the Chinese -- are noted in the individual Filipino's respect for family authority and the subordination of interests to those of the elders. The matriarchal form, however, was highly developed in large tribal groups in Luzon in the pre-Spanish era, and the position and power of women today -- especially among the Tagalogs -- is traced chiefly to this culture, although the attitude toward women doubtless has been influenced also by the introduction of Catholicism at the beginning of the Spanish era. In no other part of the Orient have women relatively so much freedom, or so

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large a part in control of the family or in social and business affairs. In all respects they are the social equals of men, and in both the privileged and lower classes, are generally regarded as much more enterprising than Filipino men. Pampanga women especially are reputedly clever in business, and rarely does a Pampanga husband complete an important business transaction without the concurrence of his wife. Frequently the woman is manager of the household, supervising the expenditure of all cash earned by any member of the family.

Suffraga was granted Filipino women in 1937, and a number have since exercised important leadership in national affairs, while many others are similarly influential in provincial and municipal matters.

Age of Majority. - Filipino men 21 years or over who are able to read and write any dialect or a foreign language, or who possess taxable property valued at 500 pesos (\$250) or more, are permitted to vote. Women also must be 21, literate, and residents for at least one year in the Philippines and at least six months in the voting precinct.

Monogamy. - When the Filipinos accepted Christianity they also accepted monogamy as the basis for family organization. The Bontoc and Lepanto Igorots also are monogamous, but the Moros, or Mohammedans, are polygamous. Among other non-Christian peoples polygamy may or may not be permitted, but its practice is often determined by economic rather than religious considerations.

Divorce. - In keeping with the laws of the Catholic Church, Filipino Catholics are not granted divorce by the Church. The law of the Commonwealth allowed divorce only in case of adultery on the part of the wife.

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or concubinage on the part of the husband. Philippine courts did not recognize divorces obtained in foreign countries. Among non-Christians, divorce was permitted but is rare.

In March 1943 Mr. Jorge Vargas, then Chairman of the Executive Commission, and titular head of the Philippine government, issued Executive Order No. 141 providing a new divorce law. Eleven grounds for divorce were recognized by the order, which, according to broadcasts from Manila, was received by leading Filipinos with varying degrees of approbation--some purportedly referring to the new law as Japanese-inspired, and expressing the hope that the people "would not take advantage of the situation."

Prostitution. - Prostitution is not legalized, and under Commonwealth law urban red-light districts were eliminated. Road houses and taverns on the outskirts of the larger cities, particularly Manila, are known, however, to have been used in certain instances as rendezvous for illicit purposes.

2. Church and Religion

Church, State and Politics. - During 300 years of Spanish rule the Roman Catholic Church attained a strong position in Philippine social, educational and economic life and government, and it was not until the American regime that the Church was officially separated from the State. In the years which followed, the Catholic Church both contributed to and benefited by developments which took place in the Philippines, and in the main came to accept the American and modern Filipino concept of the desired relation between Church and State. When the Commonwealth

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Government was organized in 1935, separation of Church and State was continued. In this connection, Dr. J. Ralston Hayden, in his book, "The Philippines: A Study in National Government", has the following to say:

"Although there has always been a group in the Philippine Legislature who could be depended upon to support the view of the Archbishop when some subject of special interest to the Church was at stake, as for example, its property rights or proposed divorce legislation, there has not been a clerical political party or any general political struggle in which the Church has been a party."

Religious Freedom. - The Constitution of the Commonwealth guaranteed freedom of religious belief and provided that "optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law." The Law (Section 929, Revised Administrative Code) authorized the teaching of religion in public school buildings at specified periods, and after regular school hours, upon written request from parents desiring it. In all private schools the teaching of religion was not restricted by the State.

Sects: Interrelation, Importance and Doctrines. 1/ - Of 14,550,000 adherents to Christian faiths -- reported by the Census of 1939 -- 12,600,000 were Roman Catholics, including the great masses of the people and a considerable portion of the upper, influential class. There are, however, other substantial religious groups, both Christian and non-Christian, at least two of which -- the Aglipayanos and Protestants -- exercise considerable

1/ Information in this section is almost entirely from "The Philippines, A Study in National Development," by J. Ralston Hayden, 1942.

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influence for their numbers.

The Philippine Independent Church, - whose members are popularly known as Aglipayanos -- after Bishop Aglipay, head of the organization until his death in 1940 -- came into being soon after American occupation of the Islands as a manifestation of religious and political nationalism. Founders of the movement sought to replace Spanish friars with native secular priests, and to create a church having no organic ties with any foreign organization. Cut off from all authority of the Pope, and with an entirely Filipino clergy and hierarchy, it was hoped this movement would give religious sanction to a cult of Philippine patriotism. It was this nationalistic sentiment which made possible the candidacy of Bishop Aglipay for president of the Commonwealth in 1935 and gave him 148,000 votes, or more than 14 percent of the number cast. With over 1,570,000 members, the church is strongest in the Ilocano region, but adherents are found in virtually every section of the archipelago.

In areas where they are numerous the Aglipayanos play an important part in local as well as national politics; their position in the Ilocano Provinces being roughly comparable with that of the Mormons in Utah. In theology the Philippine Independent Church is modernistic and rationalistic, in contrast to the orthodoxy and mysticism of the Roman Catholic Church, but in its rituals and ceremonies it retains much of the pagentry so loved by the masses. The greatest strength of the Church, however, lies in its appeal to nationalism. Patriotism is regarded as a religious act. In the opinion of Dr. Hayden, the Independent Church, in an acute

struggle for political or social reforms, might develop into a more vital element in Philippine life than it has been in the past, especially in view of the fact that a majority of its members are of the common people.

Protestant sects introduced during American occupation have exercised an influence out of all proportion to their membership, which in 1939 totaled 378,360. More than teachers and other Americans, the Protestant missionaries came into close contact with the people, learning their languages and participating in all phases of their lives. With this hold upon the natives and with financial and moral support from the United States, Protestant missionaries became important auxiliaries to the governmental forces seeking to aid the Filipinos in developing a democratic nation.

Protestant denominations include Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, United Brethren, Congregationalists, Baptists, Disciples of Christ, and Seventh Day Adventists. The Salvation Army and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are also represented and the latter are especially active and liberal, including all denominations in their work. Most Protestant sects early became affiliated as the Philippine Federation of Evangelical Churches, under which definite assignments of territory were made and efforts pooled in maintaining such establishments as the Union Theological Seminary and Union College in Manila. The capital city was open territory, while in the provinces

Methodist missionaries operated mainly north of Manila except in Mountain Provinces, La Union, and the Ilocos, which were the responsibility of United Brethern and Episcopalians. Baptists and Presbyterians are found chiefly in the Visayan Islands, and Congregationalists and Episcopalians have done remarkable evangelical work in Mindanao.

Non-Christian Sects. - Chief of the non-Christian sects are the Mohammedans, numbering 678,000 and confined to Moro inhabitants in parts of Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago and Palawan. The pagan tribes of Mountain Provinces and other forest areas adhere to their own religious rituals and superstitious beliefs, without interference from Christian Filipinos. The 1939 Census reported 626,000 as pagans and persons not belonging to any religious group, while about 50,000 Buddhists and 14,000 Shintoists were recorded. The former were chiefly Chinese -- although including some Japanese -- and the latter, of course, entirely Japanese.

Priests: Number and Influence. - Filipinos are instinctively a deeply religious people, highly susceptible to that mystic relationship between religious leader and follower, and in no way could the Roman Catholic Church have more effectively increased its power for good in the country than by building up as it did, a well educated, vigorous clergy. In 1936 there were 936 parishes, in which the majority of parish priests and coadjutors were Filipinos. The regular clergy -- members of the religious orders, numbering several hundred -- are engaged in missionary, scientific, and educational work. As a group, the Philippine priesthood is sympathetic with Filipino needs and aspirations, and capable of assisting in their achievement. 1/

1/ J. Ralston Hayden, cited.

Religious Conflicts. - The formation of the Independent Church and introduction of Protestantism in the Philippines, on the whole, tended to develop healthy rivalry and competition, rather than religious conflict. Differences have arisen from time to time over the question of compulsory religious teaching in the public schools, and over the alleged abuses of tenants on the large estates of Spanish friars. Both problems, however, were attacked by the Commonwealth Government, and in the former instance, at least, with a considerable degree of success.

While there has always been a feeling of more or less hostility between individual Christian and non-Christian Filipinos, the official attitude is definitely one of tolerance and respect for non-Christian beliefs and customs. Conflicts which arise spring more from administrative frictions than from religious differences. 1/ In fact, many individual members of the pagan tribes have professed Christianity and adopted the culture of lowland Filipinos.

Land Owned by the Church. - At the time of American occupation of the Philippines, 425,000 acres of land were owned by Spanish friars of the Roman Catholic Church. The administration of the haciendas was the cause of much bitterness and tenant unrest, and the Commonwealth Government prior to the war had purchased 380,000 acres for subdivision and redistribution in the hope of solving the political and social problems caused by the large estates.

1/ See Section (9) Racial Conflicts and Discriminations.

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Besides the friar lands the Roman Catholic Church owns a substantial section of Manila, in which land can be acquired only by lease. About 90 percent of Malabang, a municipality of 33,000 inhabitants north of Manila in Rizal Province, also is owned by the church.

Religious Holidays. - Many religious holidays are celebrated in the Philippines, the days of Patron Saints in every community being observed with fitting pagentry. Whole towns turn out to participate in street processions, festivals and church rituals. For the country as a whole the following days in the Catholic calendar was observed as holidays:

Religious Holidays

January 1	Circumcision
January 6	Epiphany
February 2	Purification
March 19	St. Joseph
March 25	Annunciation
Easter	Holy Thursday and Good Friday
May 24	Ascension
June 14	Corpus Christi
June 29	St. Peter and St. Paul
July 25	St. James the Apostle
August 15	Assumption
September 8	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin
November 1	All Saints
December 8	Immaculate Conception
December 25	Christmas
December 30	St. Andrew the Apostle

Wedding and Funeral Customs. - For the great masses of Christian Filipinos weddings and funerals are in keeping with the rites of the Catholic and Protestant churches. Throughout the provinces, where the

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influence of custom is more strongly embedded, weddings are solemnized within the church, but in urban centers there has recently been an increasing tendency to call upon justices of the peace or other authorized civil agents to perform marriages, such ceremonies usually taking place in the officer's quarters. Whether performed within or without a church, all marriages must be registered with the government to be legal.

Non-Christian peoples have their own weddings and funeral ceremonies, which are carried out in accordance with the beliefs and superstitions of the several tribes.

Taboos. - Superstitious taboos are common among the non-Christian Filipinos, and remnants of pagan beliefs are still prevalent among the Christian peasantry. There is, for instance, the belief that to retire with wet hair may cause blindness, and the conviction that the floor should not be swept at night. A large percentage of the uneducated adhere firmly to the efficacy of charms and exorcisms, and physicians on occasion have had to pretend adherence to such beliefs in order to keep their practice.

Church and Religion under the Japanese. - Early in 1942 the Japanese announced that the spirit of the "Co-Prosperity Sphere" was in accord with Catholicism, and General Tanaka, then head of Japanese forces in the Islands, invited 24 Archbishops and Bishops, including Apostolic Delegate Piani, to confer with him on religious problems. A similar invitation was extended about a year later. Orders issued in May and June, 1942, required the registration of all religious orders and

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special permission for religious organizations to collect alms or contributions for religious purposes. In September of that year a religious bureau was set up in the military administration, under Lt. Col. Marisawa. About the same time religious instruction in the schools was abolished by decree, but from time to time Catholic monks, nuns, and teachers are reported arriving from Japan to teach in Philippine schools. Late in 1942 the Japanese evangelist, Dr. Toyohimo Kagawa, reportedly visited the Islands to assist in the evangelistic campaign undertaken by the Federation of Evangelical Churches.

In March, 1943, the Commissioner of the Interior sent a manifesto to all clergymen urging them to combine the doctrine of cooperation with religion in their sermons, and in May the United Evangelical Church of the Philippines -- probably the former Federation - passed a resolution pledging further cooperation with the Japanese administration. The organization, which is said to have "unified" 37 sects into 14, has reportedly been enlisted by the Japanese in a movement for a revival of Filipino culture. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, does not appear to be contributing to such a revival, although it is depicted as furthering friendly relations between Philippine and Japanese Catholics.

The constitution of the new "Philippine Republic" inaugurated in October 1943 contains a bill of rights which provides that the free enjoyment and practice of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall not be curtailed.

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While the Japanese apparently have not attempted to force Shintoism or Buddhism 1/ upon the Filipinos, they seem to encourage Filipino participation in strictly Japanese rituals -- such as the Yasukuni Shrine Festival^{2/} and they call freely upon all churches to embrace, at least outwardly, whatever campaign or propaganda is expedient at the moment. They appear, moreover, to be trying to develop Filipino nationalism into a sort of Church and State-sponsored cult, similar to Shintoism. A bishop of the Philippine Independent Church has declared in Manila, "Let patriotism be our guiding light, let it become the political religion of the Filipino nation." Early in 1944 a circular letter was sent by the Vice Minister of the Interior to all church officials and heads of religious institutions, instructing them to explain to their flocks the basic "ideals, wisdom and philosophy" behind the five principles declared at the "Greater East Asia" conference in Tokyo in 1943. Shortly thereafter Tokyo claimed that, in answer to the letter, leaders of all churches throughout the Islands had pledged themselves to "an all-out collaboration" in propagating the five principles.

3. Social Stratification

Upper Class. - A relatively small percentage of the Filipino people controls a very large proportion of the wealth and political power. The upper stratum of society, or so-called "ruling class," is generally estimated at not over 5 percent of the total population, or about 800,000 people.

1/ Col. Carlos P. Romulo in his book "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines," states that delegations of Japanese Buddhist monks were brought to Manila soon after the arrival of the Japanese. He feels that, in view of the effectiveness of Japanese Buddhist monks as propagandists in Burma, it may be the plan to use similar tactics in the Philippines.

2/ Religious ceremony in honor of war dead.

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Numbered in this group are Spanish families of inherited wealth and marked prestige and influence, including the tobacco and sugar barons, and business magnates. Mr. Joaquin Elizalde, resident Philippine Commissioner in Washington and member of the Cabinet of the Philippine Government in Exile, is of such a family. Spanish mestizos (mixed Malay and Spanish blood) -- of which President Queson is the most illustrious example -- also hold positions of wealth and influence, as do likewise many of the Chinese mestizos. Vice-President Osmeña belongs to the latter class. The large group of Filipinos in whom there is some admixture of Chinese blood, although not by any means all of the upper class, is regarded as among the most capable and prosperous elements of the Filipino people. The preponderance of both Chinese and Spanish mestizos in the upper class is striking; for practically all of the social, business and political leaders are of either Spanish-Malay or Chinese-Malay blood.

Standards of living in the upper strata of Filipino society, whether metropolitan or provincial, are approximately as high as those of well-to-do Americans, though not entirely comparable. Many of this class, especially the large land-owning families, are genuine aristocrats. Independent economically, competent socially, imaginative, ambitious and politically adept, they dominate the social, business and political life of the country. Their children, usually educated in the more exclusive private schools, are then sent to one of the universities in the Philippines or--before the war--to institutions of higher learning in the United States or Europe.

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Lower Class.-- At the other extremity of the social-economic scale are the masses of Filipinos, of whom the vast majority till the soil as small landed proprietors, tenants, or laborers on large estates. Frequently burdened with debt, many of them are the easy prey of usurers, who are notoriously active despite legislation designed to suppress them.

In the words of President Quezon, addressing the National Assembly in 1938:

"As he (the tag) works from sunrise to sundown, his employer gets richer while he remains poor He has to drink the same polluted water his ancestors drank for ages. Malaria, dysentery, and tuberculosis still threaten him and his family at every turn. His children cannot all go to school, or if they do, they cannot finish the whole primary instruction"

For years Philippine authorities have wrestled with the problem of helping the Filipino peasant to improve his economic and social position. Measures so far taken, however, such as the establishment of farm loan associations and an anti-usury board, have been largely ineffectual. As will be shown in the section following on quasi-public and private organizations, peasant unrest has expressed itself in uprisings against the government and the upper class, but as Philippine society has evolved over a long period of years the potentiality for progress and advancement may be said to rest almost solely with the upper and -- to a much less extent -- the middle classes.

Middle Class. - In the main, however, the Philippines are without a middle class. Before the war an economically independent middle-class group was gradually developing with the expansion in educational facilities and commercial opportunities, but in number and influence the Filipinos who may be so classified are few and ineffectual compared with the lower

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class on the one hand or with the upper class on the other. They are largely the "white collar" employees of Government, the clerks and minor shop owners, or small-type professional men -- a much less numerous group than would be found in a more diversified society.

Class Privileges and Class Consciousness. - Although organized as a political democracy with no legally constituted privileged classes, Filipino society is sharply divided. The position and security of the well educated, Occidentalized and economically independent group at the top set it far above the masses at the bottom. The infiltration of foreign blood in the "ruling class" has probably contributed to this chasm. Even where aristocracy is purely native in stock, however, its relation to the masses is often that of master rather than brother.

There is, moreover, a somewhat thinly veiled antipathy between the mestizos and the great darker masses, who because of their relative freedom from Spanish or Chinese blood think of themselves as the real people of the country -- the "Filipinos of heart and face." ^{1/} By and large the mestizo element is in control of business and political factors throughout the country, owing to the general inability of the common people to take an important part in community affairs. Moreover, the mestizos are frequently the caciques, or money lenders, and the oppression and abuses practiced by local caciques constitute one of the main elements in class privilege and class consciousness as they exist in the Philippines. The hapless tao at the bottom of the social scale, is the almost complete

^{1/} J. Ralston Hayden in "The Philippines," cited.

victim of the local cacique, who unfortunately masquerades in several guises. Landowners, political bosses, and religious charlatans, as well as usurers, unfailingly play upon the ignorance and superstitions of their victims.

While pagan tribes and other non-Christian peoples are culturally a class apart, and there may be individual cases of distrust or ill feeling between them and Christian Filipinos, there is no legal discrimination against them as a class. The definite policy of the Commonwealth Government is one of assimilation of the non-Christian peoples and equal citizenship for them in a democratic Philippine state.

4. Quasi-public and Private Organizations.

Under-cover Organizations and Secret Political Societies. 1/ Agrarian unrest was the main incentive for under-cover organizations and secret societies in the pre-war Philippines. In 1924 and again in 1931 discontented peasants, allegedly with communistic leanings, formed two secret organizations known as Colorums and Tanguans, respectively. Both groups participated in abortive uprisings against constabulary forces in Mindanao and north-central Luzon, seeking to overthrow the Government and seize the property of landlords.

Of more serious import, however, was the Sakdal uprising that occurred in May 1935 in the provinces surrounding Manila. Founded about five years earlier by a discharged minor employee of the Philippine Senate, Benigno Ramos, the Sakdalista was organized late in 1933 as a political party,

1/ The following summary is based largely upon Dr. Hayden's illuminating discussion of subversive movements in the pre-war Philippines, contained in Chapter IV of his book, cited.

of burdensome taxation and usurious interest rates, they pledged themselves to freeing the "unrepresented minority" from political "bosses," who, they claimed, were selfishly exploiting the masses. Bitter attacks were launched upon the ruling party, its leaders and policies. Mr. Quezon especially was the target of personal as well as more formal criticism.

Sakdal propaganda, however, was not confined to the easily swayed taos. A more rational program with greater emphasis upon nationalistic patriotism, and promising "independence" by the end of 1935, was directed to more intelligent and prosperous individuals.

In the 1934 elections the Sakdalistas won three seats in the House of Representatives, one provincial governorship and many local offices. The Quezon victory, however, was conclusive and left no doubt that old line political leaders would continue at the helm. The Commonwealth constitution was approved by the President of the United States in March of the following year, and it was a foregone conclusion that it would be accepted by the Filipino people at the plebiscite set for May 14, 1935.

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On the night of May 2, less than two weeks before the scheduled voting, the Sakdalistas staged their revolt. Partially armed mobs attacked at least 14 towns in central Luzon, succeeding in three municipalities in capturing government buildings. Although not without bloodshed on both sides, complete control by constabulary forces was quickly established. The exact number of participants in the uprising is not known, but it is believed that between 5,000 and 7,000 men and women took part. The Philippine Constabulary estimated that 68,000 persons were members of the Sakdal Party at that time.

While motives springing from disgruntlement and revenge doubtless played a part in the founding of the Sakdal party -- as similar movements may get their start anywhere -- the secret organization was launched at an opportune moment in Philippine history. On the eve of the establishment of a new Government, many of the inarticulate masses were easily convinced that leaders of the forthcoming regime -- the same who had held the reins in the past -- had little interest in the lot of the common man and probably would display no greater interest in the future. Possessing genuine grievances and in real need of governmental reform, these people were not merely ready prey of political agitators; they demonstrated their willingness to fight for what they conceived to be their rights and their country's welfare.

The veil of secrecy which surrounded the uprising was never entirely lifted, although a thorough investigation was made by government authorities. The investigators found no evidence of communism or radical socialism.

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It was thought that Sakdal leaders may have acted upon orders transmitted from Tokyo by Benigno Ramos who was in Japan at the time, "making arrangements for assistance in arms and men to arrive on the morning of May 3," according to the testimony of participants in the revolt. Although the Philippines was flooded with printed propaganda from Japan, there was no indication that any agent of the Japanese government encouraged or sanctioned the expectation that Japan would come to the assistance of Filipino rebels.

In its implications the uprising caused widespread uneasiness among responsible Filipino officials, who recognized the fundamental economic and political factors at its root, and certain features of the "social justice" program inaugurated in the early years of the Commonwealth were designed to correct some of the evils denounced by the Sakdalistas. Initial steps in this direction were the purchase of most of the friar estates for subdivision and redistribution to tenant farmers, and the establishment of an Anti-usury Board for the control of cacique abuses.

Following its major defeat little was heard from the Sakdal party until the campaign in 1939 and 1940 for amendments to the Constitution permitting a bicameral legislature and two terms of office for the President. The rejuvenated Sakdal party, then known as the Ganap, opposed both amendments. The Sakdalistas, however, were not again effectively organized, and under Japanese occupation, as is later noted, all former political parties, as such, have been abolished.

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Youth Organizations. - The Young Philippines Party was one of several minority political parties which attempted to oppose the Nacionalista party of President Quezon in the early years of the Commonwealth. Centering about a group of young professional and intellectual leaders, the party was only the beginning of a national youth political organization, and did not before the war exert much influence outside of Manila. In 1937 the Young Philippines secured one seat on the Manila Municipal Board, electing the first woman councillor, Miss Carmen Planas. The following year, in a commendable attempt to provide the country with a strong opposition party for the election of National Assemblymen, Young Philippines joined with the Popular Front and other minority parties to form Allied Minorities.

Preserve the Constitution Youth League was an organization of students of the College of Law, University of the Philippines, which was active in 1940. The group opposed an amendment to the Constitution providing for a bicameral Congress in place of the unicameral National Assembly as established under the Constitution of the Commonwealth. The amendment, however, was approved by the President of the United States in December 1940, and the first Philippine Congress was to have convened on December 31, 1941.

The Civil Liberty League, an organization of young, educated Filipinos, advocating protection of the rights of Filipino citizens, with special emphasis on freedom of speech and the press, was very active during the Commonwealth. It was a civic rather than political organization. The

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Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations played important parts in the social and welfare life of the country's young people. A Boy Scouts movement was introduced into the Philippines as a part of the organization in the United States, while another boys' group, known as the Pioneers, was organized for similar purposes.

Fraternal Organizations. - Philippine civic and fraternal organizations are patterned largely after the parent or world organization, exercising similar functions and influence. Chief of such groups are the Rotary Clubs, the Knights of Columbus, and the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines. Masonry is very strong in the Islands, many of the country's most prominent leaders being ranking masons. President Quezon himself was a mason before he became a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. Many liberal Catholics, moreover, are masons, including several members of the Philippine Supreme Court, a number of other leading government officials, and many university professors.

A National Federation of Women's Clubs has affiliated organizations throughout the country, with emphasis on civic rather than social activities, and there are in Manila a number of fraternal groups among scientific, professional and educational men and women. Such organizations include the Philippine Scientific Society and the Medico-Pharmaceutical Association, the Philippine Bar Association, and the Engineers', Nurses', and Teachers' Associations. While all have headquarters in the nation's capital, many of their members live in the provinces.

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Tribal Organizations. - Non-Christian Filipinos, as indicated earlier, adhere to their own individual customs and have their own tribal organizations. Although significant in the locals involved, none of these groups is comparable in influence or importance to the organizations, quasi-public or private, of Christian Filipinos, who comprise 90 percent of the total population.

Organization Under the Japanese. - The Japanese abolished all former political parties in the Philippines, uniting both public and private organizations, except the Red Cross and religious sects, into the New Philippine Reconstruction Service Corps, popularly known as the Kalibapi. This organization appears to be a reproduction of Japan's IRAA (Imperial Rule Assistance Association). Established December 8, 1942, it is nationwide in scope, and more recently a women's auxiliary and a young peoples branch, or Junior Kalibapi, have been organized.

In December 1943, Mr. Camilo Osias, Director of the Kalibapi, claimed a membership of 791,980, exclusive of the women's and youth branches. The greatest number -- 460,000 -- were in Manila, and Cotabato Province boasted the highest provincial membership. A total membership in 1944 of at least 20 percent of the country's adult population, or some 3,600,000 persons, is the announced aim of the Director. The women's auxiliary is said to include 106,000 members, all of whom are reportedly actively engaged in charity and welfare work. The auxiliary was created to widen the scope of service undertaken by the Kalibapi and to exert an indirect influence over the youth of the land.

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Functions of the Kalibapi, from its inception rather loosely defined, appear to be all-inclusive, with special emphasis on cooperation with Japan in the preparation of Filipinos for the responsibilities of an independent State. In recent broadcasts from Manila and Tokyo greater attention has been given to educational and cultural aspects of the organization. At the same time a definite program of "dynamic Filipinization" has been launched, and members are urged to adopt the motto "Live the Rizal Way." Under the Kalibapi Youth Movement four training centers have reportedly been opened to boys and girls from 16 to 18 whose parents are not able to send them to school.

The launching of Youth Movements in community centers throughout the provinces is frequently announced. Boys and girls from 15 to 25 are enlisted for reportedly voluntary services in the food production drive, in public welfare work and in the maintenance of peace and order. Emphasis is also laid on reviving Filipino literature and propegating Tagalog as the national language. Although not always so stated, it would appear that such movements are under the auspices of the Kalibapi Junior.

A striking example of quasi-public organization are the Neighborhood Associations introduced by the Japanese. Organized on the basis of small groups of from 10 to 15 families, to "further the principle of collective action for the common good," the associations appear to be the chief medium of commodity distribution, while functioning at the same time virtually as a secret police. Citizens are made collectively responsible for keeping the peace in their vicinity, and a rigid system of fines is provided for so-called "illegal actions" on the part of individuals or groups. Officers cannot be government officials or employees, but are picked men with a sense of duty to the State.

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Neighborhood groups are members of district associations, which are under supervision of the provincial governor, although it has been implied that the Kalibapi may take over direction.

In August 1943 a membership of 9,000,000 Filipinos (1,711,350 families) in 98,455 neighborhood units and 11,600 district associations was announced, and in November of that year Manila claimed that over 14,000,000 of the 16,000,000 Filipinos belonged to neighborhood associations established throughout the entire island of Luzon, in most of the Visayas, and parts of Mindanao. Complaints, however, have been received from time to time in Manila regarding "arbitrary acts" of neighborhood officials, especially with reference to distribution, and Japanese broadcasts refer to frequent drives for membership. Finally it was announced that ration cards for food and other daily necessities would be denied those who refused to enlist. Reports received early in 1944 indicated that permission to travel and opportunities for employment hinged upon registration of the individual in his neighborhood association.

While detailed information regarding it is naturally lacking, the underground operates in Manila and vicinity as in other occupied countries and guerrilla forces continue active. Secret short wave radio reception, although made difficult by Japanese jamming and winter static, is maintained to a certain extent, and by means of "bamboo telegraph" information of value to underground workers and to Filipino citizens at large receives wide circulation. Guerrilla forces have been especially active in Camarines Norte and Mountain Provinces in Luzon, and in Panay, Negros, Leyte and Cebu in the Visayas. In the latter Islands they have most effectively interfered with transportation and hampered the operation of provincial governments under Japanese control.

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5. Outstanding Qualities and Habits

General. - Filipinos in general are affable, hospitable, and courteous. They possess dignity and self-respect and are by nature orderly and law-abiding; but -- as usual in lands where nature provides bountifully -- are not much interested in work for work's sake, nor in putting something aside for a rainy day. They love life and are fond of the arts, and many are exceptionally deft in trades requiring manual dexterity.

Accordingly, Filipinos have never shown any special adaptability for commerce or industry, being content on the whole to leave these enterprises to the Chinese, or to Europeans and Americans. There is, however, a genuine desire for education, and many Filipinos who have held important judicial, executive and educational positions would be a credit to the inhabitants of any country. Among the masses, on the other hand, ignorance and superstition persist to a large degree. The Census of 1939 reported literacy for the country as a whole at 48.8 percent, on the basis of 10,903,880 persons of 10 years and over.

Most employers, particularly on large plantations, regard Filipinos as reasonably good workmen, although physically they are less able than laborers in colder climates. They are readily led by those who understand them, but lack initiative and sound judgment. Except when hardly oppressed and aroused by the mob instinct, they show great respect for constituted authority. Even before the recent tragic crisis they had demonstrated that they make good soldiers e.g., their resistance to American occupation.

Racial Peculiarities. - Tagalogs are the dominating Filipino people,

more aggressive and self-reliant than most other types and considerably more numerous than any except the Visayans. The latter are comparatively docile and essentially law-abiding. The Ilocanos --- much fewer in number --- are generally regarded as superior to most Filipinos in stamina and above them all in industry. Peoples in the Bicol region are also comparatively energetic and capable, while the Cagayans as a whole are notoriously lazy, although there are individual exceptions. Among non-Christian peoples the Moros are outstanding as a proud, stubborn race, while the mountain pagans are of primitive, virile stock. 1/

Use of Alcohol, Narcotics and Tobacco. - Lowland Filipinos drink in moderation and seldom become intoxicated, unless on special family or social gatherings when they are prone to squander their all in food and drink. Most native-made alcoholic beverages, however, are comparatively mild. Non-Christian tribes never lose an opportunity to get drunk on whisky when they can get it, and laws have been enacted making it difficult for strong liquor to be obtained in the mountain territories.

The use of opium was introduced by the Chinese, but Filipinos have not taken to it; nor have they become addicted to other drugs. Tobacco smoking is general, except among young girls, and cigarettes are manufactured locally and were imported before the war in considerable quantities. American cigarettes were increasing greatly in popularity among those who could afford them. Young Filipino men as a rule smoked imported cigarettes, the older men locally made cigarettes, cigars and rolled tobacco. Tobacco chewing is also fairly general, the tobacco being usually mixed with arecanuts, betel leaf and lime.

1/ See: The Land, I.B.S. for locale of various races.

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Gambling. - Authorities agree that Filipinos are born gamblers. Even the poorest will borrow money on almost any terms, if necessary, in order to gamble. Often naive about his ability to repay debts thus incurred, the hapless tao falls into the power of cacique money lenders, with little hope thereafter of escape from debt servitude.

Gambling is not limited to Filipino men: women indulge at cards and men add to the hazards of cards and dice those of the cockpits and sweepstakes. A national lottery for securing government revenue was a feature of public finance under the Spanish regime, and the sweepstakes represent a modern revival of the scheme.

Sports and Entertainments. - Many of the amusements and sports of both Spain and the United States are popular throughout the Philippines, but the chief source of entertainment is cock-fighting. Love of the sport, so closely allied with the Filipino's inveterate gambling instinct, has become what might be called "the national vice." It has been said that a majority of the natives in Manila breed game cocks. The Government demands that the spectacles take place in public cockpits on feast days, and a portion of the admission fee goes to the federal treasury.

Baseball, tennis and other forms of outdoor recreation were introduced by American teachers and became a permanent policy of the Philippine Bureau of Education. To a certain extent athletics have successfully competed with the cock-fight. Filipinos have participated in the Far Eastern and World Olympic Games, while polo and golf are played by the well-to-do and movies are popular. Domestic films were especially in

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demand in the provinces before the war, and imported films were featured in Manila.

National Holidays. - Pre-war legal holidays included the following:

Legal Holidays in the Philippines

January 1	New Year Day
February 22	Washington's birthday
Easter	Holy Thursday and Good Friday
May 1	Labor Day
May 30	Memorial Day
July 4	Independence Day
August 13	Occupation Day
June 4	Election Day (every 4 years)
November	Thanksgiving Day
November 30	Bonifacio Day
December 25	Christmas
December 30	Rizal Day

Certain foreign holidays, such as the Chinese New Year (usually in February), the British King's birthday, Bastille Day (July 14), etc., were observed by the racial communities interested although they were not legal holidays.

Observance of Holidays Under the Japanese. - In February 1942 the observance of all legal holidays except Sunday was suspended until further notice by Executive Order No. 7. The following month, Jorge B. Vargas, then Chairman of the Executive Commission, proclaimed in Executive Order No. 20 dates which were to be observed as legal holidays as shown below:

January 1	New Year Day
February 11	Empire or Foundation Day
Easter	Holy Thursday and Good Friday
April 29	Emperor's Birthday
November 3	Meiji-setu
November 30	National Heroes Day
December 25	Christmas
December 30	Rizal Day
Sundays	

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From time to time other special holidays are announced by the Japanese authorities in Manila, such as May 18, 1942 when, by Executive Order No. 37, officials, employees, laborers and other elements of the community were given the opportunity to join the parades and celebrations commemorating the "return to normalcy of the country after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor." December 8 has been celebrated as "Greater East Asia Day," and Philippine "independence" was marked by a four-day holiday beginning October 14, 1943.

Popular Events. - The great annual festival in the Philippines before the war was the Manila Carnival held in connection with the Philippine Exposition and Commercial and Industrial Fair. Prior to 1940, in which year it was considered inadvisable because of world conditions to undertake the project, the fair and carnival took place on Wallace Field in the Luneta, Manila, every February, lasting about 15 or 16 days. In recent years attendance averaged around 500,000. Plans for the fair were again cancelled in 1941, and so far as information is available, the Japanese have not attempted a revival.

Many festival events took place annually throughout the provinces, usually in the capitals, when fairs and carnivals were held in celebration of Patron Saints Days, generally in connection with religious observance of the same holidays.

Japanese Attitude Toward Entertainment. - In the early part of Japanese occupation much stress was laid by the invaders on the importance of eschewing all so-called frivolities. A curfew was imposed and licenses were not given to reopen places of amusement, such as race tracks, cockpits, cabarets, and the jai alai auditorium. Motion picture houses, on

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the other hand -- supplied with Japanese newsreels and propaganda films-- were permitted to reopen at lowered entrance prices.

By late 1942, however, many prohibitive measures were rescinded. Night clubs and dance halls reopened and the ban on horse racing, boxing and cockfighting was lifted. In September 1943, the curfew was extended to 2 a.m., with a warning to residents that the revision was not to encourage "strolling around late at night," and a reminder that stores and amusement centers were still to close at 11 p.m. except on Sundays and holidays.

In the realm of sports, jujitsu has been introduced by the Japanese, but the former sports are still popular, if statements from Tokyo claiming widespread participation by the Filipino populace in baseball, basketball, football, bowling, tennis, track, golf and swimming, are correct. In the so-called "Government Employees' Training Institute" in Manila, the trainees are said to participate in physical drills "similar to those which the Japanese army found best for its soldiers."

To promote cultural relations between Japan and the Philippines, the Watashi Kai, or "Spiritual Bridging Society between Filipinos and Japanese," was formed in April 1943 and, according to radio announcements, a Japan Cultural Institute was opened in the Heacock Building, Manila, in July of that year. Early in 1944 a Bureau of Oriental Culture reportedly was created under the Philippine Ministry of Education to intensify research into old Filipino customs. The aim, it was stated, was not "entirely to eschew Western influence, but to put greater emphasis on the Philippines and things Oriental."

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6. General Living Conditions

Living conditions and standards of Christian Filipinos are civilized, even where not too highly developed. Among the hill peoples, particularly in sections of Mindanao and the mountainous areas surrounding the Cagayan valley in northern Luzon, primitive customs such as head hunting and tree dwelling persist, but even in the non-Christian provinces many tribes are quite as civilized as their Christian neighbors. Mountain rice terraces of the Igorots testify to remarkable engineering ability, not usually associated with "primitive" peoples.

General Level of Subsistence. - In a survey of standards of living made in 1935 by the Department of Labor and the University of the Philippines, a good many laborers were found to be undernourished, particularly in the over-crowded sections of Manila. As a predominately agricultural country, however, the Philippines lack extensive over-crowded industrial centers outside Manila, and in the tropical climate essential shelter and clothing requirements are comparatively light, while food is more readily available to the masses than in rigorous climates or highly industrialized nations. Under the Commonwealth Government, taxation was relatively low, and a minimum wage law, although not strictly enforced in all instances, operated for the protection of labor. 1/ In the strong family system which prevails, even distant relatives in distress are generally cared for within the family group, and much hardship thus averted.

1/ The minimum wage established by law was one peso (\$0.50) a day.

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In view of the factors outlined above, the general level of subsistence in the Philippines before the war was relatively high when compared with that prevailing in neighboring areas. Except in times of crop failure or similar calamity, and when over-burdened with debt, the average peasant led a simple, carefree existence. Although the subsistence level of the oppressed tao naturally was low, for Filipinos as a whole the living standard was regarded as well above the average for the great masses of Oriental peoples.

Types of Houses. - Homes of Filipinos range from one to two room nipa and bamboo huts of the masses to the palatial structures of reinforced concrete owned by the few very well-to-do. The former, of course, predominate throughout the country side, where ample materials ready at hand are used by the Filipino youth to build his own home. Posts, beams, rafter and sides are made of bamboo, and fronds of nipa palms or cogon grass furnish the thatched roof. As all parts are tied and bound with rattan or bamboo strips, there is no need of nails. Such a house usually stands on posts well above the ground.

Although typical of rural districts, nipa huts also are found in the more crowded native sections of Manila, ^{1/} while on the other hand, palatial homes are not confined to the metropolitan area. Many provincial districts, such as the rich sugar centers of Iloilo and Negros Occidental,

^{1/} The principal native area in Manila is in the Tondo district, north of the Port Area and commonly called Manila's slums. Crowded with thatched roofed nipa huts, it presents a potential fire hazard and for this reason building regulations for a number of years have prohibited the erection of additional thatched-roofed structures in Tondo. In less numbers, native huts also are found in Santa Ana and other districts on the outskirts of Manila.

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boast elaborate residences owned by wealthy planters. Between the two extremes are the homes of middle-class Filipinos -- the so-called "mestizo" houses, and the more modern concrete or stone structures somewhat on the "Spanish" style of small Western houses. Residences of the latter type surround the public squares of every large town, while the former are common in municipal capitals and in scattered rural areas. Considerably more substantial than the nipa hut, the "mestizo" house may have a tiled or corrugated iron roof, and its floor and walls be of wood. A fence of bamboo usually surrounds such a dwelling.

Less prevalent types of houses reflect the impact of foreign cultures. In Lanao Province, Mindanao, wooden houses have curved roofs typical of Chinese architecture, and boat-shaped houses resemble Chinese junks, Spanish influence is found in wooden houses built on high walls of brick or adobe stone and usually covered with a tile roof. Scattered bungalows in suburban areas testify to American influence on home building. Adaptation of foreign ideas, however, is not the rule, and the nipa hut suited to climate, the people's customs and habits remains the typical Filipino home.

Dietary Habits. - Rice is by and large the natives' staff of life. Unless replaced at breakfast by bread (when that can be afforded) it is generally eaten three times a day. On the basis of 1939 Census figures, it is probable that rice is the principal food for 11 or 12 million people, or 75 percent of the population. Corn is preferred to rice by about 3,000,000 living chiefly in the Visayan Islands. Domestic production of corn averaged

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490,000 metric tons in the five years before the war, while the average rice crop totaled 1,500,000 tons. In years of crop shortages, corn was imported from the Netherlands Indies. The two rice-producing countries Indochina and Thailand supplied the Philippines, although in normal seasons rice imports seldom exceeded two or three percent of total consumption.

Giving place only to rice in the Filipino's diet is fish. With hundreds of species available for the catching, fishing is vocation or avocation of thousands of individuals. Milk fish, or bangos, raised chiefly in ponds on the island of Luzon, account for about a third of the annual catch and are considered the most important fish in the native diet, especially in Manila. Rice fields yield quantities of mud fish in the rainy season, and these are usually retained by the farmer for his own use. Native "bagoong," a fermented preparation of salted fish, similar to the "nuoc mam" of the Asiatic mainland, is as common in the Philippines as in other Malayan tropics.

Although the Islands are among the world's largest producers, consumption of the coconut as a foodstuff was much less general, before the war, than in most cocoanut countries. Tropical fruits -- notably bananas, mangoes, jack-fruit, papayas, and durians -- abound in practically every province and form an important part of the native dietary, while a variety of vegetables, including cabbage, sweet potatoes, onions, beans and tomatoes, are supplementary items.

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Although the Filipinos, in common with tropical peoples generally, are not large flesh eaters, most native families own a few chickens, the typical household having one or two fighting cocks and a few hens for eggs and meat. Hogs also are widely distributed, the greatest concentration being in Cebu, Leyte and Pangasinan Provinces. "Lechon," or roast suckling pig, is a favorite Filipino delicacy. Goats -- numbering only about 300,000 compared with over 3,000,000 hogs, as reported by the 1939 census -- are used for both milk and meat. Carabaos, while chiefly a work animal, also furnish some milk, and when their working days are over, are slaughtered for food. Cattle are raised mainly for beef, and horses, although used chiefly for light draft and riding, are slaughtered to a limited extent. Somewhat over 1,000,000 cattle were reported in the 1939 census and about 250,000 horses.

Exclusive of poultry, a total of 69,578,000 kilograms (153,350,000 pounds) of meat, dressed weight, was produced by Philippine abattoirs in 1937, the latest year for which information is available. This would indicate an annual per capita meat consumption of about 9.5 pounds. Red meat, however, is too great a luxury for the average Filipino. As he rose in the economic and social scale, the native might expand his daily menu even to include imported food products such as wheat flour, canned milk and canned sardines -- but no items were comparable before the war to rice and fish in the Filipino diet.

Living Conditions Under the Japanese. As gleaned from Manila and Tokyo broadcasts, information relative to present living conditions in the Philippines is incomplete and conflicting. There is nothing to indicate, however, that anything approaching prosperity has come to this section of the "Co-

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Prosperity Sphere." Early in their administration the Japanese reduced wages of day laborers from the previously established minimum of 1 peso a day to about 40 centavos (from 50 to 20 cents), and all government salaries were slashed on an average of 50 percent. With the rapid increase in living costs which followed, the Japanese were forced to modify this policy, and in July 1943 a new order permitted increases in wages of unskilled labor and the lower-paid government employees. Early in 1944 President Laurel created a board to study government salaries with a view to effecting a more equitable salary scale.

Unemployment in Manila admittedly has been very serious, although relieved to some extent by the employment of idle workers in public and military projects, and the enlistment of many discharged soldiers in the constabulary. In recent months residents of Manila appear to be returning in greater numbers to their tribal or village homes in the provinces, thus affording additional relief to the employment situation.

There is rationing of food and clothing, and notwithstanding constant pressure from the authorities to make the country self-sufficient in all prime necessities, especially foodstuffs, shortages continue. Price control measures appear to be largely ineffective, while living costs soar. Hoarding, profiteering, black market operations and graft are all cited as contributing to the general demoralization of living conditions, while restricted transportation and production facilities--both of which have been adjusted to Japanese rather than Filipino needs -- are further causes of lower living standards. The new "Republic" 1 is threatened

1 The independant Philippine "Republic" was inaugurated October 14, 1943.

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with "serious inflation," according to broadcasts late in 1943 via the controlled Manila radio, and responsible officials are urged to take prompt and effective measures to avoid "economic collapse in the country".

In the words of a recent commentator:

"The main problem today is not how to live but how to exist. This is what is happening to our middle class people, and what the condition of the poor people is is not difficult to imagine."

7. Attitude Toward the War and the United States

Official Attitude.- The Philippine Government in Exile, consisting of the President of the Commonwealth and certain other former Commonwealth officials, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., is an accredited member of the United Nations. The Philippine Commonwealth is duly represented on all international conferences and organizations of the United Nations.

In the puppet government set up by the Japanese there are a few officials who, it is believed, may be sincere in their cooperation with the enemy invaders. They are doubtless for the most part men either known to have had connections with Japan before the war -- such as the lawyer Pio Duran who has been very active in organizing the Kalibapi -- or men who had given expression before the war to pro-Japanese sentiments, as in the case of the puppet President, Jose Laurel. There are, too, as in any country, self-seeking opportunists who as politicians or business men may willingly go along with Japan at least until the tide turns.

On the whole, however, officials of the puppet government -- in most cases the same man who held similar positions in the Commonwealth --

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are believed in America to be outwardly cooperating with the Japanese and urging their people to do so in order to facilitate as far as possible the smooth functioning of government and business affairs. It is understood that strong pressure by argument and threat has been brought to bear upon the present Filipino leaders and their families, and that they hope by acquiescing to lighten the immediate burden upon the masses of their people, minimize punishment for non-cooperation, and avert a possible premature uprising against the Japanese.

Unofficial Attitude. - Among the people themselves, the half-starved, illiterate and normally discontented Filipino tao -- the typical "underdog"-- may readily cooperate with the Japanese in the belief that a change in "overlords" will bring surcease from his unhappy lot. At the time of the invasion unconfirmed press reports indicated that remnants of the Sakdalistas, or Ganaps, may have tried to aid Japanese entry into Manila. Remnants of that secret organization, however -- primarily rural residents -- have long been under constabulary surveillance, and it does not seem likely that they could have been sufficiently organized to render material assistance. Their original leader, Benigno Ramos, was not released from prison by the Japanese until after the fall of Manila.

By and large, Filipinos -- believed loyal to the Commonwealth Government as formerly constituted -- probably follow the new government because they are called on to, in many instances, by men who were their leaders

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in the old. Notwithstanding the logic of the Japanese appeal Japanese propaganda is believed to have failed almost totally to win them over, primarily because of brutality and the use of force, at least in the earlier stages when the die was cast. The Japanese, moreover, by their unwillingness to allow opposing arguments to be heard laid themselves open to suspicion in a country where freedom of speech has been the accepted rule for two generations.

There are indications that in many instances Filipinos have not yet returned from the hills, to which they fled at the beginning of the invasion, while in other instances they appear to be putting up stiff resistance to Japanese authorities. In connection with their cotton-planting program on the island of Negros, the Japanese in mid-1943 encountered not only hostile looks and acts, but bloodshed. In certain places cultivation could be carried out only under the protection of armed guards.

Meanwhile, by their own admission, the Japanese have not been able to quell guerrilla activities. Although the authorities frequently claim that "peace and order" have been restored throughout the country, fresh outbreaks from bands of "misguided" individuals rise to plague them, and promises of amnesty to all who surrender are renewed. Guerillas appear to be most active in northcentral Luzon and in the Islands of Panay and Negros.

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On the whole, however, the Filipino people seem to be accepting the status quo, following the example of their leaders in the realization that effective resistance would be impossible without the backing of armed forces.

8. Languages.

Official Languages. - There are two official languages in the Philippines, English and Spanish, with the law of the Commonwealth stipulating that in case of doubt in official documents the English text shall determine what is meant. The use of Spanish, while still prevalent in Manila and certain provincial areas, is restricted mainly to the older generation. The Census of 1939 reported only 417,375 persons speaking Spanish, or but 2.6 percent of the total population, in contrast to 4,259,550 or 26.6 percent speaking English.

During American occupation English was taught in all the schools, and most of the younger generation are able -- with varying degrees of fluency and accent-- to read, write and speak it, in addition to at least one native dialect. The Census reported 55 percent of Manila's population as able to speak English, while the ability to do so in the provinces ranges from around 10 percent of the population of Cotabato, Lanao and Sulu to about 40 percent in Camarines Norte and Rizal Provinces. In most of central Luzon English is spoken by from 30 to 35 percent of the people. Twice as many publications in the Islands were printed in

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English before the war as in all native dialects combined.

Diversity of Languages. - There are said to be more sharply distinct languages and dialects than diversion of peoples in the Philippines, the lack of a common language being one of the chief handicaps to the development of homogeneity in the nation's life. Although all the languages belong to one Malay stock, and possess certain fundamental similarities of grammar, the many differentiations of dialect and vocabulary within the several main language groups make communication difficult between Filipinos from different areas.

With this problem in mind, framers of the Constitution of the Philippine Commonwealth stated in that document that "the National Assembly shall take steps toward development and adoption of a common language based on one of the existing native languages." Commonwealth Act No. 184, therefore, established an Institute of National Languages, which after a study of numerous dialects, recommended Tagalog. Late in 1937 it was officially proclaimed as the basis for a national language, and when war came to the Islands preparations were under way for teaching Tagalog in the public schools.

Native Languages and Dialects - The Bisayan dialect is the language of the densely populated central, or Visayan Islands, and the language spoken by much the largest group of Filipinos. One of its two main subdivisions, Cebuano, is spoken chiefly in the islands to the west (Leyte, Bohol and Cebu) and the other, Panay-Hiligaynon, in Panay, Negros and

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adjacent smaller islands. Bisayan-Cebuan is the principal dialect of Christian Filipinos in Mindanao -- chiefly in Misamis, Surigao, Agusan, Davao and Zamboanga Provinces -- while Lanao, Bukidnon, Magindanaw, and Sulu-Moro are spoken in the Moro provinces of Lanao, Bukidnon, Cotabato and Sulu.

Tagalog is the main language spoken in Manila and nine provinces in the central Luzon district, in most of which it is the native dialect of practically the entire population. The principal Tagalog provinces include Batangas, Bulacan, Tayabas, Laguna, Cavite, Rizal, Bataan, Nueva Ecija, and Camarines Norte. Ninety percent or more of the population of the islands of Marinduque and Mindoro also speak Tagalog.

In Northern Luzon, the Ibanag dialect is spoken in the Cagayan valley on the eastern side of the Cordillera mountains, and Iloko is the chief native tongue in the provinces west of the mountain range as well as in the Christian communities in Mountain Province. Igorot, Ifugaw, and Kalinga are the main dialects of the hill tribes of Mountain Province. In Southern Luzon ninety-nine percent of the inhabitants of Albay, Camarines Sur and Sorsogon, speak Bikol, as do also seventy percent of the population of Camarines Norte. Masbate, too, is an important center of use of the Bikol dialect.

Foreign Languages - Chinese is spoken by the approximately 120,000 Chinese in the Philippines, chiefly in Manila. The main provinces in which use of the Chinese language is found are Cebu, Rizal, Tayabas, Zamboanga, Iloilo, Leyte, and Davao, although its use is scattered very generally throughout the archipelago.

The Census of 1939 reported Japanese spoken by 28,900 persons, over 17,000 of whom were in the Japanese settlement in Davao. Aside from 4,660 Japanese in Manila, and somewhat over 1,000 in Mountain Province, the balance were widely scattered in small groups.

Sixty-five languages and dialects are separately listed in the Census. Those reported as spoken by more than 100,000 persons are shown below:

Leading Languages and Dialects in the Philippines
(Census of 1939)

<u>Language or Dialect</u>	<u>Number Speaking</u>	<u>Percent of Population</u>
Bisaya	7,099,580	44.37
English	4,259,550	26.62
Tagalog	4,068,560	25.43
Iloko	2,353,320	14.71
Bikol	1,289,420	8.06
Pampangan	621,455	3.88
Pangasinan	573,750	3.59
Spanish	417,370	2.61
Sulu	245,260	1.54
Ibanag	193,160	1.21
Lanao, Rranao or Ilamun..	170,550	1.07
Magindanaw.....	159,680	1.00
Igorot	139,000	0.87
Samal and Samal-Moro....	125,350	0.78
Chinese	120,099	0.76

Japanese Attitude Toward Language. - Soon after their arrival in the Philippines, the Japanese undertook to introduce their language, they and their puppet officials stressing the desirability of Japanese as the common medium of expression among peoples of East Asia. Japanese and Tagalog were soon declared "official languages" and Japanese teachers reportedly were brought in to teach "Nippongo," a simplified Japanese.

Both Nippongo and Tagalog "weeks" have been featured, and from information available it appears that the Japanese are as zealously trying to propagate Tagalog as Japanese. Emphasis is placed on the former as a national language and a symbol of Filipino culture, versus American. The new constitution of the Philippine "Republic" declared Tagalog to be the official language, and beginning in December 1943 it was, reportedly, to be taught in all public and private schools, both primary and secondary.

9. Racial Conflicts and Discrimination

Alien Oriental Races.^{1/} The presence of Chinese in the Philippines for hundreds of years has given rise to numerous problems involving at times conflict and alleged racial discrimination. With characteristic energy, thrift and stamina, the Chinese settled in the Islands, inter-married freely with native women, and established themselves firmly in the commercial life of the community. The marked successes of this alien race at times engenders feelings of resentment, and minor attacks upon Chinese and their property are a recurring feature of Filipino life. In a few more serious outbreaks Chinese have been mobbed or killed and their property looted, necessitating intervention by the highest authorities of law and order.

Official attempts to curb Chinese influence have ranged from the reported discriminating use by municipal councils of their taxing powers

^{1/} See Hayden, cited, Chapter 28 for a detailed discussion of the Chinese and Japanese in the Philippines.

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to such drastic steps as passage by the national legislature of a book-keeping law which required every merchant to keep complete accounts in English, Spanish or a local dialect. Throughout the years Chinese have been known to secure special favors by bribery of petty officials; but when thoroughly aroused, as in the long struggle over the bookkeeping law, the organized Chinese community has been amply able through legitimate channels to cope with legal discrimination against them. Failing to obtain repeal of the bookkeeping law, or its annulment by the United States Congress, the Chinese fought their case to the Supreme Court of the United States which declared the act unconstitutional.

Increasing Japanese activity in the Philippines in recent years added to the already widespread concern among responsible Filipinos over the growing participation of aliens in the country's economic life. Notwithstanding repeated boycotts against Japanese goods following the "China Incident" in 1932, the Japanese rapidly gained ground in the Philippine market and established themselves in retail trade in increasing numbers. Allegedly illegal practices of Japanese fishermen in Philippine waters, moreover, and of Japanese agricultural settlers in Davao Province, brought them into conflict with Philippine law as well as Filipino prejudice. The belief persisted that the Japanese were gaining a stronghold in the Philippine fishing industry and expanding their colony in Davao through the use of "dummy" stockholders or partners, and by marriage with Filipino women acquiring public land in the names of their wives.

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Tacit recognition of the government's concern over these developments was reflected in provisions of the new Constitution of the Commonwealth. Bills were introduced in the national legislature excluding foreigners from retail business, while Government-operated agencies were designed to increase Filipino participation in business and trade. In the words of the President of the National Trading Corporation, one of the functions of that agency was "to break the strangle hold of foreign retailers" in the Philippines. 1/ Finally, as revised by the Commonwealth Government in 1940, the Philippine immigration law provided that not more than 500 "quota immigrants" of any one nationality could be admitted in a calendar year.

Each move on the part of Filipinos which could be challenged as discriminatory was met by warnings and protests from both Chinese and Japanese organizations and officials. While the Commonwealth Government apparently sought to avoid actions which might justly arouse resentment, it manifested an understandable determination to continue its efforts to bring the business of the country into Filipino hands and vouchsafe for Philippine citizens ownership and utilization of the country's land and natural resources.

Native Races. - There is no legal basis for conflict or discrimination between the several native peoples of the Philippines. Ultimate assimilation of all races into the national body politic, without favor or discrimination, was the stated policy of the Commonwealth Government.

1/ The Constitution limits the exploitation of all natural resources to citizens of the Philippines or corporations at least 60 percent of the capital of which is owned by Philippine citizens, and specifies similar requirements for the operation of public utilities, and specifies similar Corporation was established in 1940 mainly to encourage cooperative dealings among Filipino retailers and enable them to encourage cooperative dealings Chinese and Japanese. successfully compete with

Mohammedan Moros were entitled to representation in the National Assembly on equal footing with Christian Filipinos, and given a voice in national affairs. The laws and tribal institutions of non-Christian peoples were accorded due respect.

Owing, however, to the cultural chasm between Christian Filipinos of the lowlands and the non-Christian mountainous tribes, a mutual dislike or distrust is often apparent in some degree. Pronounced differences spring chiefly from administrative frictions between a numerically and politically dominant element of the population and the small minorities with divergent cultural characteristics. The Moros, or Moslems of Mindanao, particularly, resent supervision by Christian Filipinos. Prior to 1935 administration of the predominately non-Christian provinces was under the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, with ultimate responsibility resting in the office of the American Governor General. The Commonwealth Government in 1935 assumed full control of administrative matters, transferring the functions of the former Bureau to the Secretary of Interior

White Races. - Relations between Filipinos and Americans were generally friendly and democratic. There were no acknowledged barriers either in business associations or social contacts to the mixing of Americans and natives freely, although members of the American colony, centered in Manila, could and did select their own social groups. The few British residents in the Islands, on the other hand, while maintaining friendly business relations with their Filipino associates, drew the line in social contacts. Filipinos were seldom invited to British Clubs or social functions of any kind.

The Spanish element mixes freely with the native population, although in Manila a large group of residents of pure Spanish blood move in their own fairly restricted social circle. Other European residents, including a few Germans, Dutch, French and Italians, kept more or less socially within their own small groups before the war, but of these nationalities the Germans probably associated most freely with Filipino elements.

Japanese Attitude Toward Chinese. - Upon occupation of Manila by the Japanese, 50 leading Chinese residents were taken into custody and 20 of them executed, including, it is believed, former Consul General Wong. The remaining 30 were sentenced to long-term imprisonment at hard labor. Chinese properties in the Islands were seized by the Japanese as enemy assets.

As time passed, however, the Japanese appear to have adopted a more lenient policy toward Chinese residents, presumably in keeping with their slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics." Permission was given the Chinese to resume remittances to China, although funds were restricted to small sums unless donated to the Nanking Government. Early in 1943 Tokyo announced that the 120,000 Chinese traders in the Islands were collecting a fund of 50,000,000 yen to be "donated to the Imperial Forces." In "appreciation for the all-out cooperation of the Philippine Chinese Association," the Japanese reportedly returned to their original owners part of the Chinese real estate and other property which had been held by the military forces.

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Attempts allegedly are being made to foster Chinese culture by continuing the publication of a Chinese newspaper, selling Chinese books, and permitting the reopening of Chinese-managed movies and other places of amusement.

Attitude Toward Morog. - The Sultan of Sulu, Saramain, was a member of the Independence Preparatory Committee and one of the signers of the Constitution of the "independent" Philippines. Two Moro youths were said to be included in a group of Filipinos selected in 1943 to study in Japan. In July of that year a Domei despatch announced that a number of Japanese language schools were being established in Zamboanga, Cotabato and Sulu. About the same time a "Consultative Council," headed by Sultan Saramain, was formed, purportedly to obtain unity and understanding between leaders of the Moro tribes.

Japanese Attitude Toward Spanish Residents. - In their effort to make of the Philippines a purely Oriental country, the Japanese appear to have more or less ignored the Spanish colony. Regarded as neutrals, Spanish residents were shown no special consideration at the beginning of Japanese occupation other than permission to live outside internment. Licenses to resume their former businesses were granted only in cases where their assets were not desired by the Japanese fighting forces. Several of the larger Spanish concerns were required to turn over their entire stocks of certain commodities, according to one reliable source.

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On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the Spanish civil war, however, a Filipino writer in the Manila Tribune declared that "a new hand of comradeship" is extended to Spaniards in the Philippines as "moral allies" in the establishment of the "New Order" in Asia. This is the only indication that has been noted in reports from Tokyo or Manila of concern for Spaniards in the Islands.

C. Influential Persons

The following lists of "influential" persons include those officials who constitute the Government in Exile and citizens who were leaders in Philippine business and professional life immediately before the war. ^{1/} Where the information is available, their connections during Japanese occupation are indicated.

Accurate evaluations of the attitudes of these persons toward the war and the Axis are not possible, although some indication, it is believed, may be obtained from intercepts of radio broadcasts from Tokyo and the Japanese-controlled station in Manila. It is noted that certain Filipino leaders are especially featured on the radio programs, making frequent speeches that appear to imply complete endorsement of the Japanese program, and urging Filipino cooperation in the "Greater East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere." On the other hand, certain formerly prominent persons have received only scant mention, or are conspicuous by their absence from the propaganda broadcasts. It would seem, therefore, that

^{1/} Section II, Government and Administration, of the Civil Affairs Handbook contains statements concerning leading government officials.

the latter individuals are either definitely not collaborating with the Japanese, or are unwilling to be placed in the position of appearing to.

Those persons whose speeches and/or activities are frequently publicized, and who are at least outwardly cooperating -- although their true attitude may not be revealed in public statements -- are denoted in the following lists by an asterisk:

(a) Leaders of Government in Exile

Quezon, Manuel	President of Philippine Commonwealth.
Osmena, Sergio	Vice President of Philippine Commonwealth.
Elizalde, Joaquin M.	Resident Commissioner in Washington and Secretary of National Development in the Government in Exile.
Valdes, Maj. Gen. Basilio J.	Chief of Staff of Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense.
Soriano, Lt. Col. Andres 1/.	Secretary of Finance. (Former industrialist and mining executive.)
Hernandez, Jaime	Auditor General.
Romulo, Col. Carlos P.	Secretary of Information and Public Relations (Former editor and publisher and Aide to General MacArthur.)

(b) Guerrilla Leaders

The Japanese report from time to time the surrender or capture of guerrilla forces, and in a few instances have announced the execution of leaders. It is not possible to verify all such reports, but it has been definitely established that the most notable guerrilla leader -- Tomas Confesor -- who was reported by Tokyo many months ago as having surrendered, is still carrying on his activities in Panay and Negros Islands (as of

1/ In June 1939 Mr. Soriano was decorated with the Grand Cross of Naval Merit by the Spanish Government in Madrid in recognition of his valuable services to the Nationalist cause. (Philippine Mining Year book 1940, page 14.)

March 15, 1944). The number of others who may be successfully operating is not known, but the following list -- consisting mainly of guerrilla leaders reported by the Japanese as having surrendered -- will indicate partially those who at least at one time participated in guerrilla activities.

- Addura, Marcelo Former Governor of Cagayan Province; reported continuing former Commonwealth Government functions in opposition to Japanese regims.
- Alcunio, Former Judge of Court of First Instance; reported surrendered in February 1944, in Leyte.
- Aquido, Lt. Danomin Reported captured in mountains of northern Nueva Vizcaya in September 1943.
- Briton, Pedro Reported surrendered in Legaspi, July 1943.
- Carlos, Antonio " " " Nueva Ecija, May 1943.
- Chiang, Sen Ting Former Chief Manila branch Chungking Publicity Department; reported surrendered November 1943.
- Concordia, Lt. Derso Operated under Harry Fenton in Cebu; reported surrendered August 1943.
- Confesor, Tomas Former National Assemblyman, Governor of Iloilo Province, and Director of the National cooperative Administration. Active leader of guerrillas in Panay and Negros Islands.
- De la Paz, Cristite Benito Reported surrendered October 1943.
- De los Reyes, Gen. Jose Reported released in November 1943 and appointed head of the Amnesty Board established by the puppet regime.
- Demetrio, Salvador Former Governor of Leyte Province; reported surrendered February 1944.
- Deniega, Col. Reported killed in August 1943.
- Domingo, Joseph Reported surrendered in Abra Province July 1943.
- Enriques, Lt. Col. Mammel Active in northern Iazon; reported surrendered May 1943.
- Fenton, Harry American leader of guerrillas operating from west coast of Cebu.
- Kuoyen, Shih Former Manila representative Chungking Kuomintang reported released November 1943.
- Lopez, Rev. Former chaplain USAFFE; reported surrendered in Tarlac July 1943.
- Marcerino, Genaro Alleged would-be assassin of Jose P. Laurel when latter was Secretary of Interior under Japanese; reported arrested July 1943.

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Guerrilla Leaders (continued)

Ramires, Lt. Col. Alfredo Reported released from imprisonment November 1943.

Santos, Lt. Col. Pedro Reported captured with 15 associates September 1943. Associates included: Conrado Alcia, Benito C. Alcia, Jose Arawa, Alcaidio Bangot, Vicente Borja, Mercedes Cabrera (a woman), Miguel de Leon, Luciano Gabriel, Ramon Ignachio, Major Amador Manillo, Marcos Martinez, Selustiano Pecario, Jose Tan, and Simeon Verdugo.

Straughn, Hugh. Retired U. S. Army officer and former manager of a mine in the Philippines; reported arrested August 1943; operated in southern Luzon.

Valdes, Capt. Arlan Nephew of General Valdes, Chief of Staff reported surrendered in December 1943.

Villanueva, Reported surrendered in Cavite, October 1943.

Vinson, Wenceslao Former Governor of Camarines Norte Province; active in that area; recently reported executed by the Japanese.

Jurists

*Sison, Teofilo Secretary of Justice, Commonwealth Government and under the Japanese. (1944)

*Abello, Emilio Undersecretary of Justice Commonwealth Government.

*Yulo, Jose Former Secretary of Justice and Speaker of National Assembly Commonwealth Government; Chief Justice Supreme Court under the Japanese.

De la Costa, Sixto Solicitor General, Commonwealth Government.

*Avancena, Ramon Chief Justice Supreme Court, Commonwealth Government Head of Council of State under Japanese (1944).

Abad Santos, Jose Associate Justice Supreme Court, Commonwealth. Executed in Cebu by the Japanese in 1942.

Diaz, Anacleto Associate Justice Supreme Court, Commonwealth.

Horrilleno, Antonio " " " " " "

*Laurel, Jose p. Associate Justice Supreme Court, Commonwealth. President Philippine Republic under Japanese (1944) also holds portfolios of Minister of Home Affairs Minister of Education, and Minister of Economic Affairs (1944).

Moran, Manuel V. Associate Justice Supreme Court, Commonwealth.

Ozaeta, Roman " " " " " "

Paras, Ricardo Presiding Justice Court of Appeals, Commonwealth.

Rovira, Leopoldo " " " Industrial Relations, Commonwealth Government.

Attorneys:

Balonkita, Juan R. Law firm Vickers, Velilla and Balonkita.

* Indicates Filipinos whose activities are mentioned in radio broadcasts from Tokyo and/or the Japanese-controlled station in Manila.

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Attorneys:

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Carrascoso, Jr., Antonio T. " " Ross, Selph, Carrascoso and Janda.
DeWitt, Clyde A. " " DeWitt, Perkins and Ponce Enrile; legal
counsel for Soriano mining interests.
*Duran, Pio Law firm Duran and Lim; president and General
Manager Philippine-Nippon Mining Company; member
of National Assembly, Commonwealth.
Leader in formation Kalibapi under Japanese and its
Secretary-General and Vice President until 1943.
Long known as friend of Japan.
Ingersoll, Judge Frank B. Legal counsel Chamber of Mines of the Philippines;
mining executive. (In United States 1944).
Janda, Robert L. Law firm Ross, Selph, Carrascoso and Janda.
*Lavides, Hon. Francisco National Assemblyman, Commonwealth and member
law firm Sumulong, Lavides and Sumulong.
Secretary of Executive Commission (formed at time
of Japanese invasion); Justice of Court of Appeals
under Japanese, and Counselor, staff of Ambassador
Vargas in Tokyo, 1943.
McFie, Jr., John R. Attorney and Vice-President Manila Building and
Loan Association, Commonwealth.
*Parades, Quintin Flour Leader, National Assembly, Commonwealth.
Minister of Public Works and Communications
Under Japanese.
Perkins, E. Arthur Law firm DeWitt, Perkins and Ponce Enrile
and Consul General for Thailand, Commonwealth.
Ponce Enrile, Alfonso Law firm DeWitt, Perkins and Ponce Enrile.
*Recto, Claro M. Legal counsel, Chamber of Mines of the Philippines
Commonwealth.
Minister of Foreign Affairs under Japanese (1944).
Ross, James Madison Law firm Ross, Selph, Carrascoso and Janda.
Selph, Ewald E. " " " " " " "
Sumulong, Juan " " Sumulong, Lavides and Sumulong.
Sumulong, Lorenzo " " " " " " "
*Tolentino, Arturo M. Manila Attorney; active in Kalibapi under
Japanese.
Tuson, Jose Ma Attorney Manila
Velilla, Amado L. Law firm Vickers, Velilla and Balonkita; legal
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Vickers, James C. Law firm Vickers, Velilla and Balonkita.
Zavalla, Domingo " " Camus and Zavalla.

*Indicates Filipinos whose activities are mentioned in radio broadcasts from Tokyo and/or the Japanese-controlled station in Manila.

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Church Leaders

- *Piani, His Excellency the Most Reverend Guillerino Apostolic Delegate of Roman Catholic Church. (Long known to be anti-American)
- *O'Doherty, Most Reverend Dr. D. Miguel Archbishop, Archdiocese of Manila.
- *Fonacier, Monsignor Santiago A. Bishop, head of the Philippine Independent Church.
- *Alejandro, B. P. First Filipino Bishop of Methodist Church; elected in January 1944.
- *Billiet, Jose Apostolic Prefect, Mountain Province.
- *Binstead, Norman S. Bishop, Episcopal Mission; formerly Bishop Kyoto, Japan.
- *Bocobo, Jorge President, Philippine Federation of Evangelical Churches. (Pre-war pro-Japanese & anti-American)
- *Fabre, Engracio Head of Bureau of Religious Affairs established by Japanese.
- Foley, Walter Brooks Bishop of Union Church.
- Guernico, Bishop Jose Vicar General of Diocese of Cebu.
- *Guerrero, Monsignor Maria I/ Bishop of Manila
- *Madariaga, Mariano Bishop of Lingayen, Pangasinan.
- Reyes, Monsignor Gabriel Archbishop, Archdiocese of Cebu.
- *Sancho, Santiago Bishop of Vigan, Ilocos Sur.
- *Sancho, Silvestre Head Santa Tomas University (pro-France).
- *Santos, Pedro Bishop of Comarines Sur.
- *Sobrepous, Dr. Enrique President, Supreme Council of Evangelical Church.
- *Verzosa, Alfredo Bishop of Iipa, Batangas.

Newspaper Publishers and Editors

- Araneta, J. Amado President TTT publications (Taliba-Vanguardia-Tribune.) 2/
- Araneta, Jose Editor Monday Mail. 3/.
- *Aunario, Pedro Editorial staff La Vanguardia; member council of State under the Japanese.

* Indicates Filipinos whose activities are mentioned in radio broadcasts from Tokyo and/or the Japanese-controlled station in Manila.

1/ Most frequently quoted Catholic prelate in radio broadcasts and referred to in reports of Federal Communications Commission as Tokyo's "favorite" Catholic spokesman.

2/ Don Alejandro Roces, Sr., and Alejandro Roces, Jr. (Andong) were publishers and owners of the TTT papers. Father and son were close friends of President Quezon and the Tribune was generally regarded as the "mouthpiece" of the Quezon administration. Editorials in the TTT papers during Japanese occupation became notably pro-Japanese in tone, and in 1943 the younger Roces was assassinated. The father died of a heart attack upon receiving word of the death of his son.

3/ Publications not resumed since the fall of Manila.

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- *Bautista, Jose P. News editor Manila Tribune. Delegate to Greater East Asia Press Conference, Tokyo December 1943.
- Bennet, Roy C. Editor and General Manager Manila Daily Bulletin 2/
- Boguslav, David T. News editor the Tribune.
- Caballero, Isabelo P. Managing editor TVT papers.
- Dick, R. McCulloch Editor and publisher Philippines Free Press, weekly in English. 2/
- *Guzman, Vicente Reporter on Tribune and member of first Filipino inspection delegation to Japan 1943.
- Hartendorp, A.V.H. Editor and publisher Philippines Magazine. 2/
- Hernandez, Amado V. Editor Mabuhay (Tagalog paper). 2/
- *Icasiano, Francisco B. Editorial writer Tribune and La Vanguard; attended Greater East Asia Press Conference Tokyo, 1943.
- *Marchia, Roman Editor Pillars, monthly journal (Tagalog-English) devoted to welfare of youth, initiated Feb. 1944.
- Ramirez, Augusto M. Editor El Debate. 2/
- Robb, Walter Editor American Chamber of Commerce Journal and dean of American newspaper men in Manila. (In U. S.)
- Ronquillo, Carlos Editor Taliba (Tagalog paper).
- Romulo, Col. Carlos P. Vice President and publisher DMHM publications (Debate-Mabuhay-Herald-Monday Mail). 2/ The DMHM plant was destroyed by Japanese bombing. Col. Romulo came to the United States in May 1942 and is a member of the Government in Exile.
- San Agustin, Dionisio City editor Taliba.
- Taylor, Carson. Owner and publisher Manila Daily Bulletin. 2/
- Villarsal, Manuel V. Director TTV Publishing Corporation.
- Wilkins, H. Ford. News Editor Manila Daily Bulletin. 2/

Industrialists

- *Aguinaldo, Leopoldo R. Textile engineer and business executive.
- *Alunan, Rafael R. Government official with important business connections in sugar and mining industries. Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under the Japanese.
- Araneta, Salvador Business executive, lawyer and financier.
- Berry, Fred N. Coconut oil manufacture; Philippine Manufacturing Co. (Branch of Proctor and Gamble)

* Indicates Filipinos whose activities are mentioned in radio broadcasts from Tokyo and/or the Japanese-controlled station in Manila.

2/ Publication not resumed since the fall of Manila.

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Correa, Lorenzo Tobacco products; Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas. (Tabacalera).

Craig, John W. Desiccated coconut; Franklin Baker Company.

Day, Kenneth G. Coconut oil; Philippine Refining Company. (Branch of Lever Bros.)

*De las Alas, Antonio Mining executive. Minister of Finance and member of National Planning Board under the Japanese.

Elizalde, Juan Miguel Elizalde and Company, manufacturers of sugar paint, and rope; ship owners and operators; general merchants; family of Resident Commissioner in Washington, Joaquin Elizalde.

*Fernandez, Ramon J. Fernandez-Hermanao, merchants, ship owners, bankers, brewers, mining interests. Members of Council of State and Chairman Philippine Shipping Association under the Japanese.

Fox, H. T. President, Smith Bell and Company, exporters and importers.

Hausserman, Judge John W. Mining executive and legal counsel mining industry. (In the United States)

Herranz, M. F. Rope manufacture; Johnson-Pickett Company.

Lizarranga, Tiroo Soap manufacture; Lissar Compania, Inc.

*Madrigal, Vicente Madrigal and Company, ship owners, coal merchants, miners, real estate operators; cement coconut oil, textile, lumber and sugar interests. Member Council of State and National Planning Board under the Japanese.

Mapa, Placido L. Sugar and mining executive.

Marsman, Jan Hendrik Head of Marsman interests; mine managers and operators, building contractors, sugar interests. Born in Holland; naturalized Philippine citizen. (In United States).

McCord, J. D. Desiccated coconut; Philippine Desiccated Coconut Corporation.

Nielson, L. R. President Nielson and Company, Inc. managing and operating company base metal mines.

Puyat, Gonsaldo Furniture manufacture; mining and lumber executive.

*Razon, Benito Government official with varied business and industrial interests. Technical adviser to Preparatory Commission for Independence under the Japanese.

* Indicates Filipinos whose activities are mentioned in radio broadcasts from Tokyo and/or the Japanese-controlled station in Manila.

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Rosales, Antonio Tobacco; official Tabacalera.
Roxas Gargollo, Antonio Roxas y Compania; sugar manufacturers,
merchants exporters and insurance agents.
Soriano, Andres 1/ Mining, brewery, insurance and brokerage
business.
Teodoro, Toribio Manufacturer and executive in shoe industry.
Von Kauffmann, F. Associated with Elizalde interests.
Weinzheimer, L. Sugar and mining executive. (In United States)
Worcester, Frederick Philippine Desiccated Coconut Company; U.S.
Army officer; active in guerrilla work.

Engineers

Gold Mining Industry: 2/

Barr, H. L., General Supt. San Mauricio Mining Company.
Duggleby, A. F. Vice-President Benguet Consolidated Mining Company
Enberg, J. O., Consult. Engineer Marsman mining interests.
Fleming, J. L., Mine Supt. Balatoc Mining Company
Graham, W. T., General Supt. Baguio Gold Mining Company
Lennox, L. W., General Supt. Benguet Consolidated Mining Company.
Meyer, Paul A., Treasurer Chamber of Mines of the Philippines.
Miller, Read, Mine Supt. Benguet Consolidated Mining Company
Mitke, Charles A. Consulting engineer gold mining industry
Myers, C. F., Mine Supt. Itogon Mining Company
Peterson, J. S., General Supt. Balatoc Mining Company
Peterson, P.R., Mine Supt. Baguio Gold Mining Company.
Robinson, L. M., General Supt. Itogon Mining Company.
Sampson, J. H., Director and con-
sulting engineer Soriano mining interests
Weidman, Harvey, Mine Supt. Masbate Consolidated Mining Company
White, T. L., Mine Supt. San Mauricio Mining Company.

Base Metal Mining Industry:

Bishop, O.M., Mine Supt. Lepanto Consolidated (copper) In US 1944.
Cort, M. R., General Supt. Philippine Iron Mines.
Fertig, W., Mine Supt. Samar Mining Company (iron).
Hernandez, Rafael, Mine Supt. Gold Star Mining Company (iron).
Hicks, W. E., Director. Hixbar Gold Mining Company (copper).
Johnson, F.E., General Supt. Lepanto Consolidated (copper). In US 1944-
Kelly, Mose E., General Supt. Hixbar Gold Mining Company (Copper)
Latham, A. B., General Supt. Acoje Mining Company (chromite).

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- 1/ See (a) Leaders of Government in Exile.
2/ Dr. H. Foster Bain now in the United States, was advisor to the Common-
wealth Government on gold and base metal mining when the war began.

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Base Metal Mining Industry (cont.)

Leitman, Samuel, Consulting engineer and General Supt.
Peryam, W., Mill Supt.
Ripoll, J. M., Mine Supt.
Sundeen, L. J., General Supt. . . .

Amalgamated Minerals (manganese).
Lepanto Consolidated (copper)
Amalgamated Minerals (manganese).
Samar Mining Company (iron).

Civil Consulting Engineers:

Baltasar, Apolinario

Barredo, Fausto
Berry, Earl W.
Cullity, E. R.
Fitzsimmons, Richard T.
Lopez, Carlos S.
Milne, George
Parker, R. L.
Sampson, J. H.
Siuchi, Pedro

Philippine Association of Civil Engineers.
Malate Engineering and Construction Co.
Berry Engineering Company
Southwestern Engineering Company
Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company
Civil engineer, sugar industry
Earnshaw Docks and Honolulu Iron Works
Engineering Equipment and Supply Company
International Engineering Corporation
Civil engineer and construction executive.

(h) Doctors

*Africa, Candido

Aguilar, Eusebio D.
Canizares, Miguel
Fabella, Jose
Fajardo, Jacobo
Fernandez, Juan V
Garcia, Faustino
Guerrero, Fortunato S.

*Icasiano, Marino
Locsin, Jose C.
*Manalang, Christobal

Institute of Hygiene. Delegate to Greater East Asia Medical Conference Nanking, April 1944.
Director Bureau of Health 1941.
Director Quezon Institute for Tuberculosis
Secretary of Health and Public Welfare 1941
Former Director of Health
Physician, Cotobato, Cotobato, Mindanao.
Surgeon, Manila
Surgeon, Philippine General Hospital, Manila.
City Health Officer, Manila, 1944
President, Philippine Medical Association Bureau of Health (1944); delegate to Greater East Asia Medical Conference Nanking, April 1944.

* Indicated Filipinos whose activities are mentioned in radio broadcasts from Tokyo and/or the Japanese-controlled station in Manila.

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Doctors (Cont.)

*Sison, Antonio

Head of Philippine General Hospital and of Medical School, University of the Philippines. Holds same offices under the Japanese; also President of the University of the Philippines and Chairman of Board of Nutritional Research (1944). Most noted of Filipino medics. Physician, Cebu City, Cebu. Executive Secretary Quezon Institute, Manila.

Tolentino, Jose G.
Trinidad, Angel B.

Surgeon, Manila.
Director Physical Education (1943); attended Physical Education Conference, Tokyo, 1943.

Tuason, Manuel N.
*Ylanan, Regino

(1) Labor Leaders 1/

Avelino, Jose

Samar Province; founder of "Grupo Obrero" labor organization; Secretary of Labor in 1940. President, Federation del Trabajo de Filipinas.

Balmori, Joaquin

President Tabaqueros Unidos.
" Union de Marineros Filipinas.
head of National Labor Union.
President, National Federation of Labor
" Industrial Labor Union
President, Seaman's Union
" Stevedors' Union.
Sugar labor leader, Negros Island.

De la Cruz, Jose
Olvina, Eustaquio C.
Paguia, Antonio D.
Pineda, Gregorio
Tolentino, Pedro P
Torcuator, Juan
Ubaldo, Mariano A.
Vasquez, Jose M.

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1/ One of the most noted labor leaders in the Philippines, Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader in Pampanga Province, has died during Japanese occupation.

* Indicates Filipinos whose activities are mentioned in radio broadcasts from Tokyo and/or the Japanese-controlled station in Manila.

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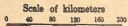
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O. M. Butler, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1927.
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Commission of the Census, Commonwealth of the
Philippines, Manila, 1941.
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the Philippines, Washington, D. C.
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Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Manila 1939.
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in Manila of the Departments of Commerce and State.)

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