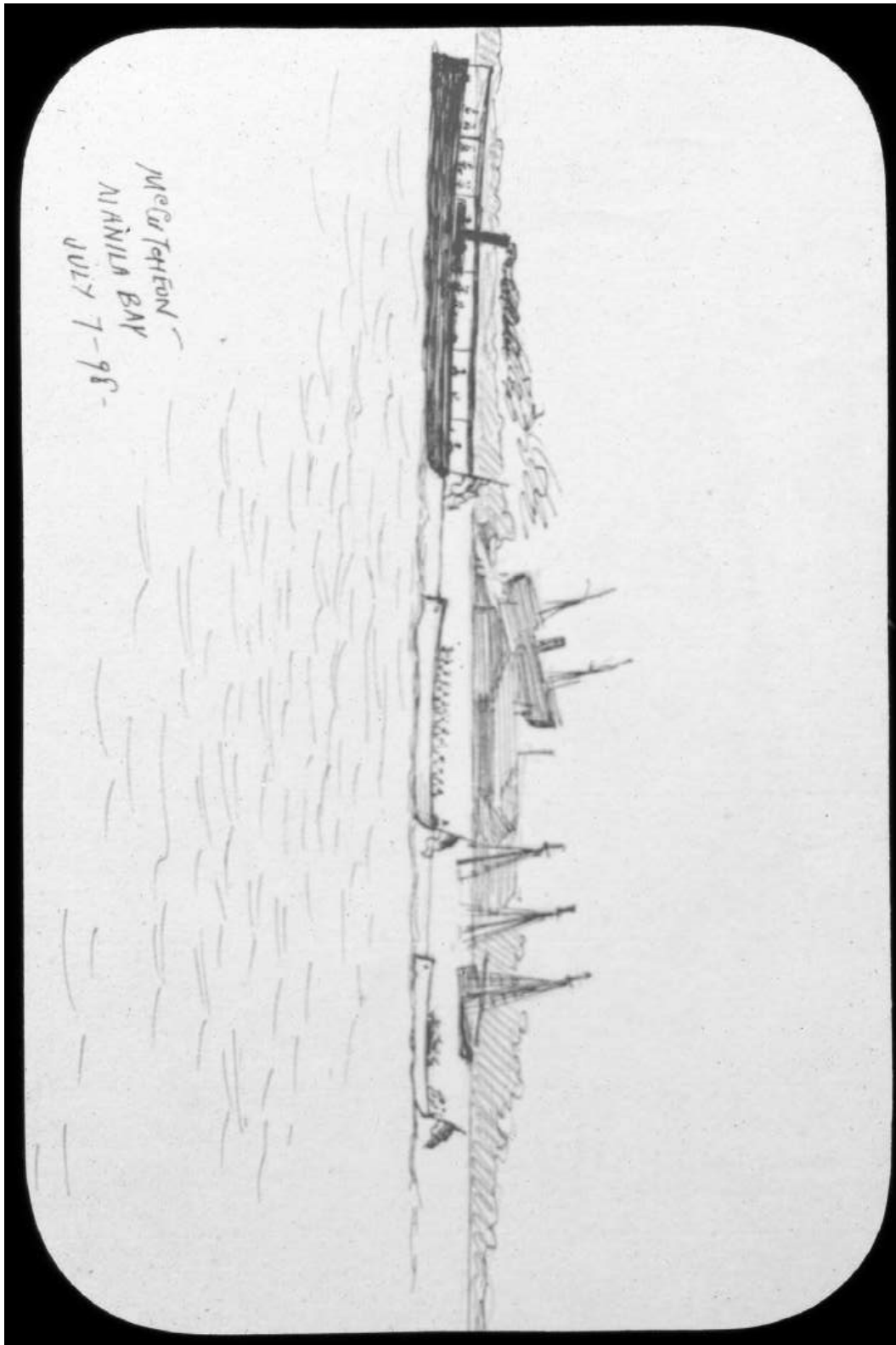
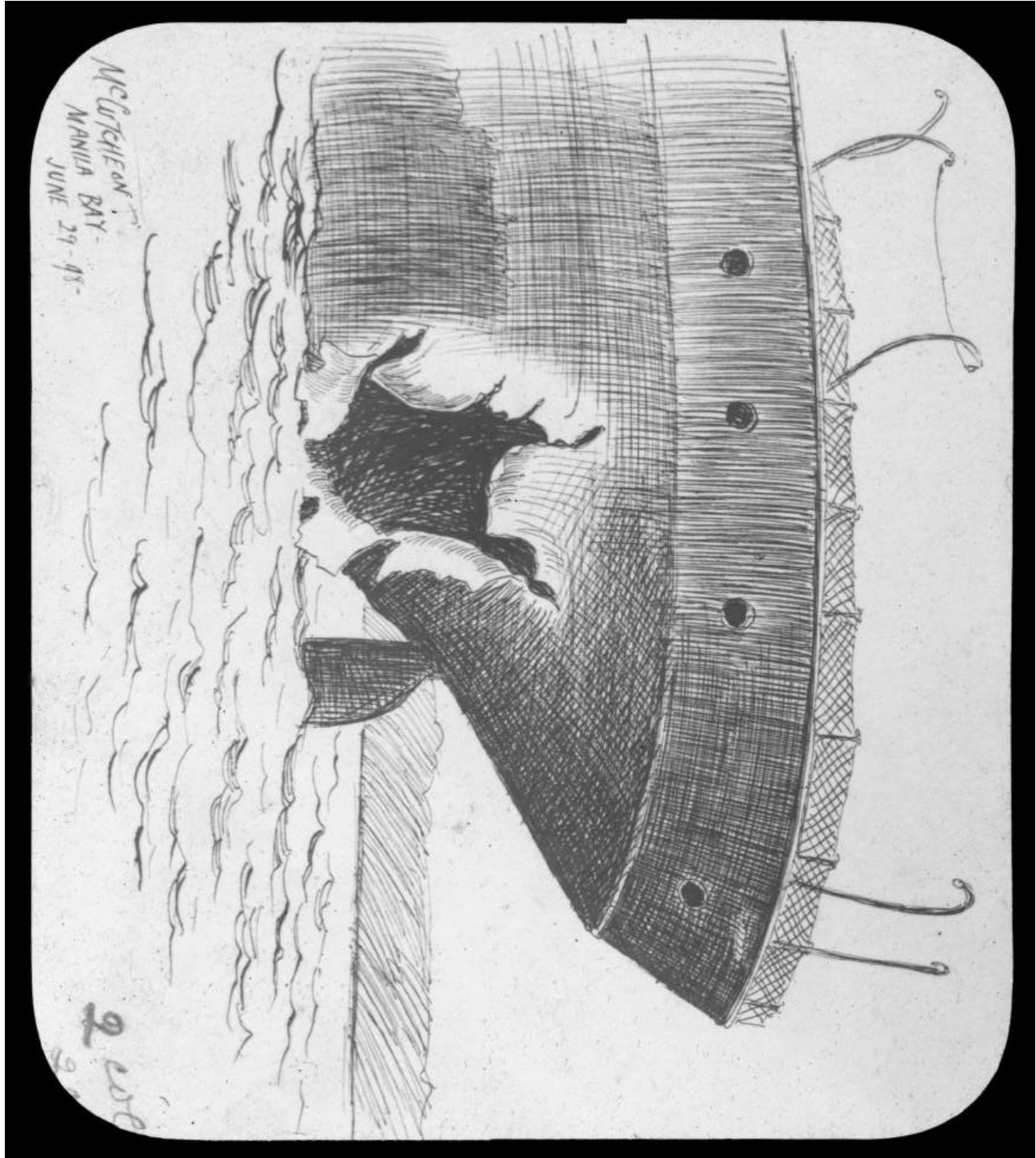


Document 1: John T. McCutcheon, Unidentified Ship Towing Two Boats (July 10, 1898)

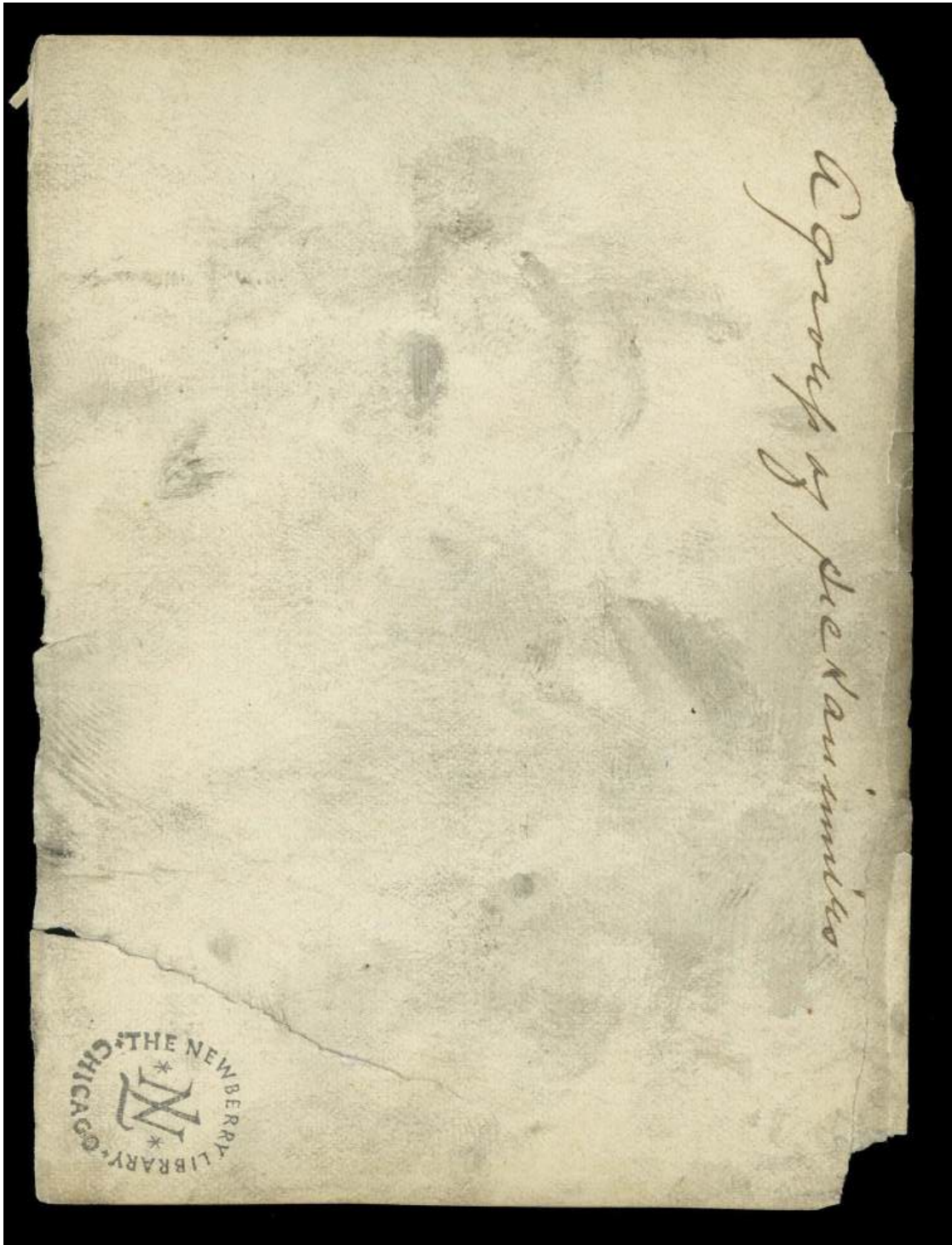


**Document 2: John T. McCutcheon, Stern of the *Isla de Mindanao*
(June 29, 1898)**

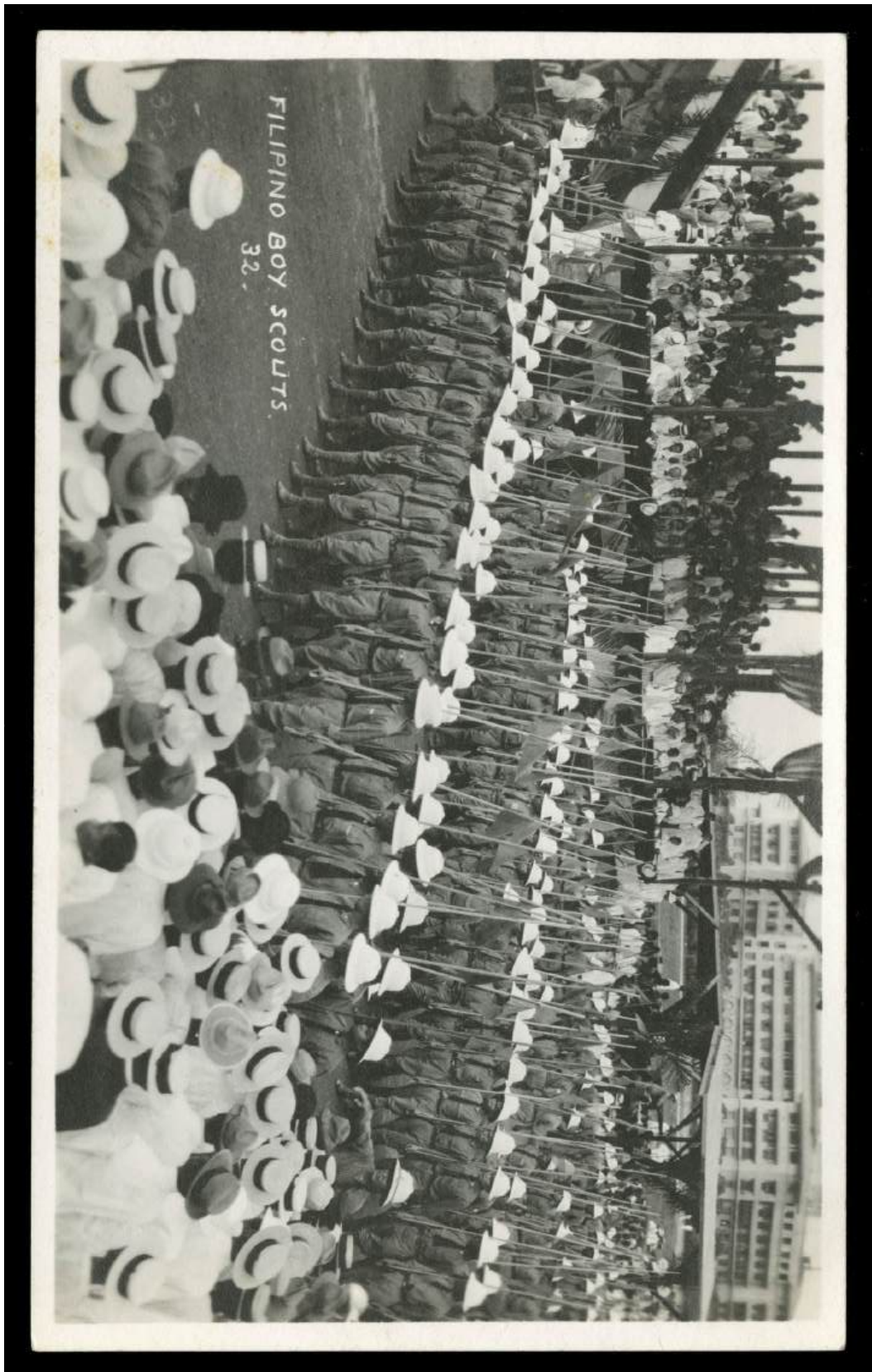


Document 3: Samuel Shera, Group of Boys Standing in Front of Trees
(undated)





Document 4: Samuel Shera, Filipino Boy Scouts (undated)



Filipino boy scout
organizations sprang
up like mushrooms
Some time ago.
Americans called
the governor-general's
attention to the fact
that they were not boys
at all but nearly all
men and led by
ex-insurrectos. They grew
bold and talked about
liberating their country
from foreign tyrants.
The governor put them out of Commission

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Document 5: Felipe Agoncillo, "To the American People" (1900)

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The Presidential election is now approaching in the great North American Republic, the nation whose principal emblem is *the government of the people by the people itself, the government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed*. Those fundamental principles which are incarnate in the « Declaration of Independence » have undoubtedly been the regulator of their rapid progress and general prosperity, which have caused the veneration and astonishment of the whole world. But - sad as it is to say so - to-day they seem to forget those sacred principles in the Philippine Islands where between those who were friends and allies, war is now going on, causing material as well as moral damage everywhere. Indeed, this unfortunate land is not yet pacified and is very far from being so. And why? Because so far the people have not been satisfied with regard to their legitimate aspirations based upon their independence, aspirations which have been wrongly described by those who have a personal interest to represent them under another aspect to the honorable American people, and who are making every effort to succeed in their designs.

Before entering into other considerations, we must make it evident that the war in which the Philippine people are engaged



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is not intended to be against the United States, nor have they the vain or ridiculous pretensions to vanquish the powerful American army; they are inwardly convinced that their power is as nothing compared with that of the great North American nation. No Filipino thinks or can think the contrary, which would be simple madness. If they remain in arms, they do so to defend their right of independence, they observe the same conduct which the United States observed against Great Britain in the war of independence. If they refuse to lay down their arms, as they are unjustly required to do, it is because they mean to make a legitimate protest against the subjugation by superior forces without their free consent, a subjugation that rather partakes of monarchy or imperialism and consequently contrary to the essentially democratic Constitution of the United States. How can it be conceived that - by main force - the Americans subjugate the Philippines to their will without violating their constitutional principle « that the Government must derive its just and legitimate powers by the consent of the governed » ?...

Besides the immense bloodshed and so many other sacrifices already made, this war is highly prejudicial, not only to the Philippine people, but also to the United States. Nobody can foresee when it will be finished. General Otis assured the world, that within three weeks the revolution (as he called it) would be killed, but he was mistaken in his calculations. Some time ago, nearly all the provinces of the Archipelago were said to be pacified, but a few days later after this assertion had been made, General Mc Arthur asked for reinforcements from the Washington Government, because hard fights were taking place in many provinces, besides even in the neighbourhood of Manila, and the Revolution was gaining in vigour. But suppose that finally the submission of the Philippine Archipelago should be obtained by force, - the peace resulting from this superior force would be unsatisfactory and transitory; never there could be the moral peace which ought to be the principal object of all governments; new armies would arise by and by, and the revolution would be an institution of a permanent character.



— 5 —

And in order to maintain in the Philippine Islands this armed peace, the United States would have permanently to maintain a strong army, which would of necessity cause great expense to the Treasury of North America.

What profit could the continuation of the said war give to the United States from a political and economical point of view? What national honor could they derive from it for the pages of the glorious history of the nation of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, if they choke by force a weak people, who have no other aspirations but their independence for which they have sacrificed already the lives of thousands of their children and so many material interests? Is the christian principle of liberty for oppressed peoples to be substituted by a war of extermination?...

In his letter of acceptance, President Mc Kinley affirms that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. On the other hand the hero of Manila, Admiral Dewey, in his communication of the 29th August 1898 to the Secretary of the Navy in Washington expressed the following: -

- In a telegram sent to the Department on June 23 I expressed the opinion that « these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races. » Further intercourse with them has confirmed me in this opinion. -

Anybody who would contradict this appreciative judgment of Admiral Dewey would deny admitted facts and alter the evident truth, as Admiral Dewey had an opportunity to observe from the beginning how the last Philippine revolution against Spain was inaugurated and pursued, how the Philippine Government was established, respected and confirmed by all inhabitants of the islands, how they convoked the Philippine Congress, in which there were representatives of all the provinces of the Archipelago who drew out the « Constitution of the Philippine Republic » approved by the Hon. President E. Aguinaldo and promulgated on the 22nd January 1899, Constitution, I repeat, which comprised the same fundamental principles on which that of the United States is based, and perfectly adapted to all the principles

Document 6: "McKinley vs. Hoar," *New York Evening Post* (1900)

McKINLEY VS. HOAR.

The President Answered by the Senator on Various Points of the Philippine Controversy.

[From the *New York Evening Post*, Sept. 27, 1900.]

WAS THERE AN ALLIANCE?

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of independence was made to them.—[Mr. McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.

We formed an alliance with Aguinaldo; our General wrote to him official letters asking his cooperation. Admiral Dewey denies, with some indignation, that he said the things which Aguinaldo relies on as forming an alliance, but the military commanders do not deny it; they confess it; they reported it to the Department of War and to the President. Twice did the commanding generals representing the United States give express assurance to that effect by their own confession.—[Mr. Hoar's Speech in the Senate.

WHO BEGAN HOSTILITIES?

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philippines if Congress had declared its purpose to give independence to the Tagal insurgents. The insurgents did not wait for the action of Congress. They assumed the offensive, they opened fire on our army.—[Mr. McKinley.

The President's proclamation claiming sovereignty and ordering Otis to enforce it had been made public. Aguinaldo had met it by a counter proclamation declaring that if there were any attack made upon the Visayas he and his people would fight. . . . The words justice, freedom, righteousness seemed to be disappearing from our vocabulary. Then after the capture of Manila, when Gen. Otis had declared that not more than 5,000 soldiers would be necessary to keep the peace in that entire archipelago of 1,200 islands, they saw we were hurrying over reinforcements and increasing our naval and military strength. Then came the tone of demand and of authority. Our generals were demanding with unconcealed threats the contraction of their lines and the expansion of ours.—[Mr. Hoar.



WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BLOODSHED?

Their unprovoked assault upon our soldiers at a time when the Senate was deliberating upon the treaty shows that no action on our part except surrender and abandonment would have prevented the fighting, and leaves no doubt in any fair mind of where the responsibility rests for the shedding of American blood.—[Mr. McKinley.

If we had dealt with them in the treaty of peace as we dealt with Cuba, there would have been no war.

If we had not hurried reinforcements to Manila, both of ships and of men, strengthening the forces of our army and navy there, after Spain had yielded, there would have been no war.

If the urgent request of Aguinaldo, after the outbreak of the 5th of February, that hostilities might cease had not been met by the declaration of Otis that "fighting must go on," there would have been no war.

If Aguinaldo's offer to withdraw his troops and make a wider belt between the two armies had been met in a like spirit, there would have been no war.

If Senators had not been talking about holding on to all they could get, about making money out of their great act of liberation, about keeping from the people of these islands their liberty and their independence, for purposes of gain and trade, there would have been no war.—[Mr. Hoar.

OUR RIGHT TO GOVERN THE FILIPINOS.

It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my Constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.—[Mr. McKinley.

Our Imperialistic friends seem to have forgotten the use of the vocabulary of liberty. They talk about giving good government. "We shall give them such a government as we think they are fitted for." "We shall give them a better government than they had before." Why, Mr. President, that one phrase conveys to a free man and a free people the most stinging of insults. In that little phrase, as in a seed, is contained the germ of all despotism and of all tyranny. Government is not a gift. Free government is not to be given by all the blended powers of earth and heaven. It is a birth-right. It belongs, as our fathers said and their children said, as Jefferson said and as President McKinley said, to human nature itself. There can be no good government but self-government.—[Mr. Hoar.



WHAT TITLE HAVE WE?

Our title is good. Our Peace Commissioners believed they were receiving a good title when they concluded the treaty. The Executive believed it was a good title when he submitted it to the Senate of the United States for its ratification. The Senate believed it was a good title when they gave it their Constitutional assent, and the Congress seems not to have doubted its completeness when they appropriated \$20,000,000 provided by the treaty. If any who favored its ratification believed it gave us a bad title, they were not sincere. Our title is practically identical with that under which we hold our territory acquired since the beginning of the Government, and under which we have exercised full sovereignty and established government for the inhabitants.--[Mr. McKinley.

When hostilities broke out, February 5, 1899, we had no occupancy of and no title of any kind to any portion of the Philippine territory, except the town and bay of Manila. Everything else was in the peaceful possession of the inhabitants. In such a condition of things, Mr. President, international law speaks to us with its awful mandate. It pronounces your proposed action sheer usurpation and robbery. You have no better title, according to the law of nations, to reduce this people to subjection than you have to subjugate Mexico, Haiti, or Belgium, or Switzerland. This is the settled doctrine, as declared by our own great masters of jurisprudence. You have no right, according to the law of nations, to obtain by purchase or acquisition sovereignty over a people which is not actually exercised by the country which undertakes to convey it or yield it.--[Mr. Hoar.

DIFFERENT VIEWS OF OUR MOTIVES.

This shows to my countrymen what has been and is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the nation. Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and wellbeing, not for our aggrandizement, not for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.--[Mr. McKinley.

Now, what kind of Americanism, what kind of patriotism, what kind of love of liberty is it to say that we are to turn our guns on that patriot people, and wrest from them the freedom that was almost within their grasp, and hold these islands for our own purposes in subjection and by right of conquest, because the American flag ought not to be hauled down where it has once floated, or for the baser and viler motive still, that we can make a few dollars a year out of their trade? Mr. President, that is the doctrine of purest ruffianism and tyranny. There is nothing of the Declaration of Independence in it. There is nothing of the Constitution of the United States in it. There is nothing of the fathers in it. There is nothing of George Washington in it or of Thomas Jefferson. There is nothing in it of the old Virginia, or of the old South Carolina, or of the old Massachusetts.--[Mr. Hoar.

Document 7: William Edward Parsons Papers (ca. 1910s)

WILLIAM E. PARSONS.

Following the war with Spain, the Philippine Government was very hastily "chucked" together by a group of men to whom that sort of work was in most part new. The beginnings were made by Army officers as military operations were in full swing and civil activities necessarily regarded as of secondary and incidental importance.

When the Taft Commission took over the executive and legislative authority in 1901 public order had hardly been established and the transfer of power to civilians was regarded by many of the Army men as premature, and for a while there were some rather serious differences between the civil and military leaders.

One of the offices which quite naturally was neglected in this formative period was that of the Insular Architect.

Early in 1904 I was appointed Secretary of Commerce and Police by President Roosevelt and arrived in the Islands to take over my duties on the 8th of August of that year. The insurrection was only recently over, many of the provinces were infected by bandits, and my first attention was necessarily given to completing the restoration of public order and safety.

In my department were placed the bureaus charged with the construction of all public works which were built with



Document 8: "Plans Compiled During the Tenure of Office of Mr. William E. Parsons as Consulting Architect" (ca. 1908)

PLANS COMPLETED DURING TENURE OF OFFICE OF MR. WILLIAM E. PARSONS A S CONSULTING ARCHITECT.	
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<u>Fiscal Year 1906.</u>	
Trade School, Zamboanga,	P 10,000.00
Industrial School, Vigan,	12,000.00
Manila Inter-Island Transportation Building, Manila,	2,000.00
Office for Surveyor of the Port, Iloilo,	8,000.00
Trade School, Bacolor,	15,000.00
Provincial School, San Juan de Guimba,	8,000.00
Constabulary Quarters, Zamboanga,	20,000.00
Engineering Building, Baguio,	6,000.00
Provincial Building, Tuguegarao,	42,000.00
Cottage, Singalong Experiment Station, Manila,	4,000.00
School, Arayat,	16,000.00
Provincial School Shops, Tuguegarao,	6,000.00
Provincial Building, Albay,	55,000.00
Constabulary Officers' Quarters, Malolos,	22,000.00
Barrio School, Santa Ana, Pampanga,	3,000.00

	229,000.00
<u>Fiscal Year 1907.</u>	
Hospital, Bilibid Prison, Manila,	100,000.00
Intermediate School, Lipa, Batangas,	3,000.00
Insane Ward, San Lazaro Hospital, Manila,	55,000.00
Assay House, Bureau of Science, "	1,372.50
Entrance Gate, Bilibid Prison, "	1,000.00
Animal House, Bureau of Science, "	12,000.00
Gate House, Reservoir of New Water Works System, Manila, ..	5,000.00
Provincial Government Building, Albay,	65,000.00
Constabulary Officers' Quarters & Barracks, Albay,	55,784.00
High School Building, Orani, Bataan,	12,486.00
Residence for the Governor-General, Baguio,	30,000.00
Public Market, Baguio,	5,000.00
Trade School, Malolos, Bulacan,	19,000.00
Trade School, Tuguegarao, Cagayan Province,	15,000.00
High School, Capiz, Capiz Province,	39,000.00
Trade School, Cebu, Cebu Province,	20,000.00
Trade School, Laoag, Ilocos Norte Province,	19,000.00
Public Market, Pagsanjan, La Laguna Province,	14,000.00
Trade School, San Fernando, La Union Province,	14,000.00
Provincial School, Bontoc, Lepanto Bontoc Province,	3,000.00
Provincial Prison, Calapan, Mindoro Province,	6,250.00
Trade School, Bacolod, Occidental Negros Province,	16,000.00
Provincial School, San Juan de Guimba, Nueva Ecija Prov.	26,000.00
Provincial School, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya Province,	26,000.00
Bodega, Iwahig, Palawan Province,	1,700.00
High School, San Fernando, Pampanga,	42,500.00
Provincial Government Building, San Fernando, Pampanga, ...	69,787.00
Intermediate School, Binalonan, Pangasinan,	40,000.00
Public Market, Pasig, Rizal Province,	10,000.00
Provincial Government Building, Pasig, Rizal Province,	97,600.00
School of Fisheries, Malabon, Rizal Province,	16,945.00
Trade School, Catbalogan, Samar Province,	19,000.00
Municipal School, Dinagat, Surigao Province,	3,600.00
Provincial Government Building, Tarlac, Tarlac Province, ..	64,000.00
Provincial School, Iba, Zamabales Province,	26,800.00
Dairy Barn, Alabang Stock Farm, Rizal Province,	6,500.00