

Chapter 1 : All American forces in the Philippines surrender unconditionally - HISTORY

Today, the Philippines has a large population of Americans and people with American roots, including a significant Amerasian population; there are estimates of 52, to , Amerasians in the Philippines in

The seizure of the Philippines by the United States, however, was not unplanned. American eyes had been set on the Philippines since before the outbreak of war. An expanded American presence in Asia was also thought to have significant commercial advantages for the nation, since American companies could then participate directly in large Asian markets. For all the alleged advantages to possessing the Philippines, no thought was given to whether or not native Filipinos would welcome American as opposed to Spanish rule. The Filipinos were of course never informed of American intentions to stay in the Philippines. This turned out to be a serious error. By Filipinos had already shed a considerable amount of blood since rising up in to free themselves from Spanish domination. They would not take kindly to a change in colonial administration from Spain to the United States. Plans for Dewey to commence offensive operations against the Spanish in the Philippines had originated several months before, in February, when Assistant Secretary for the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, had cabled Dewey to say "Your duty will be to see that the Spanish squadron does not leave the Asiatic coast Before journeying to his homeland, Aguinaldo, who was overjoyed at the American declaration of war on Spain, cabled resistance members the following message, which clearly expresses his belief that the Americans had come to liberate his people: The Americans, not from mercenary motives, but for the sake of humanity and the lamentations of so many persecuted people have considered it opportune to extend their protecting mantle to our beloved country. At the present moment an American squadron is preparing to sail to the Philippines. The Americans will attack by sea and prevent any re-enforcements coming from Spain. We insurgents must attack by land. There where you see the American flag flying, assemble in number; they are our redeemers! Fighting would continue for another two months, until American forces arrived in enough numbers to complete the defeat of Spanish troops holed up in Manila. Aguinaldo and his men were ecstatic with their victory and on June 12, they proclaimed Filipino independence. The First Philippine Republic had been founded. No American military commander or politician had formally promised the Filipinos independence after the end of fighting, but this is not the impression that motivated Emilio Aguinaldo and his men. Statements made by several of the participants in these events suggest that by supporting the armed resistance of Filipinos to the Spanish, the United States was de facto guaranteeing the Filipinos their independence. For example, American Consul Wildman in Hong Kong wrote at the time, "the United States undertook this war [against Spain] for the sole purpose of relieving the Cubans from the cruelties under which they were suffering and not for the love of conquests or the hope of gain. They are actuated by precisely the same feelings for the Filipinos. To quote the admiral, "Up to the time the army came he i. Aguinaldo did everything I requested. He was most obedient; whatever I told him to do he did. I saw him almost daily. Anderson, commander of U. They did not participate in military operations until August when Manila was captured. The overwhelming bulk of the fighting had been carried out by the Filipinos themselves. Nevertheless, once the Spanish signaled their desire to surrender. General Anderson ordered Aguinaldo to keep his men outside of Manila while American troops marched into the city. After Manila was secured, Anderson then told Aguinaldo that his men could not enter Manila. The Filipinos were stunned by this and tensions began to rise between the Americans and Filipinos. The Americans Double-Cross Aguinaldo What Aguinaldo and his men had not been told was that the United States never entered the Philippines with the intention of "liberating" the native population and then withdrawing. Filipinos had done the fighting and dying. They had, in fact, liberated themselves from Spanish rule while U. Nevertheless, President McKinley made it explicit in Washington that he did not intend to give up the Philippines once the war with Spain had been concluded: The United States cannot accept less than the cession in full right and sovereignty of the island of Luzon. For example, Indiana Senator Albert Beveridge argued that "[God] has made us the master organizers of the world. That we may administer Army in the Philippines simmered between August and February There was not yet any general outbreak of violence in the islands. General Aguinaldo continued to

hold out hope that the U. With the formal signing of the Treaty of Paris on December 10, , however, it became obvious that the U. President McKinley finally disabused Aguinaldo of his hopes on December 21, when he issued the so-called "Benevolent Assimilation Proclamation". This proclamation, which McKinley ordered broadcast all over the Philippines signaled once and for all that the United States had no intention of leaving. In the proclamation, McKinley stated: With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th instant, and as a result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition, and government of the Philippine islands are ceded to the United States. In the fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired and the responsible obligations thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands becomes immediately necessary, and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the city, harbor and bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole ceded territory. The authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the Islands and for the confirmation of all private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employment, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the Government of the United States to give effect to these beneficent purposes will receive the reward of its support and protection. All others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed, with firmness if need be, but without severity, so far as may be possible. Instead, it was made apparent to Aguinaldo and his followers that they had simply assisted the transition of rule in the Philippines from one foreign power to another.

War Breaks Out by Mistake: The result was that our picket discharged his piece killing the Filipino when the insurgent troops near Santa Mesa opened fire on our troops there stationed. During the night it was confined to an exchange of fire between opposing lines for a distance of two miles. It is not believed that the chief insurgents wished to open hostilities at that time. In this context it is worth quoting from one study. To bring this about he proposed to establish a neutral zone wide enough to keep the opposing armies apart. This refusal was followed by an attack on the Filipino forces which lasted all day and resulted in killing some three thousand natives. The Pacification of the Philippines At the outset of the fighting, American troops in the Philippines numbered around 40., but by this number had risen to , In , however, Aguinaldo abandoned head-on conflicts with the Americans and resorted to the guerrilla warfare tactics that had served him and his men so well against the Spanish. For all the talk of bringing "civilization" to the Philippines, American commanders responded to the Filipino insurgency with the utmost brutality. Over the course of the next decade, and especially in the first few years of the conflict, it became commonplace for entire villages to be burned and whole populations to be imprisoned in concentration camps. No mercy was accorded to Filipino prisoner, a large number of whom were shot. This certainly was not in keeping with the spirit of "benevolent assimilation" proclaimed by President McKinley.

From Liberators to Killers: American Attitudes Toward Filipinos The attitudes of American commanders involved in pacifying the Philippines are remarkable for both their disdain for the people they had allegedly "liberated" and their willingness to resort to the most ruthless methods in suppressing resistance. For example, General J. Bell, wrote in December I am now assembling in the neighborhood of 2, men who will be used in columns of about fifty men each. I take so large a command for the purpose of thoroughly searching each ravine, valley and mountain peak for insurgents and for food, expecting to destroy everything I find outside of towns. All able bodied men will be killed or captured. These people need a thrashing to teach them some good common sense; and they should have it for the good of all concerned. To All Station Commanders: A general conviction, which the brigade commander shares, appears to exist, that the insurrection in this brigade continues because the greater part of the people, especially the wealthy ones, pretend to desire, but in reality do not want, peace; that, when all really want peace, we can have it promptly. Under such circumstances it is clearly indicated that a policy should be adopted that will as soon as possible make the people want peace, and want it badly. Commanding officers are urged and enjoined to use their discretion freely in adopting any or all measures of warfare authorized by this order which will contribute, in their judgment, toward enforcing the policy or accomplishing the purpose above announced. No

person should be given credit for loyalty solely on account of his having done nothing for or against us, so far as known. Neutrality should not be tolerated. Every inhabitant of this brigade should either be an active friend or be classed as an enemy. Another dangerous class of enemies are wealthy sympathizers and contributors, who, though holding no official positions, use all their influence in support of the insurrection, and, while enjoying American protection for themselves, their families and property, secretly aid, protect, and contribute to insurgents. Chief and most important among this class of disloyal persons are native priests. The same course should be pursued with all of this class; for, to arrest anyone believed to be guilty of giving aid or assistance to the insurrection in any way or of giving food or comfort to the enemies of the government, it is not necessary to wait for sufficient evidence to lead to conviction by a court, but those strongly suspected of complicity with the insurrection may be arrested and confined as a military necessity, and may be held indefinitely as prisoners of war, in the discretion of the station commander or until the receipt of other orders from higher authority. It will frequently be found impossible to obtain any evidence against persons of influence as long as they are at liberty; but, once confined, evidence is easily obtainable. In an amazing letter to the Senate dated May 7, , Root argued that "The War Department saw no reason to doubt that the policy embodied in the above-mentioned orders was at once the most effective and the most humane which could possibly be followed; and so, indeed, it has proved, guerrilla warfare in Batangas and Laguna and the adjacent regions has been ended, the authority of the United States has been asserted and acquiesced in, and the people who had been collected and protected in the camps of concentration have been permitted to return to their homes and resume their customary pursuits in peace. The War Department has not disapproved or interfered in any way with the orders giving effect to this policy; but has aided in their enforcement by directing an increase of food supply to the Philippines for the purpose of caring for the natives in the concentration camps. A man named Clarence Clowe described the situation as follows in a letter he wrote to Senator Hoar. The methods employed by American troops against civilians in an effort to find insurgent "arms and ammunition" include torture, beating, and outright killing. At any time I am liable to be called upon to go out and bind and gag helpless prisoners, to strike them in the face, to knock them down when so bound, to bear them away from wife and children, at their very door, who are shrieking pitifully the while, or kneeling and kissing the hands of our officers, imploring mercy from those who seem not to know what it is, and then, with a crowd of soldiers, hold our helpless victim head downward in a tub of water in his own yard, or bind him hand and foot, attaching ropes to head and feet, and then lowering him into the depths of a well of water till life is well-nigh choked out, and the bitterness of a death is tasted, and our poor, gasping victims ask us for the poor boon of being finished off, in mercy to themselves. All these things have been done at one time or another by our men, generally in cases of trying to obtain information as to the location of arms and ammunition. Nor can it be said that there is any general repulsion on the part of the enlisted men to taking part in these doings. I regret to have to say that, on the contrary, the majority of soldiers take a keen delight in them, and rush with joy to the making of this latest development of a Roman holiday. Adams, with the Washington regiment, described what he saw after the Battle of Manila on February , In the path of the Washington Regiment and Battery D of the Sixth Artillery there were 1, dead niggers, and a great many wounded. We burned all their houses. They would not take any prisoners. I am now stationed in a small town in charge of twenty-five men, and have a territory of twenty miles to patrol

Chapter 2 : Americans in the Philippines - Wikipedia

Finally, there are Americans living in the Philippines as illegal aliens, with expired visas. As long as no one reports them to one of the bureau of immigration offices, they can get away with it. If you think tracking and finding illegal aliens is hard in the United States, imagine how hard it is to do the same thing in the Philippines.

But he was stunned by the intense heat and news of mass shootings in America. He makes about ten times more in Casa Grande. He lives frugally by renting a room in a house in Arizona City, a small town about 16 miles west of Casa Grande. He and his housemates, Noel Que and Marissa Yap, teach at the high school. Cariquez shares a room with Que. Yap and her husband live down the hall. Yap, 44, teaches physics while her husband works at Walmart, along with several other spouses of Filipino teachers and nurses. Que, 50, has two kids and a wife. He stays connected via Skype and sends money home every two weeks. Teaching has become a much less attractive profession Linda Darling-Hammond He often ships his family gift boxes stuffed with clothes, shoes, books and refrigerator magnets. This gives them spare cash to send home to their families and sightsee. When teachers in Arizona demonstrated to protest their low pay, Cariquez, Que and Yap briefly joined school rallies to show solidarity. The Filipino housemates are happy with their salaries, but see a need for more educational funding. Some Casa Grande locals who voted for Donald Trump do not support higher pay for teachers. Vangilder, a conservative, is a build-the-wall guy. Still, he applauds hiring foreigners to resolve teacher shortages. After all, they have their papers. Dominick DePadre wants public education privatized. DePadre earned a graduate degree in education, and once taught at Casa Grande Union. Now 44, DePadre owns a local landscaping company. Embed Inojosa, the physics teacher at Vista Grande, understands desperation. In Casa Grande, he recognizes hunger in some of his students and always keeps extra cookies in his book bag. He tries to serve as a role model, and tells his students about hardships in the Philippines. Inojosa and his wife, Bennielyn, just moved into a small apartment in town.

Chapter 3 : Philippine“American War - Wikipedia

InterNations helps you meet and interact with other Americans in the Philippines, living in Manila, Cebu, Davao and many other places across the country. Just take a look at our group of Americans in Manila or Americans in Cebu City.

Please check your entries and try again. Americans, Canadians, Aussies and expats from many other countries. They are all worried about two things: Yep, there is suddenly a lot of fear. Mostly because of some statements made by President Duterte. President Duterte said earlier this week that he wants US troops to leave Mindanao. In general, President Duterte is against foreign troops from any nation being stationed on Philippine soil. Seemingly expats and potential expats are worried that without foreign troops on Philippine soil we may not be safe here. Yes, suddenly expats are worried whether they we are welcome in the Philippines at all. Again, this stems from some of the same statements that came from President Duterte. As he made these statements, some people are interpreting what he said as wanting all foreigners out of the Philippines. Not only military, but even people like retirees and such. People like you and I, the majority of the people who are reading this. The current Philippine President was our local Mayor for the vast majority of those years. The only times when he was not our Mayor in the time that I lived here was at times when he was not allowed to run due to term limits. When he was unable to run, his daughter, Inday Sara Duterte was our Mayor. Now that Rodrigo Duterte is the President, of course he is no longer our Mayor, that job has again been taken by Inday Sara. Understanding what President Duterte says, being able to decipher his words, is not an easy task. For people who have lived long term in Davao and had a lot of exposure to Duterte, we are able to have a better understanding of what he is saying, or what he means. This became evident during the Presidential campaign when a lot of Manila based reporters would come up with all kinds of wild ideas of what Duterte said.. When President Duterte said recently that he wants American troops out of Mindanao, he went on ant talked at lenght and said he wants the Americans to go. Many people are interpreting this as two different statements. First that he wanted US troops to go. Second that he wanted all Americans to go. I can assure you that this is not the case. Duterte can ramble on and on with his statements, and even though his statement about wanting Americans out came later, I can assure you that he was still talking about wanting the troops to leave. He did not say that he wants American retirees, expats, business people or tourists to leave. There is nothing to worry about. If you are a foreigner living in the Philippines “ in Mindanao or any other part of the country “ I can assure you that you are still welcome here, and as long as you follow Philippine law, you will continue to be welcome in the Philippines. Why does Duterte want foreign troops out? It is a nationalism thing. It is a sovereignty issue. Duterte is a strongly nationalistic person and proud to be a Filipino, as he should be. Duterte was elected as the President of the Philippines, not the President to look out for US interests. He is there to further the interests of the Philippines, not the interests of any other country. If this comes as a shock to anybody, it should not. I have been hearing from other expats who email me that President Duterte hates foreigners and specially Americans. I do not believe that to be true. I have met Mr. Duterte, and I have never felt at any time that he mis-treated me, or that he did not like me. Whether it be Mr. Duterte or any person representing him, any time I have had dealings with these officials they have always treated me well. American caused Explosion in Davao? Old Evergreen Hotel in Davao where the explosion occurred in Back in there was an incident that happened in Davao. An American man named Michael Meiring was staying for a relatively long term here in Davao. Supposedly Meiring was here doing gold mining. He used explosives as part of his gold mining work. Well, there was an explosion at the Evergreen Hotel where Meiring was staying. At first it was thought to be a bombing caused by some rebel group, but it turned out that Meiring was supposedly storing his mining explosives in his hotel room, and that caused an explosion. Meiring was injured when this happened. With Meiring in the hospital here in Davao, he was under guard because he would likely be facing charged due to the incident at the hotel. When they left, they snuck out Meiring with them. When the guards looked into the room, they saw that Meiring was gone. Most people here think that Meiring was likely a CIA agent. I do not believe that the US Government has ever verified who Meiring was or why they illegally took him out of Davao. The USA never even offered an apology for

sneaking him out of the city. Duterte considered this as a real slap in the face and that the US had interfered in Philippine and Davao affairs unjustly. Ever since that happened Duterte has had negative feelings in my opinion against the US Government. Let me make it clear that I have no first hand knowledge of these events. I was living in Davao at the time and I am only passing along what was locally reported at the time. Even though Duterte harbored perhaps justly ill feelings against the US Government for these actions, I have never known Duterte to treat any individual American citizens in Davao badly in any way. In fact, every American I can think of who has lived in Davao has expressed to me that they like and admire Duterte for the fine job he did in Davao. Are we safe if the troops are out? Well, I feel that we are safe, at least as safe as we were while US troops were stationed on Mindanao. The truth is that there have never been very many US troops on Mindanao at all. Back before the early 90s when the US had bases in the Philippines, those bases were not in Mindanao anyway, they were on Luzon the main bases. I have been to Zamboanga and would occasionally see US troops in the area, but I never saw any US forces on any other part of Mindanao at any time in the past 17 years. If any US personnel did go to other parts of the island they must have been very rare. US troops in Mindanao It is my understanding that currently there are only a fraction of the number of US troops still on Mindanao. I would be surprised if there were or even more than 50 US troops on the Island of Mindanao any longer. So, for those troops to leave would really not, in my opinion, have any impact on the safety of foreigners living in Mindanao. Even when US forces were at their peak in Mindanao unofficially of course , they were not really covering much of the island anyway, and really had no impact on the safety of foreigners in the vast majority of the island. My conclusion Based on all of this, I really do not think that the statements of President Duterte this past week should be a concern to any foreigners living here. I believe that you are welcome in the Philippines, and I also believe that your safety is no different than it was in the past. Terrorists can strike anywhere. We had a bombing here in Davao just 2 weeks ago, but I still feel safe and comfortable living here in Davao. I have no plans to move permanently or even temporarily. Some people have expressed worry about the Drug War that has been lead by the President. I have written an article about that, and I planned to publish it today, but due to great concern that I have been hearing from expats, I decided to publish this article instead. If you are interested in reading about he violence from the war on drugs, it will be coming here on LiP soon.. Bob is an Internet Entrepreneur who is based in Davao. Bob is an American who has lived permanently in Mindanao since May Bob is the owner of this website and many others. Post navigation Is President Duterte a murderer? Proof that if yo I hope you guys are

Chapter 4 : Milestones: “ - Office of the Historian

The Philippine-American War, After its defeat in the Spanish-American War of , Spain ceded its longstanding colony of the Philippines to the United States in the Treaty of Paris.

I have greatly increased the opportunities in my life by moving to the Philippines. The two primary reasons for this are the lower cost of living and my options with women are greatly increased. Life has its good times and its bad times. Also, there are many adjustments one must make in order to happily live in the Philippines. How you see the Philippines depends on what is between your own ears. I know people that live here with no real limits on their budget. Some of them hate it. He disappeared about three years ago. I often wonder what happened to Greg. All my quirks, all my issues, all my baggage, it goes with me. It will go with you too. I have seen some people that were very unhappy in their homeland and very happy in the Philippines. I think it is important to get your mindset right. Most of what I did know was wrong. Afraid every Filipino would try to rip me off. Nothing could go further from the truth. Filipinos Will Rip You Off My first few moments in the Philippines was the first step toward my awakening to what the Philippines was really like. I was so distrustful though that it took quite a while to sink in. We went to the UPS office. I entered with two women. The guy behind the desk brought a chair out from behind the desk and gave it to me. Not the two women, to me. I thought he wanted a tip. How people would try to rip me off at every encounter. Now there is something called the kano price. A kano is a foreigner. Usually, its not a lot more. I have heard of one case, could be true, could be a story someone heard and repeated it. A guy told me that his wife ordered a cake. When she went to pick it up, he went with her and the woman doubled the price because she was with a foreigner. I have tested that by buying something then asking a Filipina what she paid for the same thing. Some though, they think some is taking advantage of them and that extra 50 cents they paid for their dinner just drives them insane. Of course, this varies from Filipino to Filipino. Some will hate you because you are a foreigner and especially because you are an American. The upper class will not accept you into their ranks. Your most likely to run into them while you are traveling. There are some that want too, especially of the younger generation but they are not allowed too. The Loving Filipina “ Women of the Philippines The women of the Philippines though, as a whole will treat you like gold. Visitors, generally go there, not expats. Of course there are expats in Angeles City but they are the exception. Of course, women come in all kinds too. Some will do everything they can to depart you from your money. They have no intention of ever giving you anything of themselves. You may think you can spot a fraud, and often you can. However, some of them are professionals at making a living online. It is one of the better paying professions in the Philippines. When you run into those, it may be very hard to tell. There are some danger signs. Often, these are bar girls that pretend to be anything but a bar girl. My suggestion is you keep it light online. You make contacts and get their numbers so you can text or call them once you are here. I recommend texting because the accents of each are hard for most to follow. Maybe have a favorite girl in mind but have a backup plan. Filipinas are often very shy and they may not show up once you arrive. Once you make that love connection, that woman is probably going to have it high on her priorities to serve you. Yes, you heard me. When a Filipina loves you, she wants to take care of you. She will be hurt if you try to do very much for yourself. She wants to do it for you. At least not in words. Oh, she might become less serving over time but it will likely always be there to some extent. You may have to nudge her along in that department but she will get there. Oh one other thing common with Filipina, they are mad dog, crazy jealous. She may be very superstitious, just accept it. Low Cost of Living in the Philippines Sometimes I hear expats say the cost of living in the Philippines is a lot more than in their home country. That might be true for them but I would have to make a seriously strong effort to accomplish the same. For me, living in the Philippines is much cheaper than living in the USA. In general, Housing here is a lot cheaper. My home is half a mile from the beach. It is best to get away from the cities to swim. The home is rented, it has 10 rooms, 12 to 18 foot ceilings and no three levels. It is an older home and not up to Western standards. The cost of services here is mind boggling cheap. That can be a problem. It could very well lead to problems for me. The cost of travel in the Philippines is very low. Sometimes though, they offer a cheap fare getting to a destination and

then a higher fare to get back. Hotels that meet Western standards here are often rather expensive yet often lower than Western pricing. You can stay in a hotel here for even less. Usually, I find the air conditioning to be inadequate. The cost of electronics and electricity is higher here. That shocker seems to have occurred due to an excessively warm month in May of That is the peak of summer in most places in the Philippines. Its usually right around P a month. Part of the reason electronics cost much more here are import taxes. I think that not many Filipinos can afford such an item. Only a rich Filipino is going to consider such a camera and money to them is not usually that much of a concern. So I think the price is set for those that those kinds of people. I certainly will not pay that. Summary I love living in the Philippines as an expat. I am treated very well by the vast majority of Filipinos. I find Filipino culture too refreshing and remind me of old school USA culture. The pace of living is much more relax with a curious combination of being both casual yet formal. My opportunities in life as an American expatriate that lives in the Philippines have been significantly improved. I firmly believe that we are our own source of most of our problems.

Chapter 5 : Americans in the Philippines - Guides, Forums & Events for American Expats | InterNations

Over the past few days, I have gotten a slew of emails from concerned foreigners. Americans, Canadians, Aussies and expats from many other countries.

Introduction The word empire might conjure images of ancient Rome, the Persian Empire, or the British Empire—powers that depended variously on military conquest, colonization, occupation, or direct resource exploitation—but empires can take many forms and imperial processes can occur in many contexts. One hundred years after the United States won its independence from the British Empire, had it become an empire of its own? In the decades after the American Civil War, the United States exerted itself in the service of American interests around the world. In the Pacific, Latin America, and the Middle East, and most explicitly in the Spanish-American War and under the foreign policy of Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, the United States expanded on a long history of exploration, trade, and cultural exchange to practice something that looked remarkably like empire. The question of American imperialism, then, seeks to understand not only direct American interventions in such places as Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, and Puerto Rico, but also the deeper history of American engagement with the wider world and the subsequent ways in which American economic, political, and cultural power has shaped the actions, choices, and possibilities of other groups and nations. Meanwhile, as the United States asserted itself abroad, it acquired increasingly higher numbers of foreign peoples at home. European and Asian immigrants poured into the United States. In a sense, imperialism and immigration raised similar questions about American identity: And how accessible—and how fluid—should American identity be for newcomers? All such questions confronted late-nineteenth-century Americans with unprecedented urgency. The United States had long been involved in Pacific commerce. American ships had been traveling to China, for instance, since 1842. As a percentage of total American foreign trade, Asian trade remained comparatively small, and yet the idea that Asian markets were vital to American commerce affected American policy and, when those markets were threatened, prompted interventions. It was in the economic interest of American business to maintain China for free trade. The following year, in 1899, American troops joined a multinational force that intervened to prevent the closing of trade by putting down the Boxer Rebellion, a movement opposed to foreign businesses and missionaries operating in China. President McKinley sent the U. Army without consulting Congress, setting a precedent for U. S. intervention. Guano—collected bird excrement—was a popular fertilizer integral to industrial farming. The act authorized and encouraged Americans to venture into the seas and claim islands with guano deposits for the United States. These acquisitions were the first insular, unincorporated territories of the United States: The act, though little known, offered a precedent for future American acquisitions. Christian missionaries soon followed explorers and traders. The first American missionaries arrived in Hawaii in 1820 and in China in 1854, for instance. Missionaries, though, often worked alongside business interests, and American missionaries in Hawaii, for instance, obtained large tracts of land and started lucrative sugar plantations. The United States, long a participant in an increasingly complex network of economic, social, and cultural interactions in Latin America, entered the late nineteenth century with a new aggressive and interventionist attitude toward its southern neighbors. American capitalists invested enormous sums of money in Mexico during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, during the long reign of the corrupt yet stable regime of the modernization-hungry president Porfirio Diaz. In the midst of the terrible destruction wrought by the fighting, Americans with investment interests pleaded for governmental help. More and more American businessmen called for military intervention. Wilson refused to recognize the new government and demanded that Huerta step aside and allow free elections to take place. Huerta refused to make amends, and Wilson therefore asked Congress for authority to use force against Mexico. The Huerta government fell in July 1911, and the American occupation lasted until November, when Venustiano Carranza, a rival of Huerta, took power. When Wilson threw American support behind Carranza, and not his more radical and now-rival Pancho Villa, Villa and several hundred supporters attacked American interests and raided the town of Columbus, New Mexico, in March 1913, and killed over a dozen soldiers and civilians. Wilson ordered a punitive expedition of several

thousand soldiers led by General John J. But Villa eluded Pershing for nearly a year and, in , with war in Europe looming and great injury done to U. This example highlights the role of geography, or perhaps proximity, in the pursuit of imperial outcomes. But American interactions in more distant locations, in the Middle East, for instance, look quite different. Trade was limited, too limited for an economic relationship to be deemed vital to the national interest, but treaties were nevertheless signed between the U. Still, the majority of American involvement in the Middle East prior to World War I came not in the form of trade but in education, science, and humanitarian aid. American missionaries led the way. The first Protestant missionaries had arrived in . Soon the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the boards of missions of the Reformed Church of America became dominant in missionary enterprises. Missions were established in almost every country of the Middle East, and even though their efforts resulted in relatively few converts, missionaries helped establish hospitals and schools, and their work laid the foundation for the establishment of Western-style universities, such as Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey , the American University of Beirut , and the American University of Cairo . Although the United States had a long history of international economic, military, and cultural engagement that stretched back deep into the eighteenth century, the Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars “ marked a crucial turning point in American interventions abroad. In pursuing war with Spain, and then engaging in counterrevolutionary conflict in the Philippines, the United States expanded the scope and strength of its global reach. Over the next two decades, the United States would become increasingly involved in international politics, particularly in Latin America. These new conflicts and ensuing territorial problems forced Americans to confront the ideological elements of imperialism. Should the United States act as an empire? Or were foreign interventions and the taking of territory antithetical to its founding democratic ideals? What exactly would be the relationship between the United States and its territories? And could colonial subjects be successfully and safely incorporated into the body politic as American citizens? The Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars brought these questions, which had always lurked behind discussions of American expansion, out into the open. In , Americans began in earnest to turn their attention southward to problems plaguing their neighbor Cuba. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, Cubans had tried unsuccessfully again and again to gain independence from Spain. By that time, in an attempt to crush the uprising, Spanish general Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau had been conducting a policy of reconcentration“forcing Cubans living in certain cities to relocate en masse to military camps“for about two years. Prominent newspaper publishers sensationalized Spanish atrocities. Cubans in the United States and their allies raised cries of Cuba Libre! And while the U. He ordered the battleship Maine to Havana harbor in January . The Maine sat undisturbed in the harbor for about two weeks. Then, on the evening of February 15, a titanic explosion tore open the ship and sent it to the bottom of the ocean. A naval board of inquiry immediately began an investigation to ascertain the cause of the explosion, but the loudest Americans had already decided that Spanish treachery was to blame. When urgent negotiations failed to produce a mutually agreeable settlement, Congress officially declared war on April . Military victories for the United States came quickly. In the Pacific, on May 1, Commodore George Dewey engaged the Spanish fleet outside Manila, the capital of the Philippines another Spanish colonial possession , destroyed it, and proceeded to blockade Manila harbor. Roosevelt had been the assistant secretary of the navy but had resigned his position in order to see action in the war. His actions in Cuba made him a national celebrity. As disease began to eat away at American troops, the Spanish suffered the loss of Santiago de Cuba on July 17, effectively ending the war. The two nations agreed to a cease-fire on August 12 and formally signed the Treaty of Paris in December. Fewer than four hundred Americans died in battle in a war that lasted about fifteen weeks. Contemporaries celebrated American victories as the providential act of God. Beveridge of Indiana, took matters one step further, seeing in American victory an opportunity for imperialism. This political cartoon shows a before and after: Those who claimed that American imperialism brought civilization and prosperity to destitute peoples used such visuals to support their cause. But the question of whether the United States should become an empire was sharply debated across the nation in the aftermath of the Spanish-American War and the acquisition of Hawaii in July . At the behest of American businessmen who had overthrown the Hawaiian monarchy, the United States annexed the Hawaiian Islands and their rich

plantations. Between Hawaii and a number of former Spanish possessions, many Americans coveted the economic and political advantages that increased territory would bring. American actions in the Philippines brought all of these discussions to a head. The Philippines were an afterthought of the Spanish-American War, but when the smoke cleared, the United States found itself in possession of a key foothold in the Pacific. American and Philippine forces under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo were in communication: Would the Americans offer their support to the Filipinos and their ongoing efforts against the Spanish? Or would the Americans replace the Spanish as a colonial occupying force? American forces were instructed to secure Manila without allowing Philippine forces to enter the Walled City the seat of the Spanish colonial government, hinting, perhaps, at things to come. Americans wondered what would happen next. Perhaps a good many ordinary Americans shared the bewildered sentiments of Mr. The United States could have given them the independence they had long fought for, but, instead, at the behest of President William McKinley, the United States occupied the islands and from to waged a bloody series of conflicts against Filipino insurrectionists that cost far more lives than the war with Spain. Under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo, Filipinos who had fought for freedom against the Spanish now fought for freedom against the very nation that had claimed to have liberated them from Spanish tyranny. Contemporaries compared the guerrilla-style warfare in challenging and unfamiliar terrain to the American experiences in the Indian Wars of the late nineteenth century. Many commented on its brutality and the uncertain mission of American troops. Reports of cruelty on both sides and a few high-profile military investigations ensured continued public attention to events across the Pacific. Amid fighting to secure the Philippine Islands, the federal government sent two Philippine Commissions to assess the situation in the islands and make recommendations for a civilian colonial government. A civilian administration, with William H. Taft as the first governor-general, was established with military support. Although President Theodore Roosevelt declared the war to be over in, resistance and occasional fighting continued into the second decade of the twentieth century. Should a former colony, established on the principles of freedom, liberty, and sovereignty, become a colonizer itself? What was imperialism, anyway? Many framed the Filipino conflict as a Protestant, civilizing mission. Others framed American imperialism in the Philippines as nothing new, as simply the extension of a never-ending westward American expansion. It was simply destiny. Some saw imperialism as a way to reenergize the nation by asserting national authority and power around the globe.

Chapter 6 : America's Influence in the Philippines – Life

The job Americans won't take: Arizona looks to Philippines to fill teacher shortage College-educated Americans are increasingly uninterested in teaching jobs - so Arizona has begun to recruit.

Colonization of The Philippines This timeline shows the series of major events that happened from to During this period of time, the Philippines was colonized by the Spanish and the Americans and was occupied by other countries as well. He claimed the islands for the king of Spain. The Philippines was a prize catch for Spain, which, at that time, was locked, in a fierce struggle for world colonization with Portugal. The expedition continued northward reaching the bay of Manila, where new towns were established. However, the Spanish quickly retaliated, and protected their people. Led by Francisco Dagohoy, this rebellion took place in the island of Bohol from to , and took the Spaniards 85 years to quell. This led to Dagohoy vowing to correct the wrong done to his brother, and led a rebellion against the Spanish authority. Other underlying causes of the rebellion were the accumulation of anger from early revolts ignited by forced labor, Spanish oppression, excessive tax collection and payment of tributes. After 85 years of internal war, the Filipinos surrendered on the 31st of August, Manila fell into the arms of the British on October 4, but this settlement was short lived as expansion into other islands in the Philippines was met with stiff resistance from the British Forces. An agreement of armistice between the Spanish and the British resulted in the withdrawal of the British from Manila in the first week of April , and the Spanish once again took control. It was sparked by Jose Rival who wrote two novels, "Noli Me Tangere" and "El filibusterismo", which incited Filipino nationalism and revolt against the Spanish colonizers, he formed a civic movement organization called La Liga Filipina on July 3rd, This league spoke of social reforms through legal means. However, the league was disbanded four days after its formation, and Jose was declared an enemy of state by Spanish authorities. He was exiled to the remote Philippine island of Mindanao. It sought independence from Spain through armed revolt and was later discovered. As a result, it started the Philippine Revolution later in It began upon the discovery of the anti-colonial secret organization Katipunan by the Spanish authorities on August 1st, In a mass gathering in Caloocan, the Katipunan leaders organized themselves into a revolutionary government, and openly declared a nationwide-armed revolution. After a year of bloody fighting with support from the United States to the Philippines, the Spanish signed the truce pact of Biak-na-Bato on December 14, , ending the Philippine Revolution. The Philippine Revolution marked an important turning point in Filipino Nationalism, and was a major cause for the inevitable downfall of Spanish Colonial Rule. The Revolution also led to increased unfriendly relations between the Spanish and Americans, and is believed to have caused the Spanish-American war for territory. After years of Spanish rule, the U. Navy defeated the Spanish Pacific fleet, and the Spaniards surrendered control over the Philippines upon agreeing to sign the Treaty of Paris on December 10, The battle was one of the biggest naval battles in history, and marked the end of the Spanish colonial period in Philippine history. Although not recognized by the United States or Spain, the act of the declaration of independence declared that the Filipinos were free and independent and would begin to have a life of its own, cutting all political ties with Spain. An act of nationalism is seen because despite of not being acknowledged, the people still declared their independence and portrayed themselves as their own nation. They were proud to become their own country. This war, also known as the Philippine War of Independence, was an armed conflict between the United States and Filipino revolutionaries. The war was a continuation of the Philippine struggle for independence that began in with the Philippine Revolution. Fighting erupted between United States and Filipino revolutionary forces on February 4, , and quickly escalated into the Second Battle of Manila. Armed conflict broke out when American troops, under orders to turn away insurgents from their encampment, fired upon a group of Filipinos. This battle marked the beginning of a 3 year Philippine American War. It ended in American victory. The Philippine-American war officially ended on July 4, , in American victory. Under the "Philippine Organic Act", passed by the United States Congress, Filipinos were allowed to vote for some elected officials such as an elected Philippine Assembly. Though American colonial rule gave the Filipinos more freedom than that of the Spanish, the Filipinos still aimed for complete freedom,

and minor fights continued on for several days afterward. The American aircraft was severely damaged in the initial Japanese attack. Manila, declared an open city to prevent its destruction, was occupied by the Japanese on January 2, . The remaining 76, American and Filipino defenders, eventually surrendered on April 9, . The campaign came to a conclusion on May 8, , with Japanese control over the Philippines. The Philippines had suffered great loss of life and tremendous physical destruction by the time the war was over. An estimated 1 million Filipinos had been killed from all causes.

Chapter 7 : American Empire | THE AMERICAN YAWP

American in the Philippines culture, filipino people and shoes clothes all about.. Phillipines.

Companies from the segregated Black infantry regiments reported to the Presidio of San Francisco on their way to the Philippines in early February of that year. Filipino nationalists Insurrectos led by Emilio Aguinaldo resisted the idea of American domination and began attacking U.S. The 9th and 10th Cavalry were sent to the Philippines as reinforcements, bringing all four Black regiments plus African American national guardsmen into the war against the Insurrectos. Within the Black community in the United States there was considerable opposition to intervention in the Philippines. Many Black newspaper articles and leaders supported the idea of Filipino independence and felt that it was wrong for the United States to subjugate non-whites in the development of what was perceived to be the beginnings of a colonial empire. Turner characterized the venture in the Philippines as "an unholy war of conquest. Editorials Against Fighting Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a activist for equality and decency for African Americans by publishing articles in all major Black newspapers and many White newspapers, and by giving speeches across the United States and England. The sooner the better. The Negroes must be taught that the enemy of the country is a common enemy and that the color of the face has nothing to do with it. The strife [against the Philippines] is no race war. It is quite time for the Negroes to quit claiming kindred with every black face from Hannibal down. Hannibal was no Negro, nor was Aguinaldo [the Filipino nationalist leader]. Troops often encountered insurgent bands armed with captured Spanish and American guns and bolos. The Filipino insurgents subjected Black soldiers to psychological warfare, using propaganda encouraging them to desert. Saddler of the 25th Infantry, who wrote, "We are now arrayed to meet a common foe, men of our own hue and color. Whether it is right to reduce these people to submission is not a question for soldiers to decide. Our oaths of allegiance know neither race, color, nor nation. Army Military History Institute Resistance finally collapsed with the capture of independence leader Aguinaldo and the eventual wearing down of the indigenous fighters by the better armed and trained American soldiers. The African American regiments would be honored for their service in the Philippines, and several senior noncommissioned officers, such as Medal of Honor recipient Edward L. Baker, would become officers in the newly established Philippine Scouts. Most of us will find our graves there. It was in the following early years of the 20th century that these troops played a prominent role on the West Coast at the Presidio of San Francisco, Yosemite National Park, and Sequoia National Park.

Chapter 8 : Colonization of The Philippines

u.s. war crimes in the philippines The U.S. occupation of the Philippine Islands came about as a result of military operations against the Spanish Empire during the Spanish-American war of

By Stephen Kinzer October 16, Sometimes Americans think we have won a war, only to realize years or decades later that our victory was incomplete. Now we are facing an eruption of anger over a war we waged more than a century ago. Rarely has blowback from an overseas intervention come back to haunt us so long after the shooting stopped. This unexpected challenge has emerged from the Philippines. Advertisement Soon after Duterte made that startling speech, his foreign minister, Perfecto Yasay, went even further. Sign Up Thank you for signing up! Sign up for more newsletters here Most Americans would have no idea what these new Filipino leaders are talking about. We forgot the Philippine War long ago. Filipinos remember it vividly. It stands with the horrors of Japanese occupation during World War II as one of their great national traumas. A very old debt is finally coming due. Related Links For many Filipinos, his passionate outbursts are signs of his fearlessness and willingness to act. Relations between our countries began with shattering violence. Americans helped crush Spanish power over the Philippines in , but rather than allow independence, the United States took the islands as a colony. They rebelled against American power. The resulting war left hundreds of thousands of dead. Americans ruled the Philippines until finally, after retaking the island from Japanese occupiers, allowing independence in For most of the 70 years since then, we have guided Filipino security policy. That may now be changing. Today, American military commanders are pressing two strategic projects in the Philippines. First, they want the Philippines to be a bulwark in our campaign to confront China and resist its claims in the South China Sea. Just as we push our European allies to take a hard line against Russia rather than seeking compromise, we want Asian countries to defy China, not accommodate its interests. That now seems uncertain. The new Filipino government has declared that it will do precisely what the United States does not want: A Muslim-led insurgency is raging on the island of Mindanao. Hundreds of US Special Forces troops are reportedly deployed there. Their precise mission is unclear, but it is based on the premise, widely shared in Washington, that the best way to weaken insurgents is with firepower. President Duterte believes the opposite. Rather than reinforce American counterinsurgency forces, he wants them out. American troops, he said, intensify wars rather than calming them. Since taking office in June, Duterte has been unfailingly provocative. He has publicly cursed the pope, the president of the United States, and the secretary general of the United Nations. All of this has made him immensely popular. According to one recent opinion poll, 76 percent of Filipinos support him. Invasions and occupations, it turns out, leave deep scars. They provoke anger that becomes part of collective memory. It is passed down through generations. Follow him on Twitter [stephenkinzer](#).

Chapter 9 : Get out Americans! - Live in the Philippines

*American Missionaries Living In The Philippines: Stories & Advice (LDS). Feel free to comment below your thoughts about living in the Philippines! *Filipinos are awesome. The Philippines is awesome.**

Expats seem to unanimously agree that the best thing about living in the Philippines is the Filipino people. The cost of living is another thing to love. Expats share their tips and experiences living in The Philippines. The Filipino People "The best thing about the Philippines is the people. I have never encountered a more optimistic group in all my life. They help one another when they are in trouble. For the most part, the people are not driven by what brands they wear or type of car they drive though sadly there are signs that this is starting to slowly change in the metro areas ," said one expat living in Alabang. I have never experienced anything like this friendship in my 80 years living in USA. Americans are too busy and self-centered to even notice a newcomer until they really get to know him," " I learned in quick order that Philippines are the nicest, most caring, gentlest people in the world. They are not what movies, books and the news would have you believe. The relationships I built will last a lifetime. I feel that I am part of a large family in the Philippines," said another expat. Your feet are HUGE! This will sometimes be accompanied with pokes or pinches. This is all observational. Sometimes you also come across older ladies who just like to stroke and pet cute little kids, no matter what their race, and feel free to do so. My kids are used to it now, but I still have to control the urge to tell these women to step back and keep their hands to themselves. So, thanks for that? I just bite my tongue and move us along as soon as we can," said one expat. Learning Tagalog "I am a student of European languages but Tagalog is so different in structure and vocabulary that I have given up trying to learn it. However, much of Tagalog is from the Spanish which I know and so many, many English words and whole phrases are thrown into conversations that I can usually grasp what the subject is at least. Also Filipinos are emotive and watching them while they talk helps too," said one retiree in Manila. The other is Tagalog sometimes referred to as Filipino. There are also many regional dialects. You can buy a condo, but someone else owns the land and you are at their mercy in that type of sale. If one of you are Filipino then you can buy a place in the Filipino name," advised one expat. Homes were extremely inexpensive back then due to the eruption of Mt. Additionally I bought a few window type air conditioners as it does get rather hot there. My wife died a few years later and I now own the property myself. Be aware, that is the only way a "foreigner" can actually own land in the Philippines," explained another expat. I was truly amazed at how well she was educated. Six years old and she could read almost anything. Her writing lags behind her reading somewhat but she certainly can read quickly and her pronunciation is excellent. A Sad Aspect of Life in The Philippines One expat living in Angeles City advised, "I would tell a person considering a move to the Philippines and up to Clark to pay close attention during the look-see trip. It is not something that everyone can come to terms with. Seeing young girls clad in a string bikini with a number tag pinned to her bikini bottom can be a horrifying experience. I only entered one of those places two times during my 2. It pains me to know that people have to live like that to put rice on the table. It is their choice though, so I make no judgements. It is just something that makes you scratch your head and wonder what will become of the world in our lifetime? There are tons of opportunities available, depending on your expertise. Most people find jobs or work thru making contacts with friends, relatives, co-workers, or my preference just approaching people and introducing yourself as wanting to work or do business," explained one expat working in Manila. Where to Retire in the Philippines In her article, Retiring and Living in the Philippines for expats, non-expats and returning Filipinos , Pinay Mentor says "There are a lot of wonderful places to retire in the Philippines. It will all depend on your preferences. I personally prefer cooler places like Tagaytay, Laguna, Batangas and Cavite. Although Baguio is the coldest place, it is way too far up to the mountains. Luzon is quite a big place from North to South. I prefer the Southern area because it is cooler and less hit by typhoons with higher elevations. Visayas is really hot, but surrounded by beaches and less expensive than Metro Manila areas. Cebu, Bacolod, Iloilo, Leyte are some of the favorites. Mindanao is quite a wonderful place as well. There are a lot of what I can call virgin islands here. Davao, Malaybalay, Iligan, Misamis are some of the great ones that I personally been to. They are all

wonderful places to visit specially if you love snorkling. Did I forget Palawan? One great place to visit too! The place is accessible to domestic and international routes, with a state of the art international airport. Beach facilities is available in less than an hour, with virgin areas, clean and food that is truly affordable and fresh. The medical facilities and expertise of doctors are at par with that of Manila. All specialities of health are available, as well as good areas of interventions. Cost is definitely much lower than that of Manila. My recent travel made me aware of high end facilities now present, Malls in Manila are in Davao City, stores in Manila are also there, restaurants are both high end and affordable. With a good local governance, peace and order and cleanliness has been maintained in the place. Not necessarily spared of crime, it is definitely a safer place than a lot of urban places in the Philippines, thanks to good leadership. Since Mindanao is a connected place being one island, Davao City is accessible via land transfer s to neighboring places, where tourism is high, nature is awesome, cost is a surprise. It is still a small town, but there is a small downtown area, a large wet market, a good amount of public transport, a hospital, etc. There is a bus terminal at the wet market where you can get transport into Manila on some fairly comfortable, air conditioned buses. Cost of Living in The Philippines "Make sure that you have some savings so that you can live on your own without a job, or without relying on someone for at least a year. Internet, TV all in. Again, you have to find out where you want to stay," explained another expat. The key is location and your level of comfort. If you need Western comforts and most expats do a good place to begin may be Makati, subletting a condo Filipino owned, never off of another expat due to the income differentials. If I ate in and lived decently I could live extremely well for US a month including an active social life. If you flock to expat colonies, like subdivisions in and around Angeles, Baguio or Cebu you will pay more, sometimes significantly more," described another expat. Medical Care in The Philippines "Asian hospital has one of the best heart specialists in the country who also goes back and forth to Washington DC where he does heart surgeries. Our Philippine Heart Center is way north in Quezon City and most of the time, people even from all over the Philippines will opt to go there because they have more specialists. Alabang, Muntinlupa City where Asian hospital is not too busy compared to places if you go to Makati northbound. Southbound, like Laguna or Cavite are right outside Muntinlupa city and more laid back, secure and both have International schools. If you prefer cooler climate, go further a little bit towards Tagaytay, they have Tagaytay hospital, about two hours away from Alabang. Next to Metro Manila will be Cebu where they have great hospitals like Cebu Doctors hospital and they have international airport and the island is not that big. You can be in a laid back place which can be 30 minutes away from the city or at least an hour away," said one expat. WeExpats provides international health insurance to expats and travelers in Philippines. They focus on the highest coverage for the lowest cost with global coverage. Click here today to learn more and get a free quote! Join our Philippines Expat Forum Visit our Philippines Forum and talk with other expats who can offer you insight and tips about living in Philippines. Read Next Moving to the Philippines: