

PULLOUT

Pullout: Handouts for Inquiry Lesson 1: The Philippines as a U.S. Colony. See pp. 10–15 in the article by Sohyun An in this issue of *Social Studies and the Young Learner*

Oscar Villadolid's Memoir *Born in Freedom* (Excerpt)

The year was 1945. The place was the Philippines after the United States “liberated” Manila from Japanese control. Oscar Villadolid, a young Filipino boy at the time, remembers his encounter with U.S. GIs who were handing out cigarettes and Hershey bars to Filipinos in the war-torn city. When a GI gave him a chocolate bar, Oscar thanked him in English.

Oscar: Thank you very much.

US GI: How do you speak English? [perplexed]

Oscar: When you colonized us you sent over a bunch of schoolteachers and so the language of instruction in school was English and I grew up speaking English.

US GI: We colonized you? [more perplexed]

Sources: Oscar S. Villadolid, *Born in Freedom: My Life and Times* (Quezon City: QC, Philippines, 2004), cited in *How to Hide an Empire: A History of the Greater United States* by Daniel Immerwahr (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2020), 212; <http://prsociety-philippines.blogspot.com/2009/06/in-memorial-amb-oscar-s-villadolid-apr.html>.

HANDOUT 2

Tucky Jo and Little Heart (Excerpt)

Read *Tucky Jo and Little Heart* to get the context of this conversation. It's a picture book about an American G.I. who gets to know a girl and her family in the Philippines during the trauma of World War II.

There, settin' in a hammock, was a very old man that looked weary and spent.

“So you must be Tucky Jo. I'm Linus Zaballa,” he said as he smiled.

“You can speak English!” I said, surprised-like.

“Of course I can...I learned it in school.” He smiled.

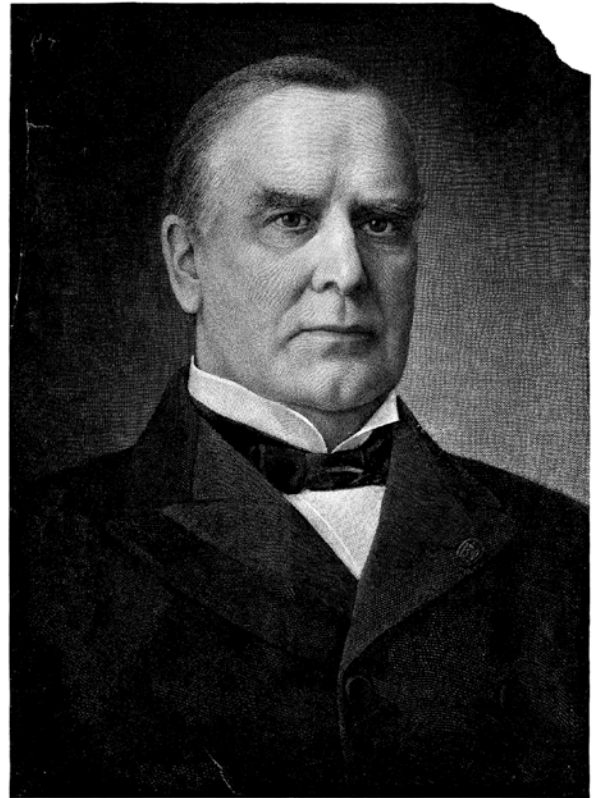
Source: Patricia Polacco, *Tucky Jo and Little Heart* (Simon & Schuster, 2015).

Interview with U.S. President William McKinley, 1903 (Excerpt)

In an interview with a visiting church delegation published in 1903, U.S. President William McKinley defends his decision to support the annexation of the Philippines in the wake of the U.S. war in that country.

When I next realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps I confess I did not know what to do with them...And one night late it came to me this way.

1. That we could not give them back to Spain—that would be cowardly and dishonorable;
2. that we could not turn them over to France and Germany—our commercial rivals in the Orient—that would be bad business and discreditable;
3. that we not leave them to themselves—they are unfit for self-government—and they would soon have anarchy and misrule over there worse than Spain's wars; and
4. that there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them, and by God's grace do the very best we could by them, as our fellow-men for whom Christ also died.



WILLIAM M^C KINLEY.
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Text Source: William McKinley, "President McKinley Puts the Philippines on the U.S. Map," *SHEC: Resources for Teachers*, <https://shec.ashp.cuny.edu/items/show/878>; General James Rusling, "Interview with President William McKinley," *The Christian Advocate* (January 22, 1903) quoted in *The Philippines Reader*, Daniel Schirmer and Stephen Shalom, eds. (Boston: South End Press, 1987), 22–23.

Map of the United States showing the Territorial Expansion of a Century—1804 to 1904

Within this map, there are curious smaller maps (insets) around the image of the continental United States. One of them features a tiny world map (top inset, imposed over Canada) with the North American continent front and center. Another shows the original 13 states. Large insets show the Pacific territories, which are named: Alaska; Guam Island, Hawaiian Islands; the Panama Canal Zone; Philippines Islands; Puerto Rico; Tutuila, Manua, and Smaller Islands of the Samoan Group; and Wake Island. Examine the details on this map. What can you tell about its origins, and what it might have been used for?



Source: A. R. Ohman, "United States" (pocket map, New York, 1904), mon.academyart.edu.

HANDOUT 5

A letter by President Manuel L. Quezon addressed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR), February 8, 1942 (Excerpt)

Despite the fact that the Philippines was a U.S. colony and invaded by Japan, FDR continued a Europe First policy of conducting World War II. Frustrated by FDR's neglect of the Philippines and Filipinos' suffering under Japan's invasion, Manuel L. Quezon, the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, sent a message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 8, 1942. This is an excerpt:

The Government of the United States under the McDuffie–Tydings law is committed to grant independence to the Philippines in 1946, and the same law authorized the President to open negotiations for the neutralization of the Philippines. On the other hand, the Japanese Government has publicly announced its willingness to grant the Philippines her independence. In view of the foregoing I propose the following:

That the United States immediately grant the Philippines complete and absolute independence;

That the Philippines be at once neutralized;

That all occupying troops, both American and Japanese, be withdrawn by mutual agreement with the Philippine Government within a reasonable length of time;

That neither country maintain bases in the Philippines;

That the Philippine Army be immediately disbanded, the only armed forces being maintained here to be a constabulary of modest size;

That immediately upon granting independence the trade relations of the Philippines with foreign countries be a matter to be determined entirely by the Philippines and the foreign countries concerned;



Photo Source: <https://www.loc.gov/item/2016862102/>

Text Source: Read the entire letter at <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1942v01/d783>