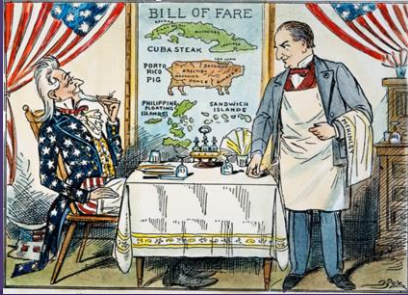


The Revolution: 3rd Phase, The Filipino-American War, 1899-1902



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Differing Perspectives

Filipinos Side

- Third Phase of Revolution against Spain
 - Started in 1896
- Not fall under another colonial power

American Perspective

- Part of Spanish-American War
- Part of Western Imperial Expansion

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Chronology

War preceded by growing animosity between US and Filipino troops

- Intensified once US excluded Filipinos from seige of Manila, August, 1898

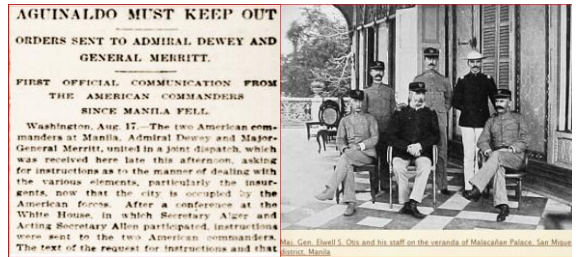
Mock Battle

- Spain surrender to the US
- Filipinos retreat to Malolos

From patron and ally, Filipinos now perceive the US as threat

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US Occupation of Manila, Aug. 1898



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US Occupation of Manila, Aug. 1898



Nebraska Volunteers in formation near their quarters at Binondo, Manila, 1898.



Colorado Volunteers marching in Manila

W

TREATY OF PARIS

W

Dec. 10, 1898: Treaty of Paris

Signed between US & Spain

- US pays Spain \$20M for the Philippines

Filipino representatives excluded from negotiations

- US refused to recognize Filipino sovereignty
 - Instead claims right to rule over the Philippines through conquest and purchase



Signing the Treaty of Paris, Feb. 1899



Signing the Treaty of Paris, Feb. 1899



May 1, 1899: John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, hands to French ambassador Jules Cambon the \$20 Million due to Spain under the Treaty of Paris. Photo was taken at the State Department, Washington, D.C.



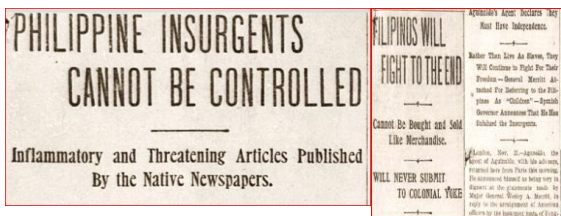
Philippine delegate, excluded from Paris talks



Filipino diplomats and leaders in Paris, 1898. SEATED, from left: F. de Almoraes, Felipe Agoncillo, Pedro Roxas, and Antonio Vergel de Dios. STANDING, from left: B. Villanueva, Antonio Roxas, E. Brias, and P.A. Roxas.



Headline from the Salt Lake Herald, 1899



Feb. 4, 1899

Hostilities erupt in Manila

- U.S. troops quickly gain upper hand

March 31, 1899

Capture Malolos

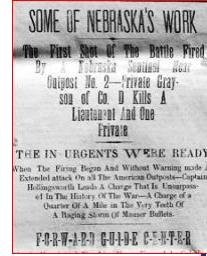
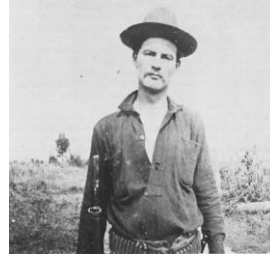
- Aguinaldo again forced to flee north
- Filipinos resort to guerilla warfare



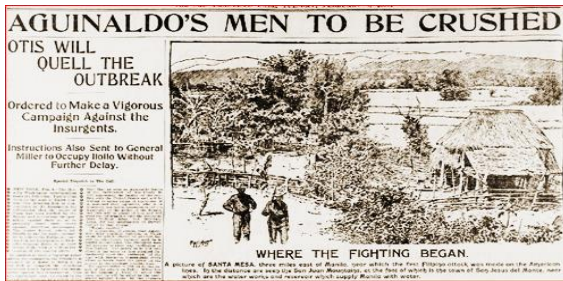
FILIPINO-AMERICAN WAR



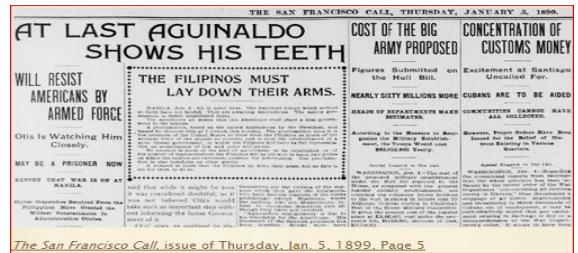
Pvt. William Grayson, (1876-1941)
Nebraska Volunteers, fired first shot of the
Filipino-American War, 1899



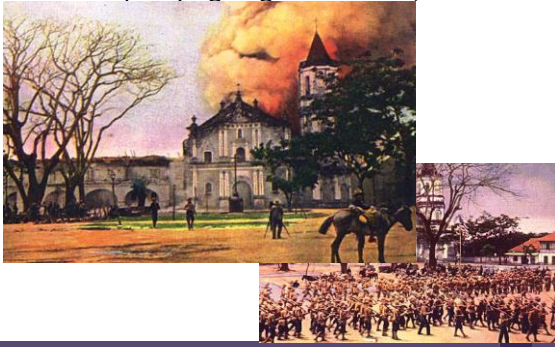
Headlines from *New York International
Tribune*



Headlines from *The San Francisco Call*, Jan
1899



US Troops laying siege to Malolos, Feb. 1899



Why war? from *Filipino perspective*:

- War: the continuation of the anti-colonial revolution
 - at stake: liberation from colonial rule
- US should have been sympathetic to Filipino struggle
 - Returned Aguinaldo from exile
- Protection of its new sovereignty
- Use of guerilla tactics response to superior military force of US

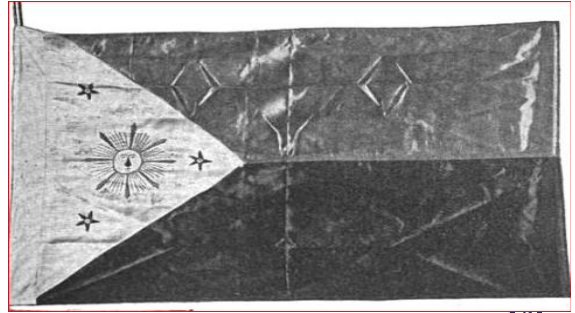


Filipino revolutionary troops



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Early Philippine flag



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from American. perspective:

Race War

- Continuation of the Indian Wars
 - Military leaders were veterans of the Indian Wars

Ideology of white supremacy and Anglo-Saxon superiority:

- Filipinos racially incapable of ruling themselves
 - entitled U.S. to decide on fate of the Filipinos

W

Marching song

**Damn, damn, damn the Filipino
Pock-marked khakiac ladrone;
Underneath the starry flag
Civilize him with a Krag,
And return us to our own beloved home.**

W

US refused to recognize Malolos Republic

- victory over Spain and Treaty of Paris established their right to rule the Philippines

US saw Filipino resistance as criminal “insurrection”, unlawful insurgency

- US regarded “Filipinos” as not even a nation
 - only a loose collection of warring “tribes”
 - Corrupted by centuries of Spanish Catholicism

W

Racializing the war:
Filipinos as “hordes”, 1899



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At other times the Filipinos, starting with Aguinaldo was depicted as a irresponsible brat playing at being a soldier that Uncle Sam had to discipline for his own good



RADICALIZED WAR

Americans racialized war

Pitted civilized whites against uncivilized "savages"

- guerilla warfare proof of Filipino "savagery" and "backwardness" analogous to Indians

Paved way for an American **war of racial extermination**

- Filipinos less than human
- U.S. targeted both Filipino insurgents and civilians suspected of helping them



Americans with loot and prisoners: photo taken in 1899; location not specified. Captain John H. Parker argued in a November 1900 letter to President Theodore Roosevelt complaining that the U.S. Army should not 'attempt to meet a half civilized foe... with the same methods devised for civilized warfare against people of our own race, country and blood.'



Father and son killed by Americans. Photo taken in 1899; location not specified. A U.S. Red Cross worker reported seeing "horribly mutilated Filipino bodies," and said, "American soldiers are determined to kill every Filipino in sight." A soldier from Washington wrote of bloodthirsty "sights you could hardly believe," and concluded, "A white man seems to forget that he is human."

US adopted "savage" tactics adopted to fight "savages":

- use of torture ("water cure")
- killing of prisoners
- burning and looting of villages
- "re-concentration" of villages into concentration camps (1900-1903)

Administering the "water cure"



Water-cure song, 1899

Get the good old syringe boys and fill it to the brim
We've caught another nigger and we'll operate on him
Let someone take the handle who can work it with a vim
Shouting the battle cry of freedom

[Chorus]

Hurrah Hurrah We bring the Jubilee
Hurrah Hurrah The flag that makes him free
Shove in the nozzle [sic] deep and let him taste of liberty
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.²⁰³



Pursuing the war, 1899-1900



Mass graves for war dead



War of extermination

- "I want no prisoners" and "I wish you to kill and burn; and the more you burn and kill, the better it will please me."
- Orders of Jacob "Howling Jake" Smith in Samar, 1901



BUFFALO SOLDIERS



Buffalo Soldiers

small number of **African American** troops participated in the war

- Joined US military to prove abilities and loyalty
 - Equal treatment & full citizenship
- Confronted with another people of color
 - were far more ambivalent about war
- Some supported the war
 - Route to acquiring land & full emancipation

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African American soldiers in the Filipino-American War



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Letter of African American soldier from the Philippines

Every colored soldier who goes to the Philippine Islands to fight the brave men there who are fighting and dying for their freedom... is fighting to curse the country with color-phobia, lynchings, Jim Crow (train) cars, and everything else that white prejudice can do to blight the darker races... and since the Filipinos belong to the darker human variety, it is the Negro fighting against himself. 27

W

Globalization of Racism and Jim Crow

Others saw empire as the globalization of racism and Jim Crow

WEB DuBois prophecy:

- the color line was going to be the most significant problem of the 20th century

Anti-imperialist resolution from the colored citizens of Boston, protesting the US invasion of the Philippines in 1899

W

1.8: Anti-Imperialist Resolutions, 1899. Black Citizens of Boston

Source: *The Boston Post*, July 18, 1899.

Resolved, That the colored people of Boston in meeting assembled desire to enter their solemn protest against the present unjustified invasion by American soldiers in the Philippine Islands.

Resolved, That, while the rights of colored citizens in the South, sacredly guaranteed them by the amendment of the Constitution, are shamefully disregarded; and, while the frequent lynchings of negroes who are denied a civilized trial are a reproach to Republican government, the duty of the President and country is to reform these crying domestic wrongs and not to attempt the civilization of alien peoples by powder and shot.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to the press.

W



Defectors

- others identified with Filipino struggles
- small number defected to Filipino side
- Example: **David Fagen**

Sketch of David Fagen, (1875-?)
Defected to Filipino side, Nov. 1899;

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ENDING THE WAR



What were the costs of war?

Height of war 1899 - 1903

for U.S.: sent total of 126,400 troops

- 4,000 dead
- 75% from non-combat causes

Won the war, but would have to wage the peace



For Filipinos

Nothing less than catastrophic:

- at least 250,000+ dead
- from fighting, starvation, and disease
 - massive disruption of the economy, agriculture, food supply
 - spread of disease, e.g., cholera epidemic and hoof and mouth disease



The war winds down

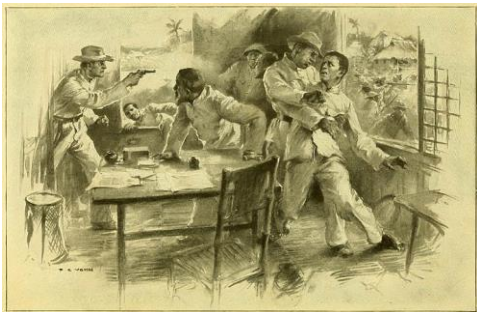
capture of Aguinaldo, March 23, 1901

- eventual surrender & collaboration of other Filipino leaders

Pres. Theodore Roosevelt declares war officially over on July 4, 1902



Capture of Aguinaldo, Palanan, Isabela province, 1901



FILIPINO RESISTANCE



but, Filipino resistance continued for several years



examples:

- Apolinario Mabini who refused to take oath of allegiance to the U.S.
- Exiled to Guam

Apolinario Mabini, 1863-1903



Macario Sakay, leader of “Tagalog Republic” till 1907

- Held out for “kalayaan” and radical social change



Macario Sakay, Sierra Madre Mountains, 1870-1907



Artemio Ricarte (1866-1945)



- captured and exiled repeatedly
- repeatedly organized plots till the 1920s

Went into exile in Yokohama, Japan

- Returned to collaborate with the Japanese forces, 1942

Gen. Artemio Ricarte, aka “Vibora”, 1866-1945;



Gen. Artemio Ricarte with other revolutionary leaders going into exile to Guam, 1901



In Sum:

- War, like Revolution, inconclusive, unfinished
 - Recurrence of insurgencies, fear of social revolution: backdrop for US colonial rule

Among Filipinos: enduring wish for “Kalayaan”

- But different ideas about its meaning
 - “freedom”, “independence”, “equality”, “care-free”, “paradise”, etc.?

Hence, on-going conflicts about the means to realize it



End of Lesson 5

Filipino-American War

