

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

1896

1	February 16	<p>[During the Cuban people’s war of independence against Spanish colonial rule] “Spanish Gen. Valeriano Weyler begins his ‘reconcentration’ policy in Cuba: building guarded encampments to which farmers are forced to relocate in order to deny support to Cuban revolutionaries. Many die in the unsanitary camps... Although (U.S.) President (William) McKinley [in late 1897] condemns [Spain’s use of] ‘reconcentration’, the U.S. Army later adopts a similar policy in the Philippines in 1901.”</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. “Deeper Into the Exhibit,” handbook for “War and Dissent: The U.S. in the Philippines, 1898-1915,” an exhibit at the Officers’ Club Exhibition Hall, Presidio of San Francisco, October 22, 2008 to February 22, 2009. The Presidio Trust. 2008. Page 15.</p>
2	August 26	<p>After 333 years under Spanish colonial rule, indigenous Filipinos launch their own war of independence against Spain. Within less than two years (by April 1898), with no assistance of U.S. fighting forces, they will control the entire non-Muslim portion of the archipelago formerly controlled by Spain, with the exception of Manila. [Incidentally, Muslim areas in the south, and remote areas of the mountain region of north Luzon island, had never been conquered by the Spanish.]</p>	
3		<p>[U.S. military historian Randolph Delahanty refers to Filipino fighters as “<u>independence</u> forces,” a tacit U.S. military historical acknowledgment that independence and freedom from outside rule was what the Filipinos were fighting for, and what America eventually deprived them of.]</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Page 25.</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

1897

4	January 29	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>While in the midst of their own fight for independence against Spain, Filipino freedom fighters write the U.S. State Department to ask for America’s help: “Pray that help be extended to the Filipinos to expel the Spanish by force, just as the Emperor Napoleon helped America in the war of separation from England, by whose aid the Americans attained independence.”</p>	<p>Bradley, James. <i>The Imperial Cruise: A Secret History of Empire and War</i>. Little, Brown and Company, New York, 2009. Page 76.</p>
5	Fall 1897	<p>In his autobiography, U.S. Admiral George Dewey writes that already by the Fall of 1897 (i.e., a few months before the official cause of the Spanish-American War), “My heart was set on having the Asiatic Squadron. It seemed to me that we were inevitably drifting into a war with Spain. In command of an efficient force in the Far East, with a free hand to act in consequence of being so far away from Washington, I could strike promptly and successfully at the Spanish forces in the Philippines.”</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Dewey, George. <i>Autobiography of George Dewey: Admiral of the Navy</i>. Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York. 1913. Page 168.</p>
6	December 7	<p>Paraphrased from the source:</p> <p>Dewey is ordered to leave America for Hong Kong, so that he can command the U.S. Asiatic Squadron in case war breaks out with Spain [even though Spain has not attacked or threatened to attack America].</p> <p>This is more than two months before the official “cause” of the Spanish-American War – i.e., the explosion of the U.S. navy ship Maine, in Havana, Cuba.</p> <p>(According to the 2007 PBS documentary “Crucible of Empire,” U.S. Navy Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt gave the above order to Dewey.)</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Dewey, George. Pages 169-170.</p>
7	Sometime between Fall 1897 and February 15,	<p>President William McKinley and U.S. Navy Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt take a horse-drawn buggy ride around Washington DC to discuss America’s economic prospects for the Philippines.</p>	<p>2012 PBS “Manifest Destiny” documentary,</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

	1898		produced by George Lucas and Oregon Public Broadcasting
--	------	--	---

1898

8	February 15	The U.S. Navy ship U.S.S. Maine explodes in Havana Harbor in Cuba. America accuses the Spanish of aggression, and in America, open talk of war against Spain begins. <i>To this day</i> , there is still no conclusive proof that Spain was behind this explosion.	
9	March 30	<p>“Spain stops its brutal policy of ‘reconcentration’ in Cuba.”</p> <p>[Notice how this U.S. military historian acknowledges that this practice is “brutal.”]</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Page 17.</p>
10	April	“(Filipino revolutionary General Emilio) Aguinaldo negotiates the purchase of rifles with U.S. Consul Rounseville Wildman in British Hong Kong.”	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Page 17.</p>
11	April 6	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>With growing U.S.-Spain tensions (i.e., not only re the U.S.S. Maine, but also re America’s aggressive insistence that Spain grant independence to Cuba), Filipino revolutionary General Emilio Aguinaldo is concerned about America’s intentions in the Philippines. The representative of U.S. Admiral Dewey, Captain Edward P. Wood, assures Aguinaldo that the United States “did not need colonies.” Wood adds that Admiral Dewey would put such a statement in writing.</p>	<p>Karnow, Stanley. <i>In Our Image: America’s Empire in the Philippines</i>. Random House, New York, 1989. Page 111.</p>
12	April 11	“In his annual message to Congress, (U.S. President) McKinley declares that the (U.S.) forcible annexation of Cuba ‘by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression.’ These words will come back to haunt him when	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty,</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		he buys the Philippines from Spain and forcibly occupies them.”	Randolph. Page 17.
13	April 19	The Spanish-American War begins: The United States declares war against Spain, in reaction to the February 15 explosion of the U.S. Navy ship U.S.S. Maine in Havana Harbor in Cuba, which the United States questionably blames on the Spanish.	
14	April 20	In stark contrast to America’s blatant denial of self-determination and sovereignty to Filipinos a year later in 1899, the U.S. Government, in the “Teller Amendment” of 1898, decides the exact opposite fate for another former Spanish colony, Cuba: “The People of the Island of Cuba are, of right ought to be, free and independent... The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said Island...to leave the government and control of the Island to its people.” http://www.historyofcuba.com/history/teller.htm	
15	as of April 30	“During the (Spanish-American) war, the United States and Filipino forces had allied against Spain; the Philippine Army controlled all [non-Muslim-controlled] areas except Manila.” http://www.army.mil/article/40345/Macabebes_and_Moros/	MILITARY SOURCE U.S. Army article, “Macabebes and Moros,” Tarnowski, Amber. U.S. Army Heritage & Education Center. June 4, 2010.
16	May 1	U.S. Admiral George Dewey, in the first major battle of the Spanish-American War, dramatically defeats the Spanish navy in the one-day Battle of Manila Bay.	
17	sometime between May 1 and August 13	Paraphrasing from source: U.S. President William McKinley writes to himself, “While we are conducting a war and until its conclusion we must keep all we get; when the war is over we must keep what we want.”	Bradley, p. 91.

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

18	between April 6 and May 19	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>E. Spencer Pratt, a U.S. diplomat with no authority over U.S. foreign policy, implied to Aguinaldo on two separate occasions that America would respect Filipino aspirations for independence.</p>	Karnow, pp. 111-112.
19	May 19	<p>“(U.S. Commodore) Dewey receives (Philippine General Aguinaldo) on his flagship but does not recognize the Philippine Republic.”</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Page 18.</p>
20	sometime in June	<p>U.S. President McKinley cautions Admiral Dewey to avoid “a political alliance with the (Filipino) insurgents or any faction of the island that would incur liability to maintain their cause [of national independence] in the future.”</p>	Karnow, p. 113.
21	June 12	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>Out of gratitude for the May 1898 U.S. defeat of the Spanish navy in Manila Bay, Filipino revolutionary General Emilio Aguinaldo invites U.S. Admiral George Dewey to Aguinaldo’s formal ceremony of declaration of Philippine independence on June 12, 1898 [which today is the official Day of Independence that is celebrated in the Philippines, as opposed to the U.S.-imposed date of independence of July 4, 1946]. U.S. Admiral Dewey does not attend this June 12, 1898 formal ceremony of Philippine independence, claiming at first that he didn’t receive the invitation. In January 1902, Dewey tells a Senate committee reviewing Philippine policy that he had earlier dismissed Philippine aspirations for independence.</p>	Karnow, p. 114 and 117.
22	related to June 12	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>In January 1902, U.S. Admiral Dewey also tells the Senate committee reviewing Philippine policy that he had never intended in 1898 to develop close ties with Aguinaldo.</p>	Karnow, p. 113 and 114.
23	related to June 12	<p>Excerpts from Hearing on Affairs in the Philippines, 1902:</p> <p>Sen. Patterson: You knew at the time, did you not, Admiral, that they were claiming the right to establish an independent government or a government of their own there?</p> <p>Adm. Dewey: I am not sure whether that was before they</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force. <i>Philippine History and Mis-education:</i></p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		<p>issued that proclamation or after; I am not sure about that.</p> <p>Sen. Patterson: At least after the proclamation was issued, you knew that they were seeking to establish an independent government?</p> <p>Adm. Dewey: Yes.</p> <p>Sen. Patterson: You did not interfere in any way with the flying of the flag?</p> <p>Adm. Dewey: No, until there got to be too many of them there, and then I captured about 20, all they had...</p> <p>Sen Patterson: When was that?</p> <p>Adm. Dewey: That was in the fall of 1898.</p> <p>Sen Patterson: That was after you took possession of the city; but I am talking about up to the time you took possession of the city on the 13th of August. You did not interfere – you knew at that time that they were organized for the purpose of establishing a government of their own?</p> <p>Adm. Dewey: I did not take that seriously, really.</p> <p>Sen Patterson: I know; but nevertheless you knew that there were many of thousands under arms with Aguinaldo: they had formed a civil government of which you had knowledge, they were flying the flag of their own country; and you did not interfere with it?</p> <p>Adm. Dewey: I knew that there was no government in the whole of the Philippines. Our fleet had destroyed the only government there was and there was no other government; there was a reign of terror throughout the Philippines, looting, robbing, murdering; a reign of terror throughout the islands.</p> <p>Sen Patterson: We have no record of that, Admiral, up to the time you took possession of the city, that I know of, from the time you got there in May until you took possession of the city on the 13th of August.</p>	<p><i>An Evaluation of Reports on the Philippines and Filipino People, as found in California Social Science Textbooks. Pilipino People's Far West Convention, Daly City, CA. September 1976. Pages 9-10.</i></p>
24	June 14	“President McKinley decides not to return the Philippines to	MILITARY

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		Spain but is unsure whether to hold onto only a naval base in Manila, all of Luzon island, or the entire Philippines.”	SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 19.
25	late July	U.S. President William McKinley cables Admiral Dewey in Manila to request information about Philippine industry, farming, minerals and natural resources. In addition, McKinley’s secretary of state appoints a representative to “investigate and report on financial and industrial conditions in the Philippine islands.”	Bain, David Haward. <i>Sitting in Darkness: Americans in the Philippines.</i> Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1984. Page 74.
26	July 25	“(Philippine) President (Emilio) Aguinaldo writes to (U.S.) Gen. Anderson, ‘I...advise you of the undesirability of distributing more [U.S.] troops in territory won by Filipino arms from Spain.’ Gen. Wesley Merritt, commander of U.S. Expeditionary Forces, arrives and begins shunting aside the Philippine Republic Army.” [Again, it’s important to remember that prior to U.S. involvement in the Philippines in May 1898, Filipino revolutionaries over the past nearly two years had gained control of all non-Muslim lands formerly controlled by Spain, with the exception of the capital city of Manila.]	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 20.
27	late July-early August	Paraphrasing from source: Thanks to help from the Americans in the Battle of Manila Bay in May 1898, the Filipinos were now on the verge of taking control of Manila from the Spanish, their last remaining target in order to claim full independence from Spain. In late July-early August 1898, however, Spanish General Fermin Jaudenes decided, in an act to save face for the white Spanish, to surrender “to white people, never to niggers.”	Karnow, p. 123.
28	August	“President McKinley authorized the occupation of Manila by U.S. forces in August of 1898 and the retention of the islands in December of that year.” http://www.army.mil/article/10507/an-uncommon-hero/	MILITARY SOURCE U.S. Army article, Giblin, John F. “An Uncommon Hero.” Army Heritage and

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

			Education Center. June 30, 2008.
29	August 13	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>The Spanish military leadership, through the diplomatic go-between of the Belgian government (specifically through Belgian consul to Spanish rule in Manila, Eduoard Andre), arranges with the Americans to stage a phony August 13, 1898 battle in which Americans – not Filipinos – emerge victorious, and this battle is to officially represent the decisive defeat of the Spanish, to Americans, in the Philippines. Filipinos are not aware at all about this agreement, and they believe the battle is authentic. American military leadership orders its soldiers to discourage and prevent their Filipino allies from being involved in this battle.</p>	Karnow, pp. 123-124.
30	August 13	<p>“Some 10 to 15,000 Spanish troops are pushed back into the capital and surrounded by Philippine Republic forces. By secret prior arrangement, U.S. forces pass through the Filipino forces and engage the Spanish who offer only token resistance before surrendering to the U.S. The U.S. closes the gates of Manila to the Philippine Army.”</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Pages 20-21.</p>
31	August 13	<p>“The Spaniards chose to conditionally surrender to the Americans; a mock-exercise was arranged to ensure Filipino forces would not be present in Manila. This was interpreted as an act of colonial aggression, which sparked Filipino insurgency.”</p> <p>http://www.army.mil/article/40345/Macabebes and Moros/</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>U.S. Army article, “Macabebes and Moros,” Tarnowski, Amber.</p>
32	September to early November	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>Stumping for his political party during the mid-term election cycle in the fall of 1898 (significantly, BEFORE the Treaty of Paris of December 1898, and BEFORE the outbreak of war with the Filipinos in February 1899), U.S. President McKinley campaigns on a platform that the United States MUST have control of the Philippines.</p>	Karnow, pp. 129-130.
33	September	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>No Filipinos were invited to, or present at, the Treaty of Paris in December 1898, an international meeting at which Spain and the U.S. would determine the political fate of the Philippines. As a</p>	Karnow, p. 128.

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		<p>matter of fact, in September 1898, U.S. President McKinley explicitly DECLINES Philippine diplomat Felipe Agoncillo’s request to attend the upcoming Treaty of Paris, citing Agoncillo’s poor accent in English and claiming that Filipino presence would offend the Spanish. Agoncillo had made the long trip from the Philippines to see McKinley in September 1898 just to make sure that McKinley would honor Admiral Dewey’s earlier purported pledges to Philippine General Emilio Aguinaldo that America would acknowledge Philippine independence.</p>	
34	October 1	<p>“Spanish and U.S. Commissioners convene in Paris to negotiate a peace treaty. Neither the Cubans nor the Philippine Republic is represented at the negotiations.”</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Page 21.</p>
35	Sept.-Dec	<p>Treaty of Paris controversy:</p> <p>The decision by U.S. policymakers to annex the Philippines was not without domestic controversy. Americans who advocated annexation evinced a variety of motivations: desire for commercial opportunities in Asia, concern that the Filipinos were incapable of self-rule, and fear that if the United States did not take control of the islands, another power (such as Germany or Japan) might do so. Meanwhile, American opposition to U.S. colonial rule of the Philippines came in many forms, ranging from those who thought it morally wrong for the United States to be engaged in colonialism, to those who feared that annexation might eventually permit the non-white Filipinos to have a role in American national government. Others were wholly unconcerned about the moral or racial implications of imperialism and sought only to oppose the policies of President William McKinley’s administration.</p> <p>http://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/War</p>	<p>U.S. GOV’T. SOURCE</p> <p>U.S. State Department website</p>
36	October 8 to November 20	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>U.S. Admiral George Dewey in the latter half of 1898 had commissioned two naval officers – W.B. Wilcox and Cadet L.R. Sargent – to survey hundreds of Filipinos for two months in Luzon to get their feelings about Filipino General Aguinaldo and Philippine independence. The survey found two things: 1) that Filipinos overwhelmingly respected Aguinaldo [despite U.S. military historians’</p>	<p>Karnow, pp. 128-129.</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		ongoing effort to de-legitimize Aguinaldo as a “dictator” – even to the present day!], and 2) that while Filipinos had wished for continued protection from the U.S., Filipinos at that time nevertheless overwhelmingly believed America “has not gained the right to annex them.” For unknown reasons, Dewey delayed sending this survey to Washington, where the report simply got filed away, and it was never factored into any subsequent U.S. policy toward the Philippines.	
37	October 8 to November 20	“Wilcox and Sargent documented a fully functioning Filipino government that was efficiently administering justice through its courts, keeping the peace, providing police protection, holding elections, and carrying out the consent of the governed. The two Americans recalled the moving, patriotic speech of a Philippines government official who promised that ‘every man, woman and child stood ready to take up arms to defend their newly won liberty and to resist with the last drop of their blood the attempt of any nation whatever to bring them back to their former state of dependence.’ When the burden-bearing men in the War Department realized Dewey’s report had documented Aguinaldo’s functioning democracy, they buried it.”	Bradley, p. 101.
38	December	“President McKinley authorized the occupation of Manila by U.S. forces in August of 1898 and the retention of the islands in December of that year.” [Note use of the word “ retention ”: as if the Philippines was morally America’s to “retain.”] http://www.army.mil/article/10507/an-uncommon-hero/	MILITARY SOURCE U.S. Army article, “An Uncommon Hero,” Giblein, John F.
39	December	Paraphrasing from source: In 1898-1899 U.S. Government and military officials and historians begin their perpetual use of the words “insurrection” and “insurgents” [as opposed to “war” and “freedom fighters,” respectively] when publicly discussing the differing U.S. and Philippine visions regarding the political fate of the Philippines, and what eventually becomes the Philippine-American War.	Karnow, p. 140.
40	December 10	Paraphrasing from source:	Karnow, p. 130.

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		<p>Treaty of Paris: High-level representatives of the U.S. and Spanish governments agree that Spain will hand control of the Philippines to the U.S. (along with Cuba, Guam and Puerto Rico). No Filipinos are in attendance. Spain has no moral right to sell, and America has no moral right to buy, the islands.</p>	
41	December 21	<p>Excerpts of U.S. President William McKinley’s “Benevolent Assimilation Proclamation” to the U.S. Secretary of War (emphases added):</p> <p><i>...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, <u>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...the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands becomes immediately necessary...</u></i></p> <p><i>In performing this duty the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that <u>in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain...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 their private rights and relations...</u></i></p> <p><i>...<u>the control of all the public property and the revenues of the state passes with the cession, and...the use and management of all public means of transportation are necessarily reserved to the authority of the United States...</u></i></p> <p><i>Finally, it should be the earnest wish and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect, and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring them in every possible way that <u>full measure of individual rights and liberties</u> which <u>is the heritage of free peoples</u>, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfillment of this high mission, <u>supporting the temperate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there must be sedulously maintained the strong arm of authority, to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of the blessings of good and stable government upon the people of the Philippine Islands under the free flag of the United States.</u></i></p>	

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		http://salempress.com/store/samples/milestone_am_leaders/milestone_am_leaders_benevolent.htm	
42	after December 21	<p>“Gen. Otis reported that McKinley’s “Benevolent Assimilation Proclamation” was met by such general protest that:</p> <p>‘Even the women of Cavite province, in a document numerously signed by them, gave me to understand that after all the men are killed off they are prepared to shed their patriotic blood for the liberty and independence of their country.’</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force</p> <p>Footnote 38</p>
43	December 23	<p>“U.S. Gen. Otis...places U.S. Gen. Miller in command of an expedition to seek the surrender of the city of Iloilo – the first to be affected by McKinley’s orders [i.e., to take control of lands beyond the capital city of Manila]...Gen. Miller upon arriving in Iloilo ordered the Philippine Army officers then in possession to relinquish the city to U.S. occupation.”</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force. Page 11.</p>

1899

44	January 5	<p>[In response to Gen. Miller’s December 23 order that Philippine Army officers hand control of Iloilo over to the Americans] “Aguinaldo issued a retaliatory proclamation protesting against the ‘intrusion of the United States government on the sovereignty of these islands.’ This protest was later characterized by Gen. Otis as a ‘virtual declaration of war...from the wretchedly advised Pres. Aguinaldo.’”</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force. Page 11.</p>
45	January (post-Treaty of Paris)	<p>“ ‘Scientific racism’ (was) the then-accepted belief that races formed a hierarchy with whites on top and non-whites below them...This sense of racial superiority helps explain why the United States occupied the Philippines after expelling Spain in 1898 and why it fought the Philippine independence movement for sixteen years.”</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Page 7.</p>
46	for <u>several months</u> prior to official outbreak of war on February	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>U.S. soldiers had ALREADY been regularly killing Filipino<u>S</u>, <u>plural</u>, for MONTHS, PRIOR to February 1899, which the Filipinos had not exploited to create an international incident.</p>	<p>Karnow, p. 131</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

	4, 1899		
47	for <u>several months</u> <u>prior</u> to official outbreak of war on February 4, 1899	Paraphrasing from source: The following is one serious symptom of the increasing tensions between the occupying U.S. forces and the Filipino people after more than half a year of U.S. military occupation (i.e., several months PRIOR to the outbreak of war February 1899): A U.S. Army private wrote to his father in January 1899, “We have to kill one or two (Filipinos) every night.”	Bain, p. 77.
48	February 4	Paraphrasing from source: On February 4, 1899 an American soldier named Private William Grayson fires the actual “first shot” at Filipinos, contrary to U.S. President McKinley’s claims to Congress that Filipinos struck the “first blow” at American soldiers. Strangely, it just so happens that Congress is, at that very historical moment, coincidentally preparing to vote to ratify the December 1898 Treaty of Paris (which in U.S. eyes legally recognizes Spain’s handing over of the Philippines to America).	Karnow p. 140.
49	February 4	Paraphrasing from source: As a result of this supposed “first blow” supposedly fired by Filipinos, U.S. President McKinley lies to Congress on February 6, 1899 – the eve of Congress’ ratification vote – “The first blow was struck by the (Filipino) inhabitants...They assailed our sovereignty and there will be no useless parley, no pause, until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established.” Incidentally, no Americans died in this supposed “first blow.”	Bain, p. 78.
50	February 4-5	“President McKinley wrongly claims that ‘the (Filipino) insurgents have attacked Manila.’”	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Pages 22-23
51	February 4-6	Paraphrased from source: On that fateful day that the war began (February 4, 1899), James Bradley writes: “U.S. forces killed more than three thousand Filipino freedom fighters in twenty-four hours...In the annals of warfare, few remember that more Filipinos died defending their country in that first day’s storm than	Bradley, pp. 102-103.

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		Americans died storming the beaches of Normandy on D-Day in World War II.” Two days later on February 6, 1899, the U.S. Congress, which believes McKinley’s claim that Filipinos struck the “first blow,” ratifies the December 1898 Treaty of Paris in which Spain signed over “ownership” of the Philippines to America. Again, Spain has no moral right to sell, and the U.S. has no right to buy, the Philippines.	
52	broad time reference (generally between 1899 and 1901)	<p>“U.S. forces at times burned villages, implemented civilian reconcentration policies, and employed torture on suspected guerrillas, while Filipino fighters also tortured captured soldiers and terrorized civilians who cooperated with American forces. Many civilians died during the conflict as a result of the fighting, cholera and malaria epidemics, and food shortages caused by several agricultural catastrophes.”</p> <p>http://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/War</p> <p>[The choice of words here is a perfect example of what is referred to as the tactic of “Portraying the war as having been fought on a level playing field,” as described in this website, under the menu item “The Problem” – “Proposals” – “State of California Curriculum.”]</p>	<p>U.S. GOV’T. SOURCE</p> <p>U.S. State Department website</p>
53	broad time reference (generally between 1899 and 1901)	<p>“Soldiers also learned to abide by the laws of war and set more humane boundaries for future military operations to mitigate extreme cruelty.”</p> <p>[Although this passage doesn’t give specifics, the choice of words here seems to imply that the soldiers previously had <i>not</i> abided by the laws of war during the conflict, and that they committed crimes against humanity.]</p> <p>http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/milreview/bundt2.pdf</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>U.S. Army article, “An Unconventional War,” Bundt, Thomas S.</p>
54	Feb. 4-6	<p>“Dewey steamed up the Pasig River and fired 500-pound shells into the Filipino trenches at close range with pulverizing effectiveness.”</p> <p>“The first battle was so one-sided that the American troops jokingly referred to it as a ‘quail shoot’ and dead Filipinos were piled so high that the Americans used the bodies for breastworks.”</p>	Francisco, Luzviminda
55	first months of	“...Red Cross personnel reported an extremely high ratio of dead to wounded on the battlefield, indicating, ‘...the	Francisco, Luzviminda

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

	fighting, starting Feb. 4-6	determination of our soldiers to kill every native in sight...”	Footnote: Van Meter, 332.
56	broad time reference (generally between 1899 and 1902)	<p>“Press censorship was so effective that few Americans actually knew the difficulties being experienced in the Philippines – or, in fact, that there were 70,000 U.S. troops in the Islands. In early 1900 the first whiff of scandal reached American shores when it was disclosed that the American forces had been issued expanding “dum-dum bullets, in contravention of the 1899 Hague Convention concerning humane warfare.” [which the U.S. had conveniently neglected to ratify]</p> <p>“Reports of the burning of villages, the killing of non-combatants and the application of the “water cure” to elicit information began to filter back to the U.S.”</p> <p>From a U.S. soldier’s letter: “On Thursday, March 29th (1901)...eighteen of my company killed seventy-five nigger bolomen and ten of the nigger gunners... When we find one who is not dead, we have bayonets.” (Footnote 15)</p> <p>Footnote 15: “Fairfield, Maine Journal, excerpted from a letter from Sgt. Howard McFarlane, 43rd Infantry. Quoted in Wolff, 305. The soldiers who wrote such letters were invariably contacted by military authorities and forced to write retractions, which were then hastily published to refute the original information. Reading the retractions tends to confirm in one's mind the verity of the original statement. Refusal to write a retraction was not kindly looked upon by the military and the kinds of pressure tactics employed by the War Department became something of a scandal after being disclosed in Senate hearings in 1902. Senator McLaurin called it a ‘remarkable coincidence’ that in every case where the soldier was still in the army, ‘retractions were forthcoming. But when the soldier had already been discharged and was no longer subject to military discipline, ‘...there was not an instance found where there was any modification, qualification or retraction of what had been said .’ Congressional Record, 57:1, May 15, 1902, 5480.”</p>	Francisco, Luzviminda
57	Feb. 5 and 6	<p>“A manager and nurse of the Red Cross Society writing about the battle on those days, Feb. 5 and 6, said:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘I never saw such an execution in my life, and hope never to see such sights as met me on all sides as our</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force</p> <p>Footnote 32:</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		<p>little corps passed over the field, dressing would – legs and arms nearly demolished, total decapitation, horrible wounds in chests and abdomens, showing the determination of our soldiers to kill every native in sight. The Filipinos did stand their ground heroically, contesting every inch, but proved themselves unable to stand the deadly fire of our well-trained and eager boys in blue. I counted seventy-nine dead natives in one small field and learn that on the other side of the river their bodies were stacked up for breastworks.* (32)</p>	
58	<p>first months of fighting, starting Feb. 4-6</p>	<p>“An American soldier, writing from the field about the same battle, said:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘Some English naval officers came out with a lot of whiskey, which they gave to our men. They said they did not mind seeing the great number of dead and wounded insurgents all around them, because a million of their lives are not worth the life of one of our brave Americans, and I think they are just about right.’”</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force</p> <p>Footnote 33:</p>
59	<p>broad time reference (generally between 1899 and 1902)</p>	<p>“The ensuing Philippine-American War lasted three years and resulted in the death of over 4,200 American and over 20,000 Filipino combatants. As many as 200,000 Filipino civilians died from violence, famine, and disease.”</p> <p>http://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/War</p> <p>[This has been the longstanding official U.S. Government underestimate of Philippine civilian deaths, and of the true length of combat, for more than a century in state curriculum throughout America. See entry for May 1901 that contradicts the “200,000” figure, based on the U.S. military’s own estimates at the time, and see the 1913 entry re: the true date of the war’s last battle.]</p>	<p>U.S. GOV’T. SOURCE</p> <p>U.S. State Department website</p>
60	<p>broad time reference (generally between 1899 and 1902)</p>	<p>“it is estimated that a million Filipinos died in the course of the war”</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force</p> <p>Footnote 35:</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

61	February and afterward	<p>“The U.S. Army conducted its counterinsurgency in the Philippines using some techniques that were similar to techniques it had employed successfully in the American West against its irregular opponents during the Indian Wars. Indeed, 26 of the 30 U.S. generals who served in the Philippines during the insurgency between 1898 and 1902 had also served in the Indian Wars...They comprehended, as...others had in the Indian Wars before them, that the employment of indigenous forces as auxiliaries or scouts would...contribute to a ‘divide-and-subjugate’ operational campaign.”</p> <p>http://www.army.mil/professionalWriting/volumes/volume4/july_2006/7_06_1.html</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>U.S. Army article, Cassidy, Robert M. “The Long Small War: Indigenous Forces for Counter-insurgency.” The U.S. Army Professional Writing Collection. <i>Parameters</i>. Summer 2006.</p>
62	after February	<p>U.S. President William McKinley famously justifies the launch of the Philippine-American War after February 1899, while addressing a group of Methodist ministers: “(The Filipinos) were unfit for self-government. There was nothing left for us to do but...educate...and uplift and Christianize them.”</p> <p>http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5575/</p>	
63	several examples of U.S. soldiers’ eyewitness accounts of specific atrocities from February 1899 to August 1902	<p>“We make everyone get into his house by seven PM, and we only tell a man once,” wrote Corporate Sam Gillis of the First California. “If he refuses, we shoot him. We killed over 300 the first night...If they fire a shot from a house we burn the house down and every house near it, and shoot the natives, so they are pretty quiet in town now.” A private in the Utah Battery wrote home of a “Goo Goo” hunt: “With an enemy like this to fight, it is not surprising that the boys should soon adopt ‘no quarter’ as a motto, and fill the blacks full of lead before finding out whether they are friends or enemies.” Another soldier reported that “our fighting blood was up, and we all wanted to kill ‘niggers’...This shooting human beings beats rabbit hunting all to pieces.” (Bain, pp. 83-85)</p>	<p>various sources: see column at left, end of entry, in parentheses</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

“One Richard T. O’Brien described to the Committee on the Philippines what happened in the town of La Nog, on Panay Island:

‘How the order started and who gave it I don’t know, but the town was fired on. I saw an old fellow come to the door, and he looked out; he got a shot in the abdomen and fell to his knees and turned around and died...After that, two old men came out, hand in hand...They had a white flag. They were shot down. At the other end of town we heard screams, and there was a woman there; she was burned up, and in her arms was a baby, and on the floor was another child. The baby was at her breast, the one in her arms, and this child on the floor was, I should judge, about 3 years of age. They were burned. Whether she was demoralized or driven insane I don’t know. She stayed in the house.’”

(Bain, p. 85)

“In a letter home, a soldier from Kingston, New York, recalled, ‘Immediate orders were received from General Wheaton to burn the town and kill every native in sight; which was done to a finish. About 1,000 men, women and children were reported killed. I am probably growing hard-hearted, for I am in my glory when I can sight my gun on some dark skin and pull the trigger.’ F.A. Blake of the American Red Cross visited the Philippines and reported, ‘American soldiers are determined to kill every Filipino in sight.’ And there was “fun” to be had with the women: Captain Fred McDonald ordered every native killed in the hamlet of LaNog, save a beautiful mestizo mother, whom the officers repeatedly raped, before turning her over to the enlisted men.”

(Bradley, pp. 105-106)

“Former first lieutenant Grover Flint of the 35th Infantry served in the Philippines from November 1899 to April 1901 and later described the water cure to a Senate panel:

‘A man is thrown down on his back and three or four men sit or stand on his arms and legs and hold him down, and either a gun barrel or a rifle or a carbine barrel or a stick as big as a belaying pin...is simply thrust into his jaws and his jaws are thrust back, and, if possible, a wood log or stone is put

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

under...his neck, so he can be held firmly...in the case of very old men I have seen their teeth fall out – I mean when it was done a little roughly. He is simply held down, and then water is poured into his face, down his throat and nose from a jar, and that is kept up until the man gives some sign of giving in or becoming unconscious, and when he becomes unconscious he is simply rolled aside and he is allowed to come to... Well, I know that in a great many cases, in almost every case, the men have been a little roughly handled; they were rolled aside rudely, so that water was expelled. A man suffers tremendously; there is no doubt about that. His suffering must be that of a man who is drowning, but he can not drown.”

(Bradley, pp. 107-108)

“A popular U.S. Army marching song, ‘The Water Cure,’ gleefully described the process:

*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:

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

*We’ve come across the bounding main to kindly spread around
Sweet liberty whenever there are rebels to be found.
So hurry with the syringe boys. We’ve got him down and bound.
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.*

*Oh pump it in him till he swells like a toy balloon.
The fool pretends that liberty is not a precious boon.
But we’ll contrive to make him see the beauty of it soon.
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.*

*Keep the piston going boys and let the banner wave.
The banner that floats proudly o’er the noble and the brave.
Keep on till the squirt gun breaks or he explodes the slave.
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.*

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		<p><i>Chorus:</i> <i>Hurrah. Hurrah. We bring the Jubilee.</i> <i>Hurrah. Hurrah. The flag that makes him free.</i> <i>We've got him down and bound, so let's fill him full of liberty.</i> <i>Shouting the battle cry of freedom."</i> (Bradley, pp. 108-109)</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>Paraphrased from source:</p> <p>At 1902 hearings in Washington regarding war crimes, one U.S. soldier testifies to "water curing" 160 Filipinos, of which 134 died. (Bradley, pp. 125-126)</p>	
64	April	<p>General (William) Shafter: "It may be necessary to kill half the Filipinos in order that the remaining half of the population may be advanced to a higher plane of life than their present semi-barbarous state affords."</p>	<p>Francisco, Luzviminda</p> <p>Van Meter, 368.</p>
65	April 10	<p>U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Navy (and future U.S. Vice-President and U.S. President) Theodore Roosevelt says,</p> <p>"We cannot avoid the responsibilities that confront us in... the Philippines... by bringing order out of chaos... We cannot sit huddled within our own borders... we must build up our power without our own borders. We must... have our say in deciding the destiny of the oceans of the East and the West... Many of (the Filipino) people are utterly unfit for self-government, and show no signs of becoming fit... I have scant patience with those who fear to undertake the task of governing the Philippines... but I have even scanter patience with those who make a pretense of humanitarianism to hide and cover their timidity, and who cant about 'liberty' and the 'consent of the governed,' in order to excuse themselves for their unwillingness to play the part of men. Their doctrines, if carried out, would make it incumbent upon us to leave the Apaches of Arizona to work out their own salvation, and to decline to interfere in a single Indian reservation."</p> <p>http://www.bartleby.com/58/1.html</p>	<p>Roosevelt, Theodore. "The Strenuous Life," speech before the Hamilton Club, Chicago. April 10, 1899.</p>
66	related to	<p>"[Future] President (Theodore) Roosevelt believed that the</p>	<p>MILITARY</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

	April 10	<p>United States should use its military-industrial strength to bring ‘order out of chaos’ [in the Philippines] and police the outside world as a colonial power.”</p> <p>http://www.army.mil/professionalWriting/volumes/volume7/february_2009/2_09_4.html</p>	<p>SOURCE</p> <p>U.S. Army article, Tracy, Sgt. Jared. “Ethical Challenges in Stability Operations.” The U.S. Army Professional Writing Collection.</p>
67	May 20	<p>Paraphrasing from source:</p> <p>U.S. Brigadier General Frederick Funston tells the magazine <i>Harper’s Weekly</i> in its May 20 issue, “In our fighting with them [Filipinos], they violated all the rules of civilized warfare, and they knew perfectly well what they were violating.”</p>	Bain, pp. 86-87.
68	related to May 20	<p>Brig. Gen. Funston tells the New York Times: “The word independent... is to them [the Filipinos] a word, and not much more. It means with them simply a license to raise hell... They are, as a rule, an illiterate, semi-savage people, who are waging war, not against tyranny, but against Anglo-Saxon order and decency.”</p>	Bain, p. 87.
69	related to May 20	<p>Brig. Gen. Funston: “I, for one, hope that Uncle Sam will apply the chastening rod, good, hard, and plenty... until they [the Filipinos] come into the reservation and promise to be good Injuns.”</p>	Bain, p. 88.
70	related to May 20	<p>“The Medal of Honor recipient (Brig. Gen.) Frederick Funston executed POWs, tortured civilians, and raped women and then stoutly defended these tactics: ‘I am afraid some people at home will lie awake nights worrying about the ethics of this war, thinking that our enemy is fighting for the right of self-government... They are, as a rule, an illiterate, semi-savage people, who are waging war, not against tyranny, but against Anglo-Saxon order and decency.’”</p>	Bradley, p. 110.
71	July 30	<p>“(U.S. Secretary of State Elihu Root) had... received (U.S.) General (Elwell) Otis's report for the year ending July 30, 1899, which may be searched from beginning to end without</p>	<p>U.S. GOV'T. SOURCE</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		<p>finding any charge that the Filipinos had been guilty of cruelty to our men, far less that they had conducted the war ‘with the barbarous cruelty common among uncivilized races, and with general disregard of the rules of civilized warfare.’”</p> <p>http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Secretary_Root%27s_Record:%22Marked_Severities%22_in_Philippine_Warfare</p> <p>In addition to the link directly above, another extensive official U.S. Government source in regard to details of the Philippine-American War (at least, from the points-of-view of the American Government and U.S. military) can be found here, the “United States Congressional Serial Set, Issue 4244”:</p> <p>http://books.google.com/books?id=hOk3AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA2266&lpg=PA2266&dq=sorsogon+1901+1,000&source=bl&ots=KZ_Brmu3j_&sig=-CNefVBGkOiCJ4T2QH8rSMaMat8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3sP7UomNC4ivrGAYGoDQ&ved=0CCgQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=sorsogon%201901%201%2C000&f=false</p>	<p>Storey, Moorfield and Codman, Julian. “(U.S.) Secretary (of State Elihu) Root's Record: ‘Marked Severities’ in Philippine Warfare,” Report of the Philippine Investigating Committee formed in April of 1902 to investigate and publicize U.S. military atrocities in the Philippines. Geo. H Ellis Co. Boston. August 29, 1902.</p>
72	November 11	<p>“When the battle of San Jacinto ended, 7 Americans and 134 Filipinos were killed, many of those casualties to the single Gatling gun the American Soldiers carried and put into action.”</p> <p>http://www.army.mil/article/47711/Battle_of_San_Jacinto/</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>U.S. Army article, Statler, Greg. “Battle of San Jacinto.” U.S. Army</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

			Heritage and Education Center. November 5, 2010.
--	--	--	---

1900

73	January 9	<p>U.S. Senator Albert Beveridge (R-Indiana) addresses Congress with the following words:</p> <p>“The Philippines are ours forever...And just beyond the Philippines are China's illimitable markets...We will not renounce our part in the mission of our race...under God, of the civilization of the world...thanksgiving to Almighty God that He has marked us as His chosen people... The Philippines give us a base at the door of all the East...(T)he Pacific is the ocean of the commerce of the future. Most future wars will be conflicts for commerce. The power that rules the Pacific, therefore, is the power that rules the world. And, with the Philippines, that power is and will forever be the American Republic...(W)e are not dealing with Americans or Europeans. We are dealing with Orientals... They are not capable of self-government...(W)e must never forget that in dealing with the Filipinos we deal with children...(T)his question is...racial. God...has made us the master organizers of the world to establish system where chaos reigns...This is the divine mission of America, and it holds for us all the profit, all the glory...possible to man.”</p> <p>https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/ajb72.htm</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Pages 70-75.</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p>additional U.S. GOV'T. SOURCE: <i>Record</i>, 56th U.S. Cong., First Sess., pp. 704-712.</p>
74	January	<p>General (William) Shafter: “My plan,” he disclosed in January 1900, “would be to disarm the natives of the Philippine Islands, even if we have to kill half of them to do it.”</p>	<p>Francisco, Luzviminda</p> <p>Footnote 16: Quoted in the Boston Transcript, January 12, 1900, cited by Wolff, 299.</p>
75	June 19-21	<p>“(The) Republican convention renominates McKinley...The platform states...‘(W)herever (U.S.) sovereign rights were</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		extended it became the high duty of the (U.S.) Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection [in the Philippines] and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples.”	Delahanty, Randolph. Page 26.
76	December 20	Batangas campaign: “on December 20 Bell ordered all rice and other food lying outside the camps to be confiscated or destroyed. Wells were poisoned and all farm animals were slaughtered.”	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnote 49
77	December 27 (year unknown: either 1899, 1900 or 1901)	<p>“...information about the true nature of the conduct of the war came, as usual, from the soldiers themselves. One letter, which was later republished in the New York World, gives an indication of what the Filipinos were up against. It bears reproduction in its entirety:</p> <p>‘It was on the 27th of December, the anniversary of my birth, and I shall never forget the scenes I witnessed that day. As we approached the town the word passed along the line that there would be no prisoners taken. It meant we were to shoot every living thing in sight—man woman or child. The first shot was fired by the then 1st Sergeant of our company. His target was a mere boy, who was coming down the mountain path into town astride of a carabao. The boy was not struck by the bullet, but that was not the Sergeant's fault. The little Filipino boy slid from the back of his carabao and fled in terror up the mountain side. Half a dozen shots were fired after him.</p> <p>The shooting now had attracted the villagers, who came out of their homes in alarm, wondering what it all meant. They offered no offense, did not display a weapon, made no hostile movement whatsoever, but they were ruthlessly shot down in cold blood, men, women and children. The poor natives huddled together or fled in terror. Many were pursued and killed on the spot. Two old men, bearing a white flag and clasping hands like two brothers, approached the lines. Their hair was white. They fairly tottered, they were so feeble under the weight of years. To my horror and that of the other men in the command, the order was given to fire and the two old men were shot down in their tracks. We entered the village. A man who had been on a sickbed appeared at the doorway of his home. He received a bullet in the abdomen and fell dead in the doorway. Dum dum bullets were</p>	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnote 40

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		used in the massacre, but we were not told the name of the bullets. We didn't have to be told. We knew what they were. In another part of the village a mother with a babe at her breast and two young children at her side pleaded for mercy. She feared to leave her home which had just been fired-accidentally, I believe. She faced the flames with her children, and not a hand was raised to save her or the little ones. They perished miserably. It was sure death if she left the house-it was sure death if she remained. She feared the American soldiers, however, worse than the devouring flames.”	
78	late 1900 into early 1901	“With the majority of Filipinos still continuing to resist, the U.S. government resorted to more inhuman war tactics. Modeled after the methods used by English general, Lord Kitchener, in colonizing South Africa, (48) whole native barrios or villages were moved into “reconcentration” camps where they were forced to live. (49) This prevented the free-movement of the population, depriving the Filipino guerrillas of their support from the people who had given them food, clothing, shelter, and hiding places. These new tactics were euphemistically called ‘pacification campaigns.’ This method was followed by confiscating and destroying property around the area in an attempt to starve out the Filipino patriots.”	Filipino Education Task Force Footnotes 48 and 49

1901

79	January	“Beginning January 1, 1901, as promised, Batangas was indeed thoroughly searched and devastated, as were the neighboring provinces. Bell assembled 2,500 men in columns of 50 and the hunt for Malvar was on. Expecting to destroy everything, Bell was at least as ruthless as Smith had been in the preceding extermination campaigns. The details of the concentration camp policy were, by now, depressingly familiar. Filipinos were rounded up and herded into detention camps where overcrowded conditions and lack of proper food and clothing resulted in the predictable spread of infectious diseases. Malaria, beriberi and dengue fever took their toll. One correspondent	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnote 52
----	---------	---	--

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		described the prisoners as ‘a miserable-looking lot of little brown rats ... utterly spiritless.’”	
80	January and February	“In January and February 1901, the entire population of Marinduque Island (pop. 51,000) was ordered into five concentration camps set up by the Americans. All those who did not comply with the order ... ‘would be considered as acting in sympathy with the insurgent forces and treated accordingly.’”	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnote 24
81	1901 in general	“As for the Filipinos forced to live in the ‘reconcentration’ camps, the overcrowded conditions and lack of food and clothing resulted in the spread of infectious diseases as malaria, beriberi and dengue fever.”	Filipino Education Task Force Footnote 57
82	1901 in general	Paraphrasing from source: In Manila, Filipinos are herded into concentration camps, U.S. soldiers continue to torture Filipinos, and vultures feast on Filipino corpses.	Bradley, p. 120.
83	April	“The American Governor of Abra Province described the ‘depopulation campaign’ in the following terms: ‘Whole villages had been burned, storehouses and crops had been destroyed and the entire province was as devoid of food products as was the valley of Shenandoah after Sheridan's raid during the Civil War.’”	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnote 26
84	May	“General Bell, who, one imagines, might be in as good a position to judge such matters as anyone, estimated in a New York Times interview that over 600,000 people in Luzon alone had been killed or had died of disease as a result of the war. The estimate, given in May 1901, means that Bell did not include the effects of the Panay campaign, the Samar campaign, or his own bloodthirsty Batangas campaign (where at least 100,000 died), all of which occurred after his 1901 interview. Nor could it include the "post-war" period, which saw the confinement of 300,000 people in Albay, wanton slaughter in Mindanao, and astonishing death rates in Bilibid Prison, to name but three instances where killing continued.” “To again quote the anonymous U.S. Congressman, ‘They never rebel in Luzon anymore because there isn't anybody left to rebel.’”	Francisco, Luzviminda
85	May 27	“(The U.S.) Congress does not make the Filipinos (U.S.)	MILITARY

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		citizens.”	SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 27.
86	after July 14	“The observation that no records were kept of operations of this kind later became a point of contention as news of the atrocities began to leak out. A case in point was the murder of approximately 1,000 Filipino prisoners of war in Sorsogon. Eyewitnesses (U.S. soldiers) testified that the prisoners were forced to dig their own graves in groups of twenty and that each then received one bullet in the temple. When confronted with this evidence the War Department dismissed it out of hand: ‘No report has been received at the War Department in respect of or referring to the alleged incident.’”	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnote 28
87	August	“In August, General Smith invaded Panay Island and repeated the scorched-earth tactics employed in Abra... ‘The 18th regulars marched from Iloilo in the south to Capiz [now Roxas] ... in the north under orders to burn every town from which they were attacked. The result was they left a strip of land 60 miles wide from one end of the island to the other, over which the traditional crow could not have flown without provision.’”	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnote 30
88	prior to September	Paraphrasing from source: To (U.S. Vice-President Theodore) Roosevelt, the Filipinos were “Tagal bandits,” “Malay bandits,” Chinese halfbreeds” or “savages, barbarians, a wild and ignorant people, Apaches, Sioux, Chinese boxers.”	Bain, p. 88.
89	Autumn	“In Luzon, Gen. J. Franklin Bell launches a scorched earth campaign and forces 300,000 farmers to move to guarded ‘reconcentrated’ encampments. U.S. soldiers burn villages and crops. Many Filipinos are subjugated to the ‘water cure,’ a torture technique, to force them to surrender weapons. U.S. soldiers write home recounting orders to kill Filipinos who surrender...Cholera and starvation kill many Filipinos.”	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 28.
90	related to Autumn 1901	“Morally buttressed with a presumed altruistic (albeit deluded) notion of assuming the White Man's Burden...Stability operations became the pretext for how to deal with...‘un-Americanized’ peoples...(T)he American military's involvement in the Philippines provides an instructive example of how the U.S. military flexed its muscle to secure stability where the moral dimensions of its	MILITARY SOURCE U.S. Army article, “Ethical Challenges

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		<p>mission held secondary consideration to the Nation's developmental economic self-interest.”</p> <p>“(U.S. military historian Robert) Ramsey... concludes the methods (Brigadier General Franklin) Bell used...to remove the (Philippine) population from the insurgents, provide an excellent model for future stability operations and pacification efforts.”</p> <p>http://www.army.mil/professionalWriting/volumes/volume7/february_2009/2_09_4.html</p>	<p>in Stability Operations,” Tracy, Sgt. Jared.</p>
91	related to Autumn 1901	<p>“General Bell said, ‘This [reconcentration] had the twin virtues of causing the people ‘anxiety and apprehensions’ and at the same time preventing them from aiding the guerrillas by keeping them within a zoned area where they could be closely watched...All property found outside the zone after that date would be confiscated or destroyed. Furthermore, after Jan. 1, 1902, any Filipino man found outside the reconcentration area without a pass would be arrested and imprisoned; if he attempted to run away, he would be shot.’”</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force</p> <p>Footnote unclear: possibly 55 or 56</p>
92	related to Autumn 1901	<p>“Although President McKinley condemns [Spain’s use of] ‘reconcentration’ [forcing civilians into deadly concentration camps in Cuba, starting February 1896], the U.S. Army later adopts a similar policy in the Philippines in 1901.”</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p> <p>Delahanty, Randolph. Page 15.</p>
93	related to Autumn 1901	<p>“Ironically, these types of tactics [“re-concentration” camps] were condemned by Pres. McKinley when used in 1896 by Spanish General “Butcher” Weyler in Cuba and was one of the reasons for U.S. ‘intervention’ in the Spanish-American War.”</p>	<p>Filipino Education Task Force</p> <p>Footnote 58:</p>
94	related to Autumn 1901	<p>“Inside the fetid and poorly supplied camps, many uprooted civilians died. Outside the camps, U.S. troops shot captured freedom fighters as common criminals because [U.S. General Arthur] MacArthur had stripped them of their prisoner-of-war status.”</p>	<p>Bradley, p. 110.</p>
95	September	<p>“In late September, in the town of Balangiga, Samar, American troops had for some time been abusing the townspeople by packing them into open wooden pens at night where they were forced to sleep standing in the rain. Several score of guerrilla</p>	<p>Francisco, Luzviminda</p> <p>Footnote 32</p>

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		Gen. Vicente Lukban's bolomen infiltrated the town and on the morning of September 28, while the Americans were eating their breakfast, Lukban's men suddenly fell upon them. Heads dropped into breakfast dishes. Fifty-four Americans were boloed to death, and few of the eighteen survivors escaped serious injury.”	
96	September	“Smith's orders to his men embarking upon the Samar campaign could not have been more explicit: ‘Kill and burn, kill and burn, the more you kill and the more you burn the more you please me.’ It was, said Smith, ‘no time to take prisoners.’ War was to be waged ‘in the sharpest and most decisive manner possible.’ When asked to define the age limit for killing, Smith gave his infamous reply: ‘Everything over ten.’ Smith ordered Samar to be turned into a ‘howling wilderness’ so that ‘even the birds could not live there.’ It was boasted that, ‘what fire and water [i.e., water torture] ... had done in Panay, water and fire would do in Samar.’”	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnote 33:
97	September	<p>“He [General Smith] ordered that Samar be turned into a ‘howling wilderness,’ adding the chilling injunction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ‘I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn: the more you kill and burn the better you will please me.’ (50) <p>When an officer asked for clarification of this order, Gen. Smith said the command applied to ‘everyone over ten years of age.’ (51). This set off an orgy of death and destruction on the island. For Smith, it was just like ‘killing niggers.’ (52) Smith ordered all Filipinos in the interior to move to the coast, and ‘Those who were found outside would be shot and no questions asked.’ Then, two days later U.S. soldiers began systematically burning every village, destroying food and hemp ready for market, killing any work animals found and sinking all native boats discovered. (53) Within six months Samar was ‘quiet as a cemetery.’” (54)</p>	Filipino Education Task Force footnotes 50-54
98	October 23	<p>Paraphrased from source:</p> <p>On the island of Samar, U.S. General Jake Smith orders that all Filipino boys over the age of 10 be killed. He says, “I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn, the more you kill and</p>	Bradley, pp. 122-123.

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		burn the better you will please me.” Although official U.S. Army historians deny that these specific orders were <i>literally</i> followed, nevertheless tens of thousands of unarmed Filipino civilians on the island of Samar are slaughtered by the U.S. military in the Samar campaign.	
99	November 4	“The U.S. Philippine Commission makes advocating independence an imprisonable offense.”	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 29.
100	December	“In the ‘zone of death’ outside the camp ‘dead line,’ ‘all rendered themselves liable,’ according to Bell. ⁵³ All property was destroyed, all houses put to the torch and the country was made a ‘desert waste ... of death and desolation.’ ⁵⁴ According to statistics compiled by U.S. Government officials, by the time Bell was finished at least 100,000 people had been killed or had died in Batangas alone as a direct result of the scorched-earth policies, and the enormous dent in the population of the province (which was reduced by a third) is reflected in the census figures.” ⁵⁵	Francisco, Luzviminda Footnotes 53-55

1902

101	March 10	“When asked for his reaction to the courts-martial of (U.S.) Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith and Maj. Littleton Waller for atrocities committed in the Philippines, (U.S. Gen. Frederick Funston) replied, ‘I personally strung up thirty-five Filipinos without trial, so what was all the fuss over Waller’s “dispatching” a few “treacherous savages”?’ If there had been more Smiths and Wallers, the war would’ve been over long ago. Impromptu domestic hanging might also hasten the end of the war.”	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 37.
102	April	Moorfield Storey and Julian Codman initiate an investigation into war crimes in the Philippines. It is titled “(U.S.) Secretary (of State Elihu) Root’s Record: ‘Marked Severities’ in Philippine Warfare, Report of the Philippine Investigating Committee formed in April of 1902 to investigate and publicize U.S. military atrocities in the Philippines.” This investigation	U.S. GOV’T. SOURCE “Secretary Root’s

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		<p>documents countless harrowing eyewitness accounts from U.S. soldiers regarding atrocities they witnessed or perpetrated against Filipino civilians and prisoners of war from 1899 to 1902.</p> <p>Read about these countless examples at the website below, conducting word searches for “rape,” “murder,” “slaughter,” “bayonet,” “water torture,” “water cure,” “reconcentration,” and especially “nigger,” as well as these root words: “massacr,” “tortur,” and “execut”:</p> <p>http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Secretary_Root%27s_Record:%22Marked_Severities%22_in_Philippine_Warfare</p>	<p>Record: Marked Severities in Philippine Warfare,” August 29, 1902</p>
103	June 17	<p>“The people of the United States want us to kill all the men, fuck all the women, and raise up a new race in these islands.” Robert Austill, soldier in the Philippines, 1902</p>	<p>Bradley, p. 97</p> <p>Footnote: Robert E. Austill to Herbert Welsh, June 17, 1902, Herbert Welsh Collection, Correspondence, Box A, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.</p>
104	by late 1902	<p>Paraphrased from source:</p> <p>In 1902, 44 U.S. officers and soldiers are indicted for war crimes. 39 are initially convicted, but eventually all of them walk.</p>	<p>Bradley, p. 126.</p>

1903

105	April 27	<p>“(U.S.) Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles’ report of 1902 on Army atrocities and torture in the Philippines is released...Miles rebukes Gen. J. Franklin Bell for his policy of reconcentration</p>	<p>MILITARY SOURCE</p>
-----	----------	--	-------------------------------

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

		calling it a ‘direct violation of the law.’”	Delahanty, Randolph. Page 30.
--	--	--	-------------------------------------

1904

106	March 2	“President Roosevelt abrogates the Bates Treaty [an official 1899 pledge between the U.S. Government and the Muslim Filipinos of the Sulu Archipelago to respect their sovereignty] and (he) claims sovereignty over the Islamic Sulu Archipelago.”	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 31
107	April 30	“1,200 tribal Filipinos are put on display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a world’s fair held in St. Louis.”	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 31.
108	related to April 30	Paraphrased from source: Filipinos are displayed to the U.S. public like zoo animals at the “Philippine Reservation” of the World’s Fair in St. Louis, 1904. The purpose is two-fold: to justify a vicious war that in the long term is supposedly a “favor” to the Filipino people in terms of bringing “civilization” to them; and to present living trophies that demonstrate America’s new role on the international stage as the latest new imperial power.	Bradley, pp. 129-136.
109	September 5	“(U.S. President Roosevelt’s) views on imperialism and America’s role in the world were linked to his belief in the superiority of the white ‘race’ over non-white peoples. ‘The most ultimately righteous of all wars,’ he wrote, ‘is a war with savages.’” [His quote of Roosevelt is from Roosevelt’s book, <i>The Winning of the West</i> , in which Roosevelt admits it was indeed U.S. policy to exterminate Indians and take their lands.]	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 35.

TIMELINE OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

1906

110	March 5	U.S. Gen. Leonard Wood leads a massacre of 900 [first reported as only 600] Filipino civilians (including women and children) hiding in the crater of Bud Dajo, Jolo island. President Roosevelt sends Wood a telegram on March 10, saying, "I congratulate you and the officers and men of your command upon the brilliant feat of arms wherein you and they so well upheld the honor of the American flag." http://www.historyisaweapon.com/defcon1/clemensmoromassacre.html	Clemens, Samuel (Mark Twain). "Comments on the Moro Massacre." March 12, 1906.
-----	---------	--	--

1913

111	June 11-15	"Several hundred 'Moros' and 14 U.S. soldiers are killed in the Battle of Bud Bagsak in Jolo, the last major battle of the Philippine War."	MILITARY SOURCE Delahanty, Randolph. Page 32.
-----	------------	---	--