

American-Philippine Relations

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Balita mula Maynila (News from Manila)	5
Collections	9

Introduction

By Marjorie Barritt (1982)

The rich body of Philippine materials held by the Michigan Historical Collections is a reflection of the extensive involvement of Michigan citizens and members of the University of Michigan community with the Philippine Islands. The collections document the American colonial experience and the subsequent relations between the United States and the Commonwealth and Republic of the Philippines.

Interest in the Philippine Islands by University of Michigan faculty was initially scientific, though it later broadened into political involvement. Dean Conant Worcester first visited the Philippines in 1887 with University of Michigan zoology professor Joseph B. Steere who was then on his second expedition to the Philippines. Worcester headed his own expedition under the auspices of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, 1890-1893, and subsequently published a book on the Philippine Islands. Following the American victory over Spain and the ratification of the Treaty of Paris in 1899, the Philippine Islands became an American colony. President McKinley appointed Worcester to the First Philippine Commission.

Many leading citizens, some of whom had formed the Anti-Imperialist League, had opposed American involvement in the Philippines. A small number of Anti-Imperialist League papers are held by the Michigan Historical Collections and attest to the strong anti-colonial feeling of many Americans.

McKinley hoped that the First Philippine Commission could lay the basis for a progressive American colonial administration. "The Philippines are ours," he stated, "not to exploit, but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government." Worcester and other Michigan citizens serving as colonial administrators shared that vision. Documenting the early period of nation-building are the papers of Worcester, who served as secretary of the interior and superintendent of public instruction; Harry Bandholtz, chief of the Philippine constabulary; John Chrysostom Early, teacher and governor of the Mountain Province; and George Arthur Malcolm who served on the Philippine Supreme Court.

The Philippine American War of 1899-1902 is well documented in the collections. Led by Emilio Aguinaldo, the uprising was an attempt to secure Philippine independence and thwart American intentions to retain the Islands. The library holds the papers of men who played major and minor roles in the military actions to put down the Filipinos, including William Atwood, Harry Bandholtz, Frank Burton, Charles Carpenter, Russell McPeck, and Owen Tomlinson. Also held are the papers of Simeon Ola, a brigadier general in the Philippine forces.

Michigan citizens, according to Joseph Hayden, a University of Michigan political scientist, joined other citizens of the United States in the Philippines "as soldiers, administrators, teachers, missionaries, businessmen, lawyers, doctors, miners, planters, above all as American pioneers. Their papers document their experiences, impressions, hopes and misgivings during the American colonial experiment.

As the American administration of the Philippines was gradually turned over to Filipinos in preparation for commonwealth status (1935) and eventual independence (1946), it became apparent that the imposition of the American model on Philippine society and governance was not totally successful. Joseph Ralston Hayden was a participant and reporter of this critical period of American-Philippine relations. Hayden, on leave from the University of Michigan's political science department, taught at the University of the Philippines in 1922-1923 and again in 1931-1932; he participated in the 1926 survey of economic and internal conditions of the Islands; he served as vice-governor from 1933-1935 and in the Office of Strategic Services and as an advisor to General Douglas MacArthur during World War II. His papers provide important insights into the transitional period.

Holding the most sensitive position in the years 1933-1936 was Michigan's Frank Murphy who served as governor-general and as the first United States High Commissioner after commonwealth status was granted. Murphy's papers, the papers of members of Murphy's family who served with him, and of Murphy's aides, Norman Hill and Edward Kemp, all provide a description of the social life and political role of the top American administrator in the Philippines.

The documentation of the Filipino view of the American colonial administration is slight. Many Filipinos were trained at the University of Michigan and returned to assume administrative positions in the Philippine government. Recent acquisitions have strengthened the Filipino voice in the collections. Of particular note are the papers of Manuel Quezon, Santiago Artiaga, and Salvador Araneta.

The dislocation and brutality brought about by the Japanese invasion and occupation of the Philippines is described in the accounts of Eugene C. Jacobs, Jovito S. Abellana, Frederic S. Marquardt, William P. Oliver, Winifred O'Connor Pablo, and in the letters of Roy S. Swinton which are found in the Alexander G. Ruthven papers.

On July 4, 1946, forty-seven years after the imposition of American colonial rule, the Philippines became an independent nation. The close ties between the United States and the Philippines and between the State of Michigan and the Philippines continued. Former United States Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan served as United States Ambassador to the Philippines, 1955-1956, and was followed by former Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams who served as Ambassador, 1968-1969. The papers of both men document their service in the Philippines.

Ambassador Homer Ferguson (2nd from left) and Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay (waving) visit U.S. aircraft carrier Shangri-La, ca. 1955, from the Ferguson papers

The postwar concerns of both Philippine and American administrators and political leaders have centered on establishing economic and political stability within the framework of Philippine independence. The papers and taped interviews of Salvador Araneta, interviews with Ferdinand Marcos in the Stanley Swinton papers, the articles of Frank Gould, and other collections reflect this preoccupation.

The complexity of American-Philippine relations is amply documented in the holdings of Philippine manuscript material in the Michigan Historical Collections. These collections provide a key to understanding the goals and policies of the American colonial administration, and to the understanding of the Philippine Republic that emerged from that rule. The collection continues to grow both in size and importance and continues to reflect changing American-Philippine relations.

Balita mula Maynila (News from Manila)

By Thomas Powers (1971)

In 1874, nearly twenty-five years before the United States acquired the Philippine Islands, Joseph B. Steere, a zoology professor at The University of Michigan, stopped at the Islands while touring remote corners of the globe for the University Museum. The Islands fascinated Steere and he returned for further explorations in 1887 accompanied by several zoology students from the University. Among the members of this party was Dean Conant Worcester. Three years later, Worcester headed his own party to the Philippines under the auspices of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science. From 1890 to 1893, he studied and traveled throughout the Islands and acquired a thorough knowledge of Philippine affairs. These three scientific voyages to the Philippines mark the beginning of an extraordinary relationship between the people of Michigan and The University of Michigan and the Islands which continues to this day.

Few Americans, in the weeks immediately preceding the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, knew of the exploratory work done by Steere and Worcester. For these citizens, only the heroics of Admiral Dewey entering Manila Harbor put the Philippines on the map. Once under control, however, the Philippines became a leading topic of conversation for all Americans. The successful conclusion of the "splendid little war" sparked a major debate on whether the Philippines should become a permanent American colony. Proponents of expansionism, including Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Alfred T. Mahan, relished the idea of a colonial empire in the Pacific. Advancing strategic, political, economic, and moral arguments, the American imperialists reasoned that the United States had a moral duty to govern the Philippines and elevate her people to "civilized" democratic standards. Ralph W. Taylor, an American teacher in the Philippines, made use of this argument when he wrote: "The Filipinos could not govern themselves now, but as soon as they show themselves fit to assume more control it should be allowed them. I think they should be governed as nearly as possible with the freedom of the English colonies *if* and *when* they show their capacity for governing."

Opposing the imperialists was an impressive array of anti-colonial spokesmen, including Grover Cleveland, William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, and Mark Twain. The anti-imperialists challenged the assumptions upon which expansionists like Taylor had based their arguments. They insisted that an American controlled government in the Philippines, a foreign land far off in the Pacific, violated both the tradition of government by the consent of the governed and the intent of the Declaration of Independence.

On February 6, 1899, the Senate of the United States decided in favor of the imperialists. With the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, the Philippine Islands officially passed into American control. In lofty tones, President McKinley spoke of the new colony. "The Philippines are ours," he stated, "not to exploit, but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government .

For this purpose, the President solicited the support of experienced teachers and administrators to serve as his political missionaries in the Philippines. Drawing from the nation's colleges and universities, the President and his advisers selected men who seemed intent on serving the "best interests" of the Philippine people by awakening them to American institutions and preparing them for eventual self-government.

Dean C. Worcester stood high on the President's list of Philippine experts. Recognizing Worcester's special knowledge of Philippine affairs, McKinley selected the Michigan zoologist to be a member of the First Philippine Commission in 1899. With this step, the relationship between Michigan and the Islands took on wider political implications, going far beyond its original scientific orientation. Worcester remained in the Philippines for more than fourteen years, being reappointed to the Second Philippine Commission and serving as Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Insular Government and as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Worcester's reasons for coming to the Islands were primarily scientific and political. Michigan men also played major military roles in the archipelago. When Emilio Aguinaldo and his followers realized that the United States meant to retain the Philippines, they revolted against this rule hoping to obtain their immediate independence. The United States countered by deploying a large military contingent to suppress the "insurrection." Harry Bandholtz of Constantine, Michigan, and Frank Burton of Bay City both served in the forces which captured Aguinaldo and which eventually prevailed over the Filipino guerilla army. While Burton returned to Michigan shortly thereafter, Bandholtz remained in the Philippines and eventually became the head of the Philippine Constabulary, the chief peacekeeping force in the Islands.

Teaching was another category of service for Michigan men. In a letter to University of Michigan president James B. Angell, Dean C. Worcester wrote: "We need especially at the present time good primary and secondary schoolteachers, and we shall soon need strong and energetic, and above all, honest, young men for positions which will pay better than similar positions pay at home and will give opportunity for advancement should it be merited." Many young university graduates, in this day before the Peace Corps, including Ralph W. Taylor of Albion, Michigan, and George Carrothers, later to be professor at The University of Michigan, found the pay and the chance to teach and travel in this exotic corner of the Pacific Ocean irresistible.

Joseph Ralston Hayden, professor of political science at The University of Michigan, was an exchange professor at the University of the Philippines during 1922-1923. Teaching, however, was but one of Hayden's interests in the Philippines. He accompanied Colonel Carmi A. Thompson on his 1926 survey of economic and internal conditions in the islands for President Calvin Coolidge. Four years later, he again taught at the University of the Philippines while also serving as correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*. In 1933 President Roosevelt appointed this scholarly student of Philippine affairs to be Vice Governor-General of the Islands, a position which he filled with distinction until the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935. During the Second World War,

Hayden capped his Philippine career with service in the Office of Strategic Services and as adviser on the Philippines to General Douglas MacArthur.

To other Michigan men, the attraction of the Philippines was the administration of its legal system. In 1903, E. Finley Johnson, professor of law at The University of Michigan, began serving on the Philippine Supreme Court. He was joined in 1917 by George Arthur Malcolm of Concord, Michigan, and a graduate of the Michigan Law School.

Perhaps the most colorful of Michigan's representatives to serve in the Philippines was Frank Murphy. Murphy served both as Governor-General and later as High Commissioner in the critical years of 1933-1936. The Murphy appointment had shocked many experienced Philippine observers, including Joseph R. Hayden. In their estimation Murphy was not equipped to handle the sensitive Philippine post. In the years that followed Murphy mollified even his harshest critics. The Governor-General, his brother George Murphy, his sister Marguerite Teahan, and his aides, Norman Hill and Edward Kemp, played key roles in the crisis over independence. Murphy eased the transition to commonwealth status which was to precede complete political autonomy. In 1935 he became the first High Commissioner of the Philippines and held this position until the lure of Democratic politics brought him back to the United States in 1936.

For a brief time following Murphy's return, Michigan had relatively few major leaders in the Philippines. This changed with the outbreak of the Second World War. Michigan men served as part of the military forces which resisted the Japanese at Bataan and Corregidor and which later triumphed at the battles of the Philippine Sea and Leyte Gulf. American forces invaded Luzon and occupied the capital city of Manila in February of 1945.

On July 4, 1946, after nearly a half-century of colonial rule, the United States and the Philippine Islands severed the political bonds which united them. Now an independent nation, the Philippines maintained its close relationship with The University of Michigan and the people of the state. Two Michigan men have served as U.S. Ambassador to the Islands. Former U.S. Senator Homer Ferguson served in that position during 1955-1956 in the Eisenhower Administration; and most recently, Michigan's six-term governor G. Mennen Williams filled the Ambassador's post during the last year of the Johnson Administration.

The history of American involvement in the Philippines would not be complete without an understanding of the role played by Michiganians in the modern development of the Islands. For nearly a century now, beginning with Steere's first voyage to the Islands in 1874 and continuing with Governor Williams' tenure as U.S. Ambassador, many of Michigan's most distinguished citizens have served in the Philippines. The papers of these Michiganians now represent an important key to understanding America's colonial experiment. They also contain an enormous quantity of information relating to internal Philippine affairs. Because of the contribution of individual Michiganians, the libraries of The University of Michigan, particularly the Michigan Historical Collections, have

become the repository for a great deal of Philippine manuscript material. In recent years, this collection has grown noticeably both in size and importance. Of special significance was the acquisition of the microfilmed papers of Manuel Quezon, first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, and the addition of new material into the previously established collections of Frank Murphy, Joseph R. Hayden, and G. Mennen Williams. The purpose of this descriptive bibliography is to bring these manuscript collections to the attention of the Philippine scholar.

Collections

Creator	Dates	Size	History	Content	
Abellana, Jovito S.	1949	1 volume (92 p.)	Jovito Abellana's remembrance of his experience as a prisoner of the Japanese during World War II.		Search Mirlyn
American Anti-Imperialist League	1898-1903	14 items	In November of 1898, a number of Boston's leading citizens formed the Anti-Imperialist League. Alarmed by the course of the Spanish-American War and fearful of its possible consequences, these men vowed to oppose further involvement in the affairs of the Philippines. Professor Joseph R. Hayden of The University of Michigan, deeply interested in all phases of Philippine history, collected a small group of original material relating to the thoughts and programs of the League.	League members in their correspondence discussed America's Philippine adventure and the strategy which they hoped would stall deeper involvement. William J. Palmer argued that the League should exert pressure on the Democratic Party to support their program. "I am not a Democrat," he wrote, "and have not much faith in either political party on this Imperialist question. But the Democracy happen to be 'the outs' at present, and are therefore perhaps likely to oppose the Philippine adventure even to the extent of sticking to it after they become the Government, should they ever succeed." Also included within this collection is the League's "Plan of Work" which outlines the approach to be used in their publicity campaign. "Since the meeting of Congress," this document reads, "there is a disposition on the part of the people to respond more promptly to inquiries and there is a greater demand for literature. Among the best workers outside the Democratic organization are the Liberty Party, where it exists, Silver	Search Mirlyn

				<p>Republicans, Prohibitionists, Populists, Gold Democrats, Middle-of-the-Road Populists, and straight Republicans, in the order named." This collection, though small, includes several important letters containing policy statements and proposals from key League members. There are also some letters from opponents of the League. The letters to and from Jacob G. Shurman, Herbert Welsh, Henry P. Willis, and Alfred T. Mahan, contain a free exchange of ideas and provide insight into the character of the Anti-Imperialist League.</p>	
Ando, Hirofumi	1957-1969	1 linear foot		<p>These election statistics, prepared by the Commission on Elections of the Philippines, were collected by Hirofumi Ando, an aide to the director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, as part of the research for his Ph.D. thesis (University of Michigan, 1971). The statistical records cover the biennial elections from 1957 through 1969. The 1957 and 1969 election statistics are the most complete in this series.</p>	Search Mirlyn
Angell, James Burrill, 1829-1916	1845-1916	14 linear feet and 1 item [outsize] of which 20 items (1899-1906) relate to the		<p>While stationed in the Philippines, both Dean C. Worcester and Paul C. Freer corresponded with University of Michigan President Angell. Worcester at that time was a member of the U.S. Philippine Commission, and Freer, formerly a chemistry professor at the University, was director of the Government Scientific Laboratories in Manila. These men described their work to Angell and commented on the</p>	Finding Aid

		Philippines		influx of Philippine students into the University of Michigan.	
Araneta, Salvador	1921-1972	1 microfilm reel : positive	<p>Harvard-trained lawyer, businessman, cabinet secretary, philanthropist, delegate to the 1934 and 1971-1972 Philippine constitutional conventions, Araneta was also an active speaker and writer on many issues of Philippine life and governance. These papers document some of his public activities from 1921-1972.</p> <p>Araneta's speeches and articles reflect his concerns about the economic future of the Philippines after independence; He entered into the controversy over the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act, which he felt limited the options of the Philippine people. In the late 1930s he joined in the call for the reexamination of the proposed 1946 independence date.</p>	<p>The papers include speeches and articles written while he served as secretary of economic coordination (1950-1952), secretary of agriculture and natural resources (1954-1955), and as a member of the National Economic Council (1955-1956). The microfilm includes resolutions to the 1971-1972 constitutional convention proposed by Dr. Araneta and a series of radio discussions organized by the Philippine Constitution Association and moderated by Dr. Araneta prior to the 1970 constitutional convention election. (See also the interview of Dr. Araneta in the Luce Philippine Project interviews collection.)</p>	Search Mirlyn
Artiaga, Santiago, 1878-1962	1914-1957	0.3 linear foot	<p>In 1923 the exigencies of Philippine government promoted Santiago Artiaga to the post of acting mayor of Manila. "The result," he</p>	<p>A large part of Artiaga's papers concern his activities as governor of Bukidnon Province. These materials, in both Spanish and English, include the minutes of the provincial board, official correspondence,</p>	Search Mirlyn

		<p>wrote, "is that the former little Michigan boy, the most humble of the class of '04E is again since Dec. 16th the Acting Mayor of the most important city of the Philippines." Artiaga was overly modest. As Manila's city engineer from 1920 through 1936, he frequently served during vacancies in the mayor's office. After leaving Manila, he went on to serve as mayor of Zamboanga, mayor of Davao, and governor of Bukidnon and Malaybay provinces. Throughout his career, Artiaga maintained his association with the School of Engineering of the University of Michigan. As one of the first Philippine students to attend the University, Artiaga received the attention of Dean Mortimer E. Cooley. The two became close friends and began a correspondence when Artiaga returned to the Philippines. In their letters these two engineers discussed the direction of</p>	<p>miscellaneous technical reports, and some photographs. The remainder of his papers relate to the University of Michigan and his activities within the University of Michigan Alumni Club of the Philippines in the period of 1950-1957.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

			<p>their careers and specific engineering projects on which they were engaged. Artiaga's correspondence with Cooley provides interesting comments on his engineering career in the Philippines. There are many letters between Artiaga and Cooley in the Michigan Historical Collections. Nearly seventy-five of these are in the Artiaga collection, while others can be found in the Mortimer Cooley papers.</p>		
Atwood, William, 1860-1961	1898-1900	0.3 linear foot		<p>Two of the three volumes of diaries in this collection were kept by William Atwood while a soldier with Company D of the 30th Regiment of the United States Infantry Volunteers in the Philippine Islands, August 1899-September 1900. Atwood's experiences while on outpost duty at the town of Laguimanoc, Luzon, are described in the diaries and in news clippings of published letters. Atwood, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, served as army quartermaster sergeant in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and later in the Philippines.</p>	Search Mirlyn
Bandholtz, Harry Hill, 1864-1925	ca 1890- ca 1937	7.5 linear feet and 2 oversize folders.	<p>Harry Bandholtz was born in Constantine, Michigan, and educated at West Point. His military career included</p>	<p>While chronicling each phase of his Philippine career, the Bandholtz papers also provide material on the role played by the American military in the years immediately</p>	Finding Aid

			<p>service with the Second Infantry during the Philippine-American War. Following the capture of Aguinaldo and the defeat of the Filipino forces, Bandholtz served as governor of Tayabas (now Quezon) Province in 1902 and 1903, and subsequently as assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary. He was promoted to brigadier general and chief of the constabulary forces, a post that he held from 1907 until he left the Islands in 1913.</p>	<p>following the annexation of the Philippine Islands and on the role of the Philippine Constabulary. The four volumes of Philippine Constabulary Reports (1906-1913) include intelligence reports of conversations and meetings, of contents of letters, and of the movements of Filipino leaders. The constabulary was trying to document Japanese subversion and incipient Filipino uprisings. In addition to some newspaper clippings and printed matter, the collection includes a great part of Bandholtz' correspondence while serving as a member of the constabulary. Although much of it is of a routine nature, many of his letters provide information on the activities of the constabulary and the interrelation between an occupied people and the force that maintained control over them. Occasionally Bandholtz' correspondence contains material on the early careers of some important figures in later Philippine history. For example, Henry H. Balch sent to Bandholtz this unflattering assessment of Manuel Quezon in a letter of December 27, 1905. "Mr. Quezon's youth, his instability, the Mindoro affair, which is yet fresh, reckless statements, such as that some will vote for him, because they are afraid of him and dare not vote against him do not make him an acceptable candidate to many of us." The collection has many other references to Quezon and to the early activities of Emilio</p>	
--	--	--	---	---	--

				<p>Aguinaldo and Sergio Osmeña. It also contains correspondence with many of the United States' representatives in the Philippines and those politicians concerned with Philippine affairs. Among these individuals are John J. Pershing, Leonard Wood, F. W. Carpenter, and W. C. Forbes. The collection contains 1 linear foot and 1 outsize folder of photographs, which include portraits of Bandholtz and photos of Philippine life (ca. 1901-1913) including photos depicting activities of the Philippine Constabulary in its campaigns against different insurgent groups.</p>	
<p>Bartlett, Harley Harris, 1886-1960</p>	<p>1909-1960</p>	<p>11 linear feet, of which 2 linear feet and 2 volumes relate to the Philippines</p>	<p>Harley Bartlett was professor of botany at the University of Michigan from 1915 to 1960. During the course of his career, he made several scientific and professional trips to the Philippines. In 1934-1935, he served as exchange professor of botany at the University of the Philippines. Later, during the Second World War, he worked within the Office of Rubber Investigations of the Department of Agriculture.</p>	<p>Bartlett's collection contains correspondence, clippings, and journals relating to his career as a botanist. His correspondence, though extensive, relates but marginally to the Philippine Islands. His journals, however, which he maintained throughout his lifetime, provide much Philippine material. During his first visit to the Islands in 1934-1935, Bartlett's journal entries extended several pages in length. These have been retyped and bound separately. In one such entry Bartlett discussed his travels to Dalupiri Island and his stay at Culion in the fall of 1935. In another section he described his tour of Sulu Province with Vice Governor-General Joseph R. Hayden. While at Lumbatan during this tour, he mentioned the raids of the "notorious Dimakaling." Over the past</p>	<p>Finding Aid</p>

				months, he wrote, "the constabulary have been unable to catch Dimakaling, and he has killed three members of the force and numerous 'informers'. In view of the cupidity of these people, I suggested to Hayden that the best solution of the situation would be to offer a whacking big reward for Dimakaling's head." The collection contains one envelope of photographs, which include portraits of Bartlett and photographs of Bartlett with friends in the Philippines.	
Beal, Junius Emery, 1860-1942	1869-1946	15.3 linear feet, of which 75 items (1906-1939) relate to the Philippines		Regent Beal of the University of Michigan corresponded with many of Michigan's representatives in the Philippines, including E. Finley Johnson, Dean C. Worcester, and George A. Malcolm. He also maintained an extensive correspondence with Alfredo Ramos, an official within the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes. These letters contain mention of Philippine politics, especially the Philippine Supreme Court.	Finding Aid
Behner, Frederick G., 1874-1968.	1893-1924 (bulk 1896-1908)	1 linear foot	Behner was an Ohio teacher who served as inspector of schools in the Philippine Islands, 1901-1905. During his stay in the Philippines he taught and acted as health director on the island of Bantu. After returning to the United States Behner became a Presbyterian clergyman, living in Stockbridge, Michigan.	His papers contain biographical information, education and teaching materials, church miscellanea, a diary (1901), correspondence, and photographs accumulated during his stay in the Philippines.	Finding Aid

Bumgardner, Eleanor M. (Eleanor Margaret)	1919-1967	8.2 linear feet and 9 volumes [outsize], of which 2 linear feet (1933-1960) relate to the Philippines		As Frank Murphy's personal secretary, Eleanor Bumgardner (later Eleanor M. Bumgardner Wright) maintained files of Philippine Island material. These files consist of clippings and printed matter relating to prominent Philippine personalities such as Carlos Romulo and Sergio Osmeña, and to Americans in the Philippines, George Murphy and George A. Malcolm among others. These files do not necessarily fall within the period of Frank Murphy's governor-generalship but often reflect his secretary's personal interests in the Philippines. This collection also contains a small amount of correspondence concerning Murphy and the Philippines. Photographs taken during the Murphy administration by Mrs. Bumgardner are also included.	Search Mirlyn
Bredvold, Louis I. (Louis Ignatius), b. 1888.	1921-1957	0.3 linear foot, of which 2 items and 1 volume relate to the Philippines	Bredvold was chairman of the English Department at the University of Michigan.	His papers include a series of radio scripts (1942-1943) prepared by Alfredo T. Morales to bolster the morale of the Philippine people during World War II, which were later bound under the title "The Filipino Mind: the Intellectual Independence of the Filipinos." Morales, who before the war was a graduate student of Bredvold's, worked as coordinator of information (afterwards the Office of War Information) for the Philippine government. Also included are a 1944 letter written by Morales mentioning the secret visit of General Carlos Romulo to the United States for the purpose of addressing Congress and a	Search Mirlyn

				1948 letter from Morales describing postwar conditions in Manila.	
Burton, Frank Haycock	1890-1927	1 volume and 17 items.	Frank H. Burton of Bay City, Michigan, served in the 30th United States Volunteers, which was sent to the Philippines to quell Aguinaldo's independence movement after the Spanish-American War.	His scrapbook is an excellent collection of clippings from Michigan newspapers of accounts of training, embarkations and abortive engagements. His papers include signed commissions (1898-1927) to various ranks in the Michigan National Guard and the regular United States Army. Also included is one map of a training march taken in the Philippines, February 5, 1908.	Search Mirlyn
Burton, Marion Le Roy, 1874-1925.	1895-1925	22.3 linear feet and 1 outsize folder, of which 0.5 linear foot (1922-1925) relates to the Philippines		During his tenure as president of the University of Michigan (1920-1925) Marion L. Burton had correspondence with Michigan men serving in the Philippines. There is material concerning the Guthe expedition of 1922-1925; and a few items from Joseph R. Hayden, who in 1922-1923 was teaching at the University of the Philippines.	Finding Aid
Butterfield, Ira William, 1915-	1875-1990 (bulk 1950-1990)	10 linear feet (in 11 boxes), of which 0.5 linear foot relates to the Philippines	Butterfield was a Bay City, Michigan judge, who served with the Judge Advocate General's Office during World War II.	His papers include correspondence written to wife while on duty in the Philippines in 1945 and 1946, as well as copies of the military newspaper The Daily Pacifican, published in Manila, and photographs taken in the Philippines.	Finding Aid
Carpenter, Charles E., ca.	1900-1902	3 folders in 1 box	Charles Carpenter was a U.S. Army official stationed in	His papers include letters and a diary containing comments on army life, military	Search Mirlyn

1871-1902			the Philippines during the Philippine American War.	engagements, and attitudes toward Filipinos. Also included is one photograph of Carpenter.	
Carrothers, George E. (George Ezra), b. 1880	ca. 1910, 1952-1955, and 1964-1965	0.2 linear foot		Early in his career, George E. Carrothers, later professor of education at the University of Michigan, received an appointment to teach in the Philippine Islands. Carrothers taught science on the islands of Samar and Panay, 1909-1912; during 1912-1913 he was on special assignment to organize the Academic Division in the Bureau of Education in Manila. In 1955 he wrote a memoir-history of his experiences, which he entitled, "A Sojourn in the Philippines by a Hoosier Schoolmaster." In 1965 he supplemented these reminiscences with an oral interview. Carrothers' memoir and oral interview provide an interesting commentary on the problems that faced American teachers in the Philippines. He is especially outspoken on the Harrison administration in Manila. The Democratic Party, he wrote, wanted "to get rid of him [Harrison] so he was 'shipped' to the Orient and made Governor-General of the Philippines ... He had no interest in the welfare of the Filipinos." The collection also includes a series of lantern slides depicting views of people and places in the Philippines.	Search Mirlyn
Cheney, Frank W.	1946 and undated	1 volume	Frank Cheney of Dayton, Kentucky, was a manual training teacher in Turkey, China, India, and the	The volume includes some biographical material published in the Cincinnati Enquirer.	Search Mirlyn

			Philippine Islands. He taught at the Manila Trade School from 1908-1916, and served as the school's superintendent from 1916-1920. Cheney was an acute observer of Philippine society and politics. His observations of life were written in light and satiric verse.		
Clarke, John H., collector.	1842-1990 (scattered dates)	1 linear foot, of which 1 item relates to the Philippines		This is a collection of correspondence and other papers of the family of Helen D. Clarke of St. Clair County, Michigan, and the family of William A. Burt. The collection includes one letter (Sept. 23, 1899) from commercial photographer James Ricalton, who was in Manila taking pictures. He briefly mentions episodes in the Philippine American War.	Search Mirlyn
Cole, Harry Newton, 1870-	1901-1904	1 linear foot		Harry and Mary Martha Scott Cole answered the United States government's call for teachers to go to the Philippines in 1901 immediately after Harry's graduation from the University of Michigan. The papers include letters relating to their journey by train and transport to Manila and, later, to the teaching station at Palo, Leyte. Their experiences are recounted in letters through December 1901, and in Mary's diary, October 1901 February 1902. Also included are miscellaneous account books and a small number of United States government	Search Mirlyn

				publications on the regulation of Philippine life. The collection also includes snapshots of scenes in the Philippines, especially in Palo, Leyte.	
Corrison, Frank T.	ca. 1898- ca. 1901	1 folder and 1 outsize folder	Corrison was the captain of Company I, 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish American War.	The collection contains photographs taken during the Spanish-American War and Philippine American War, including photos of Philippine natives, American troops, battlefield scenes, Filipino prisoners, executions, and views of Manila and other places.	Search Mirlyn
Crawford, Fred L., 1888-1957.	1925-1953	6 linear feet and 1 volume, of which 2 volumes relate to the Philippines	As a member of the important Committee on Insular Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives, Republican Congressman Fred L. Crawford, of Saginaw, Michigan, served on the official congressional delegations that attended the inaugural ceremonies of the Philippine Commonwealth (1935) and Philippine Republic (1946).	He compiled scrapbooks concerning that events including the invitations, programs and complimentary memberships that the delegation received, some newspaper clippings describing the trip and outlining Crawford's view of Philippine affairs, and photographs of scenery and the inaugural ceremonies. The collection also includes a long letter (March 4, 1936) from George W. Porter, auditor of the Philippine National Bank, regarding economic conditions in the Philippines.	Search Mirlyn
Curtis, Heber Doust, 1872-1942	1889-1890, 1900-1908, and 1921-1942	1.3 linear feet, of which 3 volumes (1901, 1926, 1929) relate to		The papers of H. D. Curtis, distinguished University of Michigan professor of astronomy, include photographs of the Philippine Islands taken in 1901, 1926, and 1929, during eclipse expeditions to Sumatra.	Search Mirlyn

		the Philippines			
Early, John C. (John Chrysostom), 1878-1932	1911-1932	0.4 linear foot and 1 oversize folder	John Early represents the best of American involvement in the Philippines. In 1906 he volunteered for a remote teaching post in what was to become the Mountain Province. He was not content just to teach but undertook various projects; he mapped unexplored regions established schools and trained teachers, constructed buildings, and initiated local industry. In all of his activities he exhibited physical courage and endurance, practical genius, and sympathy for the native people and their customs. During his tenure as lieutenant governor and governor of the Mountain Province, 1923-1930, he regarded his obligation to defend the people as paramount and refused to carry out orders that he considered unjust. His last position in the Philippines was as advisor on non-	The papers include his "Reminiscence," written in 1931, which recounts his experiences and which includes material of interest to anthropologists as well as historians. The correspondence, mostly incoming and covering the years 1911-1932, includes letters from Charles H. Brent, James Fugate, Gouverneur Frank Mosher, Henry L. Stimson and Leonard Wood. There are also miscellaneous articles and papers, and the papers of Willa R. Early, teacher in the Philippines. The collection also includes 6 folders and 1 outsize folder of photographs (ca. 1910-ca. 1932) of Early, his family, and other American officials in the Philippines; also photos of the Philippine countryside, cities, and people, especially in the Mountain Province.	Finding Aid

			Christian affairs to the governor-general, 1930-1932.		
Ferguson, Homer, 1889-1982	1939-1976	26 linear feet and 1 folder [outsize], of which 1.5 linear feet relates to the Philippines	Ferguson was a Republican U.S. Senator from Michigan (1943-1955). After losing his 1954 bid for a third senatorial term, Ferguson became United States Ambassador to the Philippines where he served for thirteen months (1955-1956).	The collection contains materials that provide a general picture of Ferguson's tenure as ambassador. Most of the correspondence concerns visits to the islands by various individuals, social functions to which the Fergusons were invited, or events of a personal nature that were of interest to the Ambassador and his wife. A daily listing of the Ambassador's appointments three scrapbooks, which contain clippings about the Fergusons taken from Philippine newspapers, are also included. The collection includes about .5 foot of photographs relating to Ferguson's stay in the Philippines, as well as a tape recording of an address Ferguson gave in the Philippines in honor of Rizal Day, Jan. 6, 1967.	Finding Aid
Finerty, Roy E.	Aug. 11, 1945	1 item	Finerty was a 1908 graduate of the University of Michigan Law School.	The collection comprises a letter he received from a classmate, Manila lawyer Clyde A. DeWitt, describing his experiences in the Philippines during the Japanese occupation, 1942-1944.	Search Mirlyn
Fischer, Carl Hahn, 1903-		1.5 linear feet of which 2 folders relate to the	Fischer was professor of actuary mathematics and of insurance at the University of Michigan from 1941 until 1974.	His papers concern his teaching career at Michigan and consulting work on pension and social security matters. The collection contains two folders (1954-1969) relating to his work with the Philippine Social Security System.	Finding Aid

		Philippines			
Freer, Paul Caspar, 1862-1912	1880s-1900s	1 envelope.	Freer was professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan and later director of the Government Scientific Laboratories, Manila, and dean of Philippine Islands Medical School.	The collection includes portraits and a photo of Freer and his wife in a carriage in the Philippines.	Search Mirlyn
Fugate, James, 1877-1938	1937-1939	17 items.	James Fugate was governor of Sulu Province until his murder there in 1938.	Most of his papers have been lost, a few files are found in the papers of J. R. Hayden. This small collection consists of four letters written by Fugate to Lt. Col. H. F. Cameron, 1937-1938, newspaper accounts of Fugate's murder, and posthumous assessments of Fugate's career written by his colleagues in the Philippines.	Search Mirlyn
Gates, Frank C. (Frank Caleb), 1887-1955.	1912-1915 and 2000	3 linear feet	Gates was professor of botany at the University of the Philippines, 1912-1915. Later he taught botany and biology at the University of Michigan Biological Station, then at Kansas State College. During his years in the Philippines Gates documented, through photographs and writings, his observations of the diverse vegetation, geography, and climate of that region as well as the	The collection contains biographical information, correspondence, notes, drafts and completed writings, and maps relating to his expeditions and other work in the Philippines. The collection also includes seven photograph albums (1912-1915) of images taken while in the Philippines and on the trip home via Japan, China, the Hawaiian Islands, and the western United States. The photographs are illustrative of Philippine vegetation, local customs, and general travel views of people and places. There are also photographic negatives of the images in the albums, and lantern slides and postcards with images of the Philippines, Japan, and	Finding Aid

			culture of its people and the students he taught. He made several excursions to the outlying countryside that are also well documented.	China.	
Gellein, Hilmer	1925-1946 and undated	0.3 linear foot	Hilmer Gellein was director of corrections of the Michigan State Department of Corrections during the gubernatorial administration of Frank Murphy.	Gellein's papers include his typescript biography of Frank Murphy. The chapter dealing with Murphy's Philippine years discusses his use of the pardon, his reform of the prison system and the accomplishments of his first year. The collection also includes news clippings from Philippine and Detroit newspapers on Murphy's first month as governor-general.	Search Mirlyn
Gillette, John W., collector	1910-1917	0.4 linear foot		This series, associated with the collection John W. Gillette letters, 1862-1864, includes photographs of American troops stationed in the Philippines before World War I.	Search Mirlyn
Girod, Almeda	1962-1963	25 items	Almeda Girod of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was stationed with her husband, an American naval officer, at Subic Bay.	Her chatty letters home describe her daily life on the American base and her impressions of the Philippines.	Search Mirlyn
Gould, Frank B.	1974-1979	2 folders		Frank Gould began freelance reporting in Japan for the Far Eastern Economic Review in 1970. He entered the Philippines in 1973 and made contact with the Moro guerrillas. Gould disappeared in the fall of 1974; he had allegedly returned to the Moro rebels to gather more material. The Philippine articles in this collection treat the arrest of Protestant leaders, the Moro rebellion and the unhappy lot of sugar workers in the Negros Province.	Search Mirlyn

				The news clippings recount the unsuccessful attempts of his family in Oak Park, Michigan, to locate their son.	
Gregorio, Domingo H.	1977-1985	1 folder		Gregorio was a 1929 graduate of the University of Michigan College of Engineering, a resident of Cebu City, Philippines. The collection contains reminiscences of his student years, his employment as an engineer in the Philippines, and his World War II experiences, including an encounter with Joseph Ralston Hayden.	Search Mirlyn
Gressman, Eugene, 1917-	1935-1967	1 linear foot, of which 17 items (1935-1936) relate to the Philippines	Eugene Gressman was law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy.	Gressman's papers include a small number of handwritten or typescript notes by High Commissioner Murphy. The notes comment on news clippings and on political conversations. Also included is Murphy's account of his voyage home from the Philippines on the S.S. Coolidge in May of 1936.	Search Mirlyn
Guthe, Carl Eugen, 1893-	1919-1942	3 linear feet		In 1922, Carl E. Guthe, associate director of anthropology in the University of Michigan Museum, headed an expedition to the Philippine Islands for the purpose of examining burial caves. For three years, from 1922 to 1925, the party worked in the Philippines uncovering caves and examining Chinese porcelains found near the burial sites. Upon completion of his task, Guthe deposited in the University's Museum of Anthropology the quantity of artifacts which	Finding Aid

				<p>his party discovered in the Islands. The manuscript record of the party has come to the Michigan Historical Collections. These papers trace the progress of the expedition from the initial preparations and plans to the actual examination of the burial caves. Guthe preserved the expedition's correspondence and the numerous accounts and receipts of purchase by the party. There are letters from Dean C. Worcester who may have first suggested the project and who arranged for the party to use his yacht while stationed in the Philippines. Guthe also preserved a great quantity of photographs of Chinese porcelains, Philippine terrain and general village scenes</p>	
<p>Hayden, Joseph Ralston, 1887-1945</p>	<p>1854-1948</p>	<p>56 linear feet and 1 oversize folder.</p>		<p>When he reviewed Joseph Ralston Hayden's <i>The Philippines: A Study in National Development</i> in 1942, Harley Bartlett wrote of Hayden's personal collection of Philippine materials: "Hayden has painstakingly scanned, clipped, and indexed Philippine newspapers for a decade. He has made use of fugitive publications and of Philippine periodicals, of which complete files even of the less evanescent are rarely available. Some Philippine documents that have been printed are curiously rare; others have only been mimeographed; others exist only in typescript. Hayden indefatigably copied or made extracts from all that were important. His activity as a collector of such material was continued through correspondence after</p>	<p>Finding Aid</p>

				<p>his return to America. The resulting "Hayden Collection," referred to frequently in the notes, is not to be matched for the period it covers, for even in Manila the materials would not be found as a usable apparatus." In view of the destruction of scholarly material during the Second World War, Bartlett's comments concerning the value of the Hayden papers are even more relevant. As both a scholar and government official, Hayden was a unique collector of Philippine materials. Hayden began serving on the political science faculty of the University of Michigan in 1912, becoming chairman in 1937 and serving until his death in 1945. He interrupted his academic career to serve first as vice-governor and later as an advisor on Philippine affairs to General MacArthur during World War II. Sensing their usefulness, Hayden preserved his official papers, which when combined with materials he compiled on Philippine history provide a collection unequalled in scope and richness. The first portion of the Hayden papers (Boxes 1-8) consists of his personal correspondence, chronologically arranged and indexed for significant correspondents, including James Weldon Jones, Paul V. McNutt, Gouverneur Frank Mosher, Frank Parker, Manuel Quezon, Sergio Osmeña, and Leonard Wood. The second series, the Philippine Collection (Boxes 9-35), contains the notes, clippings,</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--

				<p>reports, budgets, and official correspondence which Hayden first began collecting in 1926. This material has been left in the order which Hayden himself maintained. It is arranged in large topical subject areas (i.e., Philippine education, provincial affairs, administration, history, and economy) and then separated by types of material (i.e., clippings, reports, and budgets). Clippings form a large part of Hayden's Philippine collection, ranging throughout the 1920s and 1930s but especially concentrated during his vice-governorship. Other materials including budgets, departmental reports, and correspondence, necessarily vary with the periods of his service in the Philippines, 1922-1923, 1926, 1931-1932, 1933-1936, and during the Second World War. During the World War II phase of his career Hayden compiled a series of memos to and from civilian and military personnel on the war situation in the Philippines. He also preserved memoranda concerning the conferences that he attended with Generals MacArthur, Willoughby, and Merle-Smith regarding the operations of the Office of Strategic Services in the Southwest Pacific. A smaller part of this collection represents Hayden's own collecting interests. He preserved, for example, a typescript copy of Fiske Warren's diary of his travels throughout the Philippines in 1901 and 1902. Warren was a Boston manufacturer, single-</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--

				<p>tax advocate, and member of the executive committee of the Anti-Imperialist League. His diary contains many interesting comments on the social and political life of the Philippines in the troublesome period around the turn of the century. Hayden also maintained some of the files of his close friend and Moro administrator, James R. Fugate. These materials go back to 1910 and cover Fugate's work as teacher and administrator in Negros and Sulu Provinces. Scattered throughout Fugate's papers is correspondence with Frank W. Carpenter, Leonard Wood, and Bishop Charles Brent. Material pertaining to Hayden's activities during World War II is also found in the collection. During this phase of his career, Hayden compiled a series of memos to and from civilian and military personnel on the war situation in the Philippines. He preserved a report of the war situation in Sulu and North Borneo compiled by Captain J. A. Jamner. Edward M. Kuder's 1943 report on events and conditions on Lanao was saved. A memorandum which Hayden wrote in 1943 concerning the conferences which he attended with Generals MacArthur, Willoughby, and Merle-Smith regarding the operations of the Office of Strategic Services in the Southwest Pacific was carefully filed. Although classified top-secret and confidential, this material has been declassified and is available for research use.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

				<p>The file maintained by Lloyd Millegan (Boxes 41-42) makes up a third series relating to the Philippines. Lloyd Millegan was Hayden's assistant with the Philippine Research and Information Section. His files are a rich source of information relating to Hayden's activities during World War II with the OSS and as a civilian adviser to General Douglas MacArthur. Files maintained by Elizabeth Olivia Hayden (Boxes 43-49) also relate to the Philippines. This series consists of Hayden's personal correspondence with his wife and family members, and personal subject files mainly from the period of World War II. The collection's visual materials series (Boxes 35 and 56) includes portraits of Hayden, his family and friends, of Frank Murphy, and of Philippine acquaintances; also views of the Philippines, its people, and official functions Hayden attended; also photographs of William H. Taft in the Philippines. Four reels of film (with VHS copies) taken by Hayden in the 1930s record scenes of Filipino life and the Philippine countryside, government installations, and American personnel. A sound tape recorded by Mrs. Hayden many years later identifies the scenes. The Joseph Ralston Hayden collection covers all phases of Hayden's career in the Philippines and his life-long interest in Philippine history and government. Although the emphasis is on</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--

				the 1930s, the scholar will find important manuscripts dating from the United States' initial involvement in the Philippines.	
Hill, Norman Hingston, 1887-1971	1933-1936	15 volumes		As an aide to Governor-General Frank Murphy in the 1930s, Norman Hill compiled an extensive scrapbook collection. By means of newspaper clippings Hill has detailed both the political and social character of Murphy's Philippine years.	Search Mirlyn
Hinsdale family	1857-1963	2 linear feet, of which 1 item relates to the Philippines		Included in the papers of the Hinsdale family is a letter dated June 4, 1933, to Mildred Hinsdale from a former student of hers, Morton Netzorg. Netzorg writes from Manila and comments, with some irony, on the recently passed Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act and on Philippine politics.	Search Mirlyn
Hodgsdon, Daniel B. (Daniel Bascome), 1836-1916.	1850-1942 (bulk 1897-1900).	2 v.	Hodgsdon, a resident of Detroit, Mich., was a captain in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service. He commanded the U.S. Revenue Cutter McCulloch at the Battle of Manila Bay.	The collection contains a scrapbook of newspaper articles, photographs, and memorabilia of Hodgsdon's career and a reminiscence, entitled "Around the world in a revenue cutter," by Hodgsdon's friend George A. Loud, describing the tour of the cutter McCulloch to the Far East and their participation in the Battle of Manila Bay. The reminiscence is illustrated with photographs.	Search Mirlyn
Hodnett, Ralph M.	1913-1937	0.4 linear foot	Hodnett was an officer in the U.S. Army Engineers during World War I.	His papers contain a diary (1913-1918) of his father (name unknown) an army clerk in the Philippines and later along the Mexican border.	Search Mirlyn
Hubbell, Theodore,	1833-1988	7.4 linear feet, of	Hubbell, the son of Detroit, Michigan, civil engineer	The collection includes papers and photographs relating to the family's stay in	Finding Aid

1897-1989.	(bulk 1852-1970)	which less than 0.5 linear foot relates to the Philippines	Clarence W. Hubbell, was professor of entomology at the University of Michigan. The Hubbell family spent the years 1907 to 1913 in the Philippine Islands where Clarence worked as civil engineer for Manila and where Theodore first developed his interests in natural history and entomology.	the Philippines, and to Clarence Hubbell's work there. Also included are papers relating to Theodore Hubbell's interest in Joseph B. Steere's collecting expedition to the Philippines in the 1870s and 1880s, and photographs relating to Hubbell's collecting expeditions to the Philippines in 1945 and 1960. More papers of this family are found in the Hubbell family collection described below.	
Hubbell family	1859-1983	2 linear feet and 2 items [outsize]		This collection contains papers and photographs of Clarence and Winifred Hubbell detailing their life and activities in the Philippines, 1907-1912. More papers of this family are found in the Theodore Hubbell collection described above.	Search Mirlyn
Hutchins, Harry B. (Harry Burns), 1847-1930	1879-1930	22 linear feet, of which 2 items relate to the Philippines		E. Finley Johnson, justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, wrote two letters (1910 and 1912) to President Hutchins of the University of Michigan. One concerns the case of certain Chinese deported from the Philippines by the governor-general; the other is critical of the past treatment of Philippine students by the faculty of the University.	Finding Aid
Interlochen Center for the Arts	1927-1994 (bulk 1935-1994)	75 linear feet, 51 scrapbooks and 1 outsize		Administrators of the Interlochen Center for the Arts, the northern Michigan music and arts school and home of the National Music Camp, aided in the development of the National Music Camp of the Philippines.	Finding Aid

		folder of which 6 folders relate to the Philippines		The files of National Music Camp director George Wilson in the Interlochen records include three folders of papers (1969-1984) and three folders of photographs (1973) relating to the Philippine camp.	
Jacobs, Eugene C.	1948-1988	0.2 linear feet	Eugene Jacobs, a 1929 graduate of the University of Michigan Medical School and a career army officer, was a medical corps physician in the Philippines at the start of World War II. He was a prisoner of war from 1942-1945 in the Philippines, Japan, and Manchuria.	His papers include medical articles about the long-term effects of internment, articles recounting his imprisonment, and reproductions of sketches made while a prisoner of war. A typed manuscript describes his experiences as a "MacArthur guerrilla" and as a prisoner of the Japanese.	Search Mirlyn
Kemp, Edward Gearing, 1887-1962	1920-1962 and undated, Papers, 1933-1936	1.5 linear feet and 1 oversize folder, of which 1 volume and 2 items relate to the Philippines		When Frank Murphy left the Mayor's Office in Detroit to become Governor-General of the Philippines, Edward Kemp went with him, retaining a position as Murphy's legal adviser. Edward Kemp had first met Murphy as a classmate in the Law School of the University of Michigan. A friendship developed and Kemp acted as Murphy's closest adviser throughout the latter's career. While in the Philippines, Kemp compiled a scrapbook-photograph album detailing Murphy's administration. There are also two detailed letters from James Weldon Jones in 1936 relating to Philippine affairs.	Search Mirlyn
Lacy, Arthur	1891-	10 linear	Arthur Lacy was a Detroit	His papers include a letter, written by Lacy	Finding Aid

J. (Arthur Jay), 1876-1975	1975	feet and 1 volume [outsize] of which 1 item relates to the Philippines	attorney and judge, and the Democratic Party candidate for governor in 1934.	on May 9, 1899, castigating the invoking of the sedition law in order to prevent the distribution of pamphlets written by Edward Atkinson of the Anti-Imperialist League to persons "in high authority in the Philippines."	
Landers, Frank Michael	1935-1990 (bulk 1945-1975)	3 linear feet, of which 3 folders relate to the Philippines	Landers was a career civil servant from Michigan who worked in state government revenue and budgeting agencies, and in the federal government as a budget consultant to foreign governments. During his tenure as the Michigan budget director he served as a budget consultant for the Philippines in 1954. In 1961 and 1962 Landers worked in the Philippines for the United States Operations Mission, an agency of the State Department.	The collection contains three folders relating to those two periods.	Search Mirlyn
Lane, Victor Hugo, 1852-1930	1897-1929	4.3 linear feet, of which 1 item relates to the Philippines		The papers of Victor H. Lane, jurist and law professor at the University of Michigan, include one letter, June 1, 1903, from Gustavus Ohlinger, a law graduate of the University and lawyer in the office of the Attorney General of the Philippines. Ohlinger comments on the Taft administration and on other Michigan	Search Mirlyn

				citizens working in the Philippines.	
Lang, Chester Henry, 1893-1961	1911-1914 and 1944-1945	0.2 linear ft. and 1 v.	Lang graduated from the University of Michigan in the Class of 1915. He was later an officer of the General Electric Company.	His papers include documents and photographs relating to an inspection trip of Pacific islands, Jan. 1945, including photos of military aircraft and encampments, native people and scenery of Kwajalein, Saipan, Palau, Leyte, New Guinea, and other places;	Search Mirlyn
Leonard, Irving Albert, 1896-	1922	1 volume (23 pages).		In 1921-1922, while teaching in the Philippine Islands, Irving Leonard, later to be professor of Spanish American literature and history at the University of Michigan, toured the mountain region of northern Luzon and the island of Cebu. During his travels, Leonard maintained a diary which described the places he visited and his impressions of the peoples and culture of Cebu and northern Luzon. He divided his journal into three sections which he entitled, "The Santo Niño of Cebu," "Afoot in the Mountains of Northern Luzon," and "Ten days afoot in the Mountains of Northern Luzon, Philippine Islands." Leonard also included a few photographs of the Philippines which he pasted onto the pages of the journal.	Search Mirlyn
LeRoy, James A. (James Alfred), 1875-1909.	1893-1944	2 linear feet	James A. LeRoy, an 1896 graduate of the University of Michigan accompanied William Howard Taft on two important trips to the Philippines. In 1901 LeRoy was assistant secretary of the	On both occasions LeRoy compiled accounts of his travels within the Philippines. The reminiscences for his 1901 trip, which trace the trials of the Philippine Commission in its quest of pacifying the Filipinos, have been partially destroyed, while the account of the 1905 tour is complete. In addition to these	Finding Aid

			Philippine Commission headed by Taft, and in 1905 he served as private secretary to Secretary of War Taft on his fact-finding tour of the Islands.?	reminiscences, LeRoy has preserved clipping accounts of his trips, articles which he wrote while working as a journalist in the United States and for the Manila Times, and miscellaneous memoranda and printed material. One noteworthy item in this collection is LeRoy's notes of the conversation at a dinner of the provincial governors of the Philippines in 1905. During the course of the meal, Leroy noted the present relationship between Americans and Filipinos and speculated that "the trouble with Governor-General Wright and some others was that they came from the South and that they could not get rid of the race-prejudice which the man from the South of the United States has." A biographical sketch and typescript obituaries have been added to the collection.	
Lunt, Richard DeForest, 1933-	1961-1964	7 items		While researching his biography of Frank Murphy, Richard Lunt sent drafts of his work to many of Murphy's former associates. Norman Hill, Irene Murphy, J. Weldon Jones, and Brigid Murphy each commented on Lunt's text reflecting their own personal knowledge of an event or situation. J. Weldon Jones, insular auditor of the Philippines during the Thirties, replied with a twenty-nine page letter containing his reminiscences of Murphy's activities in the Islands and his own impressions of the Sakdal uprisings.	Search Mirlyn
Malcolm,	ca. 1885-	10 linear	George A. Malcolm served	Malcolm's papers concern his legal and	Search Mirlyn

George A. (George Arthur), 1881-1961	1965	feet and 23 items	in the Philippines for nearly thirty-five years. Following his graduation from the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1906, Malcolm served in the Philippines first as clerk in the Executive Bureau and then as a lawyer in the Attorney General's office. In 1912 he founded the College of Law of the University of the Philippines and served as its dean until 1917 when President Woodrow Wilson appointed him to the Philippine Supreme Court. He served on the court until the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth at which time he joined the staff of the U.S. High Commissioner.?	judicial careers and his interest in Philippine law. He compiled twenty-seven volumes with copies of the 3,300 legal decisions in which he was involved, speeches he presented, and articles he wrote on legal and judicial topics. Also included in this collection is the manuscript of his autobiography "Sunset of Colonialism: Memoirs of an American Colonial Careerist." This draft contains additions and deletions not found in the volume published in 1957. Malcolm also preserved his scrapbooks with many relevant Philippine clippings. Malcolm's correspondence for his years in the Philippines is not found within his papers at the University of Michigan, however, extensive amounts of Malcolm's correspondence can be found in the collections of Harry H. Bandholtz, Junius Beal, Fred Crawford, Joseph R. Hayden, Harry Burns Hutchins, Edward Kemp, Earl C. Michener, Alexander Ruthven, Charles A. Sink, and Claude H. Van Tyne. The collection also includes photographs.	
Mann, Charles Leland	1908-1912	1 envelope	Mann was a 1908 graduate of the University of Michigan Law School who served (1908-1912) as supervisor of schools in Cand?n Province, Philippine Islands.	The collection contains photos of boys in a shop class, unidentified Filipinos, and a display of basketwork.	Search Mirlyn
Marquardt, Frederic	1920-1981	1 linear foot	Frederic Marquardt was born in Manila of American	His papers from the period 1944-1949 reflect his interest in Philippine politics and include	Search Mirlyn

Sylvester, 1905-			parents who were teaching there. Marquardt was an associate editor of the Philippine Free Press, 1928-1941. He returned to the Philippines in 1971 to report on the Constitutional Convention for the Arizona Republic of which he was editor.	a few pieces of correspondence with Manuel Quezon, Emilio Aguinaldo, Douglas MacArthur and Sergio Osmeña. His reports from his 1971 trip combine nostalgia, political commentary, and a review of the history of United States involvement in the Philippines. The collection also includes miscellanea from his 1971 trip and a speech about the trip entitled "A Sentimental Journey." The collection also includes printed materials relating to the 1935 Philippine constitution, photographs relating to the ceremonies inaugurating the Philippine Commonwealth (November 1935) and American and Philippine dignitaries at the ceremonies, and printed materials relating to Santo Tomas Internment Camp.	
Marquardt, Walter W. (Walter William), 1878-	1896- 1952	8 linear feet	Walter Marquardt was director of education in the Philippines from 1916 to 1919.	His collection is made up of bound volumes containing correspondence, appointments, speeches, writings, diaries, and travel accounts detailing his career in the Philippines and a collection of 360 hand-colored glass slides. The slides include views of Philippine people, buildings, and scenery, especially of native tribes, and slides of Marquardt and other American officials in the Philippines. The collection also includes one sound cassette of a radio speech (February 28, 1945) to be broadcast to the people of the Philippines by the Office of War Information, to mark the liberation of Manila from the Japanese.	Search Mirlyn

McMurray, Frederick S., 1878-1958	1906- 1914	40 items		Frederick McMurray's naval experiences encompassed service on a full-rigged sailing ship in 1896 and on a scientific research vessel in the 1950s. He arrived in the Philippines in 1906 on the dry-dock "Dewey;" he commanded the cutter "Basilian," 1912, and served with the Philippine Steamship Company, 1912-1914. The letters that comprise his papers were written to his mother and include comments on society, politics, and life in the Philippines.	Search Mirlyn
McPeek, Russell Roy, 1862-1945	1865- 1962	0.5 linear foot, of which 1 volume and 10 items relate to the Philippines		This collection contains a few long, detailed, personal letters written by Gertrude Smith McPeek and others from the Philippines to family in Michigan (1900-1902). Also included is a photograph-postcard album of general Philippine scenes given to Gertrude Smith McPeek by her uncle A. D. Kniskern while he served in the Philippines (ca. 1910).	Search Mirlyn
Michigan Historical Collections.	1963- 1968	1.5 linear ft., of which 3 items relate to the Philippines		This collection contains transcripts of oral interviews conducted by University of Michigan history professor Sidney Fine in cooperation with the Michigan Historical Collections on the subject of the life and times of Frank Murphy, and sound recordings of the interviews. Several persons associated with Murphy's years in the Philippines were interviewed, including Mrs. Joseph R. Hayden, Irene Murphy, and Eunice Josephine (Fite) Yost. In the interview with Mrs. Yost, conducted	Search Mirlyn

				October 28, 1963, she recounts a dinner party at which she introduced Frank Murphy to Joseph Hayden and seated them together. Murphy was about to embark for the Philippines to assume his position as governor-general. He told Mrs. Yost that he was going to include Hayden in his administration.	
Mill, Edward W. (Edward William), 1916-1977.	1930-1977	9 linear feet and 1 reel of microfilm, of which 1 linear foot and 1 reel of microfilm relate to the Philippines	Edward Mill, who received a M.A. degree from the University of Michigan and a M.A. and Ph.D. from Princeton, was both an academic and diplomat. His area of specialty was Southeast Asia and he was informally called the "Father of the Philippine Foreign Service" because of his work as director of the Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program of the U.S. State Department, 1946-1948.	The material includes correspondence, 1942-1960, articles, clippings, scrapbooks, and research material for Mill's article on Joseph R. Hayden, as well as photographs. The microfilm includes correspondence with Filipino officials and with trainees of the Foreign Service Training Program, and notes taken by Mill.	Search Mirlyn
Murphy, Frank, 1890-1949	1908-1949	106 linear feet, 39 volumes, and 2 oversize folders, of which 11 linear feet and 14 volumes		As last governor-general of the Philippine colony and the first U.S. High Commissioner of the Philippine Commonwealth, Frank Murphy did much to stabilize an otherwise unstable political and economic period in Philippine history. Because of the importance of his administration in Philippine history, Murphy's papers represent an important tool to the scholar of the Islands. The Murphy	Finding Aid

		relate to the Philippines		<p>collection, arranged chronologically, includes both official and personal correspondence, minutes of cabinet meetings, memos to and from staff members, schedules of trips throughout the Islands, and reports from various departments of the government. The collection has seven series. Philippine materials may be found in the correspondence, papers, and speech series arranged chronologically; in the speech materials series, which is arranged topically; and in the miscellaneous materials and scrapbooks. To facilitate the location of significant correspondents, a name index has been prepared. The scrapbooks contain a carefully arranged chronicle of the Murphy administration including newspaper clippings, magazine articles and photographs. While Frank Murphy served as governor-general of the Philippines, most of the members of his immediate family either visited him or served in his administration in some semi-official capacity. The following four Murphy collections, like the papers of Edward Kemp and Norman Hill, complement and supplement the larger Frank Murphy collection. Where the papers of the governor-general emphasized the political and administrative operation of the Philippine government, the collections of Murphy's family afford an interesting glimpse into the social atmosphere of Philippine life during the 1930s.</p>	
--	--	---------------------------	--	--	--

Murphy, George, 1897-1961	1911-1961	15 linear feet and 1 volume, of which 3 linear feet relate to the Philippines		George Murphy's papers contain social correspondence (1933-1936) and also material on some of the problems that the governor-general had to face. The collection also includes photographs of Murphy with his brother and with other notables, such as Emilio Aguinaldo.	Search Mirlyn
Murphy, Harold, 1888-1945	1911-1940	0.2 linear feet, of which 20 items relate to the Philippines		The papers of Harold Murphy, brother of Frank and George Murphy, include	Search Mirlyn
Murphy, Irene Ellis, 1900-1983	1917-1983	3.2 linear feet	Irene Murphy was a Birmingham, Michigan, businesswoman and Democratic regent of the University of Michigan.	Her collection has correspondence relating to the Philippines during the administration of Frank Murphy, during World War II, and during the presidency of Ferdinand Marcos. It is noteworthy for its excellent photographic record of the Murphy years in Philippine history and of her work as field representative for Philippine War Relief from 1945 to 1954. On a sound tape, sponsored by the Voice of America and recorded in 1959, Irene Murphy discusses her activities in the Philippines as a social worker and in nurturing village industries after World War II.	Search Mirlyn
Murphy, Marguerite	1901-1949	4 linear feet, of which 1.5	Marguerite Murphy Teahan was the governor-general's official hostess.	Her papers, including a great quantity of invitations, programs, and socially oriented correspondence, reflect this phase of her	Search Mirlyn

		linear feet relate to the Philippines		career.	
Netzorg, Morton J.	1980-1982	3 linear feet		Source material collected as part of National Endowment for Humanities study of children's literature in the Philippine Islands; contains copies of portions (title pages, illustrations, etc.) of the titles studied.	Search Mirlyn
Nixon, Don L.	1944	1 folder	Resident of Ann Arbor, Mich., who served with the U.S. Navy Standard Landing Craft Unit 24 during World War II.	Diary, Oct. 20-Nov. 9, 1944, describing his part in the invasion of Leyte, Philippines, with additional summary of his military service.	Search Mirlyn
Ola, Simeon, 1865-	1938-1940	6 items.	Simeon Ola rose to the rank of brigadier general in the Philippine forces in the Philippine American War.	This collection includes typescript accounts, written 1938-1940, of Ola's wartime activities including his description of the defense of Guinobatan against the Americans, February 23, 1900. Also included is his application for a Philippine pension, September 1938. Norman Owen translated the papers. The originals are in the possession of Ola's son, Fausta Ola.	Search Mirlyn
Oliver, William P., 1913-1944	1942-1944	1 volume (54 pages)		While working toward his master's degree at the University of Michigan, William P. Oliver was called up by the U.S. Army, and ultimately sent to the Philippines in April of 1941. With the fall of Bataan, he was taken prisoner by the Japanese; his diary recounts three and one-half years as a prisoner of war.	Search Mirlyn
Osborn, Chase S. (Chase	ca. 1870-1949	148.5 linear feet	Chase Osborn was a newspaper publisher,	His papers contain one letter (March 17, 1904) from William Howard Taft, then	Finding Aid

Salmon), b. 1860.	(bulk 1889-1949)	and 3 oversized volumes of which 2 items relate to the Philippines	governor of Michigan (1911-1912), and progressive Republican leader.	recently transferred from being governor of the Philippines to being Secretary of War. The letter describes in detail the awarding of a franchise for street railways in Manila. The collection also includes one letter (Jan. 27, 1922) from R. McCulloch Dick, editor of the Philippine Free Press relating to the political situation in the Philippines.	
Pablo, Winifred O'Connor	1945	1 item		In this letter of twenty pages, Winifred Pablo describes the Japanese occupation of Manila and the subsequent fall of Bataan.	Search Mirlyn
Patterson, Barbara Ann, 1938-	1965-1970	1 linear foot	Barbara Patterson was the personal secretary to G. Mennen Williams during his governorship and his tenure as U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines.	There is little relating to her official duties in the correspondence and miscellanea. The correspondence does provide a running account of the personal side of the Williams staff's short stay in the Philippines. The collection also contains photographs of Patterson, Williams, and others during visits to the Philippines, ca. 1960 and ca. 1970.	Search Mirlyn
Plumer, James Marshall	1921-1958	1 linear foot, of which 1 volume relates to the Philippines	Plumer was a civil servant with the Chinese Maritime Customs Service in the 1920s and 1930s and later professor of Far Eastern art at the University of Michigan.	His papers contain one photograph album (1921-1922) taken while on a world tour as a merchant seaman, which includes photographs of Philippine scenes.	Search Mirlyn
Proffitt, Roy Franklin, 1918-	1975-1983	1 box (2 folders)	Proffitt was professor of law at the University of Michigan.	Proffitt was professor of law at the University of Michigan.	Search Mirlyn
Quezon, Manuel Luis, 1878-1944	1909-1944	54 microfilm reels		This collection is a microfilm of the papers of Manuel Quezon, first president of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, which are	Finding Aid

				held by the National Library of the Philippines. The collection consists of many thousands of items of personal correspondence, speeches, articles, reports, memos, and transcripts of press conferences. This material, which is in both English and Spanish, covers all phases of Quezon's distinguished career from 1903 to 1944. To aid the researcher, the National Library of the Philippines has prepared a descriptive contents list of the Quezon papers. It has also supplied a code index with which to decipher some of the sensitive correspondence that Quezon sent and received.	
Reed, Thomas Harrison, b. 1881	1902-1971	8 linear feet, of which 1 item relates to the Philippines		in his position as professor of political science at the University of Michigan, Reed arranged the visiting professorship of Maximo M. Kalaw, dean of the University of the Philippines. In a July 1, 1923 letter, Dean Kalaw praises Joseph Hayden's grasp of Philippine affairs.	Finding Aid
Reeves, Jesse Siddall, 1872-	1853-1942	14 linear feet, of which 34 items relate to the Philippines	Jesse Siddall Reeves was chairman of the political science department at the University of Michigan.	His papers include correspondence with and about Joseph Ralston Hayden covering the years 1922-1923, 1926, 1930-1931, 1933-1935, years in which Hayden served in the Philippines in various capacities. In his letters Hayden comments on the Philippine legislature, the power of the Philippine oligarchy, on the American administration, on his actions and duties as vice-governor, and on the imminent change in government.	Search Mirlyn

Reighard, Jacob Ellsworth, 1861-	1887-1942	13 linear feet, of which 32 items and 2 folders relate to the Philippines		Included in the papers of Jacob E. Reighard, professor of zoology at the University of Michigan and director of the zoological laboratory and museum of zoology, is correspondence with Dean C. Worcester. In his letters Worcester comments on the pacification of the Philippine provinces and the institution of civil government, May 5, 1901; on the 1902 cholera epidemic and the chronic overwork of the American administrators, April 23, 1903; on the charges against him of misusing his official position and of his subsequent vindication in the courts, March 26, 1909; on a trip by horseback over newly constructed mountain trails, July 3, 1909; on Moro outbreaks, July 11, 1910; and on the hearing in Washington on charges of maladministration of public-land and Friar-land, December 12, 1910. Worcester's letters exude confidence and a sense of adventure and challenges well met. The collection also includes a 1905 draft plan for the establishment of a bureau of fisheries and marine and freshwater investigations for the Philippines, addressed by Reighard to Paul Freer, director of the Bureau of Science in Manila.	Finding Aid
Robinson, George W., 1882-1917	1903-1917	1 folder	Robinson was a member of the U.S. Marine Corps from East Kenocke, St. Clair County, Michigan, who served in the Far East.	His papers contain letters and clippings relating to his experiences in the Marine Corps, including descriptions of fighting Moros in the Philippines.	Search Mirlyn
Romulo,	20947	1 sound		This is a recording of Romulo's address to	Search Mirlyn

Carlos P. (Carlos Peñalosa), 1899-1985		tape reel		the Detroit School of Government, in which he discussed Philippine foreign policy and the threat of communism.	
Ruthven, Alexander Grant, 1882-	1901-1961 (bulk 1906-1951)	65 linear feet and 1 oversize folder, of which about 20 items relate to the Philippines		Included in the papers of Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan, are a small number of letters that reflect the University's Philippine connections. Several letters from Roy S. Swinton, University of Michigan engineering professor, relate to the development of engineering education at the University of the Philippines. The Japanese captured Swinton, his wife and daughter. Letters recounting their liberation are included in this collection. Several postwar letters reflect American help in the rebuilding of the Philippines.	Finding Aid
Schaffer, Bertha	1898-1903.	13 items		Two of the letters in this collection were written to Bertha Schaffer by Eva Johnson, a girlhood friend whose father was a judge in Manila. Eva fills her letters with comments about women's clothing and the Manila social life.	Search Mirlyn
Sink, Charles Albert, 1879-1972	1907-1985	20 linear feet and 7 items [outsize], of which ca. 30 items relate to	Charles A. Sink, president of the University Musical Society, was also active in Republican politics.	The material that is of interest to Philippine scholars is found in his correspondence with George Malcolm, the bulk of which was written between 1927-1933. Much of the correspondence relates to American politics and to Malcolm's and Sink's political careers.	Search Mirlyn

		the Philippines			
Sligh family	1842-1967	27 linear feet, 30 volumes [outsize] and 1 folder [outsize] of which 1 item relates to the Philippines		Among the papers of the Sligh family is a letter from J. G. Hinkel who was serving in the United States Army in the Philippines. He reports on the beginning of Filipino-American hostilities, February 5, 1899.	Finding Aid
Smith, Andrew William, 1886-1959	1941-1942	2 items	Colonel Smith was commanding surgeon at Hickam Field, Hawaii. During 1941 he traveled to Baguio in the Philippines;	his letters home contain a daily account of the trip from Honolulu to the Philippines and return, October 27-December 17, 1941, describing the beginning of hostilities in World War II.	Search Mirlyn
Smith, Arthur St. Clair, 1873-1942.	1915-1917	1 volume	Smith was a U.S. Navy officer stationed in the Philippine Islands.	His photograph album contains family photos, photos of Philippine scenes, Filipinos, and naval ships.	Search Mirlyn
Steere, Joseph Beal, 1842-1940	1861-1941	4 linear feet, 1 oversize volume, and 1 oversize folder	Steere was professor of zoology and paleontology and curator of the museum at the University of Michigan. In the early 1870s he embarked on a four-year collecting expedition that took him to the Philippines, among other countries. He returned there in 1887 for	The collection contains correspondence, diaries and travelogues, and writings concerning both expeditions to the Philippines, as well as photographs of the later trip.	Finding Aid

			another collecting expedition.		
Swinton, Stanley M. (Stanley Mitchell), 1919-1982	1935-1982	4.5 linear feet, of which 2 folders relate to the Philippines	Stanley Swinton began his journalism career on the Michigan Daily; he was a Stars and Stripes war correspondent, an Associated Press foreign correspondent, and an Associated Press World Services executive.	The collection-includes an interview with Ferdinand Marcos, June 1970, and notes from another Marcos interview, February 1973, as well as correspondence and a speech relating to Roy S. Swinton's internment by the Japanese in the Philippines during World War II.	Search Mirlyn
Tapping, Theodore Hawley, 1889-1969	1909-1916 and 1937-1961	2.3 linear feet and 1 volume [outsize] of which 0.5 linear foot relates to the Philippines	Upon retirement from his position as general secretary of the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan in 1958, Theodore Tapping went to Silliman University in the Philippines where he served for two years as consultant to the University in its public relations program and in the development of an alumni cultivation program.	The collection contains letters written and received while in the Philippines and an account of a four-day tour of the island of Negros, May 1959.	Search Mirlyn
Taruc, Luis, 1913-	1974	0.3 linear feet	Luis Taruc was a leader of the postwar Hukbalahap movement.	This collection contains a recording of a 2 1/2 hour speech Taruc delivered at the Filipino Club House, May 27, 1974, and a recording and transcript of an oral interview with Taruc conducted by Bruce Nussbaum relating in part to social conditions in Central Luzon before World War II, peasant organizations there, and the work of the people's anti-Japanese army during the war.	Search Mirlyn

Taylor family	1827-1908.	4 linear feet, of which 75 items relate to the Philippines	Ralph Wendall Taylor, originally from Albion, Michigan, was a teacher in the Philippines, stationed first in La Union Province and then in Tarlac. Between 1901 and 1908 he wrote numerous letters to his mother in which he described his life in the Philippines, problems of being an American teacher, and gave his comments on the American colonial administration.	Although nonpolitical in character, Taylor's letters reveal an opinionated man, a person not afraid of speaking his mind. Consequently, his letters make for interesting and provocative reading. Writing on the topic of religion in the Philippines, Taylor remarked that "the reason for hesitating about any effort to bring this great mass of Catholics over to Protestantism is that we Americans have changed the general government, the town governments, we condemn many of their customs and introduce others that they consider bad; now if we should tell them to leave the church for another there would be confusion worse confounded, not to say anarchy." Similarly, when describing the role of the military in the Philippines, Taylor believed that a "mistake was made in introducing civil government quite so soon, but on the other hand the military people exaggerate very much the danger of an insurrection and the need of an army--it is for their interest to do so."	Search Mirlyn
Tomlinson, Owen A., 1882-	1899-1920	2 linear feet and 1 outsize folder	Owen Tomlinson served with the United States Army in 1899 during the Philippine American War. He joined the Philippine Constabulary in 1905 and served at various posts and in various ranks until 1918. In 1911 he was acting and lieutenant	His papers include correspondence, reports and orders generated by his various positions, and background material on the history and natives of Ifugao subprovince. Also included is a published anthropological study of the Bontoc Igorot by Jenks, ca. 1905. The collection includes six photograph albums containing photos of Philippine Constabulary and U.S. Army personnel, and	Search Mirlyn

			governor of Ifugao subprovince, Mountain Province.	other colonial officials, Philippine people of Mountain and Nueva Vizcaya provinces including Bontoc, Igorot, and Ifugao people, a headhunter ceremony, and a visit of Dean C. Worcester to Ifugao.	
Torma, Soine Armas, 1912-	1941-1955	0.5 linear foot	Torma was a soldier from Republic, Michigan, who served with the U.S. Army Air Force in the Philippines in 1941 and was a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese from 1942 to 1945.	His collection contains correspondence, articles, and other writings relating primarily to his experiences as a prisoner, also a paper entitled "To Be a Prisoner" by Sylvia Torma.	Search Mirlyn
University of Michigan. Assistant to the President.	1913-1986	42 linear feet, of which .3 linear foot relates to the Philippines		The University of Michigan awarded an honorary degree to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos in 1966. The honorary degree records of the Assistant to the President contain background information on Marcos, correspondence relating to the ceremony, copies of speeches, miscellaneous papers, and photographs. The honorary degree records also contain smaller files relating to two other Filipinos who were awarded honorary degrees by the university, Santiago Artiaga (1950) and Albino SyCip (1955).	Finding Aid
University of Michigan. Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies	1975-1980	1 linear foot		These oral history interviews were collected as part of a project of the University of Michigan Center for South and Southeast Asia Studies, funded by the Henry Luce Foundation, on "U.S.-Philippine Interactions as Reflected in Oral Histories." Interviews were conducted by Forrest McGill, Michael	Search Mirlyn

				<p>Onorato, and Petra Fuld Netzorg. Interviewees included members of the Philippine arts community, long-time American residents in the Philippines, and Philippine political figures. The collection contains audiocassette recordings and some transcripts and background information. McGill interviewed F. Sionil Jose, novelist and gallery owner; Emmanuel Torres, director, Ateneo University Art Gallery; Dr. Rodolfo Paras-Perez, artist and critic, National Library; A. G. Hufana, director, Library of the Cultural Center of the Philippines; Linda Reyes, Solidaridad Bookstore; Youlande Laudico, painter and assistant director, Museum of Philippine Art; Felipe de Leon, Jr., University of the Philippines. Petra Fuld Netzorg interviewed Mary Summers Bowler (Mrs. William Bowler, daughter of George Summers), Tom Carter (American President Lines agent in the Philippines), Jean and Victorio Edades (1895-1985, national artist), Hugo Gastillo (sanitary inspector during colonial period), Dr. Evett D. Hester (economic advisor to the commonwealth government, counselor for economic affairs in the U.S. embassy), Earl Hornbostel (1915-2001, internee at Santo Tomas during World War II), John L. Manning (president Manila Trading and Supply Co., internee at Santo Tomas during World War II), Charlotte Hagans Martin, Mae Whitacre Lucas, Dick Boyarski, Col.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

				Manuel F. Segura (Adjutant General of the Cebuano guerrillas during World War II), and Gertrude Hornbostel Stewart (1918-1992, Manila businesswoman, sister of Earl Hornbostel, internee at Santo Tomas during World War II). A major portion of this collection consists of thirteen tapes of an interview with Salvador Araneta conducted by Michael Onorato under the auspices of the University of California at Fullerton Oral History Project. This interview covers almost a century of Philippine history and politics. Also included is a lecture by Professor Bienvenido Santos on "American Influence on Filipino Literature."	
University of Michigan. Dept. of History.	1943-1985	1 linear feet (61 papers), of which 2 papers relate to the Philippines		This collection of research papers prepared for University of Michigan history classes includes two papers relating to the Philippines: Edgerton, Ronald K. Joseph Ralston Hayden: The Education of a Colonialist, 1969, with critique by James Weldon Jones, 1972. 2 items. While a doctoral candidate in history at the University of Michigan, Ronald Edgerton wrote this paper, which describes Hayden's evolving political thought regarding the American administration of the Philippines. Mrs. J. R. Hayden sent Edgerton's paper to James Weldon Jones, who was auditor general of the Philippines from 1933 to 1935 and a friend and colleague of Hayden's, for his criticism. Jones' critique of Edgerton's paper and a long recollection of his	Finding Aid

				Philippine experiences are appended to this paper. Patel, Vina Michigan reaction to the American occupation of the Philippine Islands, 1977 1 item	
University of Michigan. School of Public Policy	1917 and 1934-1993	13.5 linear feet, of which 3 linear feet relate to the Philippines		In 1952 the Institute of Public Administration (now School of Public Policy) of the University of Michigan agreed to help the University of the Philippines establish an Institute of Public Administration. The purpose of the project headed by John W. Lederle and Ferrel Heady was to set up a program that would provide training in administrative techniques and methods for Filipino government workers and students. The records of this project, created between 1952 and 1957, include budget materials, correspondence, publicity materials, and other general information. The Reports and the Semi-Annual Reports subseries are especially rich as they include detailed information about projects and the development of the Philippine Institute. The collection also includes one folder of photographs of the Philippine project.	Finding Aid
Wealthy Park Baptist Church (Grand Rapids, Mich.)	1892-1985	16 linear feet, of which 0.3 linear foot relates to the Philippines		The records of this Grand Rapids church contain missionary correspondence from church-sponsored missionaries serving throughout the world, including Henry and Gladys deVries (1938-1962), Henry deVries, Jr., and Virginia deVries (1961-1975), and Russell Ebersole (1953-1974) who served at various locations in the Philippines.	Search Mirlyn

Williams, G. Mennen, 1911-	1883-1988	818 linear feet, of which 2 linear feet relate to the Philippines		<p>G. Mennen Williams, who served as governor of Michigan from 1949 to 1961, was U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines for ten months during the last year of the Johnson administration, 1968-1969. From his brief stay in the Philippines Williams preserved invitations, speaking schedules, travel itineraries, news releases and clippings, and personal correspondence. Materials documenting his ambassadorship are found in the Non-Gubernatorial Papers Series within the Williams collection. Most of Williams' official correspondence as ambassador remains with the federal government. Like the Murphy papers of forty years before, the Williams collection affords an interesting glimpse into official life in Manila. Visual materials in the collection include about one linear foot of photographs and one 10-minute motion picture film, "Faces of Friends" a U.S. Information Agency film on the first week in office of Ambassador Williams, which includes ceremonies with Philippine President Marcos. Included in the collection of sound tapes is a tribute to Williams on the TULC program, Freedom Forum, upon the occasion of his becoming ambassador, June 16, 1968.</p>	Finding Aid
Worcester, Dean C. (Dean Conant),	1887-1925	4.4 linear feet and 1 outsize folder		<p>The Worcester collection includes correspondence, subject files, newspaper clippings, publications, and photographs covering Worcester's career in the Islands</p>	Finding Aid

1866-1924.				<p>and his personal interest in the people and culture of the Philippines. Among the correspondence and notes, the scholar will find considerable material on the special Wood-Forbes investigating mission to the Philippines in 1921. Before leaving for the Islands, Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes both requested Worcester's ideas on the American government in the Philippines. Worcester responded with a long letter critical of Governor-General Harrison, in whose administration graft was "generally, openly and insolently demanded as a prerequisite to the performance of their duties by government officers and employees." Other items of interest include Worcester's notes of a trip to Mindoro and Palawan in July of 1910, and a letter from Secretary of War William Howard Taft, 1907, stating that "the partial control of the government which is now in the hands of the Filipinos has itself developed both conservatism and an interest in the existing government which will have a healthful tendency to delay the pressure for immediate independence on the part of those who are actually exercising influence in the Assembly." Worcester preserved photos of people, places, and activities in the Philippines, including native groups of the southern islands and events in the Philippine American War; also printed illustrations from Worcester's books and articles about</p>	
------------	--	--	--	--	--

				the Philippines. Extensive addition Worcester materials are found in the Special Collections Library and Museum of Anthropology.	
Worcester, Nanon Fay Leas	1909	1 item		While accompanying Dean C. Worcester on an important inspection tour of the Mountain Province, Nanon Worcester wrote of her experiences in a series of lengthy letters to her mother. These letters have been recopied and bound and form an excellent travel journal. While much of Mrs. Worcester's journal centers about her social activities and day-to-day experiences, this volume also contains her impressions of the Filipino people, their customs and traditions.	Search Mirlyn
Wrentmore, Clarence George, 1867-1934	1879-1920 and 1938	0.4 linear feet, of which 1 item relates to the Philippines		As a consulting engineer Clarence Wrentmore drew up a contract in 1920 with the Philippine government to study the problems of controlling the Agno, Tarlac, and Pampanga River systems. The proposed work was intended to curtail flood damage and reclaim land under the Mangabol and Candaba swamps.	Search Mirlyn
Wright, Bruce S. (Bruce Simpson), 1879-1942.	1915-2000 (scattered)	0.4 linear feet	Wright was a Methodist clergyman, pastor of the Union Church of Manila, 1915-1918.	His collection contains correspondence and writings, primarily relating to his service in, and continuing interest in, the Philippines; an unpublished autobiography; compiled excerpts of letters from the Philippines written by Margarett Armstrong Wright	Search Mirlyn
Wright family	1825-1938	3 linear feet, of which 2		In December 1908, F. H. French wrote two letters to Fannie Wright describing his inspection tour of the southern Philippine	Search Mirlyn

		items relate to the Philippines		Islands with stops among the Moros and a meeting with Dean C. Worcester.	
Wyman family	1918-1931, and undated.	0.5 linear ft.	Eleanor McKee Wyman was a nurse in Canton, China.	Three letters describe her August 1929 vacation in Baguio, Philippines.	Search Mirlyn
Miller, Grace H., b. 1887.	1919-1938	0.2 linear feet and 1 oversize item	Grace H. Miller was a teacher at Brent School in the Philippines during the 1920s, her brother, Dr. James M. Miller, was a U.S. Army physician at the Sternburg General Hospital, Manila, during the same period.	Diaries of Grace H. Miller (1921-1922) describing life in the Philippines and travel in China, South Asia, and Europe; correspondence of James M. Miller (1924-1926) describing life in the Philippines, one letter (1938) from Miller's wife Bess describing life in the Canal Zone; and visual materials. Photographs of hospital and hospital staff, Philippine people and scenery; also painting of Philippine women (1925) by T. Amurgot (?)	Search Mirlyn
Albrecht, Letha McHale.	1940-1946	1 folder	Army nurse in the Philippines, prisoner of war of the Japanese during World War II.	Clippings describing her experience during the war; scattered letters to family written after her liberation; and photographic portrait of Albrecht and her husband, and other informal snapshots.	Search Mirlyn
Nims, Richard, 1917-1994.	1880s-1990s	2.5 linear feet.	Detroit-born, amateur photographer and Navy veteran who graduated from the University of Michigan in 1941.	Photographs and negatives, diaries, newspaper clippings, correspondence, and other ephemera. The photographs include 2 folders, 1944-1945, filed under the title "The Philippine Liberation Ribbon," with subheadings "San Pedro Bay anchorage, Leyte Gulf" and "Osmeña Beach."	Finding Aid
Whitmore, Frank C.	1945	1 folder	Civilian consultant to the Army first posted to Manila,	Photographs taken during his stay in Manila include city views, ruins of buildings from	Search Mirlyn

			arriving Sept. 1945, then to Tokyo in Oct. 1945 where he took part in the Occupation.	the war, and political and military personages, notably Douglas MacArthur. Most images include Whitmore's descriptions and comments.	
Schneidewind, Richard, 1876-1949.	1899-1949	0.25 linear feet (in 1 box), 3 oversize volumes and 2 oversize folders.	Native and resident of Detroit, Mich. and veteran of the Spanish-American War (1898). Between 1905 and 1913 he organized three "Igorot village" exhibits at fairs and expositions across the U.S. and Canada, and a tour of Europe.	Photo album, photographs, stereographs, advertising materials, and scrapbooks with newspaper articles and clippings describing Igorot village Exhibits. Contains photographs of locations and U.S. military hospitals in Hawaii and the Philippines.	Finding Aid
Goodman, Grant Kohn, 1924-collector.	ca. 1900-ca. 1990s.	2 linear feet.	Professor of history at the University of Kansas, specialist in Japanese history and Japanese-Philippine relations.	Collected documents and notes on documents; include correspondence, memoranda, and news and periodical articles relating to Japanese-Philippine relations. Many of the papers relating to the career and activities of Manuel Quezon, including copies of original documents. The collection includes documents transcribed in the 1950s from Quezon's papers.	Search Mirlyn
Evans family (Philippines)	1904-1974, bulk 1904-1909.	0.2 linear feet.	John Evans, a Thomasite teacher, also served as lieutenant governor of Mountain Province in the Philippines, ca. 1904-1910. His brother Glen Evans, also a Thomasite teacher, served in Samar in the Philippines.	Diary, 1904-1905, of Glen Evans recounting his activities as a Thomasite teacher in Samar; draft of letter, 1909, reporting on economic and social conditions in the Bontoc sub-province in the Mountain Province; a family letter, newspaper obituary; and photograph portraits and group photo of John, his wife Kate, and Glen Evans.	Search Mirlyn
Netzorg	late	30 linear	Morton Isadore Netzorg was	Family and business correspondence,	Finding Aid

family.	1800s-2012, bulk 1938-1998.	feet (in 35 boxes, 1 outsize box, and 1 audio cassette box).	a Michigan native and graduate of the University of Michigan, Class of 1910. He and his wife Katherine taught in the Philippine public schools as part of the Thomasites teacher corps before World War II and were prominent members of Manila Jewish community. They were imprisoned in the Santo Tomas internment camp during the Japanese occupation (1942-1945). After liberation Morton served as Regional Director of the Manila branch of the National Jewish Welfare Board. Their son Morton Jacob "Jock" Netzorg was a noted bibliographer and author on the subject of the Philippine Islands. He and his wife Petra owned the Cellar Book Shop in Detroit, Mich., specializing in literature published in and about the Philippines and Southeast Asia. Petra was refugee from Nazi Germany. Petra's sister Bracha Fuld was a member of the Jewish Resistance against the	including internment camp communications of Morton I. and Katherine; journals and diaries; published works and manuscripts of Morton J.; material related to Bracha Fuld's death; photographs; the Cellar Book Shop card catalog; also World War II-period artifacts, and Bracha's military ribbon.	
---------	-----------------------------	--	---	---	--

			British authorities in British mandate Palestine and was killed in action in 1946.		
Silberman, Jerome.	1943-1945 and undated.	1.3 linear feet (in 2 boxes)	Michigan resident who served as Private in the 13th Infantry Regiment and as Corporal in the 3350th Signal Base Maintenance Co. during World War II.	World War II-period letters of Jerome Silberman to his wife Ruth Silberman, written from locations in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Belgium, France, and Philippines; also U.S. Army-issued language books, foreign banknotes, issues of English and Spanish language newspapers published in the Philippines, map of Europe; and a photograph most likely depicting Jerome Silberman.	Search Mirlyn
Johnson, Elias Finley, 1861-1933.	ca. 1915.	1 item.	E. Finley Johnson was an 1890 law graduate of the University of Michigan. He served as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, 1903-1933.	Photograph of Justice E. Finley Johnson and his family at home in Manila (copy print).	Search Mirlyn