

The Pensionado Story

The Philippine Pensionado Story

By Mario E. Orosa

Acknowledgement

When I first started writing this story early in 2005, much of the material and photographs were taken from the personal collection and papers of Dr. William Alexander Sutherland, including his account entitled "The Filipino Pensionado Story". These were made available through the courtesy of the New Mexico State University Library. I am indebted to Mr. William Boehm for his patience and assistance in obtaining permission to use Dr. Sutherland's material. Mr. Boehm is the Curator of Unpublished Materials, NMSU Library, Archives and Special Collections Dept. Direct quotes from Dr. Sutherland's accounts are written in italics and colored blue.

Since then I have received additional material and references. I am therefore also deeply indebted to the following for their assistance and generosity in sharing resources: Bryan Quisquirin, a fellow researcher who pointed me to the material available from the Filipino American National Heritage Society (FANHS) and who has his own compilation of the pensionados available at genealogy.com; Dr. Shawn McHale, a Professor of Asian Studies at George Washington University in Washington, DC; Some-time after the first version of this story was uploaded to www.rosa.org, Dr. McHale saw the story, communicated with me and pointed out that there is an archive of Philippine material at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor which is accessible from the internet. This proved to be a treasure trove of information, containing numerous references to the pensionados and the pensionado program. Finally, Mrs. Chuchi Constantino of New Jersey, who was conducting research on her grandfather Emilio Quisumbing, one of the 1903 pensionados. She had uncovered another study titled "Los Pensionados" written by Mr. Kenneth Munder in 1943 and was able to obtain a copy from the National Archives in Washington, DC. Chuchi generously provided me with a copy.

This story has been and will continue to be updated basis new material.

Foreword:

The name given the scholarship program seems like a misnomer. Pensionado is Spanish for pensioner, or one who receives a pension whether from private or government sources. However such pensions are usually in connection with having retired from a lifelong job or given as an old age stipend. Nevertheless that is what the United States administrators in the Philippines called the program in 1903. The nomenclature harkens back to the Spanish regime, which used the word for any manner of student aid. Scholar has been used to designate these types of prestigious awards, like the Rhodes Scholar or Fulbright Scholar. Later on even the American Chamber of Commerce weighed in on the name, saying "*the term pensionado is applied to the fellows assigned these scholarships, and we rebel against it as hybrid and unnecessary: they are fellows, and they benefit from fellowships.*" But pensionados they were called. I would argue that it is the most successful scholarship program ever instituted, if not in the world, then certainly in the Philippines. The not insignificant investment made by the government in these very young men and a few women paid off many times over. The recipients, drawn from all the provinces and numbering a little more than two hundred, went on to become the cream of Philippine civil service, academic, professional and entrepreneurial ranks. Typically the educated elite come from

The Pensionado Story

families clustered in the metropolitan areas such as Manila. It has been estimated that at the end of the Spanish era, less than one tenth of one percent of the population could be considered educated, that's about one thousand for every million. In the pensionado program the Americans made sure the scholars were drawn from all provinces across the archipelago. According to Mr. Munder's account, "*Mr. Sutherland determined that 75 of the first 100 would be drawn from the public schools throughout the islands, leaving 25 to be appointed at large by the civil governor.*" Mr. Munder continues "*appointment was based roughly upon the population and importance of the different provinces. Nearly every province was a school division headed by an American Superintendent. The superintendents and the Filipino provincial governors were jointly entrusted with the selection of suitable candidates from their provinces or school districts. The twenty five selected at large were chosen by a committee composed of a member of the Philippine Commission, the Executive Secretary and Mr. Sutherland.*" This type of selection is very similar to the manner in which appointments are made to the U.S. Service Academies such as West Point and Annapolis. Some sources have intimated that the original pensionados came from wealthy families. The few references that can be found from an internet search almost invariably refer to the early pensionados as coming from the "privileged" or "elite". Some undoubtedly did. But the generalization is inaccurate. My father's parents would not have been classified as such, they made their living running a 1900 version of the sari-sari store although it had the fancier name of almacén. It is unfortunate that Filipinos today have little knowledge of the program or the accomplishments of its alumni. The ranks of pensionado alumni read like a list of distinguished government and private officials whose collective qualities have not been seen since. Perhaps it is because they belonged to a different era, a more innocent time. All the pensionados returned to the Philippines to serve their country and serve her well. Unlike the questionable character of today's public and private leaders, these men, along with a few women, demonstrated unshakeable integrity, character and dedication. They represented the fruits of a true meritocracy. 2003 would have been the 100th anniversary of the program but there was no commemoration either from the government or private sources. The following is an attempt to tell part of their story.

There were actually three distinct phases to the pensionado program, the first of which was initiated in 1903 under Governor General William H. Taft. This lasted until 1914 and numbered not much more than 200 scholars. Mr. Munder's tally totals 218. 180 of these were appointed in the first three years, the rest between 1906 and 1914. The Philippine "insular" and later the commonwealth government continued the program rather intermittently until the outbreak of WW II, sometimes sending dozens, sometimes a handful and a few years none at all. According to the American Chamber, 686 "fellowships" were granted between 1903 and 1928. Mr. Munder has a more complete accounting and the second phase was between 1918 and 1935. The third and last phase was from 1936 till 1941. During the war, there were still pensionados that continued their study and obviously couldn't return until war's end. My story is mainly about the original program with my motivation explained in the next paragraph.

There is a personal reason for getting my Pensionado Story issued in 2006. One hundred years ago, in August of 1906, my father Vicente Ylagan Orosa became a pensionado, one of only seven appointed that year. Several months short of his seventeenth birthday, he successfully hurdled the examinations, was plucked from his home town of Bauan, Batangas and went to America, first spending a year at the Cincinnati Technical School in Cincinnati, Ohio (where I now live) to finish high school, polish his English and prepare for col-

The Pensionado Story

lege. He then transferred to the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana where he spent the next four years and earned a degree in civil engineering. In 1906 the Philippine population was estimated at less than eight million, one eleventh of today's. It was governed by the Philippine Commission, all appointed by the President of the United States. In the southern Philippines, the Constabulary was sent to quell disturbances caused by the Moros. Sound familiar? (Substitute Philippine Army and Philippine National Police for Constabulary and it appears nothing has changed in 100 years.) In the US, the great earthquake of San Francisco happened in April and when Vicente's ship landed in San Francisco on September 10 like the previous batches of pensionados, he would have witnessed the devastation there. From San Francisco, my father would have traveled by train across the United States, crossing the Rockies, the plains states and the prairies of the Midwest before arriving in Cincinnati. The entire trip from Bauan to Cincinnati would have taken at least four weeks by boat and train. This trip today takes 24 hours.

I Sutherland

Born in Texas in 1876, William Alexander Sutherland attended Southwestern University at Georgetown, TX before transferring and graduating from New Mexico State University at Las Cruces, NM in 1898. Mr. Sutherland was fluent in Spanish, having lived in Durango, Mexico with his Methodist missionary father prior to his college years. After graduation he taught in Albuquerque, NM before returning to his alma mater, where he taught both Spanish and Latin. Halfway across the globe, the United States took over the administration of the Philippine archipelago following the collapse of the first Philippine Republic under Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and after the Treaty of Paris where Spain ceded control of the Philippines to the United States.

After his marriage to fellow NMSU graduate Minnie Newberry in 1902, Mr. Sutherland and his young bride left for Manila to become Spanish secretary to the civilian Governor General William Howard Taft. We're not sure how Sutherland was chosen since New Mexico is a long way from Washington DC. In one of his letters, he mentioned his appointment as Secretary to the G-G but provided no further details. He may have simply applied for a civil service job. Mr. Taft was a Federal Circuit Judge from Ohio when appointed to the Philippine Commission by then President William McKinley. He would later become President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. None of the American administrators spoke Spanish and the Filipinos didn't speak English as yet. Mr. Sutherland became an essential part of any discussion between Taft and the Filipinos, serving as the translator. Mr. Sutherland suggested to Governor Taft the idea of educating young Filipinos in the United States.

From his memoirs, Mr. Sutherland described how he planted the seed of the program in Governor Taft's mind. *"That late afternoon while chatting, I casually remarked that there was one thing I had been thinking we might do that was not being done to help the general purpose of bringing about closer relations and a better understanding between us and our wards, who were a new species to us, and we to them. I explained that it was to send a number of carefully selected boys and girls to the United States for four years of training and higher education and put them to work in the government after their return. The governor said it sounded good and to write it out and they would think it over. It was done and the Commission approved it."*

Mr. Munder recognized that *"Mr. Sutherland was to become the most important individual*

The Pensionado Story

to be connected with the early period of the pensionado movement. As a result of his correspondence, the conditions upon which Filipino students would be admitted, the terms for tuition and other expenses, the scope of the curricula, and the adaptability of the schools to the Philippine governments purposes were all accurately determined.” (Emphasis mine.)

The Philippine Commission formally passed Act No. 854 on August 26, 1903 to authorize the sending of the first 100 Filipino students to the United States for four years of study in American colleges and universities. In actual fact, most stayed five years, some even longer. The first year was usually spent in a prep or high school where the pensionados polished up their English and got acclimated to the US system. Dr. Sutherland recalled that after the passage of the act, the Governor remarked, *"well, it is your baby, now take care of it."* First formed in 1899, The Philippine Commission was a five-member board appointed by the President of the United States and they administered the Philippines, passing Acts or edicts that had the power of law. Governor Taft was the chairman of the commission in 1903, having been appointed earlier by then President William McKinley. The commissioners were a virtual board of directors for an archipelago of 7,000 islands and eight million souls with no common language, speaking in eighty languages and dialects. Unlike in central and south America, Spanish never became the universal language of the Filipinos.

This is not meant to diminish the role of Dr. Sutherland but actually the idea of sending Filipino students to the United States was first broached by the Taft Commission in a 1901 report titled *"Sending Students to America."* A year later the Commission recommended *"it would be well for the government to undertake to send to America and maintain incertain normal schools there a considerable number of Filipinos."* One of its lofty rationales was for Filipino youth to *"acquire a thorough knowledge of Western Civilization."* Three generations later, author Stanley Karnow wrote a book titled *"In Our Image"*, an account of America's role in the Philippines and their attempt to remake Filipinos as the title suggests. Note that the concern of the Commission was to train teachers. They saw the lack of teachers as *"wretchedly inadequate."* But obviously Dr. Sutherland took it well beyond the training of teachers, adding medical doctors, engineers, agronomists and lawyers.

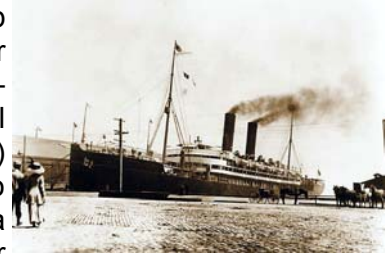
The pensionado budget was \$500 a year per student, about 2/3 of the income of an average American family early in the 20th century when US wages were as little as twenty cents an hour. A very rough estimate of the cost of living today vs. then is twenty times. Thus, the scholarship was worth approximately \$10,000 in today's dollars, with the total budget coming to a cool million not including the transportation and administrative costs. Of the \$500 allowance, \$5 a month was for the student's personal expenses. It is a testament to the commitment of the Philippine Commission to educate Filipinos, a vast contrast to the record of the Spaniards who ruled for over 300 years. Only the elite could hope for an education in the colleges founded by Spanish friars. I've estimated that Uncle Sam spent the equivalent of \$50,000 in today's dollars to educate my father. That is about what it costs to send a student to a state funded university today.

II Coming to America, Big Sendoff

"On the boats and on the planes, they're coming to America" - from Neil Diamond's song America. (The song America was to be written almost 100 years after the first pensionados departed for America. The Wright brothers of Dayton, OH hadn't yet made their historic flight but Neil Diamond's song seems appropriate to open this chapter. Of course in 1903 it would have been trains instead of planes.) Accompanied by Dr. & Mrs. Sutherland, the

The Pensionado Story

pensionados sailed on October 9, 1903 aboard the Japanese ship Rohilla Maru. The choice of the ship is interesting. Rohilla was originally a Peninsular & Orient Co. (an English maritime company founded in the early 1800's that is still around today) ship, sold to Japanese owners in 1900 and renamed by the addition of Maru, a suffix that is attached to Japanese vessel's names. It could accommodate only 110 passengers so maybe the choice of the ship was by design. With 100 Filipino students and the Sutherlands, they had the monopoly of the ship for the three day voyage to Hong Kong. Later on the Rohilla Maru was converted to a hospital ship during the Russo Japanese war and ended service in 1905. (The Peninsular and Orient made the news recently. They were purchased by an Arab company in the United Arab Emirates but since the P & O handle operations at the major ports of the United States, there was an outcry among American politicians about the Arabs running US ports. The deal was rescinded in spite of support from President G. W. Bush.) The pensionados didn't take the Rohilla Maru all the way to the U.S. In Hong Kong the pensionados were transferred to a larger ship, the SS Korea of the Pacific Mail Line and their journey to the U.S. continued on October 13.



The ss Korea

Initially Mr. Sutherland expressed reservations about accompanying the pensionados to America but he was dissuaded by Governor Taft. Mr. Sutherland: *"When Mr. Taft told me I was to take the pensionados to America and look after them, I dissented saying I would rather stay with him in Manila, and suggesting that he get some one from the educational department to handle the project. He said no, that their education would be well taken care of by the schools of America, but what he wanted was someone who would take the place of the student's parents, that they were different and would be a strange people in a strange land."* Thus Minnie and William Sutherland became in loco parentis.

Mr. Sutherland's account continues from the day of their departure to their experience upon arrival in the Golden State of California. *"October 9, 1903, the day of departure from Manila was a memorable one. Practically all of the twenty-two Spanish and Filipino newspapers in Manila published special editions and all featured Pensionado Leaving Day. (Wow! 22 newspapers. With a population 10 times greater, there aren't that many newspapers today and most of them are in English, a few in Tagalog and one a Chinese language. There was an attempt to publish a Spanish periodical called Cronicas but that has been discontinued.) The brewery (I assume it was San Miguel or Fabrica de Cerveza de San Miguel) furnished refreshments by the barrel. The politicians of the Federal party, which had sponsored the project orated, poems bounced into the breeze, Taft and the Commission and the other big shots rose and shone. The Governor spoke and told the boys to keep their feet dry, not to eat too much candy, and too, that they were missionaries from their people to America. Badges were pinned on the boys, bands played, crowds and parades cluttered up the narrow streets down to the dock where the boys took the launches out to the Rohilla Maru in the bay."*

"One afternoon paper blared, "Our ears still resound with the music and expressions of popular joy because of the national event which has taken place this day. It will take its place in the history of the evolution of our race. Which was a prophetic statement."

Mr. Munder reinforces Mr. Sutherland's account; *"So great was the enthusiasm over their departure throughout the Philippines that a special operatic performance was given in the*

The Pensionado Story

student's honor at the largest theatre in Manila. A great rally was held the morning of their departure at the headquarters of the Federal Party, speeches being delivered by Civil Governor Taft, Commissioners Smith and Tavera, and several prominent Filipinos. A procession headed by the ninety eight students and accompanied by half a dozen brass bands, numerous civic organizations, and thousands of citizens marched to the wharf."

"The pensionados, then, between the time of their arrival in Manila and the date of sailing, as also during the thirty day voyage across the Pacific, were fully instructed by Dr. Sutherland as to their clothing, personal habits and behavior, and lectures on the customs and characteristics of Americans were given them daily." Dr. Sutherland reported that "as one result, forty boys, virtually all who used tobacco, were influenced to give up smoking."

"We brought to America the first contingent of a hundred boys, carefully selected from some twenty thousand applicants. Forty more students including eight girls, were added each year in 1904 and 1905, whom we met as they arrived in San Francisco. To these government students were added a number who were privately supported, some by the Manila Jockey Club, but who we voluntarily looked after. It is obvious that they all required considerable looking after."

"It was a bedraggled and unsophisticated bunch of boys who on a chilly, drizzly November 8, 2003 marched up Market Street, two by two from the dock, dressed in limp white cotton drill suits, straw hats and soggy shoes, carrying armfuls of nondescript bags and bundles."

"The first night at the old pre-earthquake Grand Hotel the boys were duly warned about blowing out the gas, those being the gaslight days. So late at night, checking up, I smelled gas pouring from one of the rooms as I walked down the corridor. After resuscitating the victims, they were fervently reminded of the admonition about blowing out the gas. "But I didn't blow out the gas the culprit protested I turned it out as you showed us. Then I turned it on again so it would be ready to light in the morning." Many of the boys cautiously just left the gaslights burning all night."

"Another boy almost froze the first night. He slept on top of the bed covers not knowing what covers were for. They don't use them in the Philippines. (Ah, but we use mosquito nets.) Several days later after outfitting the boys completely with American clothing, they nearly missed the train. We had to round up a lot of them who were going around all over the hotel shaking hands and bidding the bellhops, waitresses and room maids goodbye, promising to write to them all regularly."

"The students were placed the first winter in the various high schools of Southern California to avoid the more severe weather of the east and to give them orientation and needed intensive work in English. This proved very satisfactory and after a special summer school at Santa Barbara (approximately 100 miles northwest of what was then the backwater town of Los Angeles), they were taken in special cars for a special trip to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, MO. They were quartered for a month in the Philippine reservation where they served as guides and as waiters in the mess hall. In the fall of 1904 they were distributed to selected colleges and universities, already prepared for them, throughout the country according to the courses of study in which they had been assigned."

Since Mr. Sutherland talks about the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis, MO let's digress and

The Pensionado Story

visit this event. The fair was to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Lewis & Clark "Voyage of Discovery" expedition but the fair organizers sought to showcase the latest American territorial conquest. A Philippine exhibit was a prominent fixture of the fair, complete with "native" villages and tribesmen in loincloths. The Philippine Reservation was one of the largest exhibits, covering 47 acres with 100 buildings, manned by 1,200 Filipinos. Recreated were villages of different Philippine tribes. Back in 1904 this would have been a huge logistical undertaking. There were Igorots (Bontocs, Suyocs & Tinguianes), Bagobos, Negritos & Moros. The most publicized village was the Igorot's. The Igorots are said to favor dogs as a delicacy and the fair officials helped procure dogs for the Igorot's dinner table. This was the source of much amusement then but distressing to some. There are pictures from the Exposition showing "Igorottes" butchering and barbecuing the animals. But of course that couldn't happen today. The animal rights activities, SPCA and PETA would have something to say. The Igorots are a highland people who live in what is today referred to as CAR or Cordillera Autonomous Region consisting of several provinces. These highland people were responsible for building the rice terraces in the villages of Banaue, Bontoc, Bayyo, Bangaan, Batad and points between. Wonder if the American organizers paid tribute to their engineering skills or even mentioned their accomplishment. The rice terraces were proclaimed a World Heritage site by UNESCO. The exhibitors seemed to focus on the more "primitive" tribes with only one concession to a modern organization. The newly organized Philippine Constabulary was represented by a full pledged Constabulary Band that appears from a photograph to have close to a hundred members. The Filipino musicians looked sharp in their military uniforms. What was the motivation of the fair officials in devoting such a large exhibit featuring the Filipinos? Perhaps it was to show fair-going Americans that these were at best undeveloped peoples that needed American tutelage, that the US was justified in taking over the Philippines. After all nobody invited Adm. George Dewey to visit the Philippines. President William McKinley had already fallen to an assassin's bullet (in 1901). But after Admiral Dewey had sunk the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in May 1898, President McKinley is said to have prayed about what to do with the Philippines, after which he received a personal message from above to fulfill once again America's manifest destiny. Wow, a direct communication from God. President McKinley publicly remarked "*that there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them, and by God's grace do the very best we could by them, as our fellow-men for whom Christ also died.*" McKinley apparently forgot or was ignorant of the fact that most Filipinos were already Christians thanks to the Spanish colonizers. There was even a Christian Philippine Independent Church or IFI (Iglesia Filipina Independencia), better known as the Aglipayans. Nevertheless, Dr. Sutherland, barely 27 years old, would do his very best for the first 100 students he was taking to America. Ever protective of his charges, the pensionados were allotted jobs as guides and dressed in suits.

Mr. Sutherland continues: "*The pensionados were not placed in dormitories or public boarding houses, but in the homes of American families, going to school with the boys and girls of those homes and living in all respects as the Americans lived. Two were usually placed in one home and not more than five or six in any one institution. Of course all were treated and classified as any other students. However their instructors generally gave considerable personal attention and cooperation. A teacher loves a responsive pupil. This teacher interest was seed planted in good soil.*" My father Vicente, as far as we can ascertain, did not stay with an American family. We found the boarding house where he stayed in on Lyon St. in Cincinnati (it is still a boarding house today for University of Cincinnati students). Of course one could say that the landlord's family would've been Vicente's family. At the University of Illinois, he lived at the Cosmopolitan Club with other overseas students. I even have a letter

The Pensionado Story

from the Club accepting him. The letter was in French, which appears to be the lingua franca of the foreign students.

“The institutions in the United States cooperating in the movement and attended by pensionados included the following universities: California, Catholic, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Cornell, Georgetown, George Washington, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, James Millikin, Johns Hopkins, Missouri, National, Nebraska, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Santa Clara, St. Louis, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Yale; colleges such as Armour Institute, Brooklyn Institute, Colorado, Dixon Business, Drexel Institute, Eastman Business, Holy Cross, Industrial Arts, Iowa State, Kansas State, Lewis Institute, Lowell Textile Institute, New Mexico A & M, Oberlin, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan State, Physicians and Surgeons, Rush Medical, St. Catherine’s, St. Mary’s Academy, Villanova, Women’s Medical; normal schools such as Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania; also in Southern California, San Diego State, Pomona, Whittier and numerous high schools.” (Whew. All I can say is, Dr. Sutherland must have done a lot of communicating, letter writing and coordination. How would you like to shepherd two hundred college students through all these institutions across the United States in an age before widespread use of the telephone. You had to rely on letters sent by railroad. Dr. Sutherland never talked about his staff but he must’ve had administrative help.) Three years after the St. Louis Fair, there was another fair, this time called Jamestown Exposition in Jamestown, VA to commemorate the first English settlement. (The Jamestown settlement preceded the more famous Plymouth, MA colony of Thanksgiving lore by 13 years.) A Philippine Reservation was again part of the exhibit, albeit a much smaller one than in St. Louis. From 47 acres, we were down to 5 acres and from over 1,000 to only about 150 Filipinos. I guess the novelty of the Igorots, dog meat delicacies, arrow wielding Negritos and the sword bearing Moros had worn off. Mr. Sutherland again took some of the pensionados there to help with the exhibit or be a part of the exhibit themselves. At this point here is some speculation on my part. My then sixteen-year old father Vicente came to Cincinnati in 1906. In 1907, he transferred to the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, 250 kilometers southwest of Chicago. Vicente would have had the time to join Mr. Sutherland’s entourage in Jamestown during the summer of 1907. I would like to believe that he did. Somewhere there has to be a list of the students who went to Jamestown. Obviously not everyone went because by 1907, there were nearly 200 students participating in the program less the few who were starting to weave their way back to Manila to launch their careers.

For the next five years after arriving in San Francisco Mr. Sutherland was an officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in charge of the Pensionado Program, based in the United States. So Dr. Sutherland actually spent just over a year in the Philippines. We know for certain that by 1906, Mr. Sutherland was assigned to Washington, DC with the title of Superintendent of Filipino students. He took time to obtain a law degree from George Washington University. Mr. Sutherland left government service in April of 1908 to return to Las Cruces to begin a distinguished educational and legal career and starting a family. In all he was in government service for six years but his impact is immeasurable. He became President of the Board of Regents of NMSU and founded the law firm of Holt and Sutherland. Dr. Sutherland was replaced by Mr. Edmund Enright, whose annual salary was revealed to be 5,000 pesos or \$2,500, a nice salary in 1908. Dr. Sutherland returned to the Philippines in 1950, and held reunions with the pensionados. Prior to that visit, the only other visit was from his daughter Constance, who came in 1937. Miss Sutherland’s visit was covered widely in the society pages of all the Manila papers. She was wined and dined by the pen-

The Pensionado Story

sionados and their families. In 1950, Dr. Sutherland delivered a speech devoted to the accomplishments of the pensionados. We have excerpted most of the remarks made by Dr. Sutherland. President Elpidio Quirino attended the affair and it is interesting to note that the President's brother, Ernesto Quirino, was one of the original (class of 1903) pensionados.

III Mr. Sutherland's Valedictory

There are two famous Americans with a genuine affection and respect for Filipinos. The



Dr. Sutherland's last visit in 1950; he is in the middle, flanked by Pres. Elpidio Quirino and Carlos Lopez on the right and Delfin Jaranilla on the left.

first is of course General of the Army Douglas A. McArthur. In 1960, the eighty-year old General McArthur would return for his sentimental journey just a few years before his passing. He delivered his valedictory to a joint session of the Philippine Congress, the last time he would utter the famous words "*I Shall Return.*" A decade earlier, in 1950, Dr. & Mrs. Sutherland returned for their final visit. Dr. Sutherland was already seventy-four years old although he would live many more years. A gathering was organized, graced by none other than President Elpidio Quirino. There Mr. Sutherland waxed eloquent about the accomplishments of the teenagers he first accompanied on board the Rohilla Maru almost half a century earlier. He and Mrs. Sutherland were less than ten years older than their charges. Remember that Mr. Sutherland referred to them as "*bedraggled and unsophisticated bunch of boys*" when they arrived in San Francisco that cold fall day in 1903. They were now

the highest officials of a young republic, cabinet ministers and justices, titans of academe and industry. The Sutherlands must have been very, very proud.

Although he hadn't visited in more than four decades, Dr. Sutherland's mind was never far from the Filipinos. In 1920, he wrote to US Senator Albert Fall outlining a plan, calling it the Manila Plan. In his words, "*this plan is, to grant the Philippines complete independence.*" He further mentioned that he had advocated this plan as early as 1905. Fall was the Senator from New Mexico and later Secretary of the Interior. It is obvious that nothing ever came out of Dr. Sutherland's behest to Sen. Fall. Because unfortunately, Mr. Fall got involved in a scandal during President Warren Harding's administration and actually jailed. But the fact that Dr. Sutherland would go to this extent demonstrates his feelings for the Filipino people. The US bill granting Philippine Independence would not be passed until more than a decade later. President Herbert Hoover (1929-1932) actually vetoed an earlier independence bill. The bill, known as Tydings-McDuffie Act, was finally signed when Franklin Roosevelt became President. Three decades later, in 1953, Dr. Sutherland got in contact with the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation to apply for a fellowship. This would have allowed him to devote full time to writing about the pensionado experience. It is not known whether Dr. Sutherland received a fellowship but he did write the pensionado story for which we should be grateful. Dr. Sutherland was way ahead of the curve in his attitude toward Filipinos.

The Pensionado Story

Starting below is Mr. Sutherland's tribute to his pensionados, taken from "*The Filipino Pensionado Story*". A few have a lot more detail than others, which he alluded to in his opening sentence. Therefore where possible I have provided additional data. Later on, I've compiled an additional list using material gleaned from internet sources. These are for people that somehow Dr. Sutherland did not cover. I apologize for the unevenness of the coverage, but I had to work with what was available.

Dr. Sutherland:

"I wish the name and story of every pensionado could be given but it cannot be done here, else this story would contain two hundred chapters. Of this we are sure, as far as is known no pensionado has ever been charged with an offense against the laws of the country nor suffered a legal penalty for wrongdoing.

*"Shall we start with the physical and material progress of the archipelago since first Pensionado Day, Oct. 9, 1903? For forty years and mainly since Pearl Harbor, the names of pensionado engineers have been graven deep in the physical progress and development of the nation that has duplicated and more, though in reduced scale, the wondrous American patterns that amaze the modern world. Merely the mention of the names of engineers includes **Saturnino Lopez**, who was executed by the Japanese ten days before liberation and so is numbered with the pensionado martyrs; then the name of **Marcial Kasilag Sr.**, who tamed the rebellious Moros who thereafter sent their children to school, paid taxes and razed their forts. Kasilag lost his home and farms and three thousand bearing mango and kasoy trees, and says "damn the war, I am sixty nine and it takes years to grow trees." And then **Vicente Manalo**, marine engineer who directed the routes, regulated the rates and operations of all coastwise vessels and had more to do with the operation and control of land and water transportation than anybody else. Then **Emilio Quisumbing** who after studying reclamation systems in India, Siam and Java, designed and built the Philippine national irrigation system that serves a quarter of a million acres of productive lands; and **Fidel Larracas** who built the **Plaridel** bridge, largest is the islands, and many government buildings; and **Carlos Barretto** and **Antonio Toledo**, architects in the Bureau of Public Works. **Apolinario Baltazar**, the mite who in a Cornell summer surveying camp ran a big bully out of camp with a knife, who sneered at him saying "no matter how much you wash your hands, you cannot change your color." Baltazar was associated since the war with **Mateo Roco**, they were in charge of the restoration of many large government buildings destroyed in the war. I attended Roco's funeral in Manila in July 1950. Then there is **Vicente Fragante**, head of the Bureau of Public Works; **Luis Francisco**, decorated by the French government; **Roman Licup**, assistant manager of the Manila Railroad; **Ambrosio Magsaysay**, who built the Manila waterworks system and has recently returned from Europe in connection with essential industrial reconstruction plans; **Francisco Ycasiano**, general manager of the Manila Railroad, largest system in the islands, and who died in 1940.*

*"The pensionados have produced two renowned chemists, **Francisco Reyes** and **Angel Arguelles** both in the Bureau of Science of which Arguelles was the first Filipino head. The Bureau of Science since early days has been most useful in the commercial and agricultural fields and the development of power, fuel, forestry and other material resources of the islands."*

*"In the educational field the pensionados have been most active, many teaching upon return from America and some later entering other fields. **Cenon Monasterial**, **Francisco***

The Pensionado Story

Benitez, Digno Alba, Francisco Llamado, Jose Espiritu, Eustacio Ilustre, Alejandro Santos, Esteban Ibalio, Elizabeth Florendo, Eleanor de Leon and Clementa Asturias have largely remained in their classrooms. After the war Monasterial organized the schools and revised all the elementary textbooks and curricula of the public schools. Mariano Carbonell, also a teacher, said that during the war he could scarcely keep "his family's skin and bones together," and looked after twelve children of his own and twenty-three grandchildren, on one acre of land. He said rice sold for ten dollars a pound and sugar fifty dollars a pound, but when there was rice and sugar he didn't have money and when he had money there was no rice or sugar. **Jose Batungbacal** gave up teaching to study law and then gave up law to write books. Lately he has been busy making money to educate his children in the United States, a practice followed by the pensionados who can do so. Ilustre says he hasn't much to brag on but we note that of his seven children five are university graduates and two are university students. His son Federico is a senior at Sto. Tomas University, which is twenty-five years older than Harvard. Ilustre is famous as the man always on time, not "Filipino time" which means "mañana" to the south of us but "gringo time" which in Manila means on the dot. Espiritu taught for a while, studied law and in 1934 became dean of law at the University of the Philippines. He has written seven law textbooks. Then we have Francisco Benitez, "Mr. Education" in the Philippines, Dean of the school of education at the university who has trained literally thousands of teachers. He was Secretary of Education in Osmeña's cabinet and has written many books and texts for schools. The pensionados have furnished their country with university and college presidents, deans, professors, lecturers and teachers in all grades and all schools, and their scores of sons and daughters are following in their footsteps."

Digno Alba is secretary of the pensionado organization in Manila and was very helpful to the guerillas during the war under the noses of the Japanese and at peril to himself. Seventy thousand guerillas and thirty thousand American troops executed delaying tactics early in the war that played a significant part in holding back the Japanese forces from the Australian region. The Filipino guerillas were distinctly unpopular with the Japanese and when caught they were usually bumped off. So when the Japanese showed up where Alba was supposed to be, Alba just left. He remarked, "I have become more patriotic. I have learned to work for my country not just talk about it. And I have become still more patriotic since I spent so much time jungle hopping out of the way in the war. I guess we like that which costs us a lot!" He collected food for hungry guerillas and the other half of the job was getting it to them. After liberation and still with a whole skin Alba built bridges so the guerillas could round up the loose Japs, many of whom seemed mysteriously to disappear in the shuffle. There is no hatred like the hatred of the Filipino for the Jap. A pensionado related an instance he witnessed when on a relief mission in a guerilla camp. A couple of guerillas brought in a Japanese sniper they had shaken out of a tree. Standing nearby when they hauled him in was a Filipina woman whose husband had been executed by the Japs shortly before. She approached the officer in charge and asked him if she might "slap that Jap's face." The colonel was surprised but when she told him the reason for the request, he nodded his consent. The woman walked up to the Jap and swiftly pulling a dagger from her bosom neatly inserted it into the Jap where it would do the most good. At that precise moment the colonel turned his head and when questioned later about it, solemnly asserted, "I wasn't looking, general." Which was the end of the episode and the Jap. Many Filipino women carried daggers when the Japanese were around."

"**Jose Valdez** was one of the famous "Indiana Four." (The others were **Antonio de las Alas, Francisco Delgado** and **Mariano de Joya**.) He was Hispanic in type and socially inclined.

The Pensionado Story

He added to his popularity in refusing comment on the rumor that he was related to King Alfonso III of Spain, saying "who am I to dampen the enthusiasm of the fair Indiana coeds desirous of basking in the glory of the Spanish peerage?" There was a sorority of eleven girls at the university, each of who was entitled to invite a boy to their monthly party. At one gathering five boys and the eleven girls showed up. Valdez was there, he had been dated by seven of the girls."

"Martin P. de Veyra was always the life of the party. His end was a sad one. His daughter Ruth told the story on the wire recorder. "One of the cases against Homma in the war criminal trials at Tokyo was an account of my father's death. During the Death March to Capas my father was entrusted by some of the officers with their money to be kept for them. A Japanese soldier demanded the money but my father refused to turn it over saying that the money did not belong to him. The soldier then insisted on taking his wristwatch. The Japanese were crazy about wristwatches. My father was willing to give the soldier the wrist watch and started to take it off, when the soldier grabbed his arm, pulled him to one side and shot him right in front of all the others. There was no possible reason for this act." Another pensionado martyr.

"Carlos Lopez is one of the most successful pensionados, owns a shipping line, sugar mill, a soap and cosmetic factory, an alcohol distillery, a number of large sugar plantations, three homes with a Packard and a Cadillac at each one. He had to start all over again after the war but said "you must not think that we lead a lazy life, it takes hard work to industrialize a country." Telling him I could hardly spare the time to visit him in the southern islands, he went down to the hotel office, arranged for a plane, brought me up the schedule and said "now you'll go," turned around and left. I went for a most illuminating trip."

Felix Valencia had a tough time of it when the Japanese got down to his country. He was the general manager of the big cement plant in Cebu, one of the largest industries in the islands. The Japanese wanted him to stay on and operate the plant for them. Much of the so-called collaboration of the war consisted of staying on to work for the invaders, which still starts arguments. Valencia advised them that he would consider their proposal. They told him he had better make up his mind or else. While making up his mind he was taking the governor off the steam turbines and burying it in a safe and secret place. That same night he took off in a dugout canoe across the open sea to a distant island where they didn't know him. He changed his name and moved from island to island, sometimes reading posters offering rewards for his head. There are some seven thousand islands there and more than that many jungles. He says he didn't visit them all, only enough of them to stay out of the way for three years during the period the Japanese were plumb out of cement. Valencia stated it "during the war we who hadn't cared to collaborate moved about always ahead of trouble. After liberation and during the remainder of the American occupation up to July 4, 1946, the collaborators who had taken it fairly easy and had money and eats got all the good jobs and we who had stayed out in the bushes just got flat bellies. Jose Abad Santos and many others got the firing squad. Of course I would have gotten the same had they caught me, because they sure wanted me and that steam turbine governor. They put a price on my head but I kept it on my shoulders." Felix is back and managing the cement plant again and has his steam turbine governor, and his family has enough to eat now."

"Antonio de las Alas was one of the "Indiana Four" (Indiana University at Bloomington) graduating there at eighteen as LL.B. and at the head of his class at Yale as LL. M. at nineteen; served eleven years in the house and four in the senate, was in



The Pensionado Story

the cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Finance and Director of the Bureau of Public Works. Is now head of the largest construction company in the islands, and vice president and general manager of organization engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, mining and construction. (On his return to the Philippines he held the position of clerk at the Executive Bureau, (1909) chief of the Law Division of the same bureau on passing the bar examination (1913) and then Chief of the executive Bureau. In 1922 he was elected Representative from the first District of Batangas; elected Speaker Pro-tempore of the House of Representatives. He was appointed Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Communications and Department of Finance (1936). He also became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes office. He was senator from 1941 to 1945.)

Ludovico Hidrosollo is Governor of the important province of Capiz. (In 1955 he received an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Michigan State University in Lansing, MI. Mr. Hidrosollo was in lofty company. Two of the recipients were Milton Eisenhower, brother of President Dwight Eisenhower and Mennen Williams, Governor of Michigan and later US Ambassador to the Philippines.)

“Camilo Osias is a leader of the government opposition of which a considerable number of pensionados are members. He was a member of the constitutional convention and Resident Commissioner in the United States and now a member of the Senate. At the beginning of the war he published the promise of President Roosevelt that if the Philippines would stand by America that their losses would be made good “to the last carabao”. Osias says, “God knows at what cost we stood by, death to 1,100,000 souls and an utterly shattered economy, a tremendous but willing sacrifice. You have been more helpful to enemy countries, Italy, Germany, Japan and others. The Orient judges what America will do by what she does in the Philippines. Unless our country with American tutelage coupled with our own genius and Christian background can make democracy work in this tremendous region, it is clear that none of the Oriental peoples can. This is the message you can give your people when you get home, and you will be doing service not only to us but to the prestige and honor of America in the Orient where more than half the world lives”. Osias published a number of books, several on the life of the Filipino patriot Dr. Jose Rizal, also legal treatises and school textbooks, *Philippine Readers, I-VII and Arithmetic Series I-II*.



(A member of the class of 1905, he obtained his Teacher's Diploma from the Illinois State Teacher College, his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in Education degrees from Columbia University, and his Graduate Diploma in Administration and Supervision from the same University. In 1934, Otterbein College of Ohio awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws; National University bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy-honoris causa, in 1961. Sen. Osias had another claim to fame, he is responsible for the English version of the Philippine National Anthem, the one my generation learned in school. More information on Senator Osias is available from the following websites:

<http://www.infoplease.com/biography/us/congress/osias-camilo.html>

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=O000118>

“Jose Ma. Cuenco received degrees of LL.B., M.A. and Ph.D. at Georgetown University, entered the priesthood, became vicar general of Cebu then Bishop of Jaro (Iloilo). (After Pope Pius XII raised Jaro to an Archdiocese, Bishop Cuenco became the first Archbishop.)



The Pensionado Story

“Dr. Antonio Sison, head of the Philippine General Hospital, related the war experience at his hospital. He was permitted to operate the institution during the Japanese occupation, subject of course to their first call upon its facilities. When the American forces made good their “I Shall Return” pledge there were some ten thousand refugees and one thousand patients at the hospital. Dr. Sison being advised that the hospital was about to be bombed by American guns on the theory that there might be Japanese hiding there, investigation was made by the hospital authorities and it was determined that there were only two Japs on the premises, and they were unarmed and hiding in a cellar, with nobody paying attention to them. Dr. Sison went to the nearest American officer he could find and informed him of the situation and begged him that his hospital be spared. The officer promised to let him know and later informed him that “orders are orders” and he had better get his people out, which he of course very promptly did. A few hours later, BANG, BANG, and no more hospital. This sad experience was unfortunately repeated numerous times and great new and permanent buildings, public and private, were demolished by American bombs, when a million loyal Filipinos in Manila would have given the intelligence department of the American forces information that would have obviated many of the indiscriminate bombings without detriment to the American objectives. I have never heard a Filipino complain about the bombings, they say “the Americans thought they were necessary and we were mighty glad to see them come back”. The head of both the University of the Philippines and the Philippine General Hospital is Dr. Sison of the Universities of Missouri, Chicago and Pennsylvania, doing graduate work in 1917, 1928 and 1936 in England, France, Norway, Sweden, Vienna and Budapest.

“Dr. Honoria Acosta Sison, the wife of Dr. Antonio Sison, is also a pensionado.



Dr. Sutherland didn't devote too much space to Dr. Acosta Sison. Known as the “First Filipina Physician and Mother of Philippine Obstetrics”, she was born in Calasia, Pangasinan on Dec. 20, 1888. She took her preparatory course at the Drexel Institute and Brown Preparatory School, then earned her Doctor of Medicine degree at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (1904-1909). Worked as an assistant in obstetrics at St. Paul's Hospital. Taught in various medical schools and appointed Professor Emeritus, UP (1955). Received the Presidential Medal for medical research (1951). A proper biography would fill a book. The life and work of Dr. Acosta Sison can be reviewed at the following website; http://www.geocities.com/scientists_phil/sisonmainpage.html

“Dr. Potenciano Guazon was considered the leading surgeon of the islands. He died in 1924. (He was the first Filipino professor at the Philippine Civil Hospital (later Philippine General Hospital) and became Head of Surgery and Chief Surgeon.)

“Dr. Maria Paz Guazon, widow of pensionado Dr. Potenciano Guazon, was the first woman to graduate from the medical college of the University of the Philippines and then taught medicine and public health at the same college. She is a great traveler and wrote and three hundred page story of her travels in all the continents.”

“Dr. Pepertuo Gutierrez is a specialist in dermatology and venereal diseases, doing graduate work at Columbia and Johns Hopkins Universities. (He would later become head of the Department of Medicine at the Institute of Medicine of Far Eastern University.)

“Dr. Arturo Garcia was the first Filipino to head the department of anatomy at the University of the Philippines.”

The Pensionado Story

“Dr. Liborio Gomez, M.D. and Ph.D. at the University of Chicago, is the head of the bacteriology and pathology departments at the University of the Philippines.” (He would later become head of the Department of Pathology at the Institute of Medicine of Far Eastern University.)

“Dr. Daniel de la Paz is the assistant Dean of the medical college and head of the department of pharmacology.”

“Dr. Gervasio Santos Cayugan is assistant professor of surgery.” (He was a charter fellow of the Philippine College of Surgeons.)

“Dr. Carmelo Reyes is head of the department and professor of gynecology and Chief of clinics at the General Hospital.” (Became Head of the Department of Gynecology in 1931. Helped establish the Philippine Obstetrical and Gynecological Society in 1946.)

“Dr. Jose P. Bantug in 1920 introduced vaccines to control the dread tropical disease of Asiatic cholera and reports that where three-fourths of the population is inoculated, there is no recurrence. He was appointed Chairman of the Commission on Leprosy and states that they have found clinical cures. He has introduced health courses in the public schools to a greater extent than has been possible in America and published manuals for health workers and on legal medical subjects. He is partially disabled by a shrapnel wound in the leg and tells how one evening a burst of shrapnel from the Japanese forces killed his wife and daughter who were at his side. One son was also killed by a bullet. Another son disappeared for three years and they thought him dead when he reappeared after liberation. Dr. Bantug said, “the war cost me dear”.

“Felisberta Asturias, a twelve year old girl in 1905, stood highest in the pensionado examinations around the country but her age barred her appointment. She had her compensation in 1946 however, when her son obtained a fellowship for study in the United States.

“Clementa Asturias taught and then spent seven years heading the struggle for women’s suffrage which finally won out. She also heads the adult education and puericulture activities in her region.”

“Mrs. Josefa Martinez, widow also of a pensionado, is an outstanding figure, professor of social work and consultant at a number of institutions of Manila. She visited eight universities in America, making curricula for social work teaching and giving seminars at the Women’s University. She was Chairwoman of the Committee on Awards for distinguished service which President Elpidio Quirino presented in 1950 to Mrs. Maria Paz Guazon, to Jaime C. de Veyra, uncle of a pensionado, to former president Sergio Osmena, to pensionado Francisco Benitez, to Rebecca Parish and to Mr. & Mrs. Eustaquio Galvez. Mr. Galvez is a tailor in a small town and he and his wife raised seven children who were all university graduates, two teachers, two physicians and three pharmacists.

“Mrs. Francisca Benitez, wife of pensionado Conrado Benitez, was chosen as a pensionado but declined. She was one of the founders of the Philippine Women’s University and has been its President for twenty nine years. It may be said that Mrs. Benitez, Mrs. Martinez, Mrs. Guazon, together with Dr. Honoria Sison could be called leading ladies in the drama of Philippine life today.

The Pensionado Story

“Jose Nieva has had much to do with the uses of vegetable oils and the waste products of copra. They say he uses everything about the coconut but the smell and he’s working on that.”

“Victorino Borja was the first to cross rice varieties successfully.”



“Conrado Benitez, brother of Dr. Francisco Benitez, both pensionados, was professor of economics and Dean of Business Administration of the University of the Philippines and President of Jose Rizal College. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention and member of the committee of seven that drafted the constitution.” More information on Dr. Benitez can be found on <http://www.geocities.com/sinupan/BasaR.htm>

Silverio Apostol is often referred to as the “father of agriculture” in the islands. He went intensively into rice work, the main article of food of most people in the world, along with Mariano Cruz, Billedo, Mondonado and V. Borja. They selected and developed the “Apostol Variety” which has been distributed throughout rice growing sections and several of them have made rice studies throughout the rice growing world.”

“Teodulo Topacio perfected the vaccines that practically abolished rinderpest, so fatal to the carabao, the indispensable work animal of the tropics. He studied at Washington State, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, and further in London, Paris, Berlin and Rome.”

“Jose Rivera specialized in study and production of hemp, found only in the Philippines and the most resistant fiber to deterioration by sea water, hence its universal use on ships.”

“Mariano Manas Cruz as Director of plant industry introduced and grew strawberries, vegetables and citrus fruits from the United States, China and Japan, pineapples from Hawaii, avocados from the United States, Hawaii, Mexico and Guatemala, coffee from Brazil and Java, and high yielding rice from Siam and French Indo-China.”

“Jose Sanvictores imports agricultural machinery and building materials.”

“Felipe Buencamino Jr., a lawyer, was drafted by President Elpidio Quirino to head the Rice and Corn Production Administration, and is striving mightily to increase the production of these two essential foods for the people, with government sponsorship, especially emphasizing rice culture.”

“Lawyers of a country always play a large part in its affairs. The pensionados are far from being an exception in this respect. They write and administer the laws and the laws give direction to the country. Mariano H. de Joya attended Indiana, Chicago and Yale Universities, receiving his LL.M. (cum laude) at Yale. He was District Judge in Manila and member of the Supreme Court before entering private practice where he has made success in the criminal law field, having also written a number of law texts.”



The Pensionado Story

“Ernesto Quirino upon the death of his parents in accord with custom in Latin countries, became the head of the family and taught his younger brother Elpidio what it takes to become President, which Elpidio now is.” (Quirino returned to the Philippines in 1907 while a junior at Northwestern University Law School to care for his ailing mother. In a letter to the Sutherlands, he mentioned that Dr. David Barrows had offered him the opportunity to return to school but he had to remain. Dr. Barrows was another educator who served in the Philippines in the early 1900’s, later becoming President of the University of California.)

“Jose Teodoro and Segundo Hipolito are respectively District Judge and Clerk at Bacolod, an important city in Negros Occidental.”

“Alfonso Ponce Enrile has an extensive general practice and is a liberal leader and independent thinker. He has three children being educated in the States and is sending another to Oxford because he happens to have some pounds sterling from a fee.” (Mr. Enrile would become the first Filipino to join the law firm of Fisher, Dewitt, Perkins & Brady, which became Perkins & Ponce Enrile and later Siguion Reyna, Montecillo and Ongsiako. He is the father of Senator and former Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile.)

“Delfin Jaranilla graduated in law at Georgetown and the same university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1940. But a lot went on in between those degrees, said the Justice. He has been a lawyer, jurist, educator and soldier. He has been a jurist, educator, lawyer and soldier. He was clerk in the Executive Bureau, clerk of the court, prosecuting attorney, District Judge and Attorney General. He was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by President Hoover in 1930. He was inducted into the American forces as Judge Advocate General and underwent the Bataan Death March and concentration camp toward the end of which deaths from disease and starvation reached five hundred a day. After liberation he was in President Osmena’s cabinet as Secretary of Justice then as Justice of the Supreme Court. He was named as Filipino member of the International War Crimes Tribunal which tried Tojo, Yamashita, Homma and other, twenty eight altogether. The trial lasted two and a half years, had a record of 48,400 pages, two hundred attorneys were in the case, more than five thousand documentary exhibits and hundreds of witnesses. Two died during the trial, one became insane, seven were assessed the death penalty, sixteen life imprisonment, one twenty years and the other seven. Appeal to the United States Supreme Court was denied and Justice Jaranilla smiled when he remarked, “I am advised that the decision of the Tribunal was carried out to the letter.” Justice Jaranilla and family made a tour of the United States and Europe after the Tokyo trial, and were received with great honor, including his visit to the Vatican. He also visited his old superintendent, hastening his survey visit of the pensionado movement to Manila.”



Jorge Bocobo (10/19/1886- 7/23/1965)



Born in Gerona, Tarlac to Don Tranquilino Bocobo y Duenas and Dona Rita Teodora Tabago y Cleofas.Bocobo, attended Puss High School in San Diego and in September 1904, proceeded to Indiana University to study law, graduating in June 1907. Bocobo helped President Quezon in many ways: from drafting speeches and statements to fighting for Philippine independence as a member of four independence missions to the United States in 1919, 1922, 1923, and 1924. In 1930 he was awarded a Doctor of Laws (honoris causa by the University of Southern California. Indiana University

The Pensionado Story

did the same in 1951, and so did the University of the Philippines in 1952. In 1934 Bocobo became the fifth president of the University of the Philippines. He became the Secretary of Public Instruction in President Manuel L. Quezon's cabinet upon his retirement as U.P. President in 1939. From 1942 to 1944 he was justice of the Supreme Court and Chairman of the Code Commission from 1947 to 1962. His biography can be found at: <http://www.geocities.com/sinupan/BocoboJ.htm>.

Here are Dr. Sutherland's remarks about Bocobo: "**Jorge Bocobo** was one of the Indiana "four immortals." Ardent in behalf of early Filipino independence the four appeared upon the same platform with William Jennings Bryan at Indianapolis. (Mr. Bryan was a Democrat who ran for US President a number of times.) This caused the superintendent, who knew nothing about it beforehand, to be hauled over the coals, "for giving aid and comfort to the Democratic enemy" by hauling orators from the other side of the world to make Democratic medicine. The result of the election cleared the atmosphere. (Republican Theodore Roosevelt won.) Bocobo became dean and professor of law at the University of the Philippines and had three pupils in his classes who afterwards became Philippine presidents, namely Jose Laurel, Manuel Roxas and Elpidio Quirino, all of whom repeatedly acknowledged the influence upon their lives of their studies with Bocobo. He was dean from 1917 to 1934 and was then president of the university until 1939, when he joined the cabinet as Secretary of Public Instruction. For a time he was a member of the Supreme Court and later made Chairman of the Civil Code Commission, which was virtually a revision of the civil law of the nation, which Bocobo counts as his best service to his country. He is now a member of the Integrity Board, the cleanup gang, and a tough spot. The University of Southern California conferred upon him a LL.D. degree and the President awarded him a gold medal for the Bocobo code, as it is known."

"Dr. Bocobo's brilliant daughter Celia is now pursuing her doctorate at the University of Oregon. For her master's thesis at the University of the Philippines, Celia wrote an exhaustive treatment of the 1903 pensionado movement, of which her honored father was a member, and which has been relied upon in the present report of the superintendent."

Sotero Baluyut

From his Senate biography: Born in San Fernando, Pampanga on January 3, 1889 to Leoncio Baluyut and Casimira Julao. He was sent to the US as government pensionado in 1904. He studied at the Santa Ana Central and High School, California, University Summer Schools of Illinois; and University of Iowa, where he obtain the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. He worked with the Bureau of Public Works on his return to the Philippines as assistant engineer of Pampanga and Cavite in 1911; was assigned district engineer in the provinces of Isabela, Antique, Ilocos Norte, Bulacan, and Pangasinan; special engineer on the San Jose Santa Fe Road from 1912 to 1919 and engineer for Pampanga Sugar Development and Corporation Inc. in 1920. He was elected governor of Pampanga in 1925, 1928 and 1937-1938. He served as senator for the Third Senatorial District (Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga and Bulacan) from 1931-1935.

Dr. Sutherland follows: "*Baluyut is Secretary of the Interior, perhaps the most important cabinet office. He remarked, "the American people have been the inspiration and guidance of our young Filipino Republic, and it was a magnificent contribution, the idea of sending students to the United States."* Baluyut did not remain in the government during the Japanese occupation as many others did. Upon his return from America he was an engineer in

The Pensionado Story

the Bureau of Public Works, governor of his province, senator and secretary of Public Works and Communications. He is the strong man of President Quirino's cabinet today."

"Francisco A. Delgado is one of the best known pensionados both in America and in the Philippines. He was law clerk in the executive bureau, member of the legislature, Philippine Resident Commissioner in Congress, Justice of the Court of Appeals, Philippine representative to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco in 1945. Has been president of the Bar Association for years and is a leading trial lawyer. He is director of the Red Cross, YMCA, Masonic Past Grand Master, 33rd degree and Lt. Grand Commander, Scottish Rite. It is said that with the possible exception of Warsaw, Manila was the most completely destroyed city of the war. In 1946, Delgado was appointed as Filipino member of the War Damage Commission which handled the disbursements exceeding half a billion dollars appropriated by Congress and which has investigated the 1,248,700 claims for damages by reason of war which have been filed with the commission. There has been no charge or criticism as to the integrity and competency of this War Damage Commission and its administration."

"Jose Abad Santos will be the last pensionado mentioned. He deliberately laid down his life for his country, and he died with a smile on his lips as he said to his son, "we shall see each other soon. Let us be brave for it is not given to many to die for their country." His executioners said, "He died a glorious death." He died on May 2, 1942. He was an attorney in the Bureau of Justice, Attorney for the Philippine National Bank, Secretary of justice, Justice then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He engaged in YMCA work and was posthumously awarded the gold triangle, their highest award. He was Grandmaster and 33rd degree Mason, Chairman of the Trustees of the Women's University, President of the Bar Association, technical advisor to the first Independence Mission to the United States and a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. When President Quezon left Corregidor with McArthur for Australia, Quezon left all executive power in the



hands of Abad Santos, to save what could be saved. With other patriots he saved it all but Santos never lived to see it, for he was shortly captured by the Japanese and executed without just cause. He told the enemy that he could not comply with their demands because as he said "I could not do that because I would be violating my oath of allegiance to the United States. The pensionados became and remain ardent advocates of early independence for their country but by earning and deserving it, not by force of arms for they correctly interpreted America's purposes. And with the sound of the bullets of the Japanese firing squad, the spirit of Jose Abad Santos left his mortal body and entered the lives and spirits of his people and of all the people of every race and clime who love loyalty, liberty and faith. Jose Abad Santos was the greatest man I ever knew."



Sumusumpa ng tungkulin (oath of office) si Jose Abad Santos sa harap ni Manuel Quezon, Jose Laurel, Claro Recto at ibang pinuno Malacañang Museum. www.op.gov.ph

Additional information about Justice Abad Santos is available from the website: <http://www.geocities.com/sinupan/AbadSJ.htm>

The Pensionado Story

Solidarity, “The Filipino”

In 1906, the pensionados published a magazine aptly titled “The Filipino.” It could possibly have been the first Filipino publication in the United States. Today of course there are probably scores. On the masthead the founders referred to their creation as “organo en America del Pueblo Filipino” and it was published out of Seventeenth St., N.W. in Washington D.C. That was only a few kilometers north of the White House and the U.S. Capitol (Congress), neither of whom at that date hadn’t yet determined what was to be the fate of their newly acquired territory. As you may have noticed, the motto was in Spanish. There was an English edition also. Their editor-in-chief was Jose. Ma. Cuenco, who later entered the priesthood and became Archbishop of Cebu. Spanish editor was Joaquin Ramos and the English editor was Asterio Favis. They even had an “editor para mujeres”, Olivia Salamanca. Each edition sold for twenty centavos or you could subscribe for one dollar a year.

The first issue in January 1906 weighed heavily with advice to the students, inspirational messages and a lengthy editorial by Superintendent Dr. William Sutherland. There was even an article by Ferdinand Blumentritt. It is uncertain whether he wrote the article specifically for “The Filipino” or it was a reprint from his previous writings. If you are a Filipino reading this and don’t recognize Blumentritt as other than a street in Manila, shame on you!

In one of the 1906 issues, the magazine listed the names of all the pensionados in America. This list is in Appendix I. The schools listed for a few pensionados conflict with information from other sources but I would consider this list the most accurate. After all, the scholars wrote it themselves. However there is a bit of inaccuracy but they are minor. For example, my father’s school was listed as University of Cincinnati. Actually it was the Cincinnati Technical School. In another instance Iowa State University’s location is given as Iowa City. Iowa State University is in Ames, Iowa while University of Iowa is in Iowa City.

The magazine was a mix of serious articles, calls for unity among Filipinos, pushing to increase circulation and some humor. Here is an example of the humor: Professor to Filipino student—“what is the difference between a tangent and a secant?” Filipino—“a tangent touches while the secant cuts.” Professor—“then you are a secant because you cut yesterday.” There were a lot of flattering articles about kudos given to Filipino students and Filipinos in general by Americans.

Masonry

Quite a few of the pensionados became Masons, in the tradition of Filipino patriots like Dr. Jose Rizal, Emilio Aguinaldo and Manuel L. Quezon. Some became Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines, among them Francisco A. Delgado, Jose Abad Santos, Camilo Osias, Conrado Benitez and Vicente Y. Orosa. Francisco Delgado founded the Masonic Hospital for Children in Tondo, which is still helping indigent children eighty years later. No doubt it was patterned after the Shriners Hospital for Crippled & Burned Children in North America, also started by Masons, membership in Masonry being a prerequisite to joining the Shriners. The Shriners have a network of 22 hospitals in the United States, Canada and Mexico, all providing free care to affected children. The budget is nearly two million dollars per day! It is important to note that during the Spanish colonial period, the decades before WWII and even up to the 1950’s there was unrelenting hostility on the part of the Catholic hierarchy towards Masonry and Masons. In fact the Philippine Bishops wrote a letter in 1954 threatening Masons with excommunication. But obviously it did not deter

The Pensionado Story

these men.

Let us not sugarcoat the relationship between the American colonizers and Filipinos. It was not and could not be an equal partnership. But in the area of Masonry, brotherhood in this ancient fraternity demonstrated how men of good will could form a bond.

The earliest Grandmasters of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines were Americans. But as more Filipinos joined, there came a time when officers were a mixture of Americans and Filipinos. I don't know if there was some kind of gentleman's agreement but the Grandmaster's chair alternated between an American and a Filipino. Later on of course it became all Filipinos.

Pantheon:

It is almost impossible to do justice to the accomplishments of all the pensionados. They were overachievers and true public servants. Here are some either not previously mentioned or mentioned only in passing. Although complete biographies are available on some, unfortunately there is a paucity of information on a lot of others. I again apologize for those not included or with little information. I simply couldn't find significant material on them. Most of the biographies were taken from internet searches. Here are pensionados not covered by Dr. Sutherland's tribute.

Senator Esteban Abada

Born on March 15, 1896, in Sarabia, Negros Occidental, Esteban grew up in the neighboring town of Kabancalan, where he graduated from the town's elementary school as Salutatorian. At the age of 14, he went to Manila and studied at Manila High School. He was granted a scholarship and he pursued his studies in the Philippine Normal School, where he graduated in 1915. He embarked on an educational career, starting immediately after graduation as a teacher in the elementary grades. In 1916, he became elementary school principal, and was subsequently promoted supervising teacher. Four years after he started his teaching career, Abada was elected as a pensionado to the United States. Studying in Michigan, he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, a nation-wide fraternity of scholars. He graduated as Bachelor of Arts from that University with distinction, and was consequently awarded a Teacher's Life Certificate. He was appointed Director of Public Schools by President Manuel Roxas in 1948. In 1949 he was elected Senator.

N.B. Mr. Abada is not listed in any of the pensionado lists from 1903-1906 or any other list. He would have been too young anyway. But his biography lists him as a pensionado, probably a private one or if government, then an individual scholarship and not part of the pensionado program of Dr. Sutherland. Nevertheless his achievement merits inclusion. Sen. Abada's Senate biography is on:

http://www.senate.gov.ph/senators/former_senators/esteban_abada.htm

Angel S. Arguelles (Aug. 2, 1888 – July 10, 1952)

Dr. Arguelles dedicated 42 years of his life to faithful service in the former Bureau of Science, now the Department of Science and Technology. He was born in Quaiipo, Manila on August 2, 1888 to Mariano Arguelles and Rita Anponueva. He became a pensionado in 1905. In Chicago, he enrolled at the Lewis Technical Institute. After completing a number of preparatory courses, he transferred to the University of Illinois where he obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in 1909. He returned home and continued serving until his death in 1952. His biography is available at the following website:

The Pensionado Story

<http://www.geocities.com/sinupan/ArguellesA.htm>

Francisco Benitez: (Something different, a biography in Tagalog.)

ay isa sa mga natatanging guro na ipinanganak sa Pagsanjan, Laguna noong Hunyo 4, 1887. Ang kanyang ama ay si Don Higinio Benitez, isa sa mga lumagda sa Malolos Constitution, at ang kanyang ina ay si Soledad Francia. Siya ay may apat na kapatid na lalaki na sina Ceferino, Teofilo, Conrado at Eulogio, at kapatid na babae na nagngangalang Antonia. Ang kanyang kapatid na si Conrado ay isang ekonomista, historyador at negosyante. Samantala, ang kapatid naman niyang si Eulogio ay naging kinatawan sa bayan ng Laguna, at ang kauna-unahang gumamit ng salitang Ingles sa sesyon ng Mababang Kapulungan ng Kongreso. Makaraang makapagtapos sa Philippine Normal University noong 1904, sinimulan niya ang kanyang pagtuturo. Naging punong-guro siya sa isang paaralan sa Pakil, Laguna, bago siya ipadala sa Estados Unidos bilang government pensionado. Pagkaraan ng tatlong taon, nagtapos siya sa Western Illinois State Normal School.

Benitez' biography is at:

<http://www.geocities.com/sinupan/BenitezF.htm>

Mariano de Joya Sr. (Sept. 8, 1887 - July 5, 1964)

Born in Batangas, Batangas Gerardo de Joya and Toribia Honrado, married to Mercedes Rosal. Became Professor of Law at the University of the Philippines and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. His official biography is at:

http://elibrary.supremecourt.gov.ph/HTML/Memorabilia/biodata/dejoya_mariano.htm

Marcial Kasilag Sr. (1881-?)

Born in Rosario Batangas and married to Asuncion Reyes, a ballet teacher and a Solfeggio violin player. Marcial Kasilag graduated from Purdue University in 1908 with a Civil Engineering Degree. A loving father who brings home books for his children to read was the First Filipino head of the Bureau of Public works and Chief of the National Power Corporation. He was the first president of the Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers. But perhaps he is more famous as the father of Lucrecia "King" Kasilag who became the Dean of Music & Fine Arts at Philippine Women's University and President of the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

Princess Tarhata Kiram

Daughter of the Sultan of Sulu, would become the first Tausug woman pensionado to study in the United States at the University of Illinois. She studied during the early 1920's returning in 1925. She wasn't part of the formal pensionado program but was given a special appointment by Frank Carpenter, Governor of Mindanao and Sulu.

Gen. Vicente Lim (1889-1945)



Graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1914, the first Filipino to do so. Executed by the Japanese during the battle for the liberation of Manila in Feb. 1945. Information about Gen. Lim and his family are in:
<http://snipurl.com/oa69>



Gen. Lim (left) in Bataan, 1942

The Pensionado Story

Tomas Mapua



Graduated with a degree in architecture from Cornell University in Ithaca, NY in 1911. He founded Mapua Institute of Technology (MIT) on Jan. 25, 1925. He was the first registered Filipino architect who envisioned an educational institution that would “emphasize the importance of science and technology and create an impact on the economy and the quality of life of the Filipino.” MIT was born of the fervent dream of its founder, to see his country rise like the modern metropolises of Europe and the soaring cities of America where he studied architecture as pensionado of the Philippine government. Thus, in January of 1925, he organized a night school of architecture and civil engineering, which intended to help working students get a professional degree. The school started with a motley group of instructors from the University of the Philippines and trade schools in Manila and 70 students housed in a rented building on Carriedo Street in Manila’s commercial district of Quiapo. Three years later, a high school department was added to prepare more students to tackle collegiate technical courses. The years 1934 until 1940 saw the expansion of the Engineering courses (Mining, Chemical, Chemistry, Mechanical and Electrical). In 2005, MIT was transformed into a university.

Vicente Y. Orosa (Oct. 5, 1889 – April 1979)



My father was born in Taal, Batangas to Simplicio Agoncillo Orosa & Juliana Ylagan, married to Rosario Escobar of Iba, Zambales. He was chosen in 1906 and sent to Cincinnati Technical School in Cincinnati, OH. The school was later merged with the University of Cincinnati. After a year, he transferred to the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana, IL where he received his civil engineering degree in June of 1911. Upon returning in July of 1911, he began his career in Manila, then served in Zambales, Cavite, Nueva Ecija and back to Manila. Served the Department of

Public Works and Communications (DPWC) for forty five years, culminating in appointment as Secretary by President Ramon Magsaysay and ending government service as Chairman of the People’s Homesite and Housing Corp. (PHHC). Was awarded the Distinguished Alumnus Award by the University of Illinois in 1959. His portrait hangs in the Union Building of the university. Interestingly, three grandchildren of his brother-in-law Jovito Escobar all graduated from the University of Illinois more than eighty years later. In 1957, he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Philippines. After retiring from the government he became President of the then Polytechnic Colleges of the Philippines (now Central College of the Phil.). He also served on the board of Severina Realty, which developed real estate in Angeles, Pampanga. He never really retired, working until a few months before he passed away at 89. His biography can be seen at www.rosa.org.

Francisco Quisumbing

invented the Quink trademark ink, the indelible ink which is a Parker commercial stamp. Quisumbing is a Filipino chemist who graduated from the University of Chicago as an American-sponsored pensionado. After WW II, he tried to organize the Philippine Ink Corporation under the Japanese Reparations Program, but was frustrated by what he labeled as “too much government intervention in private enterprise.” (I am checking into the accuracy of this claim.)

Dr. Olivia Salamanca (1889-1913)

She was born on July 1, 1889 in San Roque, Cavite to Parents Jose Salamanca, a colonel

The Pensionado Story

in the Philippines Revolutionary Forces, a pharmacist and a signatory of the Malolos Constitution, and Cresencia Diaz. The second Filipina woman doctor, Dr. Olivia Salamanca, followed in her predecessor Dr. Honoria Acosta's footsteps and also graduated at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Honoria was a pensionado in 1904, Olivia in 1905. Dr. Olivia Salamanca led a bright but short life. The great musician Juan Felipe, perhaps smitten by her, wrote a musical piece entitled "Olivia Salamanca." She fell victim from tuberculosis and died at age 24. Today, a stone's throw away from the Medical Center Manila, at the intersection of Taft Avenue and T.M. Kalaw, you can find the Olivia Salamanca Park. A scholar, Salamanca was the first Filipina Doctor in Cavite and one of the first women doctors in the country. Salamanca had her early education in a private school in Cebu then she enrolled in Colegio dela Sagrada Familia in Cavite. She was on her second year in Cavite High School when she qualified as Pensionada to the United States. She was sent to St. Paul, Minnesota and she finished her secondary course at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. She died at a young age of twenty-four on July 11, 1913 in Hongkong.

Bienvenido Santos (3/22/1911 - 1/7/1996)

A novelist, short story writer, poet, and activist, Santos's early writings were in the English language he learned at school, Tondo (the language of his mother's songs at home), and Tagalog. In 1932, he earned a B.A. from the University of the Philippines. Santos came to the University of Illinois for a master's degree in English. Later he studied at Harvard, Columbia, and, as a Rockefeller Foundation fellow, at the University of Iowa. His first two novels, Villa Magdalena and The Volcano, were published in the Philippines in 1965. Santos became an American citizen in 1976. One year later, the Marcos regime banned his novel about government corruption, The Praying Man, and he and his wife remained in San Francisco. Scent of Apples (1980), his only book to be published in the United States, won the American Book Award from the Before Columbus Foundation. He wrote more than a dozen books about exiles in both of his adopted countries, including the short story collections including You Lovely People (1955) and Brother, My Brother (1960).

Pedro Tuason (Sept. 15, 1884-June 28, 1961)

Graduated from Georgetown University Law School in 1908. He became a Justice of the Supreme Court from 1946 to 1954 followed by Secretary of Justice under Presidents Ramon Magsaysay and Carlos Garcia. More information about Justice Tuazon is at: http://elibrary.supremecourt.gov.ph/elibrary/HTML/Memorabilia/biodata/tuazon_pedro.htm

Three Pensionado Programs

Mr. Munder divided the pensionado program into three periods, from 1903-1914, 1918-1934 and 1935 to 1943. He called them "early," "middle," and "present." What I covered in this story was the first American sponsored program instituted by Governor Taft in 1903, administered by Dr. Sutherland until 1906 and formally ended in 1914. The reason was that at this time, the University of the Philippines had been founded and the government no longer felt it was necessary to send promising young students to the United States. However, the program, still called pensionado, was revived somewhat intermittently by what was referred to in newspapers and journals of the era as the "Insular" Philippine government. Taking the numbers provided by the American Chamber of Commerce, around 200 were in the first phase under Superintendent Sutherland and a little less than 500 spread out over 18 years managed by the insular government. The alumni of this second phase are no less worthy, in fact one of them was my father's younger brother Jose Y. Orosa. He

The Pensionado Story

went to the University of Washington in 1920 and completed his MBA at Columbia in 1925. Included in the appendix are lists of the other students. I have no numbers from the third phase which would have been under the Commonwealth government.

The tally provided by Mr. Munder is as follows: 1903 – 102; 1904 – 43; 1905 – 39; 1906 – 7; 1907 – 5; 1908 – 8; 1909 – 2; 1910 – 2; 1911 – 1; 1912 – 2; 1913 – 6; 1914 – 1. That makes it a grand total of 218. Here are some numbers from the other appointments; 1925 - 29 , 1924 - 20, 1923 - 29 and 1922 – 11. There were some years when no appointments were made. The budget for 1925 was \$144,538 covering 81 students or nearly \$1,800 each. Twenty nine graduated in 1925. Among them were Dr. Vidal Tan, who became Dean of Engineering and later President of the University of the Philippines. Another who became President of U.P. was Enrique Virata, a graduate of Harvard.

From time to time civil servants were picked out to take seminars, courses or postgraduate courses in the U.S. They were called pensionados too! At this time I'm not researching or covering any of these deserving individuals.

Epilogue

William Alexander Sutherland passed away in 1969 at the age of ninety three. Not only did he have a long and fruitful life, he outlived many of his pensionados. The original pensionados are long gone, my own father having passed away more than three decades ago at the age of eighty nine. Dr. Sutherland records that the pensionado program was terminated in 1914, so in actuality, "his" program only lasted little more than a decade. The pensionado program was largely forgotten for a long period. But lately there seems to be an interest in the academic world. At least two graduate students have written their Master's or Doctorate thesis on the pensionado program. Search for them if you'd like but the their theme appears to be that the program was part of some colonial machination by the United States. I prefer to observe it as a human story of more than two hundred young Filipinos who received a wonderful one time opportunity which they repaid in droves. The legacy of the pensionados lives on. It would be difficult to ignore the legacy of men like Justice Jose Abad Santos and General Vicente Lim The Mapua Institute of Technology, founded by Tomas Mapua, has grown to fifteen thousand students and has educated thousands of engineers and tens of thousands of other graduates. There are countless others. With apologies to Winston Churchill, never has such a small number of hand picked students have such a large impact on so many. Well done, good and faithful servants, well done. May you all rest in peace!

The Pensionado Story



*Pensionados at a dinner for the son of Dr. Sutherland at the Manila Hotel, Jan. 9, 1937.
From left: Digno Alba, Antonio Torres, Dr. Perpetuo Gutierrez, Francisco Delgado,
Antonio Nera and Alejandro Santos.*

The Pensionado Story

Appendix I

List of All Pensionados in the U.S. in 1906

THE FILIPINO

35

amigas, pero tendremos que enseñar cuatro años para corresponder al gobierno por nuestra instrucción, pero creemos que viviremos siempre en nuestra tierra. Esperamos llevar otra vez nuestro traje del país y permanecer leales filipinas."

Lista de Pensionados en America.

WM. ALEX SUTHERLAND. Superintendent

Abaya, Timoteo, (Laguna), Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Acosta, (Miss) Honoria, (Pangasinan), Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
Acosta, Rafael, (Pangasinan), State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.
Agana, Bernardo, (Tarlac), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Agcaoili, Romarico, (Ilocos Norte), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Aguilar, Andres, (Cebú), Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Alas, Antonio de las, (Batangas), Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Alba, Digno, (Capiz), Boys' Hall, State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.
Alcázar, Adriano, (Iloilo), State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Alcázar, Candido, (Iloilo), Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.
Aligada, Orencio, (Masbate), Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind.
Alvano, Juan, (Ilocos Norte), State Agricultural Col., Manhattan, Kan.
Alvarez, Ramon, (Zamboanga), Agricultural College, Michigan.
Apostol, Silverio, (Zambales), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Arboleda, José, (Albay), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Arguëlles, Angel, (Batangas), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Arreza, Lino, (Surigao), State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.
Astúrias, (Miss) Clemente, (Romblon), College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.
Avelino, Juan, (Cavite), Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio.
Avisado, Pastor, (Ilocos Sur), University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
Baltasar, Apolinario, (Manila), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Baluyut, Sotero, (Pampanga), Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.
Bantug, José, (Nueva Ecija), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
Barretto, Carlos, (Manila), Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Batungbacal, José, (Bataan), State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.
Bautista, Santiago, (Nueva Ecija), State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.
Benitez, Conrado, (Laguna), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Benitez, Francisco, (Laguna), State Normal School, Macomb, Ill.
Billedo, Mariano, (Abra), Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
Bocobo, George, (Tarlac), Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Borja, Firmo, (Laguna), State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.
Borja, Victorino, (Laguna), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Bueno, Pablo, (Oriental Negros), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Burgos, José, (Manila), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Cabrera, Joseph, (Cebu), University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
Cajulis, Felix, (Cavite), University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
Carbonell, Mariano, (Union), State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.
Cruz, Adriano, (Manila), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Cruz, Mariano, (Laguna), Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
Cuenco, J. Ma., (Cebu), Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Dar Juan, Timoteo, (Manila), Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
Datu, Mauro, (Pampanga), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Delgado, Francisco, (Manila), Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Diñoso, Silverio, (Zambales), State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.
Elumba, (Miss) Pilar, (Surigao), College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn.
Espinola, Gregorio, (Sorsogon), National Law University, Washington, D. C.
Espiritu, José, (Pampanga), State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.
Favis, Asterio, (Ilocos Sur), Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Fernandez, Vicente, (Paragua), State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.
Florendo, (Miss) Elizabeth, (Ilocos Sur), St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.
Formoso, Arsenio, (Ilocos Sur), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Foronda, Manuel, (Ilocos Sur), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
Fragante, Vicente, (Ilocos Sur), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Francisco, Luis, (Bantangas), Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Pensionado Story

36

THE FILIPINO

- Gallardo, Marcelino, (Nueva Ecija), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
- Gallardo, Silvino, (Rizal), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- Garcia, Arturo, (Manila), University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
- Garcia, Juan, (Pampanga), Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill.
- Garcia, Rufino, (Ilocos Sur), University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
- Gison, Ambrosio, (Iloilo), State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Gomez, José, (Manila), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Gomez, Liborio, (Manila), Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.
- Gomez, Pastor, (Manila), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Gonzaga, Isaias, (Cebú), Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
- Gonzales, José, (Surigao), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Gonzales, Manuel, (Pangasinan), High School, Riverside, Cal.
- Guazon, Potenciano, (Manila), Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.
- Guerrero, Angel, (Ilocos Norte), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- Gutierrez, Perpetuo, (Pampanga), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
- Hernando, Hipolito, (Ilocos Norte), Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.
- Hidalgo, Marceliano, (Pangasinan), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Hidrosollo, Ludovico, (Capiz), Agricultural College, Michigan.
- Hilario, Juan, (Batangas), Illinois University, Urbana, Ill.
- Hipólito, Segundo, (Manila), University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
- Huising, Gerónimo, (Iloilo), Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.
- Ibalio, Esteban, (Ilocos Norte), State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Ilustre, Eustacio, (Bantangas), George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
- Ines, Leon, (Ilocos Sur), Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
- Jaranilla, Delfin, (Iloilo), Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
- Joya, Mariano de, (Batangas), Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn.
- Kamantigue, Jacinto, (Cavite), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Kasilag, Marshall, (Batangas), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- Lagniton, Isabelo, (Iloilo), Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Larracas, Fidel, (Tayabas), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- Laygo, Pacifico, (Batangas), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lazo, Mauricio, (Ilocos Sur), University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
- Leon, (Miss) Eleanor de, (Ilocos Sur), St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind.
- Leon, J. V. de, (Bulacan), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
- Licup, Roman, (Pampanga), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- Llamado, Francisco, (Cavite), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Llanas, (Miss) Genoveva, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lomibao, Roque, (Pangasinan), State Normal University, Normal, Ill.
- Lopez, Carlos, (Iloilo), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- Lopez, Saturnino, (Nueva Ecija), University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
- Lorenzo, Tomas, (Pampanga), Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
- Macaraeg, Juan, (Pangasinan), Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill.
- Maceda, Sixto, (Laguna), State Normal University, Normal, Ill.
- Magsaysay, Ambrosio, (Zambales), Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
- Manalo, Vicente, (Cavite), State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Manuel, Gregorio, (Cebú), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- Martinez, Rufus, (Iloilo), University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Monasterial, Cenon, (Nueva Ecija), State Normal School, Oswego, N. Y.
- Mondoñedo, Mariano, (Isabela), Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
- Muñoz, Federico, (Manila), Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.
- Muñoz, José, (Pangasinan), Villa Nova College, Villa Nova, Pa.
- Nacion, Pablo, (Albay), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Nákpil, Ramon, (Manila), Lithography, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Natividad, Domingo, (Antique), State Normal University, Normal, Ill.
- Nava, Leon, (Iloilo), National Law University, Washington, D. C.
- Nera, Antonio, (Union), State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.
- Nicdao, Miguel, (Pampanga), State Normal University, Normal, Ill.
- Nieva, José, (Manila), Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
- Oblefias, Victor, (Tayabas), State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Ochoa, Ramon, (Manila), State Normal School, Oswego, N. Y.
- Oliver, Florentino, (Ambos Camarines), Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.
- Onrubia, Lorenzo, (Cavite), University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
- Orosa, Vicente, (Batangas), Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Osias, Camilo, (Union), State Normal School, Macomb, Ill.
- Osmefia, Mariano, (Cebú), Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill.

The Pensionado Story

THE FILIPINO

37

- Oteyza, Maurice, (Manila), State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
 Pagaduan, Wm., (Ilocos Sur), University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
 Palmares, Balbino, (Iloilo), Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Paredes, Gregorio, (Cavite), Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Patdu, Ildefonso, (Manila), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
 Paz, Daniel de la, (Nueva Ecija), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
 Paz, Fabian de la, (Pampanga), State Normal School, Macomb, Ill.
 Pendon, Claro, (Iloilo), State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
 Piedad, Juan, (Ilocos Norte), University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
 Ponce, Alfonso, (Bulacan), University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
 Quirino, Ernesto, (Union), University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
 Quisumbing, Emilio, (Manila), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Ramirez, Eduardo, (Bohol), University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
 Ramirez, Gregorio, (Bulacan), State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill.
 Ramos, Joaquin, (Tarlac), Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
 Ramos, Justo, (Bulacan), State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.
 Ramos, Armesto, (Nueva Ecija), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 Reyes, Carmelo, (Bantangas), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
 Reyes, Francisco, (Manila), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
 Reyna, José, (Ilocos Sur), State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.
 Rico, Graciano, (Iloilo), Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Rivera, José, (Laguna), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
 Roa, Manuel, (Misamis), University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
 Rocha, Zacarias, (Bohol), State Normal School, Macomb, Ill.
 Roco, Mateo, (Manila), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
 Rosario, Jose del, (Manila), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Rosario, Ignacio, (Manila), National Law University, Washington, D. C.
 Ruiz, Pelagio, (Ilocos Norte), State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.
 Salamanca, (Miss) Olivia, (Cavite), Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sanchez, Proceso, (Tarlac), Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
 Sanjose, Domingo, (Ambos Camarines), Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Santos, Alejandro, (Manila), State Normal School, Oswego, N. Y.
 Santos, Gervasio, (Pampanga), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
 Santos, José A., (Pampanga), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 Sanvictores, José, (Rizal), Illinois University, Urbana, Ill.
 Serrano, Pedro, (Sorsogon), University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
 Sevilla, Andres, (Leyte), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
 Sevilla, Hermenegildo, (Bulacan), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 Sindico, Pedro, (Iloilo), Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
 Sison, Antonio, (Manila), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Sison, (Miss) Luisa, (Pangasinan), Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Soriano, Oscar, (Laguna), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
 Sunga, Benito, (Bulacan), State Normal School, Trenton, N. J.
 Sunico, George, (Manila), Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.
 Teodoro, José, (Laguna), State Normal School, Macomb, Ill.
 Toledo, Antonio, (Cavite), University of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.
 Tolentino, Eufonio, (Manila), Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.
 Tolentino, Mariano, (Ilocos Sur), College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill.
 Tapácio, Teódulo, (Cavite), University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
 Torrefranca, Cirilo, (Iloilo), State Normal School, Macomb, Ill.
 Tuason, Alfonso, (Manila), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
 Tuason, Pedro, (Bataan), Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
 Ungson, Rafael, (Pangasinan), Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Urtula, Dalmacio, (Pangasinan), University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
 Valderas, Hilarion, (Tayabas), Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Valdes, José, (Manila), Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
 Valencia, Felix, (Iloilo), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
 Vallarta, Julian, (Nueva Ecija), Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Varela, Vicente, (Occidental Negros), State Normal University, Normal, Ill.
 Velez, Natalio, (Occidental Negros), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Veyra, Martin de, (Manila), College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.
Villanueva, Bonifacio, (Batangas), University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Villanueva, Emilio, (Occidental Negros), Purdue University, Lafayette,
Ind.
Villanueva, Vicente, (Batangas), University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
Ycasiano, Francisco, (Manila), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

SOME DAY OR OTHER

The Philippine Question

Will surely be of paramount importance among those other great issues that confront the American people from *Time to Time* and like other living issues, this one should be approached intelligently, considered carefully, and decided righteously. How much better it will be if you are well informed upon this question—if you have some knowledge of the people, their progress, history, and temperament. We suggest that an efficacious and interesting means to keep well in touch with Philippine matters, as they come up, is to subscribe for

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The Pensionado Story

Appendix II

Roster of the first pensionados chosen in 1903:

They are from a list obtained from the FANHS (Filipino American National Historical Society) website. I added the schools.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Home Town or Province</u>	<u>College or University</u>
Abaya, Timoteo	San Pablo, Laguna	Business College, Dixon IL
Acosta, Rafael	Pangasinan	State Normal School, West Chester PA
Agana, Bernardo	Tarlac	Cincinnati Technical School (Ohio)
Agcaoili, Romarico	Laoag, Ilocos Norte	Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Aguilar, Andres	Cebu	Eastman Business College Poughkeepsie, NY
Alba, Digno	Batan, Aklan	State Normal School, Trenton NJ
Alcazar, Candido	Iloilo	University of Iowa, Iowa City
Aligada, Orencio	Masbate	State Normal School, Normal IL University of Notre Dame, IN
Alvarez, Ramon	Zamboanga	Agricultural College, MI
Apostol, Silverio	Zambales	Purdue University, Lafayette, IN
Arboleda, Jose	Daraga, Albay	Cincinnati Technical School University of Illinois, Champaign, IL
Avelino, Juan	Cavite	Oberlin College, Oberlin OH
Baltazar, Apolinario	Manila	Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Barretto, Carlos	Manila	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia PA
Batungbacal, Jose	Orani, Bataan	State Normal School, Oswego NY
Billedo, Mariano	Abra	Agricultural College, Ames IA
Bocobo, Jorge	Tarlac	Indiana University, Bloomington IN
Borja, Firmo	Laguna	State Normal School, West Chester PA
Bueno, Pablo	Negros Oriental	University of Chicago, IL
Burgos, Jose X.	Manila	Cincinnati Technical School Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Cabrera, Jose	Cebu	State Normal School, Dekalb IL
Carbonell, Mariano	La Union	Illinois State Normal School ^c
Chanco, Jose Maria	Cebu	
Cruz, Mariano	Laguna	Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville TN
Delgado, Francisco	Manila	Indiana University Law 1907 Yale University, New Haven CT
Donato, Francisco	Cagayan	
Espinola, Gregorio	Sorsogon	National Law University, Washington DC
Espiritu, Jose	Pampanga	State Normal School, Trenton NJ
Favis, Esterio	Ilocos Sur	Georgetown University, Washington DC
Fernandez, Vicente	Ilocos Sur	State Normal School, West Chester PA
Flores, Gabriel	Manila	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia MO
Fragante, Vicente	Ilocos Sur	James Milliken Univ., Decatur IL

The Pensionado Story

Gallardo, Silvino	Rizal	Business College, Dixon IL
Garcia, Arturo	Manila	Univ. of Colorado, Denver CO
Gomez, Jose	Manila	Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, MA
Gomez, Liborio	Santo Tomas, Pampanga	University of Chicago, Chicago IL
Gonzaga, Isaias	Cebu	Georgetown University, Washington DC
Gonzales, Jose	Surigao	University of Chicago, Chicago IL
Gonzales, Manuel	Pangasinan	High School, Riverside CA??
Guazon, Potenciano	Manila	Rush Medical College, Chicago IL
Hernando, Hipolito	Ilocos Norte	Cincinnati Technical School University of Iowa, Iowa City
Hidalgo, Marcelino	Muñoz, Nueva Ecija	James Milliken Univ., Decatur IL
Hidrosollo, Ludovico	Manila	Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing
Hipolito, Segundo	Bacolod, Occ. Negros	State Normal School, Dekalb IL
Ibalio, Esteban	Laoag, Ilocos Norte	Manual Training School, Indianapolis IN
Ilustre, Eustacio	Batangas, Batangas	State Normal School, Trenton NJ
Jaranilla, Delfin	Manila	University of Tennessee, Knoxville TN Georgetown University, Washington DC
de Joya, Mariano	Manila	Indiana University Law 1907, Yale University 1908
Kasilag, Marcial Sr.	Manila	Purdue University, 1908
Larracas, Fidel	Pasay	University of Illinois, 1908
Laygo, Pacifico	Manila	Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA
Llamado, Francisco	Caridad, Cavite	State Normal School, Oswego NY
Lomibao, Roque	Dagupan, Pangasinan	State Normal School, Normal IL
Lopez, Carlos	Fabrica, Occ. Negros	Cornell Univ., Ithaca NY
Lopez, Saturnino	Manila	Ohio State University, Columbus OH
Manalo, Vicente	Manila	State Agricultural College, Manhattan KS
Manuel, Gregorio	Cebu, Cebu	State Normal School, Dekalb IL
Monasterial, Cenon	Manila	State Normal School, Oswego NY
Mondonedo, Mariano	Manila	Agricultural College, Ames IA
Montenegro, Rafael	Ayuquitan, Or. Negros	Agricultural College, Lansing MI
Morada, Ciriaco	Batangas	
Muñoz, Jose	Pangasinan	Villanova College, Villanova PA
Nacion, Pablo	Albay	State Normal School, Oswego NY
Nakpil, Ramon	Manila	School of Industrial Arts of PA
Natividad, Domingo	San Jose, Antique	State Normal School, Normal IL
Nava, Leon	Iloilo	National Law University, Washington
Nera, Antonio	La Union	State Normal School, Dekalb IL
Nicdao, Miguel	Manila	State Normal School, Normal IL

The Pensionado Story

Nieva, Jose	Lucena, Tayabas	University of Tennessee, Knoxville TN
Ochoa, Ramon	Manila	State Normal School, Oswego NY
Oliver, Florentino	Manila	Agricultural College, Ames IA
Orrubia, Lorenzo	San Fernando, Pampanga	Michigan State Univ., Lansing MI
Palmares, Balbino	Iloilo	Colorado College, Colorado Springs
Paredes, Gregorio	Manila	School of Industrial Arts of PA Museum
Patdu, Ildefonso	Manila	Purdue University, Lafayette IN
Quirino, Ernesto	La Union	Northwestern University, Evanston IL
Quisumbing, Emilio	Manila	Cornell Univ., Ithaca NY
Ramirez, Eduardo	Bohol	Manual Training School, Indiana
Ramirez, Gregorio	Bulacan	State Normal School, Dekalb IL
Ramos, Joaquin	Tarlac	Georgetown University, Washington
Ramos, Justo	Meycauayan, Bulacan	State Normal School, West Chester PA
Reyes, Francisco	Manila	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Reyna, Jose	Ilocos Sur	State Normal School, West Chester PA
Rivera, Jose	Laguna	Purdue University, Lafayette IN
Roco, Mateo	Manila	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Rosario, Ignacio	Manila	National Law University, Washington
Ruiz, Pelagio	Badoc, Ilocos Norte	State Normal School, Trenton NJ
San Jose, Domingo	Naga, Camarines Sur	Manual Training School, Indianapolis IN
Santos, Alejandro	Taguig, Rizal	State Normal School, Oswego NY
Sanvictores, Jose	Pampanga	University of Illinois 1908
Sebastian, Arsenio	Ilocos Sur	
Serrano, Pedro	Sorsogon	State Normal School, Trenton NJ
Sevilla, Andres	Leyte	University of Wisconsin, Madison WI
Sison, Antonio	Manila	University of Missouri
Sunga, Benito	Bulacan	State Normal School, Trenton NJ
Tuason, Alfonso	Manila	Purdue University, Lafayette IN
Valderas, Hilario	Sariaya, Tayabas	Eastman Business College Poughkeepsie, NY
Valdez, Jose	Manila	Indiana University
Valencia, Felix	Iloilo	James Milliken Univ., Decatur IL
Varela, Vicente	Negros Occidental	State Normal School, Normal IL
Velez, Natalio	Silay, Negros Occidental	Oberlin College, Oberlin OH
de Vera, Martin	Manila	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA
Villanueva, Emilio	Negros Occidental	Purdue University, Lafayette IN
Ycasiano, Francisco	Manila	Cornell University, Ithaca NY

The Pensionado Story

Appendix III

Sutherland's List

The following are on a list from William Sutherland's memoirs. He classified them as "not 1903 pensionados but "Associated." This is in addition to the 1903 names already identified by the FANHS list. It is unclear exactly what he meant, but other documentation indicates that they were in subsequent classes but their years of entry are not identified. They are not on the lists I obtained from the FANHS site, which covers '03, '04 & '05. It is obvious that the FANHS lists are more complete than those of Mr. Sutherland's since his list was compiled in 1950 during his last visit to the Philippines when he was already 74 years old. Note the preponderance of Manila locations, which is where their careers took them. It is likely their hometowns were elsewhere, not Manila.

Abreu, Jose	Manila	George Washington University
Abreu was already at GWU even before the pensionado program started.		
Agcaoili, Francisco	Laoag, Ilocos Norte	Cornell Univ., Ithaca NY
Albert, Vicente	Manila	
Alzua, Francisco	Manila	
Artiaga, Juan	Manila	
Buencamino, Felipe Jr.	Manila	
Buencamino, Dr. Victor	Manila	Cornell University, Ithaca NY (Veterinary Medicine)
Corpuz, Rafael	Manila	
Cuenca, Jose M.	Cebu, Cebu	Georgetown University, Washington DC
Formoso, Arsenio	Zamboanga, Zamboanga	Cincinnati Technical School (Ohio) Purdue University, Lafayette IN
Formoso is included in the 1906 Lista de Pensionados		
Gala, Emiliano	Sariaya, Tayabas	
Hidalgo, Clemente	Pasay	
Hocson,	Manila	
Mapua, Tomas	Pasay	Cornell University, Ithaca NY
Perez, Filemon	Lucena, Quezon	
Roces, Rafael	Manila	
Sandoval, Domiciano	Manila	
Tayson, Antonio	San Juan	
Torres, Antonio	Manila	
Torres, Luis	Manila	
Vasquez, Antonio	Manila	

The Pensionado Story

Appendix IV

Roster of the pensionados chosen in 1904:

For the first time, five women were among the 39 pensionados.

Abad Santos, Jose	Pampanga	University of Illinois & George Washington University
Acosta, Honoria	Pangasinan	Women's Medical College of PA
Arreza, Lino	Surigao	Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb
Avisado, Pastor	Ilocos Sur	Ohio State University, Columbus OH
Baluyot, Sotero	Pampanga	University of Iowa, Iowa City IA
Bantug, Jose	Nueva Ecija	College of Physicians & Surgeons
Borja, Victorino	Laguna	University of Wisconsin, Madison WI
Cajulis, Felix	Cavite	University of Notre Dame, IN
Floendo, Elizabeth	Ilocos Sur	St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame IN
Francisco, Luis	Batangas	University of Iowa, Iowa City IA
Gallardo, Marcelino	Nueva Ecija	College of Physicians & Surgeons
Gomez, Pastor	Manila	University of Wisconsin, Madison WI
Guerrero, Angel	Ilocos Norte	University of Illinois, Champaign IL
Hilario, Juan	Batangas	University of Illinois, Champaign IL
Huising, Geronimo	Iloilo	Lowell Textile School, Lowell MA
Ines, Leon	Ilocos Sur	Agricultural College, Ames IA
de Leon, Eleanor	Ilocos Sur	St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame IN
de Leon, J. Velasquez	Bulacan	College of Physicians & Surgeons
Llamas, Genoveva	Pagsanjan, Laguna	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia PA
Lorenzo, Tomas	Pampanga	Agricultural College, Ames IA
Maceda, Sixto	Laguna	State Normal University, Normal IL
Magsaysay, Ambrosio	Zambales	Agricultural College, Ames IA
Martinez, Rufus	Iloilo	Cincinnati Technical School (1904)
Pagaduan, William	Ilocos Sur	University of Nebraska, Lincoln NE
de la Paz, Fabian	Pampanga	State Normal School, Macomb IL
Ponce Enrile, Alfonso	Bulacan	University of Notre Dame, IN
Rico, Graciano	Iloilo	University of Iowa, Iowa City IA
Roa, Manuel	Misamis	Ohio State University, Columbus
Rocha, Zacarias	Bohol	State Normal School, Macomb IL
Santos Cuyugan, Gervacio	Pampanga	
Sison, Luisa	Pangasinan	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia PA
Sunico, George Pedro	Manila	Coast & Geodetic Survey
Torre Franca, Cecilio	Iloilo	State Normal School, Macomb IL
Tolentino, Eufonio	Manila	Coast & Geodetic Survey
Ungson, Rafael	Pangasinan	University of Iowa, Iowa City IA
Urtula, Dalmacio	Pangasinan	University of Nebraska, Lincoln NE
Vallarta, Julian	Nueva Ecija	University of Iowa, Iowa City
Villanueva, Bonifacio	Batangas	University of Nebraska, Lincoln NE
Yumul, Victoriano	Pampanga	

The Pensionado Story

Appendix V

Roster of the pensionados chosen in 1905:

Three of the 1905 pensionados were women.

de las Alas, Antonio	Taal, Batangas	Indiana University, Yale Univ.
Albano, Juan	Ilocos Norte	State Agricultural College, Manhattan KS
Alcaraz, Adriano	Iloilo	State Agricultural College, Manhattan KS
Arguelles, Angel	Batangas	University of Illinois, Champaign IL
Asturias, Clementa	Romblon	College of St. Catherine, St. Paul MN
Bautista, Santiago	Nueva Ecija	Illinois State Normal School, DeKalb
Benitez, Francisco	Laguna	Western Illinois State Normal School
Cruz, Adriano	Manila	University of Illinois, Champaign
Datu, Mauro	Pampanga	Purdue University, Lafayette IN
Dinoso, Silverio	Zambales	State Normal School, Trenton NJ
Elumba, Pilar	Surigao	College of St. Catherine, St. Paul MN
Foronda, Manuel	Ilocos Sur	College of Physicians & Surgeons
Garcia, Rufino	Ilocos Sur	Ohio State University, Columbus OH
Gison, Ambrosio	Iloilo	State Agricultural College, Manhattan KS
Gutierrez, Perpetuo	Pampanga	College of Physicians & Surgeons
Lazo, Mauricio	Ilocos Sur	University of Nebraska, Lincoln NE
Licup, Roman	Pampanga	University of Notre Dame, IN
Munoz, Federico		Armour Institute, Chicago IL
Oblefias, Victor		State Agricultural College, Manhattan KS
Osias, Camilo	La Union	Illinois State, Columbia
Osmena, Mariano		Armour Institute, Chicago IL
de la Paz, Manuel		
Pendon, Claro		State Agricultural College, Manhattan KS
Piedad, Juan		Ohio State University, Columbus OH
Salamanca, Olivia	San Roque, Cavite	Women's Medical College of PA
Sanchez, Proceso	Tarlac	Indiana University, Bloomington IN
Sindico, Pedro	Iloilo	Indiana University, Bloomington IN
Soriano, Oscar	Laguna	University of Wisconsin, Madison WI
Teodoro, Jose	Laguna	State Normal School, Macomb IL
Toledo, Antonio	Cavite	Ohio State University, Columbus OH
Topacio, Teodulo	Cavite	University of Nebraska, Lincoln NE
Tolentino, Mariano	Ilocos Sur	College of Physicians & Surgeons
Tuason, Pedro	Bataan	Georgetown University, Washington
Villanueva, Vicente	Batangas	University of Nebraska, Lincoln NE

The Pensionado Story

Appendix VI

Pensionados chosen in 1906:

Conrado Benitez		University of Chicago
Jacinto M. Kamantigue		University of Wisconsin, B.A. 1911 Admitted to Philippine Bar 1915
Isabelo J. Lagniton	Jaro, Iloilo	University of Illinois, 1911
Juan Macaraeg	Binalonan, Pangasinan	Lewis Institute, Chicago IL
Vicente Y. Orosa	Taal, Batangas	Cincinnati Technical School (1906-07) University of Illinois (1907-1911)

The above five are the only ones from the class of 1906 I have been able to trace. Munder's list indicated that there were seven. They were all on the same boat, ss Siberia, and arrived in San Francisco on Sept. 10, 1906. Vicente first went to Cincinnati Technical School in 1906 and I was able to locate a program from 1904 that listed other Filipino names in Cincinnati, which are identified in the rosters. A descendant of Juan Macaraeg is familiar to today's Filipinos. His granddaughter is the more famous person, none other than President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. GMA's mother Dr. Evangeline, wife of President Diosdado Macapagal, was the daughter of Juan Macaraeg.

Other Pensionados:

Lim, Vicente United States Military Academy, 1914
(West Point, NY)

Segundo, Fidel United States Military Academy
Fidel Segundo rose to the rank of General and commanded one of the Army units during the defense of Bataan. He received his appointment to West Point in 1912. A waiver had to be approved because apparently, Gen. Segundo didn't meet the height requirement. Unfortunately, as with many others, there is a dearth of information about Gen. Segundo.

Not on anyone's list but were in the CTS program from 1904.

Formoso, Sebastian	Cincinnati Technical School (1904)
Lopez, Angel	Cincinnati Technical School (1904)

The names below were on correspondence to Vicente Y. Orosa from the Superintendent of Filipino Students in Washington DC, indicating that these three would be returning to the Philippines at the same time, in July 1911. They were all on a Spanish ship named Montevideo that sailed from New York on July 6 for Manila, via Europe.

Barrera, Federico	
Cruz, Adriano	Class of 1905
de la Paz, Daniel	Class of 1905

Grand total from all these lists is 209. I am continuing research into later classes and the privately funded pensionados.

The Pensionado Story

Appendix VII

NAME CHANGES:

Quite a few of the schools and universities attended by the pensionados have changed names over the years, mostly expansion and upgrading from a college to a university or merging with another institution. Here is a list of the changes:

Agricultural College in Ames, Iowa is now Iowa State University.

Armour Institute in Chicago is now Illinois Institute of Technology

Cincinnati Technical School in Cincinnati, Ohio started out as a prep school (college preparatory) for boys and was later incorporated into the University of Cincinnati.

College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago is now part of the University of Illinois' Chicago campus

Illinois Normal Schools:

Illinois State Normal School in Macomb is now Western Illinois University

Northern Illinois State Normal School in De Kalb is now Northern Illinois University

Illinois State Normal School in Normal is now Illinois State University

Manual Training School was a high school in Indianapolis, IN

State Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kansas is now Kansas State University

State Normal School at Oswego, New York is now State University of New York at Oswego

State Normal School at Trenton, New Jersey is now College of New Jersey

State Normal School at West Chester, Pennsylvania is now West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Women's Medical College in Philadelphia is now part of Drexel University

Appendix VIII
1924-25 School Year Graduates

THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

WITH THE PENSIONADOS

The following Pensionados and University Fellows secured their degrees during the school year 1924-1925:

Doctorate: Doctor of Philosophy—Agustin S. Alonso, University of Chicago; Vidal A. Tan (cum laude), University of Chicago; Doctor of Science, M. I. T., Harvard University—Vicente Aldaba; Doctor of Jurisprudence, University of Michigan—Rufino Luna; Doctor of the Science of Law, Yale University—Roberto Regala.

Master's Degrees: Delfin Buencamino, Master of Business Administration, New York University; Mamerto Cruz, M.S.E., University of Michigan; Alexander Gordon, M.S. in Agriculture, Cornell University; Vicente A. Morando, M.S. and M.E., University of California; Pedro T. Orata, M.S. in Education, University of Illinois; Jose Y. Orosa, M.S., Columbia University; Victor Panlillo, M.A. in Economics, University of Illinois; Emiliano Quijano, M.S., Columbia University; Ramon Racelis, M.S., Columbia University; Miguel Romualdez, Jr., M.S., Columbia University; Manuel S. Rustia, Master of Business Administration, University of Washington; Paterno Santos, M.A., George Washington University; Carlos Sulit, Master of Forestry (cum laude), Yale University; Enrique T. Virata, M.A., Harvard University.

Bachelor's Degrees: Eleuterio A. Advincula, A.B., University of Wisconsin; Miss Amparo A. Fernandez, B.S., Teachers' College, Columbia University; Federico M. Lontoc, B.S. in Medicine, Chicago University; Roberto R. Moreno, Jr., Bachelor of Chemistry, Cornell University; Macario G. Naval, B.A. in Education, Iowa State Teachers' College; Agustin Panares, Bachelor of Education, Western Illinois State Teachers' College; Juan N. Sison, B.S. in Commerce, Northwestern University (Requirements completed, to receive diploma, June, 1926); Simeon L. Teopaco, B.S., University of Chicago.

Bachelor's Degrees (Three-year Course): Pedro Guevara, Jr., B.S. in M.E., Tri-State College; Arsenio R. Yandoc, B.S. in C.E. and also special two-year diploma in Highway Engineering, Tri-State College.

The Pensionado Story

The Class of 1903



This is the class of 1903, the first group of pensionados who left Manila on Oct. 9, 1903. They all attended high schools in California. This picture was taken in Santa Barbara, California the summer of 1904, before they left to work in the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. In the fall they would scatter to perhaps as many as a dozen American Universities and colleges to start their American education. The man with the #1 on his jacket is Dr. William A. Sutherland. The lady on his right may have been Mrs. Minnie Sutherland.

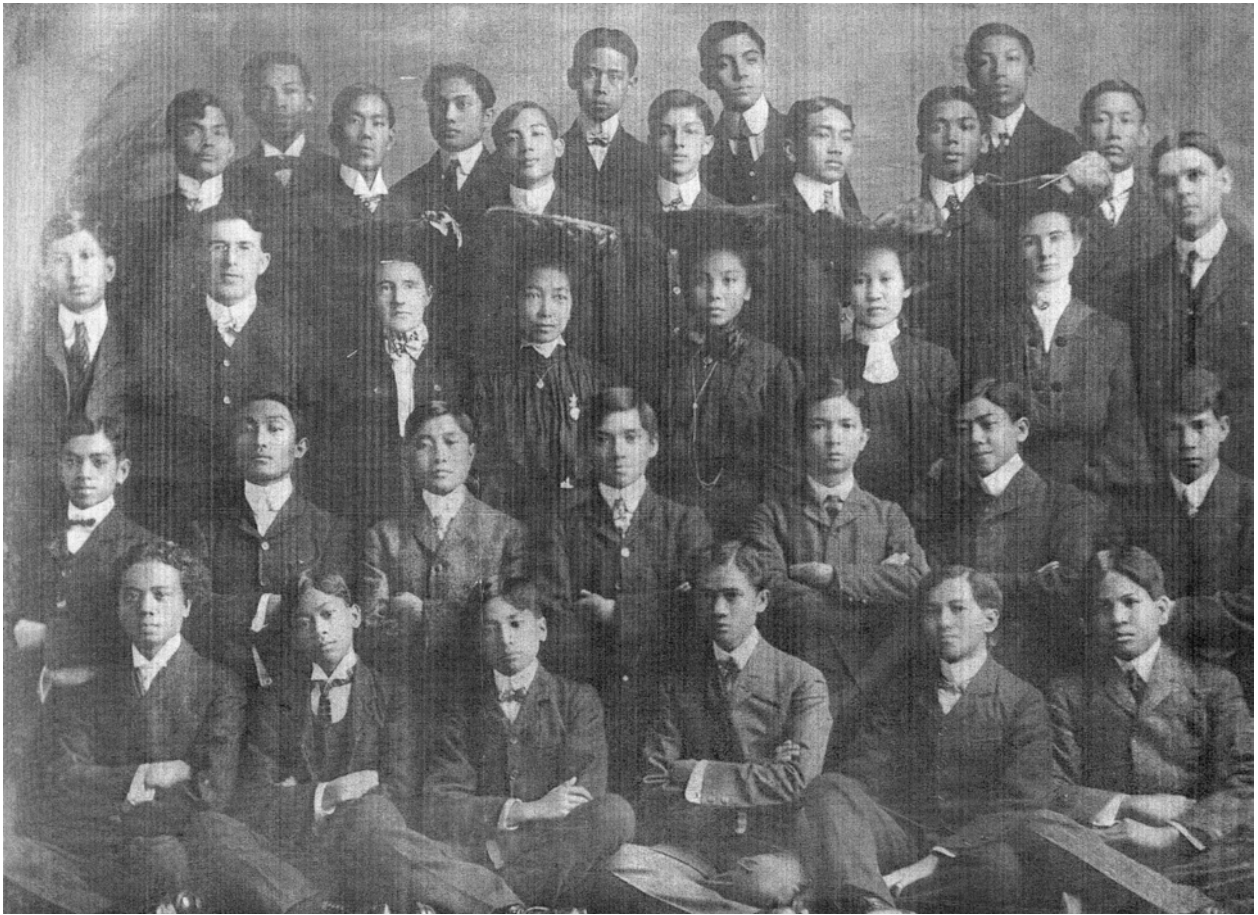
The Pensionado Story

The Class of 1903 at the 1904
St. Louis World's Fair



The Pensionado Story

The Class of 1904



This group of pensionados belong to the class chosen in 1904. It is a smaller class than the 100 chosen in 1903. For the first time women were included in the class. This group picture is not complete. There are 29 pensionados in the picture but other records listed 39. Where are the other ten? William A. Sutherland, the New Mexico educator who started the program, is standing on the right, third row. I assume the lady on his right is Mrs. Minnie Sutherland. The other American couple in the third row is unidentified.

The Pensionado Story



Both women belonged to the class of 1905.

The Pensionado Story



Governor General **William Howard Taft**, later President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He approved the Pensionado program in 1903. A large man weighing over 300 pounds he called the Filipinos “my little brown brothers.”