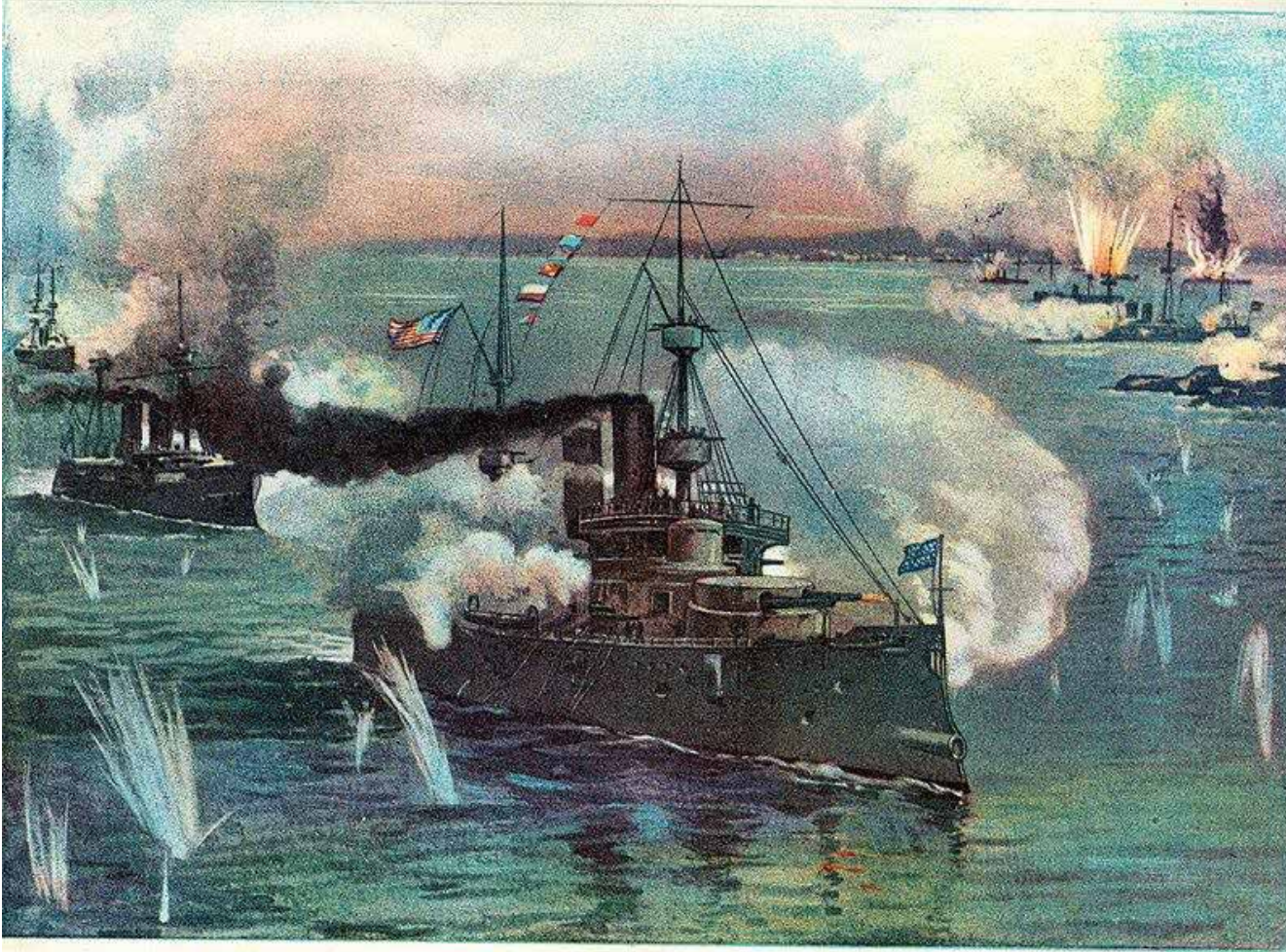


Building an Empire in the Pacific: The War in the Philippines: 1898-1902



**Dr. Geoff Babb, Department of Military History,
US Army Command and Staff College**

Building an Empire in the Pacific: The War in the Philippines: 1898-1902



THE "OLYMPIA" AT MANILA.

**On 20 April 1898,
President William McKinley
announced that a state of war now
existed with Spain. Ten days later,
Commodore George Dewey's
American Asiatic Squadron
destroyed the Spanish fleet in the
Battle of Manila Bay.**



President McKinley's Decision to Occupy the Philippines

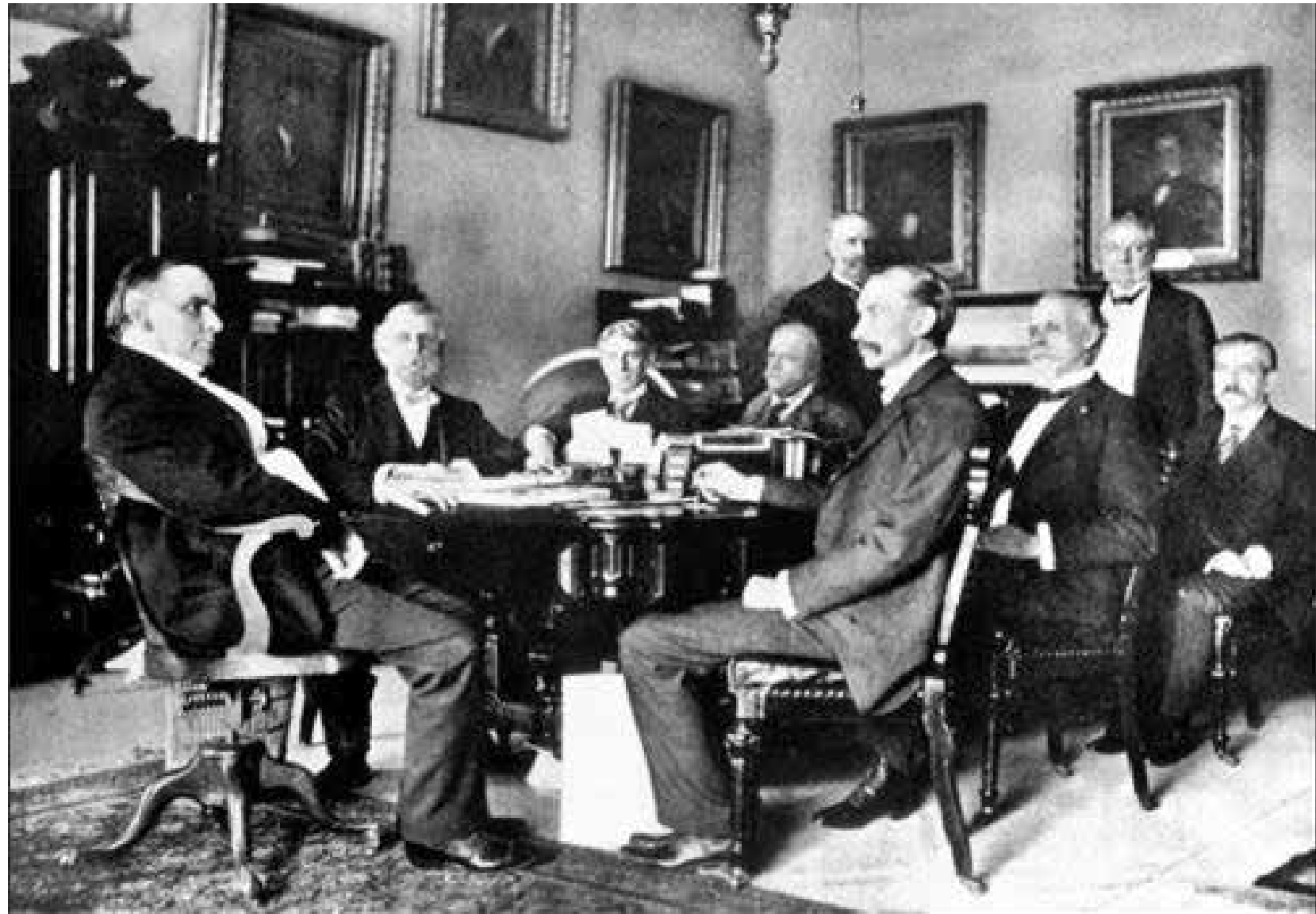
Take up the White Man's burden
The savage wars of peace
Fill full the mouth of famine
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
The end for others sought,
Watch Sloth and heathen Folly
Bring all your hopes to nought.

-Rudyard Kipling

April 25th 1898

A Policy of
"Benevolent Assimilation"

"We blundered into colonization."
W. H Taft, 1905





The Philippines: America's Far Outpost in the Pacific



War in the Philippines: The Tyrannies of Distance & Geography





Philippines 1898-1902: One Conflict—Four Parts

- 1. The Campaign at Sea against the Spanish: The Battle of Manila Bay
(May-August 1898)**
- 2. The Campaign on Land against the Spanish: The Capture of Intramuros
(August-December 1898)**
- 3. The Conventional Campaign against the Filipino forces of Aguinaldo
(December 1898-November 1899)**
- 4. The Counterinsurgency Campaign against the Filipino Guerrillas
(November 1899-July 1902)**





Asiatic Squadron: Hong Kong, April 1898

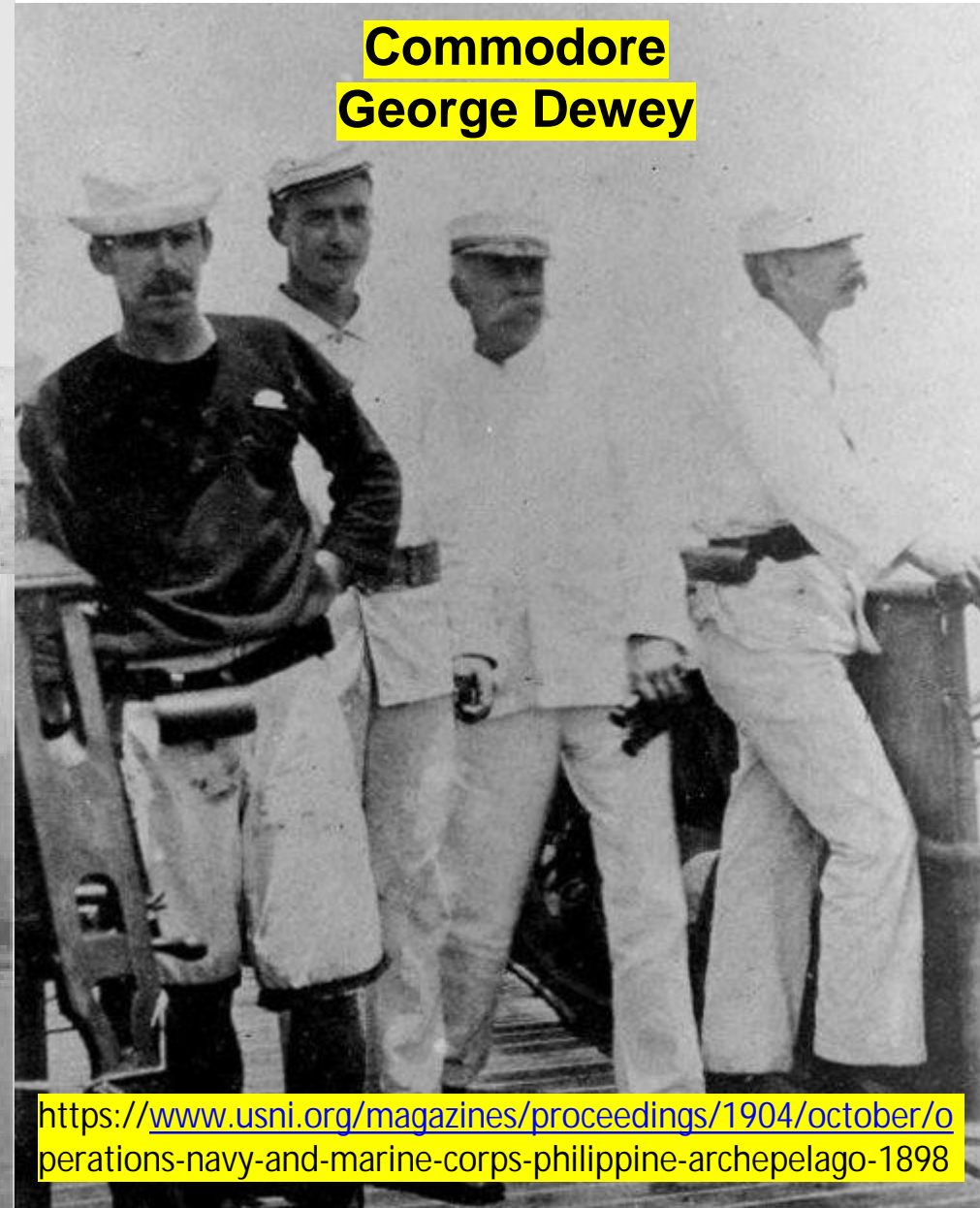


USS Monterey and USS Charleston



Flagship: USS Olympia in Hong Kong

**Commodore
George Dewey**



<https://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/1904/october/operations-navy-and-marine-corps-philippine-archepelago-1898>



Emilio Aguinaldo in Singapore & Hong Kong

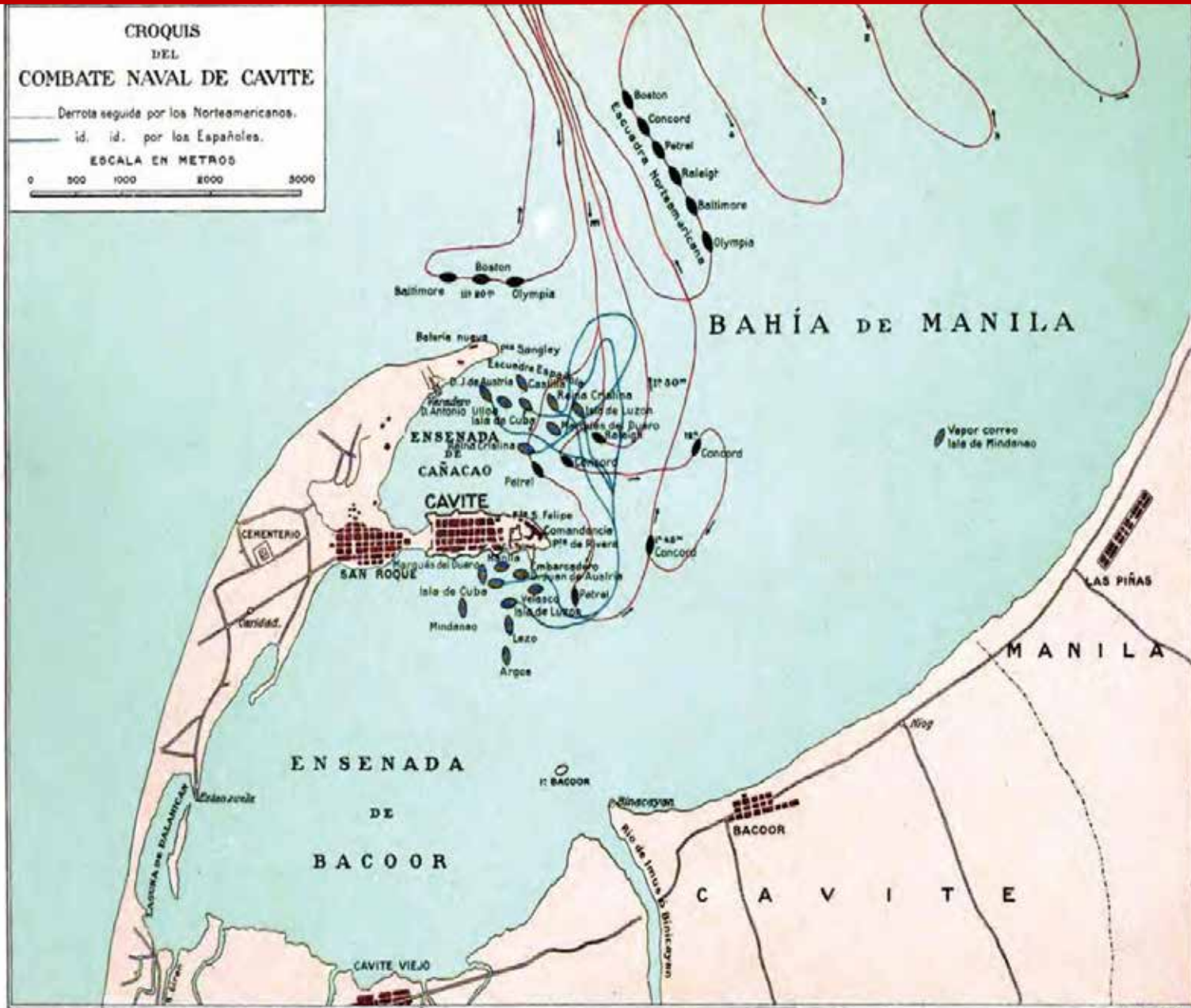


“Insurrectos or amigos?”

“Aguinaldo: Honest, sincere, and a natural leader of men”



Philippines 1898: The Battle of Manila Bay





Philippines, 1898-1902: Three Navy Commanders

US Navy Senior Commanders in the
Philippines, 1898-1902:

Commodore George Dewey

May 1898-May 1899

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson

June 1899-April 1900

Rear Admiral George C. Remey

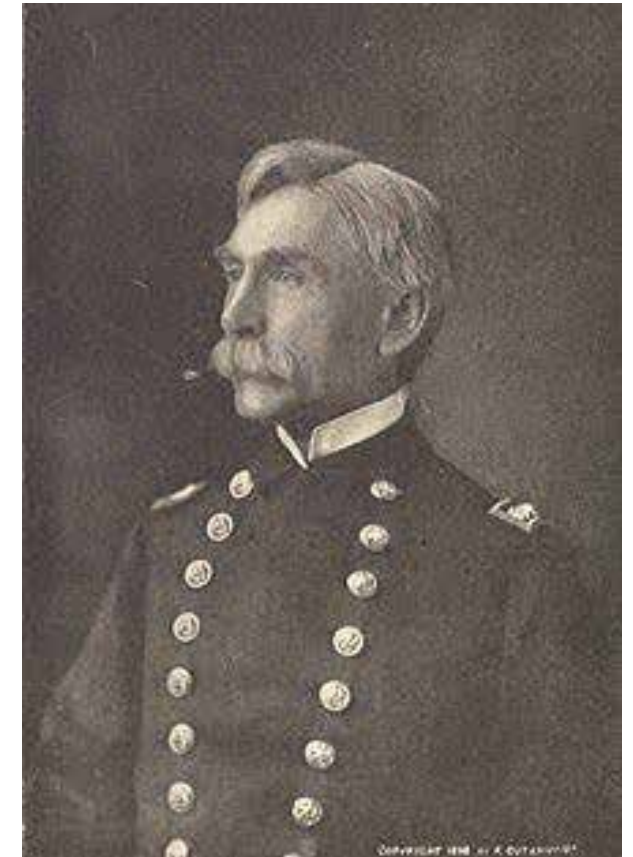
April 1900- March 1902



Dewey



Remey



Watson



Philippines, 1898-1902: Four US Army Commanders



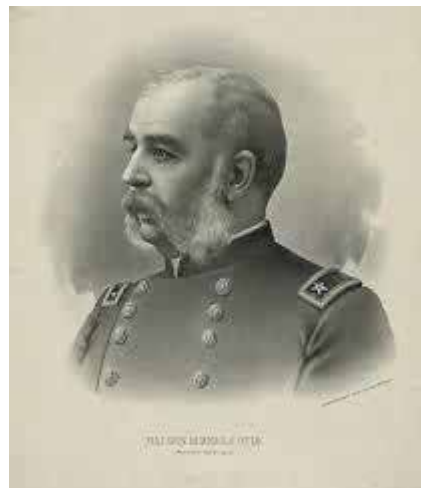
**US Army Senior Commanders in
the Philippines, 1898-1902:**

**Major General Wesley Merritt,
July 1898-August 1898**

**Major General Elwell S. Otis,
August 1898-May 1900**

**Major General Arthur MacArthur,
May 1900-July 1901**

**Major General Adna R. Chaffee,
July 1901-October 1902**



Merritt

Otis

MacArthur

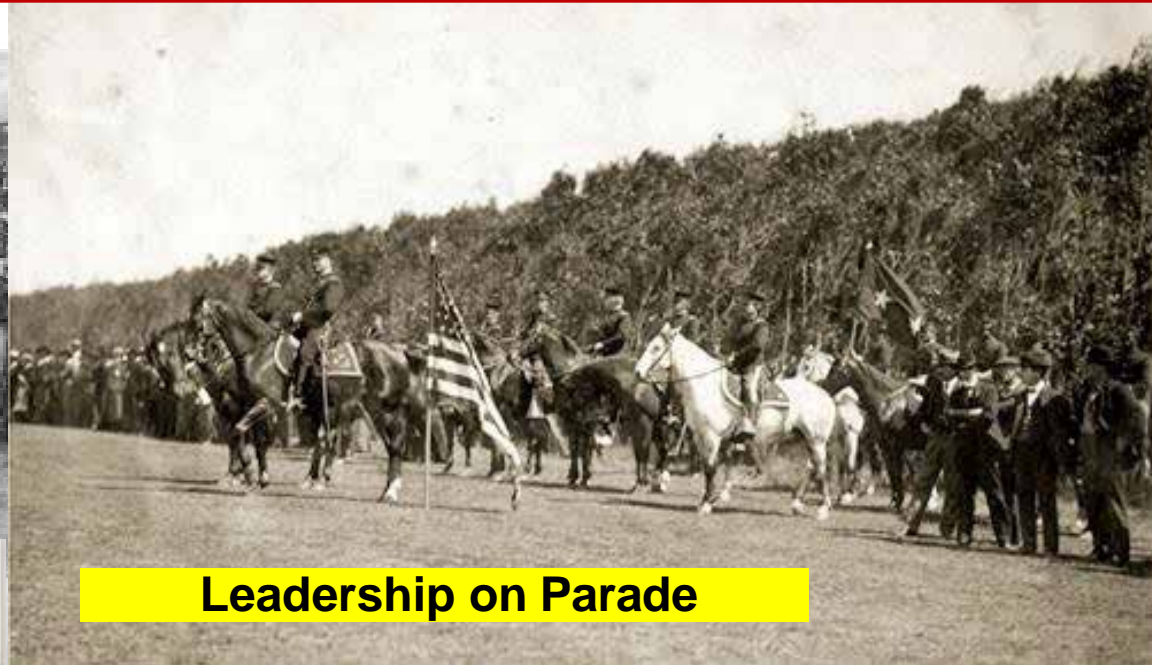
Chaffee



Spring 1898: Preparing the US Army 8th Corps for War



1st South Dakota Vol Inf Regt



Leadership on Parade



51st Iowa and 55th New York Vol Inf Regts



1st California Vol Inf Regt

San Francisco, California Area



US Army 8th Corps Leadership



Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt

**Chancellorsville
Gettysburg
Winchester
Appomattox (Bvt MG)**



Brig. Gen. Thomas Anderson

**Enlisted 6th Ohio
Commissioned
Wilderness (Bvt Major)
Spotsylvania (Bvt LTC)**



Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur Jr.

**Chickamauga
Stone's River
Franklin
Atlanta (Bvt Colonel)**



Brig. Gen. Francis Greene

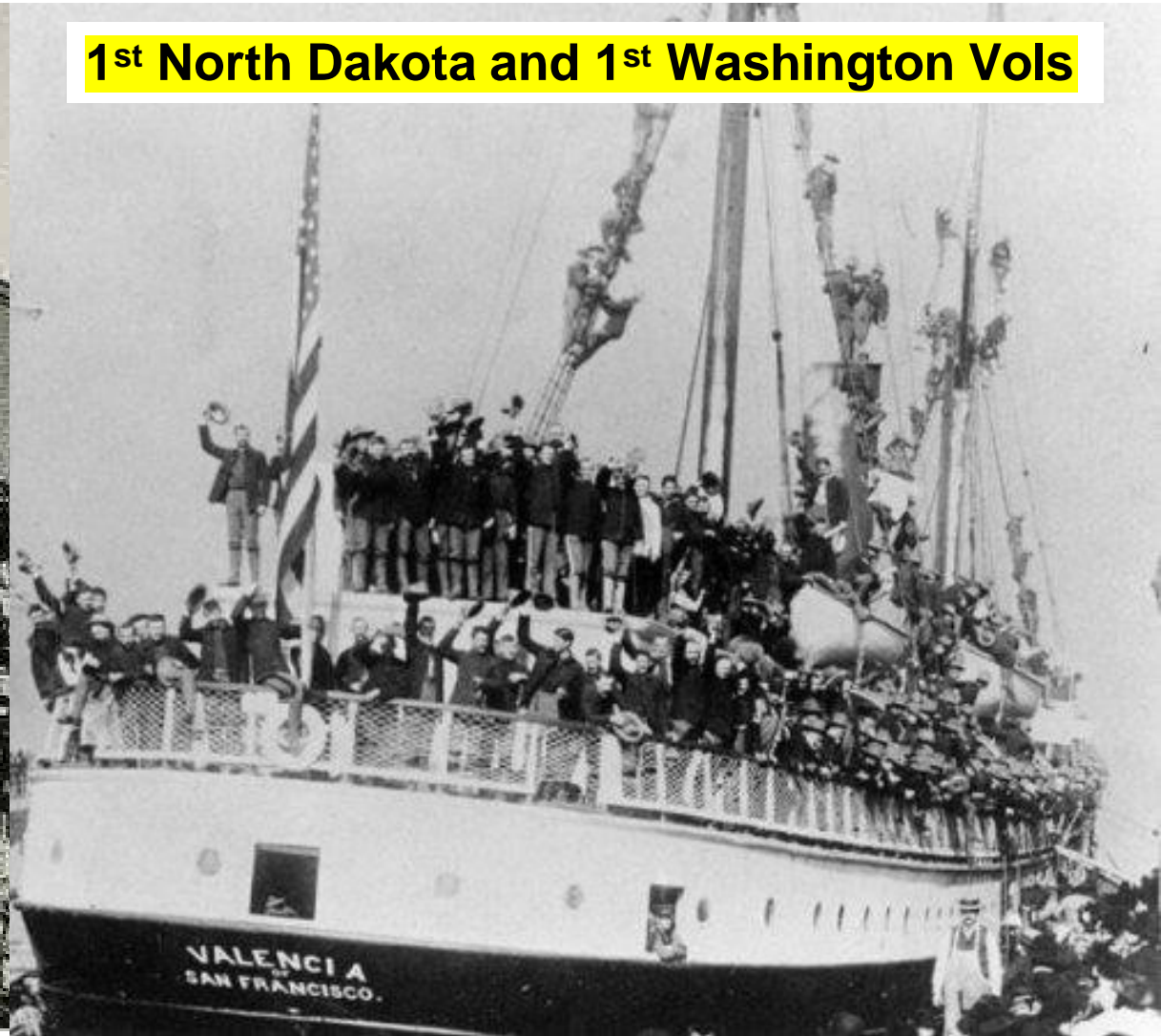
**Brother of the XO
on the USS Monitor
West Point 1870
Russo-Turkish War**

8th Corps Departs San Francisco, May-June 1898

1st Nebraska Vol



1st North Dakota and 1st Washington Vols



1st Deployment 28 May (Anderson) 2nd Deployment 15 June (Greene) 3rd Deployment June (Merritt & MacArthur)



Aguinaldo Forces -- 10,000-20,000





The Spanish Leadership



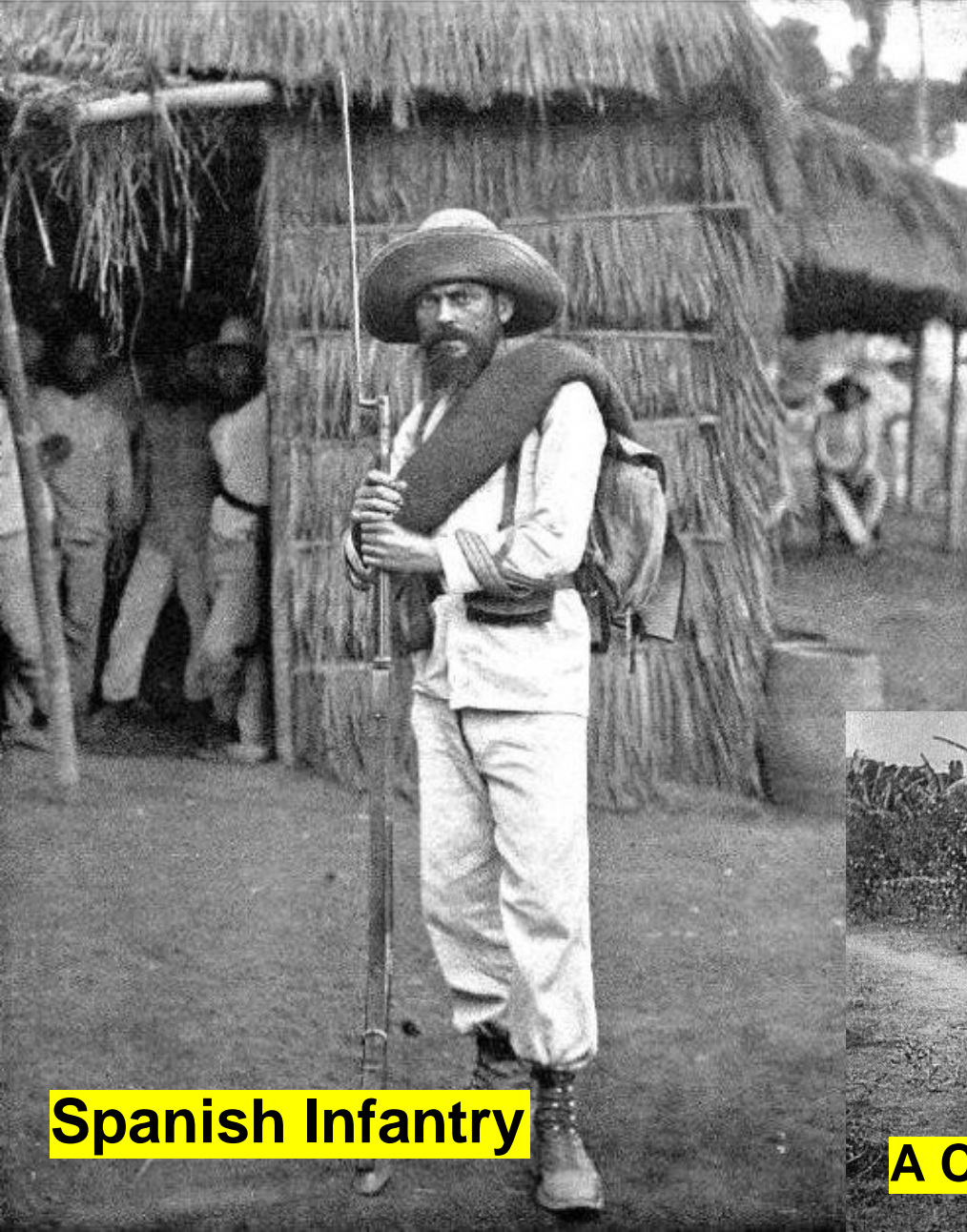
Diego De Las Rios
Panay, Iloios Province
Sep-Dec 1898



Fermin Jaudenes
Governor General
of the
Spanish Colony
of the Philippines
Jul-Aug 1898



Enemy Forces-- 9,000 Spanish & 4,000 Filipino Troops



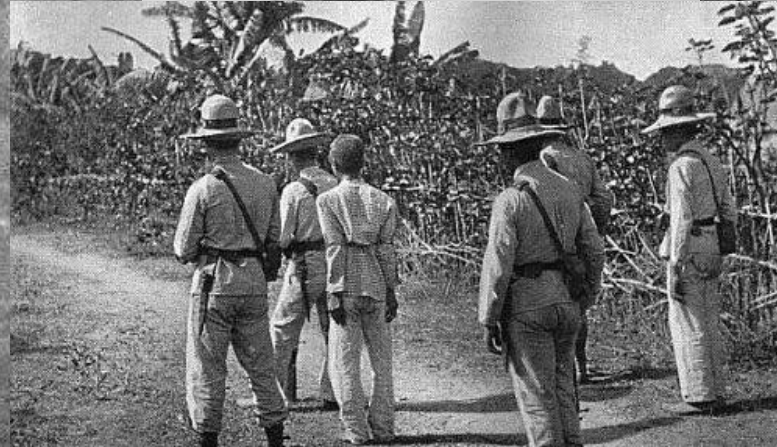
Spanish Infantry



Spanish Cavalry



Spanish Artillery



A Counterinsurgency Army



Native Spanish Infantry



US Army Forces Reg & Vol (8,500)



13th Minnesota Vol Inf Regt



1st Colorado Vol Inf Regt

FIRST BRIGADE: Brigadier-General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., commanding.

Fourteenth United States Infantry (5 companies),
Twenty-third United States Infantry (2 battalions),
Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers,
First North Dakota Volunteers (2 battalions),
First Idaho Volunteers (2 battalions),
First Wyoming Volunteers (1 battalion),
Astor Battery.

SECOND BRIGADE: Brigadier-General F. V. Greene, U. S. V., commanding.

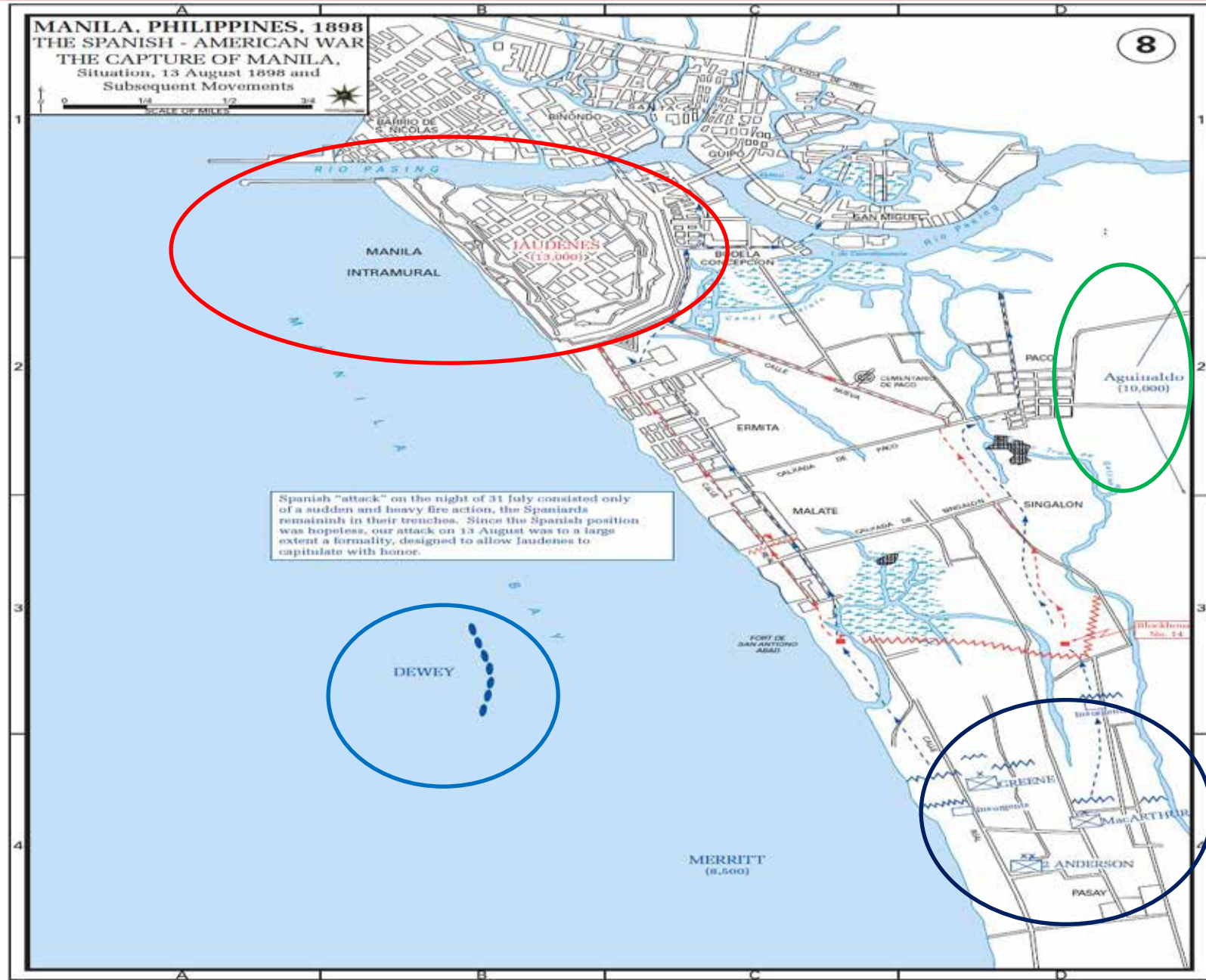
Eighteenth United States Infantry (2 battalions),
Third United States Artillery (1 battalion of 4 batteries),
Company A, Battalion of United States Engineers,
First California Volunteers,
First Colorado Volunteers,
First Nebraska Volunteers,
Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers,
Batteries A and B, Utah Light Artillery.



August 13th 1898: The Battle for Manila



Naval Gunfire Support



1st Colorado Vols

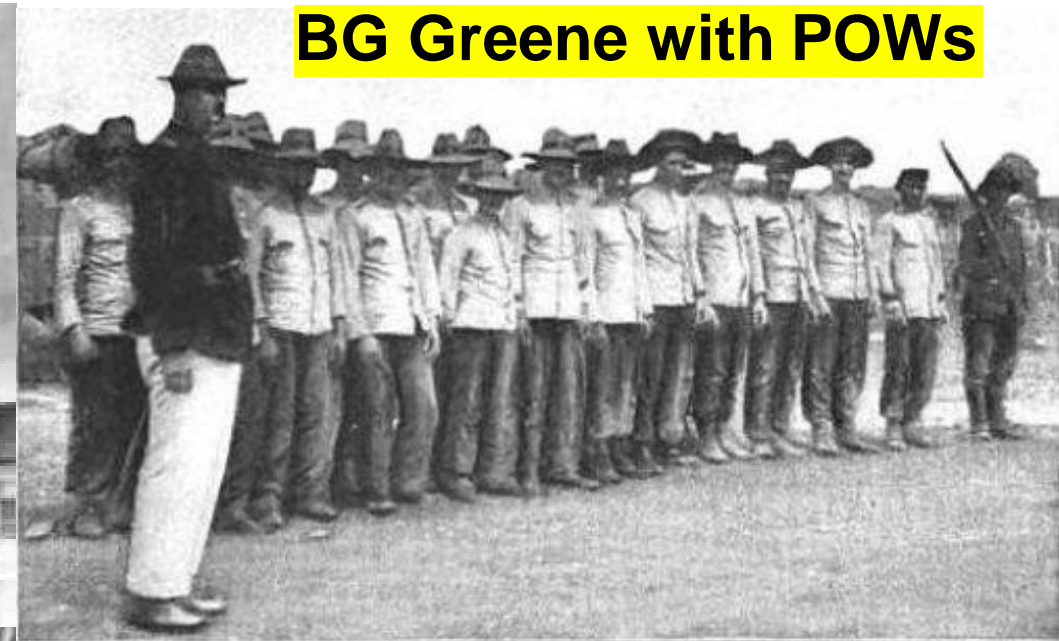


The Fortress at Intramuros in Manila Surrenders



Intramuros

**The “Mock” Battle of Manila
13 August 1898**



BG Greene with POWs



Spanish Infantry Company



Aug 1898: MG Merritt Passes Command to MG Otis

“... the twofold purpose of completing the reduction of Spanish power...and of giving order and security to the islands...” 10 May 1898



Merritt & Otis

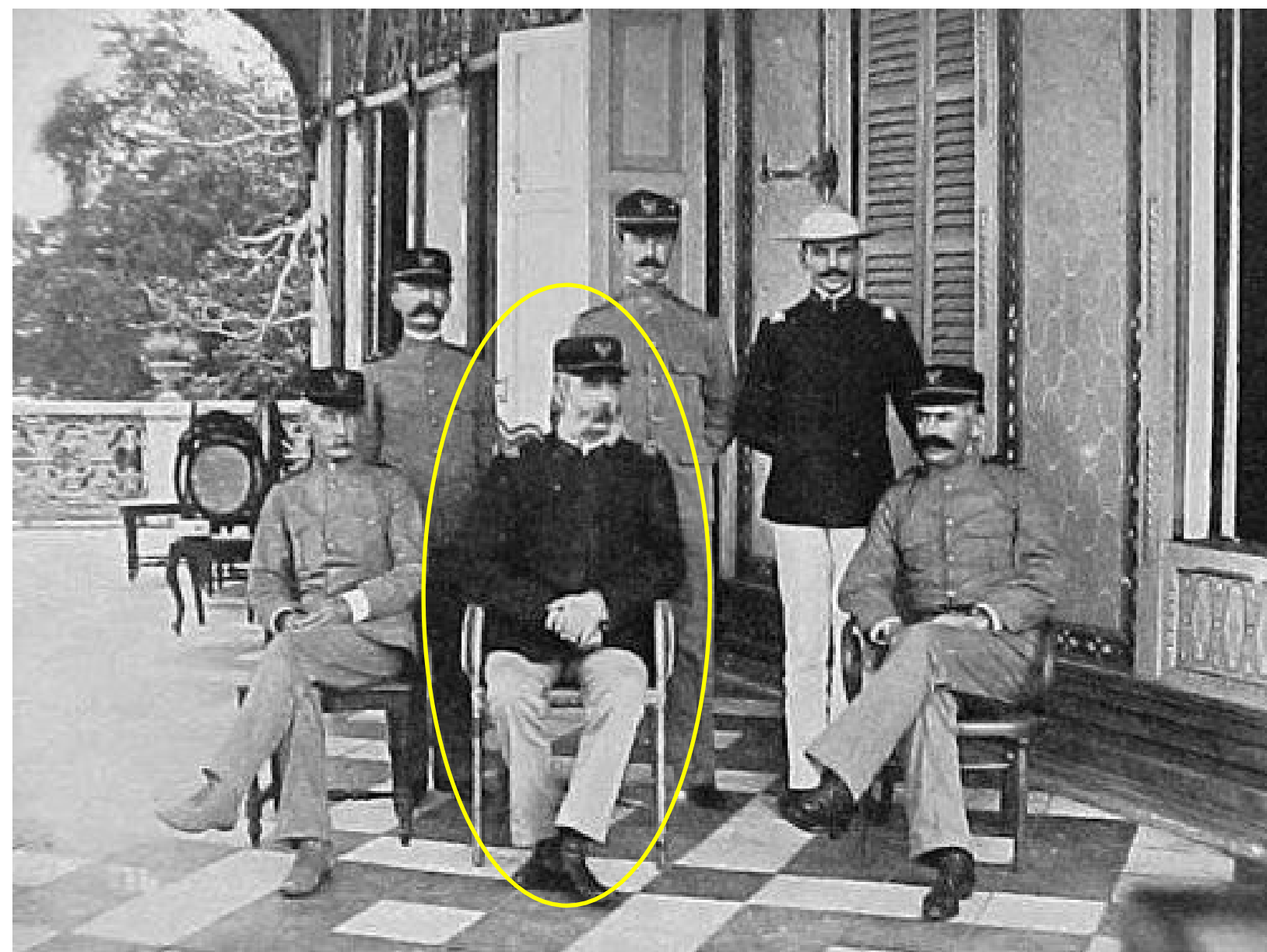


13th Minnesota Inf as Police



Cdr, 1st Montana with Japanese Military Attache

MG Otis Commands from Aug 1898 to May 1900



Harvard Law 1860

140th NY Vols 1862

**Battles of Fredericksburg,
Chancellorsville, Gettysburg,
Spotsylvania, the Overland
Campaign, and the Siege of
Petersburg**

Bvt Brigadier General

and,

**Long Service in the
American West
during the
Indian Wars in Montana**

**Commander of the
Columbia and Colorado Depts**

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., September 13, 1898.

The COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE FORCES.

SIR: Referring to my communication of September 8, I have the honor to inform you that I have had a most agreeable conversation with certain gentlemen who are in the interests of your revolutionary government upon the matters therein contained. We have discussed at length the complications now existing, which will exist, and will doubtless increase, while our troops continue to occupy jointly certain districts of the city of Manila. I have urged upon them the necessity of the withdrawal of your troops in order that the friendly relations which have always been maintained by and between them and the forces of the United States Government may be perpetuated. I am sure that the gentlemen fully appreciate my sentiments and will clearly report them to you. May I ask you to patiently listen to their report of our conversation?

It is my desire that our friendly intercourse and mutual amicable relations be continued; that they be not jeopardized if we can by consistent action avoid it, and such I am certain is the desire of yourself and associates.

May I ask, therefore, that you withdraw your troops from Manila?

Permit me to add in conclusion that I have that confidence in your ability and patriotism which will lead you to accede to this request.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

E. S. OTIS,
*Major-General, U. S. V.,
United States Military Governor in the Philippines.*

 **Philippines Sep 1898: Military HQ and Gov't in Malalos**



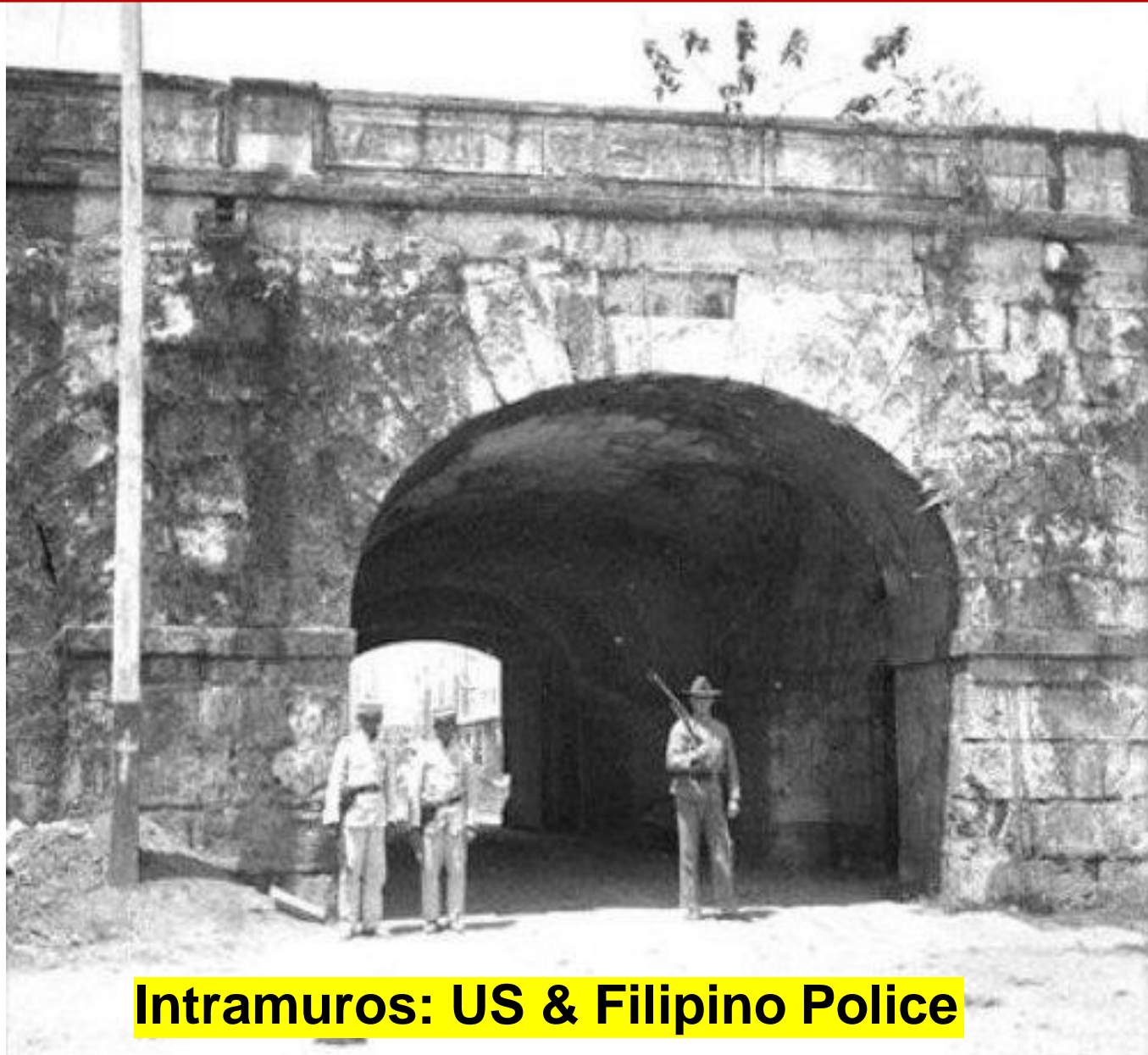
Military Forces



**Meeting of the Congress
of the 1st Philippine Republic**



Philippines Sep 1898- Dec 1898: A Tense Peace



Intramuros: US & Filipino Police



Patrolling Manila



Defending a Perimeter



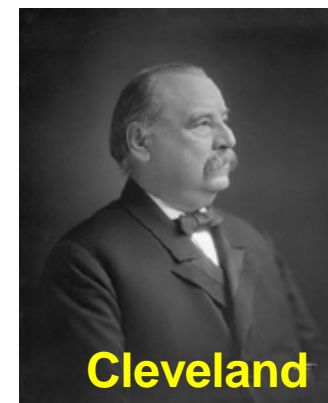
Philippines Dec 1898- Feb 1899: The Fuse is Lit



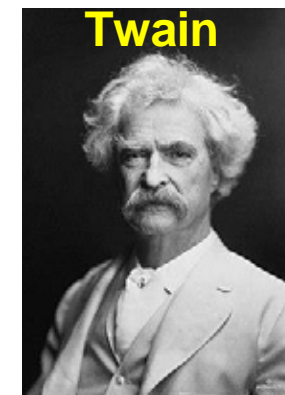
The Treaty of Paris
10 Dec 1898



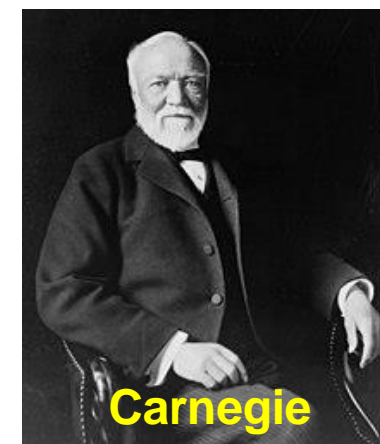
President William McKinley
“Benevolent Assimilation”
21 Dec 1898



Cleveland



Twain



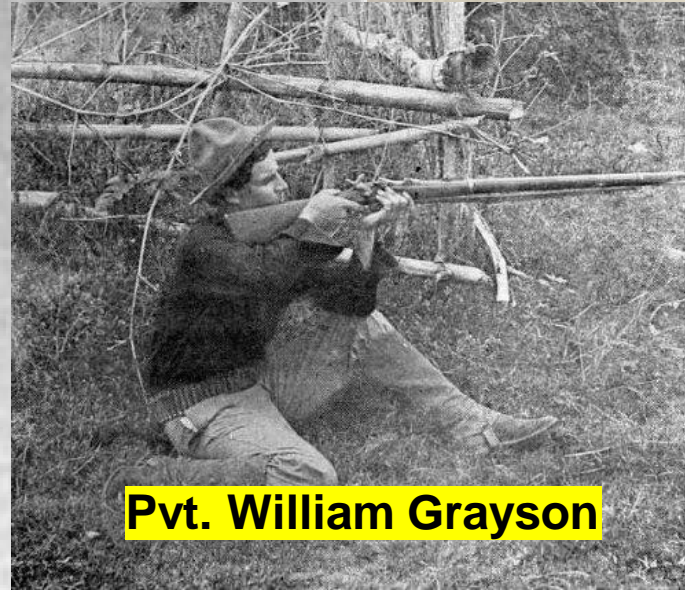
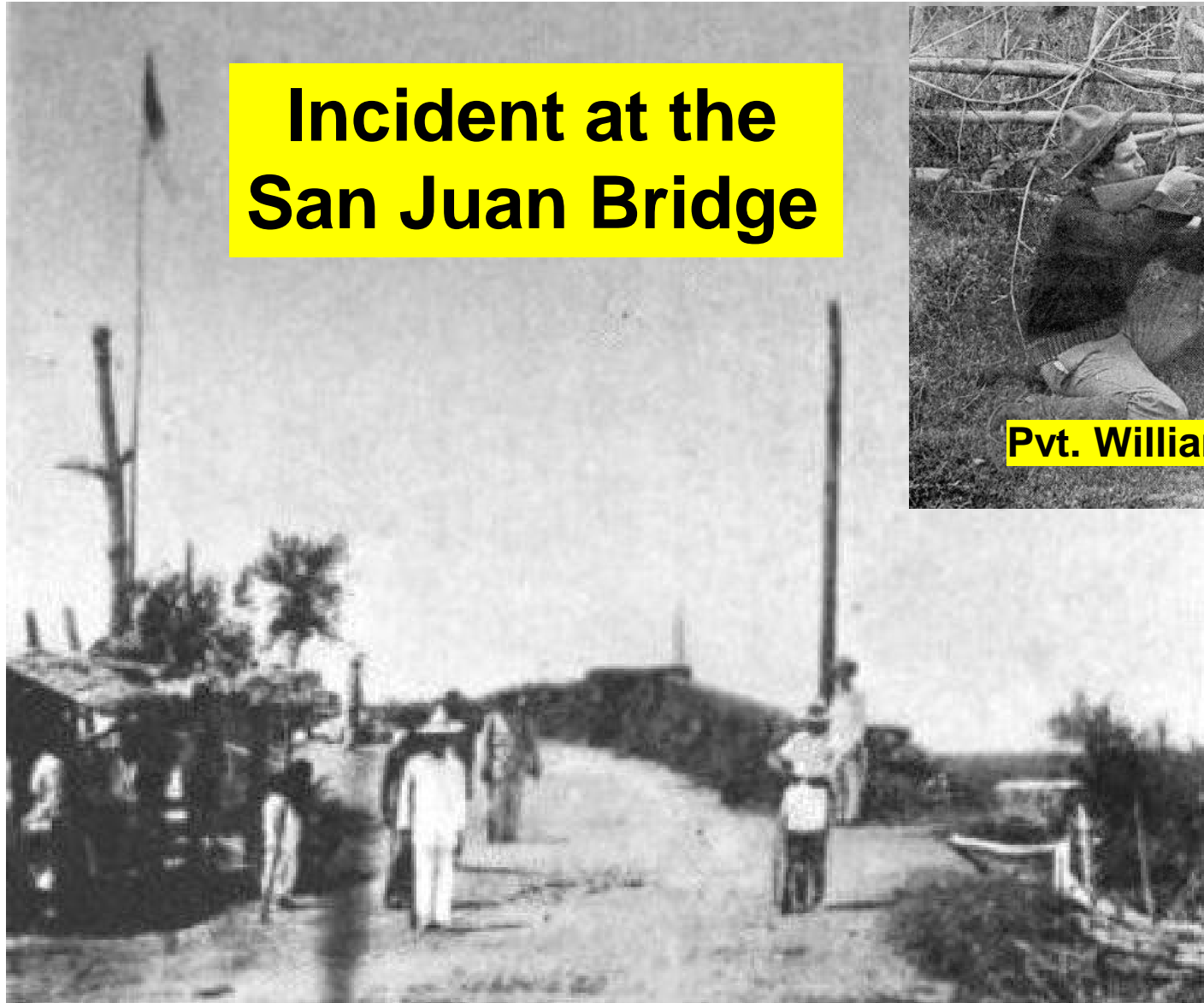
Carnegie

Senate Ratification
6 Feb 1899

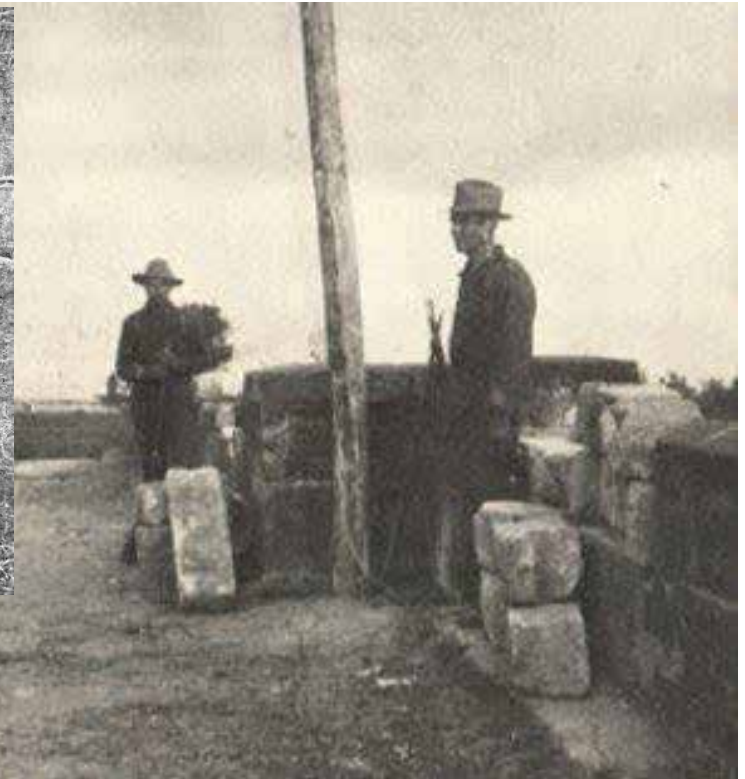
The Philippine-American War Begins: 4-5 Feb 1899



Incident at the San Juan Bridge



Pvt. William Grayson



1st Nebraska Vol





Philippines, 1898-1902: The Key Role of the Navy

Arms Blockades & Commerce Patrols



Headquarters & Logistics Support



**San Fabian Campaign
Amphibious Landings**



**Naval Fire
Support**



NPS Masters Thesis by Ted W. Carlson.
<https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a429668.pdf>



Philippines, 1898-1902: Key US Army Weapons



45-70 Trapdoor Springfield



Gatling Gun



3.2 Inch M1897 Light Field Gun



30-40 Krag-Jorgenson

“Civilize them with a Krag”

Fotografico
STUDIO
MANILA



Philippines, 1898-1902: Special Capabilities

**US Laguna Del Ray Gunboat
Utah Vol Light Artillery**

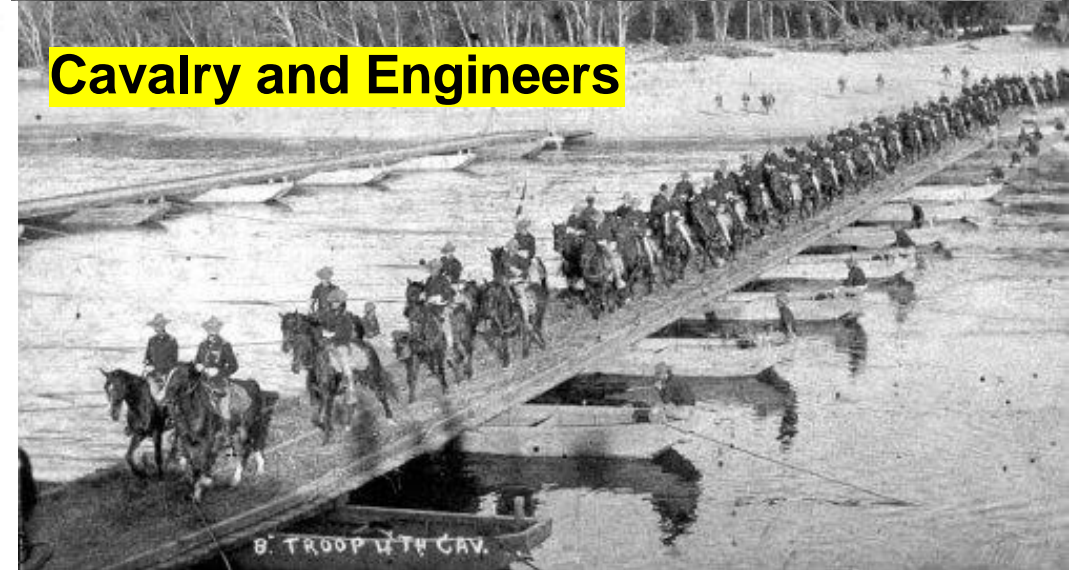


Railroad Transport



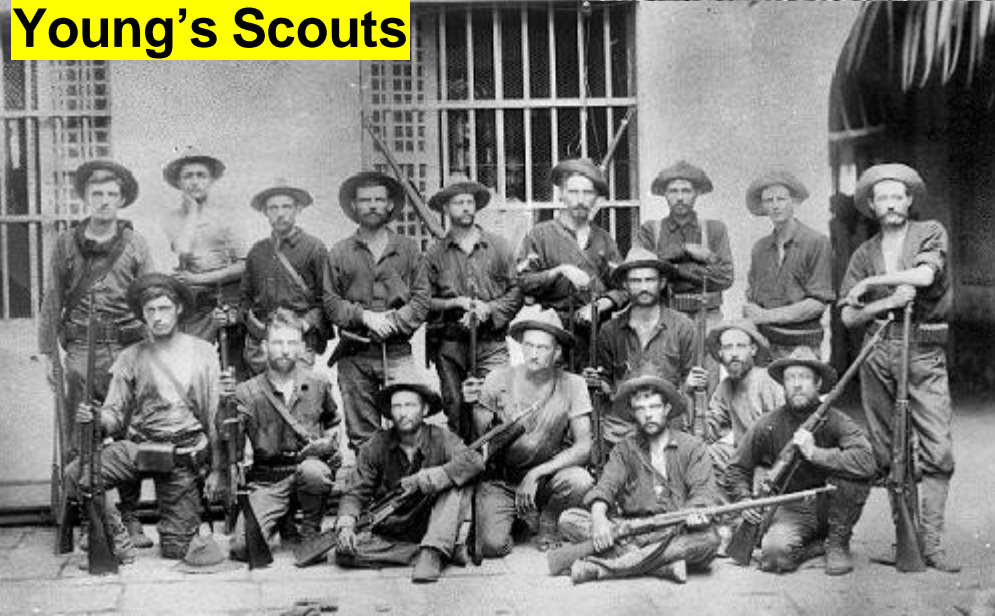
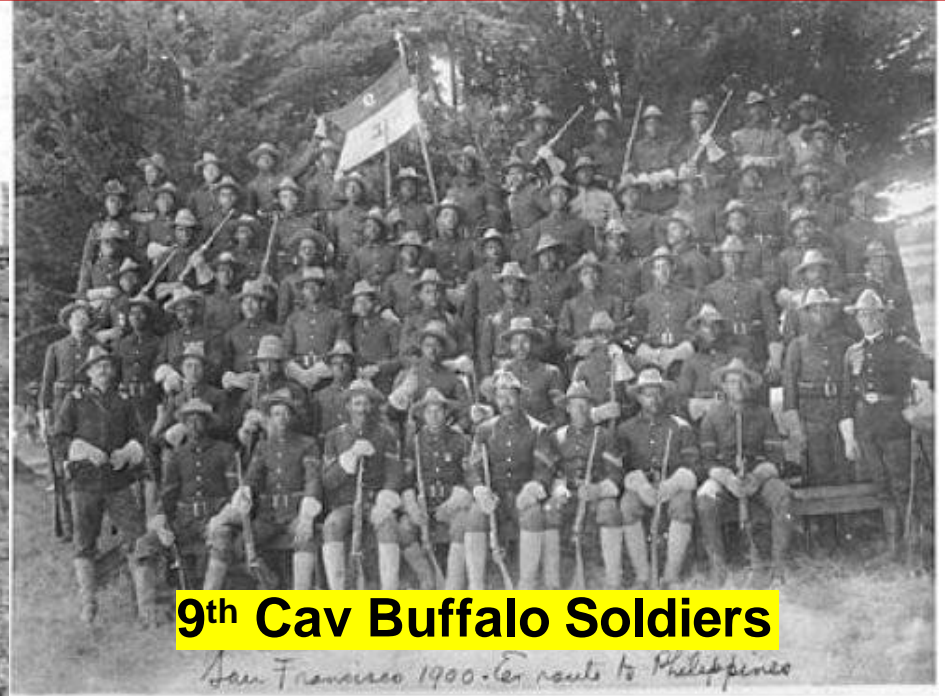
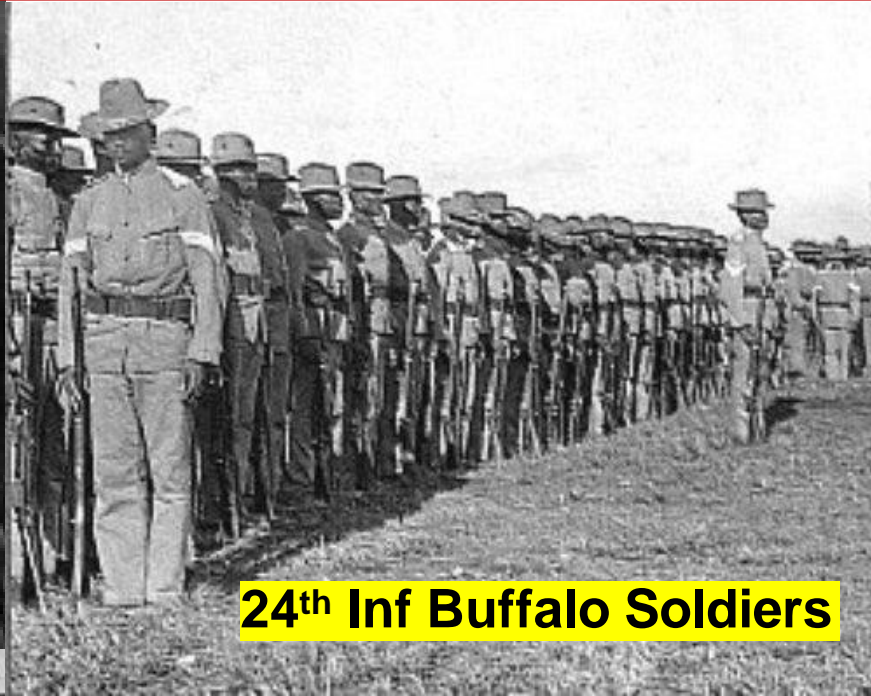
Signal Corps

Cavalry and Engineers



B. TROOP UTH CAV.

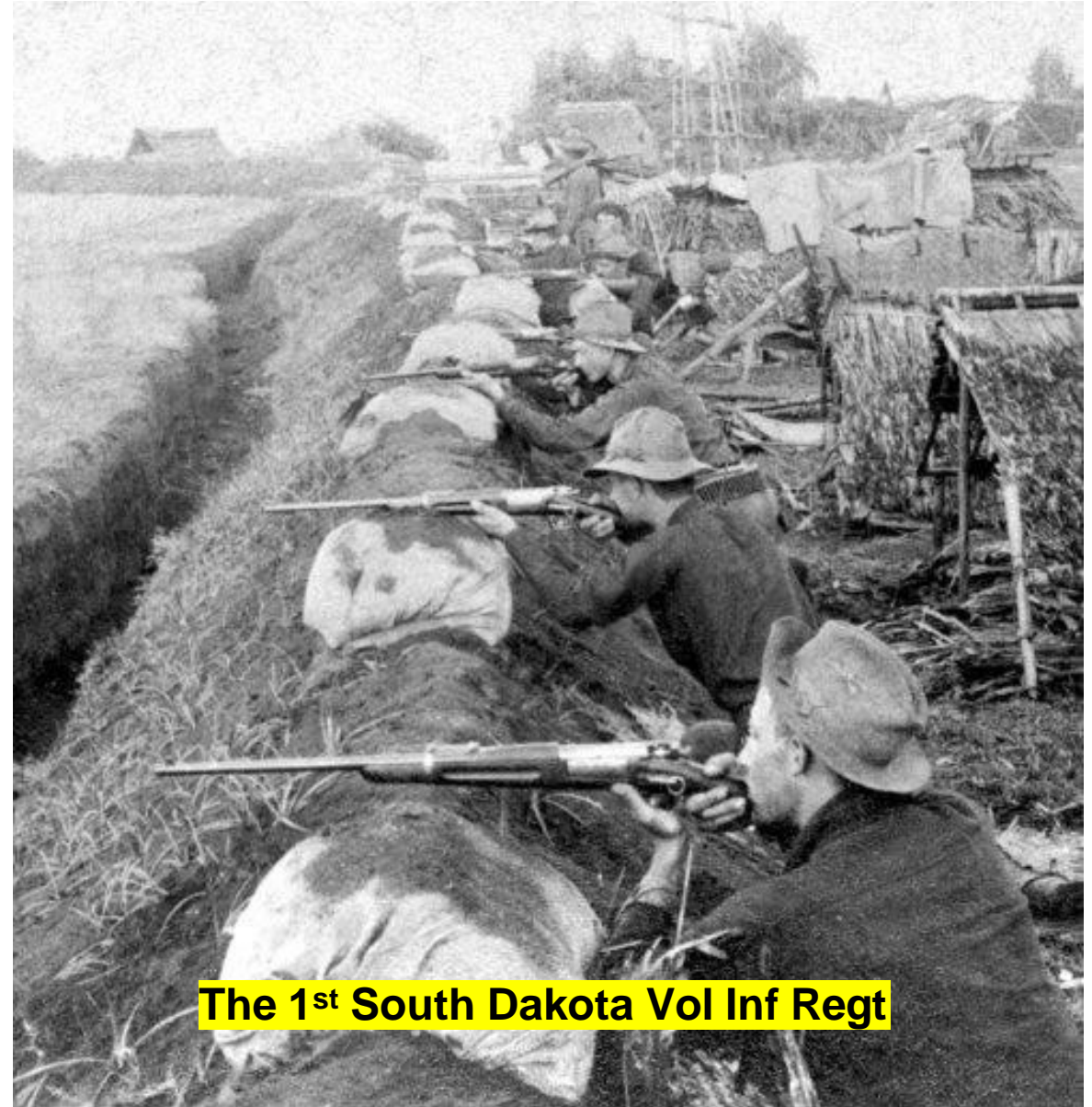
Philippines, 1898-1902: Special Units & Missions



Major Campaigns from February-December 1899



Philippino Revolutionary "Regulars"



The 1st South Dakota Vol Inf Regt



Campaigns from February-December 1899

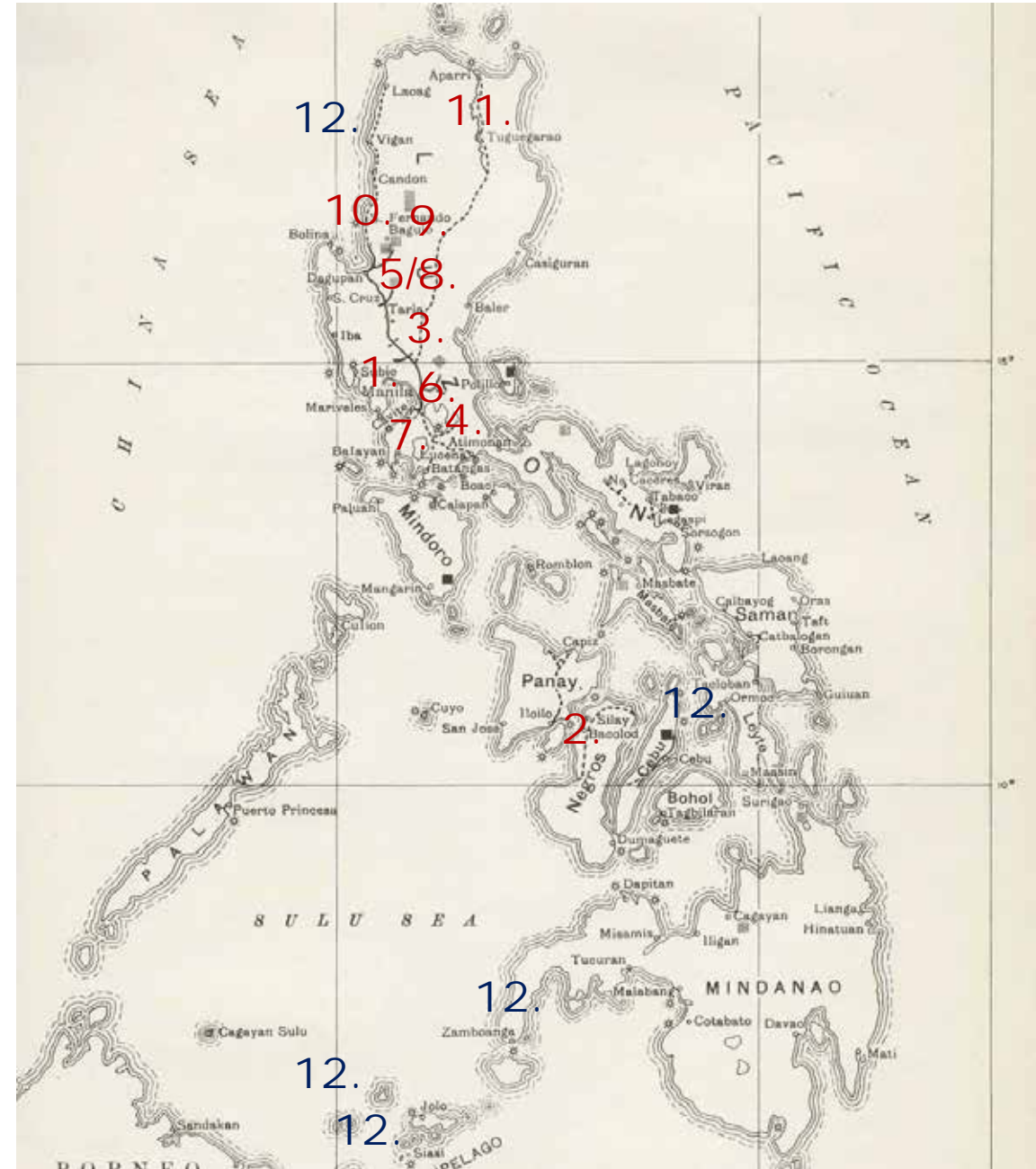


- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Manila Campaign | 4 Feb-17 Mar |
| 2. Iloilo Campaign | 8-12 Feb |
| 3. Malolos Campaign | 24 Mar-16 Aug |
| 4. Laguna de Bay Campaign | 8-17 Apr |
| 5. 1 st San Isidro Campaign | 21 Apr-30 May |
| 6. Zapote River Campaign | 13 Jun |
| 7. Cavite Campaign | 7-13 Oct |
| 8. 2 nd San Isidro Campaign | 10 Oct-20 Nov |
| 9. Tarlac Campaign | 5-20 Nov |
| 10. San Fabian Campaign | 6-19 Nov |
| 11. Cagayan Valley Campaign | Dec 1899 (USN/USA) |
| 12. Supporting Naval Blockade & Treaty | 19 Aug 1899- |

25 seagoing gunboats (USN)
 10 river steamers (Armed USA)
 Zamboanga, Cebu, Iloilo, and Vigan.

Sultan of Sulu signed a treaty for American sovereignty, on Jolo, Zamboanga, and Siassi.

***9 Official Campaigns**





November 1899: A “Hybrid” War Begins.



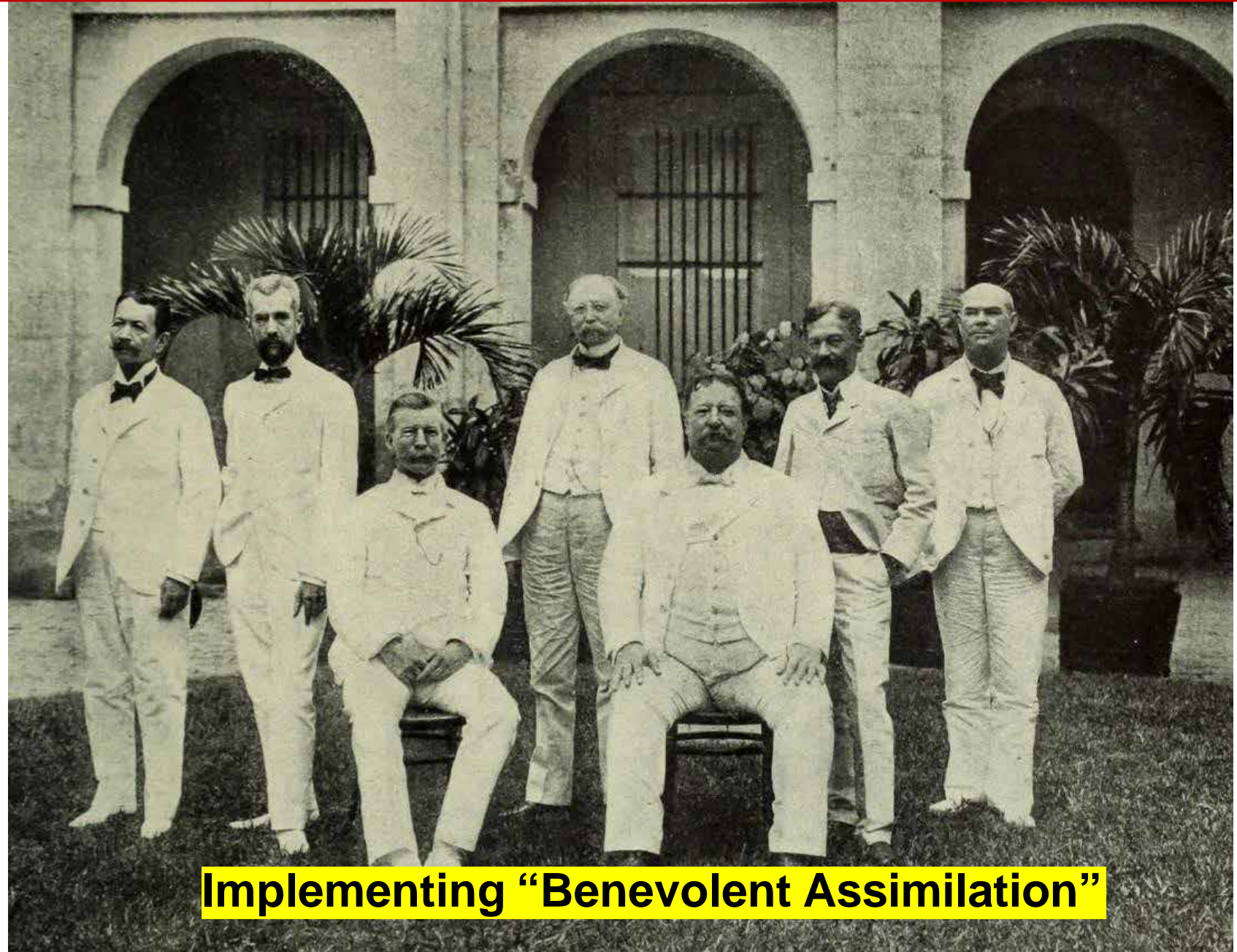
Tarlac Campaign Nov 1899
Large and Small-Scale Ops



The Philippine Commission: Road to Civilian Rule



William Howard Taft was the first head of the Philippine Commission from March 16, 1900 until July 4, 1901, after which the commission's head also became the Civil Governor of the Philippines



Implementing “Benevolent Assimilation”



MG Arthur MacArthur Relieves MG Otis in May 1900

**MacArthur's Long
Service in the
Philippines:**

1st Brigade 2nd Division

**2nd Division, Eighth Corps
Department of
North Luzon**

**Military Governor of the
Philippines
(1898-1901)**

**One of his Regimental
Commanders:
Colonel Frederick
Funston**

**20th Kansas Volunteers
(1898-1902)**



**COL Funston
CDR, 20th Kansas
Volunteer Infantry**

**MG MacArthur
Commanding
General
&
Governor-General**



General Order No. 12 (Sep 1900) American China Relief Expedition

**1st U.S. Marine Regiment (1 Bn)
3rd U. S. Infantry Regiment (1 Bn)
5th U. S. Artillery Regiment (Btry F)
6th U. S. Cavalry Regiment
9th U. S. Infantry Regiment
14th U.S. Infantry Regiment
15th U.S. Infantry Regiment (1 Bn)
Engineers
Signals
Hospital Corps
Supported by the USN**

An Eight-Nation Relief Expedition in the Summer of 1900



US Troop Levels in 1900: 47.5K (Jun) & 75K (Dec)



14th Infantry Regiment

The forces are now available for a Policy of Chastisement under General Arthur McArthur



38th United States Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Three Types of Army units served: Regulars, State Volunteers, and US Volunteers

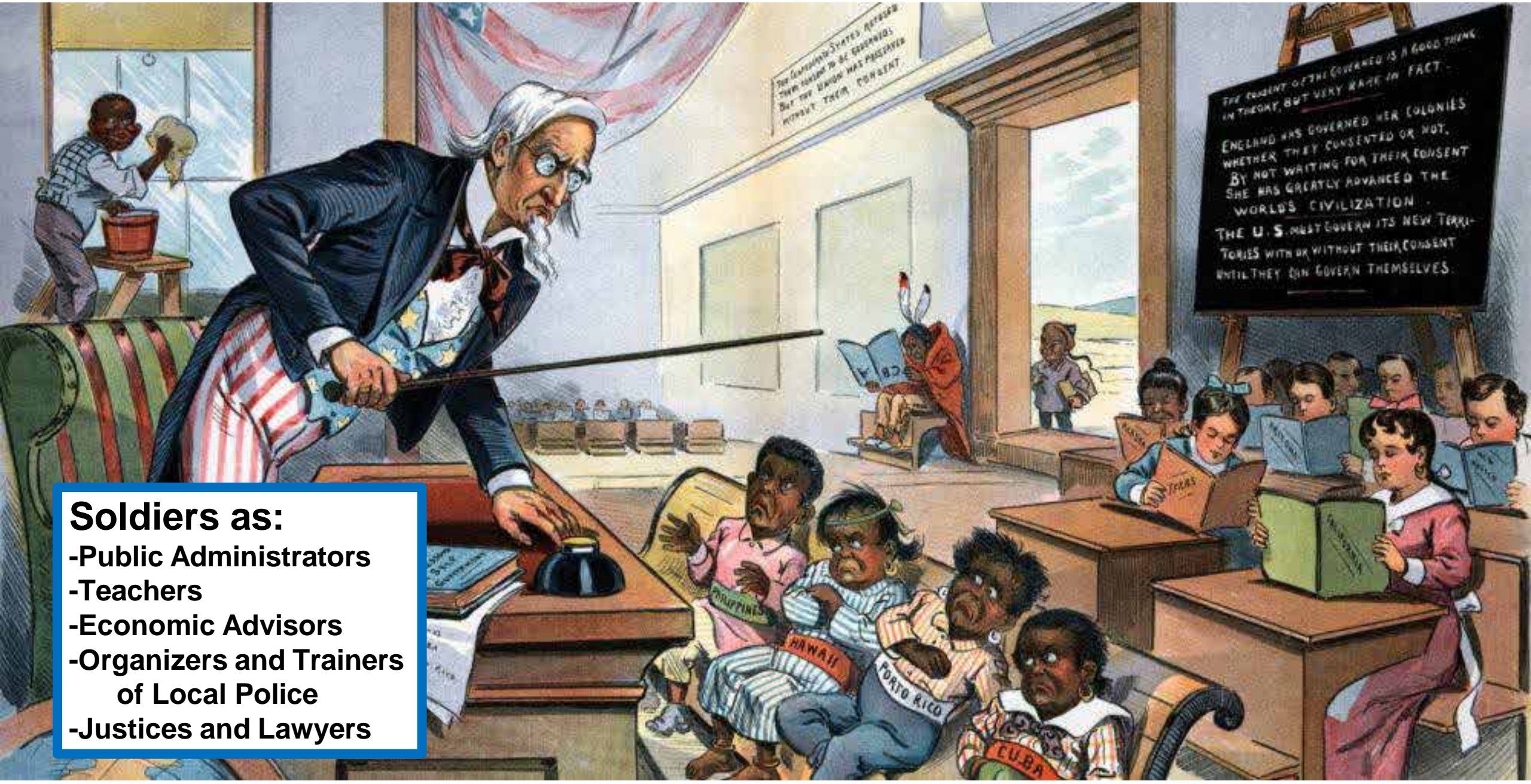


Summer 1900: Large Unit Surrenders— A Wider Guerrilla War





Pacification (Carrots): Nation Building



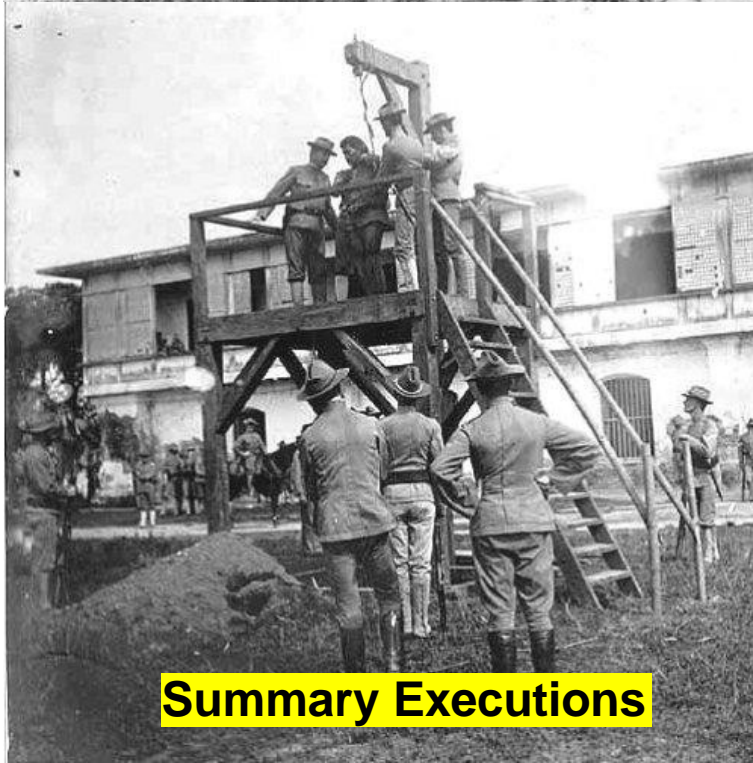
- Soldiers as:**
- Public Administrators
 - Teachers
 - Economic Advisors
 - Organizers and Trainers of Local Police
 - Justices and Lawyers

Pacification (Sticks): General Order 100 (Lieber Code)

The "Water Cure"



Interrogations



Summary Executions

The American Occupation of the Philippines

1898-1912

By

James H. Blount

Officer of United States Volunteers in the Philippines, 1899-1901
United States District Judge in the Philippines, 1901-1905

With a Map

G. P. Putnam's Sons

New York and London
The Knickerbocker Press

1913

"Concentration"
Population Control

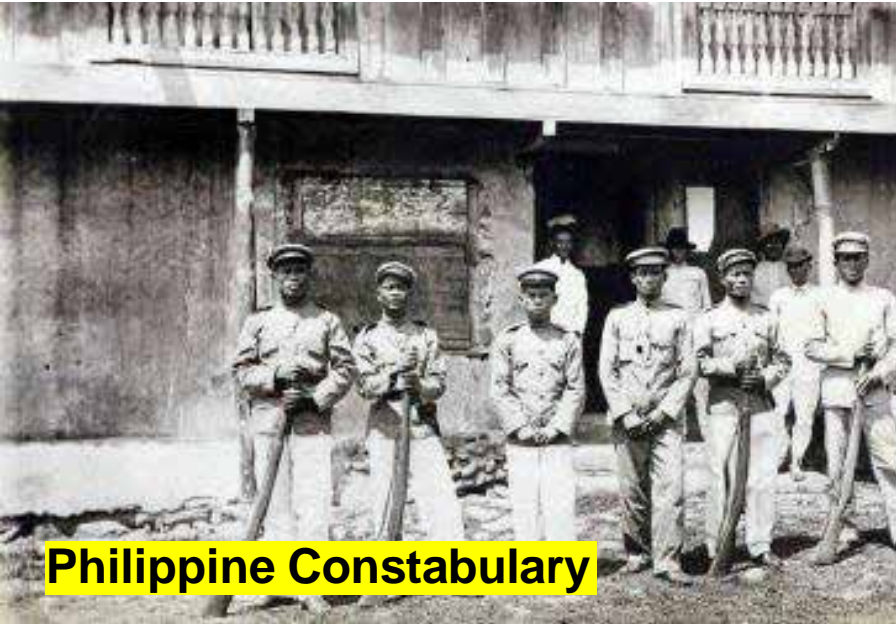


Reprisal Village Burnings

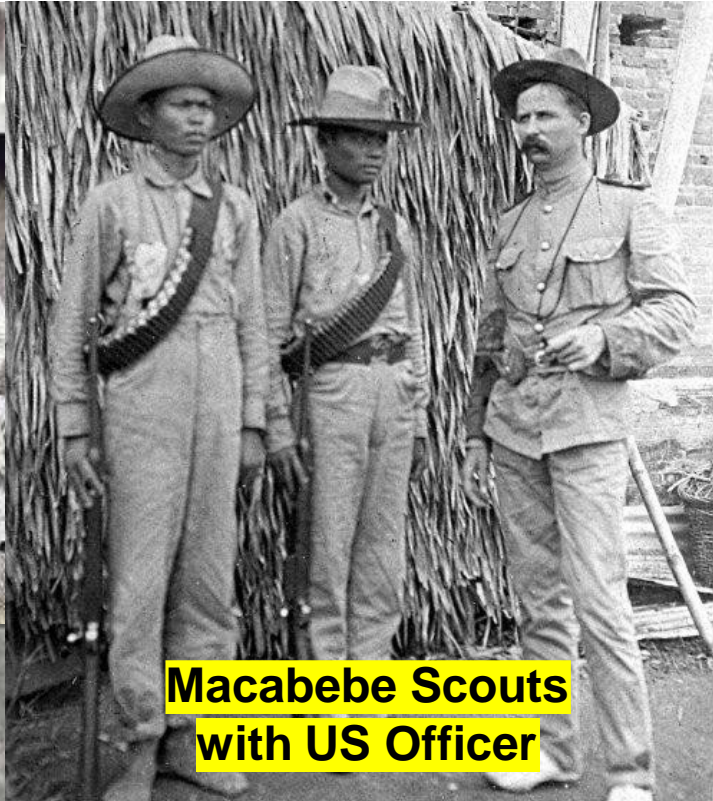


Forced Dislocations

Indigenous Forces with the US Army (5,000 in 1901)



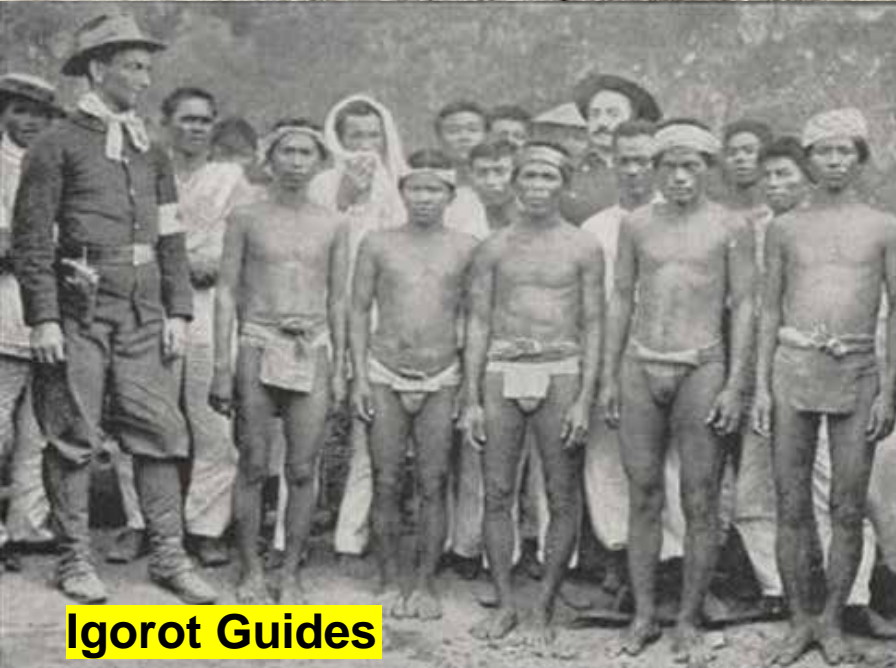
Philippine Constabulary



**Macabebe Scouts
with US Officer**



**US Officers with the
Philippine Scouts**



Igorot Guides



Philippine Constabulary



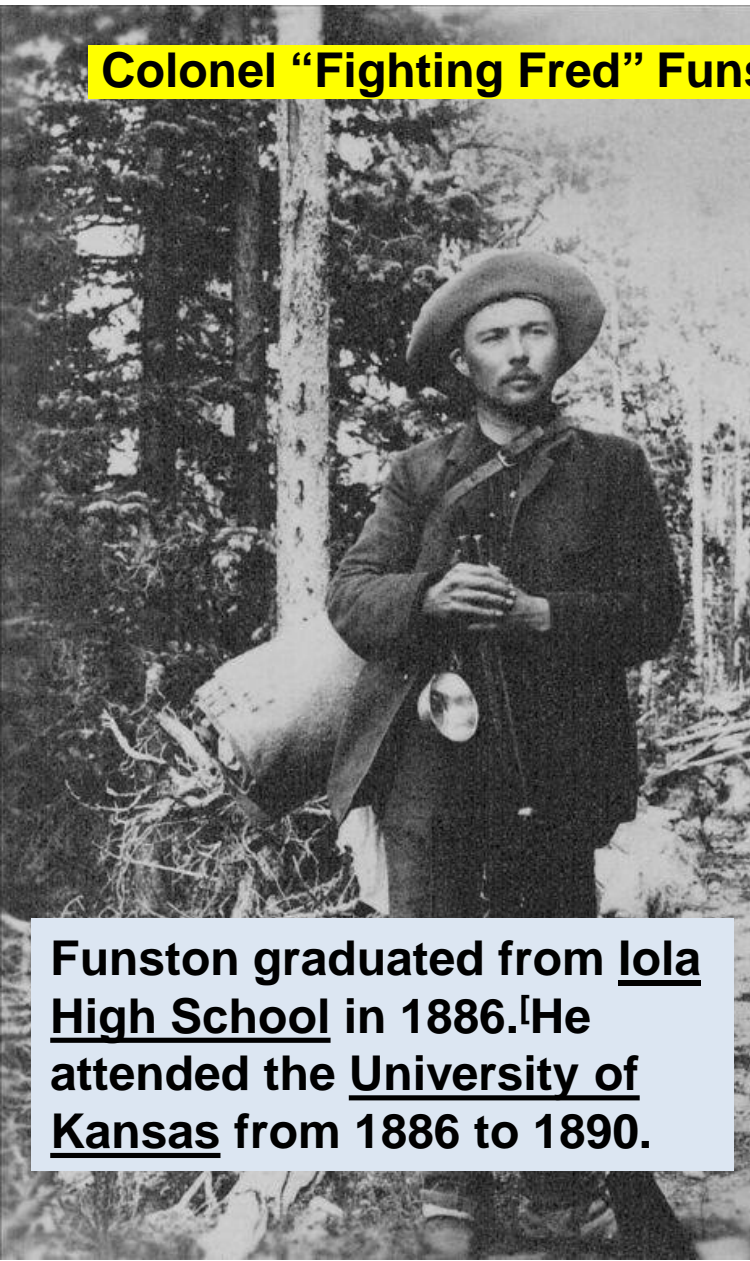
Philippine Scouts



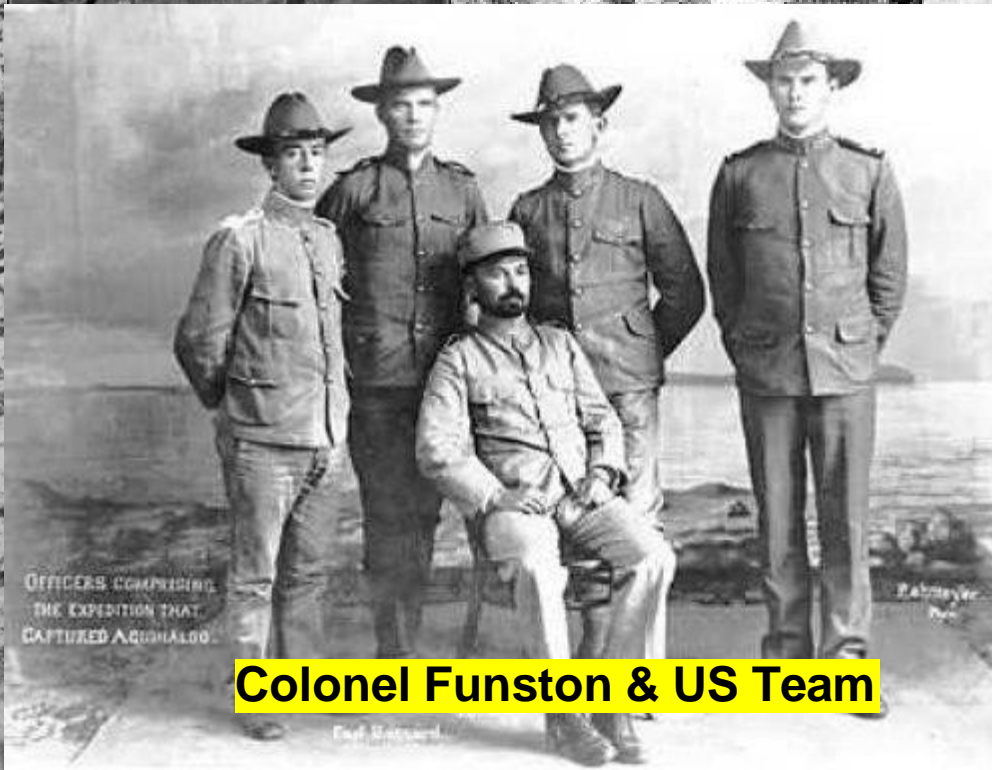
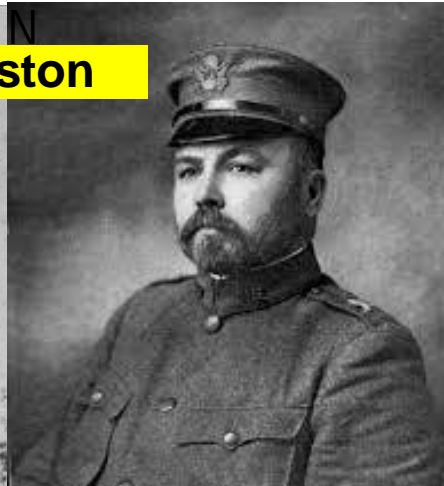
Philippines: Capturing Aguinaldo, 23 March 1901



Colonel "Fighting Fred" Funston

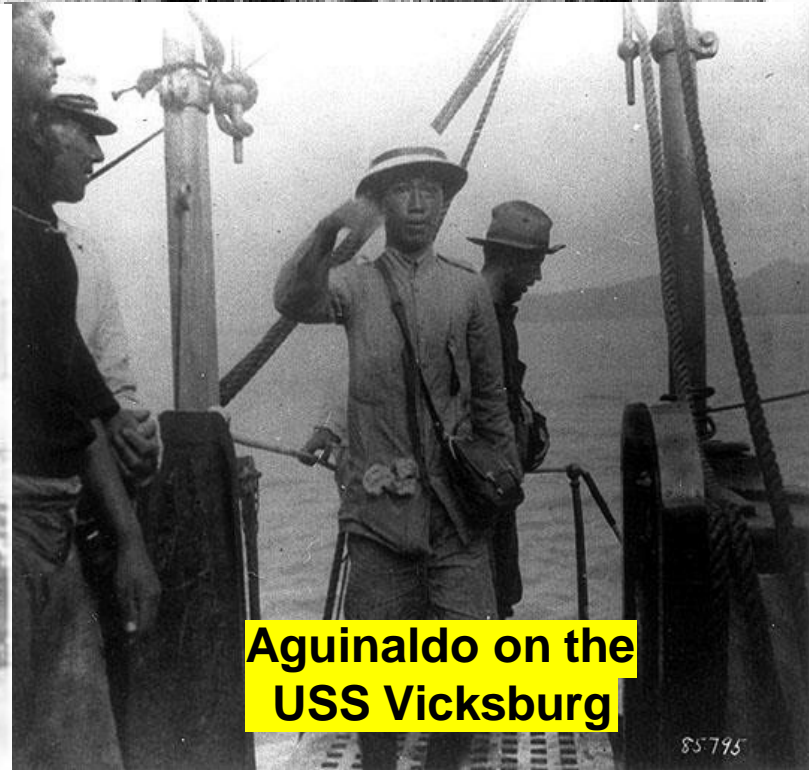


Funston graduated from Iola High School in 1886. He attended the University of Kansas from 1886 to 1890.



OFFICERS COMPRISING THE EXPEDITION THAT CAPTURED AGUINALDO.

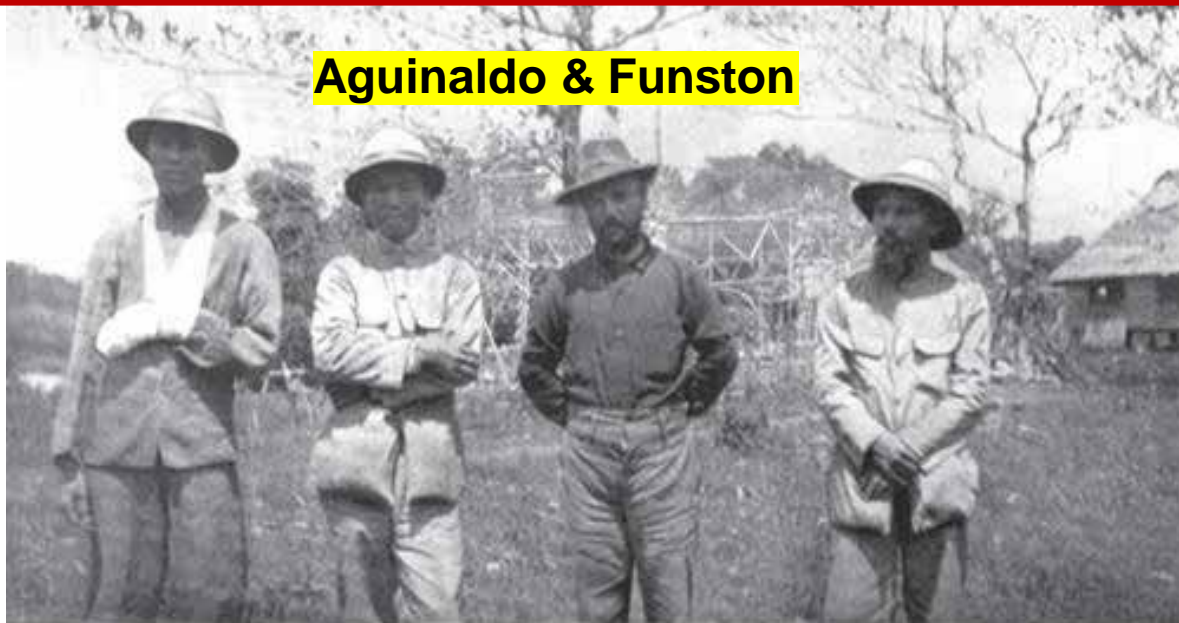
Colonel Funston & US Team



Aguinaldo on the USS Vicksburg



Aguinaldo in Custody, but the Conflict Continues



Aguinaldo & Funston



Funston's Filipino Support



 Aguinaldo's Retreat 1898-1900
 Funston's Pursuit 1901
 Battle of Tirad Pass December 2, 1898
 Aguinaldo Captured at Palanan March 23, 1901



Stability Ops: 500+ Platoon & Company Outposts, 1901-1902

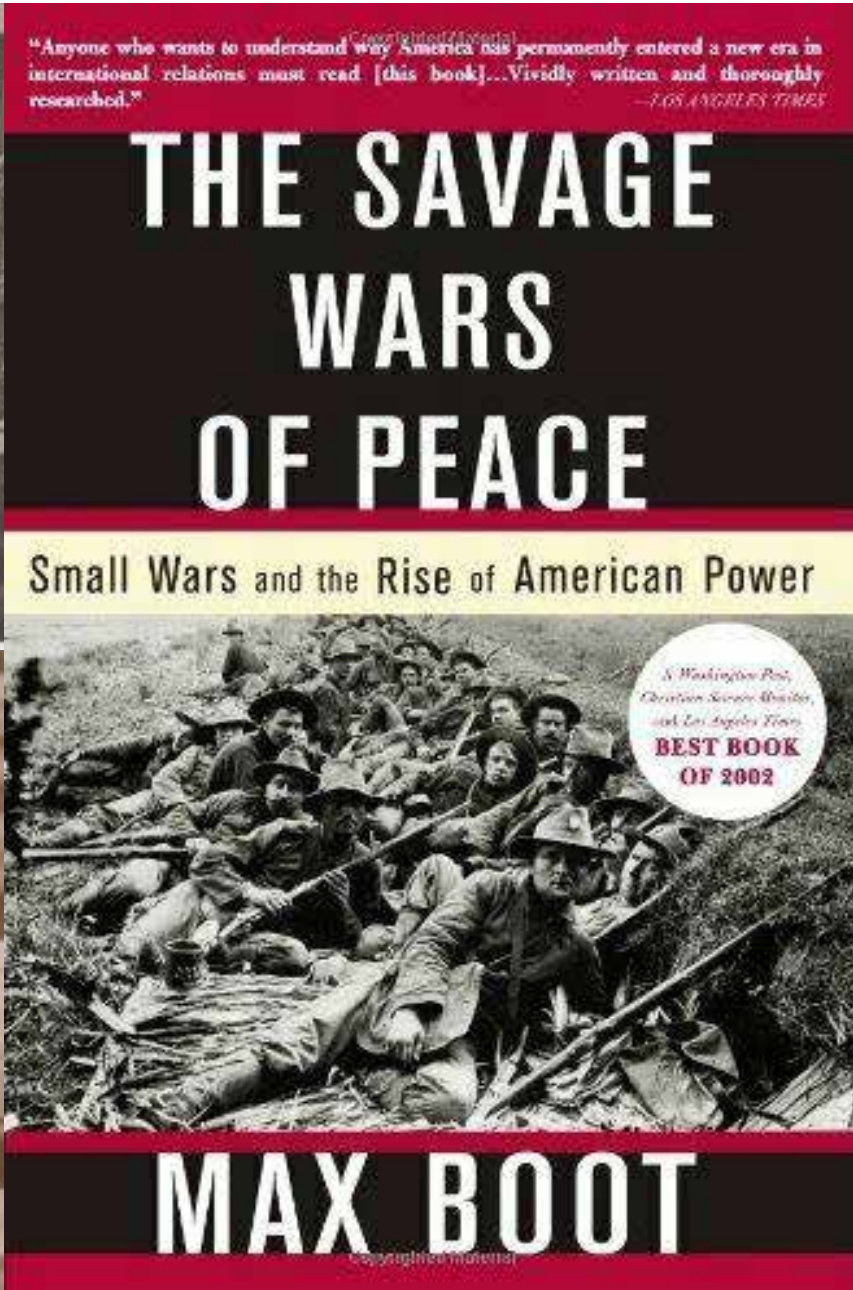


The Battle of Balangiga (Oct 1901)
The Bells of Balangiga (On Samar)

Co C, 9th US Inf (44KIA/14WIA/4 MIA)



Bolos: The Weapon of the Filipino Guerrilla



20th Kansas Vol Inf Regt

- Patrolling
- Ambushes
- Route Security
- Area Security
- Build & Support Local Authorities

MG Chaffee replaces MG MacArthur: July 1901-Oct 1902



**America's Philippine Colony
is now under
American Civilian Control.**

**02 July 1902: Directive From
President Roosevelt (Extract)**

**The general commanding
division of the Philippines....**

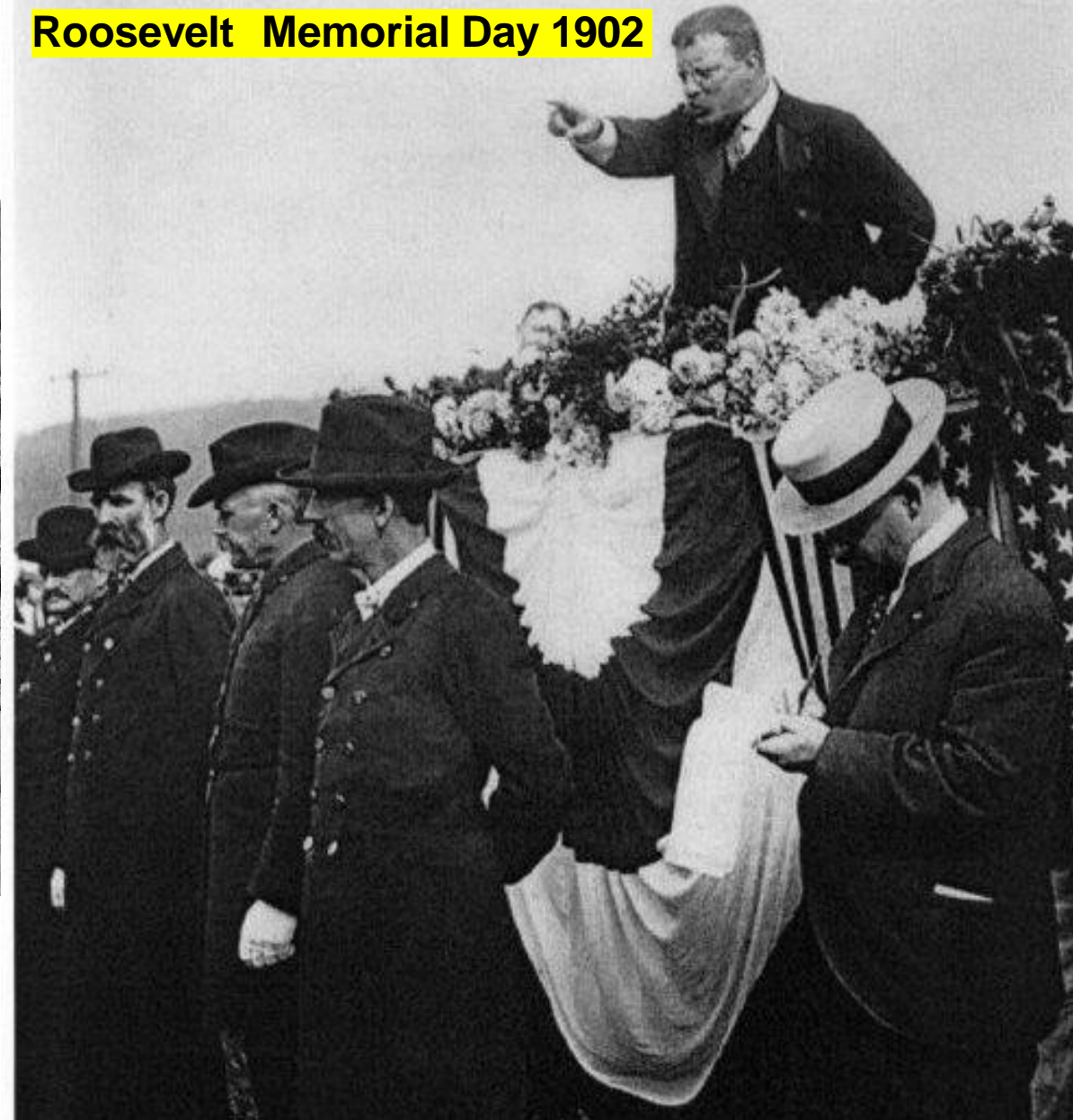
**shall be at all times subject,
under the orders of the
military commander, to the
call of the civic authorities
for maintenance of law and
the enforcement of their
authority.**





President Teddy Roosevelt: Declares Victory on 4 July 1902

Roosevelt Memorial Day 1902



30th US Infantry Parade in Manila 4 July 1902



Postscript: War is Over, Low-Level Conflict Continues throughout the islands

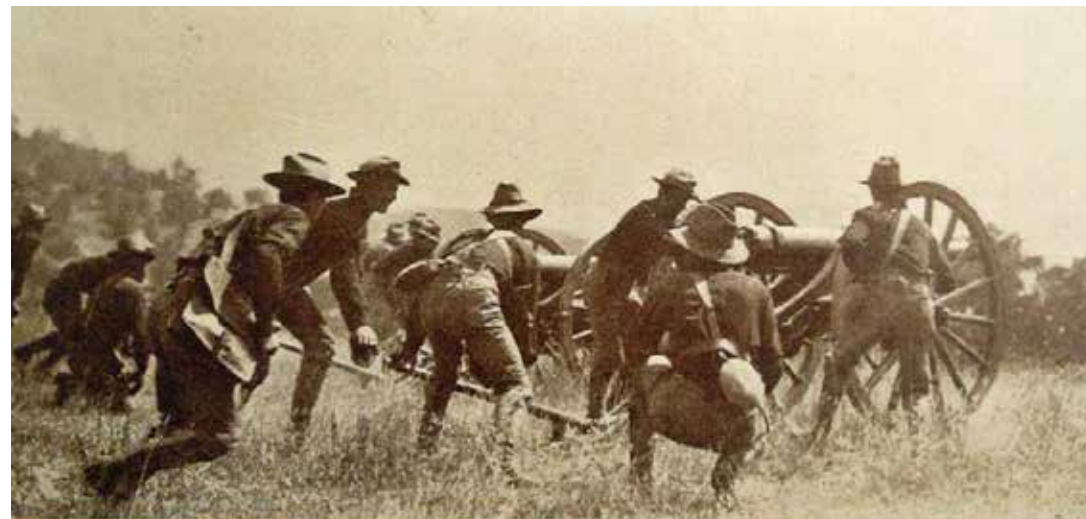


**Colonel
John J. Pershing**

**1899-1903
Zamboanga, Iligan,
and Camp Vicars**



**1909-1913
Military Governor
Moro Province**



Postscript: A Guerrilla Tradition & Independence in 1946



As our forces of liberation roll forward the splendid aid we are receiving from guerrilla units throughout the immediate objective area and adjacent islands causes me at this time to pay public tribute to those great patriots both Filipino and American who had led and supported the resistance movement in the Philippines since the dark days of 1942.

General Douglas MacArthur



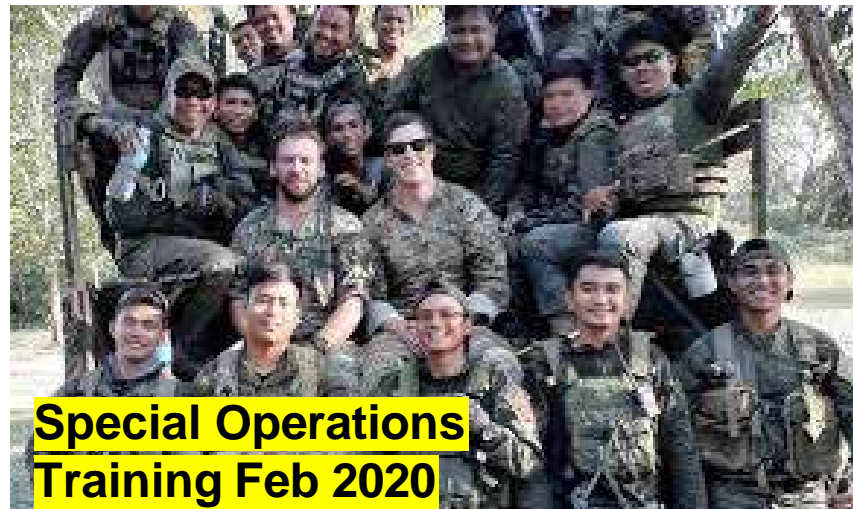
**United States Army Forces
in the Philippines
USAFIP-Northern Luzon
A Division Equivalent of
Five Infantry Regiments
(11th, 14th, 15th, 121st, & 161st)
Col. Russell W. Volckmann**



Postscript: Out the Bases (1991) & Terrorism Today



Jolo 24 Aug 2020
(14 Dead, 75 WIA)



Special Operations
Training Feb 2020



CPP/NPA



MNLF



Abu Sayyaf



Subic Bay/Cubi Point



Clark Air Force Base

Postscript: Post WW2 to the Present: From Marcos to Marcos



Postscript: U.S. – Philippines Relations: Significant Improvements

Secretary of Defense Austin's Visit in 2023.

Philippines Agree to Larger American Military Presence

The two sides have also agreed to grant the U.S. armed forces access to additional bases under Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreements.



Postscript: The U.S. – Philippines Defense Treaty and the SCS: A Flashpoint



Disputed claims in the South China Sea

Claims

- China
- Philippines
- Malaysia
- Brunei
- Vietnam



Area:

South China Sea covers more than 3 million sq km

Trade:

Over \$5 trillion in ship-borne trade passes through the sea annually

Oil and gas:

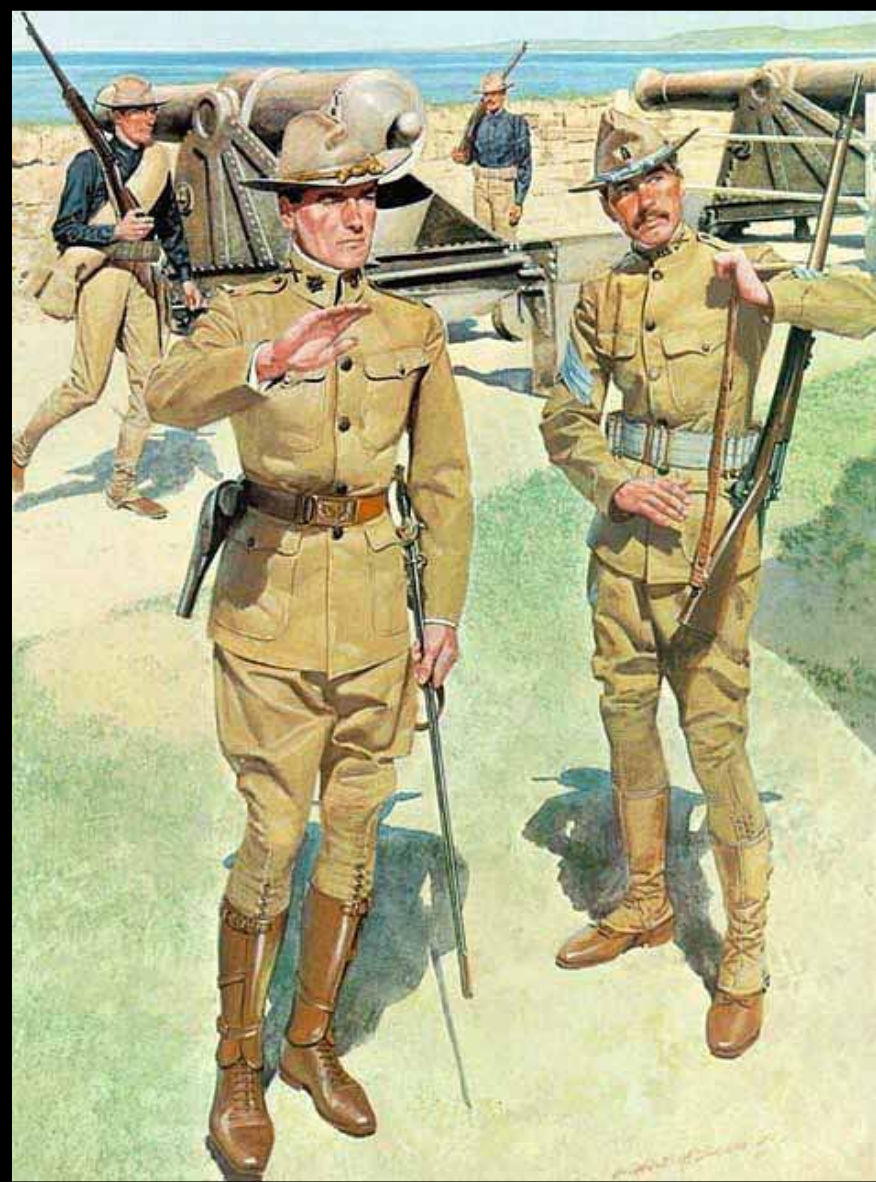
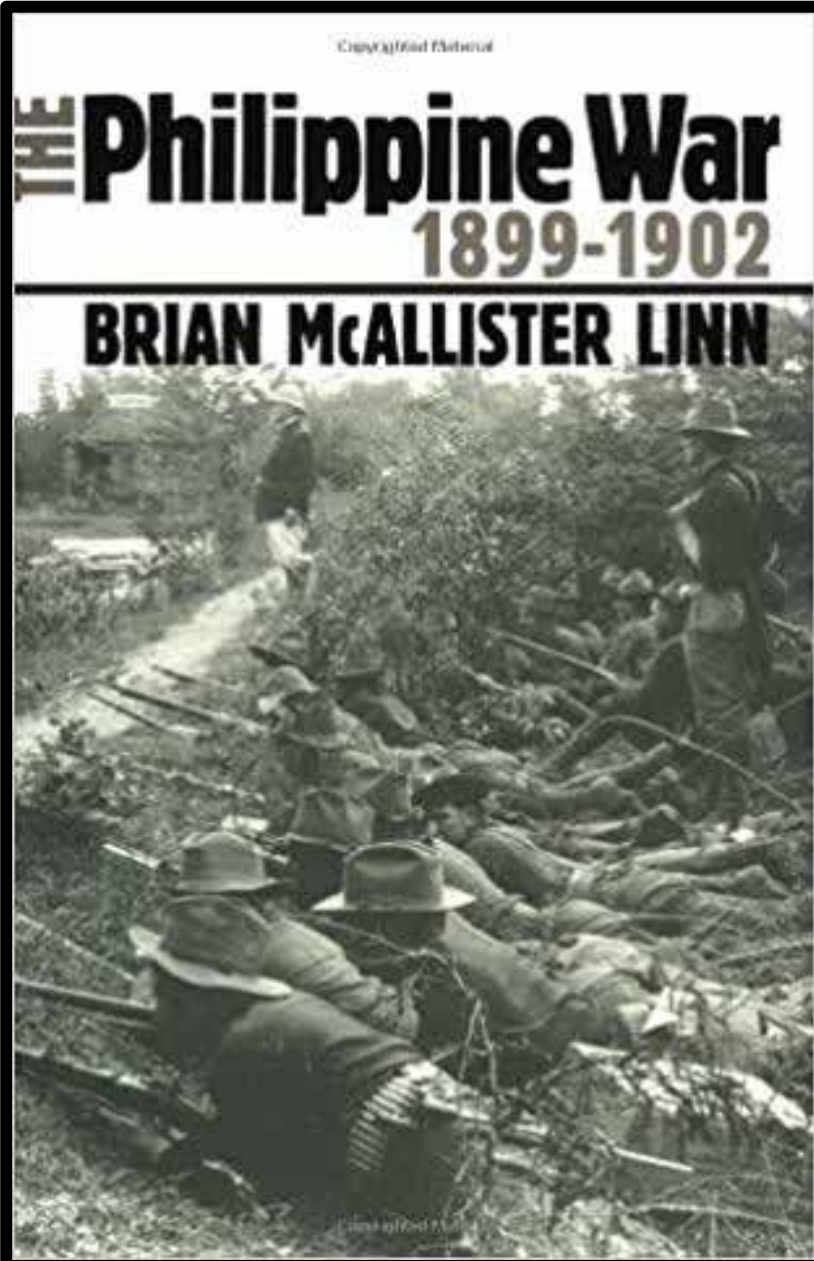
Major unexploited oil and gas deposits are believed to lie under the seabed



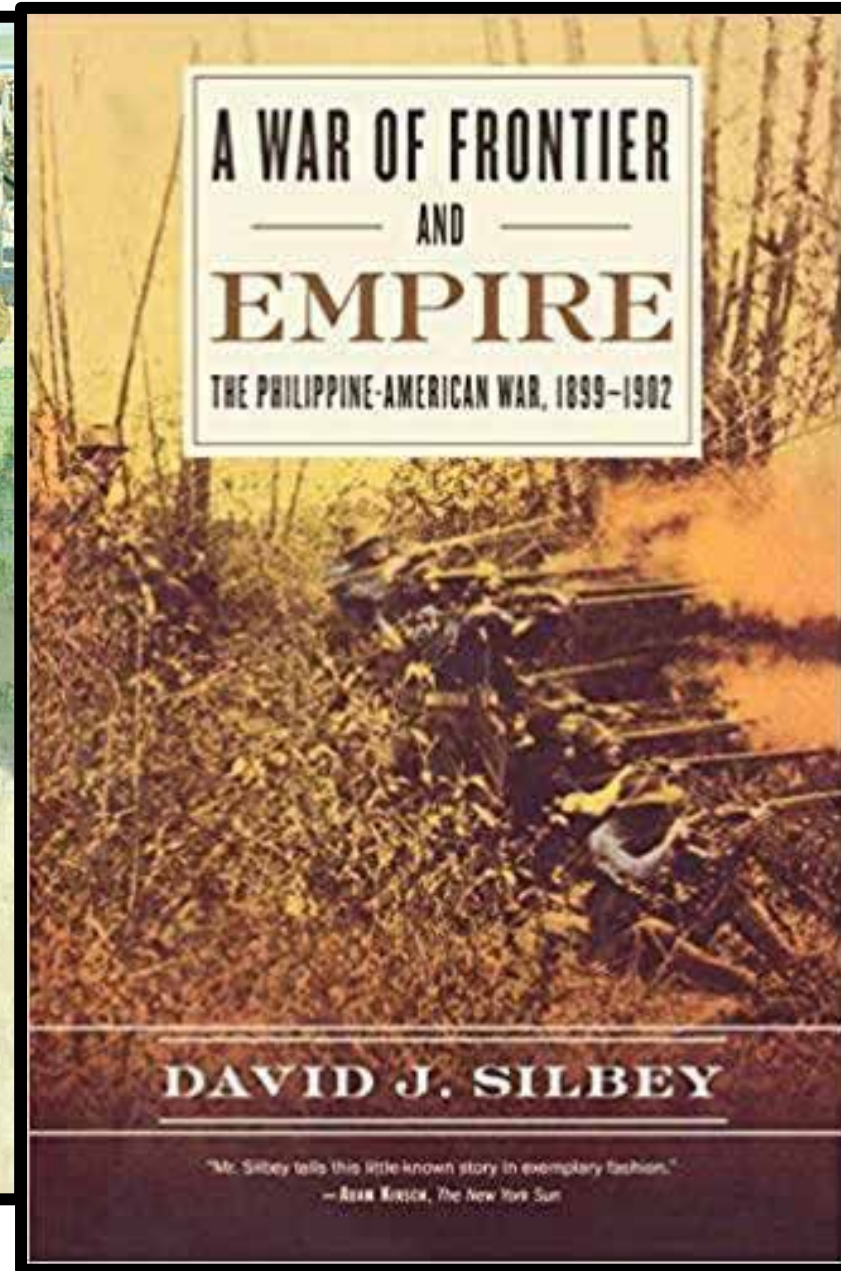
Sources: CSIS/AMTI/D.Rosenberg/MiddleburyCollege/HarvardAsiaQuarterly/Phil govt/ChinaMaritimeSafetyAdministration



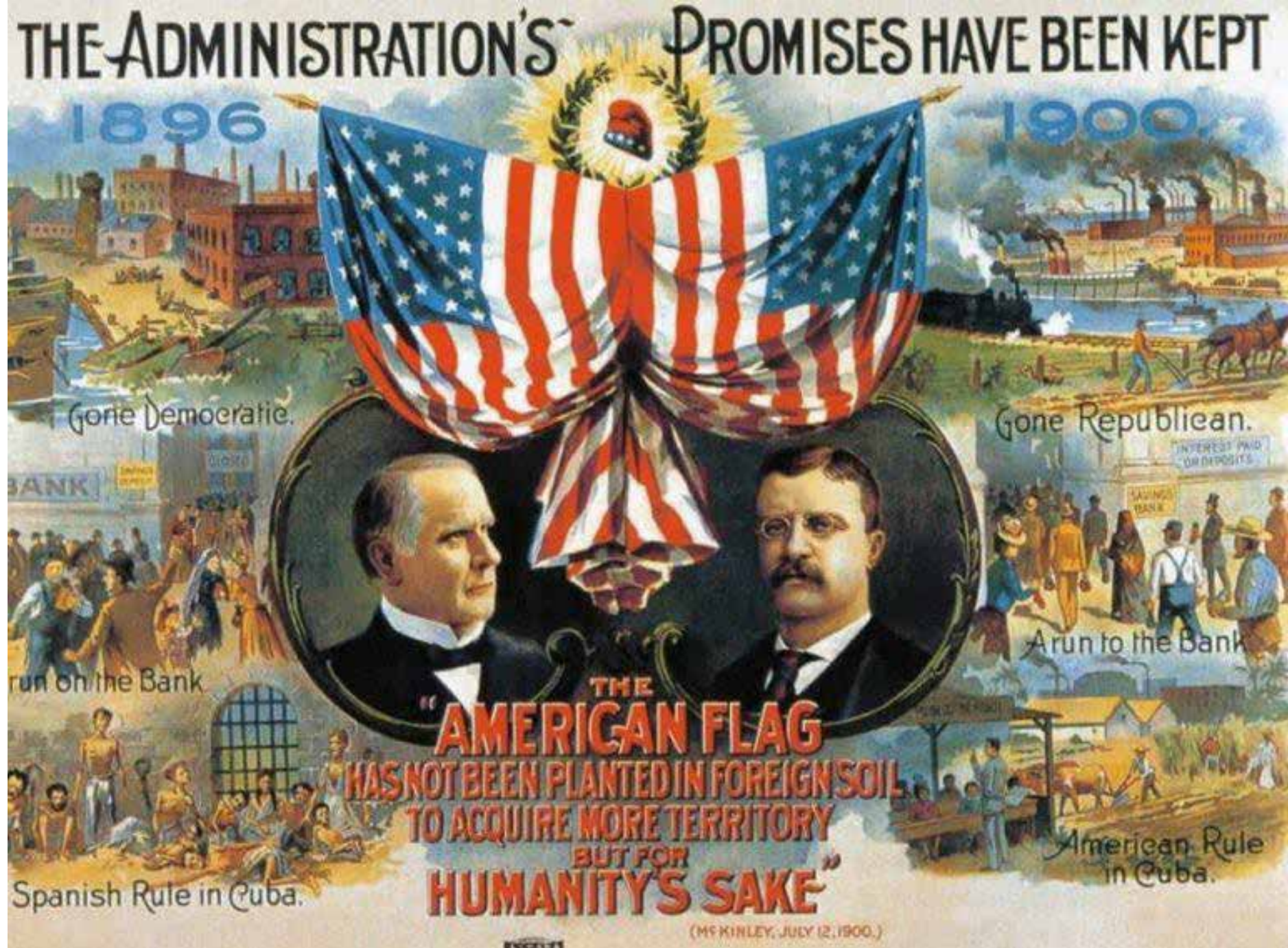
War in the Philippines: Great Sources (Books & On-Line)



<https://history.army.mil/books/amh-v1/ch15.htm>



Q
U
E
S
T
I
O
N
S



C
O
M
M
E
N
T
S