CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject: Philippine Affairs

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject: Bureau of Insular Affairs

File No.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

July 6, 1914.

Mr. David A. Robertson,
Secretary to the President,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:-

Mr. Agapito O. Gaa, a former student at Northwestern University has recently been appointed a Filipino government student. Our records show that in March, last, he contemplated taking an academic course in the Chicago University this summer. This bureau approves this course and is taking the liberty of instructing him to call upon you with reference to matriculation for the summer course, in case he has not already done so.

The bureau would greatly appreciate it if the University may see its way clear to grant Mr. Gaa free tuition for the summer course, or, if this is impracticable, such reduction from the usual rates as it may be possible to give. We would also appreciate it if you would introduce Mr. Gaa to the proper official and discuss with him his previous education, advising him as to the different subjects that he should take.

The continued cooperation of the Chicago University in our Filipino student movement is much appreciated, and it is hoped that Mr. Gaa's conduct and scholarship will be found
to merit any favors that you may find it possible to show him.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Assistant to Chief of Bureau.
Chicago, July 9, 1914

Dear Sir:—

When Mr. Gaa comes to the University we shall endeavor to look after him just as we have cared for other Philippine students. He has not yet appeared at the University.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.R. - L.

Mr. Charles C. Walcott, Jr.,
Bureau of Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C.
Upbuilding the Wards of the Nation

The Work of
RIGHT REV. CHARLES H. BRENT, D.D.
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

To

This announcement is in lieu of a detailed personal letter. It is printed, rather than typewritten, merely for purposes of compactness and legibility. Your immediate attention is earnestly requested.

HARMONY CLUB OF AMERICA
30 Church Street New York City
As a patriotic American, you will be interested, I am sure, in the following brief statement of an urgent need and opportunity such as never before confronted this nation.

We are in the presence of a new and strange responsibility. Among the eight million natives of the southern seas, who became our wards when America replaced Spain in the Philippines, about a million are either wild men of the hills or Moro Mohammedans. Multitudes are sick physically and morally, and so ignorant that they exist rather than live. We adopted these people—what are we going to do with them?

The Moros, who constitute perhaps the greatest problem, are largely dominated by fierce and lawless leaders. One group of 50,000 are the descendants of a piratical ancestry. They have been in constant rebellion and have killed many Americans who have gone to their country to save them from themselves. Until the recent order of disarmament every boy over sixteen wore a weapon as part of his dress, and was taught to look on bloodshed as a commonplace and a badge of manhood. Yet our flag waves over the Moro and his atrocities.

Among the pagans wards of America are the most primitive of tribes—queer little brown people who subsist on yamatoes and corn, wear no garments, make their homes in tree tops, have no work for their hands or minds, no hopes or ideals, even their language is but a crude and limited vocabulary. Yet they live under the American flag and for them we alone are responsible.

The encouraging thing is that there are those among Moros and pagans alike who are really ambitious, more progressive than many “backwoodsmen” of our own rural districts. For instance, in one section families who were dwelling in tree tops two years ago now have comfortable homes in decent villages and are cutting their grass with American lawn mowers. The telephone, telegraph, sewing machine, automobile, railroad, artesian well, farming tools, and other modern inventions are increasingly welcomed and used by the natives, who are not devoid of intellectual capacity and have considerable manual dexterity. The mats and bead work of the women, the brasses and wood work of the men, display artistic ability and have real intrinsic value—even in their crude state.

Our occupancy of the Philippine Islands has brought matters to a crisis. Among the savage tribes, four great needs are immediate and urgent:

- Social
- Educational
- Industrial
- Evangelical

1. Social. The people must be cured of their chronic ills, such as malaria, hookworm, black fever, and the like; must be taught how to live so as to avoid the tropical diseases—most of which are due not to climate but to unhygienic habits; must be helped to found real homes and maintain...
civilized communities; must be guided and trained in all human relationships until their savagery is fully outgrown.

2. Industrial. They must be shown how to become self-supporting, through mastery of the several trades and occupations that are so favored by the rich soil of the Islands; how to reclaim thousands of acres of productive land, and to plant and harvest fine crops of rice, maize, rubber, copra, hemp, and other valuable exports; how to build and care for sanitary dwellings; in short, how to free themselves, by the use of their hands, from their present bondage of ignorance, inefficiency, poverty and degradation—a bondage that only the trade school can destroy.

3. Educational. The boys and girls must be given practical instruction for citizenship, and above all such ethical and moral guidance as will prevent the cruelty, selfishness and immorality so prevalent among their elders. The reports of the Bureau of Education show an intense eagerness among the native parents for their children to learn to speak and write English. Yet only a thousand Moro and pagan children, out of an estimated total of 300,000 in the Moro Province are now receiving school advantages. These 299,000 sons and daughters of ignorance under our flag should be on our heart, mind and conscience until their schooling is provided.

4. Evangelical. The million pagans and Moro Mohammedans must be led to study, respect and finally adopt the Christian faith because it makes their lives more healthful, joyous and powerful. This uplift work must be along constructive lines, free from politics and partisanship. The Mohammedan is impregnable to everything but proof. He will not be “converted”—he may be convinced. Our duty is to see that he is convinced—not by old-fashioned exhortation, but by modern efficiency. These four needs are already being met in a limited but most effective way.

Since August, 1902, Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands, has toiled, prayed, written, dreamed and planned, to bring about the education, salvation and equipment for life of these million savages. He has been aided by the gifts of money sent from churches and philanthropists in America, by the earnest efforts of Americans, civilian, military and naval in the Philippines, and by the loyal devotion of native helpers. Hospitals, homes, industrial schools, a cathedral, and other institutions of civilization have been established, chiefly in the Island of Luzon. To extend such work to the 500,000 Mohammedans and pagans of the Moro Province, and to maintain it properly, Bishop Brent requires a guarantee fund of one hundred thousand dollars a year.

The immediate need, however, is not so much for money as for wise direction and sympathetic understanding of all the activities planned for the people of the Philippines. I have, therefore, at the request of Bishop Brent, undertaken to act as Chairman of the National Committee for the extension of this work, our aims being to extend counsel and aid to these Island tribes, to extend the friendly powers of America in observing the duty of her great guardianship, to extend our own sympathies, talents and perceptions by reaching hands across the sea.

Let me call your attention to a statement of

THE NEED AND OPPORTUNITY

AS VIEWED BY BISHOP CHARLES H. BRENT

“You ask me to give in one sentence the key to the situation.

“The Moros are the only Mohammedans under the American flag.

“In this fact lies our chief responsibility and opportunity. The challenge of Islam is before us. Shall the Crescent, or the Cross, rule these wards of ours? Three hundred and fifty thousand Mohammedans of Malay stock, Arabian tutelage, piratical instinct, and with scant respect for any civilization except their own depraved code, are now under cover of the stars and stripes. Also occupying the Moro Province and territory adjacent are perhaps 150,000 pagans who formerly were terrorized and subdued by them. Never had this nation such a test before. All our patriotic feeling, religious impulse, and zest for moral victory should be stirred to prompt and eager action.

“The Moro is by nature aggressive. His prowess, daring, mental shrewdness and manual skill put him far ahead of most men of Malay origin. He has characteristics which when properly trained will be an asset to civilization. He is a man of action rather than an idler. The only way to convert him is to convert his energies, to teach him the joy of productivity, and so to inspire him with self-respect. This we plan to do by teaching him to build roads, railways, bridges, houses, to market his crops and improve his land, to lead in our modern sport instead of his ancient piracy, to develop himself and his resources in normal, ideal, beneficial ways.

“Here is a man’s mission—religion expressed in work. It would be futile at this juncture, except in unusual circumstances, to preach to the Moro. The history of his race has been such as to close his mind to Christian appeal. We must live our Christianity with him. The hospital, the school, the playground, must be our pulpit.

“This work is only begun. For every Moro partially civilized, a hundred are still wild, lawless, diseased and vicious. Their religion teaches them that to die in killing a Christian is to win high rank in Heaven. Therefore we must gird ourselves to slow conquest, and perhaps in so doing risk the fate of our brave fellows who from time to time in the past decade have gone to death from the Moro onslaughts. But the debasing elements of a new civilization are fast running into the Islands, and thousands of these wards of ours with
unbridled appetites and passions will soon be debauched unless a Christianizing influence reaches them first. We must act now, delay means inevitable disaster.

"Our programme includes chiefly hospitals, dispensaries, trade schools, home helps, and social service features. I have consulted the Governor of the Moro Province and received his hearty approval. He writes me that our success with the modest hospital we are conducting in Zamboanga has moved him to plan for similar hospitals at Lake Lanao, Cotabato and Jolo—three most important centres of population and two of antagonism. He asks us to cooperate in organizing these hospitals.

"The headquarters for our medical work will be at Zamboanga, the capital of the Moro Province, where a permanent building is now being erected. The methods of the social settlement will largely prevail, and it is our desire to cooperate with existing agencies such as the public schools and the health department, in order to do our work to the greatest advantage. The site for our buildings consists of five acres on the sea, with a coconut grove on the property already yielding a small revenue (we try always to consider economic aspects, and thus put our work on the most efficient basis).

"In Basilian we have applied to the government for the purchase of 60 acres of good farming land, where we purpose starting an agricultural experiment station, industrial schools and a dispensary.

"The commanding city of Jolo will be the next point of attack. Jolo is the capital of the Sulu group of 50,000 Moros, among whom are the so-called ‘irreconcilables’ of the Philippines. Winning Jolo, we have won the Moro Province. In Jolo resides the Sultan of Sulu, head of the Mohammedan faith. Is it too much to hope to convert him?

"The full details of our plans will be given in a later, larger, publication. But the central aim is this: to place every Moro child under the direct guardianship of an American child, or group of American children, or of parents and children. The Moros are the national wards of America; the Moro children should be the individual wards of individual Americans, and thus have the personal touch in the formative period that no nation, however great and good, can impart. The national guardianship is merely political—the personal guardianship will be social, industrial, educational, moral.

"Letters and photographs may be exchanged, pictures and samples of handiwork sent from the Moro land, bulletins of progress published at intervals, moving pictures employed to delineate Moro childhood and growth, plans and ideas offered by American boys and girls for their small brown neighbors—in short, a close, keen, sympathetic, uplifting friendship be established from which both the child too little civilized and the child too much civilized will be the gainer. The details of this general plan I am leaving to Bishop Samuel Fallows, whose experience as Director of the Harmony Club of America qualifies him peculiarly to aid in harmonizing the East and the West. He will act as Chairman of the National Committee, and will consult you later as to particulars.

"An experience of a lifetime in altruistic work proves this to me; here in the Moro Province we have a duty and a responsibility unequaled elsewhere in the world; here the bodies, hearts, minds and souls of half a million Mohammedans and pagans can at once be reached, inspired, empowered, as nowhere else; here a nation is being born, as nowhere else; here our work lies, as nowhere else. Here I expect to serve while I live, and here I hope you will join me with your prayers, thoughts, gifts and efforts on behalf of these great yet childish peoples, whom we alone can protect, heal, win, guide and educate for service."

Charles H. Brent
Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands

September 1, 1913

In connection with Bishop Brent’s statements, let me add one other:

"Apparantly, this work among the Moros is one of the few great missions of the world to be conducted on business principles. That is why it appeals with such force to the practical-minded American.

"By ‘business principles’ I mean the elimination of narrow sectarian features, and the addition of modern efficiency methods—social, therapeutic, sanitary, educational, industrial. I am intensely interested in the Moro field as a laboratory and workshop of Christian sociology. I deem it the most profitable modern avenue of philanthropy—‘profitable’ in the sense of fruitful. And as a believer in the modern gospel of health and happiness, I am doing my utmost to extend the work among the representative men and women of America.

"The great immediate need is for a National Committee.

"In a work of such national importance, counsel and co-operation must be had in advance from the best minds in the country. And to enhance the popular campaign, the influence of prominent names will be of great assistance—where the leaders appear, the masses follow.

"May we ask, will you be one of the first members of this National Committee? No executive duties or responsibilities will rest upon you, save to approve our general policies, offer any advice that may occur to you, and allow your name to appear as showing personal interest.

"I trust that the national scope of this work, the record of Bishop Brent, and your own generous impulses, may warrant you in devoting a small portion of your time and influence to building a new Moro nation.

"May we hope for an early reply, on the enclosed card? Our campaign is now under way, and the National Committee needs at once.

Faithfully yours

30 Church Street
New York City

Samuel Fallows
Chairman of the National Committee
GENERAL METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The first aim is to provide sound, efficient, conservative management, and thus avoid the financial and emotional pitfalls encountered by so many altruistic projects.

It has been suggested that the work be done, for the present, through existing organizations having similar objects, instead of by a new one whose formation would involve much time, experiment and financial outlay.

The Harmony Club of America seems to be the logical society for leading in this undertaking. It was founded in April 1909, has nearly 2,000 members in New York City and allied members in every state of the Union, and aims to promote Health, Harmony, Happiness and Efficiency, does for the individual American exactly what must be done for the individual Moro and pagan of the Philippines—helps him to live sanely, joyously, purely, effectively.

The principal aims and objects of the Harmony Club as originally stated, are as follows: “To harmonize people with themselves, their surroundings and each other; to establish the perfect unity of body, mind, heart and spirit; to investigate, formulate and demonstrate the scientific laws of Happiness; to enunciate the principles of wholesome, sincere, triumphant, living; to put those who want vital knowledge in touch with those who have it; to maintain a brotherhood of individuals, whose sympathy is the only bond; to impart the secrets of self-help, as the highest form of altruism; to promote free discussion of every subject that makes for clear understanding of life.”

The literature of the Club was prepared by Edward Earle Purinton, whose books on Health, Optimism and Efficiency have had more than a million readers. Specimens of Club literature will be mailed to members of the Committee, on request to the office, Room 828, 30 Church Street, New York City.

Hundreds of letters are on file, showing the value of Harmony Club teachings, branches have been formed in schools, homes and churches, and many lives that were failures have been reclaimed by means of this Club. Its membership and machinery have been offered by its founder to Bishop Brent for his work, and been accepted by him with cordial approval.

This arrangement gives four advantages—speed, economy, sympathy, control. Because of it the work of the Committee has been started without delay, the methods and tools of an established office system are being used at minimum expense, the office workers and club members are in full sympathy already—a most important psychological factor, and the entire management is centralized under the direct control of Bishop Brent and his coadjutors in America.

Nothing seems more fitting than that the Harmony Club should endeavor to harmonize savagery and civilization, superstition and education, inertia and efficiency, Mohammedanism and Christianity—all of which must be done by America in the Philippines.

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP PLAN

The unit of guardianship and expenditure is the annual sum required to guarantee hospital treatment, industrial training, and actual subsistence for one Moro or pagan child. Fifty dollars a year will do this. Every annual contribution of $50 for this purpose carries with it the choice of selection of a special ward, from groups of photographs to be sent later by Bishop Brent, showing typical Moro children, and allowing American donors to designate the child of their choice. The order of subscriptions will regulate the order of selections. Plans will be outlined, as soon as possible, whereby the direct personal touch may be assured to the ward by his benefactor, and their mutual interest and advantage sustained during the term of guardianship.

A period of ten years, from the ages of 7 to 17, covers the entire development—manual, mental and moral—of the pagan or Moro child. For those having the means and desire, it will be far more satisfying to guarantee in advance this complete education of a gifted child, and to follow its course, year after year, with the knowledge of making this particular child a beneficiary for life. The single payment of $500 provides such a wardship and benefaction for ten consecutive years. When the training is complete, the ward will sign an agreement, promising to return to the Committee the amount advanced for tuition and support. This sum, when received, will be invested as a permanent fund. Therefore each donor of a $500 scholarship will be doubly a philanthropist—first in preparing a child for good citizenship, then in creating a perpetual source of aid for the work as a whole.

When the ward has been fully trained and is ready to earn a living, opportunity will be offered through the industrial organizations conducted under the best auspices. Thus, employment with wise and kindly supervision, as well as equipment for self-support, will be assured to those who become our wards.

Five children, or adults, may form a group of guardians, each contributing $10 a year as long as desired, or $100 each in a single payment for a life scholarship. This group arrangement will be found most interesting and beneficial in a church, school or community, where numbers of people are gathered for the achievement of similar aims, and where the bulletins of progress from the ward may quickly and easily be shared.

One of the most urgent needs at present is for competent native nurses and teachers. The average salary is $300 a year, and as each nurse or teacher
handles many times six persons in a year, the $300 membership multiplies results many times in comparison with the $50 membership.

In the proposed erection of hospitals and trade schools, immediate expense on a large scale is involved. Hence the endowment of a bed, or a chair of instruction, is earnestly suggested to those who can afford such a gift. A few endowments will guarantee a whole building, where none exists now.

These various memberships are condensed into the following reference table, with their respective dues and donations.

### Annual Membership—Annual Payment

1. Maintenance ........................................ $5.00  
2. Group ............................................... 10.00  
3. Scholarship ........................................... 50.00  
4. Staff .................................................. 300.00

### Life Membership—One Payment

1. Maintenance ........................................ 50.00  
2. Group ............................................... 100.00  
3. Scholarship ........................................... 500.00  
4. Staff .................................................. 3000.00

### Endowment Membership—One Payment

*Principal Invested*

1. Sustaining Scholarship, $1,000 at 5% will yield .................................. $50.00  
2. Sustaining Bed, $5,000 at 5% will yield ........................................ 250.00  
3. Sustaining Staff, $6,000 at 5% will yield ........................................ 300.00  
4. Sustaining American Staff, $20,000 at 5% will yield .......................... 1,000.00

### Memorial Endowment Membership

In such amount and for such purpose as donor may designate.

As the work advances, further details will be printed and mailed to members. All correspondence should be addressed, and cheques made payable to

**THE HARMONY CLUB OF AMERICA**  
30 Church Street, New York City, U. S. A.
August 31, 1914.

My dear Sir:

I think you are taking a part in educational work in China and, maybe, in the Orient. I would be greatly interested in knowing what the University is doing in this matter.

Very truly yours,

To the Secretary,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
Chicago, November 24, 1914

Vice-Governor H. S. Marten,
Manila, P. I.

My dear Governor Marten:—

Your favor of the 31st of August to the Secretary of the University of Chicago is sent to me. The University is taking no part in educational work in China or anywhere in the Orient. The Commission of which I was Chairman was appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, and was concerned in examining the situation as to medical education and public health in China. Our visit to Manila was in order to see the hospital and medical school there, as possibly casting light on our China problem, and we afterwards went to Japan, where we drafted our report. Of course while there we also saw the principal medical schools and hospitals.

With sincere regards and pleasant recollections of our meeting in Manila, I am,

H. P. J. — L.  

Very truly yours,
Office, Department of Medical Research

Vice-Dean, R. E. Market

My dear Governor Market:

You will be aware of the fact that I am about to depart for the Secretary of the University of Chicago to take up the post in the University in Chicago, and I am grateful to me for the University to have an opportunity to do so. The Commission of which I am a member was appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, and we are currently examining the situation as to what can be done to assist in public health in China, and in other ways as well. I have been in China in order to see the possibility and methods of support of such a work, and we are now preparing a report. We have a report on public health in China, and we are also preparing a report on the principle medical schools and hospitals.

With sincere regards and pleasant recollections,

Yours truly,

R. E. Market
Austin Craig
Rizal Professor of History
University of the Philippines
Manila
En-Route April 3rd, 1915.

My Dear President Judson:-

I am sorry not to have been able to hand you this enclosed letter personally but my first visit to Chicago was a hurried one and on my recent return the University was occupied with the funeral of one of its Faculty Members.

President Bartlett should have started by this time and ought to be in America before the close of this month. He has, you probably know, been given the honor of President Emeritus as he so well deserves, and is to be given some official recognition by the University of California on his arrival there and so probably will stay some days in Berkeley.

I was sorry indeed not to have seen Dr. Shepardson whom I have missed by so little a number of times and of whom I have heard so much.

I hope it may be possible to see you again in the Orient before long and that your broad plans for the betterment of health in China may see opportunity for utilizing our University where I am sure considerable aid can be gotten.

Respectfully & Sincerely,

[Signature]
DECEMBER 15, 1914.

My dear President Judson:

During your recent visit to our university, which I remember as one of the pleasantest incidents in my life, you met Professor Austin Craig, chief of our department of history. Under his direction your graduates, Messrs. Benitez and Fernandez are working.

Professor Craig has been commissioned by the Board of Regents of this university to visit the United States for the purpose of consulting the departments of Oriental history and the facilities under their direction at certain universities. He is particularly interested in the relation of other Oriental countries to the Philippines, especially during the period before the Spanish conquest. I am sure that you will be very glad to put at his disposal the facilities of the University of Chicago, and anything that you may do for him will be greatly appreciated by the Board of Regents.

You may be interested to know that I have resigned the presidency of the university, effective on Commencement Day, the early part of next April. I feel that the organization of the university is fairly complete and that I am justified in leaving the Philippines. My active interest in the university, however, will continue, as the Board of Regents has been good enough to name me as President Emeritus, and I have no desire to take up any work after the tremendously absorbing and thrilling task which has been my good fortune during the past five years. I feel that I can be of some value to the university in the United States, and one of the first things I wish to do is to see you with regard to the matter of arranging exchanges about which we talked while you were in the Islands. We are also anxious to arrange for some endowment, if possible, for our medical research work, and your advice will be of great value to me, I am sure, in this direction.

I expect to arrive in the United States some time early in May and hope that I may be able to see you shortly sometime thereafter.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Judson, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Harry Pratt Judson,
President,
University of the Philippines.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
To the Secretary of the Interior,

I have the honor to present your request to the University of the Philippines, to which I would like to tender an explanation of the purpose of the request.

The request is made for the purpose of the University of the Philippines to participate in the proposed conference on the problem of the Philippines. The University, through its representative, is prepared to send a delegation to the conference, which will be held in Manila.

I believe that the participation of the University of the Philippines in such a conference would be of great benefit to both countries. The University has a long-standing tradition of academic excellence and has a strong interest in promoting research and cooperation in the field of education.

I am confident that the participation of the University of the Philippines in this conference will contribute to the advancement of knowledge and understanding of the Philippines.

I hope that the University of the Philippines will consider this request favorably and will be able to send a delegation to the conference.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Title]

University of the Philippines.

[Address]
GROUP II.—(1) Mr. Fortunato Lopez. (2) Mr. Pedro Areilla. (3) Mr. Indalecio Madamba. (4) Mr. Marcelo Samson. (5) Mr. Gregorio Oca.

GROUP III.—(1) Mr. Quirino R. Ignacio. (2) Mr. Eulogio Abasolo. (3) Mr. Macario Bernardo. (4) Mrs. Bonifacio Ynare. (5) Mr. Felix F. Jugo.

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GROUP VI.—(1) Mr. Eusebio Hernando. (2) Mr. Tomas Barba. (3) Mr. Andres Calvo. (4) Mr. Agustin Nono. (5) Mr. Arturo Ignacio. (6) Mr. Raymundo Gonzales. (7) Mr. Baldino Cortes.

GROUP VII.—(1) Mr. Vicente V. Quinto. (2) Mr. Eduardo Alvarez. (3) Mr. Jose Lira. (4) Mr. Jose Ramos. (5) Mr. Ponceano Lorena.

GROUP IX.—(1) Miss Felicidad Jugo. (2) Mr. Ramon Capistrano. (3) Mr. Antonio Castillo. (4) Mr. Magdaleno del Rosario. (5) Mr. Eustaquio Ron.

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GROUP XI.—(1) Mr. Cecilio Alichestre. (2) Mr. Faustino Quizon. (3) Mr. Ildefonso de Guzman. (4) Mr. Ambrosio Antonio. (5) Mr. Francisco Vasquez.

GROUP XII.—(1) Mr. Serafin Vaca. (2) Mr. Rufino Montañedo. (3) Mr. Rafael Ongkoco. (4) Miss Josefa Tongson. (5) Miss Germana Burgosan.

GROUP XIII.—(1) Mr. Jose Lagrimas. (2) Mr. Marcelo Montañedo. (3) Mr. Ricardo Ortega. (4) Mr. Degrasias Latero. (5) Mr. Jose V. Lesaca. (6) Mr. Manuel Nicolas.

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GROUP XV.—(1) Mr. Ramon Leosin. (2) Mr. Jose R. Suarez. (3) Mr. Felipe S cow. (4) Mr. Pastor Kimpo.

GROUP XVI.—(1) Mr. Jose V. Hernandez. (2) Mr. Mariano Gonzales. (3) Mr. Santiago Ilagan. (4) Miss Josefina Desiderio.

GROUP XVII.—(1) Mr. Federico Piedad. (2) Mr. Angel Martinez. (3) Mr. Ceferino Purisima. (4) Mr. Teodoro Kintanar. (5) Mr. Ramon F. Reyes.

GROUP XVIII.—(1) Mr. Francisco Albert. (2) Mr. Fernando Villarosa. (3) Miss Teodora Francisco. (4) Miss Rosario Jurado. (5) Miss Loreto Binaides.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES HISTORY GROUPS FOR SECOND SEMESTER, 1914-1915

TEACHERS’ COURSE IN HISTORY

(Collaborating in the preparation of a textbook to be entitled:

“LESSONS FOR FILIPINOS FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA.

GROUP I: Miss Paz Silva, Miss Emilia Villamayor, Mr. Eduardo Claudio.

GROUP II: Mr. Leon Gonzales, Mr. Arsenio Bonifacio, Mr. Sancho de Leon, Mr. Vicente G. Bunuan.

GROUP III: Mr. Jose M. Hilario, Mr. Miguel A. Aure, Mr. Simeon B. Paz.

GROUP IV: Mr. Antonio A. Maceda, Mr. Andres Raula, Mr. Aurelio P. Arguelles.

GROUP V: Miss Encarnacion AIcona, Mr. Dominador Pargas, Mr. Santiago Dumiao, Mr. Leon Anehetata.

HISTORY 14:

PHILIPPINE HISTORY SEMINAR.

GROUP I: Miss Paz de Guzman.

GROUP II: Mr. Conrado Pulas.

GROUP III: Mr. Mariano Ampil.

GROUP IV: Mr. Surelio Arguelles.

GROUP V: Mr. Constante Valera.

GROUP VI: Mr. Conrado Padilla.

A resumé of the economic articles in “La Politica de Espana en Filipinas.”

The Political History of the Malacol Government as told in its official newspaper.

The Story of the Cavite Disturbance of 92 from the Manila newspapers of that day.

Magazine material on the Philippines in the Philippine Library.

Record of Notable events since 98 in the Philippines with a bibliography of Manila newspapers material thereon.

The Land System in Japan and Korea, past and present.)
GROUP VII. Mr. Leon Gonzales.
Mr. Emilio Santiago.

The land system of Siam and Burma, past and present.

GROUP VIII. Mr. Tomas Barba.
Mr. Arsenio Bonifacio.

Brief of Encyclopedia articles on Present Land Tenure.

GROUP XI. Mr. Jose Moreno.
Mr. Teodocio Kintanar.
Mr. Wenceslao Vitug.

The newspapers of the Philippines prior to 1898, with index to notable articles in each.

Miss Paz Sila—The Present Land Tenure (continuation of the Friar Lands in the Philippines).

Mr. Emilio Calines—the land system of India and Afghanistan, past and present.


GROUP WORK IN HISTORY 5.

(Collaborating in the preparation of a textbook to be entitled:

"PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN POPULAR GOVERNMENT APPLIED TO THE PHILIPPINES.")

GROUP I.—(1) Mr. Ramon P. Locsin. (2) Mr. Patricio P. Gozum. (3) Mr. Gregorio Oes. (4) Mr. Pastor Kimpo. (5) Mr. Vivencio F. Reyes.

GROUP II.—(1) Mr. Arsenio Martin. (2) Mr. Magdalone del Rosario. (3) Mr. Ladislao Yap. (4) Mr. Hermogenes Calmag. (5) Mr. De Leon of Guzman.

GROUP III.—(1) Mr. Ralph Acosta. (2) Mr. Jose V. Rames. (3) Mr. Jose V. Hernandez. (4) Mr. Leon M. Gonzales. (5) Miss Benavides Cilia.

GROUP IV.—(1) Mr. Jose R. Cuadra. (2) Mr. Jose R. Lagrimas. (3) Mr. Deogracias Latero. (4) Mr. Rafael Hingco. (5) Mr. Pedro Franco.

GROUP V.—(1) Mr. Luis Boncon. (2) Mr. Andres Cabanos. (3) Mr. Eusebio Hernandez. (4) Mr. Agustin Nano. (5) Mr. Enrique Braganza.

GROUP VI.—(1) Mr. Emilio Santiago. (2) Mr. Hinoio Bernaldo. (3) Mr. Marcelo Mondecillo. (4) Mr. Jose Ignacio. (5) Mr. Pedro Arceo.

GROUP VII.—(1) Mr. Luis Bitoeng. (2) Mr. Jose Ma. Paredes. (3) Mr. Pedro de Leon. (4) Mr. Vicente V. Quinto.

GROUP VIII.—(1) Mr. Severo R. Magpantay. (2) Mr. Leon Bibiano Meer. (3) Mr. Anastacio Zarate. (4) Mr. Paulo G. Macasait. (5) Mr. Gregorio Sia.

GROUP IX.—(1) Mr. Tomas Concepcion. (2) Mr. Francisco Hinojales. (3) Mr. Federico Piedad. (4) Mr. Domingo Recio. (5) Mr. Dionisio de Leon.

GROUP X.—(1) Mr. Celedonio Agrava. (2) Mr. Mariano Ampil. (3) Mr. Arsenio Paez. (4) Mr. Nicanor Reyes. (5) Mr. Dominador C. Velasco.

GROUP XI.—(1) Mr. Potenciano Pecson. (2) Mr. Liborio Y. Bayot. (3) Mr. Eugenio Rodriguez. (4) Pedro N. Tijonera. (5) Mr. Arturo A. Ignacio.

GROUP XII.—(1) Mr. Manuel Cesar. (2) Mr. Quirico Ignacio. (3) Mr. Eugenio Abasolo. (4) Mr. Bonifacio Ynares. (5) Mr. Mariano Gonzales.

GROUP XIII.—(1) Mr. Ramon San Jose. (2) Mr. Jose G. Domingo. (3) Mr. Miguel A. Aure. (4) Mr. Manuel Gallego. (5) Mr. Patricio Lapus.

GROUP XIV.—(1) Mr. Conrado Parnas. (2) Mr. Jose B. Lara. (3) Mr. Vicente L. Ylagan. (4) Mr. Perfecto Nepomuceno. (5) Mr. Ramon Hinojales.

GROUP XV.—(1) Mr. Patricio Fernandez. (2) Mr. Constantino Padilla. (3) Mr. Eugenio Estayo. (4) Mr. Simeon B. Paz. (5) Mr. Tiburcio Tumameng.

GROUP XVI.—(1) Mr. Luis Uychintin. (2) Mr. Teodocio Buenaventura. (3) Mr. Mauro Bernardo. (4) Mr. Jose Alba. (5) Miss Soledad Villafane.

GROUP XVII.—(1) Mr. Manuel F. Reyes. (2) Mr. Francisco Vasquez. (3) Mr. Pedro Villanueva. (4) Mr. Stanton Livingston. (5) Mr. Fausto C. Cuizon.

GROUP XVIII.—(1) Mr. Marcelo Tangeo. (2) Mr. Gregorio Velasquez. (3) Mr. Dominador Pargas. (4) Mr. Cesario de Leon. (5) Mr. Ramon Gomez.

GROUP XIX.—(1) Mr. Pablo del Villar. (2) Mr. Mariano R. Honest. (3) Mr. Antonio C. Rey. (4) Mr. Jose Arigo. (5) Mr. Epifanio Parrales.

GROUP XX.—(1) Mr. Josefa Desiderio. (2) Miss Ursula Hidalgo. (3) Mr. Bernardo Garcia. (4) Mr. Raymundo Gonzales. (5) Mr. Felix Velasco.

GROUP XXI.—(1) Mr. Leopoldo Layug. (2) Mr. Primo G. Quizon. (3) Mr. Adolfo M. Feliciano. (4) Mr. Macario Naval. (5) Mr. Casimiro C. Romero.

GROUP XXII.—(1) Mr. Miguel Binag. (2) Mr. Agapito Cabanos. (3) Mr. Segundo Rojas. (4) Mr. Santiago Ilangan.

GROUP XXIII.—(1) Mr. Emilio Calina. (2) Mr. Jose S. Junciones. (3) Mr. Nicanor Maravilla-Seva. (4) Mr. Sulpieo Bellosillo. (5) Mr. Teofilo Palencia.

GROUP XXIV.—(1) Mr. Francisco Albert. (2) Mr. Jose V. Lesaca. (3) Mr. Fernando Villarosa. (4) Miss Ruafa Santos. (5) Miss Paz de Guzman.

GROUP XXV.—(1) Ricardo Ortega. (2) Mr. Manuel Ravao.

HISTORY 8.

(Collaborating in the preparation of a textbook to be entitled:

"THE PHILIPPINES AND ITS NEIGHBORS.")

GROUP I.—(1) Mr. Lorenzo Campo. (2) Mr. Dominador Velasco. (3) Mr. Santiago Dumlao. (4) Mr. Vivencio F. Reyes. (5) Mr. Jose M. Hilario.
writ of injunction) so that neither neglect nor abuse of authority would have to be referred to the province? In this case what would still be left for the province to do?

FEBRUARY.—The Insular Government.—Its field and responsibilities. To what extent should any two of the three great divisions of government (executive, legislative and judicial) be combined in a single official or governing body? What part could the initiative, referendum and recall play in keeping the government in closer harmony with the people's will? How does a militia jeopardize free government less than a standing army, and would the giving of military instruction in the schools insure a people able to defend themselves yet not inclined to militarism?

MARCH.—Federal Relations.—The government of the United States is primarily an union of sovereign states and has no direct provision for any other relation of a well settled region capable of self-government. Yet because the limitation upon Congress, except as to what belongs to the people, is only to the States, where no state exists, Congress, which may delegate any power it possesses, could give absolute autonomy without formal separation. There are however certain functions which the federal government can do to advantage which form no real restriction, such as national defence, the machinery of diplomacy, etc.

There should be suggested how, and also to what extent, the guarantee of a republican form of government ought to be made effective. Attention is invited to the Insular Auditor and the right of appeal to the Federal Supreme Court. While the Islands are not formally a territory, why should the principle of appointing territorial officials from the territory not apply here during such time as the Philippines continues associated with the United States.

NOTE:—Good Government is the rule of law, with a majority controlling, while respecting their rights, the minority. Powers should be with the people, or close to them, unless there is strong reason to the contrary. Only such authority should be granted the higher branches of government as cannot as advantageously be handled lower, and so nearer the people.

HISTORY 8.
BEGINNINGS OF ORIENTAL HISTORY.
(Credit: 1 hour for one Semester.)
(Two lectures weekly give an additional 2 hours' credit.)

WEEKLY TOPICS.
A summary of at least 500 words on each topic, handed in monthly, the class working in groups of five.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
GROUP HISTORY WORK
(Second Semester, 1914-1915)

GENERAL RULES.
Topics are assigned for each month and are due on the last school-day. Every day of delay in delivering to the clerk in Room 38 will cause a deduction of 5 per cent from the normal mark, unless an epidemic should cause all the members of the group concerned to be simultaneously ill.

Each monthly installment of work should contain the joint certificate that each recitation day's share was done at its appointed time and not rushed through later. In the event that this certificate cannot truthfully be made the members must state the reasons therefor together with their honest opinion whether were they the instructor and in full possession of the facts they would accept the excuse as sufficient. The certificate may be simply given "work certified" and when signed by all will be accepted as their declaration on honor.

(Please remember that any person coming to the instructor with complaints of others falsifying their certificate will be guilty of talebearing, which is even more discreditable than cheating.)

The groups should organize by choosing their most energetic member as president and the one excelling in a literary way as secretary.

No member of a group can receive a higher grade than the group mark, but the other members will be a jury, the instructor acting as judge, upon each member to determine if he or she shirked his or her fair share of the work and so deserves a lower mark.

At the close of the semester prizes of no intrinsic value but desirable as recognitions of merit will be given the members of the group in each class, making the best showing.

All work will go into the permanent record of the History Department and be credited to its joint-authors. Whenever the instructor's attention is called to manifest errors these will be corrected in red ink on the manuscript and the name of the student-discoverer be indicated therewith. Thus there will be a permanent memorial of mistakes for the careless and lasting credit for the observant.

If members drop out, making greater demands upon those remaining this fact will be considered in grading the group.

There will be no grade for incomplete work.

TEACHERS' COURSE IN HISTORY.
(Credit: 3 hours for one semester.)
(Two lectures weekly count for the additional 2 hours' credit.)

SEMESTER TOPIC: Lessons of value for Filipinos from America's experience in developing popular government.

AIM: The preparation of a brief and simple American History for Philippine schools. The class will work in groups of threes, each group
to put in its joint notebook not less than 2000 words of finished narrative every month.

NOVEMBER: The preparation for popular government with which the earliest colonists came to the western continent, and how this preparation was gained, together with the discovery of the New World and the causes which led up to it.

DECEMBER: Colonial troubles and how their necessity and Europe's neglect led the colonists first to learn to take care of themselves and then to want to (1665-1775).

JANUARY.—Development through looking out for their own rights. Declaring independence, winning it, working out a new system of government so as to profit the most by it, Washington's warning on how to keep it, and the three wars (the resentment of French interference in local politics, the "Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute" rejection of Barbary control of Mediterranean commerce, and the 1812 resistance to British disregard of American citizenship rights) which compelled respect for, and made effective, the independence.

FEBRUARY.—Growth of regard for others' rights. The Ordinance of 1787 guaranteeing republican rule for American territory outside the States; joining England in suppressing the African slave trade through abolitionist acceptance of that as a concession in making peace after the 1812 war; the private establishment of the African republic of Liberia for freed American slaves; the Monroe Doctrine as an union of republics for mutual defense against the monarchical menace of the "Holy Alliance;" compelling American ships to respect the laws of helpless China when all Europe was openly opium-smuggling; risking war with Austria out of sympathy for Hungary; making the Mexican War a victory of the vanquished by liberal indemnification for land cession; opening Japan to fair trade by patient and friendly insistence; the Civil War to free the slaves; protecting Mexico against the French; recognizing and bearing with the struggling Spanish republic; championing Japan's right to enter the concert of civilized nations by abolishing the unequal extra territoriality; returning to Japan America's share in the Shimonoseki indemnity; risking a third war with Great Britain for Venezuela; again running the risk of war with Germany and England over Samoa till the Apia hurricane destroyed the fleets; warring with Spain for Cuba; returning to China America's share in the Boxer indemnity; standing in succession between lawless Cuba, defaulting San Domingo, defaulting Nicaragua and lawless Mexico and would-be interferers with them from Europe, and preventing the commercial chaining of China.

MARCH.—How the Philippine Islands came under the American flag, their preparation for popular government and the previous association they had had with the United States; the features of the federal history since 1898 of importance enough to affect the Philippines and the story of the federal legislation relating to the Philippines.

A study of heroes whose lives are important lessons should be a feature.

For example: Columbus; Isabella the Catholick; Captain John Smith; Washington; Jefferson; Franklin; Noah Webster; John Marshall; James Madison; Abraham Lincoln; Robert E. Lee; Samuel Tilden; Grover Cleveland; Wm. McKinley.

The result of the Teachers' Course group labor will go to the primary school teachers, at their vacation assembly, for their criticism and suggestion, and by July a manuscript draft of a History text will be submitted to the Bureau of Education for its consideration, with the compliments of the University Teachers' Course students.

HISTORY 5.

AMERICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(Credit: 2 hours for one semester.)

(Weekly lecture in Assembly Hall counts for an additional hour.)

Four hours of conferences or research is required of every student, in addition to attendance upon the weekly lecture. At least 2000 words of finished work must be written in the joint notebook each month.

Subject for the semester: How the American system of government differs from the previous practice in the Islands,—pre-Spanish, where known, as well as Spanish,—and what improvements could be made which would better assure the lives of, secure greater liberty for, and facilitate the pursuit of happiness by, the Filipino people.

Every topic must be treated from the four viewpoints: (a) Pre-Spanish, where known, (b) Spanish; (c) present; (d) possibilities for future improvement.

The November groups will be composed each of five students, in December every three groups will be combined into a section, in January in turn three sections will be consolidated into a division, and for February and March the class will act as a committee of the whole, finishing its work one week before the beginning of examinations.

NOVEMBER: Individuals. Their rights and duties, and what they should relinquish to the government for the privilege of living in society. Also what "Citizen of the Philippine Islands" should mean as to individual liberty wherever in the Islands the citizens might reside, whether in self-governing provinces or Non-Christian districts.

DECEMBER: Municipalities. Their powers and responsibilities, and what restrictions upon them would make for the better safeguarding of the real interests of their inhabitants.

JANUARY: Provinces. Their proper prerogatives and functions, should their control be limited only to such supervision of the municipalities as will prevent disastrously unwise action? For instance, should an extravagant municipality be treated by the provincial authorities as a court treats a spendthrift, not interfering till his expenditures threaten to reduce him to want? Or, with greater exemption of the municipality from provincial dictation, could not the courts be trusted, on appeal of the citizens affected, to order (by writ of mandamus) or forbid (by
Mr. Harry H. Judson,
President, The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

Perhaps it will interest you to know that I am in the United States once more, with the Philippine Mission sent by our Legislature to see President Wilson, and to foster closer commercial relations with America, as well as express to the American people our gratitude for the just policy carried out in the Philippines. On our way to Washington, we had a few hours in Chicago, and I took some of our members to the University. I was pleasantly surprised by the many new buildings erected since my graduation. I went to your old office at Haskell, and learned that you had moved to the Harper Memorial Library. Unfortunately our train was leaving at five o'clock that evening; hence, I was unable to wait till you came. However, I am planning to have the pleasure of seeing the University again. After touring the eastern cities the Mission is returning to the Philippines about May 1; but as I intend to visit a good many colleges, I shall surely include Chicago in my list.

May I ask you to have your secretary look up the record of Mr. Servando G. Barroquio, studying zoology in that university? He has applied for a University of the Philippines fellowship, but before recommending him for appointment I would like to get the opinion of the professors under whom he is working. Would he make a good instructor in zoology? Is he a candidate for any degree?

Perhaps you will be glad to know that I am dean of the College of Liberal Arts in the University of the Philippines. We have a good many Chicago men in our faculty, and I am on the lookout for some more. I am this year's president of the Chicago Club of the Philippines, and I am bringing some news and pictures of our men in the Far East.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you again, I am,

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chicago, 1919.
PHILIPPINE MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

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President of the Philippine Senate.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
RAFAEL PALMA,
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Guilhermo Carrera.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS
Arsenio N. Luz, Editor, "El Ideal."
Francisco Varona, Associate Editor, "El Debate."
Chicago, April 9, 1919

Dear Mr. Benites:

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. I shall be very glad to see you here if I am in town at the time of your arrival, and cordially congratulate you on your position in the University of the Philippines. Mr. Robertson will be glad to see you and talk over with you alumni matters.

Hereewith I am sending transcript of Mr. Barroquillo's record. You can see that it is not very promising, and I should have my doubts about his being the person you want.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Conrad Benitez
Commission of Independence
Philippine Mission to the United States
Washington, D. C.
Office of the VP IP 1948

Dear Mr. Bennett,

Your favor of the 17th inst. to recieve.

I shall be very glad to see you here if I am in town at the time of your visit. I am very much interested in the position you have accepted in the University of the Philippines. My representation will also be glad to see you and talk over with you sanitary matters.

Herewith I am sending a draft of the proposed terms. You can see that it is not very promising, and I am going to make an attempt to get the price you want.

With best wishes I am,

Very truly yours,

G. T. L. F.

Mr. George Bennett
Commissioner of Independence
Philippine Mission to the United States
Washington, D.C.
May 27, 1922

Department of Botany

Sir:

I have the honor to request that instructions be sent through Dr. W. W. Marquardt, to José K. Santos, U.F. Fellow in Botany, who is now in Chicago, to attend the Summer season at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and to report to Johns Hopkins University in the Fall and to take his degree there, if he desires to take his degree in botany otherwise to take his degree in pharmacognosy under Kraemer in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

I would prefer that, if possible, he take his degree in pharmacognosy, as he will have to teach this subject which will be a very important one in the University. Professor Kraemer is the leading authority in the United States in pharmacognosy. However, if Mr. Santos does not want to take his degree in pharmacognosy, I would not care to force him to do so but would allow him to continue in straight botany.

In any event I do not think it advisable to force or even to permit Mr. Santos to continue his work in Chicago and I know that when he left it was not his wish to do all of his work in one institution. I have no objection to Chicago as I consider its Botany Department to be one of the very best, but Mr. Santos has already taken two degrees, B.S. and M.S., and Ph. D. degrees in one institution. Mr. Santos should have the broadening influence which is gained by attending more than one university. This is practically true of a man who is likely to spend his life in such an isolated place as the Philippines.

When Mr. Santos left this University, he did not have his bachelor's degree and all we had definitely planned at that time was for him to take his Bachelor's or Master's degree. This was not so much to give him higher training as a broad outlook. We have now decided that Mr. Santos should continue and take his Ph. D. and I believe he should be given sufficient time rather than that he should be force
to hurry through with a short extension of his original appointment. However, his appointment has been extended until a year from next November while he expects to take his Ph.D. next spring so that any case, there seems to be little possibility of his needing any considerable further extension.

If Mr. Santos continues to spend all of his time including his summers at the University of Chicago, he will not have the chance to get especially acquainted with out-door botany and will have an exceedingly limited acquaintance with temperate zone floras. Moreover, I think that any man taking a course in botany should become familiar through field experience with marine life, the fungi, and other plant forms in their natural habitats. Mr. Santos will have no chance to study marine life at Chicago and can have but limited experience with the fungi in their natural habitats.

Cold Spring Harbor is situated on Long Island. On one side is the sea with abundant marine life, while just back of the laboratory is a series of large lakes and a forested area where fungi, liverworts, mosses, ferns, etc. can be studied to great advantage under competent instructors. The same is also true of the marine flora which is better developed and much more accessible than anywhere in the Philippines.

I believe, therefore, that the broadening influence of a summer at Cold Spring Harbor and the finishing of his work at Johns Hopkins would be of great advantage to Mr. Santos if he is to continue in botany. He has already had the advantages of the very excellent courses given in Chicago and is now ready to take up research and I believe there is no place better suited or with a higher standard of research than the Johns Hopkins University. Moreover, Baltimore is a center from which one can make many one day excursions into forested, swamp and other types of vegetation very different from anything around Chicago.

As mentioned before, I believe that Mr. Santos can make the suggested changes with little or no loss of time, but that if additional time is required, the results will more than justify such additional time and expense as may be necessary.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
Head.

The President
University of the Philippines
Manila

(Through the Acting Dean, Col. of Lib. Art).

True copy
I am not doing my work properly. I have been told to do it correctly and I am trying to do so. But I find it difficult to get things right. I need more practice and guidance. I am not sure if I am doing it correctly.

The work is very demanding and I feel stressed. I need to find a way to manage my time better. I am trying to prioritize my tasks and focus on the most important ones. I need to delegate some tasks to help me manage my workload.

I am also struggling with some of the concepts. I need to review the material and seek help if necessary. I am attending additional study sessions and doing extra practice exercises to improve my understanding.

I am experiencing some technical issues with my computer. It is slowing down and freezing occasionally. I need to check if there are any updates available and consider upgrading my software.

Overall, I am making progress but I need to continue working hard and seek additional support when needed.
University of the Philippines  
College of Liberal Arts  
Manila  
Office of the Dean  
First Indorsement  
May 27, 1922.

Respectfully forwarded to the President, University of the Philippines.

(Sgd.) Deans S. Fansler  
acting Dean.

APPROVED  
5/3/22  
G.P.B.  
President, U.P.

University of the Philippines  
Office of the Secretary  
Manila  
2nd Indorsement – June 14, 1922.

Respectfully forwarded to Dr. W. W. Marquardt, Philippine Educational Agent, inviting attention to the attached recommendation of Dr. William H. Brown, Head of the Department of Botany of the College of Liberal Arts of this University, approved by the President, and requesting that Mr. Santos be advised to follow the instructions given by the Head of the Department of Botany.

(Sgd.) Felipe Estella,  
Secretary.
University of the Philippines
College of Liberal Arts
Office of the Dean
First Incarnation
May 18, 1935

Respectfully forwarded to the President, University of the Philippines:

(Enclosure)

Dean, College of Liberal Arts

PHILIPPIANS

C.P.
O.P.
President, U.P.

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University of the Philippines
Office of the Secretary

May 18, 1935

Respectfully forwarded to Dr. W. M. Manriquez, President of the University:

Your attention is called to the attached memorandum of Dr. William M. Manriquez, Head of the Department of Psychology at the College of Liberal Arts. The University's Board of Trustees, at its meeting on May 18, 1935, has approved the recommendation of the Board of Trustees to grant an additional teacher of psychology.

(Enclosure)

Secretery
Dear Santos:

I am sending herewith a copy of a letter which has been approved by the Dean and the President and according to which you will receive instructions in a few days to spend this summer at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and to report to Johns Hopkins in October and to take your degree there. When you left, we both naturally had doubts as to your being able to get extensions of your fellowship sufficient to enable you to take your doctor's degree. I judge that you are staying so close in Chicago owing to your apprehensions not having been entirely removed. I knew, of course, that you would desire to have a broader experience than can be obtained by staying in one institution and in one city and as the University now has excellent financial prospects, I sent the attached letter to the President. You will note that the approval of this letter commits the University to still another extension of your fellowship if it should prove necessary. You will, therefore, have no further cause to worry about not getting through in time.

I knew that you would like the broader experience which this plan makes possible and, as you have shown such good promise, I am absolutely opposed to forcing you to stay in one place where you can learn only the methods of one University and get acquainted with only a limited area which is not particularly favorable from a botanical standpoint. When I brought up the question of transferring you to Hopkins, it met with the instant approval of the Dean and the President. If you should find extension of your fellowship for another year advisable, it will give you still another summer which you can spend at a seashore or a mountain laboratory with great profit. There is another advantage which is not mentioned in the attached letter but which I believe to be very real. You know that many pensionados from the University have gone to Chicago where, owing largely to the quarter system, they have obtained their degrees rather rapidly. This has led to an erroneous idea that it is easy to take degrees in Chicago. Sometime ago, the Secretary remarked that it seemed strange that most of the students who went to Chicago graduated with honors, while those in other universities almost always needed an extension of time. As far as I can find, Johns Hopkins has a very excellent standing in the Islands.

As mentioned in the letter to the President, I would prefer and advise you to get your degree in pharmacognosy. While I am absolutely opposed to the idea of your hurrying through your
degree at Chicago and so getting a more limited experience than you could obtain otherwise. I do not, however, feel so strongly on the question of a choice between pharmacognosy and botany. You know the pharmacy class has been our large class and that pharmacognosy is the only class of any importance which can be regarded as advanced. When you return, that class will be given to you at once and I think it would be desirable for you to have more training in pharmacognosy than you have had. The pharmacy people claimed that the training which Marañon is getting will fit him especially for that course and this was one of their strongest arguments for the transfer of pharmacognosy to the School of Pharmacy. Under present conditions, I believe there is no reason to expect any change but we cannot tell what will happen in the future. If you get special training in pharmacognosy as well as in botany, there could be no possibility of transferring pharmacognosy which I agree with you would be a backward step.

You asked me how I liked your thesis subject and I replied that it was good and most interesting. I should, perhaps, have added, that it does not seem to me to be along a line which will be very practical for your future work in the Philippines. You may remember that my thesis was on cytology and that Mr. Light was trained in cytology under one of the most prominent zoological cytologists in America. You may also know that the early training of Mr. Taylor of the Bureau of Science was in animal cytology and that in Hopkins, Dr. Cowles had a reputation of making wonderful slides. You know, however, that all of us have found it advisable to work in other lines which are more needed and of greater practical value to the Philippines. I have not felt, however, that I should criticize your thesis subject owing to the fact that you are after training rather than special knowledge.

I hope to be able to send Miss Pastrana to States next year.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
Head.

Mr. Jose K. Santos
5635 Drexel Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
U.S.A.

True copy-i
Dear Mr. Brown,

I hope to be able to send these passwords to you next week.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Brown
OFFICIAL

5635 Drexel Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
July 2, 1922.

The President, University of the Philippines,
Manila, P.I.

Dear Sir:

I have received a letter from Dr. W. E. Brown, head of the Botany Department, College of Liberal Arts, and a copy of his letter to you and approved by you, stating that within a few days I shall receive an order from the Philippine Educational Agent in Washington, to go to Cold Spring Harbor during this Summer, and report to John Hopkins University next October to get my Ph.D. there. Not because I want to disobey orders, but considering the general situation at present, I believe it is not advisable for me to go to Cold Spring Harbor nor to transfer to John Hopkins University at this time. It will be only waste of time and money, considering the following reasons which I have the honor to submit to you:

1- The trip to Cold Spring Harbor would be alright but not essential in my line of study, and the courses at Cold Spring Harbor had already begun before the letter arrived. Moreover, I have gone on many trips here when I was taking Ecology courses during which I visited Starved Rock, Mineral Springs, Smith-Ind., Rock Island, the Mississippi River and various Swamps, and other places. In these trips I got acquainted practically in all the flora of the Northeastern of the U.S. as well as part of the central flora. Being a pharmacist I paid an special attention to the medicinal plants and collected some for our department there.

2- That I am within eight months of my doctorate. I passed the languages required, and half of the work of my thesis is completed. Important results have been already secured.

3- It will not be fair to the University of Chicago to take this problem to Hopkins and have it published there, nor it will be fair to take it away from me. I have been collecting my material since last year. Moreover, there is no man in Hopkins who can direct this line of work.

4- John Hopkins University is one of the best Universities in the States, especially in Medicine, but not in botany. It is true that they have two leading men there in botany—Livingstone,
Dear Sir:

I have received a letter from Mr. ..., President of the University of the Philippines, dated June 2, 1933. He referred to the establishment of the College of Pharmacy and asked for my view on theProjected University of the Philippines. I enclose herewith a copy of his letter.

I understand that the Philippine Government is going to construct a new university building for the College of Pharmacy. I sincerely hope that the new building will be completed as early as possible.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Department of Interior
physiologist, a Ph.D. of the University of Chicago; and Johnson, a morphologist and exceptionally strong in that line, but I have already had more morphology than is offered in his courses. Since I have taken already all the special morphology courses here with grade A, I should not need the general courses in morphology in Hopkins. In Hopkins, they have very few graduate students in morphology or in botany as a whole; while here, there are now 23 graduate students in one class in Cytology, 10 in an advanced course in Morphology, 11 in research in morphology and cytology, with others in physiology and ecology. With only two botanists of professorial rank at Hopkins and seven of that rank in Chicago, who are also great authorities of international reputation, it is evident that work is more thorough here.

5- The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy is good and Kraemer was recognized as the leading man in Pharmacognosy in States, but Kraemer left that College in 1917, and went to Michigan College of Pharmacy where he was a dean until 1920. He is at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, now, and he is not teaching anymore. It is evident that Dr. Brown was not familiar with the situation.

6- My present line of work will be of great value in teaching Pharmacognosy when I get back to the Islands, especially if I could take courses in the other Institution where they teach good courses & if it after my graduation here. Kraemer, himself had the training of a morphologist and cytologist, his work in this country having been done under Gregory and in Berlin under Schwen- dener, both of them morphologists. His work in pharmacognosy was built on this foundation. Guignard, the head of the College of Pharmacy in Paris, is also a botanist. His line of work is just exactly like mine.

7- And that my intention after getting my Ph.D. next March from this University was to spend the rest of my fellowship, which I tried to save by working hard, to visit other Universities to broaden my knowledge in botany as well as in pharmacognosy. It is also my plan to pass by way of Europe and stop a couple of months in there and study some of the methods of teaching Pharmacy there.

8- If I transfer to Hopkins University they may require me one year residence at least.

For the above reasons, I request and hope that you will reconsider my transfer to John Hopkins University.

Respectfully yours,
Jose R. Santos
U. S. Fellow.
I have a reservation at the University of California, and I was wondering if I could take some psychology and sociology courses there. I am interested in these fields and I think they could complement my studies in psychology. I would be grateful if you could provide me with more information about the courses offered in these subjects. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
RESPECTFULLY referred, through the Acting Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, to the Head of the Department of Botany, requesting comment and advice as to the reply which should be made to Mr. Santos.

GUY POTTER BENTON, President

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
MANILA
OFFICE OF THE DEAN
2nd. Indorsement
August 5, 1922

RESPECTFULLY forwarded to the Head department of Botany, University of the Philippines.

DEAN S. FANSLER
Acting Dean.
Respectfully returned to the President of the University of the Philippines, through the Acting Dean, College of Liberal Arts.

Mr. Santos was directed to go to Cold Spring Harbor this summer and to Johns Hopkins next Fall for reasons which seemed to us to be good and sufficient. I inclose herewith a copy of my letter to you which was approved and a copy of a letter which I sent to Mr. Santos.

In addition to the reasons given in the attached correspondence for desiring Mr. Santos to leave Chicago was the fact that we suspected he was being allowed to get through easily on account of his being a foreigner. I attached herewith a copy of his records in this school. You will notice that he made 5 attempts to pass English I, that he has numerous other 5's in his record, and that it took him 5 years to finish a 3 year course. You will notice further that he has no units in English other than the 6 units of first year English, not a credit in language, mathematics, or in anything outside of science and pharmacy.

In order to obtain a B.S. in this University, a man would be required to take an additional 45 units outside of science or one and one-half years work. Our records do not show that he took any subject other than botany and microchemistry while working for his B.S. It would thus appear that Mr. Santos took this degree in Chicago with only one elementary course in English, none in language, mathematics, history or in social science, in fact with only straight science and straight pharmacy with 6 units in elementary English. I do not believe that an American student could graduate in Chicago under such conditions. When Mr. Santos entered Chicago, he was given credit for 22 majors and during the 3 quarters that he worked for his B.S. degree, he appears to have taken 12 majors, a total of 34, while 36 are required for the degree of B.S. Now Mr. Santos informs me that he will take his Ph.D. next March which is 10 quarters since he left here and only 7 since he took his B.S. in Chicago. The University of Chicago catalogue specifies that students are required to take 3 years for a doctor's degree and so it would appear that Mr. Santos must be receiving special consideration if he is to take it in 7
quarters after his B.S. degree.

In view of the fact that it is so very evident he is taking his degree in Chicago without the proper residence and subject units, we may also suspect the possibility that he is allowed to get along easily in other respects. This makes it very desirable that he should change from Chicago to some place where he may have to meet the real requirements. He says that he has passed language requirements. As we have no record of his having taken French or German, I wonder if he has been allowed to substitute English, Spanish or Tagalog which would be very undesirable.

The government does not want its men to obtain easy degrees, our university does not want to give such degrees, and we certainly do not want our Fellows to return with a degree that has not been fully earned.

I have the honor to call your attention to two things in the letter of Mr. Santos.

He says, "I have gone on many trips here when I was taking Ecology courses during which I visited Starved Rock, Mineral Springs, Smith-Ind., Rock Island, the Mississippi River and various Swamps, and other places. In these trips I got acquainted practically in all the flora of the Northeastern of the U.S. as well as part of the central flora". When a man who claims to be within eight months of his doctorate makes such a statement it shows such conceit and ignorance that it is to be doubted if he will ever be worthy of that degree.

Again Santos insists that the courses were started at Cold Spring Harbor and that he did not need the morphology course at Hopkins. This shows very plainly that he has failed to grasp the idea that scientific training consists rather in methods of thought and investigation than in courses. When Santos who knows nothing of marine conditions says that it would be only waste of time and money for him to go to a sea side laboratory and makes the same statement in regard to going to Hopkins, he certainly does not give evidence of the breadth of thought which should characterize a man on a university faculty. I am more convinced than ever that he needs the work outlined for him, if his vision is ever to be broadened.

In view of what is said above, it is to be questioned as to whether the University has not already spent too much money on Santos and whether it is desirable to spend any more.

It is my belief that a man should obey orders and this is particularly true in this case as the university is paying for his education with the idea that his training will serve the particular needs of our school.
In view of the fact that it is so very evident to everyone
that the necessity in question must be comprehended and
understood more and more, that the best means to effect it is
by a careful and diligent study of the subject. This means of
very great value in order to secure the best results. This
manner of study makes it possible to get stores steadily in a
short time and to return with a certain degree of success.

It is my belief that a well-spent open article and careful
preparation with full understanding of the subject will
secure such an outcome of our school.
If Mr. Santos has not followed instructions and he apparently did not intend to do so, he certainly deserves to be recalled at once.

If you think it worthwhile to give him a further change we might send such a cablegram as the following to Dr. Marquardt.

"Send Santos Hopkins or Manila. If he has not followed instructions send Manila first available transportation."

If this is done, I have the honor to request that a copy of this correspondence including the letter of Mr. Santos, his records, and my letter be forwarded to Dr. D. S. Johnson, Professor of Botany, Johns Hopkins University, with such comment as you may care to make. I enclosed additional copies of all correspondence.

WILLIAM A. BROWN,
Head.

Whb-i
It is quite possible that it will not follow instructions and go far afield. It is absolutely indispensable to go to the certainty of assurance.

If you think it worthwhile to give him a letter,

1. The following happened:
2. And the following correspondence was sent.
3. Include the following correspondence:
4. In the following correspondence:
5. I have the honor to report that

   Professor of HoPine, Department of HoPine

   A letter of J. B. Brown, Director of Colored College of St. Colored College,

   Professor Brown,

   A letter of W.B.

   W.B.
**Name**: Santos, Jose K.  

**First Semester** 1944 - 1945  

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Name: Santos, Jose K.

**UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES**

**FIRST SEMESTER**

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Action: 

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### UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

**Name:** Santos, Jose K.

**College of Liberal Arts**

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**College of Liberal Arts**

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Respectfully forwarded to the President, University of the Philippines, Manila, with the suggestion that this matter be brought before the Executive Committee.

Dean S. Fansler

DEAN S. FANSLER
Acting Dean.
Fifth Endorsement,
August 12, 1922.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the University of the Philippines, for presentation to the Executive Committee at the next meeting of that body this afternoon.

GUY POTTER BENTON,
President
University of the Philippines
Office of the President
Manila, August 15, 1922

My dear President Judson:

You will not, I am sure, misinterpret the motive of this letter. It seems very proper to direct your attention to the attached correspondence consisting of a letter to the President of the University of the Philippines, bearing date of May 27th., from William H. Brown, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Head of our Department of Botany; one over the same signature of June 2nd. to Mr. José K. Santos, Fellow of the University of the Philippines in the Department of Botany, University of Chicago; one of July 2nd. from Mr. Santos to the President of the University of the Philippines; the first endorsement thereon by the President of the University of the Philippines bearing date of August 3rd.; the second endorsement by the Acting Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, bearing date of August 5th.; and the third endorsement by the Head of the Department of Botany, University of the Philippines bearing date of August 8th.

There seems to be a feeling on the part of both well-trained and experienced Americans and Filipinos that there is an inclination to make certain concessions to Oriental students pursuing graduate work in our leading Universities at home that are not made to young Americans. So far as the Filipinos are concerned, they ask for no special favors. They desire to be received and advanced absolutely on the basis of their scholarly fitness, judged by standards applied to American graduate students. Their mentality is equal to that of the average person entering upon graduate work and their training in the University of the Philippines should be accepted only at face value.

It is incredible to us that a young man with such a poor undergraduate record as that of Mr. Santos, evidenced from the information gleaned by Doctor Brown of his credits here—without no units in English other than those of the six units of the first year, with no credit in Language, Mathematics, or anything else outside of Sciences and Pharmacy, could have received the recognition thus far given him in the University of Chicago. It is more incredible to us that there can be hope of his getting the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the time foretold by him.

The letter of Mr. Santos gives evidence of having been dictated, if not written, by someone else. We prefer not to believe that the Head of the Department of Botany, in the University of Chicago, could have sanctioned the ridiculous statement that Mr. Santos has "got acquainted practically with all the flora of the North Eastern part of the United States as well as part of the Central flora".
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

- 2 -

We have greatly appreciated the many courtesies shown to Filipino students in the University of Chicago and we are planning to send more of our pensionadoes to your institution. I believe, you will agree, under the circumstances, however, that it is wise for Mr. Santos to follow the instructions of the Head of our Department of Botany and transfer to Johns Hopkins University.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

GOT POTTER BENTON
President.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Illinois, U. S. A.
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

We have carefully studied the work performed by Mr. A. A. B. C.

I certify, therefore, that he is to be given a salary increase.

Mr. A. A. B. C.
Supervisor

[Signature]

Assistant

[Signature]

[Blank]

[Blank]
September 22, 1922.

My dear President Benton:—

Your favor of the 15th of August with enclosures was duly received. Of course the transfer of Mr. Santos to another institution is a matter in which the University of Chicago is not concerned. The authorities will take such steps as they think proper. The suggestion that orientals students in this place receive exceptional help in the way of making it easy for them needs no discussion on my part. Frankly it is too preposterous for comment. The young man has done exceptionally good work with us. He has been in continued residence with us through the four Quarters in the year which, of course, lessens the time in which he may obtain a degree.

Very truly yours,

President Guy Potter Benton,
University of the Philippines,
Manila, Philippine Islands.

HPJ: CB
September 25, 1936

To the Great President:

Your recent call for the help of American scholars is a matter in which the University of the Philippines takes a special interest. This is not a case of unconcern. The University is at the moment in need of critical and constructive help in the way of making a clear cut plan for the development of its administration. The young men and women who have done exceptionally good work with us have been in continuous contact with us through the University of the Philippines. We feel that the best way to achieve these aims is for the University of the Philippines to take the lead in this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President of the Philippines

University of the Philippines

September 25, 1936
September 21, 1922

My dear Professor Coulter:

I am sending to you herewith the case of Mr. José K. Santos which was received by President Judson and referred to this office. The case, as now referred to you, consists of the voluminous correspondence from Manila, a full statement of his record as found in this office, and all the data concerning his admission which are found in the Examiner's office. With this last is a summary of this part of the exhibit just how made out by Mr. Smith.

Please give this case such consideration as it calls for. I do not know what further to do with it and I presume that the whole matter could be referred directly back to the President by you. The case appears to be quite urgent in view of the relations between Mr. Santos and his home institution.

I remain

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Assistant Recorder

Professor Coulter
Faculty Exchange
On request Professor Confer,

I am informing you of the case of Mr. X,

I have been informed of the case by Mr. Y, who is the only person who has.

I am enclosing this letter for your information.

I am forwarding this to the proper authorities.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
President H. P. Judson,
Office of the President.

My dear President Judson:

I am returning to you the correspondence in reference to Mr. Santos, which you referred to Mr. Gurney.

The letters of Professor Brown (Professor of Botany of the University of the Philippines) are surprising, for they are very far from expressing the facts. They suggest some personal background that I cannot interpret. The spirit shown would indicate that nothing would be gained by undertaking to defend ourselves.

The letter from Mr. Santos to Professor Brown would certainly not smooth things over, but it tells the facts, even if it is not tactful. The suggestion that I might have dictated it is consistent with the general tone of the Philippine letters. Of course I knew nothing about it.

We have found Santos to be a very strong student, with almost a genius for technique, and of course have treated him as any other student. The accusation that we have made it easy for him is absurd. The reduction in "years" by continuous work through the four quarters seems not to be understood by the writers. Santos has almost completed his thesis, and to transfer him at this stage would be very unjust to him.

I am at a loss to know what we are expected to do in the matter. All I can say is that Santos is one of our best graduate students, whatever his undergraduate record in the Philippines may have been.

Yours truly,

John M. Coulter
September 26, 1935

Office of the President

Mr. President: I am writing to you to express my appreciation to the University of the Philippines for granting me the honor of being a student at the University. I have been fortunate enough to study under some of the finest scholars in the world, and I am grateful for the opportunity to learn from them.

I understand that the University is facing financial difficulties, and I want to express my support for the institution. I believe that education is the foundation of a great society, and I think it is important to maintain the University as a beacon of knowledge.

I am aware that the University has received some criticism recently, but I believe that it is important to focus on the positive aspects of the institution. I am confident that the University will continue to be a leader in higher education.

I am looking forward to my time at the University and to the many opportunities that it will provide me. I am committed to making the most of my time here and to contributing to the community.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
My dear President, I am sure you will please

forward this autograph note. It is written

by the hand of the President of the

University of the Philippines.

The correspondence which passed

between you and me has been

unfortunately broken, and I

wish to renew it, if possible.

I am confident you will

understand the

importance of maintaining

the relations which have

existed between us.

You are in the hands of

a wise and capable

President, who will

certainly appreciate the

value of this contact.

The University of the Philippines

Aduana R.

Office of the President

November 12, 1928

Mr. J. McCullagh
Doctor Todd and Professor Parker which certain shows we belong in Colleage. You have sent me a very nice letter concerning almost all matters.

It should be under obligation in you will receive my letter to you of August 12th and then see that the Filipinos Entourage nothing is called together and given assurance of your representation. Think there is some demonstration or protest on them.

The Filipinos are supposedly and justify the time when the anti American feeling is rising within them it is particularly to think in order to avoid explosions.Further, if we can achieve that may work in influence will be a great advantage for our people.

With our peculiar system of various and felicities in the American Government, it is well known that I am able to write ready to you and often corresponding in the future.

If you feel disposed to answer the Manila Columns Association in respect to their resolutions with arrangements euthdistar relations between you and myself, thinking me a copy I shall be greatly obliged. Assuming I will not ask too much from

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S. I hope the Filipino Entourage can be seen the last letter added. They will probably receive the resuming the same plan and again contact as third hand should be anticipated.
December 21, 1922.

My dear President Benton:-

Your favor of the 12th of November was duly received. I have heard nothing from the matter to which you refer. At all events the Philippine people did not see fit to bring it to my attention. Perhaps they did not think it worth while. I am informed from our Department of Botany that Santos will remain here until he obtains his degree. Perhaps the point of view of the Department will be best expressed by the enclosed copy of the letter sent to me by the Head of the Department of Botany in September when I brought the matter to his attention.

Very truly yours,

President Guy Potter Benton,
University of the Philippines,
Manila, Philippine Islands.

HPJ:CB
December 31, 1932

My great President Patron!

You may recall that I wrote some time ago to the effect that you, the President of the Philippine people, are not in a position to distribute the money of the taxpayers to the people of the Philippines.

You may also recall that I wrote that it is not my intention to dispose of any of the money that I have come into my possession.

You may also recall that I wrote that I am not prepared to act in any capacity that will bring me into conflict with the government of the Philippines.

I am therefore writing to you to express my desire to cooperate with the government of the Philippines in any matter that you may wish me to do.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Note: The rest of the document is not clearly legible.]