

LUBANG ISLAND

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Lubang Island lies to the northwest of the northern end of [Mindoro](#) in the [Philippines](#). It lies about 150 kilometers southwest of [Manila](#). Lubang Island, about 30 kilometers in length and 10 kilometers wide at some points, is the largest of a group of four large [islands](#) and numerous smaller islets. To the east lies Ambil Island. To the southeast is Golo Island and to the northwest is Cabra Island.

The islands are part of the province of [Occidental Mindoro](#) and are divided into two municipalities: [Lubang](#) and [Looc](#). Lubang covers the western half of Lubang Island and Cabra Island, while Looc covers the remaining half of Lubang Island plus Ambil and Golo Islands.

Lubang's recent history includes the curious story of [Hiroo Onoda](#), a former army intelligence officer who was [one of the last Japanese](#) soldiers to surrender after [World War II](#). He hid in the jungles of Lubang Island when the Allies reclaimed the Philippines, and engaged in continuous guerilla warfare against the United States and later against Philippine Commonwealth troops and paramilitary police, refusing to believe the war was over. He surrendered in 1974, 29 years after the end of World War II.

Looc Proper is divided into three major parts: BonBon, Gitna and Kanluran. The main economic activity is fishing in the waters surrounding the island. However, tourism is a growing economic opportunity, showcasing the natural beauty of the island, with its fine white-sand coastline.

