
Franklin D. Roosevelt — “The Great Communicator”
The Master Speech Files, 1898, 1910-1945

Series 3: “The Four Freedoms” and FDR in World War II

File No. 1439

1942 November 15

**Radio Address re Anniversary of Commonwealth
of the Philippines**

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

NOVEMBER 15, 1942

Friends of the United Nations:

Though the alien flag of a treacherous aggressor flies temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is with supreme confidence in ultimate victory that the United Nations commemorate this birthday of its youngest member.

It was just seven years ago that this Commonwealth was established. By that time the United States had maintained sovereignty of the Philippine Islands for almost forty years. But, as I said in 1935 when the present Commonwealth was inaugurated, "The acceptance of sovereignty was but an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day they might themselves be independent and take their own place among the nations of the world".

Let me go back to the days when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay, and American sovereignty was established over the Islands. To a very large part of the American people, it seemed incongruous and unwise that the United States should continue a colonial status over many ^{permanently} millions of human beings who had already shown a desire for independence.

However, the United States and the leaders of the Filipino people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities in the islands for education, health, commerce, and transportation, with the definite thought that the day would come when the people would be able to stand on their own feet. At the same time, we granted them a greater and greater degree of local self-government.

By the year 1934 sympathetic conferences between Philippine and American leaders reached the conclusion that the time for complete independence could be definitely set, - to follow a ten-year period of complete local autonomy under a Commonwealth form of government with its own Constitution.

This status was duly set up in 1935 under the Presidency of my old friend, Manuel Quezon. It succeeded so well that by December 7, 1941 we were jointly at work preparing for the consummation of complete independence in 1946. Both nations and peoples had kept faith with each other during all these years. Confidence in each other's good faith was firmly established -- and it was cemented into place during the bitter months of ordeal which followed the treachery of Japan.

The brave peoples of the Philippines -- their Army and their civilians -- stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in the fight against overwhelming odds -- resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Richly do they deserve that liberty!

I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last forty-four years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of what men of good-will

look forward to in the future -- a pattern of a global civilization which recognizes no limitations of religion or of creed or of race.

But we must remember that such a pattern is based on two important factors. The first is that there be a period of preparation, through the dissemination of education and the recognition and fulfillment of physical and social and economic needs. The second is that there be a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood.

Even we in the United States did not arrive at full national independence until we had gone through the preliminary stages. The town meetings in the New England colonies, and the ~~similar~~ ^{similar} local organizations in other colonies, gradually led to county government and then to state government. That whole process of political training and development preceded the final formation of the permanent Federal Government in 1789.

Such

~~Some~~ training for independence is essential to the stability of independence in almost every part of the world. Some peoples need more intensive training and longer years; others require far less training and a shorter period of time.

The recent history of the Philippines has been one of national cooperation and adjustment and development. We are sure now, if ever we doubted, that our Government chose the right course.

The pattern which was followed there is essentially a part and parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations. The doctrine which controls the ambitions and directs the ruthlessness of our enemies -- that there is one master folk destined to rule all other people -- is a doctrine now on its way to destruction for all time to come.

The United States and the Philippines are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future -- when President Quezon and his Government are reestablished in the Capital of Manila. He and I, in conference last week, [have] agreed to set up a Joint Commission of our two countries, to study the economic situation which will face the nation which is soon to be, and to work out means of preserving its stability and security.

This typifies the highest form of good faith, ~~and~~ *wholeheartedly* *21*
~~and~~ exists between our two governments.

It ~~is~~ *more* than that. It is a realistic symbol of our grim determination and of our supreme confidence that we shall drive the Japanese Army out of the Philippines -- to the last man.

President Quezon -- on this auspicious anniversary -- I salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands. I salute their courage. I salute their independence.

----- *Franklin D. Roosevelt*
Orig. tracing copy.

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
NOVEMBER 15, 1942
AT 5.20 P.M., E.W.T.

FRIENDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

Though the alien flag of a treacherous aggressor flies temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is with supreme confidence in ultimate victory that the United Nations commemorate this birthday of its youngest member.

It was just seven years ago that this Commonwealth was established. By that time the United States had maintained sovereignty (of) in the Philippine Islands for (almost forty) more than thirty years. But as I said in 1935 when the present Commonwealth was inaugurated, "The acceptance of sovereignty was but an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day they might find themselves (be) independent, and take their own place among the nations of the world."

Let me go back to the days when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay, and American sovereignty was established over the Islands. To a very large part of the American people, it seemed incongruous and unwise that the United States should continue permanently a colonial status over many millions of human beings who had already shown a desire for independence.

However, the United States and the leaders of the (Filipino) Philippine people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities -- facilities in the islands for education, and health, and commerce, and transportation, with the definite thought that the day would come when

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

This is a transcript made by the White House stenographer from his shorthand notes taken at the time the speech was made. Underlining indicates words extemporaneously added to the previously prepared reading copy text. Words in parentheses are words that were omitted when the speech was delivered, though they appear in the previously prepared reading copy text.

THOUGHTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Through the alien flag of a Franco-German aggressor like temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is also supreme confidence in ultimate victory that the United Nations commands the dignity of its youngest member.

It was just seven years ago that this Commonwealth was established. By that time the United States had maintained sovereignty in the Philippine Islands for (almost forty) more than thirty years. But as I said in 1937 when the present Commonwealth was inaugurated, "The recognition of sovereignty was but an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day they might find themselves independent, and take their own place among the nations of the world."

Let me go back to the days when General MacArthur won the battle of Manila Bay, and American sovereignty was established over the islands. To a very large part of the American people, it seemed incongruous and unjust that the United States should continue perpetually a colonial status over very millions of human beings who had already shown a desire for independence.

However, the United States and the leaders of the (Philippines) Philippine people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities -- facilities in the islands for education, and health, and commerce, and transportation, with the definite thought that the day would come when

the people would be able to stand on their own feet. And at the same time, we granted them a greater and greater degree of local self-government.

By the year 1934 sympathetic conferences between Philippine and American leaders reached the conclusion that the time for complete independence could be definitely set, to follow a ten-year period of complete local autonomy under a Commonwealth form of government with its own Constitution.

This status was duly set up in 1935 under the Presidency of my old friend, Manuel Quezon. It succeeded so well that by December 7, 1941, we were jointly at work preparing for the consummation of complete independence in 1946. Both nations and peoples had kept faith with each other during all these years. Confidence in each other's good faith was firmly established -- and it was cemented into place during the bitter months of ordeal which followed the treachery of Japan.

The brave peoples of the Philippines -- their Army and their civilians -- stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in (the) their fight against overwhelming odds, resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Richly (do) they deserved that liberty!

I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last forty-four years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of what men of goodwill look forward to in the future -- a pattern of a global civilization which recognizes no limitations of religion, (or) of creed, or of race.

But we must remember that such a pattern is based on two important factors. The first is that there be a period of preparation, through the dissemination of education, and the recognition and fulfillment of physical

and social and economic needs. The second is that there be a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood.

Even we in the United States did not arrive at full national independence until we had gone through the preliminary stages. The town meetings in the New England colonies, and the similar local organizations in other colonies, gradually led to county government and then to state government. That whole process of political training and development preceded the final formation of (the) our permanent Federal Government in 1789.

Such training for independence is essential to the stability of independence in almost every part of the world. Some peoples need more intensive training and longer years of it; others require far less training and (a) shorter periods of time.

The recent history of the Philippines has been one of national cooperation and adjustment and development. We are sure now, if ever we doubted, that our Government in the United States chose the right and the honorable course.

The pattern which was followed there is essentially a part and parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations. The doctrine which controls the ambitions and directs the ruthlessness of our enemies -- that there is one master folk destined to rule all other peoples -- is a doctrine now on its way to destruction for all time to come.

The United States and the Philippines are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future -- when President Quezon and his Government are reestablished in the Capital of Manila. He and I, in conference last week, have agreed to set up a Joint Commission of

our two countries, to study the economic situation which will face the nation which is soon to be, and (to) work out means of preserving its stability, and above all its security.

This typifies, I think, the highest form of good faith, which (now) exists wholeheartedly between our two governments.

It does (is) more than that. It is a realistic symbol of our grim determination and of our supreme confidence that we shall drive the Japanese Army out of the Philippines -- to the last man.

President Quezon -- on this auspicious anniversary -- I salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands. I salute their courage. I salute their independence.

HOLD FOR RELEASE

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P.P.F.
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November 15, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL UNTIL RELEASED

CAUTION: This radio address of the President to be delivered on the occasion of the Seventh Anniversary of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines MUST BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE until released.

NOTE: Release upon delivery, expected between 5:00 and 5:30 O'CLOCK, P. M., E.W.T., Sunday, November 15, 1942. The same release also applies to radio announcers and news commentators.

CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO PREVENT PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

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Let me go back to the days when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay, and American sovereignty was established over the Islands. To a very large part of the American people, it seemed incongruous and unwise that the United States should continue a colonial status over many millions of human beings who had already shown a desire for independence.

However, the United States and the leaders of the Filipino people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities in the islands for education, health, commerce, and transportation, with the definite thought that the day would come when the people would be able to stand on their own feet. At the same time, we granted them a greater and greater degree of local self-government.

By the year 1934 sympathetic conferences between Philippine and American leaders reached the conclusion that the time for complete independence could be definitely set, - to follow a ten-year period of complete local autonomy under a Commonwealth form of government with its own Constitution.

This status was duly set up in 1935 under the Presidency of my old friend, Manuel Quezon. It succeeded so well that by December 7, 1941 we were jointly at work preparing for the consummation of complete independence in 1946. Both nations and peoples had kept faith with each other during all these years. Confidence in each other's good faith was firmly established -- and it was cemented into place during the bitter months of ordeal which followed the treachery of Japan.

The brave peoples of the Philippines -- their Army and their civilians -- stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in the fight against overwhelming odds -- resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Richly do they deserve that liberty!

I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last forty-four years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It

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But we must remember that such a pattern is based on two important factors. The first is that there be a period of preparation, through the dissemination of education and the recognition and fulfillment of physical and social and economic needs. The second is that there be a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood.

Even we in the United States did not arrive at full national independence until we had gone through the preliminary stages. The town meetings in the New England colonies, and the similar local organizations in other colonies, gradually led to county government and then to state government. That whole process of political training and development preceded the final formation of the permanent Federal Government in 1789.

Such training for independence is essential to the stability of independence in almost every part of the world. Some peoples need more intensive training and longer years; others require far less training and a shorter period of time.

The recent history of the Philippines has been one of national cooperation and adjustment and development. We are sure now, if ever we doubted, that our Government chose the right course.

The pattern which was followed there is essentially a part and parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations. The doctrine which controls the ambitions and directs the ruthlessness of our enemies -- that there is one master folk destined to rule all other people -- is a doctrine now on its way to destruction for all time to come.

The United States and the Philippines are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future -- when President Quezon and his Government are reestablished in the Capital of Manila. He and I, in conference last week, agreed to set up a Joint Commission of our two countries, to study the economic situation which will face the nation which is soon to be, and to work out means of preserving its stability and security.

This typifies the highest form of good faith, which now exists between our two governments.

It is more than that. It is a realistic symbol of our grim determination and of our supreme confidence that we shall drive the Japanese Army out of the Philippines -- to the last man.

President Quezon -- on this auspicious anniversary -- I salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands. I salute their courage. I salute their independence.

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Let me go back [From ^{to} the earliest] days when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay and American sovereignty was established over the Islands, it seemed incongruous and unwise to a very large part of the American people, that the United States should [seek to] continue a colonial status over many millions of [fellow] human beings who had already shown a desire for independence.

However, ^{he} the United States and leaders of the Filipino people ^{soon} undertook a long-time process of providing ^{facilities in the islands} for ~~the~~ [Filipino people's] educational [], health, [commercial] ^{commerce,} and transportation [facilities] with the definite thought that the day would come when ^{the people} [they] would be able to stand on their own feet. ^{At the} same time, ^{we granted extension} [this was followed by an ~~expansion~~ and practice of ^{them} a greater and greater degree of local self-government.

By the year ¹⁹³⁴ ~~1935~~ sympathetic conferences between Philippine and American leaders reached the conclusion that the time for complete independence could be definitely set, following a ten year period of complete local autonomy under a Commonwealth form of government ^{with its} ~~under their~~ own Constitution.

This status was duly set up ^{in 1935} under the Presidency of my old friend, Manuel Quezon. ^{It} ~~and~~ succeeded so well that by December 7, 1941 we were jointly at work preparing for the consummation of complete independence in 1946. Both nations and peoples had kept faith with each other during all these [long] years. [As a result,] Confidence in each other's good faith was firmly established -- and ^{it} was [firmly] cemented into place during the ^{later} months ^{of ordeal} which followed the [famous] treachery of Japan.

The brave peoples of the Philippines, their Army and their civilians stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in the fight against overwhelming odds, resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Richly do they deserve *that liberty!*

Even today with Bataan gone, and Corregidor overrun, brave men and women of differing races and differing religious faiths in the Islands are still fighting -- still resisting.

I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last forty-four years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of freedom and independence, of unconquerable resistance to militaristic aggression. It is a pattern of what men of good-will look forward to in the future -- a pattern of a global civilization which recognizes no limitations of religion or of creed or of race.

But we must remember that such a pattern is based on two important factors. The first is *that there be* a period of preparation, *for* [getting ready] through the dissemination of education and the ~~fulfillment~~ *and fulfillment of the physical and* recognition of social and economic needs, ~~and the fulfillment of the physical and economic needs~~ *The* second is *that there be a period of training for* [and, two,] ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood.

Even ^{we} in the United States did not arrive at full national independence ^{until} ~~before~~ we had gone through the preliminary stages. The local meetings in the New England colonies, and smaller ^{the local} organizations in ^{the} other colonies ^{gradually} led to county government and thence to state government. That whole process ^{of political training and development} preceded the ^{final} formation of the permanent Federal Government in 1789.

This training for independence in almost every part of the world is essential to the stability of independence. Some peoples need more ^{intensive} training and ^{during} longer years; others require ^{for} less training and a shorter ^{interval} period of time.

The recent history of the Philippines has ^{been one of} ~~shown~~ national cooperation and adjustment and development. We are sure now, if ever we doubted, that our Government chose the right course. ^{which was followed there is essentially} The ~~essential~~ pattern ^{is} a part and parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations. ~~But~~ ^{drives} The doctrine which controls the ambitions and ~~ambitions~~ the ruthlessness of our enemies -- that there is one master folk destined to rule all other people -- is a doctrine now on its way to destruction for all time to come.

the United States and the Philippines

In a way which is ~~limited of necessity~~, *we* are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future --

when President Quezon and ~~the~~ ^{his} Government [of the Philippines] are reestablished in the Capital of Manila.

He and I, in conference last week, ~~have agreed to set up~~ *have agreed to set up* ~~the example by~~ setting up a Joint Commission of our two countries, to study

[the security of] the economic situation which ~~soon~~ will face

the ~~complete~~ nation which is soon to be, and to work out means of preserving its stability and security. *TP This typifies* ~~thus we typify~~ the highest form of good faith, which ^{now} exists

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It is ~~fore~~ *more* than that. It is a realistic symbol ~~not~~ of our grim determination ~~along~~ ^{and} of our supreme confidence ~~in driving~~ ^{that we shall drive} the Japanese Army out of the Philippines to the last man.

President Quezon -- on this auspicious anniversary --
I salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands.
I salute them. I salute their independence.

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

NOVEMBER 15, 1942

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Let me go back to the days when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay and American sovereignty was established over the Islands. To a very large part of the American people, it seemed incongruous and unwise that the United States should continue a colonial status over many millions of human beings who had already shown a desire for independence.

Draft #2

However, the United States and the leaders of the Filipino people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities in the islands for education, health, commerce, and transportation with the definite thought that the day would come when the people would be able to stand on their own feet. At the same time, we granted them a greater and greater degree of local self-government.

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~~In a way which is of necessity limited,~~ the United States and the Philippines are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future -- when President Quezon and his Government are reestablished in the Capital of Manila. He and I, in conference last week, have agreed to set up a Joint Commission of our two countries, to study the economic situation which will face the nation which is soon to be, and to work out means of preserving its stability and security.

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Samuel I. Rosenman

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November 15, 1942

PHILIPPINE SPEECH

6

Philippine Speech - Nov. 15, 1942

Draft 1 - Original - S.I.R. corrections by lines but no handwriting.

Draft 2 - Carbon - S.I.R. corrections.



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DRAFT

Though the alien flag of a treacherous aggressor flies temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is with supreme confidence in ultimate victory that the United Nations commemorate this birthday of its youngest member.

It was just seven years ago that this Commonwealth was established. By that time the United States had maintained sovereignty of the Philippine Islands for almost forty years. But as I said in 1935 when the present Commonwealth was inaugurated, "The acceptance of sovereignty was but an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day they might themselves be independent and take their own place among the nations of the world".

The people of the United States realized in 1935 that the people of the Philippines were ready for their own independence, their Constitution and their own Government as a Commonwealth. If anyone had any doubt about that fact, that doubt was dispelled during the months which followed December 7, 1941 - months of siege and stubborn resistance, of destruction and defeat and death. The brave peoples of the Philippines - their army and their civilians - who dared to stand up and fight with us against the overwhelming odds



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of a powerful and ruthless invader, showed how resolute they were to maintain their liberty and how richly they deserved to have it. Never has there been more cogent proof that those who deserve freedom are the ones who are willing to fight and die for it.

No aggressor will ever stamp out the indomitable spirit of a people who love liberty and who are determined to regain it. Gallant Filipinos - like the people of other overrun countries - even now defy the enemy still and strike at him whenever they can - in the cities and in the fields and in the mountain fastnesses of their native lands.

It is heartening to remember that down on the other side of the earth - in the Philippine Islands - brave men and women of different races and different religious faiths fought heroically side by side under the same standard and for the same cause as American soldiers from Minnesota and Texas. It is heartening to know that they are still fighting - still resisting.

The history of the Philippine Islands in recent years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of freedom and independence, of unconquerable resistance to militaristic aggression.



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It is a pattern of what men of good-will look forward to in the future - a pattern of a global civilization which recognizes no limitations of region or of creed or of race.

The Filipino people have come a long way since the days when their country was first occupied by the United States. Theirs has been a patient development. It has been a history of national cooperation and adjustment and development. It may well serve as an example for any people in any part of the world, who now want independence and who deserve ultimate independence. We are sure now - if ever we doubted - that our government chose the right course with respect to the Philippine Islands.

Instead of using our power there in a selfish grasp for more power, we have sought only to lead their people into independence and freedom. We have helped them develop their own capacity for self-government. Regardless of the amount of time it may take to achieve liberty and independence and equal rights for peoples all over the world, we know that the essential pattern will always be the same.

The doctrine which controls the ambitions and ruthlessness of our enemies - that there is one master folk destined to rule all



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other people - is a doctrine doomed to destruction for all time.

In the world of the future, the smaller nations and less powerful peoples will be protected in their aspirations for freedom and will be secured from aggression and threats of domination.

This will require not only political and military assurances but economic cooperation as well; for we now know that no nation can be guaranteed peace in a world where people of other nations are permanently denied the right to live in decent standards.

The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and myself, in conference last week, have instituted an example of that type of economic cooperation. We have agreed to set up a joint commission of our two countries as soon as possible to study the economic situation which will face the new nation of the Philippines when victory shall have been achieved. The purpose is to provide for the islands a form of economic security so essential to their survival and well-being in the days to come. This action typifies the highest form of good faith which exists between our two governments. But it is more than that. It is a realistic expression of our grim determination to drive the Japanese army out of the



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Philippines - to the last man.

The United Nations - allied in the cause of justice and
decency - all look forward with confidence to that day when the
Philippines will again take its rightful place among them - as a
free and independent country.



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From the Papers of

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Draft #2

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RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

NOVEMBER 15, 1948

Though the alien flag of a treacherous aggressor flies temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is with supreme confidence in ultimate victory that the United Nations commemorate this birthday of its youngest member.

It was just seven years ago that this Commonwealth was established. By that time the United States had maintained sovereignty of the Philippine Islands for almost forty years. But as I said in 1955 when the present Commonwealth was inaugurated, "The acceptance of sovereignty was but an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day they might themselves be independent and take their own place among the nations of the world".

Let us go back to the days when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay and American sovereignty was established over the Islands. To a very large part of the American people, it seemed incongruous and unwise that the United States should continue a colonial status over many millions of human beings who had already shown a desire for independence.



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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

From the Papers of
Samuel I. Rosenman

Draft #2

However, the United States and the leaders of the Philippine people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities in the islands for education, health, commerce, and transportation, with the definite thought that the day would come when the people would be able to stand on their own feet. At the same time, we granted them a greater and greater degree of local self-government.

By the year 1934 sympathetic conferences between Philippine and American leaders reached the conclusion that the time for complete independence could be definitely set ^{- to follow} following a ten-year period of complete local autonomy under a Commonwealth form of government with its own Constitution.

This status was duly set up in 1935 under the Presidency of my old friend, Manuel Queson. It succeeded so well that by December 7, 1941 we were jointly at work preparing for the consummation of complete independence in 1946. Both nations and peoples had kept faith with each other during all these years. Confidence in each other's good faith was firmly established — and it was cemented into place during the bitter months of ordeal which followed the treachery of Japan.



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The brave peoples of the Philippines -- their Army and their civilians -- stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in the fight against overwhelming odds -- resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Richly do they deserve that liberty!

[Even today -- with Bataan gone, and Corregidor overrun -- brave men and women of differing races and differing religious faiths are still fighting in the Islands -- still resisting.]

I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last forty-four years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. ~~It is a pattern of freedom and independence, of unconquerable resistance to militaristic aggression.~~ It is a pattern of what men of good-will

look forward to in the future -- a pattern of a global civilization which recognizes no limitations of religion or of creed or of race.

But we must remember that such a pattern is based on two important factors. The first is that there be a period of preparation, through the dissemination of education and the recognition and fulfillment of the physical and social and economic needs. The second is that there be a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood.



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From the Papers of
Samuel I. Rosenman

Draft #2

- 4 -

Even we in the United States did not arrive at full national independence until we had gone through the preliminary stages. The ~~town~~ local meetings in the New England colonies, and the smaller local organizations in other colonies, gradually led to county government and then to state government. That whole process of political training and development preceded the final formation of the permanent Federal Government in 1789.

This training for independence is essential to the stability of independence in almost every part of the world. Some peoples need more intensive training; and longer years; others require far less training; and a shorter period of time.

The recent history of the Philippines has been one of national cooperation and adjustment and development. We are sure now, if ever we doubted, that our Government chose the right course.

The pattern which was followed there is essentially a part and parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations. The doctrine which controls the ambitions and directs the ruthlessness of our enemies — that there is one master folk destined to rule all other people — is a doctrine now on its way to destruction for all time to come.



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Draft #2

- 5 -

In a way which is of necessity limited, the United States and the Philippines are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future -- when President Queson and his Government are reestablished in the Capital of Manila. He and I, in conference last week, have agreed to set up a Joint Commission of our two countries, to study the economic situation which will face the nation which is soon to be, and to work out means of preserving its stability and security.

This typifies the highest form of good faith, which now exists between our two governments.

It is more than that. It is a realistic symbol of our grim determination and of our supreme confidence that we shall drive the Japanese Army out of the Philippines -- to the last man.

President Queson -- on this auspicious anniversary -- I

salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands. I salute *their courage.*
them. I salute their independence.



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From the Papers of
SAMUEL I. ROSENTHAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Radio Address Of The President
On The Occasion Of The
Seventh Anniversary Of The Government
Of The
Commonwealth Of The Philippines
November 15, 1942
AT 5.20 P.M., E.W.T.

STATEMENTS FILE

STATEMENTS FILE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

November 15, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL UNTIL RELEASED

CAUTION: This radio address of the President to be delivered on the occasion of the Seventh Anniversary of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines MUST BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE until released.

NOTE: Release upon delivery, expected between 5:00 and 5:30 O'CLOCK, P.M., E.W.T., Sunday, November 15, 1942. The same release also applies to radio announcers and news commentators.

CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO PREVENT PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Friends of the United Nations

Though the alien flag of a treacherous aggressor flies temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is with supreme confidence in ultimate victory that the United Nations commemorate this birthday of its youngest member.

It was just seven years ago that this Commonwealth was established. By that time the United States had maintained sovereignty ~~of~~ the Philippine Islands for almost ~~forty~~ years. But as I said in 1935 when the present Commonwealth was inaugurated, "The acceptance of sovereignty was but an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day they might themselves be independent, and take their own place among the nations of the world" ~~x~~

Let me go back to the days when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay, and American sovereignty was established over the Islands. To a very large part of the American people, it seemed incongruous and unwise that the United States should continue to show a desire for indopendence.

However, the United States and the leaders of the Philippine people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities in the islands for education, health, commerce, and transportation, with the definite thought that the day would come when the people would be able to stand on their own feet. ~~at~~ the same time, we granted them a greater and greater degree of local self-government.

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This status was duly set up in 1935 under the Presidency of my old friend, Manuel Quezon. It succeeded so well that by December 7, 1941, we were jointly at work preparing for the consummation of complete independence in 1946. Both nations and peoples had kept faith with each other during all these years. Confidence in each other's good faith was firmly established -- and it was cemented into place during the bitter months of ordeal which followed the treachery of Japan.

The brave peoples of the Philippines -- their Army and their civilians -- stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in ~~the~~ their fight against overwhelming odds, ~~as~~ resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Richly ~~as~~ they deserved that liberty!

I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last forty-four years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It

(overhead)

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But we must remember that such a pattern is based on two important factors. The first is that there be a period of preparation, through the dissemination of education and the recognition and fulfillment of physical and social and economic needs. The second is that there be a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood.

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It is more than that. It is a realistic symbol of our grim determination and of our supreme confidence that we shall drive the Japanese Army out of the Philippines -- to the last man.

President Quezon -- on this auspicious anniversary -- I salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands. I salute their courage. I salute their independence.

wholeheartedly

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