

Present law provides for full freedom after a transition period to prepare the island economically to become a republic.

Mr. Elizalde said that Tojo's independence promise was being followed up by a commission in the Philippines working on a new constitution for the islands, but that it was "hard to tell" whether the Filipinos on this commission were cooperating voluntarily with the Japanese or at the point of guns.

"Obviously," he said, "the President's message to the Philippine people is to counteract Japanese propaganda."

TEXT OF ROOSEVELT TALK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—

The text of President Roosevelt's address in which he pledged Philippine independence as soon as Japan's power is destroyed:

"To the people of the Philippines:

"On Dec. 28, 1941, three weeks after the armies of the Japanese launched their attack on Philippine soil, I sent a proclamation to you, the gallant people of the Philippines. I said then:

"I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind that pledge."

"We shall keep this promise, just as we have kept every promise which America has made to the Filipino people."

"The story of the fighting on Bataan and Corregidor, and, indeed, everywhere in the Philippines, will be remembered so long as men continue to respect bravery and devotion and determination. When the Filipino people resisted the Japanese invaders with their very lives, they gave final proof that here was a nation fit to be respected as the equal to any on earth, not in size, but in the stout heart and national dignity which are the true measures of a people."

"That is why the United States, in practice, regards your lawful Government as having the same status as the governments of other independent nations. That is why I have looked upon President Quezon and Vice President Osmena, not only as old friends, but also as trusted collaborators in our united task of destroying our common enemies in the East as well as in the West."

"The Philippine Government is a signatory of the declaration by the United Nations, along with thirty-one other nations. President Quezon and Vice President Osmena attend the meetings of the Pacific War Council, where the war in the Pacific is charted and planned. Your Government has participated fully and equally in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, and a Philippine representative is a member of the interim commission created by that conference. And, of course, the Philippine Government will have its rightful place in the conferences which will follow the defeat of Japan."

"These are the attributes of complete and respected nationhood for the Philippines, not a promise but a fact."

"As President Quezon himself has told you, 'the only thing lacking is the formal establishment of the Philippine republic.' These words of your President were uttered to you with my prior knowledge and approval. I now repeat them to you myself. I give the Filipino people my word that the republic of the Philippines will be established the moment the power of our Japanese enemies is destroyed."

"The Congress of the United States has acted to set up the independence of the Philippines. The time will come quickly when that goes into full effect. You will soon be redeemed from the Japanese yoke and you will be assisted in the full repair of the ravages caused by the war."

"We shall fight with ever-increasing strength and vigor until that end is achieved. Already Japan is tasting defeat in the islands of the Southwest Pacific. But that is only the beginning."

"I call upon you, the heroic people of the Philippines, to stand firm in your faith, to stand firm against the false promises of the Japanese, just as your fighting men and our fighting men stood firm together against their barbaric attacks."

"The great day of your liberation will come, as surely as there is a God in Heaven."

"The United States and the Philippines have learned the principles of honest cooperation, of mutual respect, in peace and in war."

"For those principles we have fought—and by those principles we shall live."

Elizalde Recalls Tojo "Promise"

The Chief Executive's remarks were interpreted in Philippine circles today as countering Japanese Premier Tojo's reported pledge to the Japanese-seized islands that they will be made an independent nation by the end of this year.

Joaquin M. Elizalde, Philippine resident commissioner, gave this meaning to the address. He said that it meant that the islands would not have to wait until July 4, 1946, for full freedom, as provided by the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act, but that political independence would be automatic "when the Japs are driven out."

This would require amendatory legislation by Congress, but Mr. Elizalde saw no difficulty there.