

who were doing their best to keep his departure to Australia a secret.

President Quezon spent March 19 in Jimenez and the next two days in Dansalan on the shore of Lake Lanao, 2,000 feet above sea level. During his stay in Mindanao he designated Brig. Gen. Manuel Roxas, who had asked to be allowed to remain in the Philippines, to act for the President in all the unoccupied areas.

On the night of March 22, President Quezon's party motored to Del Monte, a pineapple plantation from which they could easily reach the airfield. There they waited four days for the appearance of three Flying Fortresses from Australia.

At 10 o'clock on the night of March 26 the Quezon party motored to the airfield. The cars, lighted only by the moon, moved slowly.

### *Aboard Flying Fortress*

The Quezon party were helped into their places in the planes. The Flying Fortresses rose into the air and the lights on the airfield were turned off. The President of the Philippines had seen the last of his native soil until the day of victory.

The planes arrived in northern Australia the next morning. President Quezon later said that he had never realized that that continent was so near the Philippines. The Quezon party breakfasted in Port Darwin. The eggs he had that morning were the best he had ever eaten, the President observed.

The Flying Fortresses resumed their trip to southern Australia, two of them reaching Alice Springs in the afternoon. The plane bearing Vice President Osmeña and Major Soriano was missing. President Quezon refused to go on with the trip until they were found, so he spent the night in a small hotel in Alice Springs.

The missing plane ran short of gas above the Australian desert. The pilot grounded the plane to await rescue. The plane's radio failed to work. After some tinkering with it, the crew succeeded the next morning in sending a flash before it went dead again. That afternoon a rescue plane appeared. The Flying Fortress obtained enough gas to make the 50 miles to Alice Springs.

## *Philippines Is One of United Nations*

Representation of the Philippines in the Pacific War Council and its admission as one of the United Nations have brought our country virtual recognition as an independent nation.

In a historic ceremony in the White House on June 15, 1942, President Quezon affixed his signature to the Declaration of the United Nations. On the same day, in the same ceremony, Mexico also became one of the United Nations.

In an address in Baltimore a few days later Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles said of this event: "It signaled the entrance into the rights and obligations of that pact of the people of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, whose epic resistance against the invading hordes—whose loyalty to their American brothers—will never be forgotten by the people of the United States. No nation

The rest of the trip to Melbourne was velvet. President Quezon and his party were taken in a comfortable transport plane from the mid-desert town to Adelaide, where they boarded a train for Melbourne. General MacArthur was waiting for them at the station. President Quezon also met Governor General Gowrie of Australia and Prime Minister Curtin, who expressed the admiration of the Australians for the gallant fight that the Filipinos were putting up. They felt that the determined stand of the Filipinos was aiding Australia immeasurably by giving her more time to prepare her defenses.

President Quezon soon realized that he could do much more for the Philippines in Washington than in Melbourne, so he decided to accept the invitation of the President of the United States. His party boarded a San Francisco-bound American transport, a one-time trans-pacific liner, escorted by a cruiser always within a half-mile. The transport voyage was comparatively smooth and uneventful, although the ship had to zigzag much of the way.

### *At Work in Washington*

"One beautiful morning I sighted San Francisco's Golden Gate, which I never expected to see again when I entered the tunnel of Corregidor," President Quezon said, upon his arrival in Washington.

In San Francisco President Quezon was met by Oscar Chapman, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and representatives of the Army and Navy. Aboard a special train sent by order of President Roosevelt, the Quezon party arrived in Washington on May 13, 1942.

At the Union Station the Filipino leader was greeted by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of Interior Ickes, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Congressmen, and former Philippine Governors General and High Commissioners. President Quezon and his family were invited to spend the night at the White House.

The next day when the Philippine and American flags were raised at the Philippine Commonwealth Building at 1617 Massachusetts Avenue the President of the Philippines was already at his desk. Malacañan Palace had been transferred to Washington for the duration.

has ever more fully earned its right to its independence."

President Quezon represents the Philippines in the potent Pacific War Council. This body, composed of representatives of certain United Nations countries, meets weekly in Washington, with President Roosevelt presiding. Other members are the Ambassadors of Great Britain, China, and the Netherlands, and the Ministers of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Formal recognition of the Philippines in the Pacific War Council and as one of the United Nations was among the first things President Quezon worked for after his arrival in the United States. On June 10 he wrote Secretary of State Cordell Hull:

"The people of the Philippines are whole-heartedly devoted to liberty and fully subscribe to the principles set

forth in that great document, known as the Atlantic Charter, which was proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on August 14, 1941.

"We have been battling since December 7, 1941, to preserve our country from the menace of Japanese aggression. Although a large part of our territory is overrun by Japanese military forces, our soldiers are still actively engaged in meeting and harassing the foe wherever possible. We do not intend to be cowed by the armed might of Japan. We shall continue the struggle with every means in our power.

"We desire to associate ourselves with those nations which are fighting for the preservation of life and liberty against the forces of barbarism that seek world domination. Accordingly, the Commonwealth of the Philippines hereby formally adheres to the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942."

Mr. Hull, in his prompt reply to President Quezon's letter, said:

"The entire freedom-loving world admires the great courage and valor shown by the people of the Philippines

during the past six months as they have gallantly fought to preserve their country from Japanese aggression. On behalf of this Government, as depository for the Declaration by United Nations, I take pleasure in welcoming into this group the Commonwealth of the Philippines."

The Philippines was the 28th country to join the United Nations. Since President Quezon signed the Declaration three other nations have joined. These nations of different creeds and races are united in the war to preserve human dignity and freedom.

This international recognition of the Philippines signaled the world's awakening to the Filipino's long struggle for freedom. It was a realization of a hope of the countless Filipino heroes who had given their lives in centuries past and more recently in Bataan and Corregidor.

As one of the United Nations, the Philippines will participate in the reconstruction of the world envisioned by the Atlantic Charter. Because of the Filipinos' long contact with both Western and Oriental civilizations, the Philippines stands in an excellent position to serve as interpreter of the West to the East and of the East to the West.

## Quezon Tells Why Filipinos Fought As They Did

*President Quezon recently explained to the American people why the Filipinos fought as gallantly as they did in the Battle of the Philippines. He pointed out the vital difference between the resistance put up by Filipinos against the Japanese invaders and the much less impressive resistance shown by the people in Indo-China, Burma, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.*

*The President said that Filipinos were fighting for their own freedom and for a country which fully belonged to them. He told Americans that Filipinos fought not because they owed allegiance to the United States but because America had done what no other colonizing power had done to its colonies. "Under your flag we had tasted freedom," the President declared.*

*President Quezon's timely message to the American people was delivered before the Maryland Bar Association in Baltimore. The full text follows:*

*Full text of the speech delivered by President Manuel L. Quezon before the Maryland Bar Association in Baltimore on January 16, 1943.*

**I** APPRECIATE more than I can say your invitation that I be your guest of honor on this occasion, and I thank Senator Radcliffe for the invitation he has extended to me in your behalf.

Today, as you know, the Japanese occupy my country. But before they succeeded, we fought them to exhaustion, despite overwhelming odds. Even now there are still many Americans and Filipinos who have refused to surrender. They are in the hills, still resisting. We will continue to fight them until the American forces arrive in sufficient numbers to throw the Japanese out of the Philippines. We have not accepted defeat in the Philippines. The word is

victory, and it will come. The Japanese occupation of our homeland we see only as a passing—though tragic—phase of our history. Our eyes are on the future, and on the happiness and freedom which the future holds for us.

The record of the Filipino people in this war has been written in blood, and it is a record of which you and I can be proud. It is a record of unflinching loyalty to the United States, a record of heroic deeds. It is a record without parallel in the Orient, and—I may add—in the history of colonialism.

In the case of China, which fought and is fighting Japan with a courage and determination that is the admiration of the world, she is defending her own sovereignty and her own flag. In the Philippines, it was your flag and your sovereignty that were assailed. It is true that it was our country that was invaded. But so was Indo-China, and Burma, and Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies, where the flags of foreign countries were flying. Have the natives of these countries fought the invader? Except for those who were enlisted in the regular armies of these sovereign nations, no one else among them took part in the war by the side of the governments to which they owed allegiance. Certainly, the people as a whole did not fight.

**W**HY WAS there this vital difference in the Philippines? The answer is that, when we fought for your flag, we were fighting for our own freedom; when we resisted the invasion of our country, we did so because we knew the Philippines was our country not only de facto but de jure. And we were loyal to you, to your flag and to your