

thorized the State Department to discuss with me the question of our future security and of the safeguarding forever of the mutual interests of the United States and the Philippines in the Pacific area.

IGIVE you my solemn assurance that the Philippines is not being neglected. The President, the Congress, the American people, are doing and will do everything in their power to redeem you as soon as possible from the heel of the invader.

I have been authorized by the President of the United States to tell you that the text of this broadcast has been submitted to him, and that "he is very glad to authorize me to make the statements concerning United States policy which are contained in this broadcast."

My beloved countrymen, you know that day and night

Here and There

PHILIPPINE government pensionados and fellows of the University of the Philippines in the United States were among the first to follow the fight or work policy. Although they were sent to this country by the Philippine Government to specialize in various technical and cultural fields, most of them voluntarily gave up their studies at the outbreak of the war to engage in essential war work. Among those who are already in the armed forces of the United States are an expert on tariff and customs administration, an animal breeding specialist, an architect, two chemical engineers, a graduate in banking, an obstetrics and a cancer specialist. Those who have taken up research work, directly related to the war, include a radio engineer, designers and electrical engineers in bomber plants and researchers on foods; one pensionado is a mathematics instructor in an army school. A mining engineer graduate is now connected with the Federal Bureau of Mines in a technical capacity. An economics specialist is a Far Eastern expert in the Office of Strategic Services.

Not to be outdone, the women pensionados in their respective fields—chemistry, nursing, and war information, are likewise engaged in the all-out effort to win the war and assure the peace.

★ ★ ★

THE OFFICE of the Philippine Resident Commissioner reports that to date there are 44 Filipino National Councils and Community Organizations, distributed as follows: California 16, Alaska 3, Washington 2, Arizona 2, Florida 1, Illinois 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1, New Jersey 1, New York 1, Pennsylvania 1, Wisconsin 1, District of Columbia 1. These councils and community organizations are recognized by the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner and official contacts are made with them on matters pertaining to the rights and interests of Filipino nationals in their respective communities.

★ ★ ★

I can only think of you, of the day of your redemption and my return to our beautiful Islands. I would not be here, I would not have left you for a moment, I would have been sharing with you your sufferings and your hardships if I did not feel that I could only be of service to you by my being free from the clutches of the enemy.

DO NOT despair, for our liberation is certain. It may take time, but it will come. Meanwhile, don't let the Japanese fool you. Use your wits and beat him at his own game. Above all, you must continue to have faith in America who has kept faith with every nation, and especially with us. Our bonds of friendship tempered in the heat of battle, will last beyond the war and into the peace of freedom, general well-being and safety that will follow it.

God bless you and keep you all.

THE Philippine Center at 151 West 72nd Street, established as a meeting and recreation place for Filipinos in the metropolitan area and Filipinos visiting New York, was officially opened on March 5.

The Center was created with the cooperation of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. Major Benvenuto R. Diño, of the staff of President Manuel L. Quezon, has been appointed head of the center. Major Diño, a Philippine Army medical officer, accompanied President Quezon on his epic journey last year from Corregidor to the United States via Australia.

The Center provides without charge an attractive, spacious hall for meetings and social affairs of the Filipino National Council, Filipino Women's club, the Filipino Community Center, Filipino Association of Long Island, Filipino Nurses Association, Filipino-American Citizenship Council, Legionarios del Trabajo and several other Filipino social and civic organizations.

It also furnishes writing desks and stationery, and parlor games for visitors. Thousands of Filipinos in the armed services of the United States are expected to take advantage of the facilities at the Philippine Center.

The Center plans to give free lectures regularly on the Philippines, to which the general public will be invited.

★ ★ ★

RECORDS in the Nationals Division, Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, show that 7,790 Certificates of Identity have been issued to Filipinos as of March 22, 1943. The Certificate serves the purpose of establishing Philippine nationality in lieu of a birth certificate. Loss of certificate should be reported immediately to the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner. These can be replaced only by filing an affidavit stating when, where and how they were lost.

★ ★ ★

THE House of Representatives passed on March 1 a bill "to revise the Alaska Game Law," which would classify Filipinos as United States citizens for the purpose of this law only, so that they could get licenses as residents of Alaska.

(Continued on page 10)

Jose Calugas (Continued)

tary road and cut off Olongapo. A successful stand at Culis had to be made to allow more time for the soldiers in the rear to strengthen their defenses.

This the Japanese knew. And on the morning of January 16th, they decided to wipe out all the batteries above the Culis sector with synchronized air and artillery bombardment of the defender's battery emplacements. Battery B to which Sergeant Calugas belonged was not in action that day. Another battery was answering the cannon fire and severe bombings. Sergeant Calugas was at his post in the kitchen.

Suddenly one gun was put out of commission. All the cannoners were killed or wounded. Upon seeing this, Sergeant Calugas voluntarily and without being ordered ran 1,000 yards across the shell-swept area to the gun position. Exposed to increasing shell fire, surrounded by the dead and mangled bodies of his comrades, he successfully organized a squad to place the gun back in commission. By their gallantry in action these men were able to stop the advancing enemy for several days.

Sergeant Calugas' present whereabouts are not known, it is presumed that he is in a Japanese prison camp.

Jesus A. Villamor (Continued)

to Randolph Field, Texas, to study military aviation. He also went to Kelly and Chanute Fields and specialized in aerial photography.

Back home after his brief stay in America, he taught other Filipino boys how to fly. He was aware of the coming of war and so prepared himself for that.

In his first adventure against the enemy, that won him the Distinguished Service Cross, he displayed coolness and courage in the face of overwhelming odds.

Two days after his first encounter, on December 12, 1941, the airdromes in Batangas province were besieged by fifty-four Japanese bombers. This time Villamor had six planes only, but the odds failed to daunt him. He said, "I got so mad, I forgot to be scared."

Later he saw a second flight of twenty-seven planes which he thought were Americans. He found out his mistake in time and forthwith led his group in a headlong charge that broke the enemy's formation and drove them off.

Villamor was last heard of from Australia where he sent a card to his friends in the First Filipino Infantry in California with the message, "See you in Manila!"

Here and There (Continued)

Under the present law, it has been held that while Filipinos may not be classified as aliens, they can not be considered citizens of the United States; and, therefore, can not enjoy the resident's hunting and trapping privileges in Alaska. They have been classified as non-residents and have been paying \$50 license for large game and \$10 for small game instead of the \$2 for both large and small game licenses charged to residents.

Citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines are not prohibited by law from engaging in commercial fishing in the Territorial waters of Alaska.



ONLY Filipinos who have served or hereafter serve honorably in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war are eligible for naturalization. Pending in Congress, however, is a bill "to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States."



UNDER the Philippine income tax law, every citizen of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, whether residing at home or abroad, having a gross income of P1,000,000 or over, including dividends, for the taxable year, is required to file income tax returns with the Philippine Collector of Internal Revenue.

During the present war emergency, Philippine income tax returns may be filed with the Office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines at 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Payment should be made out in United States currency, in favor of the Philippine National Bank, New York Agency.

UNDER the recent ruling of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wages or salaries received by Filipino citizens from other sources than the Philippine Government, for services rendered in this country, are subject to the Federal income tax and such Filipino citizens should file their income tax returns with the Federal Government, and pay the corresponding income tax to the United States Government.

The allowance paid by a foreign government to cover the living expenses of students sent by that government to the United States for advanced training is not subject to income tax. Any amount paid by an employer to such student is considered compensation for services performed in the United States and is taxable to the student.



The Philippine Library of Information, located in the Philippine Commonwealth Building at 1617 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., was organized early this year, under the Office of Special Services of the Philippine Commonwealth, to serve as a clearing house for information about the Philippines.

It maintains close relations with the Library of Congress and the libraries of other governments and agencies; it provides data to other offices of the Commonwealth and to the general public, Filipinos and Americans, for use in speeches, pamphlets, magazine articles, feature stories, radio programs; and it gives assistance to schools and other organizations preparing study-programs, bibliographies, and related materials on the Philippines.

Solomon V. Arnaldo, formerly assistant professor in library science at the University of the Philippines, is chief of the Library and Miss Remedios C. Vergara is the librarian.