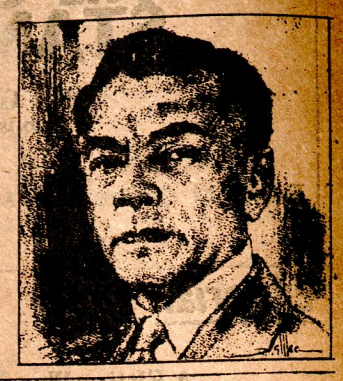
QUEZON DAY SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Theme: "Intensifying the fight against TB as a fitting way to remember President Quezon."

THE CAPITOL STANDARD

A MEASURE OF QUEZON CITY'S METTLE

Vol. IX, No. 6 | Quezon City, Metro Manila | August 19, 1982



MESSAGE



The theme which THE CAPITOL STANDARD has adopted for its Quezon Day Special Supplement "Intensifying the fight against TB as a fitting way to remember President Quezon," deviates widely from the usual themes on which local and national observances of the birth anniversary of President Quezon are based. But the theme derives its relevance and significance from the Presidential Decree declaring August as Lung Month.

The decree focuses attention on the disease that claimed the life of President Quezon, especially on the fact that, despite the advances of medical science, it is still among the top killers in the country today.

It is indeed a fitting way to remember President Quezon: to contribute our bit to the efforts being undertaken to intensify the fight against the dread disease that TB is. A ready way to contribute our bit is to make a generous contribution to the Anti-TB Fund, for, as in most undertakings, sufficient funds is the key to success. We can also help bring down the incidence of the disease by seeing to it that we and the members of our families are not afflicted with the disease. Based on THE CAPITOL STANDARD'S theme, it would be a practical and beneficial way to observe President Quezon's birthday by making it the occasion for the annual X-Ray check-up recommended by the doctors.

I am pleased to commend THE CAPITOL STANDARD for putting out this Quezon Day Special Supplement in the hope that it will contribute to a more significant and fruitful way of observing today's 104th birth anniversary of the Founder of our City.

ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
City Mayor

MESSAGE



I am pleased to commend the Capitol Standard for putting out a Quezon Day Special Supplement on the theme, "Intensifying the fight against TB as a fitting way to remember President Quezon," which is a welcome change from the stereotyped themes used in the observance of the birth anniversary of President Quezon. If he were alive today, Quezon would be happy over the intensive, relentless fight the country is waging against the disease which had caused him so much suffering, ultimately claiming his life.

The greatness of the man becomes all the more remarkable when we think and remember that he accomplished great deeds for his country even as his body was in the throes of a consuming disease. It was only his indomitable will and spirit that prevailed over the great physical handicap that afflicted him.

It is obviously the very commendable purpose of this Quezon Day Special Supplement of the Capitol Standard to urge us to remember and honor President Quezon on his 104th birth anniversary by finding ways and means by which we can help in the fight against the great menace that TB still is.

STEPHEN N. SARINO
Vice Mayor

Justice Fernando, Gen. Romulo Will Be The Speakers In Today's 104th Quezon Birth Anniversary Rites

Chief Supreme Court Justice Enrique M. Fernando and Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo will be the principal speakers at the commemorative program in observance of the 104th birth anniversary of President Manuel L. Quezon to be held this morning at the Quezon Memorial Shrine. The observance, which was formerly a local celebration sponsored by the city government, has been made a national celebration sponsored jointly by the National Historical Institute, the Quezon City Government, and the Distinguished Order of Quezon, Inc.

Gen. Romulo will be conferred an award by the Distinguished Order of Quezon, Inc.; the title of Knight Commander. He will be introduced by former Ambassador Proceso E. Sebastian, Grandmaster of the Distinguished Order of Quezon, Inc.

Justice Fernando will speak on Quezon's concept of social justice. He will be introduced by Dr. Serafin D. Quiazon, Director of the National Library and Acting Chairman of the National Historical Commission.

Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez will give the welcome remarks while His Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin will say the invocation.

Francisco B. Alvarez of the Cultural Affairs and Tourism Office will serve as master of ceremonies.

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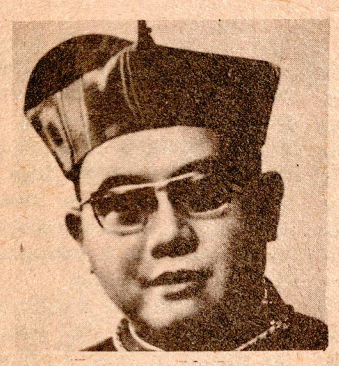


Cardinal SIN



Justice FERNANDO

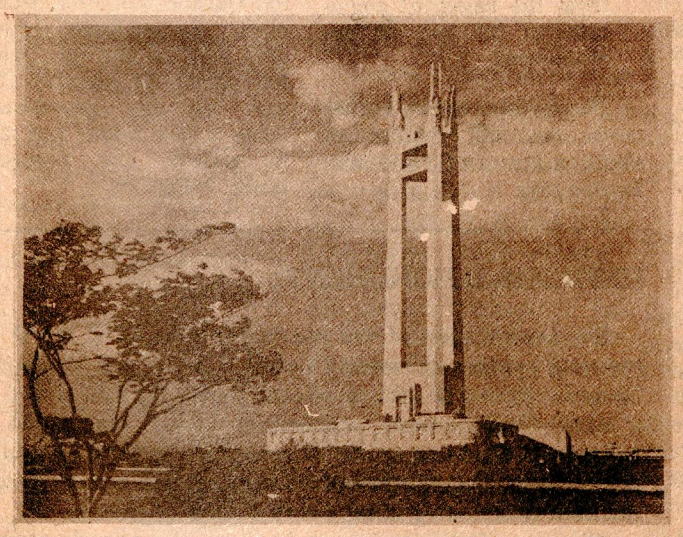


Gen. ROMULO



Mayor, RODRIGUEZ

THE UNFINISHED QUEZON MEMORIAL MONUMENT



The Quezon Memorial Monument, shown above, is Quezon City's most outstanding landmark. It is the tallest structure in the city, rising from ground level to a height of 66 meters, 66 being the age of the late President Quezon when he died on August 1, 1944. Its construction was started in 1951 from the design of Federico Ilustre, Consulting Architect and Chief, Division of Architecture, Bureau of Public Works. The design had won in a national architectural competition, garnering a cash award of P10,000.

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Fund Drive For The Completion Of Quezon Monument Flops

A drive started in 1977 by the National Historical Institute (NHI) to raise funds for the completion of the unfinished Quezon Memorial Monument has been a resounding flop.

Renato R. Perdon, Chief of the Monument and Heraldry Division, says that the NHI wrote more than 1,000 educational institutions and business corporations but the yield has been a measly P25,000.00. Some schools, Perdon says, responded with a donation of only P50.00.

The national government has been as stingy, Perdon says. The NHI asked for P1.5 million with which to complete the monument, but in the 1982 budget, only

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Quezon's Struggle Against TB

Sometime in 1927 while on a trip to the United States as co-chairman of the fourth Philippine Independence Mission, Manuel Luis Quezon suffered from pains in the chest and other symptoms. While in Washington, he made a social call on President Taft who was then Chief Justice of the United States. Taft was the only man of the United States who held the positions of President of the United States and later chief of the Supreme Court. Quezon's ailment was the subject of conversation and President Taft advised him to submit to a thorough medical examination in the New York Health Institute and in his own handwriting, wrote a letter of recommendation to the president of that institution. Vicente G. Bunuan, then head of the Philippine Independence Bureau in Washington accompanied Quezon when he submitted for medical check-up

When they were in New York Health Institute, Quezon was given a complete check-up by the specialists and after three days he was told that his left lung was very badly affected. He was advised to consult Dr. James Alexander Miller, the best lung specialist in New York and perhaps in the whole United States at that time.

Hoping against hope that the findings in the New York Institute of Health could be erroneous, Quezon together with

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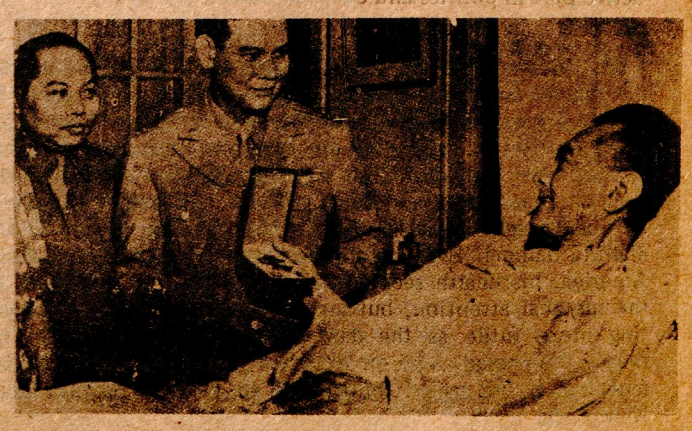
Mayor Rodriguez and some members of the Nutrition Committee display the Green Banner Award which it won for the third consecutive time. From left are: Dr. E. del Castillo Mata, Chairman on Training; Dr. Esperanza I. de Castro, City Action Officer; Dr. Ricardo Austria, Secretary; Mayor Rodriguez, Committee Chairman; Mrs. Lucille J. Nofies, CNPC; and Mrs. E. Dizon, Training.

QUESTION FOR VICE GOV. MATHAY

Why does the MMC tolerate an illegal operation under its jurisdiction? We refer to the ESC canteen at the North Sector, ESC under Mr. LUCIANO V. AQUINO. There are three closure orders against the canteen. It's not paying rentals despite use of government building, lighting and water facilities.



Aquino



One of the last pictures taken of President Quezon at Saranac Lake, New York. He is handing Col. Egmidio Cruz his decoration for accomplishing a secret mission during the war. Looking on is Dr. Benvenuto Diño.

The Capitol STANDARD

BEN O. FLORES
Publisher-Editor

Editorial Office: 32 Gladiola St., Roxas, Quezon City
Tel.: 97-51-65

Editorial:

A Fitting Way To Remember Quezon

There has not been much variation in the way the birth anniversary of President Quezon had been observed in the past. The observance consisted mostly in extolling his ideals and virtues followed by an exhortation to emulate them and in reviewing his achievements to rekindle and intensify the people's veneration for him. There is, of course, nothing wrong in this way of observing the birth anniversary of President Quezon but it has been done to tatters. A new approach would seem to be in order.

The declaration of August as Lung Month by a Presidential Decree has suggested to us this new approach. It is embodied in the theme of this Quezon Day Special Supplement, as follows:

"Intensifying the fight against TB as a fitting way to remember President Quezon."

The implementation of the above theme would result in a pragmatic observance of Quezon's birth anniversary. Listening to the speeches or reading the articles on Quezon's ideals and virtues and his achievements, could inspire us and make us better citizens from the mental and spiritual standpoint. On the other hand, contributing our bit towards the intensification of the fight against TB as a gesture of remembering and honoring President Quezon could result in healthier citizens. In her message, Mayor Rodriguez suggests two practical ways of observing Quezon Day: Contributing more generously to the Anti-TB Fund and taking that annual X-Ray check-up recommended by the doctors.

With articles designed to arouse public awareness of the great menace that TB still is and of the efforts being undertaken to diminish the menace, it is hoped that this Quezon Day Special Supplement will contribute its bit towards a more significant and fruitful observance of President Quezon 's 104th birth anniversary.

QUEZON'S STRUGGLE . . .

Vicente Bunuan went to the clinic of Dr. Miller, bringing with them the report of the examination of the previous doctors, and the x-ray photographs of his lungs. But again, the examination proved that he really had tuberculosis.

Quezon was in high spirit when he went to the clinic and felt the opposite when Dr. Miller told him the result. The doctor suggested that he should take a complete rest and treatment for one year at the Pottinger Sanitarium in Monrovia, California. Mr. Bunuan narrated that as they drove back in a taxi to the Baltimore Hotel where they stopped, he noted a flush in his face. Not a word passed between the two of them. The moment was too full of intense emotion for a talk and Mr. Bunuan knew what was in Quezon's mind right at that very moment. He was thinking of the complications that would bring to his political career, and he knew that his ambition would be greatly disturbed. When they arrived in Washington, President Quezon asked Bunuan to send a cable to his family to meet him in Los Angeles, and a few days afterwards, the two went to Monrovia, California.

Because of his will power and sheer determination to get well, his very desire to fulfill his aspirations, plus the assurance of Dr. Miller that nobody dies of tuberculosis when he really wants to get well kept him from falling apart. During his confinement, he obeyed the doctors' order completely, to stay in bed which was really a sacrifice on his part because he was a very active man. While in bed, Quezon digested thoroughly every book on history, politics, economics, and philosophy that was obtainable in the place. His assiduous reading rewarded him later, as when he first visited President Herbert Hoover in 1930, the American executive talked on the European economic situation and Quezon in turn displayed his knowledge of the subject by citing facts and figures. In his lifetime, he stood as the best read man in the Philippines on politics and world events.

For six months Quezon underwent all hardships and privation in the sanitarium. After his rest he came out a cured man with spirits high and a feeling of being much younger in years and the rest is history. Back in the Philippines, he stayed in Baguio to maintain his new lease on health and had several doctors giving him all the attention he needed. He lived for more than fifteen years after and again took active part in politics and continued his leadership.

As the war came his sickness came back to plague him for the rest of his days. He was not healthy anymore when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. He was not in good condition when reverses of the Philippine American forces were reported to him over the radio. When he evacuated to Corregidor with General MacArthur and some officials, his health worsened. He lost weight because of poor food and air supply in the Malinta Tunnel. Even he and his party succeeded in reaching America, his health seemed beyond saving. He was given all the medical attention, but his good fight for his life was getting more futile as the days went by. Surrounded by his family, he passed away on August 1, 1944, at 10:05 Tuesday morning, at the age of almost sixty six years, in Saranac Lake, New York.

Research by: Blanquita I. del Barrio
Surpervising Librarian, City Public Library

QC's Nutrition Program Wins Green Banner Award For Third Consecutive Time

The Nutrition Program of the city government, which is being implemented by a Nutrition Committee headed by Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, has won the Green Banner Award for the third consecutive time. The award is given every year by the National Nutrition Council to cities and municipalities whose nutrition programs are fully and well implemented. This third award puts the city in the Roll of Honor.

The QC Nutrition Committee works through the five intervention schemes:

1. Food assistance through the day care centers of the MSSD and the SWSD; food distribution by the QCSD, CARITAS, and CARE: feeding in hospital Malwards and City Schools.
2. Food production through seed and seedling distribution, swine and poultry raising projects.
3. Health protection through coordination with primary and secondary health care units; immunization, deworming, and Vadag organized by the QC Health Department.
4. Nutrition information and education through mothers' classes which includes demonstration of proper food selection and preparation.
5. Support activities such as Operation Timbang conducted by Barangay Nutrition Scholars, income generating projects, and mental feeding. At present, there are 110 BNS in all depressed barangays in Quezon City.

FUND DRIVE . . .

P800,000 is granted. Out of this amount, P550,000 has been programmed as follows:

P350,000 for the installation of a transformer vault and electrical re-wiring in order to provide the basement chambers of the monument with electricity direct from Meralco.

At present, Perdon says, electricity for the chamber is drawn with a "jumper" from the electrical installation of the nearby fountain.

P200,000 for the installation of an elevator shaft from the basement chambers to the top of the monument.

The elevator car and other accessories will require an additional sum of P350,000, Perdon says.

The proposed elevator could be a self-liquidating project because visitors or tourists could be charged for making use of the elevator to go to the top of the monument where, with telescopes, they could get a panoramic view of Metro Manila.

(But with the indifferent attitude of both the people (as shown in their niggardly response to the fund drive) and the national government (as shown in its niggardly allocation of only P800,000) towards the completion of the Quezon Memorial Monument, the elevator project may drag on and on. Unless the people of Quezon City and the city government come to the rescue and raise or provide the necessary funds. -- Editor)

UNFINISHED MONUMENT . . .

The main feature of the monument consists of the three towering pylons representing Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. There are figures at the top of each pylon, the first garbed in a Maria Clara costume, representing Luzon; the second in Balintawak, representing the Visayas; and the third in Muslim dress, representing Mindanao. As postured and countenanced, the three figures are grieving over the death of Quezon.

The base of the monument is an isoceles triangle around 50 meters at each side. The circular mausoleum itself has a diameter of 10 meters. Here at the mausoleum is the sarcophagus which contains the mortal remains of Quezon. A little beyond one end of the sarcophagus is a huge cross while at the other end, also a little beyond and above, is a bronze statue of the President executed by the late national artist, Guillermo Tolentino, Dean of Filipino sculptors, who had been paid P80,000 for the job.

The monument was constructed with imported Italian marble for at the time of its construction, Romblon marble was still undeveloped. Construction stopped after two years due to lack of funds before all features of the Ilustre design could be completed. Thus, more than 30 years after the start of construction, the Quezon Memorial Monument is still unfinished. The uncompleted features are as follows:

An elevator to the top, three fountains each at the corner of the triangular base, three floodlights each atop the three pylons, bas relief or murals of historical events from the landing of Magellan to the death of President Quezon to be executed on one-meter-square frames around the base of the monument, 31 of them, of which only nine already have murals; steel stairs with railings, windows, and doors, etc.

With respect to the delay in the completion of the Quezon Memorial Monument, Designer Ilustre says that it should not be a cause for dismay:

"We should not be discouraged," Ilustre says, "that after more than 30 years the monument is not yet complete. It took the United States 100 years to complete the Washington monument with funds raised from the contributions of school children."

(It is suggested that a nation-wide fund campaign for the completion of the Quezon Memorial Monument be launched, hoping that it will not take 100 years. – Editor)



STANDARD FARE
By Ben O. Flores

Reader Support Against Aquino

I am greatly heartened by the many expressions of support from readers of this paper to my crusade against Aquino and his so-called Administrative Assistant, Edgar C. Rom. They say that while many had filed charges against Aquino in the past, none of them persevered. For instance, somebody had obviously filed an "unexplained wealth" charge against Aquino as evidenced by the NBI Subpoena shown below. But nothing came out of it because whoever filed the charge did not pursue it.

In my case, my reader-supporters say, I am sustaining the good fight. The truth is, I have been pursuing my fight against Aquino for almost two years now. It is really very difficult to fight the Establishment: High ranking MMC officials are protecting Aquino and the very MMC Committee investigating my charges against him have been behaving in a partial, incompetent, and arbitrary manner. To make it all the more formidable, Aquino has his millions and the great Dakila Castro and Associates to defend him. On the other hand, I don't even have a lawyer. I used to have one, but, after two or three hearings, he just faded away as though afraid to tangle with Dakila. The lawyer of my co-complainant, Doming Lopez, also abandoned him, so poor Doming, who had been without a job since his illegal suspension by Aquino, fell for his (Aquino's) promise to reinstate him and give him his back wages, so that he executed an Affidavit of Desistance accusing me of fabricating the charges we two had filed under oath. After Aquino failed to make good his promise, Doming came to me a very sad but wiser man. He has been elected councilman in his barangay, San Martin de Porres.

In the administrative case I am presently pursuing against Aquino, I am not compeled to engage the services of a lawyer but for the P100,000 damage suit I have filed against Aquino and for the charges I'm preparing to elevate to the Tanodbayan, I may be forced to engage a lawyer. An office mate of mine has offered to introduce me to a lawyer friend of his who is with the Diokno Law Office. It seems that my office mate's old man has also an axe to grind against Aquino who had stayed with his family when he was still a struggling architectural student. I may take advantage of my office mate's offer. Who knows? If I say that it is the great Dakila Castro against whom my lawyer would have to do battle, Diokno himself might take up the challenge.

Edgar Rom's "Masterpiece" Clicked

Rom's "How to Murder the King's English," in the previous issue clicked. Many readers have told me that they had never read anything like it before. They said they enjoyed Rom's "masterpiece" immensely. Fortunately, none of them died laughing After they haave stopped laughing, they wonder how in the world could Rom be the Administrative Officer of the North Sector, ESC consisting of two cities, Quezon and Caloocan, and four municipalities. Well, I answer them that "Under Aquino anything can happen." I tell them that Aquino's criteria for a good official or employee under him is that he must be absolutely loyal and subservient to him. Once, when I was still his Executive Assistant, he asked me what I thought of his Area Manager, Engr. Eufemio Algas. I answered I thought Algas was not too bright. Whereupon, Aquino said: "But he is a good follower." That's his yardstick for a good official or employee under him. He must be a good follower. That's probably why we finally broke up. I was not a good follower. Once I wrote Aquino a confidential note telling him that our Personnel Officer, *a sister of Rom*, was making money out of her position. Aquino immediately called me to his office and asked: "Ano ba ang role mo dito, to find fault?" Rom's sister eventually went AWOL when her anomalous doings were exposed and she would not face an investigation. Aquino's Assistant Sector Head, Benito Clemente (now re-

(Turn To Page 3)

Republic of the Philippines
Ministry of Justice
NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Manila

SUBPŒNA

The Personnel Officer or Authorized Rep.
Quezon City Government, City Hall
Quezon City, Metro Manila

GREETING:

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Republic Act No. 157, you are hereby commanded to be and appear in the Anti-Graft Section (3rd Floor) National Bureau of Investigation Taft Avenue, Manila, *Philippines, at* 10:00 A. M. *on the* 3rd *day of* June 1980, *19* .... *then and there to give your evidence in a certain investigation to be held at that time and place, conducted by the undersigned.* Re: request of Tanodbayan

Fail not, under the penalty of the law.

Witness my hand and seal this 26th *day of* May 1980, *19* ....

Note: To furnish us certified xerox copies of the Assets & Liabilities of LUCIANO V. AQUINO of the City Engineer's Office for the years 1944 to the present.

JOLLY R. BUGARIN
Director

C. S. Venzon
AGS 79-124
Rbm.

By .....

NBI Form No. 11

Role Of The QC Health Department In The Fight Against TB

TB control is one of the specialized services of the Quezon City Health Department. Now on its third year, it is undertaken to implement the National TB Program in Quezon City. TB control activities as follows, are mostly preventive:

1. Immunization with BCG as a part of the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) of the Ministry of Health.
2. Case Findings – sputum microscopy in four Health Centers located in each of the four Health Districts.
3. Complete treatment of reported cases with free INH tablets and streptomycin injections for one year when indicated.
4. Continuous health education and information in all e al th Cnt ers. in all Health Centers.

BCG stands for Bacillus Calmette Guerin after the Frenchmen who developed the vaccine. BCG vaccination is the most accepted and widely used method in the prevention of tuberculosis. Controlled trials and circumstantial evidences show that BCG vaccination gives considerable degree of protection (up to 80%) from the primary, severe form of tuberculosis (miliary and meningeal). The protection may last for 10-15 years, or even longer.

BCG vaccination forms an integral part of NTP (National Tuberculosis Program by virtue of R.A. No. 1136 known as the Tuberculosis Law. It was introduced as a mass campaign in 1952 and has been integrated in the regular health services since 1962. Presidential Decree 996 now makes BCG vaccination mandatory for infants and children 8 years old and below. Since 1976, BCG vaccination is being delivered under the EPI together with other vaccinations.

To Restore And Develop QC Historical Exhibit At Quezon Memorial Shrine

Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez has started the ball rolling for the implementation of a pet project of hers: The restoration and development of the Quezon City Historical Exhibit at the Quezon City Museum which is housed at the basement chambers of the Quezon Memorial Monument, officially called the Quezon Memorial Shrine.

The Mayor has allocated the sum of P200,000, more or less, for the project. She has directed Mrs. Paciencia J. Buendia, City Superintendent of Libraries, to coordinate with officials of the National Historical Institute in the implementation of the project, particularly with Renato Perdon, Chief Curator of the Institute, and Mrs. Zenaida Tan, Officer-in-Charge of the Quezon Memorial Shrine.

Mrs. Buendia has formed a working committee chairmaned by Ms. Blanquita L. del Barrio, Supervising Librarian of the Quezon City Public Library. Members are: Corazon P. Fajardo, Cleofe C. Monsod, Rosario R. Vicente, and Jolly P. Gonzales, all of said QC Public Library.

As planned by the committee in coordination with Perdon and Mrs. Tan, the Quezon City Historical Exhibit will consist of photographic displays and dioramas depicting highlights in the history of Quezon City such as: President Quezon contemplating his dream city, laying the cornerstone of the first Quezon City Hall at EDSA, Cry of Pugad Lawin, Tandang Sora feeding the Katipuneros, the first (and the last?) low-cost housing project in the country which Quezon put up and called Barrio Obrero, and many others.

The dioramas, the first of their kind in Quezon City, will be particularly interesting, Mayor Rodriguez says.

Quotable Quotes From Quezon

"There can be no progress except under the auspices of peace. Without peace and public order, it will be impossible to promote education, improve the condition of the masses, protect the poor and ignorant against exploitation and otherwise insure the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

—Speech at the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, Nov. 15, 1936

*****

"The best foundation of peace is not that which is built on fear; it is that which is the result of peace and contentment. No subversive doctrine can thrive here if our working class is treated justly and every laborer given that which is due."

—Birthday Speech, August 19, 1936

*****

"True patriotism does not consist in shouting that you are willing to die for your country. We are not bound to be heroes all the time; nor is there an opportunity to be heroes every day. Just do your duty every day and you will be patriotic."

-Speech delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School, August 26, 1938

*****

"I want the poor man, the man who lives in the barrio, feel that under our government, he is as much protected as the most powerful or the richest man in the Philippines."

—Speech delivered at the Tacloban Provincial Building, June 10, 1938

*****

"When it comes to giving justice I do not allow my heart to sway me into it. I do it with my mind because it is only the mind that can impartially measure the merits of each side. He who governs with his heart and not with his mind, is liable to do injustice and to make mistakes. . . When I proclaim social justice I mean justice, not love, not generosity, nor charity, but plain justice. . ."

—Delivered at a tea party given in honor of coconut planters and municipal mayors, at Malacanang Palace, February 19, 1938

After many centuries, TB is still a major killer disease

"Where youth grows pale, and spectre-thin, and dies.
Darkling I listen and for many a time
I have been half in love with easeful Death.
Now more than ever seems it rich to die,
To cease upon the midnight with no pain."

John Keats wrote these lines. When he died in Feb. 1821, he was aged only 25– four months short of his 26th birthday. He was a victim of tuberculosis, which took his life "before my pen has glean'd my teeming brain."

Simon Bolivar, the soldier-statesman who brought to six Latin American republics freedom and independence from Spanish rule, also died of tuberculosis, aged 47. Only seven days before his death in Dec. 1830, he said: "If my death can contribute anything I shall go to my grave in peace."

Anton Chekhov, who at the age of 23 contacted tuberculosis – a disease which he had taken by heredity, seems to have been successful in concealing it from his family for 14 years but died of it, at the early age of 44, in July 1904. Italian painter-sculptor Amedeo Modigliani, fell victim from poverty to the same disease and died in Jan. 1920, aged 35. A few days after his death, his wife leaped from a window, killing herself and an unborn child.

One such example familiar to Filipinos may be Marcelo H. del Pilar, the soul of the propaganda movement during the Spanish rule who, together with Jose Rizal and Graciano Lopez Jaena formed the political trinity in Spain seeking reforms for their country. Hounded by the political administration, he escaped to Spain, leaving a wife and two children whom he never was to see again. For seven years he labored with **La Solidaridad,** organ of the propaganda movement of which he was the editor. When he died on July 4, 1896, he died a very lonely man: penniless, homeless and suffering from tuberculosis – very far away from the loving hands of his family. He was 45.

Tuberculosis has killed millions upon millions around the globe, and many of them were not able to live long enough to achieve fame or to realize their dream. Together with their deaths often came also family tragedies like Modigliani's

Even today, with the abundance of BCG vaccine and such effective drugs as rifampicin or pyrazinamide, about three million people die from tuberculosis every year. In the Philippines, despite successful efforts to reduce the incidence of the disease, many still die from it. In 1975, for example, 29,436 Filipinos died from TB.

A WHO report says that four to five million new cases of acute, highly contagious pulmonary tuberculosis emerge every year in the world. At least 10 million people spread infection all around them.

Most of the victims live in developing countries, where the majority of cases are neither properly diagnosed at all nor are they still correctly treated.

"Defeat TB – Now and Forever" is the slogan jointly declared by WHO and the International Union against Tuberculosis (IUAT) in observing the centennial of Robert Koch's discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis. The centenary will be observed worldwide on March 24.

The centennial should be dedicated to "appraising our TB control strategies," says Halfdan Mahler, director general of WHO. For more than 30 years, highly effective drugs and vaccine have been available, making TB a "preventable and curable" disease.

A combination of socio-economic as well as biological factors give rise to TB – undernourishment, inadequate housing, poor hygiene, lack of water, the debilitating effects of acute infections and diarrhea, and lack of awareness of the real causes of ill health, explains Dr. Mahler. "Concommitant measures are therefore required in all these areas so that the human body can make the most of its own defense mechanisms. It is in this context that specific preventive and therapeutic measures can be effective."

It was on March 24, 1882, that Koch announced his discovery of the tubercule bacillus. It awarded him the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1905

Tuberculosis, as it was originally known as consumption or the wasting disease or the "white plague," is as old as mankind. Traces of TB lesions have been found on 3,000-year-old Egyptian mummies. Hippocrates (460-370 BC) was the first physician to describe the disease.

Koch's contribution to medical science was not only confined to tuberculosis. "He became an excellent hygienist, an organizer and teacher of health officers in the German public health services," says Prof. Paul Steinbruck of the German Democratic Republic's Medical Academy for Further Education. "He applied his knowledge, experience and unflagging capacity for work to investigating epidemic disease in Africa, Asia and elsewhere."

The strategy for attaining health for all by the year 2000 was adopted by WHO's 156 member states at the 34th World Health Assembly in May 1981.

Earlier in 1980, the World Health Assembly noted with concern that TB still remained one of the most important health problems in developing countries, and that the implementation of TB control measures was inadequate in many countries. In consequence the Director-general of WHO called on all members states to "strengthen tuberculosis control activities, to promote program evaluation, epidemiological surveillance of the tuberculosis problem and health services research on diagnostic, curative and preventive measures."

BCG, first developed in 1921 by French scientists Albert Calmette and Camille Guerin (BCG stands for bacillus-Calmette-Guerin), is one of the six vaccines of WHO's expanded program of immunization (EPI). It protects children against TB. It is an effective means of preventing the spread of this major killer disease in the developing world.

Editor's note: **Tuberculosis, or TB for short, is a major public hazard. Robert Koch's historic discovery of the TB bacillus, just a hundred years ago last 1April1, was "the first step up the long road towards the elimination of This ancient scourge," says Halfdan Mahler, director general of the World Health Organization (WHO). Hundreds of men of letters, statesmen and artists have died young of this disease, among them our very own Marcelo H. del Pilar, soul of the propaganda movement but who, in 1896, passed away in Barcelona, Spain, from an advanced case of the disease. Even now TB brings death to three million people annually all over the world. . . and in the Philippines, despite a vigorous campaign stretching far back to the late President Manuel Luis Quezon who vowed to fight the disease, but who had to succumb to it in Saranac Lake in 1944, TB still remains a high-ranking killer disease.**

STANDARD FARE . .

tired), had the same experience as mine. On his own sleuthing efforts, Clemente discovered a padded payroll involving some of Aquino's proteges. Instead of praising or commedning him, Aquino called Clemente to his office and demanded: "Ano ba ang role mo dito? Secret Agent?" After this incident, Aquino ordered that henceforth, no payroll should pass through the desk of Clemente.

Confrontation with Mison

My good friend, Paeng Mison, Jr., recently confronted me over the news item in the July 12-18, 1982 issue of this paper, in which I stated his reason for abandoning his client, my co-complainant against Aquino. I quoted him as follows:

"You can not expect justice under the present dispensation. Fiscal Apostol takes dictation from Mel Mathay and Mel Mathay is the *compadre* of Lucing Aquino."

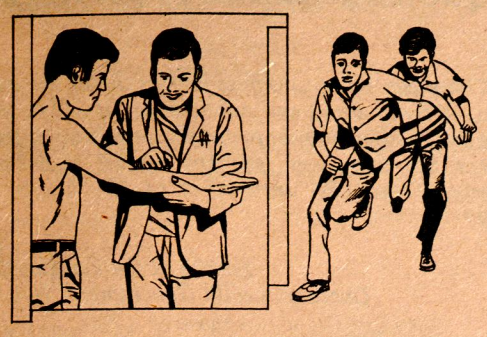
Mison threatened to file charges against me but he said, "hindi na lang kita papatolan." Very charitable of him. Ngunit, hindi naman ako natatakot kung patolan niya ako. Baka patolan ko rin siya. But seriously speaking what is Mison griping about. I am already inclined to agree with him as to the impossibility of getting justice under the present dispensation. After Fiscal Apostol quit as chairman of the MMC Investigating Committee without asnwering my charge that he had denied our motion for the preventive suspension of Luciano V. Aquino with an UNTRUTHFUL statement, after the farcial way Vice Governor Mathay handled my appeal for the reconsideration of Apostol's denial, after the partial, incompetent, and arbitrary behavior of the MMC Investigating Committee under Apostol's replacement, Atty. Candido Castillo, and after the helplessness of the police in enforcing three closure orders against Aquino's ESC canteen, what faith can one still have in getting justice under the present dispensation. But no, I have not completely lost faith; truth, justice, and the law are on my side, so I am confident that ultimately they will prevail.

Super-Nationalist

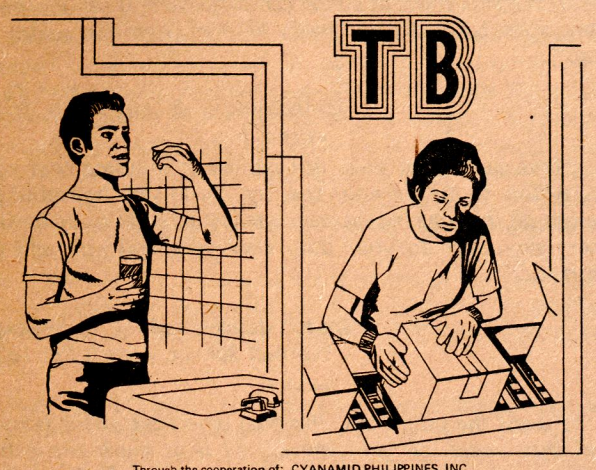
Today, Quezon's intense patriotism and nationalism will be extolled in speeches in programs commemorating his 104th birth anniversary. A man after Quezon's heart would have been the late Gen. Macario Peralta. Mac, as he was fondly called, was a super-nationalist. His younger brother, Dading Peralta, was telling me recently over a cup of coffee, that his brother Mac, who had been suffering from cancer of the pancreas, might have lived longer had he accepted the offer of the US government that he be hospitalized in the US. Gen. Peralta said that he preferred to die in his own country, according to Dading.

Dading was the late Vice Mayor Albert's right hand man and is now a ranking IBP official. Ever since his City Hall days, I've found talking with Dading educational. In our last talk, we were discussing the squatter problem. Dading observed that the reason squatters do not stay put at their relocation sites is that it is usually very far from their place of work. So the solution, he said, is to provide them the facilities for better mobility. Skyways, he said, would provide that all important better mobility. With skyways, squatters, no matter how distantly relocated, would be able to reach their place of work quickly.

PHILIPPINE TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY, INC.
Quezon Institute, Quezon City



PAANO MASUSUGPO ANG TB



Through the cooperation of: CYANAMID PHILIPPINES, INC.
A. I, U. Building, Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal

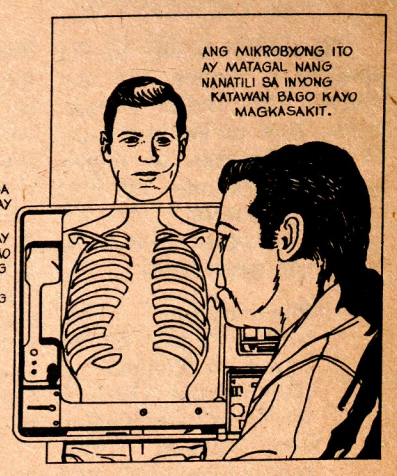
PAANO MASUSUGPO ANG TB?



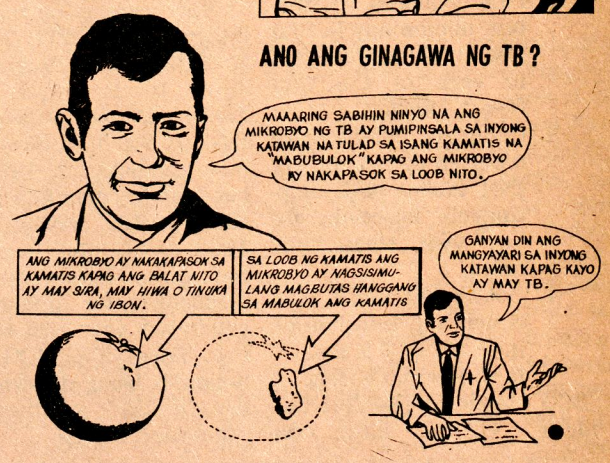


ANO ANG TB?

ANG TB AY INPEKSIYON SA KATAWAN NA KADALASAN AY KUMAKAPIT SA BAGA.
ANG PINAGMUMULAN NITO AY MIKROBYO NA MATAGAL MO NG NALANGHAP. MAAARING MAY 6 NA BUWAN O 6 NA TAON O 26 NA TAON NA ANG NAKARARAAN.

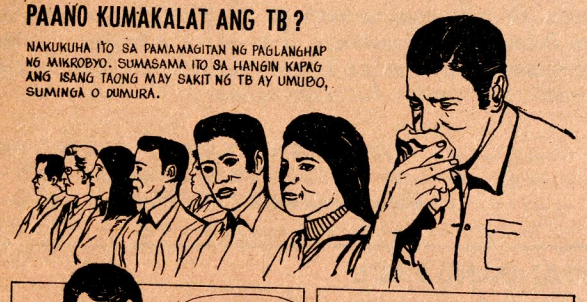


ANO ANG GINAGAWA NG TB?



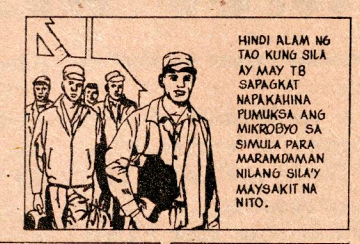
PAANO KUMAKALAT ANG TB?

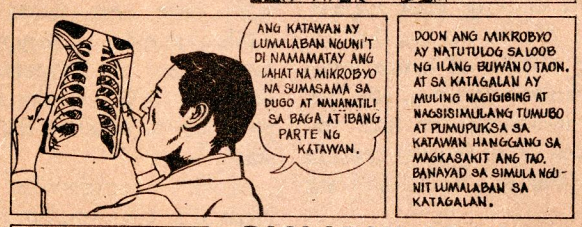
NAKUKUHA ITO SA PAMAMAGITAN NG PAGLANGHAP NG MIKROBYO. SUMASAMA ITO SA HANGIN KAPAG ANG ISANG TAONG MAY SAKIT NG TB AY UMUBO, SUMINGA O DUMURA.





ANO ANG NANGYAYARI KUNG KAYO AY MAY TB?







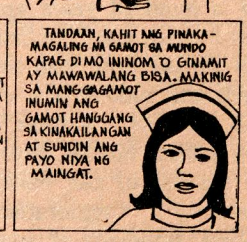
PAGLABAN SA TB

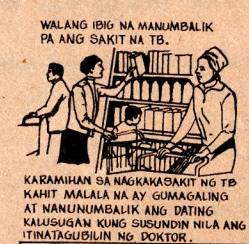
ANG TB AY MATAGAL NA SAKIT, NGUNI'T SA NGAYON AY MAYROON NA TAYONG MAKABAGONG KAPARAANAN NG PAGGAGAMOT PARA DITO.

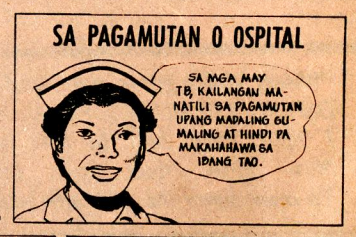




ANG MGA SANDATANG ITO AY ANG MABIBISANG GAMOT NA LUMALABAN SA MIKROBYO, NGUNIT DI NAKASASAMA SA IYO KUNG SUSUNDIN MO ANG PAYO NG DOKTOR.











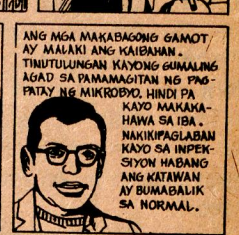










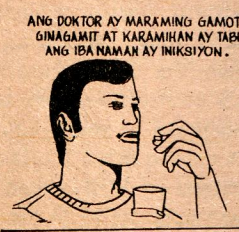


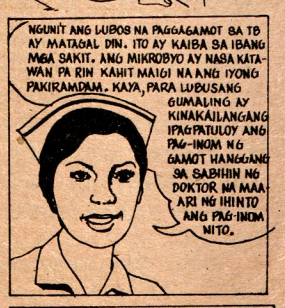


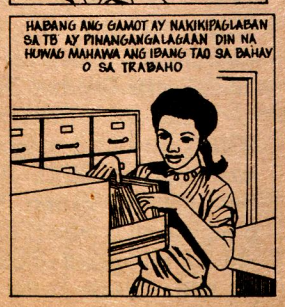
JENNERY

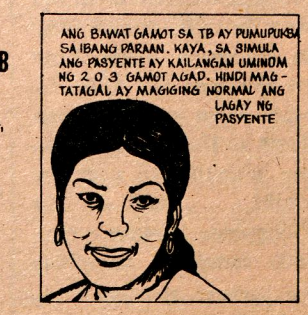
Movie stunt girl Jennery Francisco does this special pose for readers of THE CAPITOL STANDARD to whom she must be familiar by this time.

TUNGKOL SA GAMOT SA TB









KUNG IKAW AY NASA BAHAY NA





MASUSUGPO NINYO ANG TB



UMINOM NG GAMOT ARAW-ARAW.

HUWAG TITIGIL SA PAG-INOM HANGGA'T DI IPINAPAYO NG DOKTOR.

MAKIPAGKITA SA DOKTOR NG PALAGIAN PARA MAGPAKONSULTA.

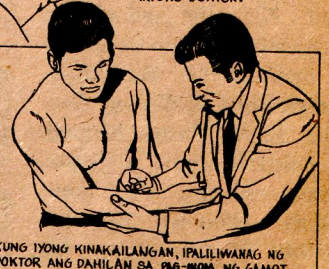
HUWAG MANINIGARILYO. ANG PANINIGARILYO AY SUMISIRA SA BAGA AT IYON AY DI NINYO IBIG.

IWASAN ANG INUMIN NA MAY ALKOHOL.

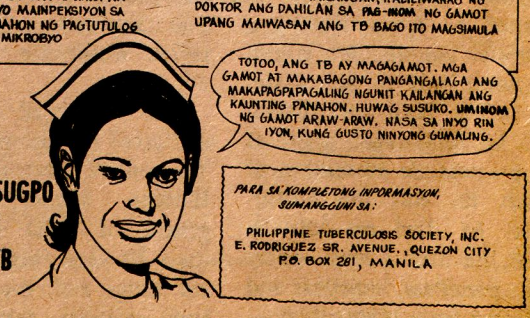
KUNG HINDI KAYO HIYANG SA GAMOT AY SABIHIN AGAD SA INYONG DOKTOR.

MAG-INGAT SA TB BAGO ITO LUMALA

KUNG SA PAGSUSURI SA BALAT AY MAY MIKROBYO NG TB SA ISANG MALUSOG NA TAO, ANG DOKTOR AY MAGRERESETA SA KANYO NG GAMOT UPANG HINDI NA KAYO MAINPEKSIYON SA PAMAHON NG PAGTUTULOG NG MIKROBYO



KUNG IYONG KINAKAILANGAN, IPALILIWANAG NG DOKTOR ANG DAHILAN SA PAG-INOM NG GAMOT UPANG MAIWASAN ANG TB BAGO ITO MAGSIMULA



MASUSUGPO NINYO ANG TB

PARA SA KOMPLETONG INFORMASYON, SUMANGGUNI SA:

PHILIPPINE TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY, INC.
E. RODRIGUEZ SR. AVENUE., QUEZON CITY
P.O. BOX 281, MANILA

DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF QUEZON, INC.

By Sir William LL. Estrada
Protocol Ceremonial Officer

At the celebration of the 40th Foundation Day of Quezon City on Oct. 12, 1970, the following MANIFESTO was publicly read:

"Whereas, we, . . ., desirous of honoring and perpetuating the memory of the great leader and patriot, and of carrying on the noble principles and ideals for which he lived and died;"

"NOW, THEREFORE, we, citizens of the Philippines and residents of Quezon City, after consultation with Her Honor, Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez of Quezon City, have agreed to formally organize ourselves into an association, which shall be known as "KNIGHTS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF QUEZON," which shall be registered and incorporated under the laws of the Philippines as a non-stock, non-political, non-religious and non-sectarian association."



The first meeting held to approve the organization of the Distinguished Order of Quezon, as proposed by Ambassador Sebastian, was held after the Thursday Club meeting on Oct. 11, 1979 at the QC Sports Club, E. Rodriguez Ave. Present in the meeting shown in the picture are, from left: Atty. Jose T. Torcuator, Archivist; the late Mayor Amoranto, Counselor; Dr. William LL. Estrada, Vice Chancellor; Fiscal Frankie Villanueva, Director; Col. Crisanto Alba, Director; Arch. Pabling Panlilio, Director; Atty. Alfredo Ablaza, Chancellor; Dean Jose Aruego, Deputy Grand Master; and Ambassador Proceso Sebastian, Grand Master. Not in ghe picture are: Col. Vic Novales, Counsellor; Engr. Anastacio Agan, Director; Justice Justiniano Cortez, Counsellor; and Prof. Virgilio Ferrer, Director.

The Manifesto further declared that ". . .pending the adoption and approval of the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws, the following Founding Knights shall be the officers of the "KNIGHTS OF THE DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF QUEZON": Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, Honorary President; Ambassador Proceso E. Sebastian, Grand Master (President); Dr. Jose Aruego, Deputy Grand Master (vice-President); Lawyer Alfredo G. Ablaza, Chancellor (Secretary-Treasurer); Dr. William LL. Estrada, Vice Chancellor (Asst. Sec.-Treas.); City Attorney Jose T. Torcuator, Historian (Archivist) PRO; Col. Gabriel B. Tuason, Asst. Historian (Archivist); Supt. Alfredo Andal, Director; Architect Pablo D. Panlilio, Director; Asst. Fiscal Francisco D. Villanueva, Director; Col. Crisanto V. Alba, Director; Eng. Anastacio A. Agan, Director; Atty. Virgilio M. Ferrer, Director; Councellors-Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto, Jose J. Burgos, Sr., Fiscal Justiniano P. Cortez, Col. Vicente O. Novales.

After approving its Articles of Incorporation on Dec. 5, 1979, the Securities and Exchange Commission requested the association to states its modus operandi. Ambassador Proceso Sebastian submitted the following:

(1) The Distinguished Order of Quezon has been organized primarily for the purpose of honoring and perpetuating the name of the great statesman, patriot and leader — President Manuel L. Quezon.

(2) All other purposes and aims revolve around the primary and main objective. To achieve this main objective, the Order shall organize seminars, hold programs and literary contests to dessiminate and inform the people, particularly the youth, most of whom have never personally seen President Quezon nor have been informed or heard about his life and labors.

(3) The Order has adopted Quezen's CODE OF ETHICS AND CITIZENSHIP as it's Code. The founders of this organization, and such other persons who may be admitted later as members must pledge themselves "to live and influence others to live a life consonant to the concepts embodied in Quezon's "Code of Ethics and Citizenship." To this end, said Order will aspire and see to it that all members will have to live and practice and observe a life based on the following: faith in God, love of country, respect and obedience to the Constitution of the Philippines, safeguard the purity of suffrage, love and respect for parents, maintain and safeguard the traditions of our people, conserve our natural resources as patrimony of our people, honor and venerate our heroes, preserve integrity, honesty, punctuality and frugality, promote social justice, etc.

(4) The Order, as a socio-civic activity aims to make Quezon City grow and develop as envisioned by its founder, President Quezon. On occasions like the Foundation Day of Quezon City (October 12), Pres. Quezon Birth Anniversary (August 19) and Pres. Quezon 's death anniversary (August 1), the Order shall join the Quezon City government or any other national or local agency, group or association, in any celebration designed to honor the memory of the late President Quezon.

Needless to state, the Knights of the Distinguished Order of Quezon, shall at all times and on all occasions, so conduct themselves so as to honor the memory or perpetuate the name of President Quezon after whom this Order has been organized and named.

On January 5, 1980, the first election after the approval of the Articles of Incorporation was held at the residence of Sir Sebastian. Mayor Rodriguez was designated PROTECTOR of the Order.

Membership now the Order is by invitation from the governing body of the Order. For the moment those who are being invited to join the Order and vested the rank of Knight Commander or Officer are those who once served President Quezon in the administration of the government, former or incumbent officials of the Quezon City government, and prominent citizens of the country who have led exemplary lives worthy of emulation by the citizenry.

In the annual election of officers for term 1981-9182 the following were elected officers and directors:

Grandmaster	Sir Proceso E. Sebastian
Deputy Grandmaster	Sir Jose S. Laurel III
Chancellor	Sir Alfredo G. Ablaza
Ceremonial/Ptotocol Officer	Sir William Ll. Estrada
Treasurer	Sir Modesto C. Enriquez
Historian	Sir Serafin D. Quiason
P. R. O.	Sir Alfredo J. Andal
Auditor	Sir Doroteo T. Toledo
Directors	Sir Vicente O. Novales
	Sir Stephen N. Sarino
(Retained "Protector")	Madam Adelina S. Rodriguez

Sir Serapio D. Canceran, private Secretary of the late President Quezon was appointed Chairman of the Membership Committee, Fr. Francisco Avendano, former chaplain of the late Pres. Quezon was designated Chaplain of the Order.

JUSTICE FERNANDO..

Musical numbers will be provided by the Quezon City Hall Employees Cultural Troupe assisted by the PSC Band.

Today's commemorative program will start at 7:30 A.M. with floral offerings at the vestibule of the Quezon Memorial Shrine by the Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, Batasang Pambansa, Supreme Court, Heirs of President Quezon, Quezon City government, National Historical Institute, Distinguished Order or Quezon, Inc., other government agencies and civic organizations.

QUEZON INSTITUTE

(Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from August 1953 issue of THE CRUSADE, quarterly publication of the Philippine Tubercolosis Society, Inc., courtesy of Mrs. Lily Ocampo, Acting Public Infor ation Officer.)

Inaugurated December 14, 1910. Started with 21 cottages (bamboo and nipa) which accommodated 40 patients. Staff composed of medical superintendent-director, chief nurse, pharmacist, a pathologist, chief cook, five helpers and two nurses. First pavilion was built with funds donated by the Municipal Board of Manila, amounting to P17,000, while equipment worth P1,700 was furnished by the Philippine Tuberculosis Society.

Its first patient was admitted in September 1919. Additional pavilions were later built, one of them a double-room cottage donated by Enrique Zobel, thus increasing capacity to 72 beds. Equipped with electtric and water installations and later with electric bell system connecting the cottages with the main office. Bed capacity was again increased with the erection of the "New Building", worth P50,000 in October 1920. Funds came from the Insular Government through the Public Welfare Board, while the equipment costing P10,000 was provided by the Society.

In 1923, impovement were permanent in character and were the actual beginnings of the present imposing sanatorium. In 1924, a 549-foot well which had been previously dug was provided with an automatic pump and pressure tank imported from the United States. Within the next two years, the following improvements were constructed: new pavilions doctors' quarters, infirmary, incinerator, landscaping of the grounds, the construction of an additional wing to the new building, a gas system, a laundry shop, ice and refrigerating plant, a dish-washing machine local telephone central. Occupational therapy was also introduced.

In 1937 Dr. Miguel Canizares was appointed medical director. The sanatorium was

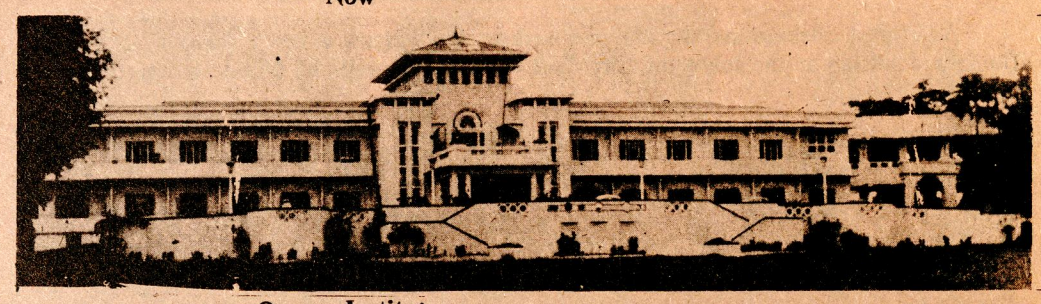
(Turn To Page 6)

Then



One of the first nipa shacks, built 72 years ago, which formed part of the Santol Tuberculosis Sanitarium which was renamed Quezon Institute in 1938 in honor of the late President Quezon who was responsible for the construction of concrete buildings of the Sanitarium to replace the dilapidated nipa shacks.

Now



Quezon Institute

Will The Quezon Institute Be Phased Out?

With the Lung Center already in operation, will be 72-year-old Quezon Institute be finally phased out. Dr. Adolfo T. Baviera, Medical Director of the Institute, says that he is not yet aware of any definite plans for the phase out of the Insitute. However, there are are signs of such an impending phase out: Since last year the QI has not been given any funds; even the Sweepstakes contribution has been stopped. Bed capacity has been reduced from 1,005 in 1979 to 987 in 1980 and to only 780 at present. There are at present only 547 patients at the Quezon Institute.

TB No. Two Killer In Quezon City

Tuberculosis, sometimes called the White Plague, is still the No. Two Killer in Quezon City. In 1980, there were 1,355 registered TB deaths which went down slightly to 1,324 in 1981 or a ratio of 98.5/1,000. However, this TB death rate in Quezon City is made higher by the presence of the Quezon Institute, in said city the Veterans Memorial Hospital and the V. Luna General Hospital where TB patients from all over the country are treated and may eventually die causing them to be registered as TB deaths in Quezon City.

ANTI-TB FUND DRIVE

Year	Funds Raised
1978	P3,681,175.83
1979	4,874,862.06
1980	4,369,975.31
1981	3,563,151.01

Source of Data: Philippine Tuberculosis Society



The Quezon City Youth Development Council (QCYDC) presented an "Alay Sa Alkalde Resolution" as its brithday gift to Mayor Rodriguez who is shown receiving the resolution from QCYDC president Marcelo Angeles, Jr., which is a "package of youth-oriented programs and projects." Other QCYDC officials present were: 1st VP Atty. Braulio Arriola, re-elected QC Barangay Federation President (2nd from left); 2nd VP Jorge Banal, (3rd from right); SWSD Chief Lourdes Vergara (beside the Mayor); Mrs. Cora Canonigo QCYDC Action Officer (extreme right); Miss Mayolin Demonteverde, QCYDC Coordinator (2nd from right) and a well-wisher from Barangay Roxas.

PICTORIAL: AUGUST AFFAIR, THE MAYOR'S BIRTHDAY

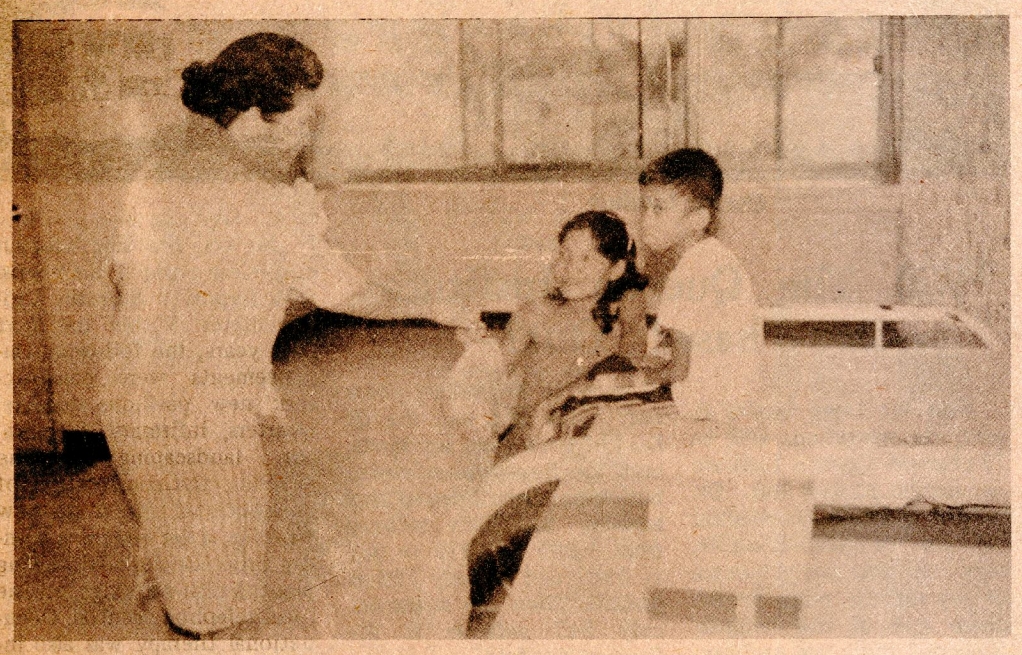
(Editor's Note: Pre-Birthday and Birthday activities for which no pictures were available at press time were: August 4, Visit to Golden Acres to give gifts to the senior citizens, sponsored by the Civic Action Women's Association of Quezon City (CAWAS); August 5, Turnover of three school buildings donated by the Quezon City Filipino Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Pasong Putik, Tandang Sora and Masambong; Paligsahan sa Pag-awit ng mga "Young Once sponsoredjointly by the Aguman Capangpangan, Quezon City Executive Club, and "The Four Young Once"; August 6, Charismatic Mass officiated by Msgr. Fidelis Limcaco, Parish Priest, parish of the Good Shepherd, Fairview; launching of the Walk-In Skills Training Center of the Quezon City Council of Women and the Quezon City Balikatan; installation of a marker for the "Asisola Lim Amoranto Hall" at the Federation of Women's Civic Organizations of Quezon City's building; turn-over of Marilag Mini Park at Barangay Marilag, Project 4; and Dinner-Dance at the Madrid Restaurant, Mandaluyong.



As in past celebrations, the Mayor's birthday last August 6 was a "bloody" affair. The blood letting at the lobby of City Hall yielded 359 units of blood equivalent to 89,750 cc.



Barangay Captains pose with Mayor Rodriguez after extending their birthday greetings. Seated at her right is her husband, Gov. Isidro Rodriguez of Rizal. They are listening to a lad (extreme left) declaiming birthday greetings to the Mayor.





The Mayor visited the Charity Ward of the Lungsod ng Kabataan Hospital to give gifts to the sick children. At left, the Mayor is shown handing a gift to a sick child and at left she is at the Obstetric Ward with Dr. Fe del Mundo, Director of the hospital and Mrs. Lourdes Vergara, Social Welfare Services Division (SWSD) chief (The gifts the Mayor gave to the children were donated by the Cubao Vendors Association, whose president is Maria Luisa "Ning Ning" Cortes



Launching a Day Care Center at Barangay Damayan, SFDM, under the Child Development Program, a joint project of the city government and the Zonta Club of Quezon City. At extreme left is Father Agapito Diez of the San Pedro Bautista church who officiated in the blessing of the Center. Others in the picture are Mrs. Lourdes Vergara, SWSD chief, at left side of Mayor Rodriguez; Dr. Estrella de Leon, Zonta Club president, at right side of the Mayor; City Schools Superintendent Edna Azurin; Mrs. Calalay, wife of the Damayan Barangay Captain; members of the Zonta Club and the SWSD staff.



Handicapped persons accompanied by Rolando Asis of the QCCCI, former Vice Mayor Vic Novales, and Luis Ablaza of the MPM came to greet the Mayor. At extreme left is Gov. Rodriguez.

Quezon..

renamed Quezon Institute in 1938 in honor of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. Then came the war. During the Japanese occupation, patients of the Institute were transferred to the San Juan de Dios Hospital, Intramuros. During the liberation period the Institute was occupied by the 80th General hospital of the US army till December 1945 when it was again released to the Society together with the equipment, beds, apparatus, materials, medicines and supplies left by the US army. On January 2, 1946, the Institute formally opened its gates once aain to the public. December 21, 1949 marked the date of the laying of the cornerstone of the Children's Pavilion, a donation from the US-Philippine War Damage Commission and equipped from funds raised by the American community. The latest addition to Quezon Institute was the Teachers' Pavilion, the construction of which was made possible with Senator Geronima T. Pacson's donation of part of her pork barrel fund. This magnanimous gesture is typical of one who has been linked with the teaching profession for years. Bed capacity in the Instituge at present is 1,350. Last year with the opening of a new ward with a 30 bed capacity, the Institute completely accomplished the rehabilitation of its prewar wards, its latest improvement being the establishment of a dispensary and clinic exclusively for infants and children not over 12 years old which allows for the segregation of child dispensary cases from adult cases.