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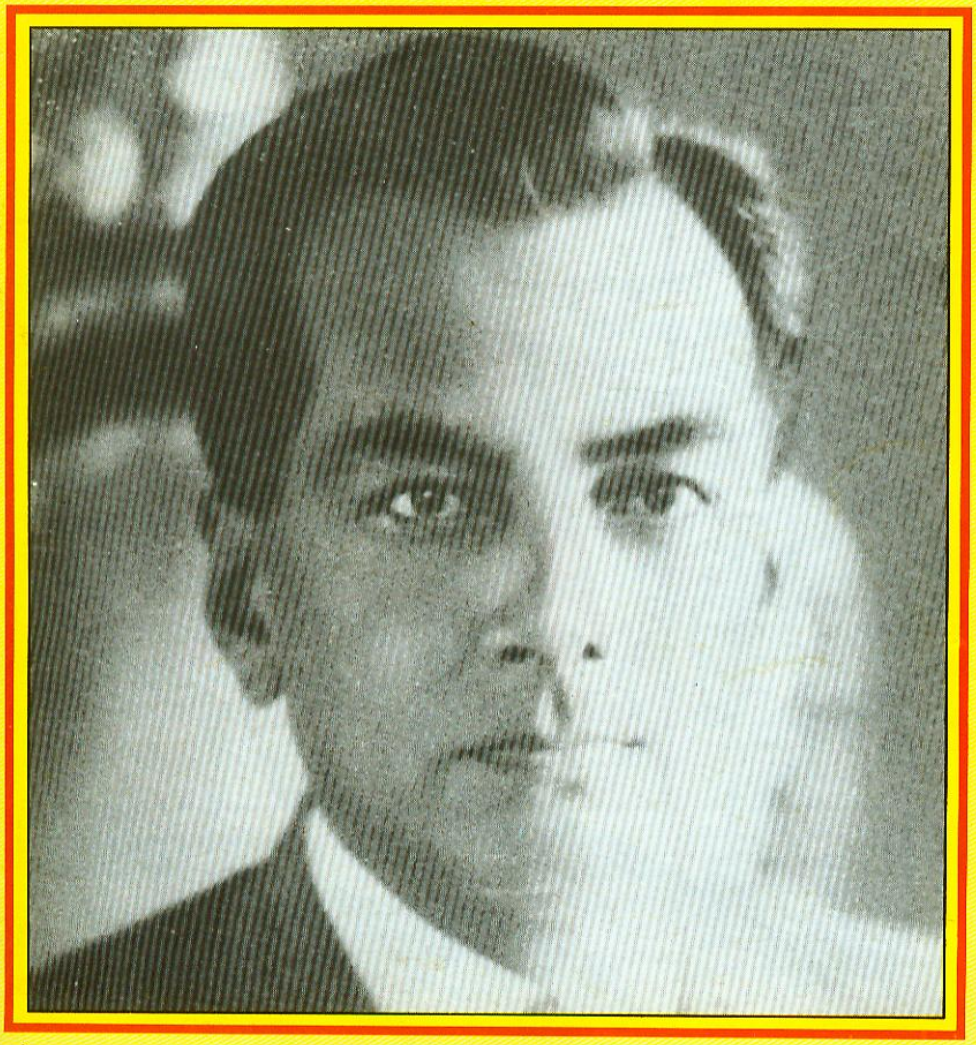

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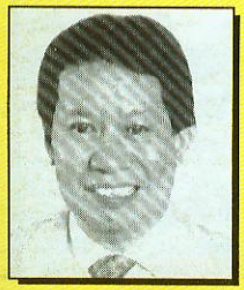

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APOLINARIO DE LA CRUZ
Quezon's revolutionary hero

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EDITOR'S NOTE

A Poor Man's Friend

The ultimate division of the province of Tayabas into two provinces namely, Quezon and Aurora was meant to honor a legendary couple who are as much a part of Philippine history. The province of Tayabas was created under Act 2711 on March 10, 1917 but was renamed Quezon on September 7, 1946 by President Manuel A. Roxas by virtue of Act Number 14 in honor of Manuel Luis Quezon, the first president of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Both husband and wife were born in the town of Baler, presently the capital town of Aurora. We plan to feature Mrs. Quezon in KAHIRUP's Philippine Provincial series when we come to Aurora province.

No other Philippine President is as colorful as Quezon. In his time, he was the superstar, an extraordinary man of ability, very handsome who held the reins of government like no one else could do better. He blazed the spectrum of Philippine political life with ease and confidence knowing that eighteen million Filipinos raved and adored him because they knew, and he showed them, that he only worked for their interest and the country.

He held in his palm the complete trust and confidence of his people and could have become a dictator had he wanted to, but Quezon never abused his power while in office, and had not enriched himself like some of his successors. He believed that a public office is a public trust. The code of honor during his time was *delicadeza* and the honorables were truly honest, and honesty attached to one's name was a golden legacy to one's heirs.

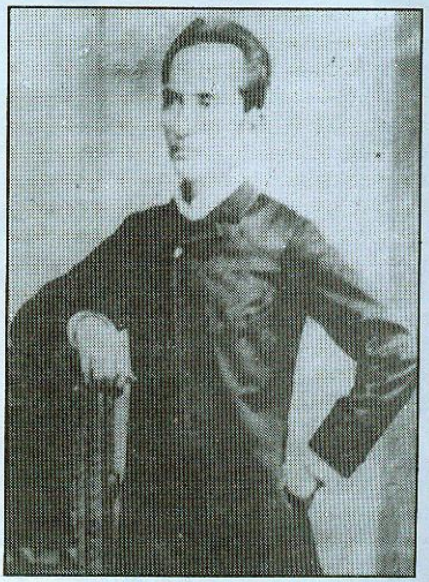
There was no profligacy in government offices in Quezon's time. He wouldn't have tolerated it. It was a sequence of following the leader. When he died, his bereaved family lived by modest means. Except for the tallest monument erected in Quezon City and some honorary encomiums, nothing much materially speaking, was left to his heirs.

His father had told him not to forget the poor. All his life, Quezon had championed their causes and most of the time, sided in their favor. Before he assumed the presidency, Quezon laid down his now famous Eight Guideposts which were his own principle of good government. The seventh of these guides state: The poor and the weak should not be oppressed and the fundamental governmental policy should be not to make the poor poorer and the rich richer, but to make the poor rich and to provide relief for the needy.

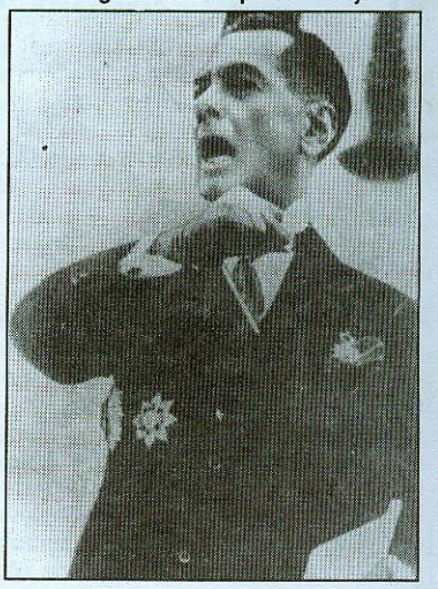
A celebrated case in 1937 put across into dynamic reality things he had wished his suffering countrymen would have from their government.

It concerned a laborer who drowned in the Pasig river while retrieving some logs that had fallen from the barge. The man's mother sued his employer for just compensation however, the judge sided with the employer saying that it was the laborer's fault because he was careless. The decision was elevated to the Court of Appeals and the presiding judge upheld the judgement of the lower court.

When the case was brought to the Supreme Court, Quezon was indignant. He



LUCIO QUEZON
The President's father. He was a retired sergeant of the Spanish Army.



"The Stormy Petrel"
He was not a leader to be crossed or imposed upon...

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MAP OF QUEZON PROVINCE



Quezon, formerly called Tayabas, is the longest and the third largest province in the entire Archipelago. Situated along the eastern Pacific seacoast, its elongated territory stretches from Isabela on the north to Camarines Norte on the south. Inland, the province is bounded by Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna and Batangas on the west, and by Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur on the southwest.

The province has jurisdiction over the small islands near its coast, the most important of which are Polillo, Patnanongan and Alabat.

Topographically, the province is characterized by rugged terrain, with the Sierra Madre mountain traversing lengthwise in the entire region. It has a port of entry at Siain (Plaridel) and a subport of entry in Mauban.

Quezon has a land area of 11,946.2 square kilometers and a population of 653,426 in 1960 now, 1,400,000.

Before, it had 47 municipalities, a municipal district (Dinalongan), and a city (Lucena). The climate is suitable to the principal crops of rice, corn, sugar, abaca, cacao, and coconut.

As the biggest coconut producer in the country, the major export of the province is copra. Some of its large-scale industries are fishing, logging and mining, particularly in the Bondoc Peninsula. The weaving of *buntal* hats is a famous home industry in Lucena City and the municipalities of Mauban and Tayabas.

The province was first explored in 1571 by Captain Juan de Salcedo when he went to Paracale. Later, when Salcedo explored the northern coast of Luzon, he visited Casiguran, Baler and Infanta.

Originally, Quezon was divided among the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Nueva Ecija.

In 1585, the central and southern portions of the region were under the jurisdiction of Bonbon or Balayan (now Batangas). In 1818, the northern part of the territory (Baler, Casiguran, Infanta and Polillo Island) was made a part of Nueva Ecija.

Finally in 1591, the province was created and called Kalilaya, named after the capital town of Kalilaya (now the Municipality of Unisan).

About the middle of 18th century, the capital was transferred to the town of Tayal from which the name of the province was derived.

Like the other provinces of Luzon, Tayabas was raided by the Muslims. They attacked Casiguran, Palanan and Baler in 1798 and also the coastal towns of Bondoc Peninsula.

In 1841, the *Confradia de San Jose*, led by Apolinario de la Cruz, advocated and

fought for racial and religious reforms. The rebellion of "Hermano Pule," as he was called, spread to the neighboring towns of Laguna and Batangas. The Spaniards later suppressed the revolt and De la Cruz was publicly executed on November 4 of the same year.

Tayabas, the former name of Quezon province was among the first provinces to join the Philippine Revolution. On August 15, 1898, General Miguel Malvar controlled the province under the Revolutionary Government.

After the Filipino-American War, the Americans established a civil government in Tayabas on March 12, 1901, with Lucena as its capital.

On June 12, 1902, the district of Principe, under the jurisdiction of Laguna and the district of Infanta and the island of Polillo, dependencies of Nueva Ecija, were annexed to Tayabas. On November 10, 1902, Act. No. 499 made Marinduque a part of Tayabas. Later, on May 17, 1907, under Act No. 1649, the Philippine Commission created Marinduque as a subprovince of Tayabas. And on November 21, 1920, under Act No. 2880, Marinduque was separated from Tayabas and created as an independent province.

At the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941, the 16th Division of the Japanese Imperial Forces entered Lamon Bay on December 24. The Imperial Forces then made three separate and simultaneous landings: the Hiro Detachment in Mauban; the Mura Detachment near Siain, and the remainder of the division, one and a half miles east of Atimonan. In Mauban and Atimonan, except in Siain, the enemy were met with heavy artillery fire from the elements of the Philippine Army, South Luzon Forces, commanded by Brigadier General Fidel Segundo. However, the Japanese forces pushed the Filipino forces from Mauban to Sampaloc where the gallant defenders were overran by the superior invaders.

On September 7, 1946, President Manuel A. Roxas, by virtue of Republic Act No. 14, renamed Tayabas to Quezon, in honor of Manuel L. Quezon, the first president of the Commonwealth of the Philippines who hailed from the town of Baler, which is now the capital town of Aurora province. Lucena City was retained as the capital of the province.

Editor's Note...

(from page 1)

said, it was the most atrocious decision he had seen. He complained: "The government will not tolerate a judiciary which does not know how to interpret faithfully the human rights. He said that the 20th century judge who thinks in terms of the 16th century has no place in the judiciary." This case aroused nationwide controversy and the Lawyers League of the Philippines criticized him for putting the Supreme Court in an embarrassing position, to affirm or revoke the decision. The lawyers said, that Quezon was pitting the rich against the poor and that to favor the laboring class, he has ruined the people's faith in the judiciary.

Quezon the firebrand that he was, fought back. "If my critics were right in their theory which I know they are not, then I would not want to be the Chief Executive, because the Presidency would be too high a price to pay for a man to be silent in the face of an outrageous injustice. I dare my critics to impeach me before the National Assembly. Justice shall be done to the poor and humble in this country as long as I am President. I am determined to fight for the rights of everybody in this country rich and poor alike, but more particularly to the poor who have no money with which to pay handsomely expensive lawyers. And let it be known that I shall use the powers of my office to win this fight." One year after, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the two lower courts.

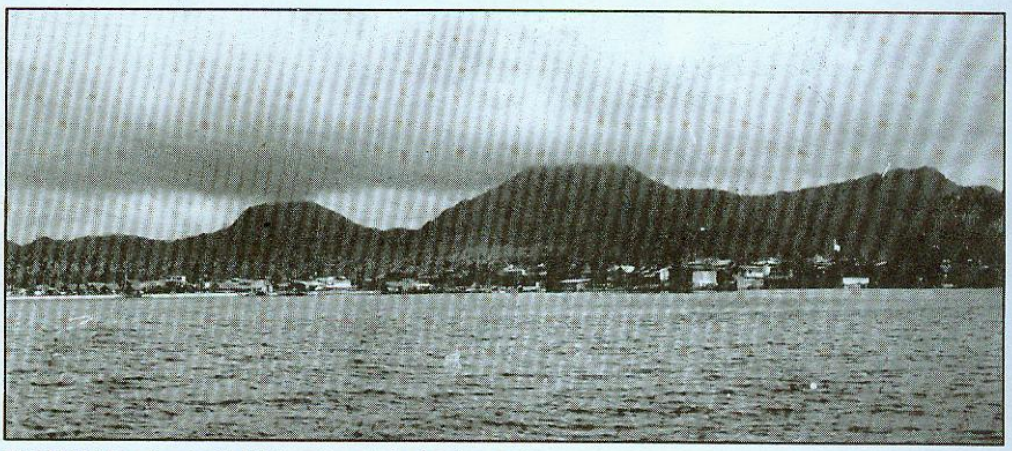
Manuel Acuña Roxas, who was Quezon's successor described him as "a leader who feared no man; often he dared defeat; that he was unimpressed by danger. Quick in his anger, and quick to forgive, warmly loving and cordially hating, enjoying ease, yet indefatigable in labor, stern and soft by the speedy turn, sentimental yet realistic, the unquestioned master of the spoken word, loving people so much that he hated solitude – this was the man behind the statesman. This was the sum total of things which added up to that magic and unforgettable personality."

Quezon was a decisive leader. Surviving two World Wars, he worked almost singlehandedly for the country's independence from the United States, liberating the country the second time around. After three hundred years of Spanish domination. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, raised the national flag for the first time in Kawit, Cavite and the national anthem was sung. This celebration signified the Filipino spirit to remain free from foreign power.

Rizal, the ultimate hero, Bonifacio, Aguinaldo, Luna, Del Pilar and many gallant Filipino heroes had fought for the country's independence from Spain but complete independence from the Americans who were the successors of Spain was still hanging and incomplete because they were not so keen about leaving their protectorate.

In this situation, Quezon was not happy. His task was to completely liberate the Philippines and make it a Republic. As Philippine Commissioner in Washington, he lost no time working for his country's freedom and with the force of logic and almost magical persuasion, he was able to extract from American lawmakers and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt the timetable for Philippine Independence.

Thus, on July 4, 1946, the Philippines became completely free. No bullet was fired nor damage to Filipino lives and property were spent. It did not matter to him if Filipinos run their country like hell, than heaven by others. No leader of recent vintage could match the dynamism of this man from Baler.



SHORELINE and majestic Mt. Banahaw at the background.



HIS EXCELLENCY MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Commonwealth

WORDS of WISDOM on VARIED TOPICS

Words of wisdom which are still applicable to current situations.

— From the President's own lips

Ambition

I have no ambition for power, honor, or glory. My only ambition is to see the triumph of the ideals for which my colleagues have been fighting for years; to help make our country a better and happy place to live in; to carry out to a brilliant and successful termination the task which our forefathers began.

Attitude

In my life both as an individual and as a public man, I have always faced facts squarely.

Capital

It would be national suicide to persecute capital. In our age, capital, and in large amounts, is necessary for the economic development and the social welfare of the people.

Character

One may be the greatest scientist, the bravest general, or the most invincible conqueror, but if he is a cheat and a liar, he is worst than a dog. It is not a man's position in life or his accomplishment that counts, but the moral stamina which he mobilizes to uphold good and defeat evil.

Civic Duty

It is part of the civic duty of every person residing in the Philippines to help in the suppression of crimes by testifying in a criminal case at his own expense.

Concept of Duty

I am not the president of the rich, and I am not the president of the poor either. I am the president of the Philippines, of the Filipino people, rich and poor alike. The duty of the president of the Philippines is a duty which he owes to the whole Filipino people.

Constitution

Our Constitution embodies the living ideas of our times. It contains the solemn demand that the promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people should be the concern of the State.

Criticism

Conservative criticism is necessary to help the government correct whatever error it has committed. I am grateful to the newspapers for furnishing, in several instances, that criticism.

Democracy

Democracy is maintained by the cooperative efforts of the governed. Contributions made by every citizen toward the support of a democratic government should be in direct proportion to the privileges, opportunities, and advantages enjoyed by him under that government.

If our people want a democracy, they must realize the importance of the legislative department. They must have confidence in the men whom they select to represent them — until by their own acts they lose the right to their confidence and trust.

Divine Power

Let us entrust our sacred

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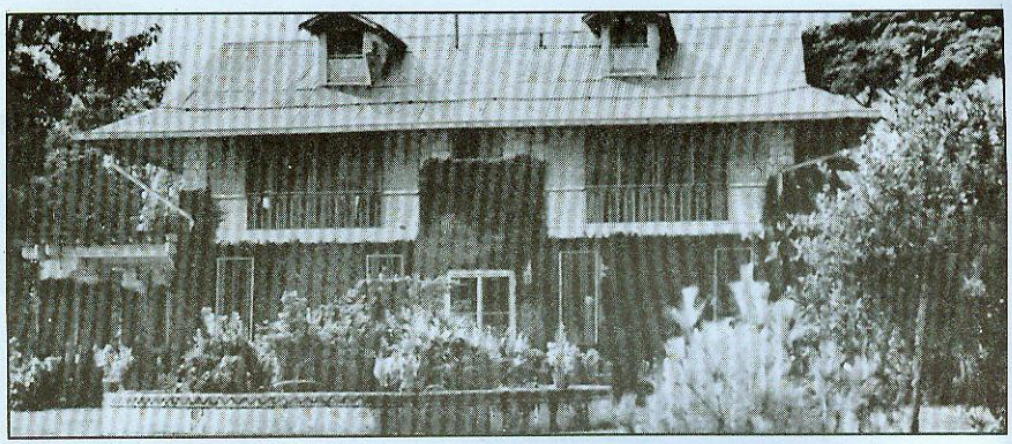

HOME of the Quezon family in Pasay before Quezon became President of the Commonwealth.

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From Quezon:

LESSONS IN POLITICS

"Ask the bird in a golden cage if he prefers his cage to the freedom of sky and forest."

Many years ago, Edison Mussolini, Madame Curie, Lloyd George, Hindenburg, Quezon, Nitobe, Chiang Kai-Shek, and Primo de Rivera were selected the nine greatest men of the world in a popular contest held in Manila. The enemies of Quezon branded the selection as political propaganda.

His friends rallied to his side. Roy W. Howard, the journalist, hastened to declare that Manuel L. Quezon was one of the world's greatest. Edward Price Bell, another famous newspaperman, after completing his world tour, wrote *World Chancelleries*, in which he classified Quezon, then President of the Senate, among the top figures in politics and statesmanship.

The leaders of the past have an undying appeal to the living. *Lapu-lapu*, now famous in story because of his victory over Magellan and his "invincible" men, is a fit incarnation of the stirring verse *"ne'er shall invaders trample our sacred shores."* Diego Silang, the first agrarian rebel and his equally heroic wife, Gabriela de Silang, are symbols of our people's opposition to social and economic oppression. Burgos, Gomez and Zamora were martyrs for the rights of the Filipino clergy. Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar, Lopez-Jaena and Mabini exemplified the fearless writer. Andres Bonifacio, with his outburst, "Where did Dr. Rizal learn that you need arms to carry out a revolution?" is the embodiment of the common man and his determination to fight tyranny and oppression, even with bare hands and teeth only as weapons. Ramon Magsaysay, whose unaffected words, "These people are hungry and in need. I do not know what I can do for them now, nor do I know what I will be able to do in the future," was a god to the masses.

Two minor incidents in the young life of Quezon are revealing. One day, when he was 14, young Quezon and his father went to the local parish to visit the priest. They found him by the window, his right leg resting on the high arm of an antique chair. The servant of God did not bother to change his position as father and son greeted him. Quezon's father stooped to kiss the priest's hand but the young Quezon

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President Quezon at the signing of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.



PRESIDENT Quezon signing the Commonwealth Constitution.

cause to God because we know that He is just and He hides not His face from those, who in a spirit of humility seek justice through His loving intercession. To lift our hearts in prayer as we begin a nation-wide campaign for freedom, we but follow the pious example of the ancients, who implored the guidance and protection of God before embarking upon their war expedition that victory might be theirs.

Economic Development

Economic activity must be developed primarily to serve the interests of the whole nation, and should be guided towards profitable, convenient, and stable channels where it can render the greatest good to the people at large.

Economic Life

We do not encourage the accumulation of immense wealth in the hands of a few; our ideals consists in being able to tell the world that if we do not have millionaires neither do we have anyone that can be called poor.

Economic Planning

I favor economic planning to the extent of providing the nation with the necessary leadership to balance and strengthen our economy, establish the proper relationship between our economic activities and our national needs, correlate productive energy with labor, capital, and credit facilities, and direct the wise utilization of our natural resources—all with a view to securing the well-being of the people.

Education

Education does not have to be forced on the Filipino. He takes it readily. He seeks it for his children.

Educator

There is, however, one thing which in this period of the history of our country, is an essential and indispensable qualification of every educator of our youth, and that is, an unquestioning love of our country and the most fervent loyalty to her patriotic ideals. The educator should not hold himself aloof from the people he is serving; he can not turn his back upon the requirements of their spirit. Rather, he should feel to the quick the vicissitudes of their history, past and present, and gathering them in their throbbing significance, take them into his heart. It is only thus, that he can catch a vision of the paths and the processes which the culture of the people must follow.

Faith in the People

I have an abiding faith in our people. I know that they have all the faculties needed to become a powerful and enlightened nation. The Filipino is not inferior to any man of any race.

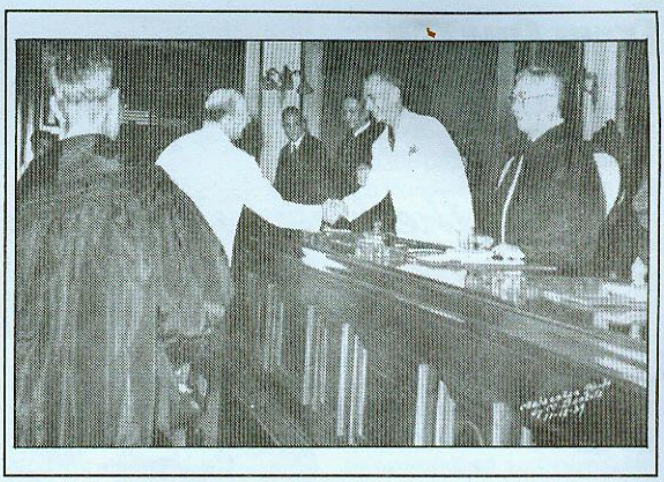
Government

The Government of the Philippines is not the government of all the officials of the government; it is the government of all the Filipinos.

There are two things we must observe for the success of our new government. First, we must realize that the government is for service. Second, the people must and should obey the laws and help the government in the enforcement of these laws.

Let us endeavor to have the best government that we can make, a government that will be an honor to us and worthy of our people.

I believe that honesty and public morality in the government are of far greater value to the people than any immediate profits which the government may make in any enterprise.



PRESIDENT Quezon as guest of the Supreme Court (1939). Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña and other justices look on as High Commissioner F.B. Sayre greets the President.

Independence

Independence is and has ever been the supreme aspiration of the Filipino people. It is a longing chastened and hallowed by sacrifice, and strengthened by the conviction that through freedom alone can the higher destinies of our people be achieved.

Our nation has chosen the road to independence. That decision was made with full knowledge of the sacrifices and difficulties that must be met. We are following that road with de-

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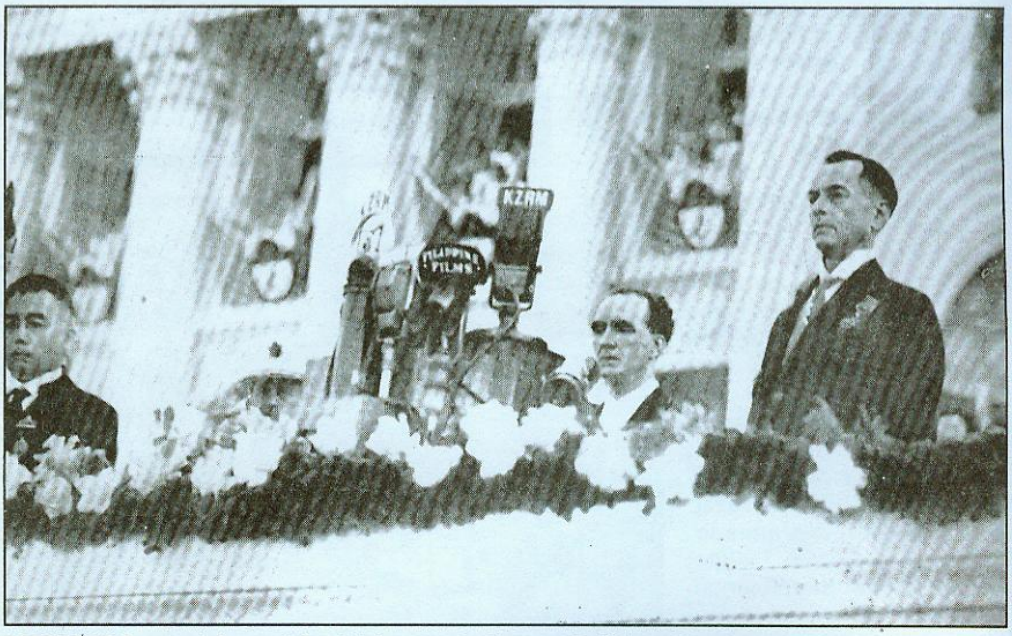

PRESIDENT Quezon rising to deliver his inaugural address as President of the Commonwealth (Nov. 15, 1935).

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Lessons...

(from page 5)

refused to do the same. He just shook the wrinkled hand extended lazily toward his young lips.

Two years later, young Quezon was to demonstrate his extreme pride, if not his short temper. A corporal of the Spanish Civil Guard was "the other man." The uniformed man was taking liberties with the virtues of a young maiden when the 16-year-old Quezon pounced on him with a club, rendering him unconscious for sometime but wiser since then.

That same pride and that same temper was familiar to other foreigners. Shortly before his death, Quezon lived at Shoreham Hotel in Washington. One day, Undersecretary Fortas of the U.S. Department of the Interior called on him at his hotel to express the desire of Secretary Ickes for Quezon to visit the Secretary in his office. Quezon's reply was brief and explosive:

"Tell Mr. Ickes that the distance from the Department of the Interior to Shorham is the same as the distance from the Shorham to the Department of the Interior.

In the battlefield, in the legislature, around conference tables, and even in his sickbed, his obsession was the freedom of his country.

In his maiden speech in the Lower House of the American Congress, he posed a rhetorical question:

"Ask the bird, Sir, who is enclosed in the golden cage, if he would prefer his cage and the care of his owner to the freedom of the skies and the allure of the forest!"

A leader of the opposition once remarked that Quezon had no political philosophy; "he did what was politically convenient whether or not it was consistent with any pre-conceived and formal program of action."

In 1914, he told a U.S. legislative committee that he wanted real and not merely nominal independence.

Twenty years later, the approval of the Tydings-McDuffie Law notwithstanding, many Filipinos viewed the realization of Philippine independence with skepticism. Even Resident Commissioner Guevarra who had returned from Washington had his misgivings and advocated the protectorate form of government for the Philippines.

Quezon's answer was:

"The die is cast, and there is only one serious, one decent, one honorable, one courageous thing for the Filipino people to do and that is to go ahead toward the establishment of the Philippine Republic.

During the election campaign for the presidency under the Commonwealth, charges were made that government officials were putting obstacles on the way of Quezon's opponents. Quezon put a stop to the abuses committed by those in authority. He was determined to have the election fairly and cleanly conducted. He caused an amendment to the election law making it possible for General Aguinaldo to have the fourth election inspector, thus, ensuring his leading opponent the fair treatment to which every candidate is entitled.



DR. JOSE P. Laurel taking his oath of office as Secretary of Justice before President Quezon as Secretary Jorge B. Vargas looks on.



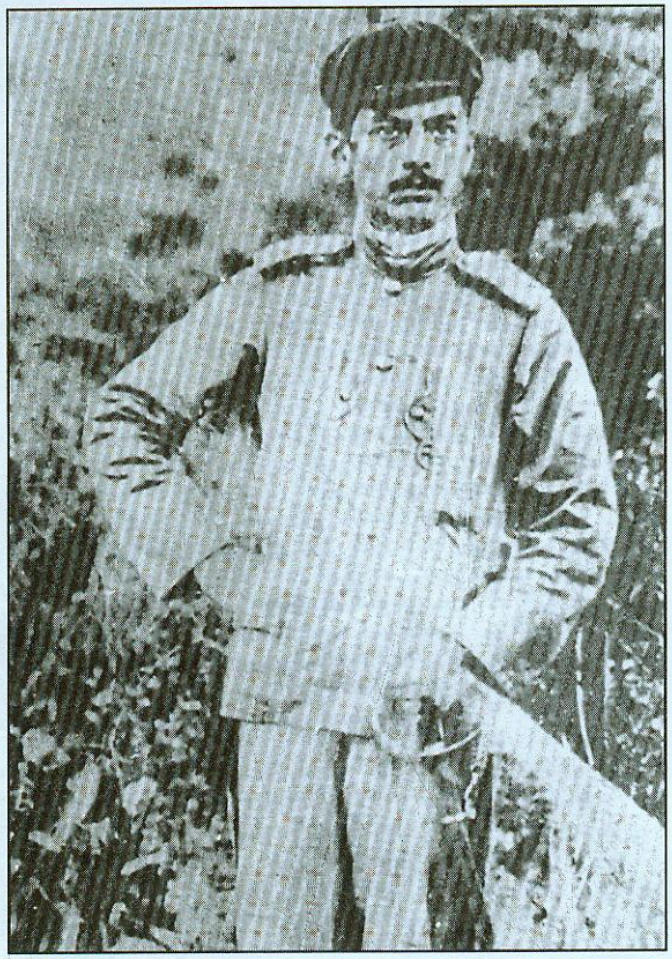
PRESIDENT Quezon with the Pacific War Council (1942). President Roosevent may be seen at center talking to President Quezon.

QUEZON *the* Insurrecto

When the Revolution against Spain broke out in 1896, young Manuel Quezon chose to confine himself to "youthful romance and law studies." Thus, he remained on the campus of the University of Santo Tomas through two years of the Revolution while another Thomasian, Emilio Jacinto, became the "brains" of the Katipunan and died for the cause in 1897 on the battlefields of Majayjay, Laguna.

Quezon, however, got a crack at military life in 1898 after the Battle of Manila Bay. Like other Spanish *mestizos,* he felt compelled to join the *Leales Voluntarios de Manila* which the Spanish colonial administration hastily organized to help regular forces repel the newly arrived American expeditionary army.

With the fall of Manila to the Americans, Quezon returned to Baler. Here, he resumed his interrupted romantic interests until February, 1899 when hostilities started between Filipinos and Americans at San Juan. He figured that romance could take a back seat to patriotic duty, and so he joined the forces of General Llanera as a second lieutenant.



A RARE photograph of Quezon as a young revolutionary shows him sporting a bushy moustache.

SINGLED OUT

Actually, the youthful officer from Baler did find much time between military chores for love affairs. The end of the fighting did not whittle his inclination for pretty faces a little bit, but it gave him a shock.

He was to write later, "Filipino courage matched old Spanish arms, but this (Filipino-American hostilities) was no war. It was slaughter (of the Filipinos) pure and simple."

At the beginning, he saw no action except to round up a few bandits, for which he earned the rank of first lieutenant. His promotion to captain was not long in coming, and for a very simple task. All he did was escort General Natividad, who was seriously wounded in the Battle of Calumpit to General Luna's headquarters.

Apparently, Quezon was some politician then in those days. He was noticed immediately by General Aguinaldo who took him as a military aide. As a staff officer of the commander-in-chief. Quezon witnessed many of the events surrounding the tragic death of General Luna. Of the unfortunate Luna he observed, "No braver soldier was ever born in any clime or any land."

The removal of Luna saw the Filipino forces retreat from Bulacan to Pampanga. Quezon moved with General Aguinaldo to Tarlac, where he was so bored with desk work that he sought amusement by strolling around the town in the company of enlisted men and fair damsels. A colonel who met Quezon on one of his promenades was annoyed. As a result, the dashing revolutionary was exiled as commandant of the garrison at Baguio, which was a small lonely Igorot village in those days.

By this time, Quezon had risen to major. He was pleased with his frequent promotions, but began to feel embarrassed, because he had not done any real fighting. Understanding his plight, Aguinaldo sent him to the front in the sector of General Mascardo at Bacolor, Pampanga. On his first brush with the Americans, Quezon got panicky in spite of a series of Hail Mary and Our Father. Only the firm voice of his commanding officer stopped him from running away.

"Cuidao," the old man said, "soldiers are watching you. Show them a better example."

Quezon proved his mettle after this baptism of fire. He went on a daring mission through the American lines to secure a hidden arms cache in Manila. He led his unit back to safety after Americans ambushed it, and killed its commanding officer, a certain Major Liraz. He did some ambushing himself, narrowly missed killing an American major, J. Franklin Bell, who as a general many years later, reminisced over the war days with Quezon at Malacañang dinners.

The Americans finally brushed aside Mascardo's force in Pampanga and pursued Aguinaldo to the north. The remnants of Mascardo's army retreated to the jungles of Bataan and resorted to guerrilla warfare. Major Quezon was given command of the Mariveles-Balanga sector.

Roy Squires, private first class in the United States Army, tells of a curious meeting with Quezon during his assignment in Bataan. He was gathering some botanical specimens in the mountains

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Some comments of American Newspapers upon the death of Quezon

To the **Newspaper Courant,** Hartford, Conn. in his death after a long, exhausting illness, Quezon "displayed the same tenacity and courage that characterized his fifty-year fight for Philippine Independence. This struggle for liberation was the predominant purpose of his life... Manuel Quezon's relations with the United States were not always pleasant, partly because of our bungling but principally because Quezon was impatient for complete independence. Last year he sent a birthday message to his people, saying: "The time of redemption is not far off." Now, there is every indication that his promise will soon find fulfillment. It is a pity that he will not be here to see it."

According to the **Herald,** Miami, Fla. Quezon's parting message when he left Miami Beach on April 18, 1944 for Asheville, North Carolina, and later Saranac Lake, was: "I'll be back next fall – unless I go to Manila." An aide explained that President Quezon hoped to meet General MacArthur in Manila then.

The **MES-Union,** Jacksonville, Fla. of Aug. 3, 1944, said that "Manuel Quezon has left the world a heritage that is easily probated – perseverance. His entire life is an embodiment of this virtue and it is unfortunate he could not have been spared until the fulfillment of a goal toward which he had persevered almost from childhood had been achieved. It is significant that the heritage which Manuel Quezon bequeathed is making itself felt every day, for under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, forces of American troops and their Allies are pressing the attack against Japan and soon will begin the task of pushing the invader off the Philippines and into the sea."

K.M. Landis II, writing in the Chicago Sun, said that Quezon was the hero of his people, who "made himself the most powerful orator in the islands in any of three languages – English, Spanish and Tagalog. And all the time he had a disease which was eating away his lungs. Quezon's triumphs over tuberculosis were greater than his success in lobbying through Congress the various home rule bills which finally culminated in the Philippine Independence charter in 1934. A lobbyist must live a hectic life, and to the amazement of 'lungers' all over the world, Quezon earned a reputation as one of the best poker players in Washington. Where did he get his rest? He didn't. He was one of the best ballroom dancers in the world, once taking out 16 of Arthur Murray's dance instructors on a single party. He died the father of his country, and the hero of bedridden patients in tuberculosis hospitals all over the world."

The **Star,** Rockford, Ill., said that Quezon did not die at an advanced age, "as we look on maturity in this country; yet Quezon had encompassed in his lifetime an enormous span of history in the Far East."

Manuel Quezon knew that he was going to die, according to the **Sun-Democrat,** Paduca, Ky Kentucky, "for his body had been racked for many years by tuberculosis. And while death came before the realization of his dream – freedom for the people of the Philippines – we suspect that he was not unhappy at the end. It is tragic that his death came before he reached the goal, but he knew that it was near."

"There is pathos in the fact that he died just as his old friend, General MacArthur, had reached his farthest north and west and stood within bombing range of the islands whence Mr. Quezon was forced to flee when Corregidor fell, long years ago in the black midnight of our war with Japan," editori-

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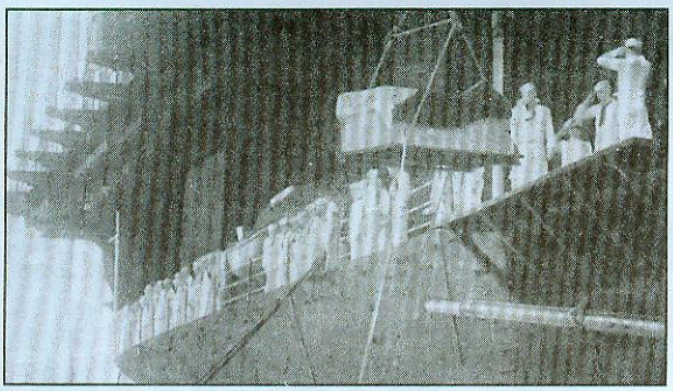
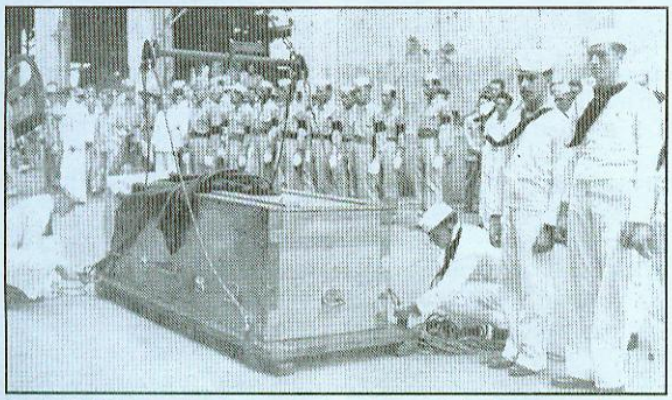


THE lowering of the casket from the USS Princeton at Pier 13, Manila, July 27, 1946.



U.S. MARINES prepare the casket for the committee in charge of the reception and burial in Manila.



THE funeral hearse leaving Malacañang Palace for the House of Representatives at Lepanto Street.



JUSTICE Frank Murphy in black suit delivering his oration in the House of Representatives, Lepanto Street.

alized the **Press-Herald,** Portland, Me..

"But at least this true friend of the United States had during his last months, the consolation of knowing that our forces were daily following the long road back and were steadily approaching the time and place whence liberation of his homeland could become possible. It was this liberation he had hoped to see, secure in the knowledge that the independence of the Philippines, to which he had passionately devoted his life, is a first pledge of our own great country. That pledge will be kept; it is in process of being kept at this moment: and in that knowledge Mr. Quezon was comforted."

The **Baltimore Sun,** one of America's great newspapers said... "As a nation, we have taken great pride in our decision to 'free' the Philippine islands as an independent Republic. Perhaps we have given ourselves too much credit. It is more than likely that most of the real work was done by Manuel Luis Quezon, first President of the archipelago. He learned much from us, of course, but he used us effectively for his own and his country's purposes. He found all our weaknesses and played upon them. The most effective of Washington manipulators and political poker players began to respect him for his mastery of their art. Every time there was a showdown, it transpired that Quezon had won a little more for his people."

For Americans, write the **Christian Science Monitor,** President Quezon "was not only a link between the East and West; he was a symbol of new attitudes developing between these great civilizations as the cruder concepts of imperialism gave place to concepts of trusteeship and equality."

After the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, there was never any doubt of President Quezon's loyalty, said the **St. Globe-Democrat,** Louis, Mo.. "He became a symbol of Filipino resistance and in death as in life his memory will continue to inspire his people to throw off the yoke of their conquerors and to bring to reality the dream to which he devoted his life."

The **Kansas City Star** termed it a tribute to the political genius of the Anglo-Saxon peoples that two of their great rebels, Jan Smuts of the Boer war and Manuel Quezon of the Philippine insurrection, "both gravitated into conspicuous service under their foster countries. The rapid healing of the war wounds as shown in Quezon's career and specially as emphasized in the attitude of the Filipinos toward the Japanese in the present war may fairly be set down to the fundamentally decent and enlightened policy of this country in putting the islands on the road to self-government."

Quezon came to power, according to the prestigious **New York Times,** "in a community whose political institutions were modeled after ours but which had a Far Eastern background of its own. He was at once an adroit politician and the patriotic leader of a racially and socially diversified nation. His methods were sometimes arbitrary and he shocked American opinion when he advocated a one-party regime. Yet, no one doubted his devotion to the welfare of the Philippine people. He justified this faith during his long residence in the Corregidor tunnels, from which he departed only at General MacArthur's insistence. He justified it, during his American exile, by the tireless labors which hastened his death."

The New York **Herald Tribune** said in part: "The Japanese onslaught, and with it the whole development of the problem of international security, has tended to put the entire question of independence in a new light. Perhaps, the greatest virtue of Manuel Quezon's leadership of the people who gave him their con-

please turn to page 13

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Words of Wisdom...

(from page 6)

termined and firm tread. There will be no turning back.

Independence will be ours ten years from now. Today in all matters affecting our domestic affairs, we alone have the authority and the power to determine what shall be done.

Justice

The law must be the same for the powerful and for the weak, for the rich and for the poor.

The success of an enlightened government depends to a large extent upon its administration of justice.

Labor

The time has arrived when the poor workers in the fields and factories in the Philippines must be given their due, for if they are not, it will not be long before we will see repeated in the Philippines what we see in so many countries of the world today.

To pay good wages to our laborers is to give them proper nourishment, and proper nutrition means health. A healthy laborer can do more and better work than one who is sickly and underfed.

No one is more desirous than I to see that there is work for every man and contentment and happiness for all, and I shall leave no stone unturned until I have myself seen the realization of this program of government.

One of the most unjust, and even cruel, practices of employers that has been called to our attention is that of not paying their employees and laborers on the date that their salaries or wages are due. This practice compels the employees and laborers to become victims of usurers and as, as I am told, some of the employers themselves indirectly lend money to these employees and laborers with interest, while on the other hand they are withholding unduly their pay or wage.

As we reduce the burden that is being unduly placed upon the masses of our people, on the one hand, and then the wage that they are entitled to earn, on the other, we shall ultimately raise the standard of living as we reduce its cost, and thereby increase the purchasing power of the wage earner.

We will prevent monopolies by the rich so that the poor will have equal opportunity. We will see to it that the man who works in the fields or in the factory gets the proper return for his work, and will not let anybody exploit him like a beast.

If property owners want to enjoy the benefit of their hard labors and enjoy their savings of many years so that they and their children's children may also get the benefits of their wealth; if property owners want to conserve their wealth, they should think of the poor, treat them right, and not abuse them or strangle them to death, by placing upon their door all kinds of hardships and difficulties.

It is of utmost importance that industry and commerce be given such stability as to insure their progressive growth and at the same time allow the laborers to earn adequate wages, considering the conditions obtaining, so that they may meet their essential necessities and those of their dependents.

Leadership

There must be leadership in the government, and leadership is not incompatible with the principle of the separation of powers. Where there is no leadership, the result is chaos. In the United States, sometimes the leadership is in the executive, when there is a president like Roosevelt, or Woodrow Wilson. Sometimes it is in the senate. When Representative Joseph Cannon was speaker of the house, the leadership was in the house. In the Philippines, the constitution wanted the chief executive to be the leader.



LOVEY-DOVEY with cousin Aurora Aragon whom he married after 12 years of engagement. The wedding took place in Hongkong.

Love of Country

God has been so generous to the Filipino people that He has given us one of the most beautiful, one of the richest countries upon the face of the earth. I have been around the world many times, but never have I seen a land so beautiful as this country of ours. Are we going to let anybody take from us that which has been given us by God?

People no longer long for a country simply because they were born there. They must see and feel that in that country they enjoy a happy life, that they have every opportunity to improve their lot.

Loyalty of Citizen

Every Filipino citizen owes loyalty to this government not only as his legal duty for living under it, but also as one who must abide by its laws and respect the authorities constituted under those laws.

Moral Values

The true measure of moral values as they refer to personal or official conduct is the conviction and sincerity with which we act.

National Defense

Self-defense is the supreme right of mankind, no more sacred to the individual than to the nation, the interests of which are immeasurably of greater significance and extent. A threat against the nation involves not alone the life of one individual, but of millions; not the welfare and fortune of a single family, but of all. And above everything else, depending upon the exercise of the right of national self-defense is freedom itself, the most precious reward from Heaven to the worthy. The immutable prin-

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Insurrecto...

(from page 8)

when some revolutionaries approached him. The officer in command, who turned out to be Quezon, asked for the time, and Squires thought that they were going to get his watch. When the Filipinos let him go, Squires had a tough time convincing the men at the barracks of his strange encounter with some "gentlemanly" *insurrectos.*

Quezon loved daring. He would slip through American patrols to cross the bay to Navotas, Malabon, then to Manila. On New Year's Day, 1900, he dined with U.S.T. professors to whom he confided chuckling that he was still an *insurrecto.*

Jungle life gave him malaria and tuberculosis. He was cured of malaria, but tuberculosis finally won over him in 1944.

On one of his trips to Navotas to seek medical treatment for malaria, Quezon was ambushed by Americans. His aide was killed, and in revenge, Quezon waylaid an American patrol, accounting for two enemy soldiers.

This was his last encounter. General Mascardo wanted to verify the news of the capture of Aguinaldo, and Quezon was instructed to surrender to the Americans and to obtain an audience with the captive President. General Arthur MacArthur, the military governor, admitted Quezon to Malacañang.

Quezon and Aguinaldo had a talk. After which, Quezon prepared to return to Bataan with a message–"the world had ended." As he went down the stairs of Malacañang, little did he know that some day he would go up those steps again, as leader of his people, to carry on the work begun by Aguinaldo and Bonifacio and Rizal, to lead the beloved country on the hard, trying road to independence.— ***F. delor Angeles***

Comments...

(from page10)

fidence through so many years was that it never foreclosed, in a barren nationalistic controversy, the finding of whatever new solutions new times might demand for the old problems. Manuel Quezon was a politician; he was also a Filipino patriot and, in an important sense, a citizen of a new, larger Pacific world. Possibly his greatest monument was raised by the Filipino people, who fought and died on Bataan and Corregidor for ideals common to all civilized people and under a flag which they knew symbolized, however imperfectly, those great human aspirations."

It is regrettable that President Quezon could not have lived to see the islands he loved and strove for all his life delivered from Japanese hands, and their independence established, according to the **N.H. Union, Manchester.** "But this is life: Leaders fall; others take their place, and the work goes on."

The **Journal,** Akron, Ohio, wrote that "to future champions of liberty, Quezon's fight will be a pattern and an inspiration. To them, Quezon himself will be a model. In men like Manuel Quezon lies the hope of a better world."

"We are on our way back to the Philippines," the Eugene, Oregon, **Registered-Guard** wrote, "and when the war has been won, the Philippines will still be our friends and allies, and the problems of readjustment will be easier because we have encouraged them to share our ideas of freedom and human rights. Manuel Quezon had a part in all this. He was a valiant little man who fought all his life for the cause, despite the handicap of almost constant illness. He has earned his place in history and in the world's respect."

The **Inquirer,** Philadelphia,

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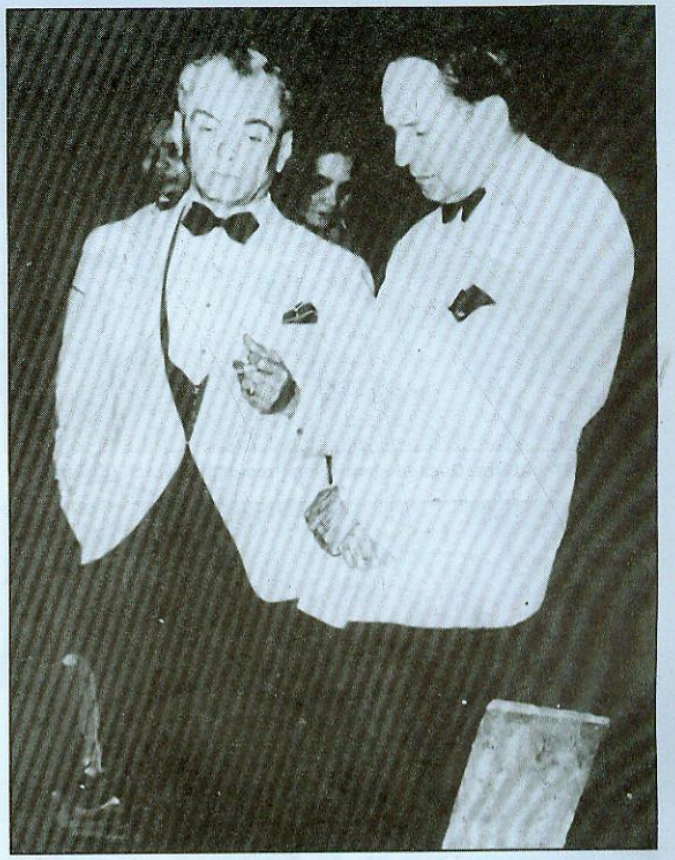
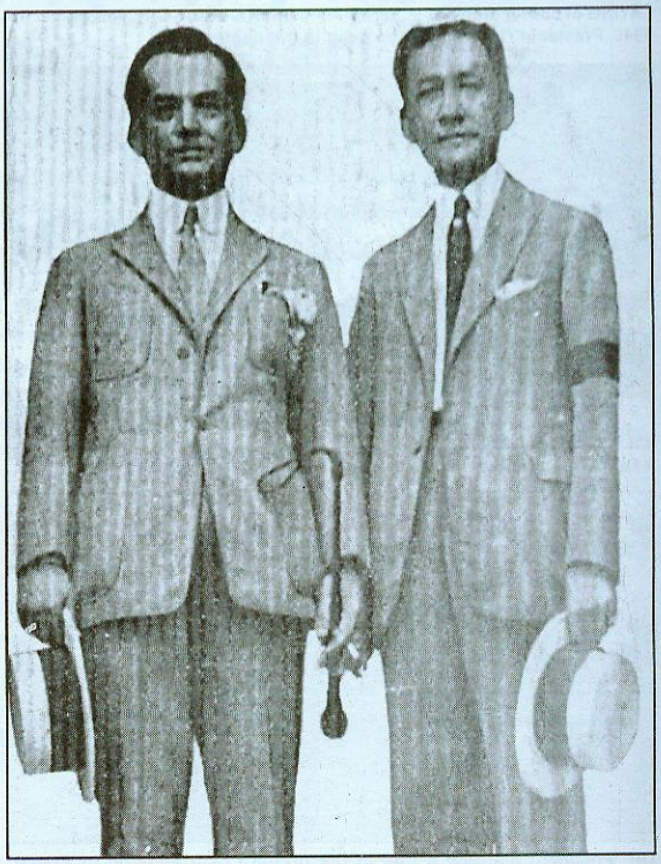
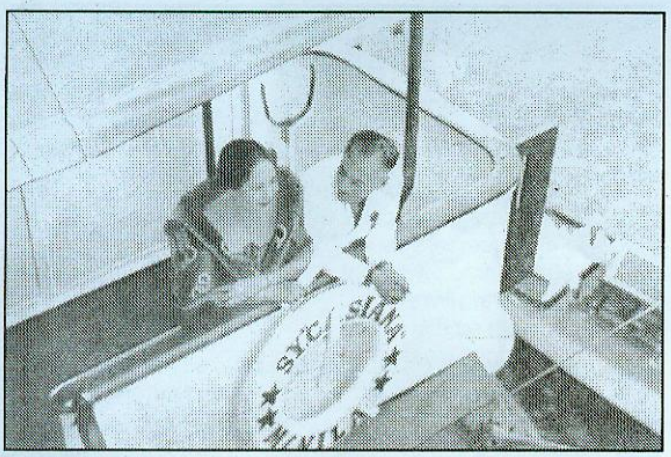


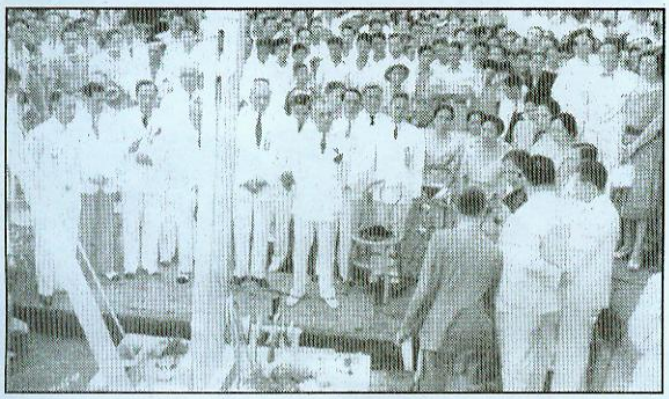
PRESIDENT Quezon with Gen. Douglas MacArthur at the Manila Hotel.



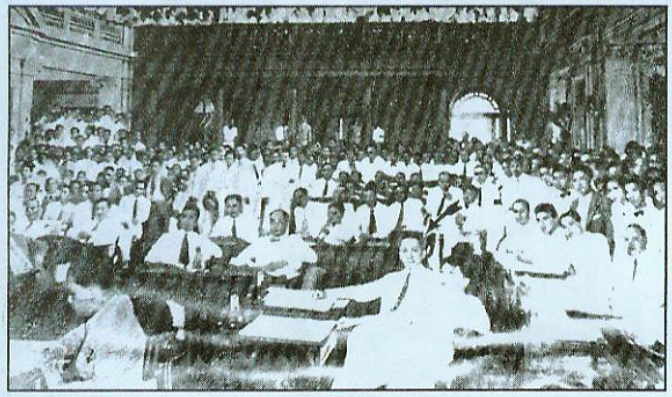
PRESIDENT Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña Sr.



PRESIDENT and Mrs. Quezon aboard the Presidential yatch Casiana.



LAYING of corner stone of government center, Quezon City, November 15, 1940. President Quezon may be seen in the center.



A DEBATE at the Senate as it reorganizes.



THE President planting a tree in the orchard of friendship in Arayat, Pampanga..

Words of Wisdom...

(from page 12)

ciple is firmly incorporated in our Constitution—the Magna Carta of Philippine Liberty.

Any completely defenseless nation is invariably compelled to conform to the wishes of any other nation that employs the threat of, and can effectively appeal to, forceful aggression.

The ultimate bulwark of liberty is the readiness of free citizens to sacrifice themselves in the defense of their country.

National Dignity

If we want to be a free country, if we want the Filipino people to be considered a progressive people, if we want to be able to raise our heads in the presence of any body and consider ourselves their equals, if not superior, it is necessary for us to make sacrifices, sacrifices of fortune, so that those coming after us may live a life worthy of free men and women.

National Freedom

National freedom now stands before us as a shining light—the freedom that for many years gleamed only as a fitful candle in the distant dark. We shall make ourselves ready to grasp the torch, so that no predatory forces may ever strike it from our hands.

National Greatness

Show me a people composed of vigorous, sturdy individuals, of men and women healthy in mind and body; courteous, brave, industrious; self-reliant; powerful in thought as well as in action; imbued with sound patriotism and a profound sense of righteousness; with high social ideals and a strong moral fiber; and I will show you a great nation that will emerge victorious from the trials and bitter strifes of a distracted world, a nation that will live forever, sharing the common task of advancing the welfare and promoting the happiness of mankind.

National Policies

I propose to follow only safe and trodden paths, those which by our own experience and the experience of other countries impress themselves as the wisest and most advantageous course.

National Strength

National strength can be built only on character. A nation is nothing more or less than its citizenry. It is the people that make up the nation, and, therefore, it cannot be stronger than its component parts.

Patriotic Service

The energy of the youth of the land should be conserved for the nation, and its intelligence disciplined into an attitude of patriotic service to the nation.

Patriotism

No liar can be a patriot because when he speaks of patriotism he is lying. A selfish man cannot be a patriot, because patriotism demands self-denial, the surrender of hopes for personal glory to the greater good, for the advancement of his fellowmen, his community, and his country.

Peace

I am a firm and strong believer in peace. I believe in a peaceful, quiet and undisturbed humanity, striving for progress and achieving its higher destiny under the panoply of the arch of peace.

Progress is impossible without peace. No country can grow without peace... Peace is the basis of every good thing in life, and peace, in order to be permanent and enduring, should be and must be based not on the bayonet but on the contentment of the people.

People's Interest

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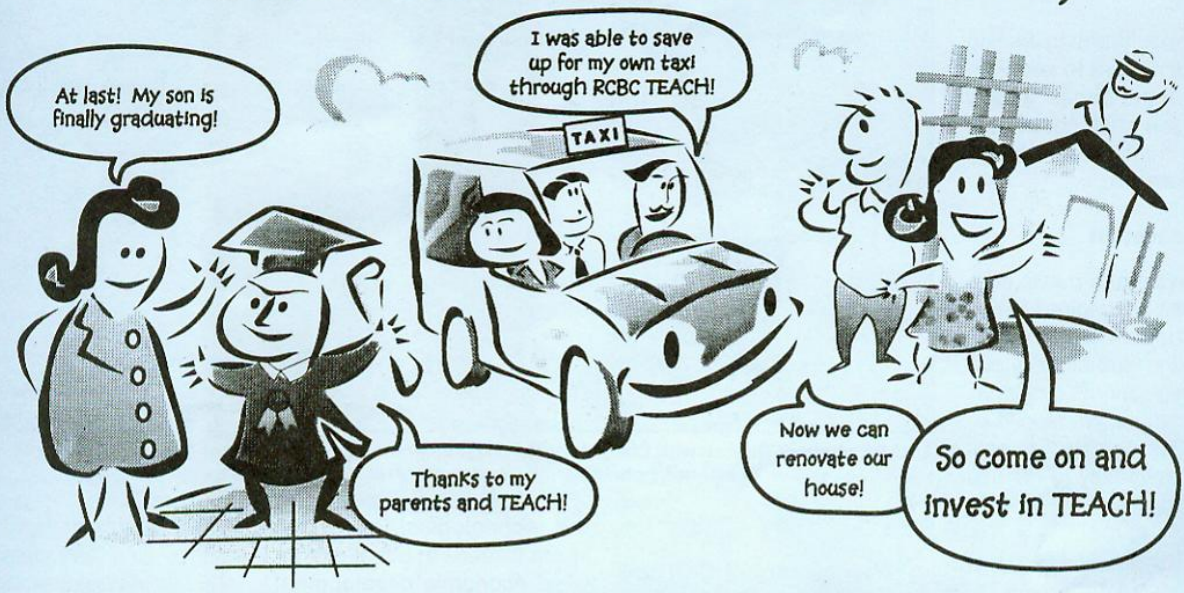

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Words of Wisdom...

(from page 14)

The interest of the people should be placed over and above the welfare of the party.

Prophecy

I have a haunting feeling that I shall not live to see Philippine independence. I only wish my son shall not experience the humiliation which I have undergone...

Public Education

Our system of public education must be inspired in Filipino patriotism and consecrated to the formation of citizens of high moral character and civic virtues. We must also provide every child of school age the opportunity to receive primary instruction.

Public Officials

Public officials deserve more respect and deference from the people in a democracy than in any other form of government, for the authority of these officials emanates from the people themselves.

Public Opinion

Public opinion in the Philippines is not only unsuppressed, but vocal and militant. We have two parties and they must be careful to learn what the people want. Our electors do not vote by ethnographic group, nor by language or dialect, nor according to their religion. They vote according to the dictate of their hearts and minds, according to what is right and good for the country.

Public Service

A person who declines a post with high honors and substantial compensation, solely because he considers it incompatible with his sincere convictions, offers the highest example of public decorum, integrity, and independence.



A RARE photo of Quezon with Claro M. Recto taken in 1937 when the President tendered a dinner in honor of lawyer Adrian Got. At extreme right is General Valdez, the President's aide de camp.

Rizal

The memory of Dr. Rizal became dearer to the hearts of the people as the fatal day of his death became more remote. The occasion of the celebration of his birthday should serve to awaken the people to the ideals for which this illustrious patriot laid down his life.

Social Justice

Social justice is far more beneficent if it comes as a matter of sentiment and not of law.

Spain

We owe to Spain the principles of Occidental education which she implanted in these islands, according to the modes and standards found in Latin countries. But above all, we owe to Spain the preservation for the benefit of our own people, of the soil of our country, as well as the laying down, by means of religion and education, of the foundations of our national unity.

State University

The country looks up to the University of the Philippines for the technological leadership which it needs in our efforts toward economic development the most efficient and scientific basis.

Taxes

Taxation is imposed in the interest of the nation; to keep peace and maintain order; to repel invasion; to improve the living condition of the people; to educate them; to promote agriculture, industry and trade.

Teaching

Teaching is not a profession but a mission. And like other noble missions it does not give the material return it rightly deserves. I am proud of the Filipino teachers who are willing to make sacrifices for the sake of public instruction.

Unity

It is encouraging to see that there are times when there are no Colectivistas, Nacionalistas and Democratas among us but only patriotic Filipino citizens.

War

The Pacific Ocean may be a scene of the next war—a war which perhaps will be more destructive and more cruel than the last world war. Now, then, if such a war ever breaks out whoever may be the billigerents and whatever may be the cause, America will necessarily take part in it. And if at such a time we should still be under the Stars and Stripes, we would not be mere spectators from a long distance as we were in the last war, but our soil will certainly be the scene of the war. Then we would see reproduced in the beautiful plains and valleys of the Philippines the devastation brought about in Belgium, and all the wealth we accumulated for years would be destroyed in a short time.

War and strife are the natural enemies of prosperity and happiness—they breed poverty, privation, and suffering. The first duty of a sovereign government is to give its citizens assurance of protection against interference by violence, from any source whatever.

Women

The Filipino woman is the equal of the best in the world and there is no reason why she should not enjoy all the rights and privileges of women in more progressive countries.

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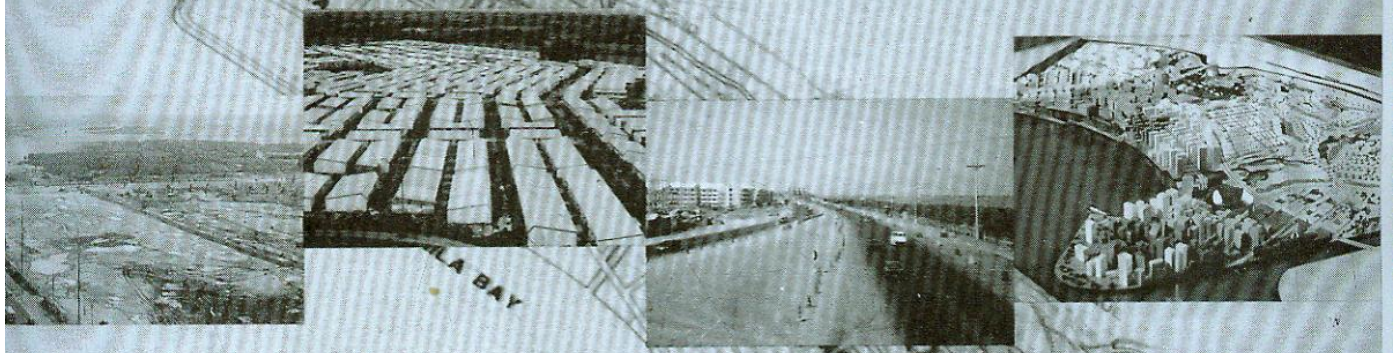

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JUSTICE Jose Abad Santos taking his oath of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before President Quezon as General Basilio Valdes, Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, stood as witnesses.



A DINNER in honor of Mrs. Quezon. Among them are the Osmeñas, the Vargases, Manuel Roxas and Mrs. Fajardo



PRESIDENT Quezon administering the oath of office to Gen. Basilio Valdez. At right is Executive Secretary Jorge Vargas.



PRESIDENT Quezon receiving from Brigadier General Manuel Roxas the 10-million dollar check donated by President Roosevelt to the Philippines as Secretary Jorge R. Vargas looks on.

Comments...

(from page 13)

Pa. said, "death has dismissed the cherished hope of Manuel Quezon, exiled President of the Philippine Commonwealth, of becoming the first Chief Executive of the Philippine Republic which he has striven to create during so many of his 65 years."

Quezon loved liberty "with a passion of which few men are capable," commented the **Times-Leader-News,** Wilkes Barre, Pa.. "Practically his entire life has been devoted to the cause... His body, ravaged by tuberculosis, was not equal to his indomitable spirit and fate decreed he was to die far from home, but with its welfare uppermost in his mind. Someday, in the not distant future, President Quezon will return. The Filipino people, we are certain, will accord him a warm welcome. In the meantime, he will be in friendly hands, for America has had nothing but admiration and respect for this apostle of liberty. It would have included sympathy, too, but he wanted none of that."

According to the little known **McKeesport, Pa. News,** "fate has denied Manuel Quezon his great victory. With General MacArthur 600 miles away and moving fast to his beloved Philippines, Quezon died yesterday. Manuel Quezon deserves a place as one of the great men of our times. That greatness was based upon a combination of courage, determination, and shrewdness. In his final hours, the Philippine president could realize and appreciate the meaning of these events. They could answer for him any doubts that he once held. They could buoy his hopes for the future. And they could impress him with a simple fact that rounded out his career and made of his life one of the great successes of history — that the United States, which he once fought and later entrusted, is now in the process of fulfilling his faith."

Quezon's popularity in the United States was amazing. The **Post-Gazette,** Pittsburgh, Pa. said that "because Americans love a fighter, specially one who fights an uphill battle for freedom. Manuel Quezon, first president of the Philippine Commonwealth, was almost as popular in this country as he was in his native isles... in the more peaceful times to come when the flag of the free Philippines flies in the far Pacific, it will be an everlasting memorial to a gallant fighter in the great cause of human freedom..."

Some editorial writers saw in the death of Quezon a solution to his long fight with Osmeña. "Death has finally put an end to the political contention between Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña," wrote the **Times,** Chattanooga, Tenn.. "For thirty-seven years, they have been rivals for the leadership of the people of the Philippines. When Quezon died of tuberculosis Tuesday, the presidency, which, under the constitution of the Philippine Commonwealth, should have gone to Osmeña last November, became his automatically, for, despite their long rivalry, Quezon had insisted he would not even run for the office of president, the first to preside over the destinies of the islands, unless Osmeña would be his running-mate for the vice presidency."

One of the great memories of the war, said the **Washington Post** "is of Manuel L. Quezon in his invalid chair on the rock at Corregidor. He was racked with illness, a mere ghost of his former self, emaciated to a degree, and hardly able to walk. Yet he continued to inspire the Filipinos with his own courage. The fortitude he summoned up in order to work and to inspire was indomitable, for his lungs were punctured by hemorrhage. Now he has died."

Quezon's mind, emphasized the **Press-Scimitar,**

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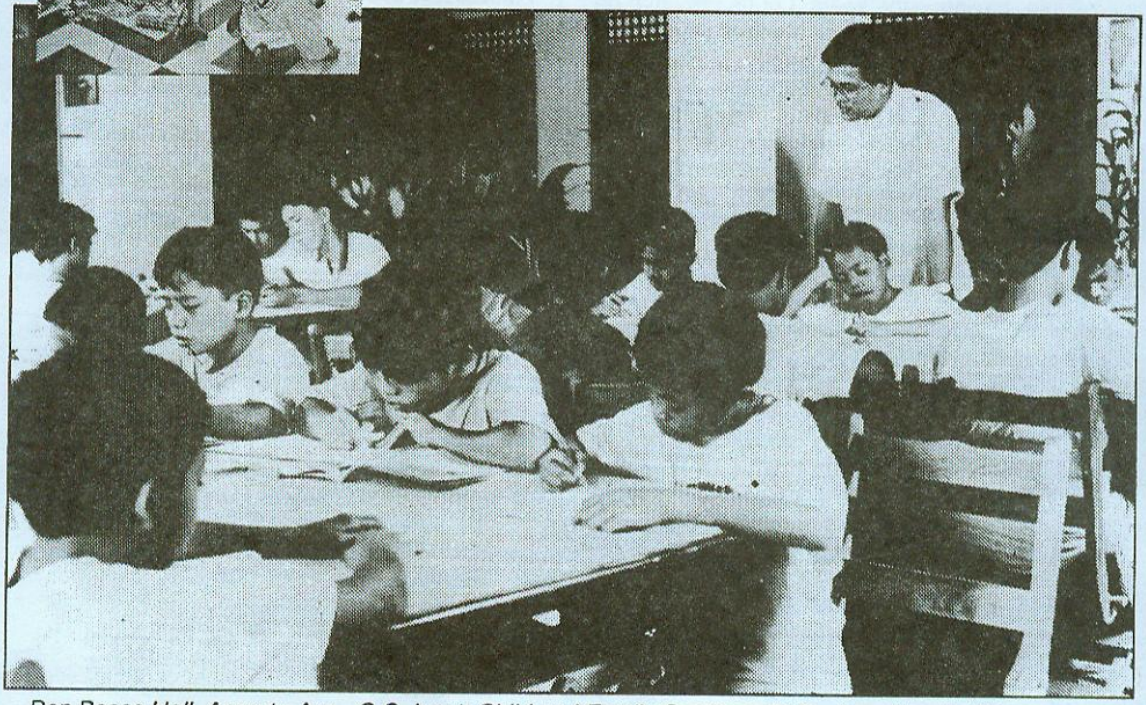
More than just casinos

PAGCOR helps take care of street children.





Don Bosco Hall, Araneta Ave., Q.C. Inset: Child and Family Services, Phils., Inc., Baguio City

There is more to the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation than just casinos, than just affording gaming and leisure activities. Among the many roles it plays and the many tasks it performs, PAGCOR helps take care of street children, to make life a little less harsh and a little more comfortable for them.

In the last six years, at least 88 projects providing half-way homes and day care centers for these children have been funded from PAGCOR revenues remitted to the President's Social Fund. With PAGCOR's help, many of them no longer roam the streets; many of them now have not only decent meals for the day but also warm beds for the night. These streetchildren are among the millions of people whose lives PAGCOR has touched. Because, in more ways than one, PAGCOR matters. And PAGCOR cares.

NEW PAGCOR

Philippine Amusement & Gaming Corporation

Responding through Responsible Gaming

›mments...

›m page 18)

mphis, Tenn., "was a rare nbination of the Oriental and Occidental, the timeless se of the one and the rest-s, inquiring energy of the ıer. There was steel in him, t much kindliness, too."

The **News**, Charleston, C. and **Courier** said that ough it is difficult not to sym-thize with the tragedy of the ıil but energetic Quezon ıose life was not spared long ıough to see the liberation of e Philippines from Japan, her native spokesmen will ise who will be even closer the Filipino people, having ıared their time of trial." It ›parently referred to men like aurel and Recto.

Of course, the **Washing-›n News** was right when it aid that "when General lacArthur and President ısmeña march back into Ma-ila, the spirit of Quezon will ead the way."

Funeral services of Quezon were held at St. Matthew's Cathedral in Washington, where the martyred President Kennedy's were also held two decades later.

The Mass was said by **Most Rev. John M. McNamara,** auxiliary bishop of Baltimore and Washington. In his oration, he likened Quezon to a pilgrim, rather than the Chief Executive of a nation. He said he was "a pilgrim who has reached the end of the journey of life. It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead. Let us pray that at last peace has come to this man who hungered for it throughout the years. Let us pray that he will be received into his Father's home."

Graveside rites were held at the Arlington National Cemetery, with America's highest military and naval officers in attendance.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, said that Quezon died in full confidence that 18,000,000 Filipinos of his homeland will be freed of foreign domination and will become a self-governed people. President Quezon died without seeing the cause of Philippine Independence fully realized. Death came at a time when the nation he loved and for whose welfare he labored many years is in the hands of Japanese invaders.

We will always remember President Quezon with admiration and affection. He will be remembered by his people with respect and veneration that we, in the United States have for the name of George Washington.

MANY, MANY THANKS!

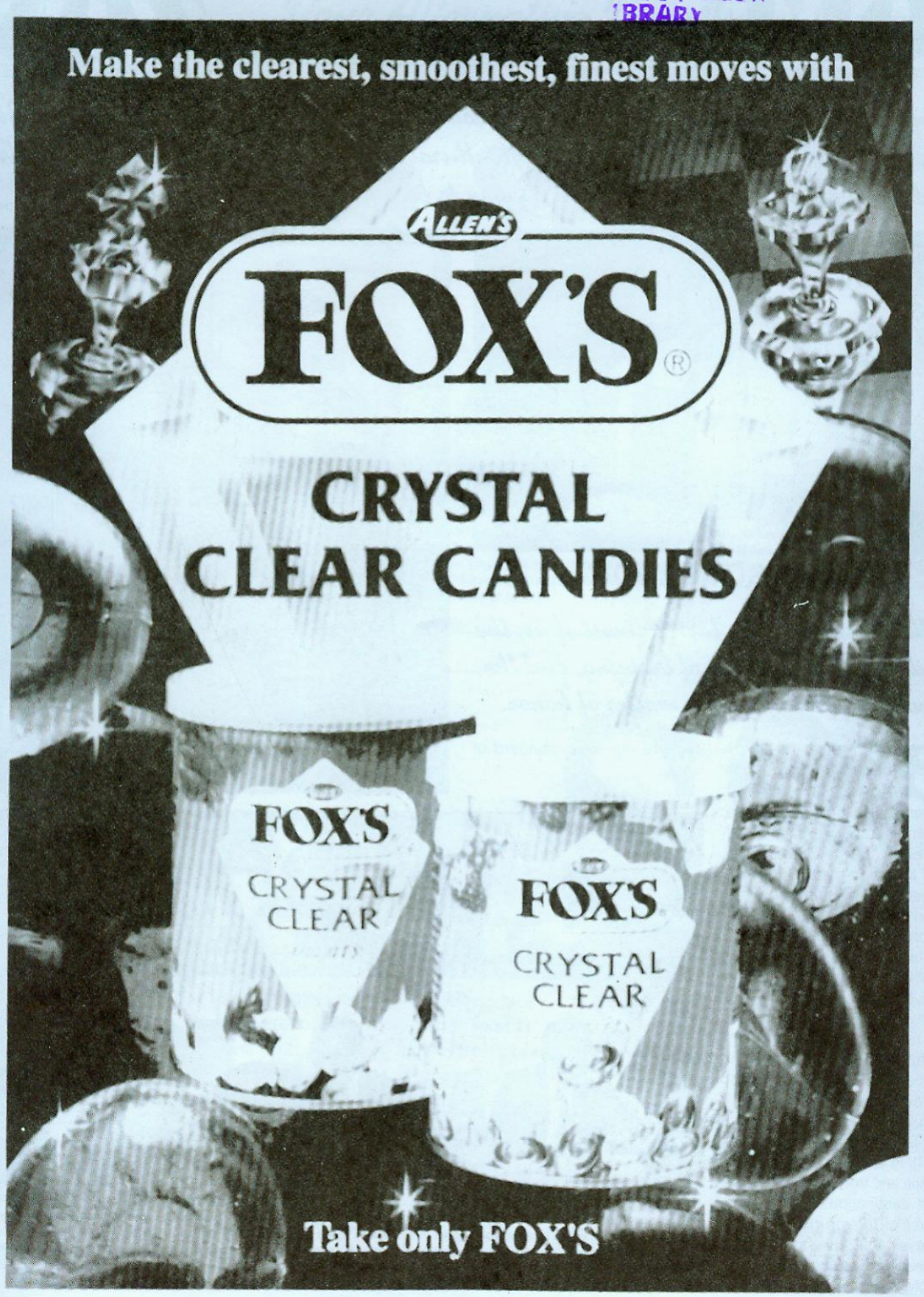
All historical photos were supplied by the National Historical Institute and Research work were done at the UP library and the Quezon Memorial Library.

Special thanks to editors Ben Rodriquez of the Manila Daily Bulletin and Cip Roxas of the Manila Standard for the use of their photo files on Quezon Province.



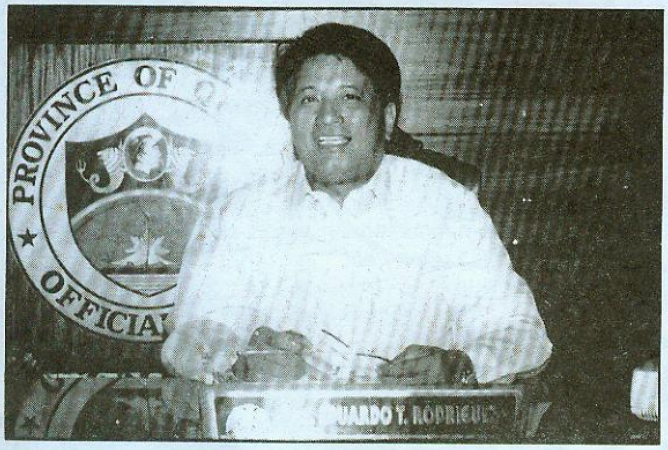
LEFT photo shows Mrs. Aurora Quezon, Mrs. Jean McArthur, the President, young McArthur and Baby Quezon. The photo was taken at their barracks in Corregidor during the Japanese occupation. Right photo shows the Quezon couple with their children, Maria Aurora (Baby), who was killed in an ambush with her mother, Quezon Jr. (Nonong), the President's only son and Nini, surviving daughter, now Mrs. Avanceña.

MILTON CITY PUBLIC
LIBRARY



QUEzon in the CalabarZON

Considered as Manila's grand gateway to both Southern Luzon provinces and the Bicol Region, Quezon—a province of lush agricultural lands and host to a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises—is on its way to becoming a major investment route.

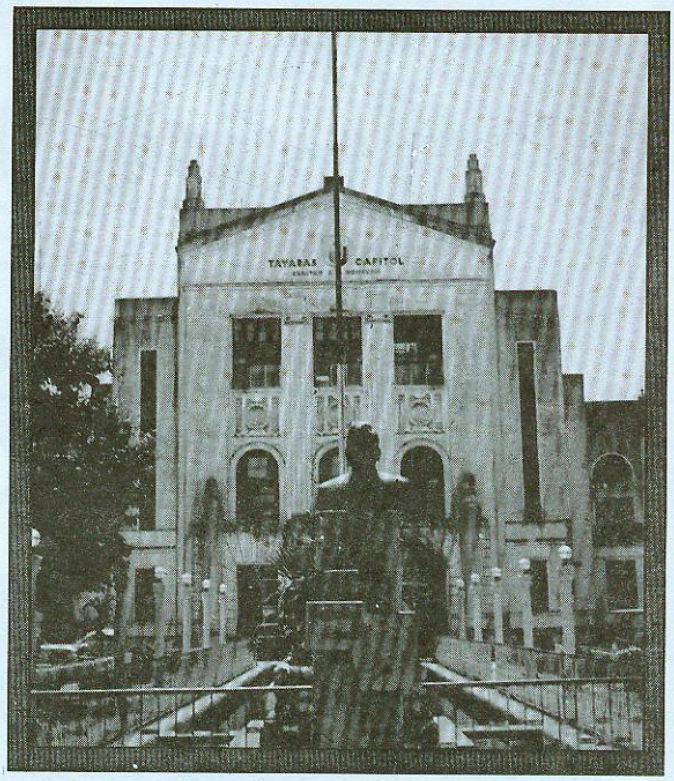


THE GOVERNOR

"The desire to win is born in most of us, the will to win is a matter of training, and the manner of winning is a matter of honor."

Being born at the height of construction of the first hydro-thermal power plant in Lumban, Laguna when his father used to head the construction of the Agno and Maria Cristina Systems, Governor Rodriguez has decided to pursue the same vision for progress and development like his father. Neither an engineer nor a scientist by profession, the Governor is known as a power dynamo nevertheless, it is his desire to create a better and fuller environment for the people. "Our children must not all be farmers and fishermen," he said.

The governor makes it a point to shuttle to and from Manila and from Manila to business destinations overseas in search of foreign investors. He believes that investments will enliven local economy, provide employment opportunities and improve the local standard of living.





PROJECTS FOR QUEZON. Leaders of Quezon province witness the signing of three agreements by government agencies with Hopewell Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong, for the extension of the South Luzon expressway to Pagbilao, the construction of an international port in the same town and the reclamation of Tayabas Bay. Seated from left: Hopewell chairman Gordon Wu, President Ramos, Quezon Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez and Secretary Teofisto Guingona. Standing from left: Lydia Hao, Euclides Abcede, Regional Director Aguinaldo Miravalles, Conrado Escudero, Antonio Acyatan, Mrs. Imelda Rodriguez and Mrs. Punzalan, wife of Rep. Marcial Punzalan, Jr..

Quezon's dynamic leadership

...Your Alternative Investment Route...

Eduardo T. Rodriguez, Governor of Quezon Province, is the son of a renowned economist, energy manager and Marcos-oppositionist, the late Filemon C. Rodriguez and Pilar C. Tolentino, a one-time mayor of Macalelon, Quezon.

He had his early schooling at the University of the Philippines where he completed his *baccalaureate* degree in Business Management major in Marketing. He took up his post graduate course in Marketing Management from the Harvard University, U.S.A.

Governor Rodriguez served as a Market Analyst at the Westinghouse

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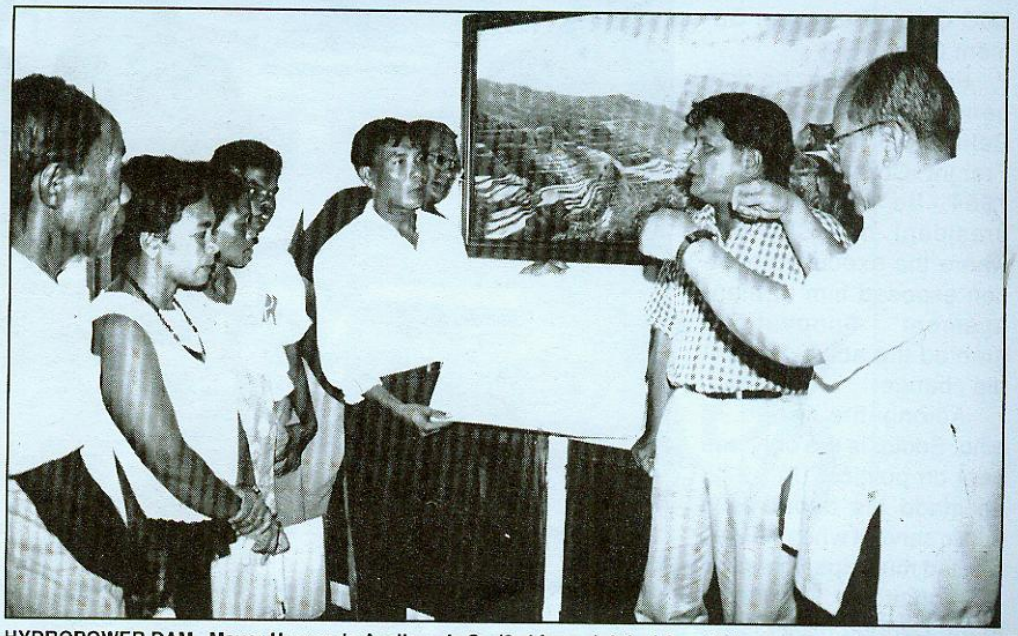


HYDROPOWER DAM. Mayor Hernando Avellaneda Sr. (3rd from right) of Gen. Nakar town shows the location in a map of the proposed Canadian-funded hydropower dam to Quezon Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez (2nd from right), Bishop Julio Xavier Labayen (right) of the prelature of Infanta, and Dumagat tribal governor Thelma Aumentado during a dialogue held in Infanta, Quezon. Avellaneda said that the project is located outside of the claimed 71,000-hectare Dumagat ancestral land.

SUCCESS

WE'RE GLAD TO BE PART OF IT.

As the Philippines moves closer to becoming a tiger economy in Asia, Social Security System strengthens its support for local businessmen who are instrumental in achieving this goal. SSS is behind President Fidel V. Ramos and the other major driving forces in the pursuit and realization of a better future for 70 million Filipinos. And behind a whole country's workforce sharing exactly the same dreams.

Sa Oras ng Pangangailangan

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

company in New York, USA and from 1966 to 1969, became Vice President of LCC Corp. (Bacnotan Cement Corp.).

For five years, he was general manager of Behring International Freight Corporation. In 1984, he became vice president of FCR, Inc. where the executive position exposed him to management innovations granted the ability to handle change.

Among the brood of nine, Eddie, is the only one bent on politics. In 1972, he made his debut as a public servant when he was elected municipal mayor of his hometown Macalelon in the Bondoc Peninsula.

In 1986, he was appointed officer-in-charge and Board Member of the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* of Quezon. From 1988 up to the present time, he sat as Governor of Quezon. He won two successive terms to prove his governing mettle and the people's trust and confidence in his leadership.

A "development-oriented" leader, Governor Rodriguez embarked on massive economic programs designed to uplift the quality of life of Quezonians and made the province a better place to live in.



RP-GERMAN PROJECT. Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez (center) presides over a consultative meeting on the Bondoc Peninsula Development Program. The Federal Republic of Germany set aside P89.6 million for the program while the Philippine government counterpart is P22.4 million. The conference was attended by town mayors from the Bondoc Peninsula and top officials of the military. From left: Brig. Gen. Federico Ruiz Jr.; H.J. Schmid, BDP-GTZ director general; Governor Rodriguez; Brig. Gen. Clemente Mariano, who is now AFP chief and Quezon PNP Director Rex D. Piad. (Below) Quezon Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez points to officials of the Federal Republic of Germany a map of the Bondoc Peninsula in Quezon where a development project will be set up. West Germany will put up P423 million, while the Philippines, P84.6 million.



GOV. Rodriguez (4th from left) joined the investment mission to Nagoya, Japan together with CALABARZON governors. Among them (L-R) are Casimiro Ynares of Rizal, former Governor Juanito Remulla of Cavite, Undersecretary Ernesto Ordoñez of Department of Trade and Industry and former Batangas Governor Vicente Mayo.

He initiated programs to make Quezon keep up with the fast paced growth of other CALABARZON provinces. Not only agricultural and infrastructure projects were given emphasis-the administration is also doing its share to solve the energy problem in the south.

The 700-megawatt

please turn to page 42

61 years of Sweepstakes













After 61 years ay hindi lamang libreng medical assistance, ambulansiya at tulong sa Philippine Sports Commission ang nagagawa ng Sweepstakes. Ngayong may LOTTO na ang PCSO...
ay umaalalay na rin ito sa Commission on Higher Education...
sa National Shelter Program...
at Crop Insurance.





Ang Pagtangkilik sa Sweepstakes at Lotto ay pagtangkilik sa Kawanggawa at Kaunlaran!



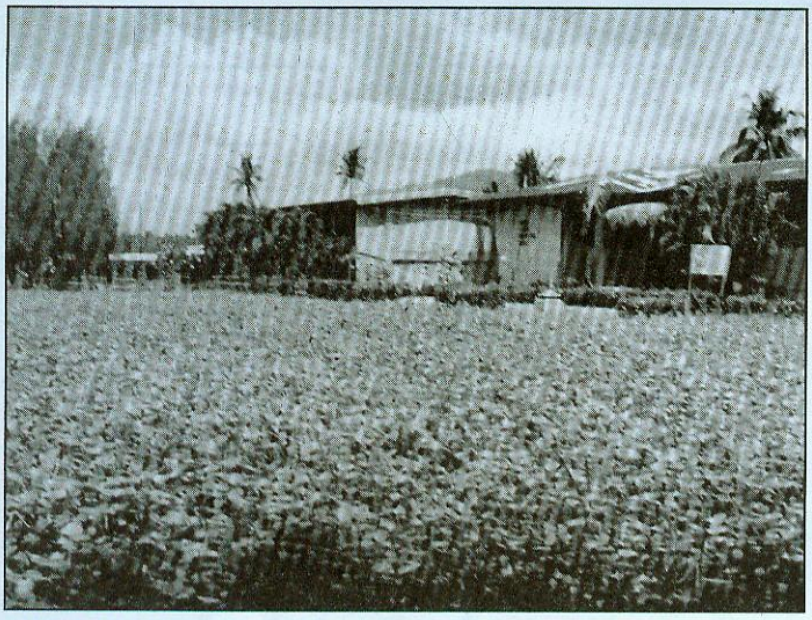
MANUEL L. MORATO
Chairman/Gen.Manager
PCSO

Doblehin ang pagkakataong maging milyunaryo. Sali na sa Lotto tuwing Miyerkules at Sabado, at sa Sweepstakes naman linggu-linggo! Nakatulong ka na, maari ka pang maging milyunaryo!

Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office
Sweepstakes

PHILIPPINE LOTTERY

SA SWEEPSTAKES, MILYUN-MILYON NA ANG PAPREMYO,
NAKATULONG KA PA SA KAPWA MO!



VEGETABLE plantation spearheaded by the Quezon Agricultural College.

Livelihood centers dot hundreds of Quezon Barangays to help families earn additional income.



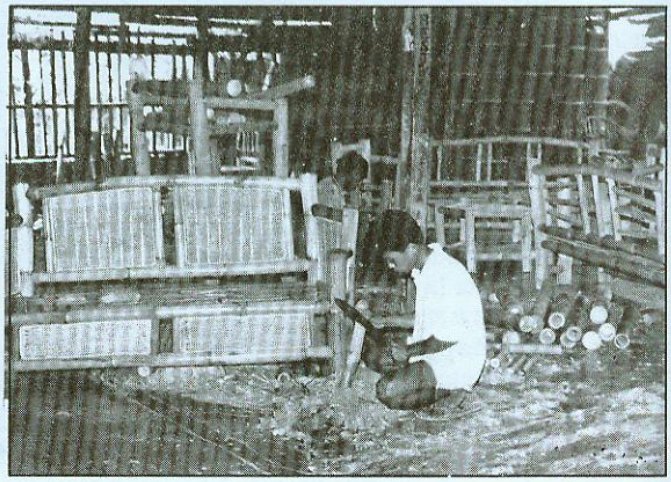
A FISH port complex in Lucena. Fishing is one of the major occupations in Quezon.



LIME factory in Atimonan.



RICE farming is the backbone of agriculture in the rural areas.



FURNITURE-making uses local raw materials. It helps augment income to many families.

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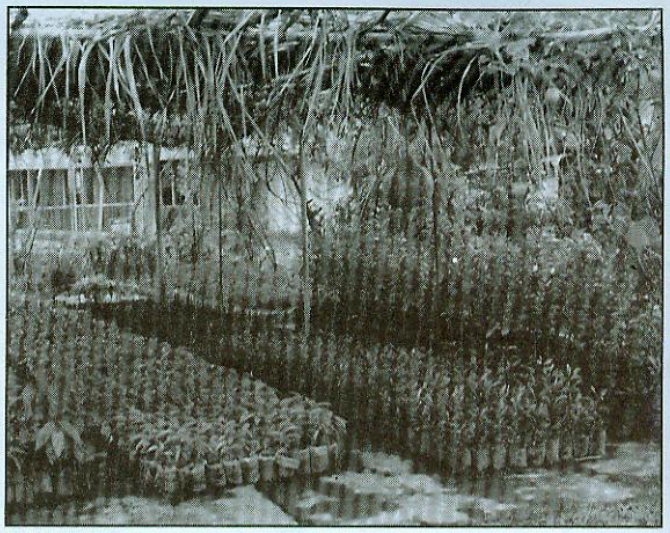
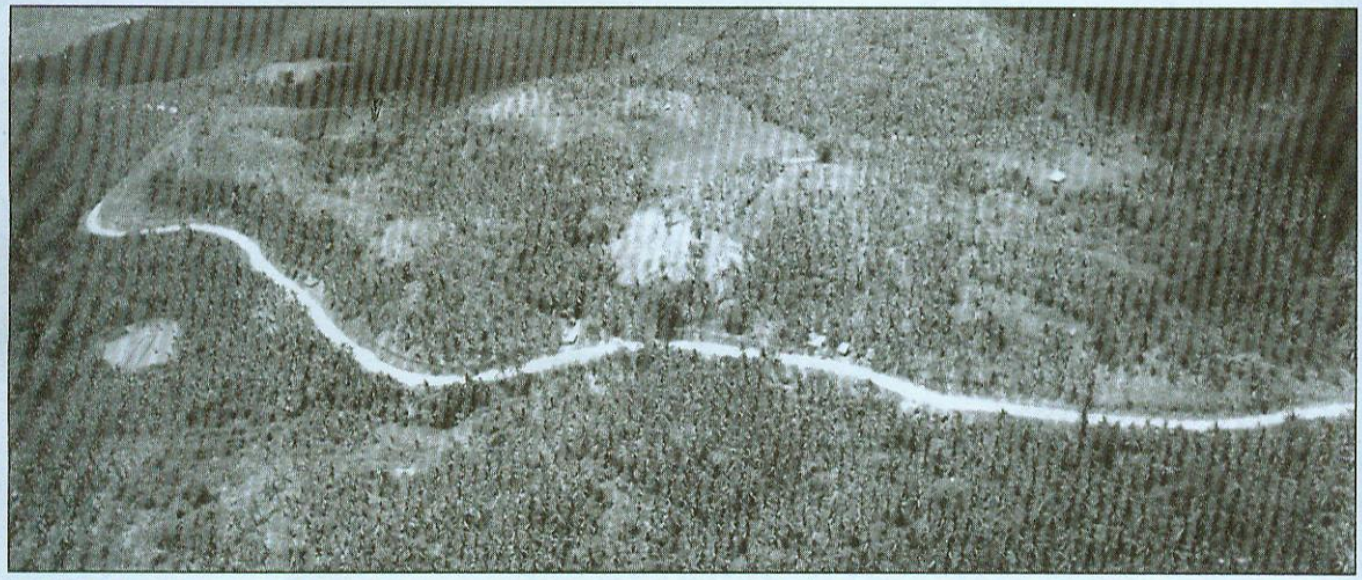
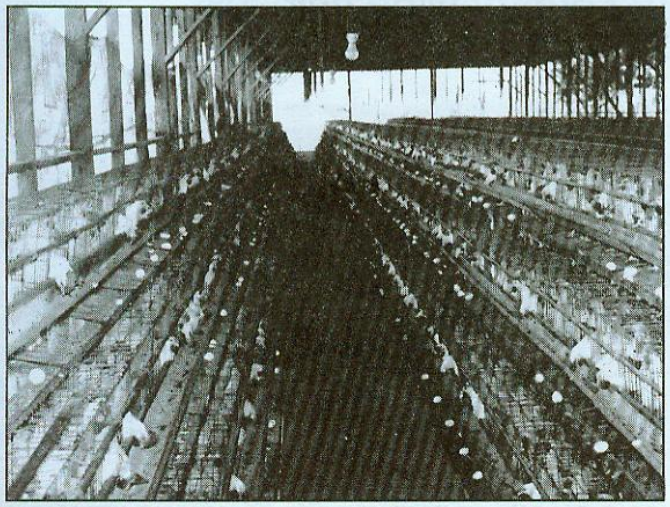
ORCHID raising is supposed to be a "sunshine" industry in the country.



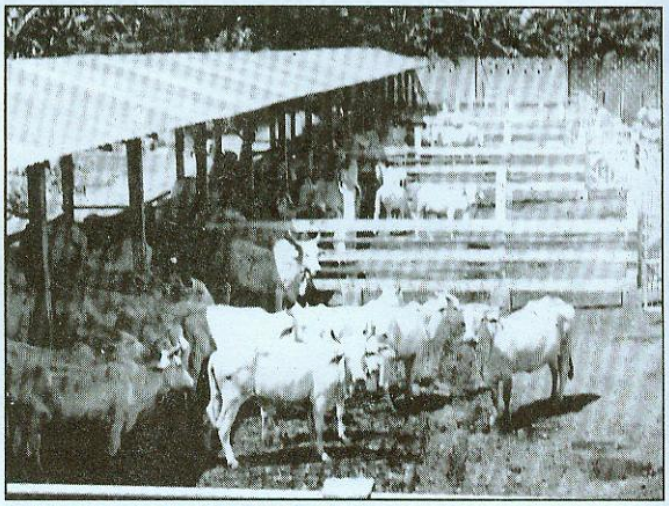
PLANT nursery.



WHEN President Ramos was still Defense Secretary, he transferred the documents to Quezon officials led by Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez regarding the 39-kilometer Lopez-Catanauan diversion road. Col. Pablo Galvez chief of the 51st AFP Engineer Brigade was responsible in finishing the project. It took the Brigade 2 1/2 years to complete the work but lost the lives of 12 army engineers and one official. They were victims of NPA atrocities. Note the massive coconut plantation surrounding the area.



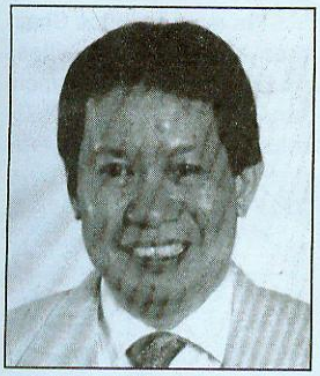
POULTRY farm in Lucban.



CATTLE fattening by La Suerte feed mills.

QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

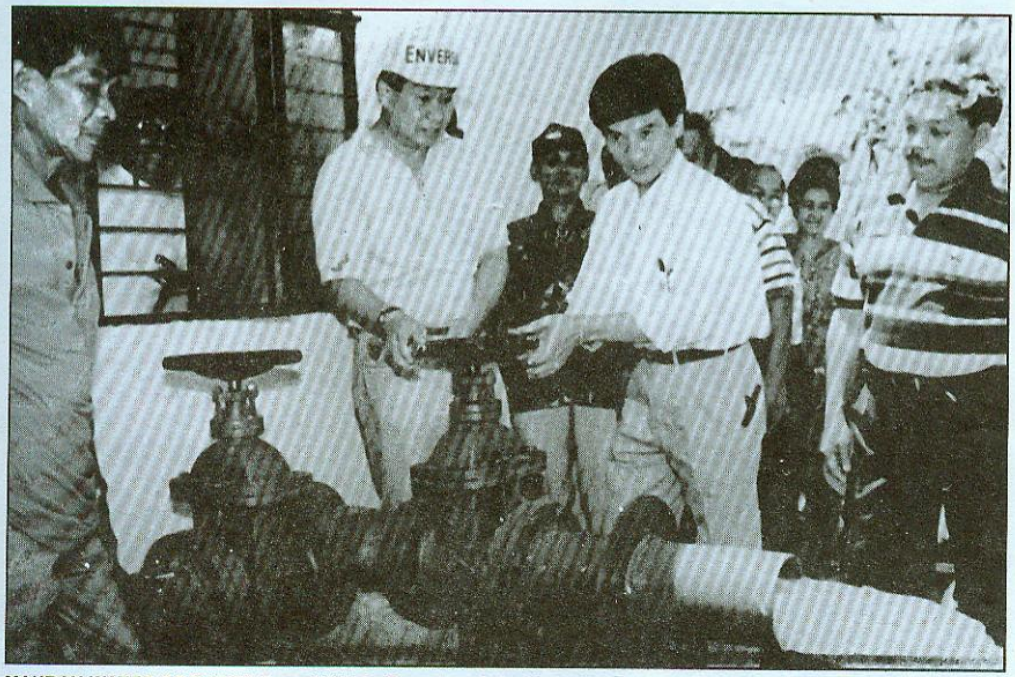


HON. WILFRIDO L. ENVERGA

FIRST DISTRICT TOWNS
Tayabas, Pagbilao, Lukban, Sampaloc, Mauban, Infanta, Real, Gen. Nakar, Polilio, Mulanay, Patnanugan Jomalig and Panukulan.



QUEZON SOLON. Chief Justice Andres R. Narvasa (right) administers the oath of office to re-elected Rep. Wilfrido Enverga of the first district of Quezon. Enverga beat his hottest rival in the congressional race, movie actor Tommy Abuel. Looking on are (from left) his sister Naila, his ,mother and wife Grace.



MAUBAN WATER PROJECT. Rep. Wilfrido Enverga of the first district of Quezon Province (2nd from left) turns the valve during the inauguration of the recently completed P4.916-million Mauban water supply improvement project. Assisting him is project manager Nestor G. Evangelista of the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) and Ricardo Magugon, board member of the Mauban Water District (MWD). Partly hidden is Briccio Almiranez, MWD board chairman.

CONGRESSMAN WILFRIDO L. ENVERGA is a scion of a political family. He is the eldest son of the late philanthropist-politician, Manuel S. Enverga, a four termer in the House of Congress who never lost an election in his political life.

Quezon province has 40 towns divided into four congressional districts. Of this number, 13 towns are under the jurisdiction of Congressman Enverga. He is the chairman of Committee on Government Enterprises and Privatization and member of seven other committees.

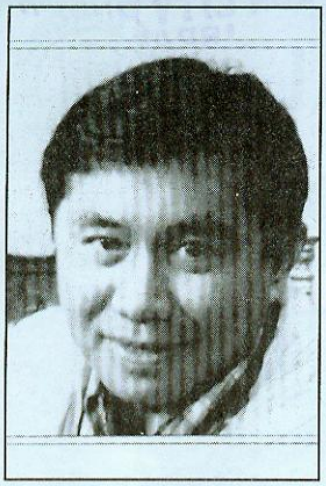
A lawyer by profession, he is senior partner of Cruz, Enverga and Del Mundo law offices. As chairman of the

please turn to next page

board of Enverga University Foundation, he becomes a member of World University Presidents. He studied History & Government at Ateneo including his Bachelor of Laws. Soon after, he went to Fordham University in New York where he finished his Masters in International Relations and Political Philosophy.

As a Congressman, he has to work double-time in building infrastructures and necessities that are needed by his constituents. The solon is married to Mary Grace M. Enverga and his birthdate is May 4, 1941. The towns comprising the 1st district are: Tayabas, Pagbilao, Lucban, Mauban, Sampaloc, Infanta, Real, General Nakar, Polilio, Patnamungan, Jomalig, Panukulan and Mulanay.

His district is not only the biggest but more promising since, the Pagbilao Coal-Fired and Mauban Electric Plant is in his district. This means, continuous electricity for many up-coming industries.



HON. MARCIAL C. PUNZALAN, JR.

SECOND DISTRICT TOWNS
Lucena, Dolores, Tiaong, Cande-laria, San Antonio and Sariaya.

CONGRESSMAN Marcial C. Punzalan, Jr. of the 2nd district of Quezon, has authored 53 bills and resolutions in the Ninth Congress. He is Vice Chairman of 5 important Committees and Chairman, Sub-Committee on Oversight. A two-term lawmaker, he is acknowledged in Congress as an authority on power sector, economics and finance, having had vast experiences in corporate finance and in the Treasurership functions. He is Vice Chairman of both the powerful House Committees, on Appropriations and Special Committee on Exports Promotion.

He is also a Vice Chairman of House Committees on Energy, Inter-Parliamentary Relations and Diplomacy. Rep. Punzalan sits as well on Committees on Foreign Affairs, Accounts,

please turn to page 36



THE PUNZALANS

Some Noted Sons of Quezon:

OSCAR ZALAMEDA, world-acclaimed painter; DICK BALDOVINO, talented photographer known all over Asia; PEPE MERTO, internationally famous music composer from Pagbilao; FATHER HORACIO DELA COSTA, of Mauban, a Jesuit author and historian; ORLANDO R. NADRES, award-winning playwright, movie and television director; journalist ADRIAN CRISTOBAL, of Lucban, AFP Chief CLEMENTE MARIANO and nationalists LORENZO M. TAÑADA SR., and CLARO M. RECTO. However, Recto is also being claimed by Batangas province.

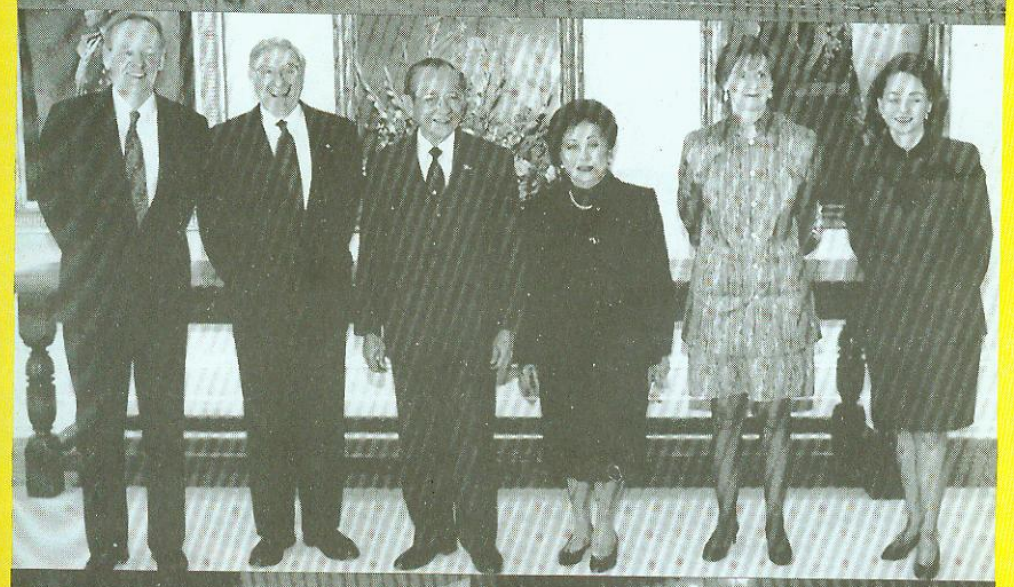


LUCBAN PROJECTS. Reps. Marcial C. Punzalan Jr. (2nd District, Quezon) and Wilfrido L. Enverga (1st district of Quezon), together with Mayor Clemente L. Placino, lead the groundbreaking rites for the Rural Electrification Program of barangay. Nagsinamo and Sidico Spring Development for barangay Kulapi in Lucban, Quezon. The funding came from Senators Wigberto Tañada's CDF, P.5 million; Heherson Alvarez, P1.5M; Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, P.5M; Alberto Romulo, P.5M and Arturo Tolentino, P.5M. These will support the program of Lucban to attract people to live in the barrios where they can maximize farm productivity.

NOVEMBER IN VANCOUVER



PRESIDENT Fidel V. Ramos (ninth from left) locks arms with other leaders of the other 17 member-economies of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) during a photo session at the Norman McKenzie House, University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. Shown in photo (from left) are Australian Prime Minister John Howard, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam, Chilean President Eduardo Frei Ruiz Tagle, President Jiang Zemin of China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa, Indonesian President Soeharto, Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Korean President Kim Youngsam, Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Malaysian Prime Minister Datu Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, Mexican President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger, Prime Minister William Skate of Papua New Guinea, Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, Taipei Representative Koo Chen-fu, Thai Prime Minister Chuan Leek-pai, and US President Bill Clinton.

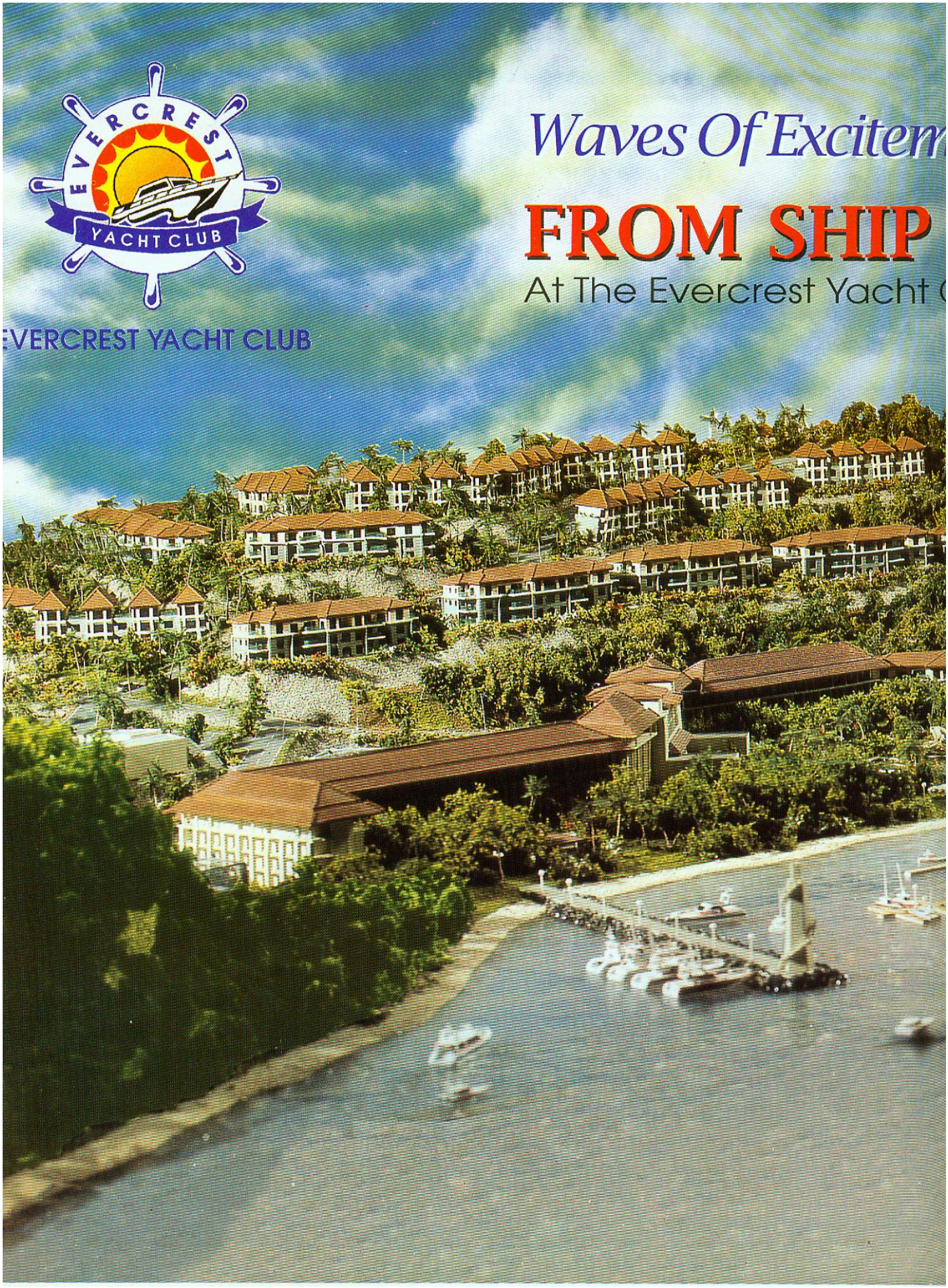


President Fidel V. Ramos and First Lady Amelita M. Ramos pose with (from left) Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Governor General Romeo Le Blanc, Mrs. Diana Fowler Le Blanc and Mrs. Aline Chretein after a luncheon by the Governor General at the Government House in Ottawa, Canada.



PRESIDENT Fidel V. Ramos calls for more unity and solidarity among the Filipino-Canadians during a meeting with their representatives at the Queen Elizabeth Theater in Vancouver, Canada. There are some 35,000 Filipinos in Vancouver alone. The President told the crowd that it was always been his wish to meet with the Filipinos in Canada before his term ends in June 1998.

ALL photos of the Presidential trip to Canada were supplied by Malacañang Photo Office.


EVERCREST
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Waves Of Exciteme
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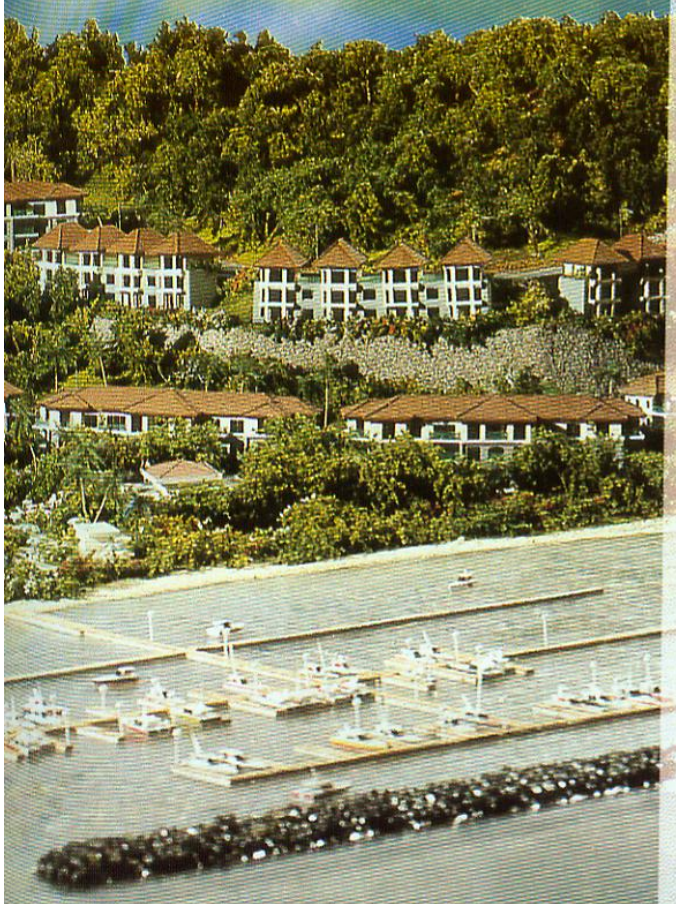

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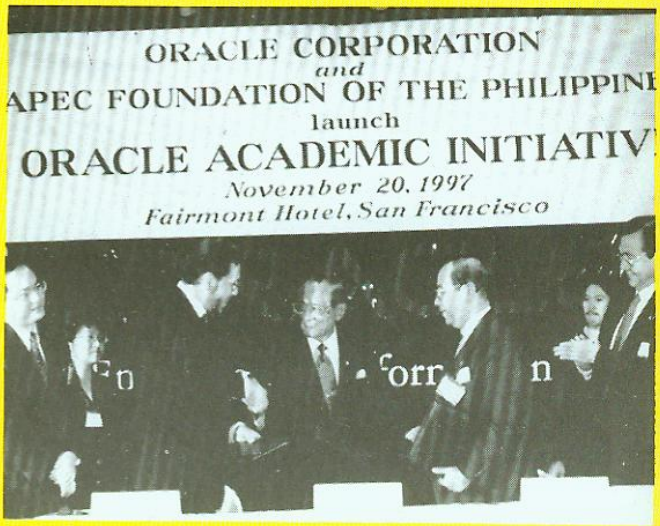
PRESIDENT RAMOS WITH U.S. COMMUNICATION GIANTS AND BUSINESSMEN



✲ PRESIDENT Fidel V. Ramos is escorted by William "Bill" Gates, founder of computer giant Microsoft Corporation during the President's visit to the Microsoft Redmond Campus in Seattle, Washington. Gates, reputed to be the world's richest man, told the President that he will visit the Philippines early this year to follow up Microsoft's assurance to help the Philippines develop its National Information Technology plan 2000.

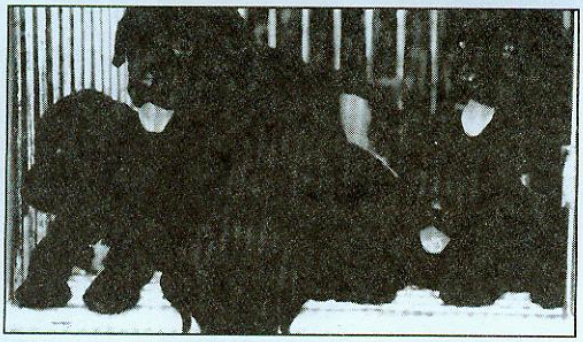


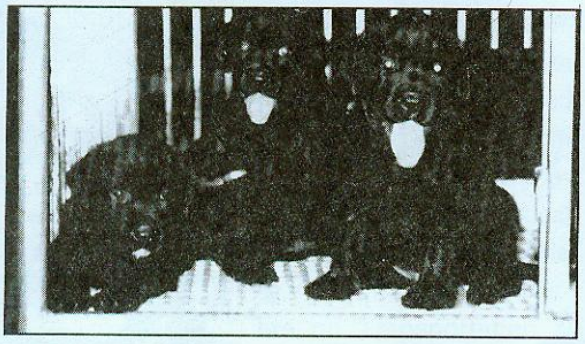
✲ ASIA Pacific Information Tech Giants. Above photo shows President Ramos with Dr. Andrew S. Grove, chairman and executive officer, Intel Group and Lawrence Ellison, chairman, CEO of Oracle Corp.

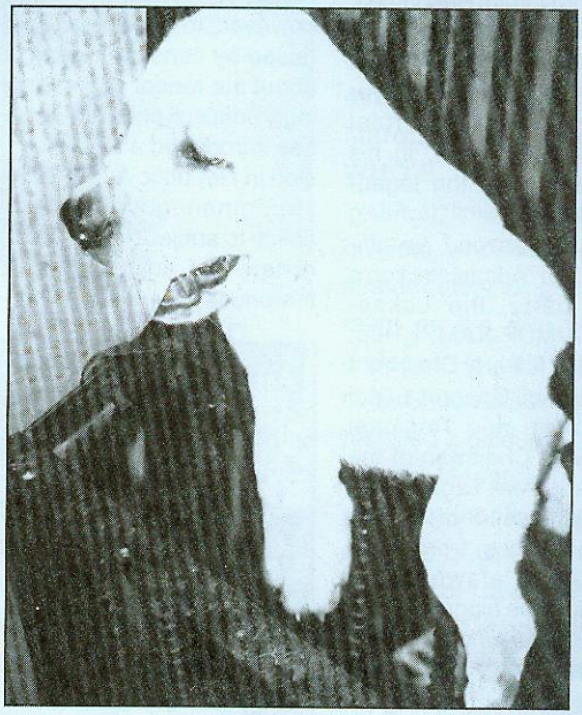


✲ PRESIDENT Fidel V. Ramos with top business and financial analysts from the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York City. The President discussed the government's major economic reforms that enabled the country to weather the financial crisis that hit Southeast Asia.

ANIMALS UNLIMITED







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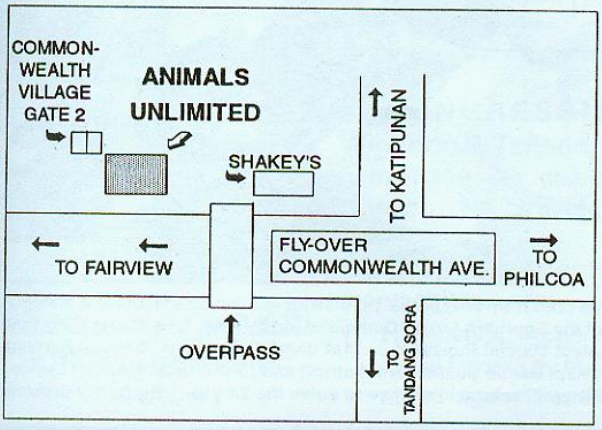


Dr. Indira Aruna Rye, DVM

Veterinarian

#25 Unit 1, Commonwealth Village, Gate 2
Commonwealth Ave., Diliman, Quezon City
Tel. No. 931-5401
Beeper No. 141-025607

Punzalan...

(from page 30)

Banks, Financial Intermediaries and Natural Resources.

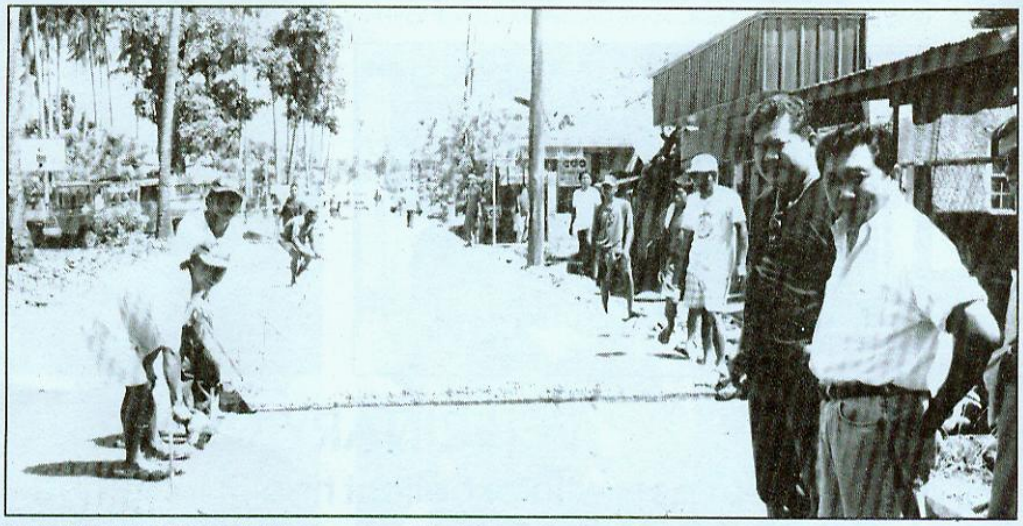
Coming from a solid political stock, he is the eldest son of former Tiaong, mayor and namesake, Marcial Punzalan, Sr., who, in his lifetime, earned the legendary monicker "fighting mayor of Quezon." An official of the Administration's ruling party, the Lakas-NUCD-UMDP-KAMPI, Rep. Punzalan is Party Chairman in his district, Congressional party Whip and Regional Party Vice Chairman of the entire southern Tagalog Region composed of eleven (11) provinces from Real down to Palawan and Romblon, the biggest voting region in the whole country even larger than Metro Manila.

Prior to his election into public office, he was Vice President and Treasurer of the country's premier electric company, the Manila Electric Company (MERALCO) and Vice President and Treasurer of MERALCO Corporate Farm Management, Inc.. A seasoned business executive and manager, he also served as President of Agrico Enterprises, Inc.; Vice President of the First Philippine Insurance Brokerage, Inc.; and Vice President and Treasurer of Baguio Summer Houses, Inc.

In the Philippine Congress, Rep. Punzalan's reputation as a serious and sensible legislator has been well earned. For his present term alone, he has principally authored some 35 House Bills and Resolutions, among them, Republic Act 8184, which *rationalizes and restructures taxes and duties on oil and other petroleum products;* and Republic Act 8180, *deregulating and liberalizing the downstream oil industry.* Reacting swiftly, however, to apprehensions raised by consumer groups about the recent and seemingly unfair oil price hikes, he has introduced a new provision in Republic Act 8180 to strengthen government's ability to subject to a regular review any adjustments in the prices of petroleum and crude oil products. This Punzalan provision will effectively create a venue where consumer concerns can be aired and acted upon.

More recently, Rep. Punzalan filed a **Clean Air** bill in Congress that proposes to upgrade ambient air quality standards as well as strengthen the regulatory powers of the Environmental Management Bureau. This measure also enlists the active support of the Land Transportation Office and local government units in the crusade against air pollution.

He has been nominated for **Doña Aurora Peace Award,** one of the most prestigious in the country, for his key role in brokering the cessation of hostilities between the government and Ka Hector Mabilangan who , when he was alive, was the most feared communist leader in the Southern Philippines.



CANDELARIA ROAD PROJECT. Quezon Rep. Marcial Punzalan Jr. of the Second District of Quezon, a stalwart of Lakas-NUCD-UMDP-KAMPI (right) inspects the ongoing construction of the Barangay Pahinga Norte road in Candelaria town. The project was funded thru the solon's Countrywide Development fund (CDF). Residents of the barangay also thanked the efforts of Candelaria Mayor David V. Emralino and Barangay Captain Eduardo Raymundo (second from right) in the realization of the project.



QUEZON LAWMAKERS. Rep. Wilfredo Enverga (2nd from left) of the 1st district of Quezon speaks at a dialogue between Quezon congressmen and officials of the Southern Luzon Command led by Brig. Gen. Cesar F. Fortuno at Camp Nakar, Lucena City. From left: Rep.-elect Marcial Punzalan Jr. (1st district), Enverga, General Fortuno, Recom 4 PNP Chief Sup. Umberto Rodriguez, Rep. Danilo Suarez (3rd district) and former Rep. Manolet Lavides (4th district). The conference was called by General Fortuno in a move to solve the 23-year insurgency problem in Quezon.

More recently, Rep. Punzalan received the Quezon *Medalya ng Karangalan* Award for Legislation, the highest honor granted by the Provincial Government of Quezon for his outstanding accomplishment as a sensitive lawmaker.

The reputation Rep. Punzalan as a progressive and forward-looking public official, is well-deserved. In terms of electrification, his constituents enjoy constant supply of electric power making their lives more enjoyable.

Rep. Punzalan has a degree in Commerce from the San Beda College and an Associate in Arts certificate from the University of the Philippines. He also has an M.A. in Business Administration from De La Salle University and an M.A. in Economic Research from the Asia-Pacific Open University. In addition, he completed Graduate Studies in Financial Management and International Money Market at the International Management Institute in Geneva.

Rep. Punzalan is married to Lynnette A. Punzalan who bore him four sons.

THIRD DISTRICT TOWNS
Padre Burgos, Andangan, Unisan, Pitugo, Macalelon, Gen. Luna, Catanauan, Mulanay, San Narciso, San Francisco, San Andres and Buenavista.

CONGRESSMAN Danilo E. Suarez, has chalked the second biggest number of towns in the province with 12 municipalities.

Born in Unisan, Lucena City on December 20, 1942, he is married to Aleta Catarina Suarez. He finished electrical Engineering from FEATI University and specialized in radio technical work in the same school. He is Vice Chairman, Committee on Transportation & Communication and member of five other committees, namely, Accounts, Energy, Defense, Banks & Financial Intermediaries including Science & Technology.

As a successful businessman, Congressman

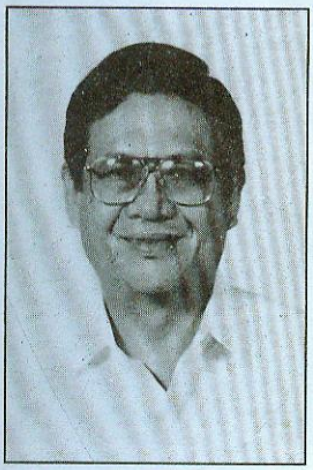


HON. DANILO ETORMA SUAREZ

Suarez was chairman of the board and president of Suarez Group of Companies that include Industrial Woods, Philippine Inc., Lucban Farms, Inc. and San Isidro Plantation, Inc.

As an inveterate sportsman, he is a member of the Manila Yatch Club, Makati Sports Club, Puerto Azul Beach & Country Club, Metropolitan Equestrian & Country Club, Inc., Matabungkay Beach Club, and Calatagan Golf Club. He is also a member of the *Kagitingan* Lions Club.

In 1979, he was awarded a Certificate of Outstanding Biographical Record and his name was registered in the 4th edition of the Board of Marquiz Publication of WHO'S WHO IN THE WORLD, limited to those individual who has demonstrated outstanding achievement on his own field of endeavor to help improve societal conditions. He also received a plaque of recognition, *Medalyang Karangalan* by the provincial government of Quezon. As an alumnus of Tayabas Provincial High School, he was honored for being outstanding in the field of business and for enhancing the prestige of his Alma Mater. In addition, the Ministry of Education and Culture, gave him a plaque for his help and support for thousands of elementary students of Lucena City Elementary School.



HON. WIGBERTO E. TAÑADA

FOURTH DISTRICT TOWNS
Atimonan, Plaridel, Gumaca, Quezon, Lopez, Calawag, Perez, Pagcauayan, Alabat and Guinayangan.

CONGRESSMAN Wigberto E. Tañada, lords it over the 4th district of Quezon, the 3rd biggest area.

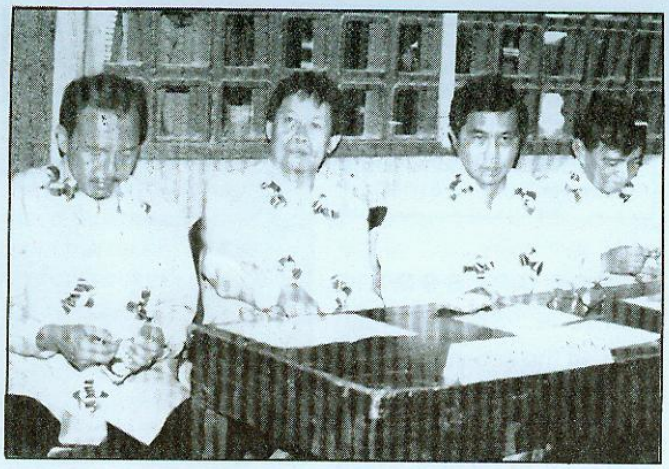
His achievements as representative are:

1. His advocacies continue in the District by taking a stand against anti-people and anti-poor bills and resolutions as well as local issues in the district. His Anti-Coco Lumber, Anti-Illegal Logging, Anti-Illegal Fishing, and Anti-Lotto and Jueteng operations have been consistently and relentlessly pursued in Quezon.
2. He has caused the release of more than one hundred forty-tree million pesos worth of infrastructure projects and P31,715,928 non-infrastructure projects or a total of P178,349,208 for the Fourth District of Quezon under his first year as Congressman. These projects were funded from his regular CODE, CIA, DPWH, DECS Regular Funds, Assistance from Senators and various departments.
3. He has brought to Quezon a vision of development (with a battle cry "Bangon Quezon")

please turn to next page

anchored on agricultural development (particularly the coconut farmers and fisher folks) and complemented by human resource and infrastructure development.

4. His greatest achievement is a respectable representation in the House of Representatives for the people in the Fourth District of Quezon and a demonstration of political leadership that is based on the majority of the people, the farmers and fisherfolk, the youth and students, the teachers and women.
5. His regular consultations known as "People's Day" has been unprecedented as has been his *Ulat sa Bayan* activity.
6. Even in Congress, his firm pro-people stand on burning national issues was made known.
   a. He filed a bill repealing the expanded VAT, voted against the immediate full deregulation of the oil industry and the further liberalization of the Foreign Investments Act.
   b. He likewise continued his crusade against the mindless liberalization and opening up of the economy through GATT and APEC.
   c. His anti-bases advocacy transformed into a call for the US Government to take full responsibility on the toxic waste left by the former US military bases in Clark and Subic.
   d. He is co-petitioner on the following Supreme court cases:
      1. Declaring the exemption of prawn farms and fishponds from CARP unconstitutional
      2. Declaring the full deregulation of the oil industry illegal and unconstitutional
      3. Declaring the 1995 Mining Act unconstitutional
      4. Grave abuse of discretion of the House of Representatives on the passage of the taxes on beer and cigarettes.
   e. He is the main petitioner on the Supreme Court case against the constitutionality of the Senate ratification of the GATT-WTO treaty.



THE four legislators of Quezon province from left: Danilo E. Suarez (3rd district), Wilfrido L. Enverga (1st district), Marcial Punzalan Jr. (2nd district), and Manolet O. Lavides (4th district). Lavides was succeeded by Wigberto E. Tañada during the last election.



QUEZON ASSEMBLY. Rep. Danilo E. Suarez (front row, 8th from left) leads an assembly of mayors, vice mayors, and barangay officials of the third district of Quezon, in approving a resolution asking for the lifting of the constitutional ban on reelection of the President and the three-term incumbency of other officials. Mayors of Agdangan, Unisan, Padre Burgos, Pitogo, General Luna, Macalelon, Catanauan, Mulanay, San Andres, San Francisco, San Narciso, and Buenavista towns led their local officials in the assembly.

LORENZO M. TAÑADA

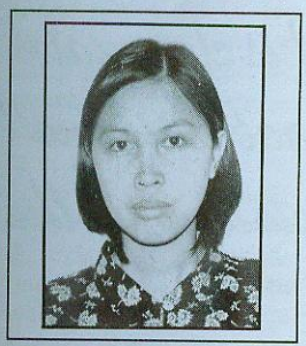
1898-1992

The grand old man of the Opposition, a staunch nationalist, a parliamentarian of the street in opposition to martial law and a God-fearing man.

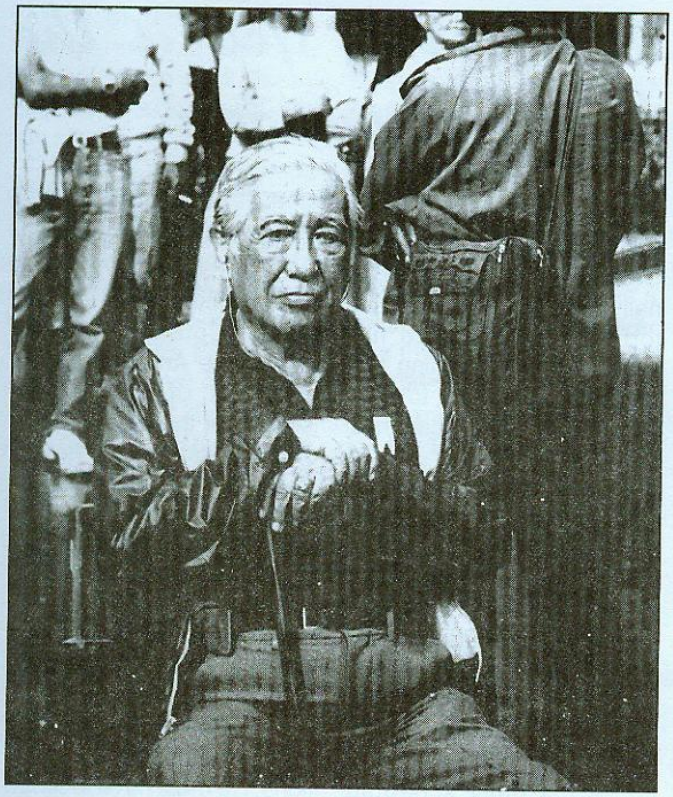
By Agnes Garlit Bailen

Lorenzo M. Tañada, more popularly known as "Tanny," was born on August 10, 1898 in Gumaca, Quezon — at the time, a small coastal town along the shores of Lamon Bay. He was the second son of Vicente Tañada and Anastacia Martinez. His father was the last *gobernadorcillo* of Gumaca under the Spanish Colonial government. His mother was the surviving spouse of Marcial Azada. His father did not finish a particular profession but knew Spanish while his mother studied in a La Concordia College in Manila.

Generally a mild-mannered man, Tañada's father however imposed on his sons a rule that they be home at dusk to pray the Angelus. One night, Tañada violated the regulation and



THE AUTHOR



when asked by his father whether he was able to pray the Angelus at dusk, he lied and was punished consequently. However, it was not the pain of being made to lie on a bench while being whipped but his father's remark after his punishment that "a liar is brother to the thief"—that was indelibly engraved in the young mind of Tañada.

His mother nonetheless was the greater influence in his young life. He remembered her as "a stern disciplinarian who exacted the strictest discipline from her children." She always told her children that moderation is a cardinal virtue in all human endeavor. As he laughingly recounted, "my mother dominated the family such that everyone of us held her in awe." He attributed his religious orientation and love for reading to her. She ingrained in all her children a fear of God and told them that "love and fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." She often asked her children to keep busy for she did not want her children to be idle.

He wanted to become a doctor because his half-brother Marcial, his mother's only child with his first marriage, was already studying law in Manila at the time. But an unsettling event during his fifth grade changed this. The year was 1913 when the rotting body of the Police Chief of the town who was having an affair with a married woman was found washed ashore. During the preliminary hearing of the case before the justice of the

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THIS is an abstract of extended biography of Lorenzo M. Tañada which the author is presently undertaking under a grant from the Leadership, Citizenship and Democracy Program (LCDP) of the U.P. College of Public Administration. In 1993, she wrote a thesis on "Lorenzo M. Tañada: The Evolution of the Nationalist Ideas of a Philippine Political Leader," which earned her a B.A.-M.A. Honors degree in Political Science from the University of the Philippines in Diliman, where she is presently a senior lecturer and also pursuing a law degree.

peace, the eloquence of Attorney Agustin Alvarez, outstanding lawyer of Tayabas, enthralled the young Tañada which inflamed his desire to be a lawyer himself. He told his mother later on that day that he wanted to be a lawyer and was no longer interested in medicine.

He first studied in Gumaca Primary School staying there until grade four. Due to its rundown condition, the American supervisor forewarned the school principal in one of his inspections that if the roof of the school is not fixed until his next inspection, he will close it. The next time the supervisor came and saw the unmended roof, he immediately ordered its closure. The young and resentful victim of this act was transferred by his parents to Atimonan Elementary School, a good 24 kilometers away from his hometown. He was forced to board in Atimonan and came home only during weekends.

As early as in his sixth grade, the practical-minded principal, Cipriano Estrada, already senses that the young Tañada was meant for a life beyond the rustic confines of Gumaca. He called Tañada's father and half-jestingly told the latter: "I think you had better take him to Manila because he cannot graduate here. He doesn't even know how to handle a wood plane and all that." So, he was enrolled by his parents to De La Salle College then located in General Luna, Paco, Manila.

His early La Salle days were the most trying months of his student life. Not only were his subjects more challenging and difficult but his peculiar *provinciano* accent and his repeated mispronunciation of English words made him the laughing stock of his class. He was often called *"bobo"* by his classmates. Instead of crushing his will to learn, this strengthened his resolve to prove that he was a good if not better than his classmates. With the characteristic determination he was later to be known for, he studied assiduously and became number two in his class from being twenty-ninth. Number one in their class was Jose Orozco, a Spaniard. He finally later graduated at the top of his class with his mother proudly pinning the gold medal on him for obtaining the highest academic standing.

The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom.

While still a student in La Salle, he was already planning to enter the University of the Philippines and in 1918 he entered the University. After finishing a two-year Bachelor of Arts course, he stayed on for his law studies in the same University. He led a busy student lie as his daily schedule aside from his studies was usually as follows: in the morning, he played football, in the afternoon, he led the ROTC battalion, and in the evening, he start in campus plays. He also joined several oratorical contests where he won the Heacock and Quezon medals.

In his junior year in law school, the Reserved Officer Training Course (ROTC) unanimously chose him to represent the corps of cadets as one of the speakers in the Armistice Day celebration on November 11, 1923. When Colonel Chester Davis, the American commandant of the ROTC, learned of the political tone of Tañada's speech, he announced shortly before Tañada's turn that the program would have to be cut short because it was getting late. Not a person to be deterred easily, Tañada walked up to then U.P. President Rafael Palma and insisted on his right to address the crowd over Davis' protestations. He must have touched the heart of President Palma when he mentioned that his mother came all the way from Gumaca to listen to his speech. Palma called Tañada at last and told the crowd he made a mistake earlier, when he failed to call on the cadet major. Tañada was allowed to finally address the crowd.

He told the cadets in his address that they should take their military training seriously because if the United States would not grant the country its independence, the Filipinos should be ready to go to battle and make the supreme sacrifice for their country. His views were unabashedly nationalistic but considered "seditious" against the American Colonial Government. Thus, both Dean Conrado Benitez and Dean Maximo Kalaw advised him to resign from the ROTC before Col. Davis could relieve him. But much to his surprise, Col. Davis bore him no grudges. He obtained his law degree in 1924.

After graduation, he became an assistant attorney of the Camus and Delgado Law Office which later became the Abad Santos, Camus, Delgado and Recto law Office. In 1927, he married his long-time sweetheart Expedita Zaballero Ebarle, a self-effacing, at-

He was often called "bobo" by his classmates because of his peculiar "probinsiyano" accent and his mispronunciation of the English language.

tractive lady from the prominent Zaballero family of Lucena who bore him nine children. Shortly thereafter, the government sent him as a *pensionado* to the Harvard Law School where he obtained his Master of Laws.

Just like his early La Salle days, he had some difficulty adjusting to graduate studies in Harvard. His classmates were no ordinary students. In fact, one of his classmates was the Dean of Idaho law school. His professors impressed him. But it was Professor Felix Frankfurter, later associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, who enthralled him. He said that Frankfurter was the first man who had the greatest influence on his political development. Frankfurter became his adviser for his masteral thesis. It was on this occasion that he became closer to his professor. Frankfurter later vouched for Tañada's scholarship in a letter addressed to Mrs. Williams dated May 2, 1928:

I have seen him intimately in class. I have read of his work, and I can say with conviction that Mr. Tañada's work discloses a high quality of ability and workmanship. He is one of the very best students from the Philippine Islands whom we have had here during the last ten years.

He finished his Master of Laws in 1928. His wife later joined him in the United States after giving birth to their first child, Gregorio. But the couple did not go home at the same time. She had to come home earlier because she was again pregnant, this time with Lorenzo Jr.. Tañada did not accompany her because he wanted to study the legal systems of some European countries. At Williams' behest, he attended Oxford in London and the *Gran Central Universidad de Madrid* for a term as an auditor.

Immediately upon returning to the country, he was appointed as the seventh assistant city fiscal of Manila in 1929, a position he held until 1936 when he left to become a partner of Justice Francisco Delgado, his former boss in his first law office and professor at the U.P. Law school. That same year, he earned his Doctor of Civil Laws from the University of Santo Tomas. Their partnership lasted for several years until Tanny decided to establish his own law office.

During the war, Tañada together with his Civil Liberties Union (CLU) colleagues published the *Free Philippines,* an underground newspaper which kept alive the spirit of the Filipino resistance against the Japanese. Many of his associates were arrested by the Japanese *Kempeiti.* Five of them: Antonio Bautista, Rafael "Liling" Roces, Jr., Jose Apacible, Amando "Good Morning Judge" Dayrit, and Mr. Ramon de Santos were subsequently executed. Another friend and associate, Justice J.B.L. Reyes was likewise arrested but later released because he became so ill that he could hardly walk. Tañada escaped his colleagues' cruel fate at the hands of the Japanese *Kempeitai* by bicycling the 202-kilometer road to Gumaca with his cousin. He was alerted beforehand that some Japanese were monitoring his movements. He later sought refuge in Alabat, an island off the coast of Quezon. In 1951, the Philippine government acknowledged formally their wartime service when the Philippine Armed Forces awarded the Philippine Legion of Honor to Tañada and his companions, and posthumously to Bautista and Roces.

Immediately after the war, he was appointed on March 6, 1945 as Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila. A few months thereafter, President Sergio Osmeña appointed him to the position of Solicitor-General and Chief of the Office of Special Prosecutors. His first major task was to prosecute Filipino collaborators—a daunting one as many of those investigated were the top national leaders at that time. He filed 6,000 collaboration cases and succeeded in convicting Teofilo Sison, former minister of state for interior, as a collaborator, who however was freed later when President Manuel Roxas issued a general amnesty.

In 1947, the Liberal Party headed by President Manuel Roxas drafted Tañada as a senatorial candidate. Despite being a newcomer, he topped the senatorial slate. Rampant corruption committed by his party members led him to resign later from the Liberal Party in despair and disgust. Prior to his resignation, he had some altercations with his partymates because of his numerous exposes of their anomalous transactions, the most famous of which was that of Senate President Jose Avelino's surplus beer transactions.

On September 3, 1949, he organized his own party, the Citizens Party after leaving the Liberal Party. His reason for forming a new party: "Most of the leaders of the three dominant parties have been trained along the old lines of the spoils system. They think first of private benefit, rather than public."

In 1957, he became the campaign manager of Senator Claro M. Recto, who was running for the presidential elections scheduled that year. The potential vice-presidential candidates they tapped were unwilling to run with Recto who despite his lofty political stature was perceived to be a communist. He was then asked to be Recto's running-mate which he accepted. Recto showed him that nationalism is a potent means to solve the ills of Philippine society. As Recto explained to him: "Fighting graft and corruption is spectacular but it is a negative attack; what the country needs is a positive approach through nationalism." He was pessimistic in their chances of winning but Recto was counting on the nationalist conscience to propel them to the coveted posts. Both ran under the Nationalist-Citizens Party. Without sufficient money and an extensive party machinery, it came as no surprise to the voting populace when both were defeated in the elections. When Recto died, he continued on the nationalist crusade.

Tañada had the longest record of service in the history of the Senate, having served from 1947 up to 1971. In the Senate, he distinguished himself as a relentless graftbuster and later on as a staunch and consistent nationalist.

Retiring from public office in 1971, he re-entered the national scene shortly to fight the Marcos dictatorship and restore democracy in

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Calabarzon...

(from page 24)

Pagbilao Power Plant, the biggest in the country, started to operate nearly two years, supplying power for the Luzon grid. Another one will be constructed in Mauban industrial area. Technology, according to the governor, can only thrive in an environment of stability and security.

When Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez took over the provincial government of Quezon in 1988, he immediately drew up an agenda to transform Quezon into a growth area in the Southern Tagalog region.

At the time, Quezon province lagged behind Cavite, Laguna and Batangas in terms of economic growth and development in the region. Because of the insurgency problem and the very bad conditions of roads, prospective investors shied away.

According to Rodriguez, transforming Quezon as the hub of business meant considerable infrastructure and agricultural development programs. Today, except for some small portions of the road in some towns, the road from Tiaong to as far as Calauag town is now fit to welcome foreign and local investors.

In 1992, the construction of the coal-fired power plant in the province was conceived under the build-operate-transfer scheme.

Since then, Quezon has been considered one of the most peaceful provinces in the region and one among the 20 1st class provinces in the country in income category.

Investors are now starting to pour in their investments, creating nearly 18,000 jobs. Over the years, investments in the province increased. The US$900 million investment of Hopewell Holdings for the construction of a 700-megawatt power plant in Pagbilao has provided some 6,000 jobs and related servcies.

Rodriguez signed three memoranda of agreements with Hopewell and Philippine National Construction Company for the construction of the south super-highway extension to Pagbilao. Also, plans are underway for the construction of an international and domestic seaport in Pagbilao, and with the completion of the 350-megawatt power plant. Quezon is a "brownout-free" province.

Before Rodriguez assumed his present position, he was OIC provincial board

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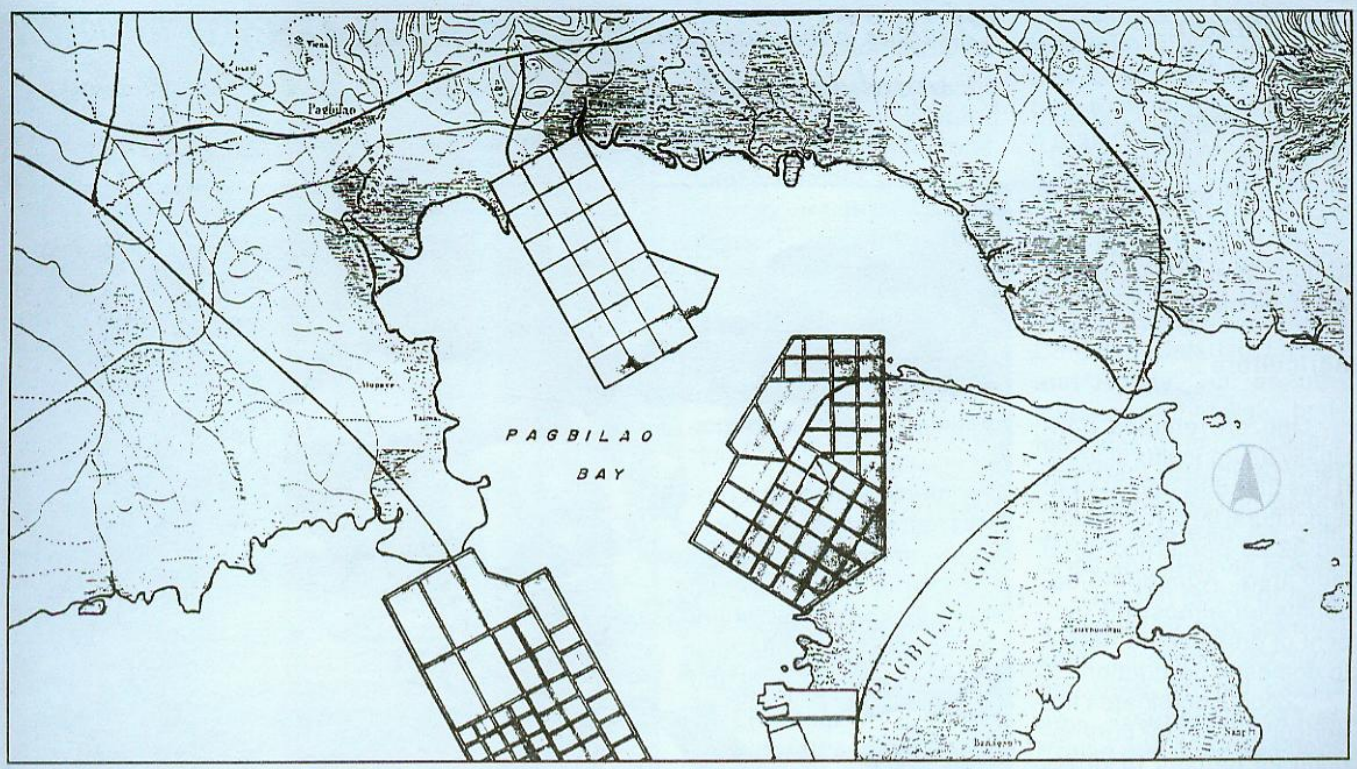
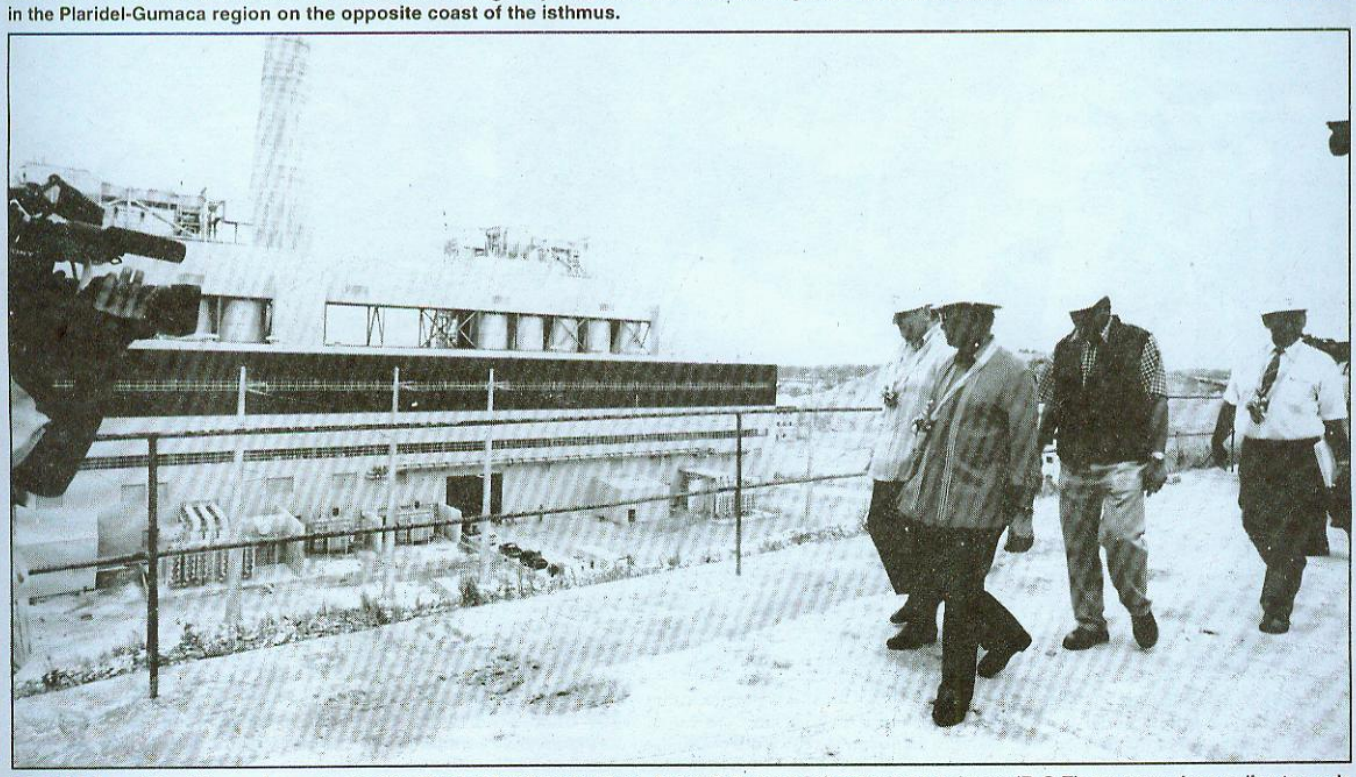
THE Rodriguezes gave gift certificates to inmates of Lucena City jail during the feast of Three Kings.



THE Rodriguezes (L-R 6th & 7th, 1st row) are shown with governors and mayors who went to China. Gov. "Obet' Pagdanganan, who is the president of the League of Governors is seen at center (2nd row). He is running for senator under the Lakas NUCD-KAMPI slate.



PAGBILAO PORT. The proposed Pagbilao Port will take care of the eventual expansion of the area, as well as the projected needs of Manila and Calabarzon. Pagbilao's natural harbor provides an excellent location for a new port and the geographical location of the Philippines at the crossroads of Asia makes it attractive as a transshipment hub. A PNR line already exists at Pagbilao and, with minimal upgrading, the opportunity for an efficient bi-modal operation becomes extremely practical. This proposed calls for the completion of a port with 20 berths at Pagbilao, complete with an adequate hinterland required for efficient operation. In the same way, that Kaohsiung handles sea-going cargo for Taiwan, the Pagbilao port will serve Manila and the rest of the country. From this port, there will be numerous transport options for onward delivery. The railway would be able to carry double-stack and conventional freight cars to Manila, eastern Luzon and beyond. This railway line can be upgraded to serve both freight and passengers. The 4-lane highway running south from Metro Manila can be extended to Pagbilao (a distance of only 90 kms.) thus enabling a container-carrying truck service to serve all of Luzon. The MAHARLIKA Highway could also be utilized. Freight can be transferred across a "land bridge" to a twin new port in the Plaridel-Gumaca region on the opposite coast of the isthmus.



PAGBILAO coal-fired thermal power plant in Quezon built under Pres. Fidel V. Ramos' infrastructure scheme (B-O-T): an open-door policy towards economic mobility.

Calabarzon...

(from page 42)

member; secretary-general of the National Action Council and mayor of Macalelon town from 1972 to 1974.

He is married to the former Imelda Gener by whom he has four chidren.

Agriculture

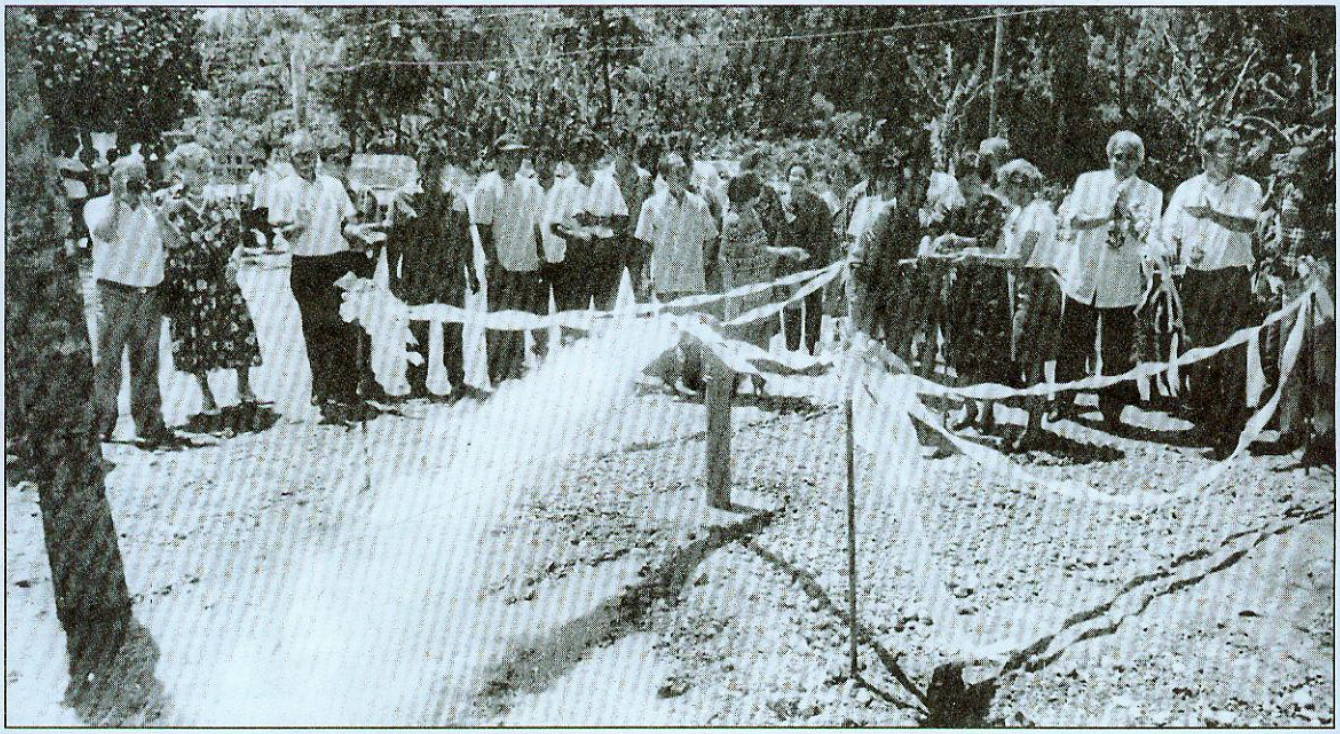
Quezon remains principally an agricultural area. It has 280,896 hectares of agricultural land representing 32.20 percent of total land area. Agriculture accounts for almost 63 percent of gross value added to domestic production.

Coconut dominates the agricultural sector contributing 28 percent of gross production. Being part of the South Luzon Coconut Region, Quezon also accounts for a big chunk of

"Quezon province aims to be the food basket of CALARBARZON supplying much needed raw materials for the production of edible goods to the public."



QUEZON PEACE TALKS. Johnny Oliveros (right), chairman of the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas (KBP), Quezon-Lucena City chapter, discusses the details of the peace talks between the Quezon Crusade for Peace group and the local New People's Army, led by Gregorio Rosal, alias 'Ka Roger.' From left are Dr. Pete Hao. Quezon Gov. Eduardo Rodriguez, Bishop Ruben Profugo, and Senior Supt. Rex Piad, Quezon PNP chief.



WATER SYSTEM. The Calauag Water District (CWD) in Quezon province inaugurated its P36 million water supply system which was funded by loans from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA). Bjarne Bladbjerg (left photo), Danish ambassador to the Philippines, delivers a speech to residents of Calauag during the inauguration rites. At right, Mrs. Grethe Bladbjerg and Mrs. Benita Lim, wife of Calauag Mayor Dr. Julio U. Lim, open the water valve to start the delivery of purified water service to the poblacion. Others in photo are LWUA Administrator Antonio de Vera, Kurt Randrup, manager of Kampaax-Kruger; Nelia Avila, CWD general manager; and Rodolfo Castillo, CWD chairman.



Hermano Pule, led the *Confradia de San Jose* that caused his execution by the Spanish authorities.

the country's copra and desiccated coconut export.

Rice, corn, banana and coffee are also cultivated but a variety of other crops, notably camote, pineapple, peanuts, vegetables, citrus and other fruits are increasing shares of production. This growth is the offshoot of the program directed by the Provincial Government in line with the goal of becoming a major Philippine "food basket".

Ornamental plants, notably orchids and rare flower varieties now being cultivated are slowly rising as sunshine industries with almost infinite potential.

Livestock production is considered a vital agricultural sub-sector. Cattle and swine raising is on the upswing as there is a wide area ideal for grazing mainly in the Bondoc Peninsula. Poultry is predominant in population centers like Lucena City and the towns of Pagbilao, Tayabas, and Lucban.

Being a coastal province with a web of rivers and bays, fishing comes next to land agriculture as a major industry. In 1995, it accounted for 18 percent of gross value added by agriculture-related industries. Notable inland fishing grounds are the bays of Tayabas, Baler, Dingalan, Calauag, Lamon and Ragay Gulf swamplands and other water bodies ideal for fishponds are abundant. Brackishwater and freshwater fish culture are widespread on both small and medium scales.

Quezon boast of quite a variety of fish species, among them *grouper, tuna, mackerel, siganid, cavalla* and *Spanish mackerel.* Prawn and other seafoods are also raised in ponds both for the local and export markets.

Annual production in polyculture and mono-culture of milkfish and prawn in existing brackishwater fishponds average 3,967 metric tons. A total of 26,614 hectares is developed for fishpond operation.



HERMANO PULE DAY IN LUCBAN. Quezon officials led by Provincial Board Member Merlina Escueta (4th from left) and Quezon Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez (right) offer flowers at the monument of Apolinario de la Cruz or Hermano Pule at the Municipal hall of Lucban Nov. 4, which was declare by President Ramos as Hermano Pule Day. In right photo, from left: Lucban Mayor Serafin Dator, Acting Board Member Edelyn Loo and Rodriguez.

MINERAL RESERVES

Mineral resources are hardly tapped and therefore represents a big investment potential.

In 1995, the mining industry accounted for just about P90 million in gross value. Mining prospects are in the town of Agdangan, Tagkawayan, General Nakar, Pagbilao, Padre Burgos, Dolores, Mauban, Tayabas and Atimonan.

HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in Quezon province is given

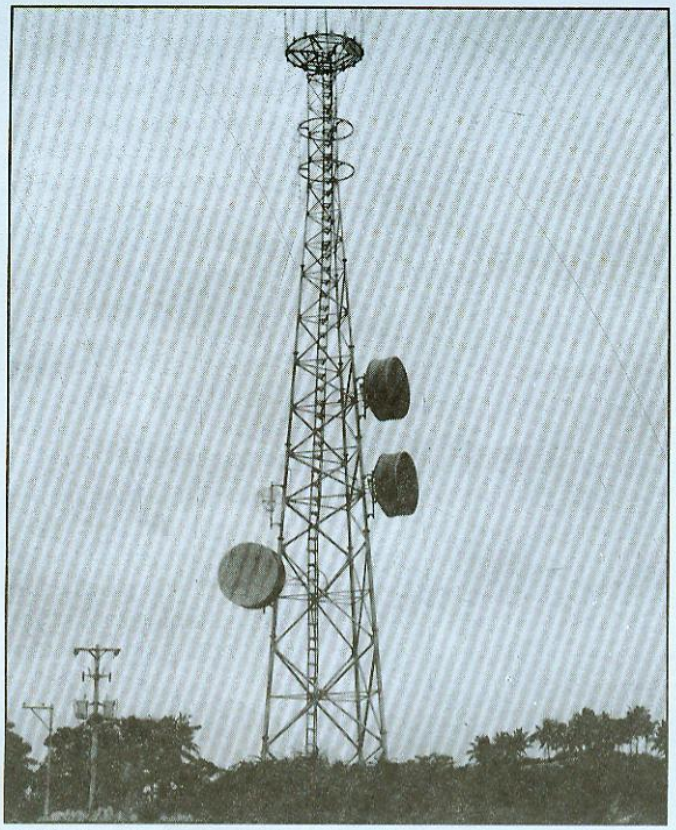
priority concern by the Provincial Government, with the operation and maintenance of health facilities and the dispensation of services by medical practitioners and missions in the conduct of regular outreach programs.

A number of medical missions were conducted by various groups, to enhance service delivery and bring the benefits of state-of-the-art management of diseases to far-flung communities.

Some of these missions include the Aloha Medical Surgical Mission Outreach Operation, the conduct of free cataract and primary eye care consultations in all government and private facilities, the *Kanayunan* Foundation and Public Health Office Medical Missions to remote barangays in Quezon, the Hope Medical Mission in depressed areas, and ongoing medical and surgical missions of five district hospitals involving the participation of various groups of NGO health practitioners and doctors.

Some of Quezon's donors in health care delivery include the Department of Health-HAMIS which introduced informatics in all of the government hospitals, the UNICEF in terms of training and the supply of medicines and vaccines. CARE-Philippines and other civic organizations which regularly furnish medicines, medical supplies and training commodities.

The province is the site of successful and self-sustaining Medicare Program II social insurance programs in the municipalities of Unisan, Padre Burgos and Sampaloc. As a result, the health posture of the provincial populace has visibly improved over the decade.



QUEZON province is developing advanced communication facilities.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Quezon is blessed with virgin forests, exotic isles, rustic scenery, a glorious past and a rich cultural heritage which combine to make it an ideal tourist destination.

History enthusiasts will have a field day exploring the Philippines' biggest church built by the Franciscan Friars in 1585 (consecrated as a Basilica Minore), *San Miguel Arcangel.* The church has an underground tunnel that leads to the old Tayabas

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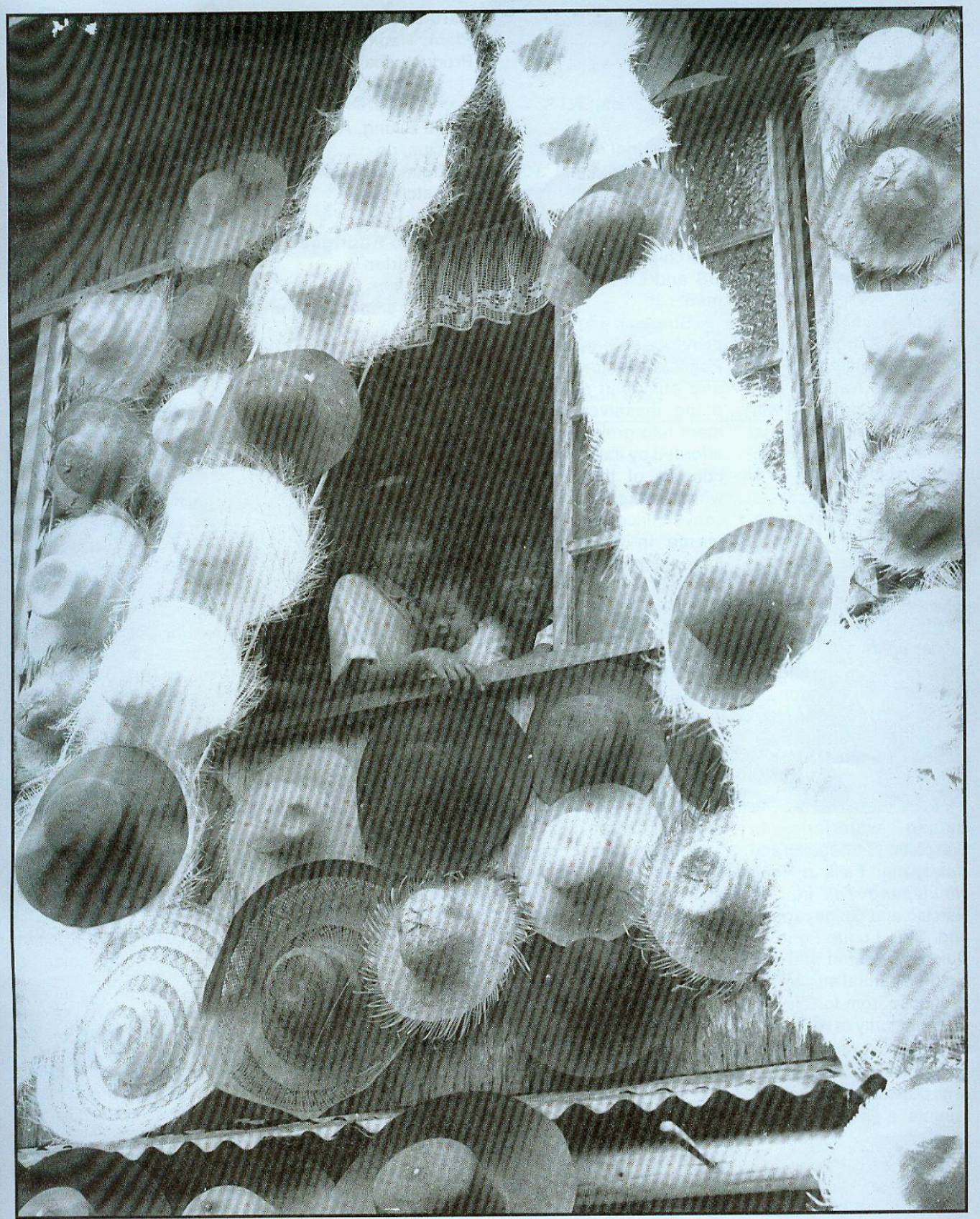
DRESSMAKING is one of the livelihood projects of Mrs. Imee Rodriguez, wife of Governor Eduardo Rodriguez. Shown above is Sen. Edgardo J. Angara who supported many projects in Quezon. He meets with dressmakers whose products are intended for local sale or foreign export.



TIAONG HEALTH CENTER. Residents of barangay San Jose in Tiaong, Quezon, pose in front of their new health center established with the help of former Senate President Edgardo J. Angara. The residents expressed their gratitude to Angara who said that the health center will help provide better medical services to the people of Tiaong. With them is lawyer Eduarto Escueta, chief of staff of Senator Angara.



'PAHIYAS.' Expensive perhaps are the hats adoring this house in Lucban, Quezon during the 'Pahiyas Festival', but this shows only the best of folkloric art that will be seen every May in Lucban, Sariaya and Tayabas. In addition, tourists will enjoy the most colorful sights like processions and agri-fair.

Cemetery. The *Malagonlong* Bridge, also in Tayabas, is vintage Spanish relic that has remained intact after almost four centuries. The *San Diego de Alcala Fortress* in Gumaca, is one the many military ports put up by the Spanish colonizers during their reign in the Philippines.

For those who want a date with nature, the snake-like *Atimonan Road* will be a sight to behold. In the heart of the rugged Sierra Madre Mountain ranges is the famous *National Park* - a tropical rain forest with unspoiled natural vegetation and unique geological foundation.

Beach and tropical sun lovers will have an exciting day in the scores of sandy white beaches, waterfalls and enchanting caves all over the province. The most ideal of these tourist spots are the *Villa Escudero* in Tiaong and the beaches of Atimonan; Tayabas Bay, Christian Beach Resort and *Dalampasigan* Beach Resort in Sariaya.

Barely touched are the Bataan waterfalls in Sampaloc, *Balibaguhin* and *Kawayanan* Falls in Real, *Hinulugang Tali* in San Narciso and Guinayangan and Sta. Lucia Falls in Dolores. Tourist have a hundred natural attractions to choose from for an itinerary, majority of which are beaches and resorts.

With all these resources at its disposal, Quezon represents a land of great promise and vast potential. This has prompted the Provincial Government of Quezon to launch a concerted effort to attract both domestic and foreign investors in the development of the local tourism industry.

ESTATES & ESTABLISHMENTS

Industrial estate development represents a key activity of the provincial government, and the fruits of labor in the earnest search for Filipino, Asian, US and European investments.

Strategic parts of the provinces like Lucena-Pagbilao-Tayabas, Sariaya and Atimonan are undergoing massive development into growth centers, afforded by the geographic contour of the province which makes it a natural convergence point for commerce in the southern Luzon economic cluster.

Multi-billion-peso establishments have taken root. Hereunder are some BOI-registered firms engaged in the production/ exportation of manufactured goods.

A-One Corporation (Phils.)
Plant: Tiaong, Quezon
Product: carbon brisquettes

Blue Bar Coconut Phil. Inc.
Plant: Lusacan, Tiaong, Quezon
Product: desiccated coconut

Colgate Palmolive Phils, Inc.
Plant: Cotta, Lucena, Quezon
Product: coconut fatty alcohol; sulphate

Consumer Resource Corp.
Plant: Lucban, Quezon
Product: *buri, buntal* handicrafts

Daruma Corporation
Plant: Tiaong, Quezon
Product: scaffolding, refurbished/new

Plant: Bilang, Aurora, Quezon
Product: frozen prawns, hatchery

Domingo Rodriguez Shipbuilder
Plant: Cotta, Lucena City
Product: shipbuilding and repair

Excellent Flowers 'n Plants
Plant: Gulang-Gulang, Lucena City
Product: orchids, anthurium cut flowers

Fabricemtech Int'l. Services, Inc.
Plant: Isabang, Lucena City
Product: wood/wool cenboard

Fibre TEC Development Corp.
Plant: Candelaria, Quezon
Product: coco fiber sheet, etc.

First Ridge Concrete
Plant: Sariaya, Quezon
Product: aggregates

Gonzales Garments
Product: garment sub-contractor

Hopewell Power (Phils.) Corp.
Plant: Pagbilao, Quezon
Product: power generating plant

Interland Chemicals, Inc.
Plant: Atimonan, Quezon
Product: veneer tapes

Linfair Development Corp.
Plant: Pagbilao, Quezon
Product: marble quarrying, processing

Mercury Industrial Mfg. Co.
Plant: Candelaria, Quezon
Product: shoe eyelets

Pacific Manufacturing Resources, Inc.
Plant: Mauban, Quezon
Product: coal-fired diesel power plants

PFM Agro-Ind'l. Dev. Corp.
Plant: Rosario, Quezon

PharmoMed Industry, Inc.
Product: medical products

Philippine Pigmet & Resins Corp.
Plant: Cotta, Lucena City
Product: alkyd resins, diethyl phthalate

Primer Coco Products, Inc.
Plant: Candelaria, Quezon
Product: coco water, cream milk

Proton Chemical Industries, Inc.
Plant: Atimonan, Quezon
Product: methyl ether, crude glycerine

Queen's Tropical Fish, Inc.
Plant: Lucena City
Product: fish breeding/ marine collection

Sariaya Imex, Inc.
Plant: Sariaya, Quezon
Product: bamboo incense paper

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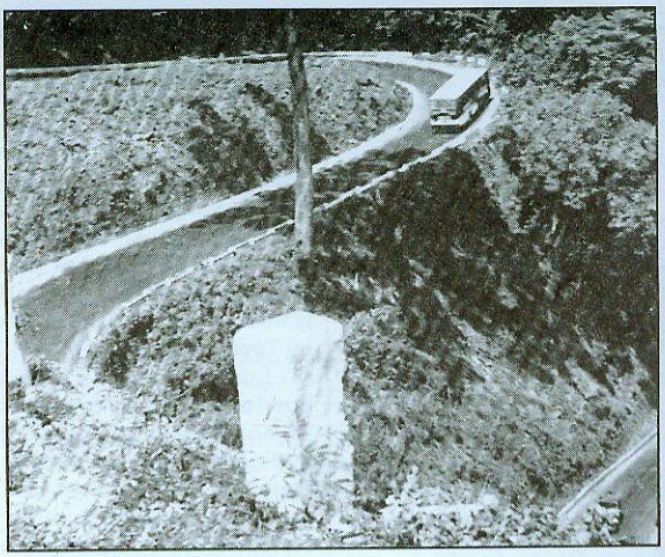
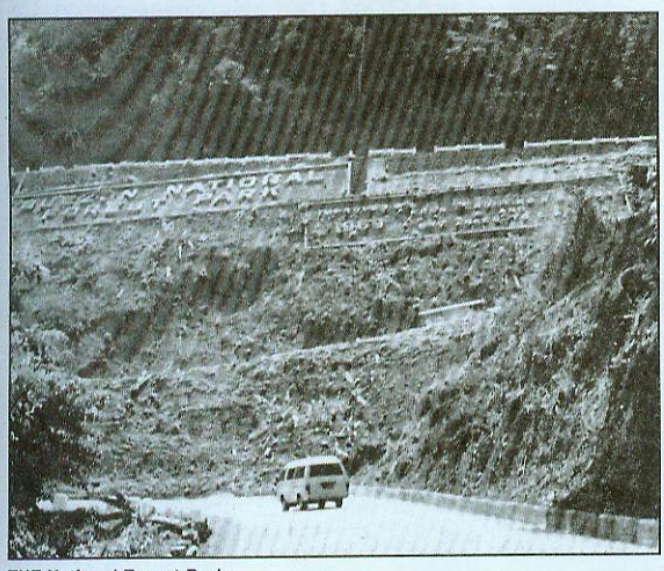
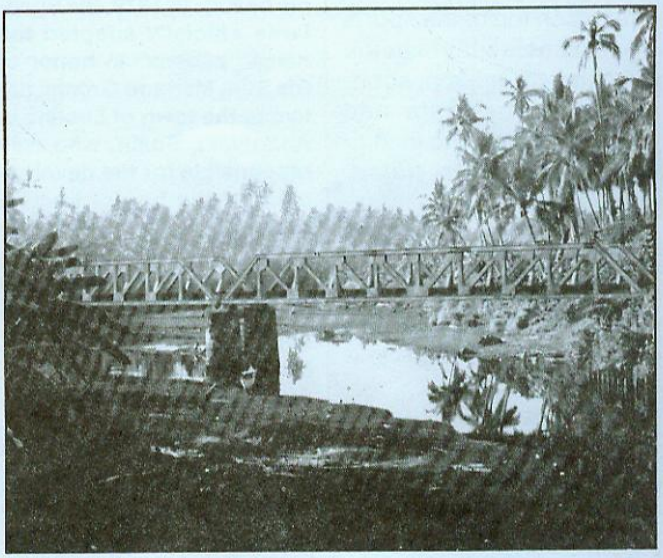
Quezon Province has rich natural resources, historical legacy and beautiful spots for tourism when fully developed.



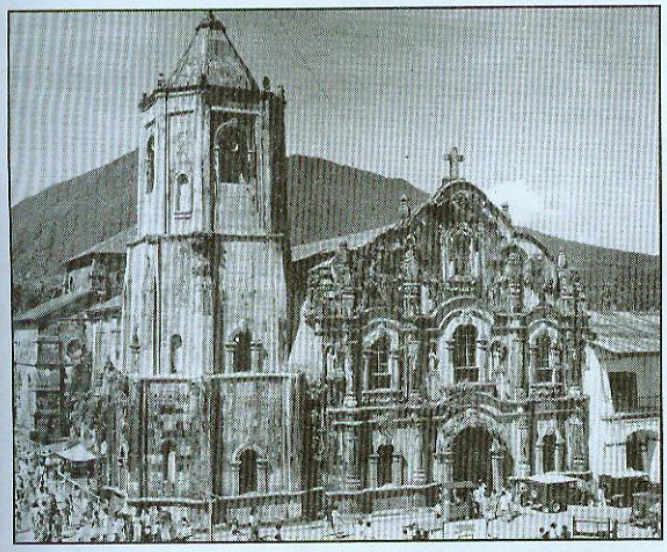
QUEZON'S famous zigzag road.



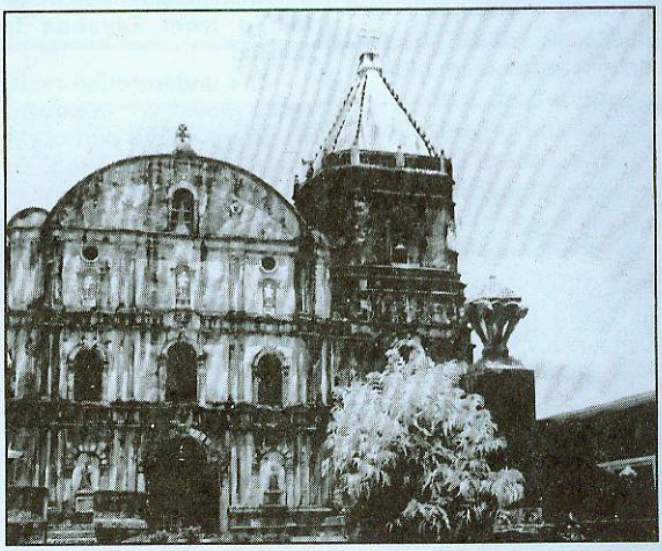
THE National Forest Park.



A STEEL bridge in Pagbilao



LUCBAN CHURCH. An idyllic scene with Mt. Banahaw in background.



SAN Miguel Arcangel Church has become Basilica Minore. It is located in Tayabas town which was formerly the old name of Quezon province.

Calabarzon...

(from page 48)

Seatrade International, Inc.
Plant: Pagbilao, Quezon
Product: fresh shrimps

Southern Luzon Coconut Oil Mills
Plant: Mulanay, Quezon
Product: coconut oil

Unicoir, Inc.
Plant: Sariaya, Quezon
Product: coir dust/fiber

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

The provincial government is on top of the sports development efforts in the province of Quezon, sponsoring tournaments and championship tours in various events year round. Fitness and health comprise the foundations of an able citizenry. Productivity, is maintained that hinges greatly on the well-being of both mind and body.

Training programs for youth in the school capped by skills competitions in barangay and municipal centers are being encouraged and supported through financial and logistical (uniforms and prizes) assistance, often in coordination with civic groups and organizations.

The Tour of Quezon is an annual cycling event keenly anticipated by budding sportsmen in the province who eventually get to compete in the national summer cycling tour. Local industrial and manufacturing establishments are supportive of the affair, which is being held through the joint efforts of the provincial government including a Marathon Run.

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LUCENA CITY

THE CAPITAL

A coastal city on the southern part of Quezon province. Bounded on the north by Mt. Banahaw, on the east and west by the Dumaca and Iyam rivers and on the south by Tayabas Bay.

Lucena was one of the barrios of the town of Tayabas which was founded by Franciscan fathers in the early 1580's. The present site of the city was originally called "Buenavista" by the Spaniards because of its scenic beauty. In 1879, the Spaniards officially adopted the name "Lucena" in honor of the friar, Mariano Granja, native of the town of Lucena in Andalucia, Spain, who was responsible for the development of the barrio. Lucena became a municipality in 1882.

After the Philippine independence was proclaimed on June 12, 1898, Gen. Miguel Malvar, commanding general for Southern Luzon, took over Tayabas province. Lucena became the site of fierce battles during the Philippine-American War. In 1901, after the Americans put up a civil government, the provincial capital was transferred from Tayabas to Lucena.

The underground resistance movement in Lucena was very active during the Japanese Occupation. By January 1945, the Hunters ROTC guerillas advanced to Lucena and succeeded in driving out the Japanese.

Lucena became a chartered city by virtue of R.A. No. 3271 which was approved on June 17, 1961.

Noted tourist attractions: Perez Park and Quezon Monument, the biggest of its kind in the country.

Hon. Ramon Y. Talaga is its hard-working mayor.

Lorenzo...

(from page 41)

the country. He became the leader of the *parliament of the streets* and was called the "Grand Old Man of the Opposition." He defended numerous political detainees, the most celebrated of which were Senator Jose Diokno and Benigno Aquino Jr.. Despite his old age and frail health, he steadfastly fought for civil and human rights during the Marcos regime. He also fought against the operation of the Bataan Nuclear Power Plant in the country. After successfully helping oust Marcos from power and having succeeded in having the BNPP mothballed, he resumed forcefully his passionate struggle against the retention of the U.S. Bases in the country. And on September 12,1991, he witnessed the culmination of this struggle when 12 senators voted NO to the R.P.-U.S. Treaty on Mutual Friendship, Cooperation and Security. One of the senators who voted against the ratification was his son, Wigberto E. Tañada, who quoted his father in his speech explaining his NO vote:

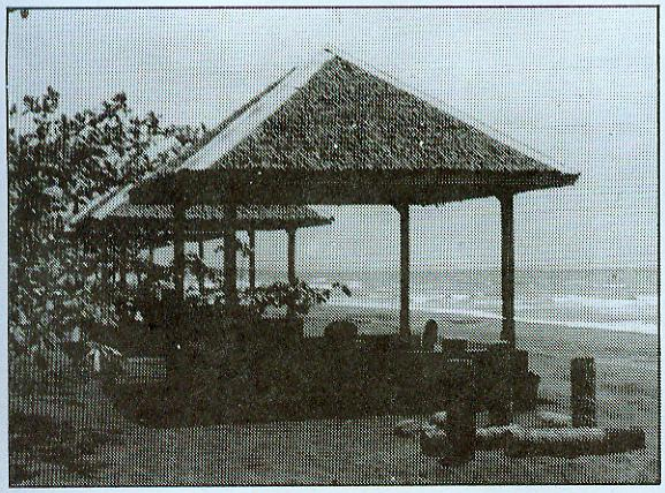
Any country's foreign policy must proceed from the paramount national interest. More paramount than any other national interest are the safety of our people and our survival as a nation. The bases, instead of guarding that safety and security, are now a threat to our survival. This fact cannot be disputed. The argument invoking the overall strategy of freedom's defense the world over is a false and hypocritical argument. For it is the strategic defense and global hegemony of the United States that the bases are about, not our protection. For we could live with certain shortcomings or even mistakes in the choices we may make regarding our form of government or electoral systems, but in the matter of drafting or enforcing a sovereign Charter or defining a self-determined direction for our future, we cannot shirk our historic responsibility in the supreme task of building a sovereign nation.

Tañada engaged himself in several daunting crusades in his life time. In all these campaigns, he demonstrated his sterling character as a principled person. Unlike most Filipino leaders who often change their minds and positions to suit the time and circumstance, he unswerv-ingly held onto his principles and remained true to the nationalist struggle he helped envisioned, shaped and advanced. He was a unique political leader in that he became more popular and revered after he retired from public office. Indeed, few people can approximate his unassailable record of dedicated public service much less his greatness as a man of immense intellectual gifts and moral strength, far-reaching visions, inspiring optimism, and unsullied integrity.

It is thus, right and proper that Lorenzo M. Tañada be ensconced among our great Filipino nationalist leaders. While some national heroes showed that the Filipinos are worth dying for, Tañada demonstrated throughout his long and eventful existence (which ended on May 28, 1992) that indeed, the Filipinos and their country are also worth living for and keeping faith with.

Provincial Governors

Don. QUIRINO ELEAZAR	1898-1899
Hon. CORNELIO GARDINER	1901-1902
Hon. RICARDO PARAS	1902-1905
Hon. MANUEL L. QUEZON	1906-1907
Hon. ALFREDO CASTRO	1907-1908
Hon. DOMINGO LOPEZ	1909-1910
Hon. VICENTE LUCBAN	1912-1916
Hon. MAXIMO RODRIGUEZ	1916-1922
Hon. FILEMON E. PEREZ	1922-1928
Hon. CASIANO SANDOVAL	1928-1940
Hon. NATALIO ENRIQUEZ	1940-1945
Hon. HILARION YANZA	1946-1947
Hon. ANDRES UMALI (Appointed)	1947-1948
Hon. GREGORIO SANTAYANA	1949-1952
Hon. VICENTE CONSTANTINO	1952-1955
Hon. LEON GUINTO, SR.	1955-1957
Hon. CLARO ROBLES	1957-1963
Hon. ANACLETO C. ALCALA	1963
Hon. ELADIO CALIWARA	1986
Hon. EDUARDO T. RODRIGUEZ	1987 to date



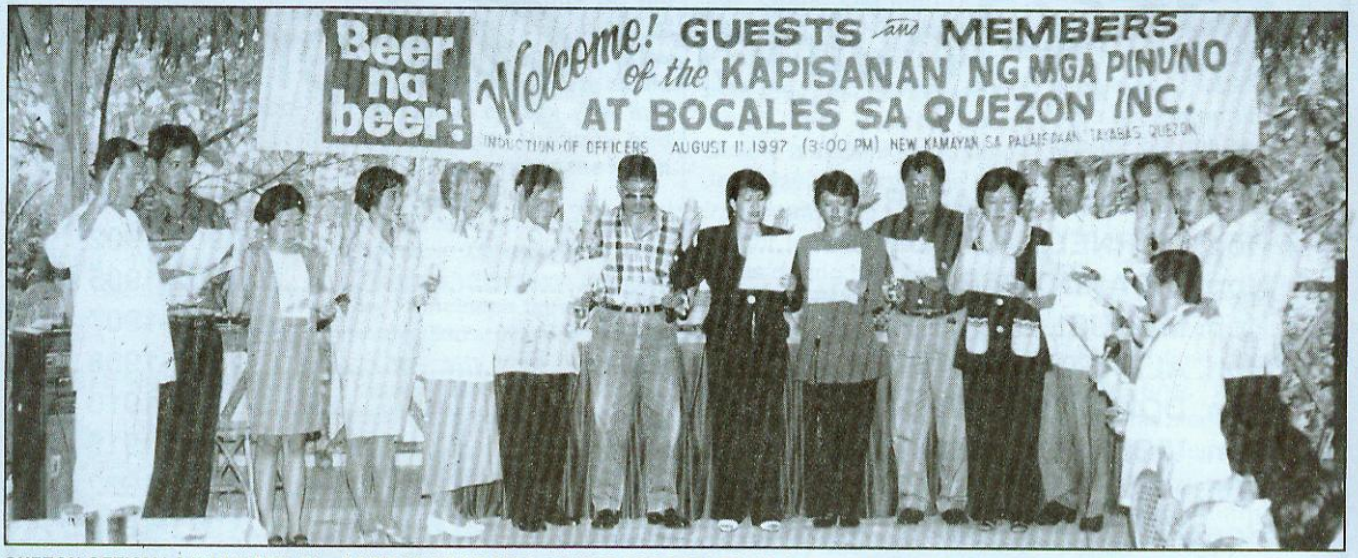
PASSING tourist can avail of beachfront stands along the shore.



BEAUTIFUL beach quarters in Sariaya for weekend or overnight tourists.

SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN

Province of Quezon



QUEZON OFFICIALS INDUCTED. The KAPISANAN NG MGA PINUNO AT BOCALES NG QUEZON INC., the province's version of the Legislative Executive Development Advisory Council, is in ducted at Palaisdaan, Tayabas, Quezon. From right: Regional Trial Court Judge Ricardo Rosales, inducting officer; Dr. Romeo Maaño, president of Kapisanan ng mga Bocal, Atty. Roberto Avio, vice president; Roberto Raceles, adviser; Frank Chavez, Mrs. Carol Parafina, Quezon Gov. Eduardo T. Rodriguez; Evangeline Ong, Board Member Edelyn Loo; Manuel Beloso, Domingo Memasig, Prosecutor Rosario Rondola, Board Member Lina Lasquety, Board Member Ma. Lourdes de Luna; Dr. Marlon Rivera, and Board Member Alfred Avila.

Hon. Edelyn A. Loo
Board Member, 1st District

Hon. Claro Y. Talaga
Board Member, 1st District

Hon. Merlina U. Escueta
Board Member, 2nd District

Hon. Jovito E. Talabong
Board Member, 2nd District

Hon. Hermilando C. Alcala
Board Member, 2nd District

HON. EDUARDO T. RODRIGUEZ
Governor

HON. ROBERT P. RACELIS
Vice-Governor

Hon. Alfredo A. Avila
Board Member, 3rd District

Hon. Luisito C. Serrano
Board Member, 3rd District

Hon. Frumencio F. Pulgar
Board Member, 4th District

Hon. Vicente D. Rabaya, Jr.
Board Member, 4th District

Hon. Oscar D. Camara
Board Member, 4th District

Hon. Amado T. Gurango
Board Member, PKB

Hon. Lourdes C. de Luna
Board Member, PPSK

Hon. Lina G. Lasquety
Board Member, LK

Atty. Jorge B. Vargas
Secretary to the SP

Mrs. Noemi Z. Alcala
Asst. Secretary to the SP

PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS

Reynaldo U. Hidalgo
Provincial Administrator

Dr. Manuel J. Salazar
Provincial Health Officer

Fiscal Rosario I. Rondolo
Provincial Prosecutor

Domingo J. Mamasig (OIC)
Provincial Agriculturist

Francisco S. Chavez
Provincial Treasurer

Evangelina M. Ong
Provincial Accountant

Dr. Corazon T. Reynoso
Provincial Physician

Atty. Roberto E. Avio
Provincial Attorney

Amelia A. Bruan
Human Resource Management Officer

Porfirio P. Magnaye
Provincial Assessor

Engr. Irma P. Garde
Provincial Planning & Development Coordinator

Engr. Cesario T. Palayan
Provincial Engineer

Dr. Wilmer C. Tolentino
Provincial Veterinarian

Godofredo E. Matienzo
Budget Officer

Carolina C. Parafina
Social Welfare and Development Officer

Exaltacion G. Angeles
Provincial General Services

Manuel A. Beloso
Office of the Environment and Natural Resources

PROVINCIAL MAYORS

Hon. Carmelito C. Legaspi
Agdangan

Hon. Wilfredo J. Bendal
Burdeos

Hon. Nicolas A. Alibe
Dolores

Hon. Juanito B. Bañal
Gumaca

Hon. Vicente Rommel D. Arellano
Padre Burgos

Hon. Alicia C. Caringal
Perez

Hon. Romeo V. Fullante
Quezon

Hon. Angelo Ilao
San Antonio

Hon. Vicente G. Salumbides, Jr.
Tagkawayan

Hon. Serafin D. Dator
Lucban

Hon. Artemio S. Mascariña
Alabat

Hon. Pedro C. Inofre
Calauag

Hon. Ana F. Gamogamo
General Luna

Hon. Roldan M. Velasco
Infanta

Hon. Maximo U. Tan
Macalelon

Hon. Conrado L. de Rama
Pagbilao

Hon. Rafael C. Glinuga
Pitogo

Hon. Joel Amando A. Diestro
Real

Hon. Romulo E. Edaño
San Francisco

Hon. Faustino A. Silang
Tayabas

LUCENA CITY
Mayor
Hon. Ramon Y. Talaga

Hon. Remedios V. Diestro
Antimonan

Hon. David V. Emralino
Candelaria

Hon. Hernando P. Avellaneda, Sr.
Gen. Nakar

Hon. Dolores T. Espiritu
Jomalig

Hon. Ferdinand V. Llamas
Mauban

Hon. Ronnie T. Mitra
Panukulan

Hon. Jose V. Saavedra
Plaridel

Hon. Agnes V.S.T. Saavedera
Sampaloc

Hon. Juanito R.Uy
San Narciso

Hon. Vivencio A Escueta
Tiaong

Hon. Vicente M. Cawa
Buenavista

Hon. Artemio A. Natividad
Catanauan

Hon. Nestor M. Salumbides
Guinayangan

Hon. Joel E. Arago
Lopez

Hon. Joselito A. Ojeda
Mulanay

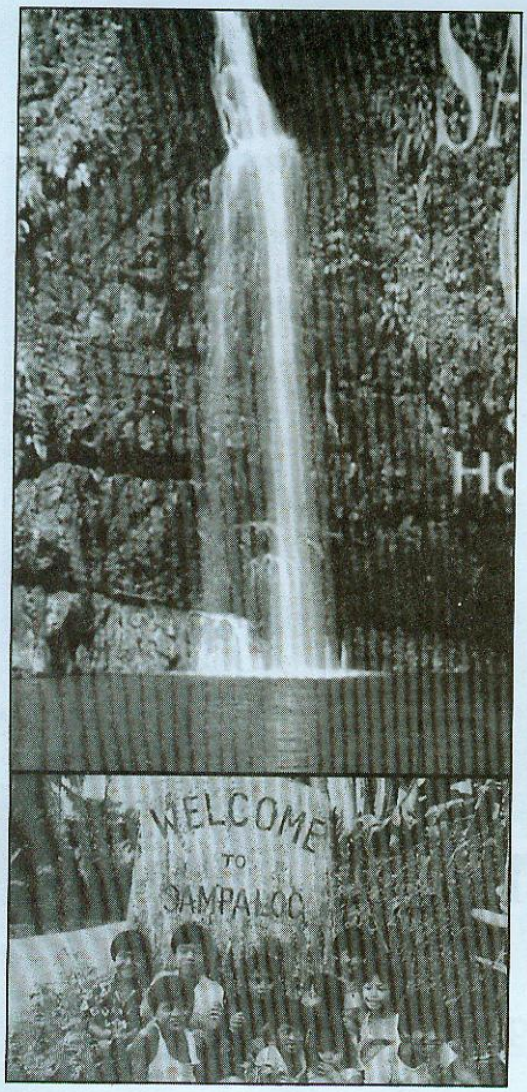
Hon. Alredo G. Sarmiento
Patnanungan

Hon. Ofelia G. Reyes
Polillo

Hon. Francisco de Leon, Jr.
San Andres

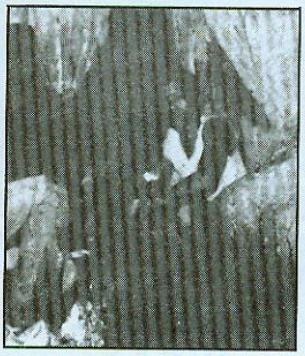
Hon. Juanito B. Manigbas
Sanaya

Hon. Nonato C. Puache
Unisan

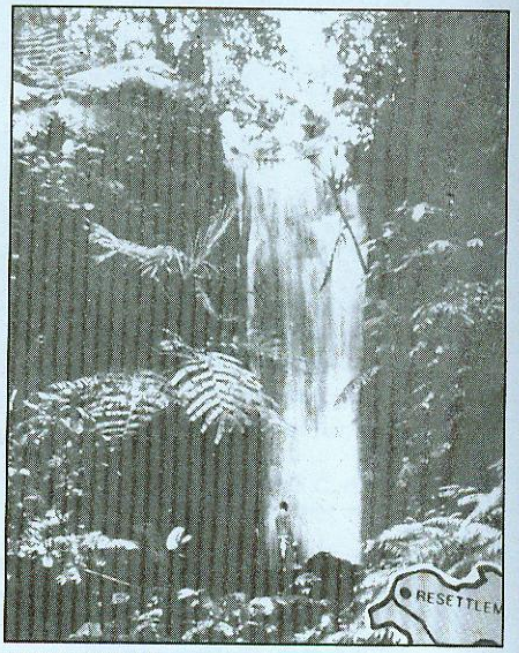




THE HANGGA FALLS



MALAOG CAVE

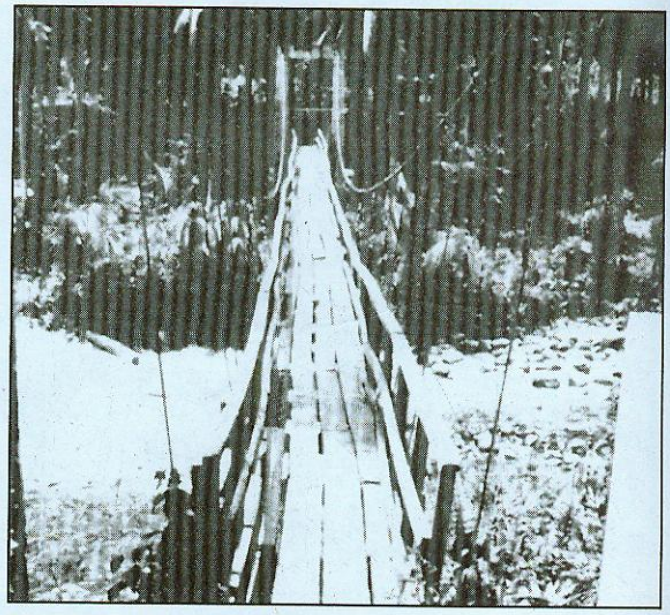


ASIDILLO FALLS

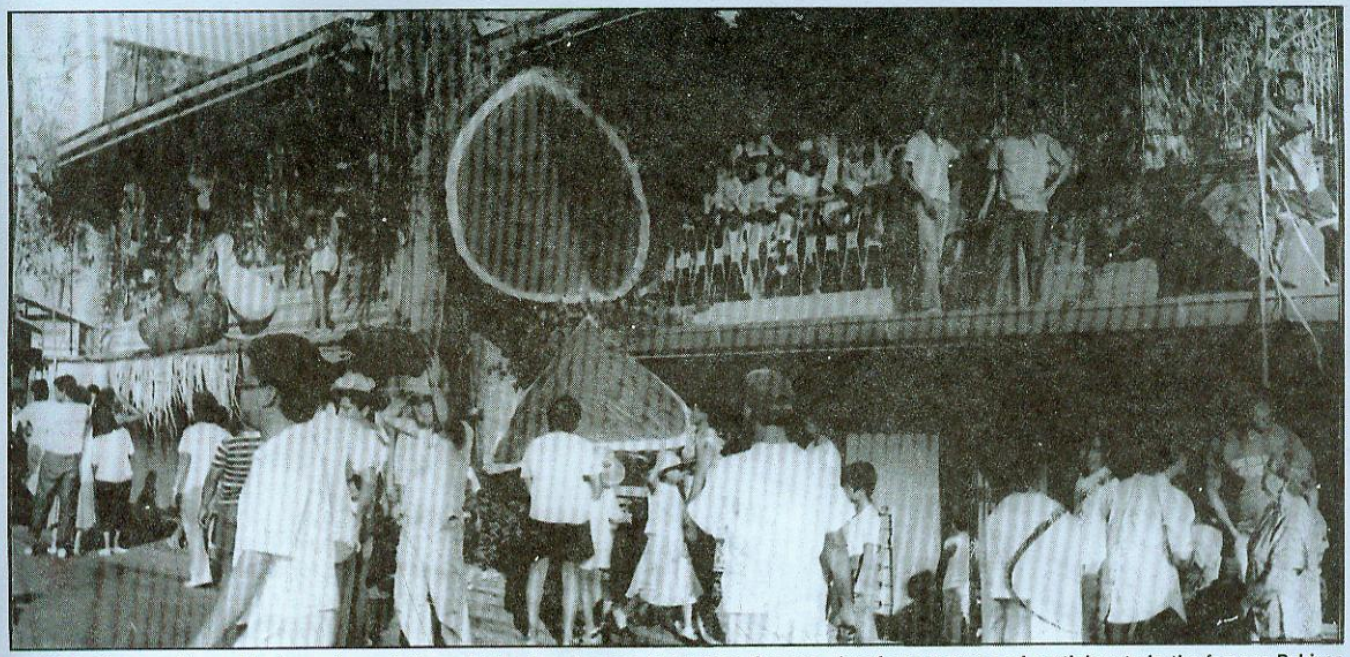
Scenic Spots and Unique Tradition in Sampaloc

The town takes pride in its scenic spots and attractions like caves and water falls such as the **Hangga Falls** and **Kabuti Falls**, which are ideal for mountain climbing and other equally attractive spots, a delight for nature lovers and environmentalists. There are available inns and apartels complete with facilities where the transient businessmen, guests and tourists stay comfortably and peacefully. Aside from these scenic attractions, the town boasts of its unique, cultural traditions such as the **Siryabutan**, a distinct street dance ritual involving fast, lively and gay movements and **Immo**, a liturgical procession and the image of the Blessed Virgin passing along the residents of **Hermano Mayores** where a child venerates and praises the Blessed Virgin Mary with a poem in every stop.

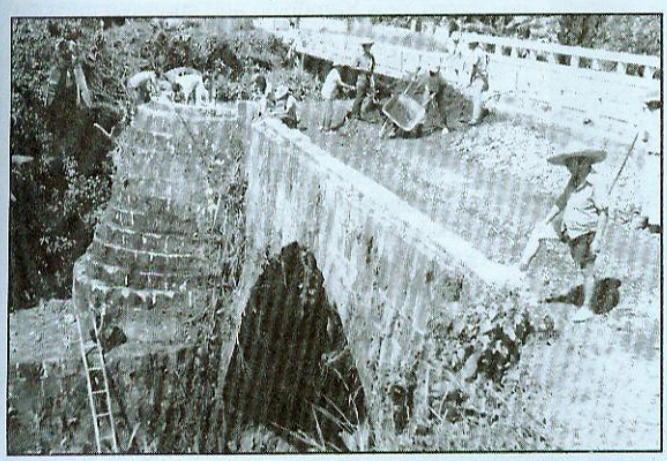
These colorful traditions and the warm hospitality of the people of Sampaloc, Quezon, will surely win the heart of its visitors and guests.



SAMPALOC HANGING BRIDGE



PAHIYAS. Giant replicas of fruits and vegetables which adorn houses in Lucban, Quezon, dwarf spectators and participants in the famous Pahiyas festival.



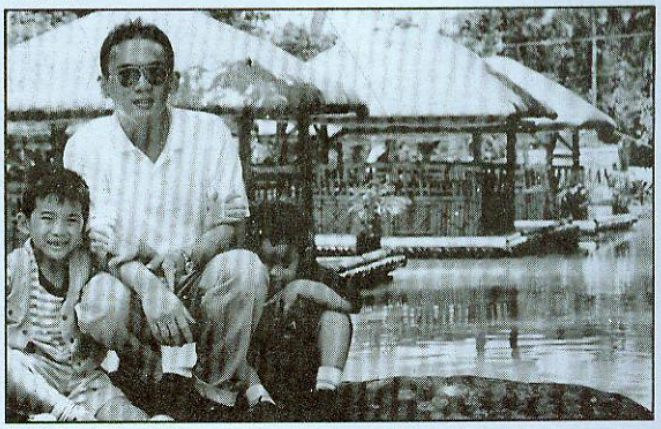
LUCBAN'S (Quezon) old landmark, *Fuente del Capricho or Tulay na Arko* is being restored by local government officials and employees as part of their 14-day civic action work. Dr. Jose P. Rizal once stood before this old bridge and composed a poem dedicated to the *Kabataan ng Lucban.* The bridge which was constructed in 1851 was destroyed in 1945 during the Liberation.



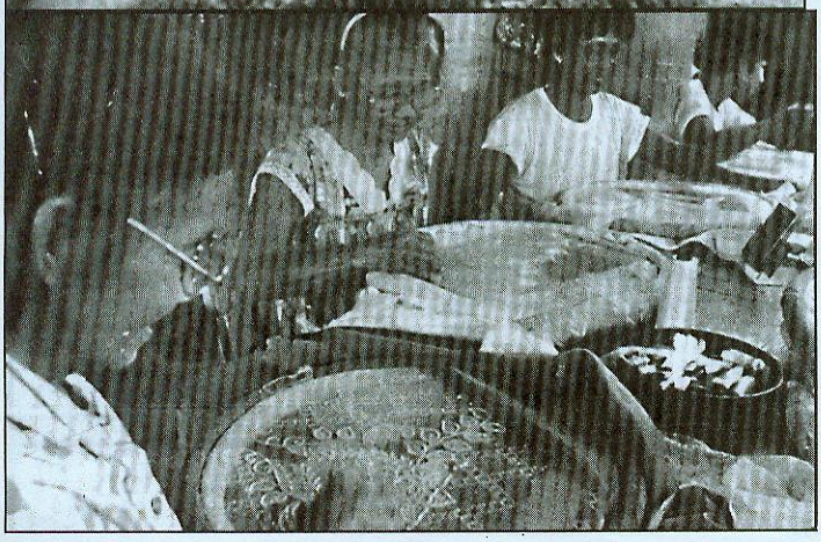
ANCESTRAL house of one of the well-to-do familes in Sariaya.



QUEZON'S IDYLLIC TOWNS. Tayabas town, the former provincial capital of Quezon is about 2 kms. away from Lucena City now the capital. The coastal site of Lucena was probably the reason for the transfer of the seat of the provincial government. At the town center of Tayabas modern technology has made its presence, evident in the TV antennas that rise from native houses. But travelling to the outskirts of the city, one will still find people leading simple lives. The pace of life is quite leisurely, the lands untampered, and the rivers unpolluted. The short drive from Lucena City to Tayabas is made even shorter with the first class road that connects the former to the present provincial capital. Photo below is the floating picnic huts at the *Palaisdaan,* one of Tayabas' numerous tourists' destinations.







Quezon City
a vision for

If someone could write about the many "loves" of President Quezon, he would perhaps, find one of the most compelling one: the creation of a modern city which the lawmakers wanted to name Balintawak.

It started in 1939, when Quezon was smitten by a grand idea of building a modern metropolis not far from Manila, a place high enough to be free from flood congestion and traffic jams.

Three years earlier, some members of his Cabinet suggested Tagaytay to be an ideal seat of government, but Quezon rejected the idea. He said Tagaytay is a place for tourist and vacationists and that the working people must have a place to spend their weekends similar to Baguio but at the least expense.

While looking for an ideal site, he reached Barrio Obrero, now Kamuning and surveyed the northeastern sweep of the land. He was so awed and inspired by the breathtaking view. "This is where I would like to build a real Filipino metropolis," he exclaimed.

He pointed to a spot that is now Constitution Hill, south of the Novaliches watershed, a panoramic view of the San Mateo Hills and Marikina valley and rolling hills where the Ipo Dam still stands today.

Quezon's imagination soared. He sought the advice of his friends especially Don Alejandro Roces Sr. of the powerful TVT chain of newspapers.

The President was so impatient he could hardly wait for anyone to start work. He commissioned the best architects and engineers to draw and build the structural lands for the buildings. He scrounged for financial resources to buy estates wherein to expand the areas needed by the Capital City.

Quality *Barongs* from Lumban

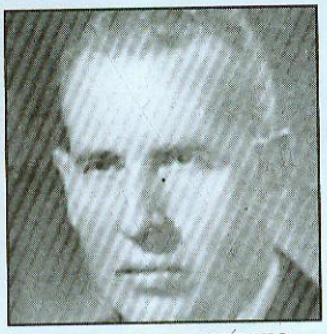
BARONG Taglog, **is a formal dress for Filipino men. Since it is a national costume, state visitors are always gifted with this flimsy but elegant tropical shirt. The intricate designs have been handed down for generations, thus, many Lumban women are adept in executing the delicate embroidery.**

THE *barong* is usually made of *piña* and *jusi fibers* whose fine natural filaments are extracted by expert craftsmen. Women are also wearing embroidered blouses and *kimonas,* formal long gowns made of the same embroidered materials are splendidly attractive.

— A *sister* of Quezon Province a **Capital City** has taken root



HON. ISMAEL MATHAY, JR. exhorts his people to unite and realize the late Presisent's vision of a capital city where, all government offices will be centered — a happy and prosperous community to live in.



HON. TOMAS B. MORATO, a boyhood friend of President Quezon who also comes from Quezon Province, was appointed by President Quezon to succeed him as Mayor of Quezon City. The President himself was the first Mayor only that he ruled for 13 days only. He is the father of Presidential candidate, Manuel Morato of the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes.

His critics complained that because finances were scarce, the money to be used for his grand new city could be used to improve the city of Manila instead, especially its poor drainage system.

But Quezon will not be denied his vision and pressed on.

The blueprint was to have all government offices transferred to the Capital City including the Executive Mansion, the Legislature and the Judiciary.

Quezon believed that putting all government offices in one place would make administration more cohesive and economical. He created the National Homesite Housing Corporation in order to build housing communities around the nucleus city for the poor laborers working both in Manila and Quezon City. This housing construction is known today as the Project series.

Juan M. Arellano, a well-known architect at the time, was assigned the task of planning the city together with Dr. Daniel Burnham, an American architect and landscape artist who arrived in Manila in 1904. Burnham had also designed Burnham Park in Baguio.

Arellano wanted the city to be a government center of not less than 2000 hectares of virgin land. It will be connected to Manila by beautiful, broad boulevards, with formal parks, picnic greens and sports grounds.

Commonwealth Act 502, known as an act Creating Quezon City, specified the boundaries of Quezon City. Included in its 7,355 hectares, one third of which was owned by the government, were the barrios of Galas, La Loma, Sta. Mesa Heights, San Jose, Balintawak and Kaingin, all of which were taken from Caloocan.

Barrios of New Manila, Cubao, San Francisco del Monte, Kamuning, and what is now known as Roxas Housing projects or Project I were carved out from San Juan.

Barrios of Jesus de la Peña, lower Barranca, the UP site, Krus Na Ligas, Balara and Varsity Hills were taken from Mariquina.

Barrios of Ugong Norte, Santolan and Libis were taken from Pasig; and the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club area was taken from Mandaluyong. Also included were the 150 hectares of Camp Murphy and Camp Crame.

The charter act of Quezon City was to be modified and revised through the ensuing years. For the city would alter its boundaries several times and various sections would be amended from time to time.

Interestingly, when the plans for the new Capital City was drawn, no name was attached to it.

Congressman Ramon Mitra Sr. of Mountain province

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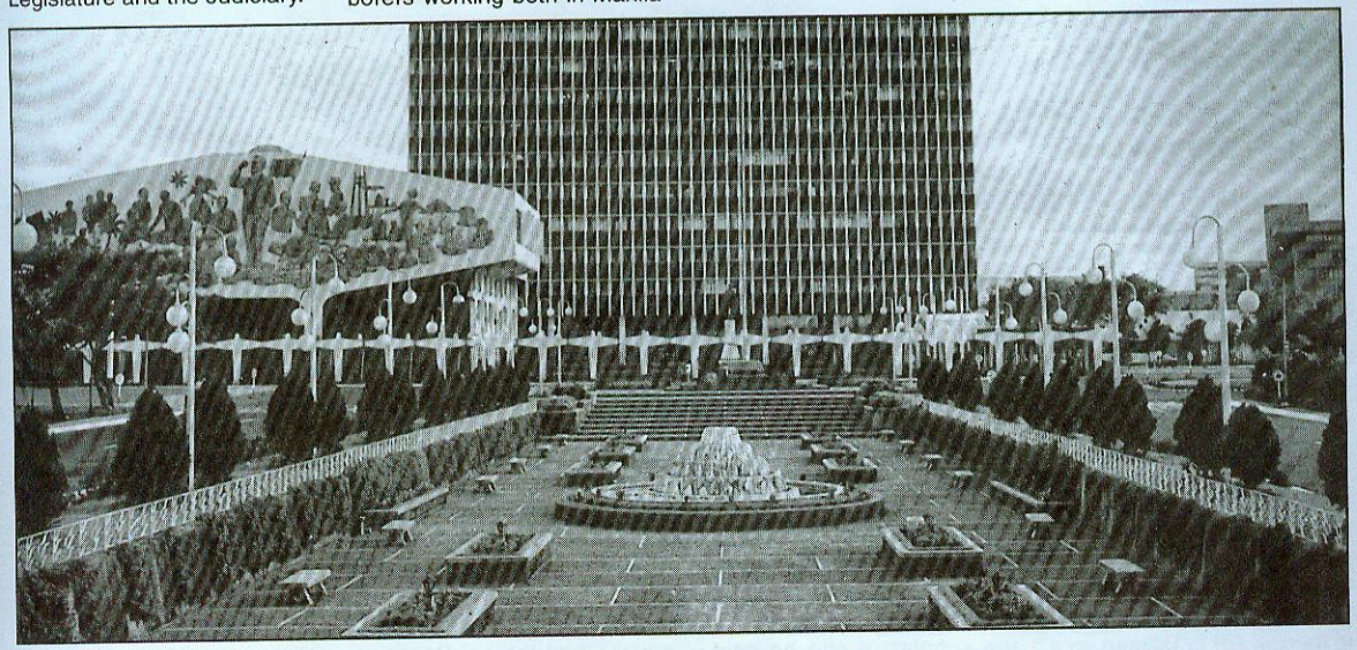

QUEZON City Hall

Quezon's vision...

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thought of naming the new city Balintawak for its historical importance.

Mitra's bill was discussed and deliberated upon. Two congressmen from Pangasinan, Narciso Ramos, father of President Ramos and former House Speaker Eugenio Perez blocked its passage till amendment was taken in. The two lawyers wanted to name the city after President Quezon. The bill was passed and the new city was baptized.

When informed in Malacañang about the news, Quezon blurted, "Why can't you wait until I'm dead, before you name anything after me?"

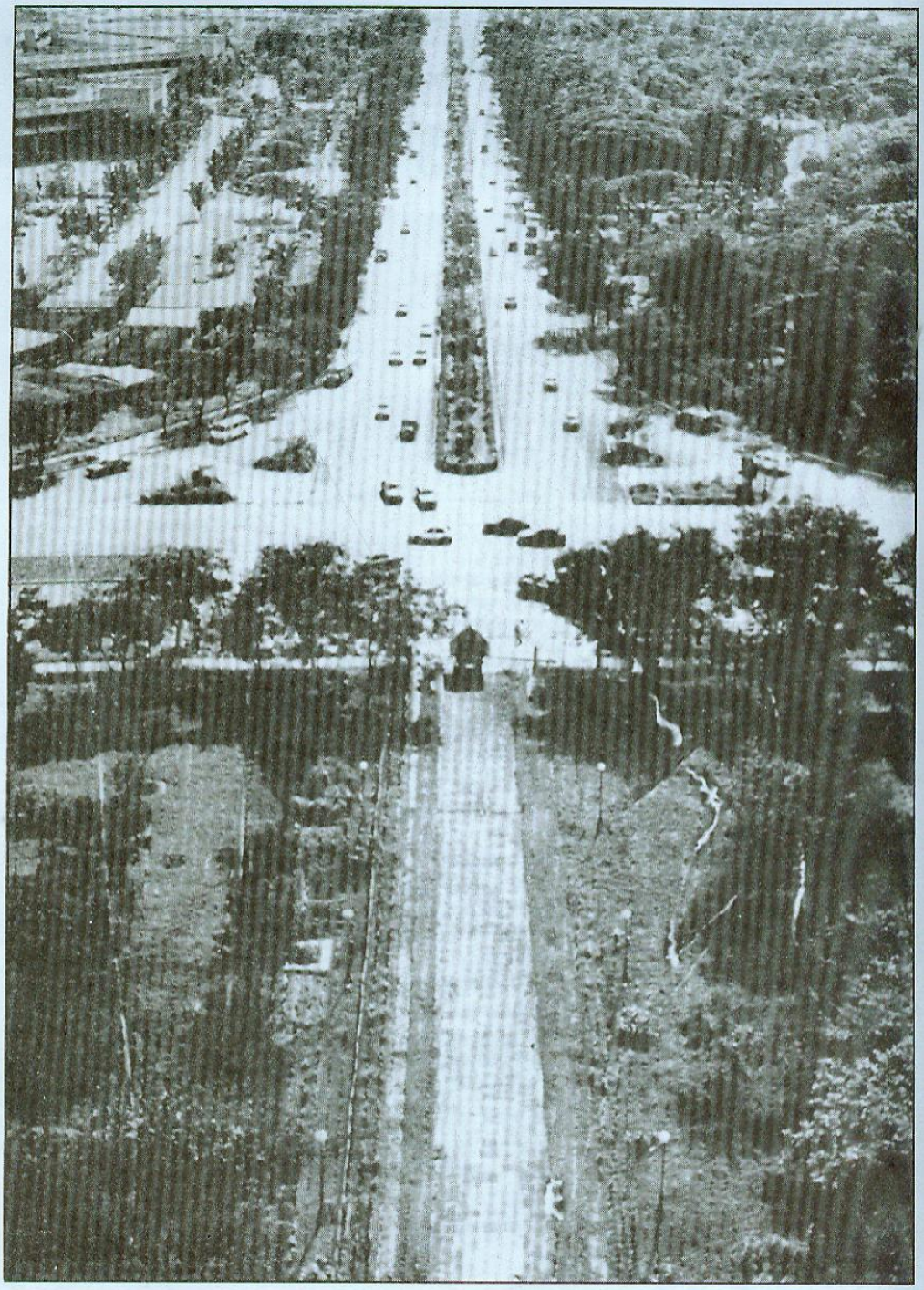
Today, Quezon would have been happier if the city he had nurtured and created piece by piece is still the country's capital. But Presidential Decree 824 of President Marcos brought the honor back to Manila. Quezon City served as the country's capital exactly 28 years after RA 333 was signed by President Quirino.

The transfer of the University of the Philippines to Diliman was another concern close to the President's heart. There was a lot of discussion and opposition to its transfer. Some well-meaning friends of the President wanted the campus moved to Los Baños, Laguna claiming it as a better site than Diliman. Also that it wasn't as malaria infested as Diliman was.

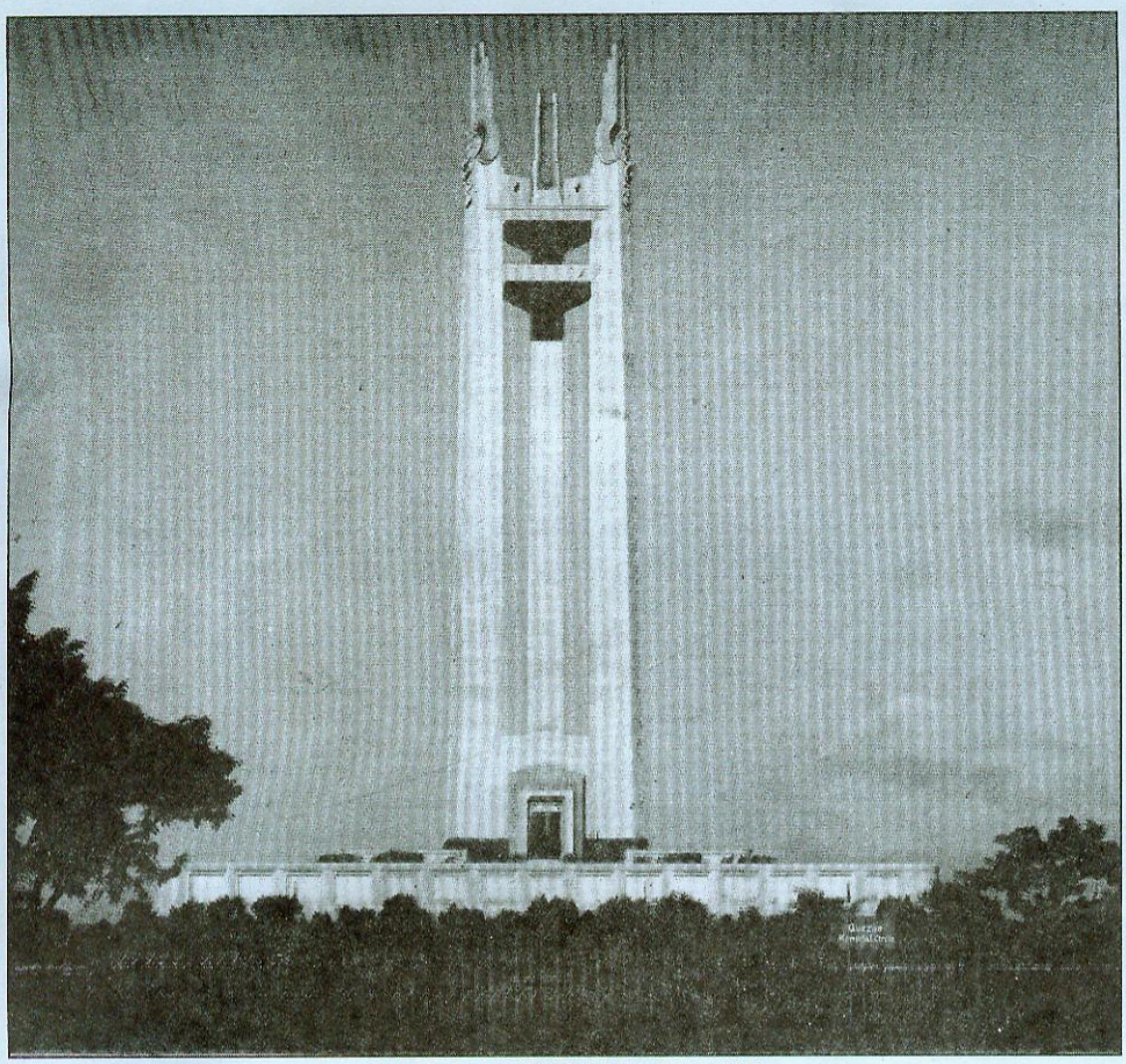
According to Fernando V. Sison, a member of the UP Board of Regents, Quezon was furious when told that a letter was being circulated supposedly by authority of the President to transfer the state university to Los Baños within three months. Quezon said he never authorized it.

At the formal inauguration of Dr. Bienvenido Gonzalez as the 6th and the youngest president of UP on Oct. 19, 1939, Quezon announced that the first step he had to make was to transfer UP to Diliman, to a more appropriate site away from the noise of the city which detracts from the serene life of the scholar; a site he said, which "in natural beauty excels any other spot in the vicinity."

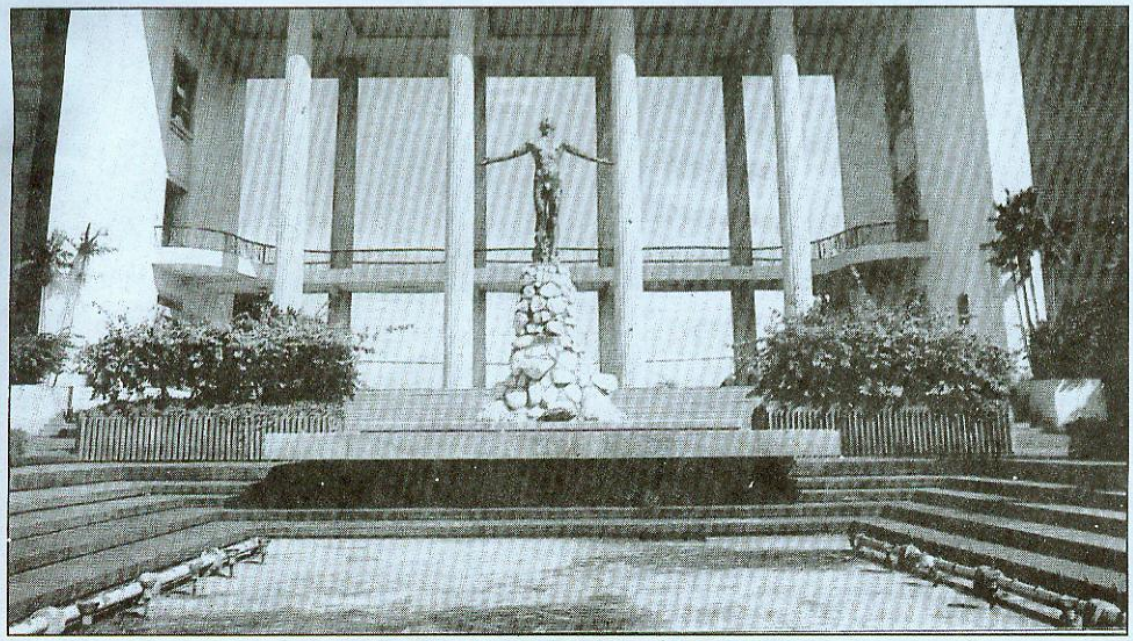
The next day he invited the members of the UP Board of Regents to Malacañang and told them to immediately dispatch the transfer of UP to Diliman.



QUEZON Avenue, as it ends at the Quezon Memorial Circle, as seen from atop the Quezon Monument.



QUEZON MEMORIAL SHRINE



UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

Long before the physical aspect of Quezon City was finished, Quezon had already formed the administrative officers that would man the City. He became the first mayor but only for 23 days.

He then transferred the city reins to Tomas Morato, a boyhood friend of his, followed by Dr. Florencio Cruz, Oscar Castelo, Pronciano Bernardo, Nicanor Roxas, Norberto Amoranto. Amoranto ruled the city government for 23 years, the longest reigning mayor. He was succeeded by Adelina Rodriguez, the first woman mayor of the city followed by Brigido Simon Jr. The current mayor Ismael Mathay, was also the chairman of the Metro Manila Commission.

Quezon City has a population of nearly two million with an income of more than P2 billion. It is second in population density among the 17 communities of Metro Manila. It is almost flood-free because it is 200 meters above sea level. It is the least polluted, it has still the most open spaces which could open opportunities for business and industrial development.

Quezon City has the widest roads in Metro Manila and traffic is less of a headache. Even with nearly 30 government buildings surrounding the area,

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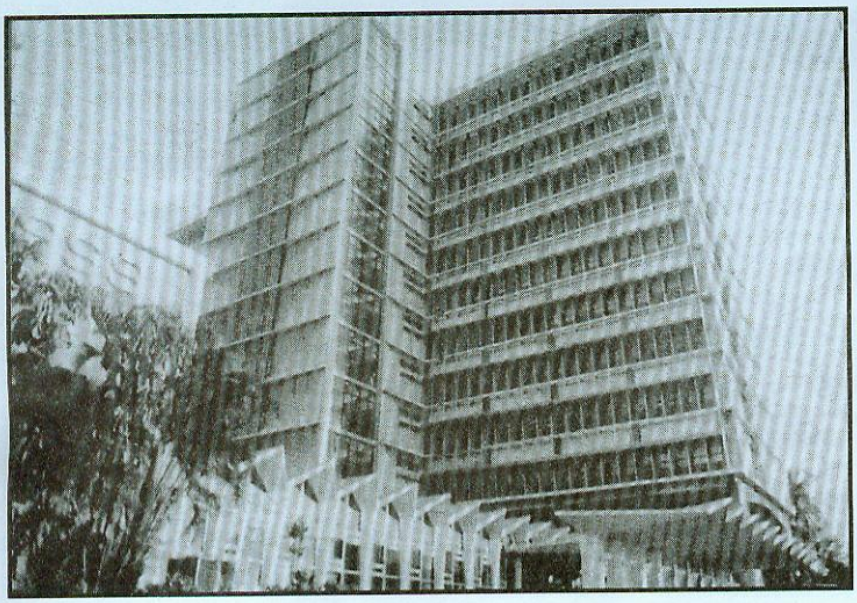
Q. C. Patron Saint
Sto. Domingo Church
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PEOPLE POWER REVOLUTION
Balara Filters
PHILIPPINE HEART CENTER FOR ASIA
Andres Bonifacio Monument
"Tandang Sora": Mot Philippine Revolution
Malakas at Maganda sa Himlayan
Broadcast City
La Mesa Dam
Iglesia Ni Cristo



SSS Building



Renato C. Valencia
SSS Administrator

Passers-by along East Avenue are bound to notice the high-rise building dominating the Quezon City skyline. The 12-storey edifice, towering above the rest of the structures in the area houses the Social Security System (SSS).

The SSS main office which is located in a sprawling 127,800 sq.m. area, near the heart of this bustling metropolis stands a proud testimony to four decades of providing social security protection to private sector workers.

Everyday, hundreds of people from all walks of life troop to the SSS office to avail of its numerous benefit and loan programs. SSS Administrator Renato C. Valencia said that since its inception in 1957, the SSS has granted billions in benefits and subsidized loans.

In Memoriam

"I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith." — 2 Tim. 4, 7



FUNERAL ORATION BY THE REV. F. PACIFICO A. ORTIZ, S.J., DELIVERED AT THE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS, AUGUST 1, 1946

To his dying day, this was his cherished dream: to come back to the Philippines and to see her free. He is back with us at last—back from his last, his finest mission—back to be gathered to us and to our forefathers forever. That he was a patriot and a leader, no one can deny. But I am sure I speak for every Filipino when I say that in our hearts there is more than mourning for the passing of a leader, there is a deep sense of personal loss. It was the man himself that we loved, the man with a heart so generous, so loyal, so forgiving; the man with a spirit so noble, so fearless, so magnificent. Not that he possessed no faults or failures. He had a human share of them. But he was brave enough to admit it. There was nothing sham or shallow about his man. You could see the depths of his soul through his eyes, and you knew exactly how you stood with him.

This is the true test of greatness: when people love you, not for what you can do for them, but for what you are.

President Quezon did much for our country, did more perhaps than any other man, living or dead. That alone would make him our hero, but it takes more than that to make him our friend. It takes more than that to make us feel, as we do feel today, a deep sense of personal

In the shifting world of politics, he held fast to a strange code of honor. He was consistently attacked by his political opponents. He was consistently accused of every sort of crime and failure under the sun. He always enjoyed a good fight—but he fought clean. He never threw back mud and derision at anyone. He was a plumed knight. Such was his regard for his fellowman.

It was perhaps this trait that made him the undisputed leader of his people, this trait which enabled him to make friends of political foes, and turn seeming defeat into victory, this trait that united the country, as never before, under his leadership. For despite his explosive temper, there was enough Christian humility in his heart that made for meekness, and it is written: "The meek shall possess the land."

It was surely this trait—his love for his neighbor—that made him what he was: the champion of the poor, the friend of the working man. No man has ever been blessed with more shining qualities of body and mind; no man has ever been showered with more honors and distinctions at home and abroad. But this man who walked with kings, never lost the common touch; this man whose words were listened to in the highest council of nations, never forgot his own father's parting words: "Son, be good and just to your fellowman. No matter how high your station in life may be, never forget that you came from poor parents and that you belong to the poor."

Yes, he belonged to the poor. As a young lawyer, he started his career by defending the poor freely, without charge. As a prosecuting attorney he protected the poor from the greed of the rich. Later, as President of the Commonwealth, he championed their cause—the cause of Social Justice. And his crusade for social justice was no mere lip-service, no mere vote-getting slogan. It meant action. It meant giving the peasants a chance to own a home and a piece of land they could call their own. It meant creating

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Quezon's vision...

(from page 59)

parking space is less of a problem. Some major government offices are the Batasan Pambansa, National Defense, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Agrarian Reform, Napocor, National Irrigation Commission, Pagasa, Bureau of Lands, the Social Security Commission, the Civil Service Commission, NAWASA, National Electrification Administration and the National Housing Authority.

The Central Bank Security Printing Plant which prints Philippine Bank notes, mints coins and operate a gold refinery was built in 1978 along East Avenue.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is also in Quezon City. Two major military camps, Aguinaldo and Philippine National Police are within city limits.

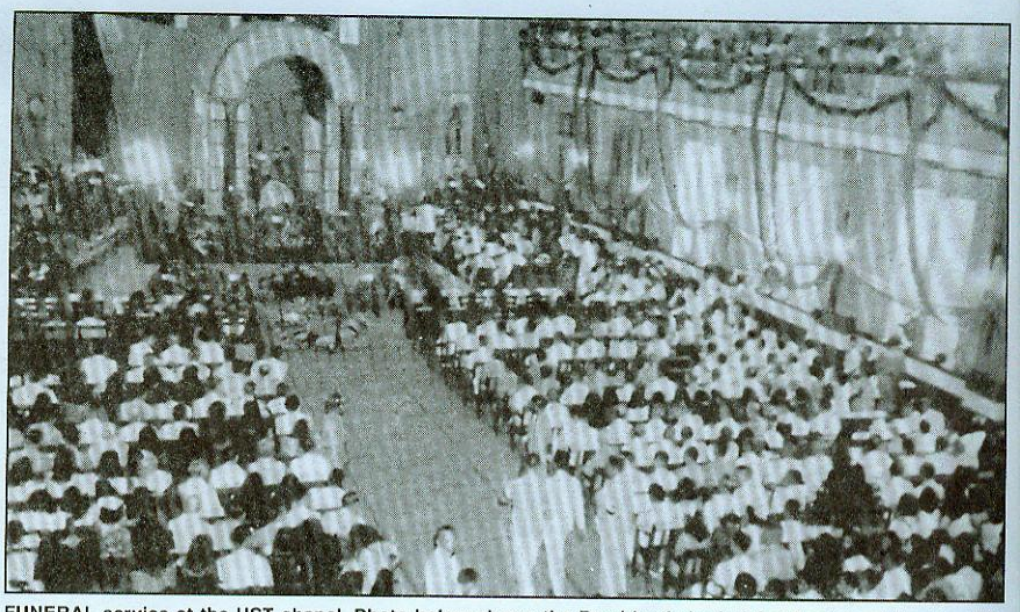
In 1971, three floors of Quezon Hall were filled with delegates to the Constitutional Convention where two years later, they signed the new Constitution. The People's Power Revolution started at EDSA, Quezon City from Feb. 25 to 28, 1986 that forced the dictator Ferdinand Marcos to flee, ushering in Corazon Aquino to the presidency. Quezon City is also the seat of the 1986 Constitutional Commission which was held at the Batasan Pambansa.

Quezon City is the biggest among eight cities and 13 towns of Metro Manila. It covers 15,359 hectares, almost five times as big as Manila. It is the second biggest city in the whole country, next to Davao in area.

Big department stores abound. The biggest commercial center nationwide is in Cubao: the Araneta Center, 35 hectares of shopping leisure and business establishments.

Aside from UP, there are 27 other universities in Quezon City.

If Quezon were alive today, he would have been proud that his vision had taken root. **LNR**



FUNERAL service at the UST chapel. Photo below shows the President's body lying in state at the Naval Air Station Chapel in San Diego, California.

In Memoriam...

(from page 61)

economic opportunities on the plains of Isabela, in the valleys of Koronadal, and all over the land. It meant fighting for a just minimum wage for the laborer. It meant preaching the gospel of work and the dignity of labor. It meant above all, building up a strong, hard-working middle class, and broadening the base of our economic structure—for he was convinced that no democracy can succeed where the few are too rich, while the many are too poor.

Today, we are facing the same old problems. The war has only made them worse. But we can still solve them, not the bloody, communist way, —not the high-handed, socialist way, —but the Christian way, the

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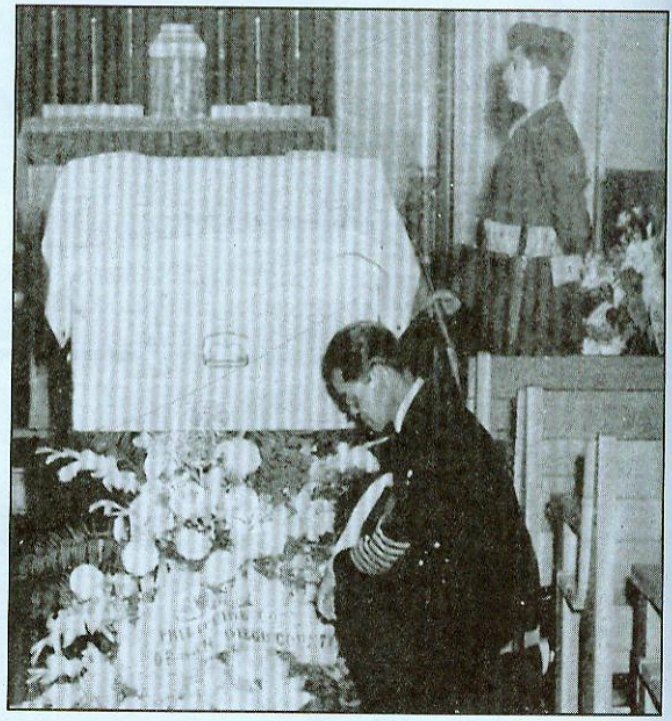


Calabarzon...

(from page 50)

Progress of Telecommunications

The advent of progress in telecommunications has by and large helped link the province to major key cities in the country—and even outside of it. In the city of Lucena and in about fourteen (14) municipalities, telecommunications is already developed. The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT) dominates the operation of the telecommunications industry. With the liberalization of the country's investment policies, investors are now encouraged to further satisfy the growing demand for more communication lines and network.

Water Resources

Water bodies surround the province which make water resources readily available for domestic and industrial use. Urban areas are supplied through rainwater or surface water sources. Other municipalities draw their supply of water from natural springs which are abundant in the area.

democratic way, the way so nobly raised by our departed leader: with malice toward none, with charity for all; dispensing justice to the poor and to the rich alike, to labor and to capital alike—but always holding high the battle-cry of the common man— "Human rights above property rights."

He did not live long enough to give full substance to his dream. That too often is the tragic fate of those who blaze the trail. But that too is the other test of greatness: whether one's work, one's life-dream can survive long after the dreamer is gone. In this sense also, this man was great. The noble causes for which he so gallantly spent his life: the cause of freedom, of social justice, of equality before the law, of devotion to country, this our infant Republic, this our Philippines—these things for which he fought so nobly and so well, these things will not perish with his remains. They are sparks of his eternal spirit, and they will light the way for generations yet unborn.

It is perhaps too early to pass judgment on the full future of this man. But I am sure that as generations come and go, and the long years loom in perspective, as new men and new leaders rise up and walk the stage of history—I am sure there will be two men, forever towering above the shifting scene, twin sentinels of our destiny, unequalled peaks of Malayan grandeur; Rizal and Quezon. Rizal's death made us one, Quezon's spirit made us free. To them as to no one else, we owe that we are today—a united nation, a free nation.

As we mourn and pray over his mortal remains, it may be well for us to search into the hidden well-springs that made his life so rich, so noble, so beneficent. He loved freedom and he fought to make his country free. The secret of it all was his deeply Christian spirit. That is why in his Autobiography, to imperialists who thought it was a dangerous experiment to "shoot" democracy into the fabric of Oriental minds, he could say: "You overlook the fact that more than three hundred years before, the Spaniards did "shoot" and successfully, the Christian religion into the souls of the Filipinos, and that Christianity had prepared us for democracy, since Christ's teachings are indeed the essence of democratic ideals and principles."

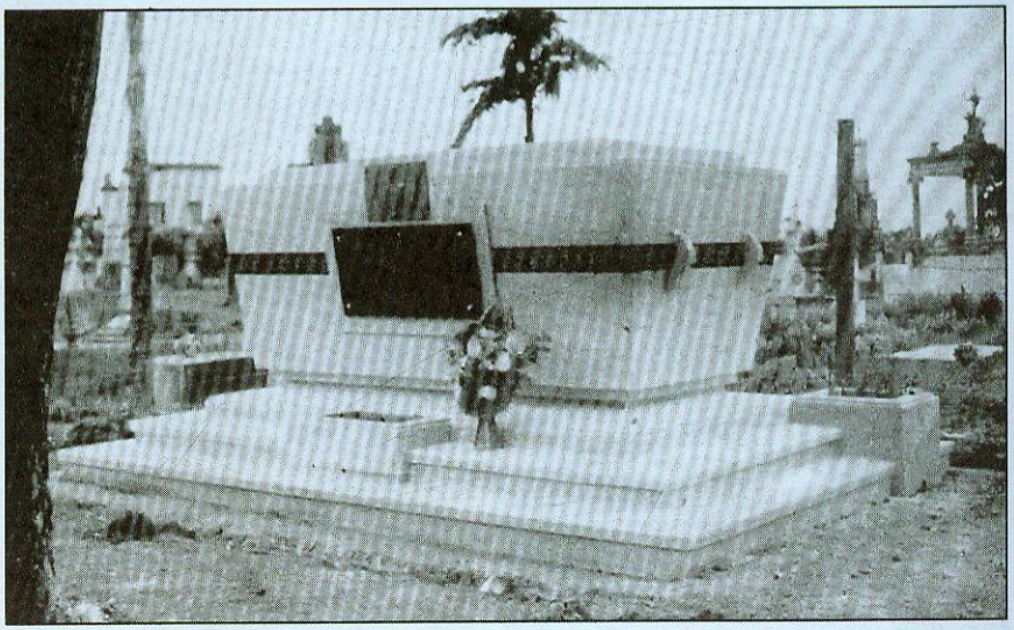
He worked hard, he fought bravely, suffering and disease could not hold his spirit down. We wondered from what hidden source he drew the strength to face the war. The secret of it all was his faith in prayer. "Ask and you shall receive, knock and it shall be opened unto you." Doubts often assailed him, and even fear, whenever he had to make the great decisions of his life. So it was when he had to leave for Corregidor. So it was when he had to leave for Australia. So it was when he had to leave for America. But he always triumphed with the strength and the light from above. And he was never alone in prayer, there was his wife always, and his children—sharers of his joys and of his sorrows unto the end.

There is a glow as of eternal sunrise about the evening years of this man—the glow of Faith recaptured and re-lived. As he served Mass in the tunnels of Corregidor and in his chapel in Washington, as he received Holy Communion with his wife and children every morning, as he prayed the rosary with them when the lights were low, I wonder if ever for a moment, his mind which knew no rest, travelled back to the days of his childhood... Memories.

Memories! —of the bo who left Baler to face life without anything but the heritage of Faith and the courage of his ancestors. Memories! —of the impetuous youth fighting in the hills of Bataan for the freedom of his people. Memories! —of the gallant speaker pleading for his country before the Congress of the United States. Memories! —of the statesman placed at the helm of the infant Commonwealth to chart and guide the destiny of his race... These were the memories that kept him company as he put up a gallant fight for his life. They were no empty memories. They were the warp and woof in the fabric of our history. They were the pattern of our age-old struggle. A struggle, which as he lay in bed those last fifteen months, was still an unfinished dream. That is what made it so hard for him!

But it is well for us to know that he fought the good fight unto the end, and that his last thought was for us. "Turn on the radio," he signalled to his doctor. That morning, over the radio came the news that MacArthur had landed on Sansapor, six hundred miles from the Philippines. "Six hundred miles" he faintly, very faintly whispered—and for a moment, joy like a dying ember sparked in his eyes. So near and yet so far! It was too much for his old heart to bear. He had a hemorrhage—his last. Shortly after, without much suffering, comforted with all the Sacraments of the Church, he gave up his soul to God.

Any nation could be proud of such a leader. Any country would love to claim him as her own. And he is ours forever! — My Friends, as we commit his body to the land which saw his birth and which he served so well, let it be with the prayer and the resolve to carry on the work to which he devoted his life: social justice, respect for the law, national unity. And in his memory, let us strive to bind the nation's wounds, let us close ranks behind our newly chosen leader.



WHERE President Quezon was laid to rest, August 1, 1946

LEAGUE OF PROVINCES

14/F Eisenhower Condominium, No. 7 Eisenhower St., Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila
Tel. 723-1744 • Telefax 723-1746

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5. Amante, Angelica Rosedell M.	Butuan City, Agusan del Norte
6. Amatong, Prospero S.	Tagum, Davao del Norte
7. Balanay, Lucito B.	Siquijor, Siquijor
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9. Bascug, Alex G.	Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur
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21. Dalog, Maximo B.	Bontoc, Mt. Province
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23. Defensor, Arthur D.	Iznart St., Iloilo
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29. Emano, Vicente P.	Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Or.
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31. Fariñas, Rodolfo C.	Laoag City, Ilocos Norte
32. Fortich, Carlos O.	Malaybalay, Bukidnon
33. Frivaldo, Juan G.	Sorsogon, Sorsogon
34. Gallardo, Antonio A.	Mambajao, Camiguin Province
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36. Garcia, Pablo P.	Cebu City, Cebu
37. Gumana, Nesthur R.	Isulan, Sultan Kudarat
38. Jaro, Wayne M.	Naval, Biliran
39. Joson, Eduardo Nonato N.	Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija

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44. Lopez, Emily R.	Jordan, Guimaras
45. Lopez, Rosalind Y.	Mati, Davao oriental
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49. Matba, Hadjiril D.	Bunao, Tawi-Tawi
50. Matugas, Francisco T.	Surigao City, Surigao del Norte
51. Miraflores, Florencio T.	Kalibo, Aklan
52. Molintas, Raul M.	La Trinidad, Benguet
53, Murillo, Primo T.	Tandag, Surigao del Sur
54. Mutilan, Mahid M.	Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
55. Ong, Edgardo L.	Baler, Aurora
56. Orbos, Oscar M.	Lingayen, Pangasinan
57. Orros, Justo Jr. O.	San Fernando, La Union
58. Padilla, Roy Jr. A.	Daet, Camarines Norte
59. Pagdanganan, Robert M.	Malolos, Bulacan
60. Petilla, Remedios L.	Tacloban City, Leyte
61. Plameras, Jovito C.	San Jose Antique
62. Real, Isidoro Jr. E.	Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur
63. Relampagos, Rene L.	Tagbilaran City, Bohol
64. Rodriguez, Eduardo T.	Lucena City, Quezon province
65. Roman, Leonardo B.	Balanga, Bataan
66. Roño, Jose A.	Catbalogan, Samar
67. Salapuddin, Gerry A.	Isabela, Basilan
68. Sato, Josephine R.	Mamburao, Occ. Mindoro
69. Singson, Luis C.	Vigan, Ilocos Sur
70. Socrates, Salvador P.	Puerta Princesa City, Palawan
71. Tan, Oscar K.	Maasin, Southern Leyte
72. Valencia, Rodolfo G.	Calapan, Oriental Mindoro
73. Valera, Vicente P.	Bangued, Abra
74. Velasco, Epimaco A.	Trece Martires City, Cavite
75. Villafuerte, Luis R.	Cadlan, pili, Camarines Sur
76. Wacnang, Lawrence B.	Tabuk, Kalinga
77. Ynares, Casimiro M.	Rizal

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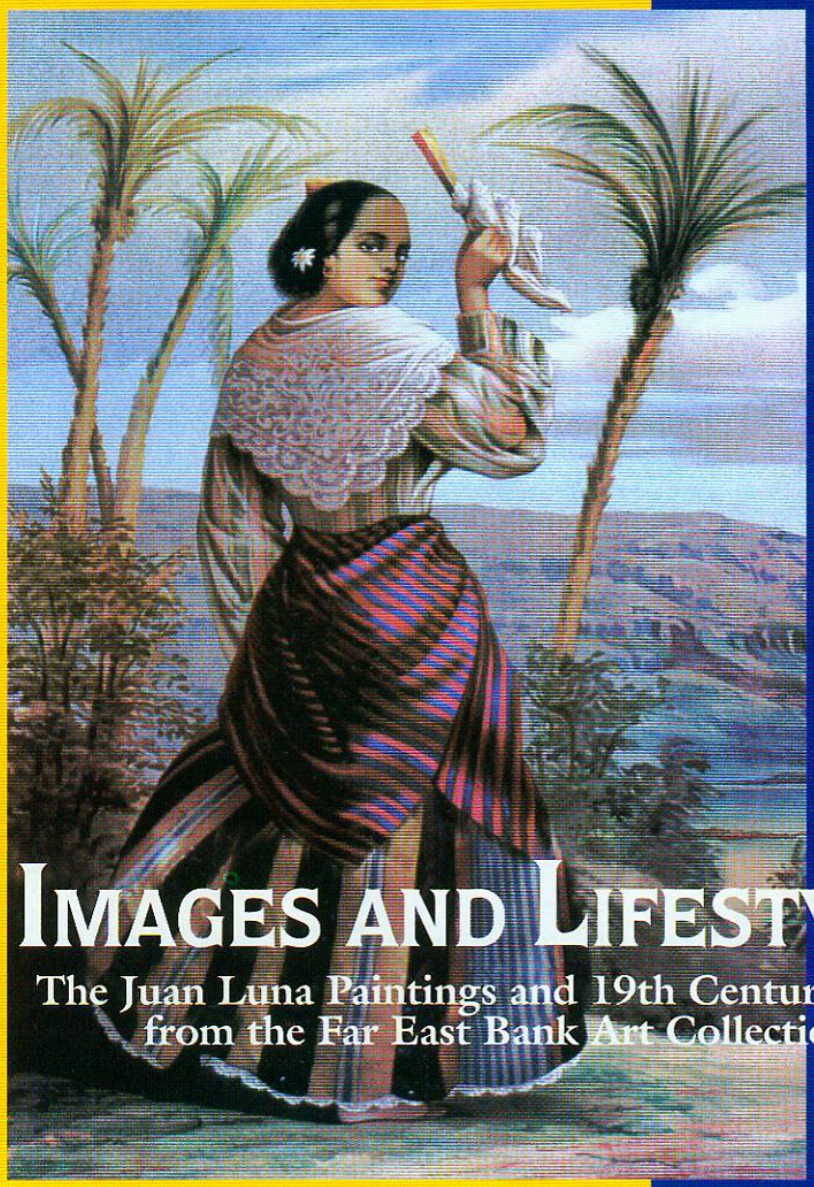

Indias Filipinas : Indio Chichirica. *Philippine Islands : Indio Chichirica*. Signed: bottom left "J.L. del Molino, Malaga" ; bottom right "F. Clarence jr." Lithography. Undated, 28.5 x 21.2 cm.
Photographs by Philip Escudero

Makati City
- Far East Bank Center
  April 4 to 25
  With Philippine Coins and Currencies Turn-of-the-Century Memorabilia from the Mariano M. Cacho Jr. collection

Davao City
- FEBTC San Pedro Branch
  May 15 to 30

Bacolod
- Negros Museum
- FEBTC Bacolod-Araneta Branch
  June 11 to 28

Cebu City
- SM City-Cebu Art Center
- FEBTC SM-Cebu Branch
  July 4 to 19

Iloilo
- Museo Iloilo
- FEBTC Iloilo-Main Branch
  July 25 to August 9

Malolos
- Casa Real Shrine & Museum
- FEBTC Malolos Branch
  August 21 to September 6

Lipa City
- San Sebastian Library of Arts
- FEBTC Lipa Branch
  September 18 to October 4

Intramuros
- FEBTC Intramuros Branch
  October

IMAGES AND LIFESTYLES

The Juan Luna Paintings and 19th Century Prints from the Far East Bank Art Collection

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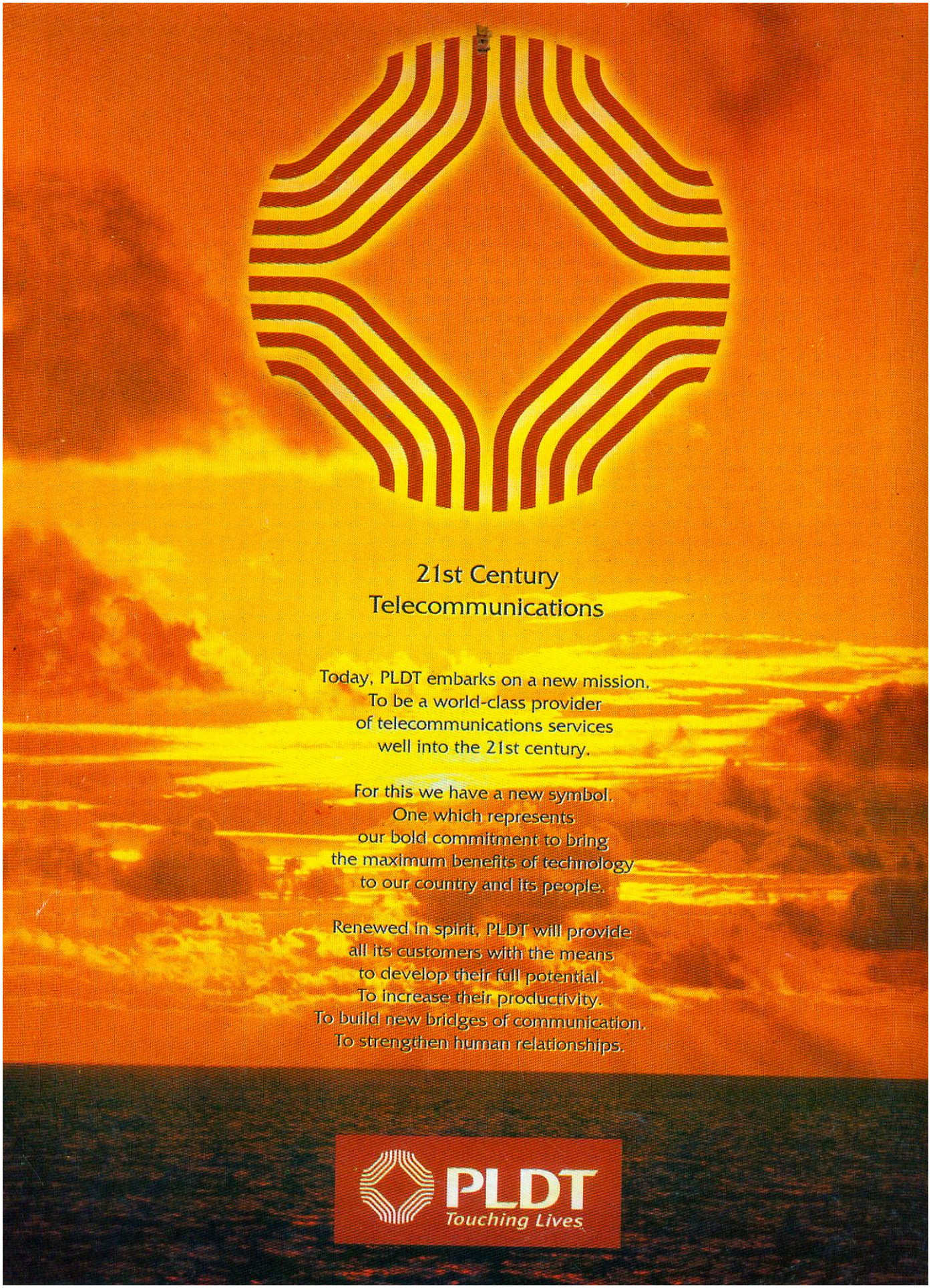
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To build new bridges of communication.
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