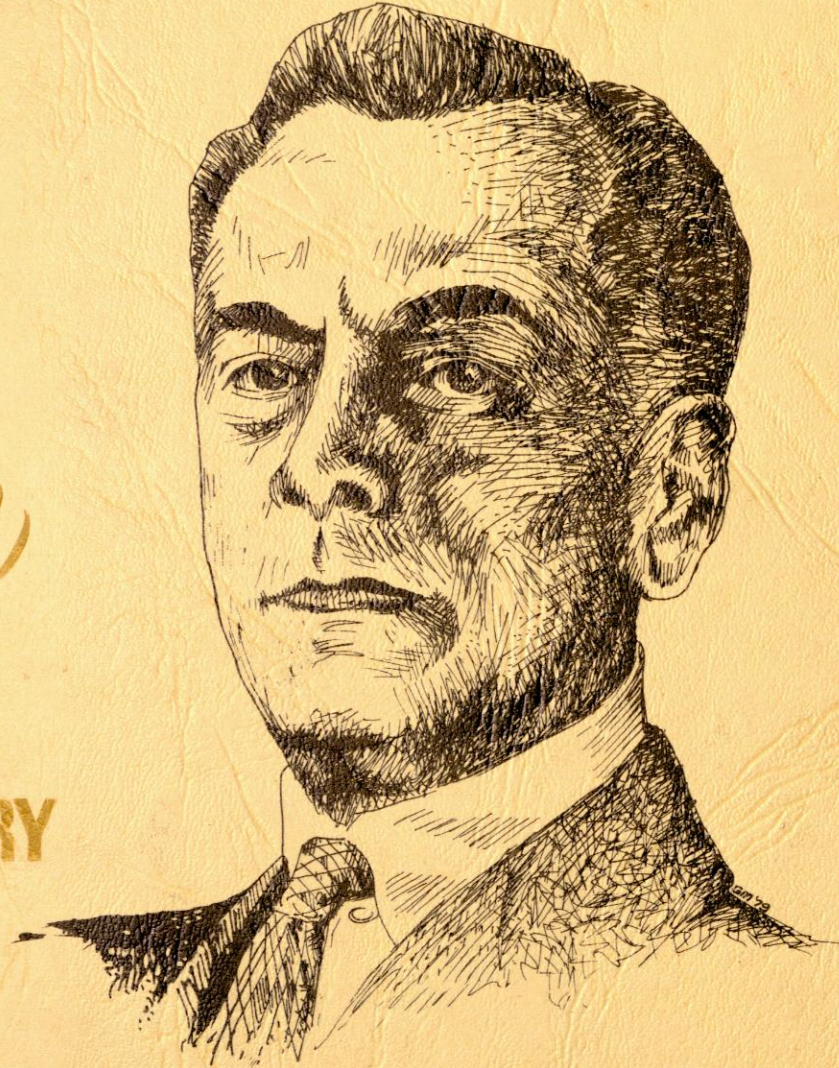


Recorded
10/24/04

Manuel Querson



101ST BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AUGUST 19, 1979

**B.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY**

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"Social Justice does not mean favoring the poor or favoring laborer against anybody regardless of whether he is right or not. Social Justice does not mean dispossessing the rich of his lawful property and distributing that property among the unemployed. Social Justice, in other words, does not mean communism. Social Justice means exactly that — social justice."

President Manuel L. Quezon

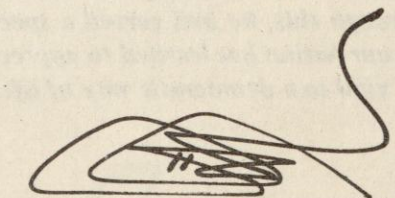
FOREWORD

Inspired by the gains of the New Society, this year's celebration of President Manuel L. Quezon's birth anniversary revolves around the theme, "Katarungang Panlipunan, Lalong Dumadakila sa Bagong Lipunan".

To pursue the theme, we are featuring, among others, the late President's speech and quotations on Social Justice. We are also publishing President Marcos' speech delivered in 1973 entitled "Quezon Ideals in Action," as we believe its message is still very much relevant today.

A series of pictorial on pages 14 and 15 presents social justice as a thriving reality in Quezon City under the leadership of Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez.

This souvenir program is our humble tribute to a great leader whose deep concern for the workingman inspired the creation of this city he had envisioned to be "a dignified concentration of human life . . . and a productive, self-contained community".



GERARDO G. MAGAT
Chairman
Committee on Souvenir Program '79
Quezon City Executive Club

Office of the President
of the Philippines
Malacañang

MESSAGE

In commemorating the 101st birth anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, a grateful Filipino nation remembers him for championing the cause of the common man so eloquently exemplified in his social justice program.

The theme of this year's celebration, "KATARUNGANG PANLIPUNAN," highlights the thrust of the New Society to give more vigor and meaning to the constitutional mandate that "social justice shall be the concern of the State."

Our late hero, as we all know, gave his all to the cause of freedom and social justice. Through this, he had carved a special place in our hearts. It is to his credit that our nation has learned to appreciate and value freedom and dignity which are vital to a democratic way of life.



FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

MESSAGE

President Manuel L. Quezon is remembered for preparing our country for the responsibilities of independence and nationhood. Then, as now, we must remember his exhortation to "resolutely march forward" in the face of serious difficulties.

In his own words: "I appeal to your patriotism and summon your nobility of heart so that we may, united in the common endeavor, once more dedicate ourselves to the realization of our national destiny."

We join you in paying homage to President Quezon on his 101st birth anniversary. May your celebration be a fitting, eventful one.


IMELDA ROMUALDEZ MARCOS

METROPOLITAN MANILA COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

MALIGAYANG BATI SA AKING MGA KABABAYAN



Sa araw na ito, ipinagdiriwang natin ang ika-101 anibersaryo ng kaarawan ng Manuel L. Quezon, isa sa mga dakilang pinuno ng ating bansa. At sa pagkakataong ito, muling nagbabalik sa ating gunita ang kanyang mga katangian — kagitingan, katapatan at higit sa lahat, ang kanyang pagibig sa kapwa mamamayan.

Isang pangunahing paniniwala o panukala ni Pangulong Quezon ay ang mabigyan ang bawat mamamayan ng "social justice" o katarungang panlipunan. Masidhi ang kanyang paniwala na ang kaunlaran at pagbuo ng ating bansa ay matatamo lamang sa pamamagitan ng pansariling disiplina, paggamit sa sariling kakayahan at pakikipagtulungan sa ating pamahalaan.

Ang mga paniwalang ito ni Pangulong Quezon ay binibigyang katuparan sa ilalim ng mga alituntunin ng Bagong Lipunan, lalong-lalo na sa mga kasalukuyang proyekto ng ating mahal na Gobernadora ng Kalakhang Maynila, Ginang Imelda Romualdez Marcos. Ang palatuntunang ito ay ang pagbibigay sa bawat mamamayan ng labing-isang pangunahing pangangailangan tungo sa mabuting kabuhayan ng lahat, pantay na pamamahagi ng kayamanan at pantay na pagkakataon na magkaroon ng mga sariling hanapbuhay.

Sa ganang akin, habang tayong nasa pamahalaan ay kumakalinga sa kapakanan ng ating mamamayan ay patuloy nating binibigyang buhay ang mga pangarap ni Pangulong Quezon ukol sa "katarungang panlipunan" para sa minamahal niyang kababayan.

Ika-19 ng Agosto, 1979.

ISMAEL A. MATHAY, JR.
Assistant to the Governor
and Chairman

Republika ng Pilipinas
Lungsod Quezon
Tanggapan ng Punong Lungsod

MESSAGE

In his lifetime, President Manuel L. Quezon had enunciated gems of wisdom that up to this day scintillate with truth and relevance.

His passionate declaration of freedom with dignity inspired and welded the Filipino nation through the difficult years of struggle for independence. His dictum on social justice laid the foundation for today's Land Reform Program. His vision of a dignified environment for the working class population transformed more than fifteen thousand hectares of grassland into what is now our beloved Quezon City.

As we celebrate his 101st birth anniversary, let us pledge to ourselves to keep alive in our hearts and minds the Quezonian ideals. Let us live up to his expectation "that this country will be a republic of virtuous and righteous people, all working together for a better world".

ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
City Mayor



MANUEL L. QUEZON

1878-1944

Manuel Luis Quezon, first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, patriot and statesman was born on August 19, 1878 in the isolated town of Baler, Tayabas (now Quezon) to Lucio Quezon and Maria Dolores Molina, both school teachers.

His early education was under the tutelage of Father Teodoro Fernandez, a Franciscan priest. When Fr. Fernandez transferred to Manila, the young Manuel went with him and enrolled at San Juan de Letran College where he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree, Summa Cum Laude. He transferred to the University of Santo Tomas for his law degree only to be interrupted by the Philippine Revolution of 1898. He joined Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's forces as a Lieutenant of Infantry and swiftly rose to the rank of a Major. After the war, he was admitted to the Bar by virtue of a law enacted by the American government allowing anyone who has finished three years of law studies to practice law after passing the bar exams. In the three years between 1903 and 1906, his combined brilliance and charisma elevated him from an almost unknown lawyer to the governorship of Tayabas.

Elected in the first Philippine Assembly in 1907, he was chosen its Majority Floor Leader. Two years later, he was selected one of the Resident Commissioners to the United States Congress, where he succeeded in obtaining for his country three vitally important concessions: in 1913, a Filipino majority in the Philippine Senate of which he became the president (1916-1935); and the solemn pledge of Philippine independence from the US

Congress as soon as a stable government is established (Jones Act).

In 1918, enroute to the United States as head of the First Independence Mission, he married his longtime fiancée, Aurora Aragon. The couple had four children: Maria Aurora, Maria Zenida, Luisa Corazon Paz, and Manuel, Jr.

In 1934, Quezon succeeded in obtaining the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Law from the United States. This act provided for the establishment of the Commonwealth Government and the recognition of Philippine Independence after a ten-year transition period. He was inaugurated President of the Commonwealth on November 15, 1935, with his lifelong friend Sergio Osmena as Vice-President.

As a result of the outbreak of the war in the Pacific in 1941, Quezon left his beloved country and went to the United States where he headed the Philippine Government-in-exile. He died on August 1, 1944, two months prior to the landing of Gen. Douglas Mac Arthur in Leyte at the age of 66 and was interred at the Arlington Cemetery. After the liberation of the Philippines, his mortal remains were brought home and reinterred at the Manila North Cemetery on August 1, 1946.

Last August 1, 1979, his remains were transferred to his mausoleum at the basement of his monument at the Quezon Memorial Circle. (More on the transfer of the remains on pages 18 and 19).

SOCIAL JUSTICE

By President Manuel L. Quezon

One year ago today, the Government of the Commonwealth was inaugurated.

As a look back upon the year just passed I feel that we have every right to be thankful to the Almighty for His Divine guidance and to you, my beloved countrymen, for your wholehearted support and cooperation. It is with the deep sense of humanity that I turn my eyes to Him at this moment to seek further light and protection, and to you for continued help in the remaining years of my administration.

The task of establishing a new government is, indeed, a difficult one. But the mere setting up of the governmental mechanism and making it function efficiently is after all not beyond the reach of an ordinary man endowed with real common sense, some knowledge of constitutional law and an honest purpose and a strong will. To establish a new government in our day, great social revolution is taking place and new ideas and gripping the imagination and emotions of the masses,

the recognition of rights which have been ignored and denied by government since the dawn of civilization, only governments that have sufficient vision to see this worldwide change, and wisdom to meet it fearlessly and squarely, can survive.

We are not building a nation to last during our hours and a few succeeding generations. My task that which you have confided in me is not only to set up the Government of the Commonwealth that will last but for ten years, but to lay the foundations for the government of an independent state that will last as long as the world lasts, and, therefore, it is my duty to foresee the future and to adopt a course that will meet the problems of the new day. The time is past when we can blissfully ignore the lot of the man and woman who toils in the soil or who works in the factories. The time is past when any government can feel secure without the full support and cooperation of the masses of the people—cooperation coming not from a sense of duty only, much less from fear, but cooperation which is the result of devotion for and loyalty to their government engendered by a sense of satisfaction and happiness which their government has insured for them. The Government of the Philippines has the rare privilege and opportunity of learning from the experience of much older nations. The problem of our age is how to harmonize property right with the right to live and the right to live is paramount and above every other right.

In pagan Rome it was proclaimed that the right of a man to his property meant not only the right to use it but the right to abuse it. *"Just utendi et abutendi."* But that was a proper concept of right before the Son of Man laid down as the supreme law of human relations: "Love thy neighbor as thyself". Do unto others what you would like others to do unto you." It is here where pagan and Christian civilizations conflict. The former is the philosophy of selfishness; the latter of love and justice. No Christian people should admit, much less practice, the theory that he who has can abuse or misuse his possession. What we have in excess of our needs and reasonable luxuries should be spent *pro bono publico*. The struggle that we see everywhere is between those who have and those who have not; the former trying to keep everything they

have, mindless of the misery of those who have not; the latter trying to take away everything from those who have, forgetting that they have worked for it and are entitled to the fruit of their labor whether manual or mental.

The task of our Government is not only to protect the right of those who have to the proper use and enjoyment of their property, but also to demand that those who have not received the fruits of their labor in its entirety should have sufficient for their needs and those of their dependents. It is time for us to sound the warning: Let no one believe that he can still continue exploiting his fellowmen without in the end suffering from it. He who owns had better give a part of what he owns to the community in which he lives if he wants to conserve the rest for him.

It is my ambition that this new nation will be able to undertake changes in its national economy, in its industrial and agricultural organizations looking toward the betterment of the working class without depriving capital of its rights, without endangering our social and political institutions, and all in the midst of peace and order, by cooperation between all the elements of the community and in the spirit of the Nazarene—Love thy Neighbor. Democracy offers the means to solve this problem; a properly understood and directed democracy.

We are laying the foundations for a nation that will live not ten years, not a century, but as long as the world lasts, and I call upon every man and woman of my country on this first anniversary of the inauguration of the Commonwealth to cooperate with us in our efforts to bring about a situation that will insure the existence of this nation forever.

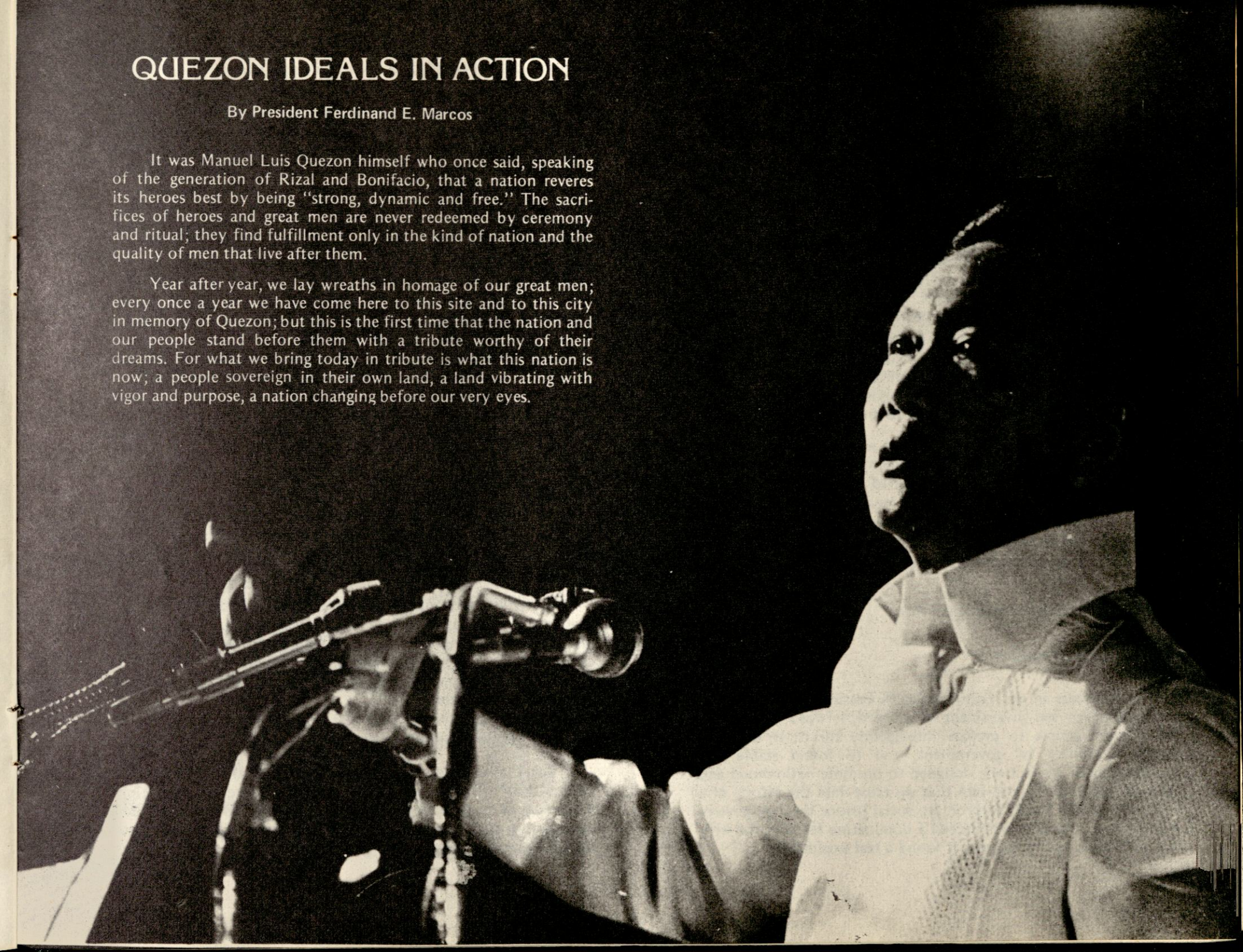
(Excerpt from a speech delivered by President Manuel L. Quezon on the first anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines at Malacanang Palace, Manila, November 15, 1936)

QUEZON IDEALS IN ACTION

By President Ferdinand E. Marcos

It was Manuel Luis Quezon himself who once said, speaking of the generation of Rizal and Bonifacio, that a nation reveres its heroes best by being "strong, dynamic and free." The sacrifices of heroes and great men are never redeemed by ceremony and ritual; they find fulfillment only in the kind of nation and the quality of men that live after them.

Year after year, we lay wreaths in homage of our great men; every once a year we have come here to this site and to this city in memory of Quezon; but this is the first time that the nation and our people stand before them with a tribute worthy of their dreams. For what we bring today in tribute is what this nation is now; a people sovereign in their own land, a land vibrating with vigor and purpose, a nation changing before our very eyes.



"A Government Run Like Hell"

Manuel Luis Quezon ranks among the nations's great men who dedicated their entire lives to the founding of a free and independent nation in this land. He heard, as Rizal and Bonifacio had heard generations earlier, this whole land asking for unity, speaking from its far-flung communities that this is one nation, that the Filipinos were one people. He felt perhaps more deeply than any of his contemporaries the right of the Filipino people to govern themselves, and more important of their capacity to realize their own national destiny. Throughout his life, first in the act of rebellion and later through statesmanship, he fought steadfastly for the day when the islands would be free of the foreign master and its people free to build their own nation.

Quezon loved this country. And it was pure, unalloyed patriotism that had made him declare once, that he "would prefer a government run like hell by Filipinos to a government run like heaven by the Americans." It was meant to be rhetorical of course, but in the subsequent history of selfgovernment in the country, it did seem for awhile that was all the Filipinos were capable of — a government run like hell.

Quezon stands for more than this.

Social Justice in Action

In his years in the Commonwealth Presidency, he saw very clearly that for self-government to succeed, it was necessary for the Filipino people to prepare intelligently for it, to set up a strong machinery of government, and to found stable and enduring social institutions designed to promote nationhood and national progress. It is to him that we must date the efforts of a Filipino national leader to promote social justice through government action. The idea was indeed a dominating force in the writings of Mabini, but in Quezon, it found a real executive.

Early in his career in politics, he declared: "The fate of the workers in our country should engage our best thought more than ever. We now have in our midst the seeds of discontent which is not wholly unwarranted. There are tenants in the Philippines who work throughout life and live in the most abject misery, only to die burdened with debt to the landowner for whom they have toiled. This state of affairs must stop. And our factory laborer does not yet enjoy the right enjoyed by the laborer in other civilized countries. We should give our laborers what in equity belong to them."

Life to the Constitution

It was his belief that when "the national ideal of the Filipino people to become an independent nation" was realized, "safety, freedom, and prosperity for the people of the Philippines" would follow, given the support and dedication that it deserved. He knew well enough that it would take more than just a constitution to realize such a dream. For the constitution alone, he said, "no matter how wise and farseeing in its terms, is a dead letter unless the character and the spirit of the people give it life."

He did not live to see full self-government in his country. And it invites speculation as to whether he would have been more successful than his successors had he presided over the transition.

For truly, he would have been the first President of the new Republic. He was a man who was not afraid to act. He could hold his own in the forums of international politics. A man of aristocratic manners, he had the imagination to perceive the anxieties of masses. The qualities we know, but history alas does not disclose its alternatives.

Towards Chaos, Disintegration

For the next 26 years following his death, we became a nation that drifted steadily towards chaos and disintegration. The hopes of "safety, freedom and prosperity" become more and more imprisoned in plans to do this and that. Unable to act, our leaders became captives rather than liberators.

The revolution begun at the turn of the century, the journey to progress commenced by Quezon, became a work unfinished. Such was the legacy that fell on this generation when it assumed the task of molding this nation. Such was the limitations of our national condition, until last September, when we decided to move on a new course and took up the promise of a free, dynamic and progressive Philippines.

Quezonian Reforms

History will mark our time as the day when our people dared to give substance to the promise held up by the movement for independence. We have declared and we have made good our pledge to build a new society in our land — to turn words into acts, to make government the first agent of progress, to bring peace to our homes, to lift our masses from the mire of poverty and ignorance.

Quezon spoke of social justice—of a fair deal for our farmers. We have given substance to that promise by launching an unprecedented nationwide land reform program.

Quezon spoke of a government service that was servant to the people. We have a government today that is at the forefront of our development program, that renders many services to individuals and entire communities.

Quezon spoke of the fabric of national unity that alone can create a strong and independent state. Today, never have our people been more united in the pursuit of the national interest.

Quezon spoke of the character and spirit of the people giving life to a constitutional program of change. This revolution that we have launched, lives because our people have given it what their capacities and resources will allow.

Quezon dreamed of a nation that was "like the molave": sturdy and resilient in the wind. Never has this nation been more secure, or its prospects better, as today.

New Challenges, New Options

But the work remains unfinished. What we have accomplished constitutes a small portion of what we are pledged to achieve.

There is much in our life today as a nation that will indeed constitute tribute to the memory of President Quezon and all our great national heroes. But we have learned little from our historical experiences if we conceive of our work as little more than a task to fulfill the plans of past generations of Filipinos. We understand too little of our past, if we do not perceive how much we have changed, how our problems have altered in complexity, and how our options have greatly increased.

The task of this generation is to make this society in its own image, in the image of a world that has less and less barriers to confront.

The unalterable fact of our life today is change.

Manuel Luis Quezon's greatness lay in his perception that the future of his nation lay in the transformation of society itself.

The same commitment, given to a different and new setting, is the summons to all of us today.

(Speech delivered at the 95th birthday anniversary celebration of the late President Manuel L. Quezon at the Quezon memorial Circle.)

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

President Manuel L. Quezon 101st Anniversary
Sunday, August 19, 1979

Theme: KATARUNGANG PANLIPUNAN,
LALONG DUMAKILA SA
BAGONG LIPUNAN

7:30 A.M.

Part I

- Floral Offering
Quezon Memorial Circle
- ** Office of the President of the Philippines
 - ** Batasang Pambansa
 - ** Supreme Court of the Philippines
 - ** Diplomatic Corps
 - ** Armed Forces of the Philippines
 - ** Metropolitan Manila Commission
 - ** City Mayor, assisted by Quezon City Officials
 - ** Mrs. Zeneida Quezon Avancena
 - ** Mr. Manuel Quezon, Jr.
 - ** Quezon City Civic, Professional, Religious Organizations and others.
- Honor Guards
AFP Contingent
Station I, NPD, MPF

Part II

- Intermission Numbers Pangkat Gabbang
(Quezon City Hall covered lobby)
- 8:00 A.M. Floral Offering
President Manuel L. Quezon Monument
Quezon City Hall Quadrangle
- To be led by:
HON. ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
City Mayor, Quezon City
- Assisted by:
Quezon City Officials
Katipunan ng mga Barangay
Kabataang Barangay, Q.C. Federation
Honor Guards
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo High School CAT Cadets
- Musical Background Pangkat Gabbang
Quezon City Hall Quadrangle

Part III

- 8:30 A.M. Mass
To be officiated by Rev. Fr. Tamerlane Lana, O.P.
Sto. Domingo Parish, Quezon City
Quezon City Hall Covered Lobby
- Choir . . . The Singing Pillars, NPD, MPF
Quezon City, Metro Manila
- Intermission Numbers Pangkat Kawayan

Part IV

- 9:10 A.M. Program Proper
Quezon City Hall Covered Lobby
- National Anthem Pangkat Kawayan
- Welcome Remarks Atty. Anselmo O. Regis
City Treasurer/Chairman
Quezon City Executive Club
- Intermission Numbers Ugnayan Singers
- Presentation of the Plagues
of Appreciation by Director Godofredo Alcasid
National Museum
- Chairman Esteban A. de Ocampo
National Historical Institute
- Presentation of the
Quezon Car by Canlubang Automotive
Resources Corporation
- Introduction of the
Guest Speaker Hon. Adelina S. Rodriguez
City Mayor, Quezon City
- Address of the Guest
Speaker Hon. Ismael A. Mathay, Jr.
Asst. to the Governor
Metro Manila Commission
- Recessional Pangkat Kawayan
- ## Part V
- 1:00-5:00 P.M. Band Concert Featuring:
Philippine Army Band
Philippine Constabulary Band
(Quezon Memorial Circle)
- ## Part VI
- 4:00 P.M. Amateur Singing Contest

Heirs to the vision of the nation's foremost champion of social justice, the people of Quezon City are fervently.....

CARRYING ON THE LEGACY



"A man without his own land and home can hardly be convinced to love his country. We are building a government that will not try to make the rich wealthier but will improve the lot of the poor."

— Manuel L. Quezon quoted in Captain Sergio R. Mistica's "MLQ As I Knew Him".

Low and middle income families in Quezon City are being given a chance to have a house and lot of their own through the government's low-cost housing projects such as the First Lady's BLISS projects. Identified depressed areas are being developed through upgrading of sites and services.



"Be industrious. Be not afraid or ashamed to do manual for labor. Productive toil is conducive to economic security and adds to the wealth of the nation."

— MLQ's Code of Citizenship and Ethics, August 19, 1938.

In barangays, community development projects are mostly undertaken by the people themselves. Inspiration is provided by Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez who yearly gives awards for outstanding service in various fields of endeavor.



"When I proclaim social justice, I mean justice, not love, not generosity, nor charity but plain justice."

— Excerpt from President Quezon's speech before coconut planters and municipal mayors, February 19, 1938.

"Much as we want to spare you from difficulties, we do not advocate doleouts. We don't want you to regard the government as a welfare service agency. What we want you to develop is self-reliance and we are committed to provide the right atmosphere and the necessary facilities towards that end.

— Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez During her "Palagiang Paglingap sa Taong Mamamayan" meetings.



KATARUNGANG PANLIPUNAN, LALONG DUMADAKILA SA BAGONG LIPUNAN

ni TINNO LAPUS

Ang Katarungang Panlipunan, sa pangkalahatang kata-gang-sabi ay ang paglilingkod ng isang namumuno sa kapakanan ng mga maralita, ng mga kulang-pala at ng mga pinagkaitan ng katalagahan ng maraming biyaya.

Ang nasabing parirala o kawikaan ay nagiging bukambibig kapag tinutukoy ang isa sa mga pangunahing panuntunan ng Pang-ulong Manuel L. Quezon sa panahon ng kanyang pangasiwaan.

Anupa't ang gayong palatuntunang pampamahalaan ng Pangulong Quezon ay ipinaliwanag ng kanyang talumpating bi-nigkas nuong ika-19 ng Agosto, 1940, kaugnay ng pagdiriwang sa kanyang ika-62 taong kaarawan.

Ganito ang tampok na bahagi ng kanyang talumpating iyon: "Kapag sumasapit ang kaarawan ng aking kapanganakan ay lagi nang nanunumbalik sa aking gunita ang pook na aking sinilangan, ang aking mga magulang, ang mga kapatid, mga kamaganak at mga kababayan. Nakikita ko pa hangga ngayon ang aking abang pinagmulan. Maralita kaming lahat.

"Ang mga alaalang ito, mga gunita ng mga araw ng aking

kabataan, ang naghahatid sa akin ng mga damdaming hindi ma-paknit-paknit sa buong-santaon, at siyang lakas na nagpapakilos sa akin, sa pagtupad sa mga tungkulin ko. Ito ang nagpapaliwanag kung bakit nalulugod akong makapagusap sa mga karaniwang tao, at sa di-iilang pagkakataon ay nagpapalampas ako ng mga tahanan sa nayon. Ito rin ang nagpapaliwanag kung bakit ang puso ay laging tumitibok nang ayon sa kapakanan ng mga dukha at kinasusuklaman ng aking isip na makita ko ang angaw-angaw na lalaki, babae at mga batang nagdadahop sa mga kailanganin sa buhay, samantalang ang iba ay lumalangoy sa kasaganaan.

"Mga mahal kong kababayan: naniniwala man kayo o hindi sa Kristiyanismo ay isaisip ninyong ang kapalaran ng sangkatauhan ay nasasalalay sa pagpapairal ng katarungang panlipunan. Ang mga tao ay tumatanda at nadidilat sa kabihasan. Ang pagunlad ng karunungan at ng panunuklas ay siyang nagmumulat sa bayan. Nababatid na ng karaniwang mamamayan na ang kaniyang kara-patan sa kabuhayan ay singhalaga ng karapatan ng sinuman, kahi't na ito'y isinilang na may kutsarang pilak sa kanyang bibig.

"Sa kasamaang palad ay tutuo ngang may ilan pang namumu-hunan at may-lupa na nagkakait magbigay ng tumpak na kita sa paggawa. Nguni't naniniwala akong sila'y iilan lamang na maari silang mapatabi nang sapilitan, kungdi sila mahihikayat na sumu-nod sa kaparaanang sa wakas ay pakikinabangan din nila ang tumulong sa pagsasakatuparan ng Katarungang Panlipunan ng pamahalaan. Sa anu't anumang ay kailangang ipagpatuloy natin ang palatuntunang iyon. Sa kaniyang ikatutupad nasasalalay ang hinaharap ng sambayanang Pilipino."

Sa buod ng talumpating iyon ng Pangulong Quezon ipina-abot niya ang pagpapasalamat sa Dakilang Lumikha dahil sa ma-raming biyayang kaniyang tinanggap bukod pa sa maraming kara-ngalang inihandog sa kanya ng bayan. Bunga niyon, kaipala, kaya't nagpahayag din siya nang patuloy na pangangakong iukol ang kanyang buhay sa kapakanan ng mga dukha, upang ang kani-lang kalagayan ay umunlad. Kasudlong niyon ay masasabi ng kanyang mga pinaglilingkurang kababayan, maipagmamalaki ng kanilang asa-asawa at mga anak, na, sila ay nabubuhay nang marangal at maginhawa, na ang Pilipinas—itong lupaing sagana sa kagandahan at busog sa mga likas na kayamanan — ay kanilang bansa, di-lamang sapagka't dito sila sumilang, kungdi sapagka't may isang bagay dito na maaari nilang matawag na sarili nila, isang bagay na may halaga para sa ikabubunyi ng kanilang kalagayan, ng kanilang talino at pagiisip at ng kanilang kaluluwa at diwa.

Sa kabilang dako, sa isang pagtatalakayan ng Pampinunong Samahan sa Lunsod Quezon (QC Executive Club) iniharap namin at napagtibay nang lubusan ang paksang: Katarungang Panlipunan, Lalong Dumakila Sa Bagong Lipunan at ito'y ukol sa ika-101 anibersaryo ng kaarawan ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon. Ang pinagbatayan namin ay saksi ang sambayanang Pilipino, sapagkat't nakikita nila, nadarama at kaipala'y kabilang ang bawa't isa sa atin, kungdi man tuwirang kalahok sa mga alituntuning inilhad ng Pangulong Ferdinand E. Marcos sa kanyang aklat na "De-mokrasya: Rebolusyon ng Ating Panahon". Ang kalamnan ng kanyang unang aklat ay lalong nagkaroon ng mariing katuturan sa sumunod na aklat: "Mga Ulat Bagong Lipunan Sa Pilipinas."

Kung baga, sa unang pagkakataon, ang sambayanang Pilipino ay nagkaroon ng ibayong pagkilala at pagpapahalaga sa pamahala-an. Paano nga'y mahalagang maipalaganap ang pangarap, damda-min, diwa at kaisipang siyang namamatnubay sa lipunang Pilipino ngayon.

Sa mga aklat na naturan, ang Pangulong Marcos ay nananawa-gan sa ating mga Pilipino na pagisipan ng mabuti at mataman ang ating buhay-pulitika. Aniya'y patuloy nating pagaralan ang pama-halaang demokratiko, na ang kapangyarihang ay nagmumula sa sambayanan. Sa tuwirang sabi: tayo, bawa't isa sa atin ang kinau-ukulan ng kapangyarihang iyon.

Kung pakakasuriin, ang Pangulong Marcos sa kanyang mga inilunsad na mga alituntunin at pagpapatupad ng mga pambansang palatuntunang pangkaunlaran, siya ay pinatnubayan ng mga talumbuhay ng mga dakilang pinunong pandaigdig, ng palatuntun-ang pampamahalaan ng Pangulong Quezon at higit sa lahat ay ng kanyang mga karanasan mula sa kamusmusan hanggang sa pana-hong sirain niya ang isang tradisyong nagkakait ng ikalawang panu-nungkulan sa kangino mang halal na Pangulo ng Pilipinas.

Sa ganang Pangulong Marcos, may paninindigan siyang kai-langan ang rebolusyon, isang mapayapa at hindi kailanman ang marahas na rebolusyon upang maging kasangkapan sa pagbabago ng bawa't mamamayan at ng lipunan tungo sa kaunlaran ng kalayaan ng tao. Ang pagtatamasa ng dati'y pinapangarap lamang na katarungang panlipunan.

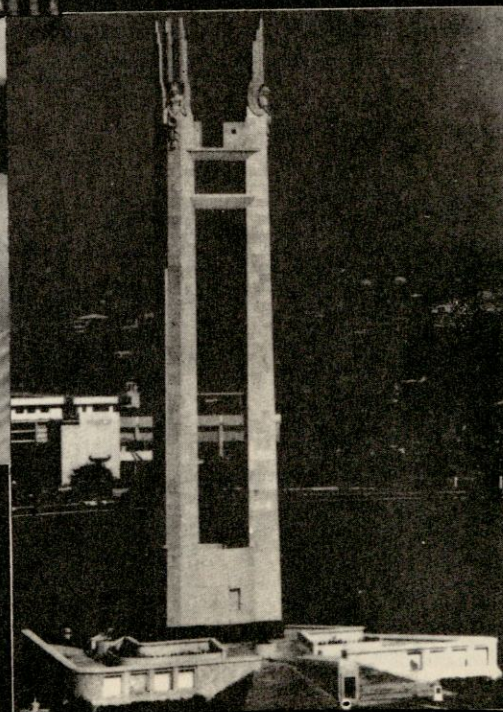
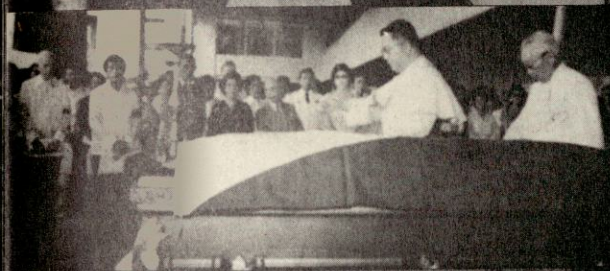
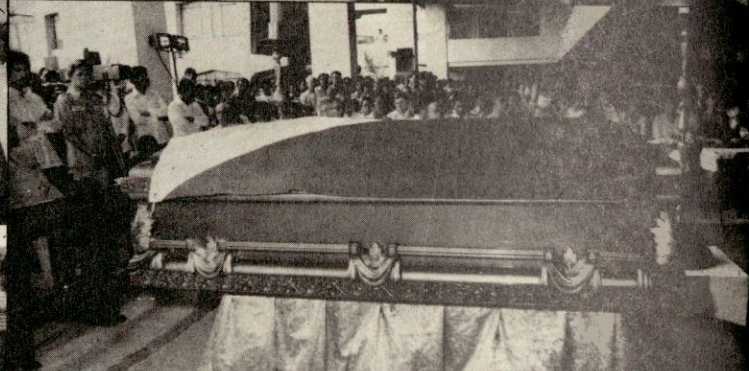
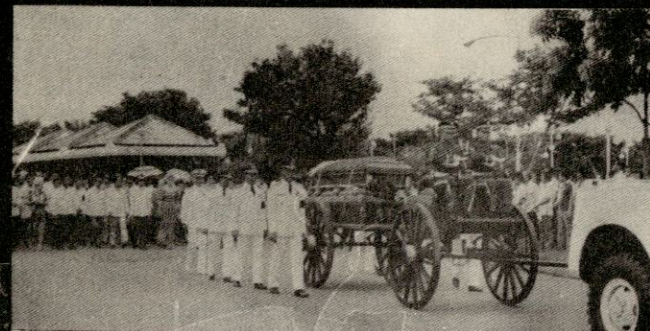
Katunayan ng aming mataos na paniniwala na lalong dumakila

sa panahong ito ang pantay-pantay na pagkakataong panlahat ay ang ilan lamang sa sambuntong mahahalagang pagbabago sa ating pambansang buhay na ating nakikita, nadarama at kaipala'y kasama tayong kabalikat ng kasalukuyang pangasiwaan.

Halimbawa, ang rehabilitasyon ng libu-libong malaki't maliit na industriya at ang lahat ng pagsisikap na masugpo ang pag-nanakaw at mga katiwalian sa gobyerno. Ang pagbibigay-diin sa walang patid na pagpapaunlad sa mga Barangay at ang pagkakaloob ng lahat ng pagkakataong makalahok ang bawa't mamamayan duon. Sa unang pagkakataon sa ating kasaysayan pinagkalooban sila ng tiyak na bahagi sa kinikita ng mga pamahalaang lokal at pambansa. Daang libo na halos ang bagong paaralang naipatayo at libulibo ring kilometro ng mga lansangan ang niyari at ipinaayos. Maramihang patubig na ipinagawa at kung bibilang isa-isa ay mahigit pa sa lahat ng patubig na nagawa mula nang panahong dumating sa Pilipinas si Ferdinand Magellan hanggang sa paninimulang manungkulan ang Pangulong Ferdinand E. Marcos. Ang "green revolution" sa Asya ay unang inilunsad sa Pilipinas sa pamamagitan ng "mahimalang palay" o miracle rice. Ang bagong reporma sa lupa ay ibayong higit na ipinatupad at pinagkalooban pa ng mga kaluwagan sa pautang at pamumuhunan ang mga pagsasaka. Itinatag ang mga kooperatiba ukol sa lahat ng uri ng produkto, isang sistemang kumpleto hanggang sa pagbobo-dega at pagbibili sa mga ponduhan. Sa ating patakarang panlabas ay may bagong pamamaraan — ang posibilidad ng pakikipag-ug-nayang pandiplomatika at pangkalakalan sa mga bansang kumunis-ta; samantalang nagkaroon ng muling pagsusuri sa pakikipag-ug-nayang militar at pang-kalakalan sa Estados Unidos. Nagkaroon ng mga batas na naglipat sa mayayaman ng kabigatan ng mga buwis na nakapataw sa mahihirap, pinagpantay ang mga pagkakataon sa edukasyon, pabahay at pag-aari ng lupa. At sabihin pa, pati ang diwa at damdaming makasining at pangkalinangan ng mga masasa-bing henyo ay nagkaroon ng santuwaryo at sinasagisag iyon ng mga Cultural Center of Philippines, Folk Arts Theater, ng National Arts Center at nitong huli ay muling binihisan ang Metropolitan Theater. Sa mga ito, sa kaunaunahan ding pagkakataon ay naging isang karapatdapat na kabalikat ng pangasiwaan ang isang masipag, masikap at matalinong Unang Ginang ng Pilipinas, ang Kagalangga-lang Imelda Romualdez Marcos.

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THIRTY FIVE YEARS AFTER HIS PASSING,
 MANUEL L. QUEZON
 COMES HOME TO THE CITY OF HIS DREAM



In solemn ceremonies on August 1, 1979, President Quezon's mortal remains were transferred from the North Cemetery to the mausoleum of the Quezon Memorial Shrine.

Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez led the people of Quezon City in welcoming the remains contained in a bronze coffin carried by a horse-drawn caisson. It was a touching moment

for daughter Nini, son Nonong, the grandchildren, relatives, friends and government officials headed by the First Lady Imelda R. Marcos who attended the memorable occasion.

In a speech read for him by Minister Carlos P. Romulo, President Marcos paid tribute to President Quezon by citing his legacy of social justice, national self-reliance and unity.

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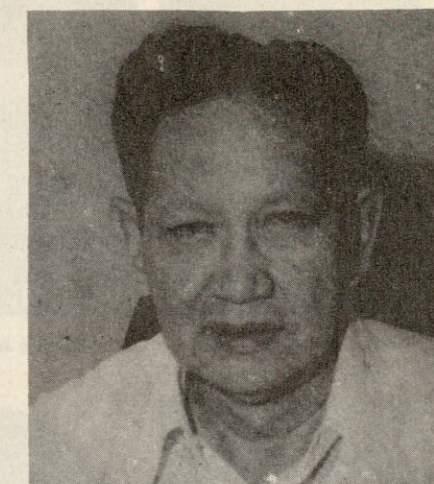
Col. Conrado A. Arabit

QUEZON CITY EXECUTIVE CLUB

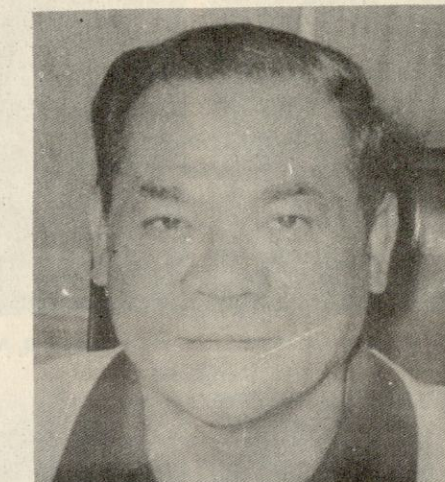


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Atty. Jose T. Torcuator



Mrs. Estrella P. Gerardo



Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos

MEMBERS



Judge Aloysius C. Alday



Mr. Francisco B. Alvarez



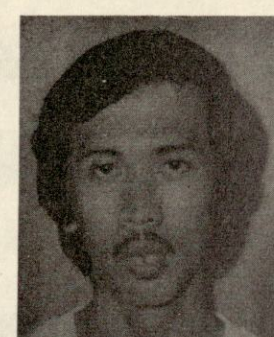
Arch. Luciano V. Aquino



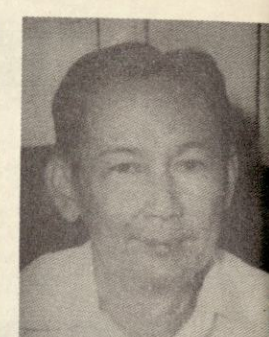
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Atty. Valentin C. Asuncion Jr.



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Mrs. Paciencia J. Buendia



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Mrs. Lourdes B. Vergara



Dr. Consuelo G. Villarosa

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Ministry of Local Government

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Chief, Civil Security Unit

Judge Ernani Cruz Paño

Executive Judge, CFI

P/Col. Ernesto S. San Diego

Station I Commander

Headquarters, NPD, MPF

Cesar L. Sianghio

Superintendent, Division of Parks,

Plazas, Playgrounds and Monuments

Fiscal Antonio P. Solano

Officer in Charge, Fiscal's Office

F/Maj. Arturo V. Torres

Station Commander

FD MPF

Atty. Ramon R. Valencia

City Assessor

Mrs. Lourdes B. Vergara

Chief Social Welfare Services

Dr. Consuelo G. Villarosa

Officer in Charge, City Health Office

(from page 17)

Kung gugunitain ang katarungang panlipunan ng Pangulong Quezon, ang gayon ay tinampukan ng pagpapatayo ng isang nayong manggagawa o ng baryo obrero, upang ang maliliit na kawani ng pamahalaan ay makapagmay-ari ng bahay at lupa. Sinimulan iyon sa purok ng Kamuning at iyon ay humantong sa pagkakalikha sa Lunsod Quezon.

Sa panahong ito, lalong pinalawak ang gayong pangangalaga sa karaniwang mamamayan, sa pamamagitan ng Bagong Lipunan Sites and Services (BLISS) ng Ministry of Human Settlements. Sa palatuntunang naturan ay nakatuon ang panahon sa paglikha ng mga pamayanang may sariling pananalig at pagtitiwala at may sariling kakayanan sa pagpapaunlad. Alalaon baga, itinatadhana ng BLISS ang sukat ikabuhay at pagkakataong magtrabaho upang mahinusay na mabayaran ang panirahan at upang mapaunlad ang buhay ng mga kauukulang pamilya.

Sa palatuntunang BLISS ay dagdag pa ring kasangkot ang pagpapatupad sa mga proyektong pampook upang matamo ng mga pamayanang iyon ang labing-isang pangunahing kailangan ng tao.

Sa pangkalahatan ang BLISS ay isang disiplinadong kama-layan at isang kilusang pambansa tungo sa isang kaisahan ng pambansang pamayanan, nagtitiwala sa sariling kakayahan at kapurihan ng isang Pilipino.

Kung tutuusin, may katotohanan man, na, ang Pangulong Quezon ang nagpasimuno sa palatuntunang Katarungang Panlipunan, subali't lalong hindi maikakailang sa panahon ng Pangulong Marcos ang palatuntunang iyon ay lalong lumawak at may katibayang ang gayon ay magiging isang patuloy na gawain ng kasalukuyang pangasiwaan.

Sa ganang Gobernadora ng Metro Manila, Gng. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, ang Kamaynilaan ay pananagutan niyang maging Lunsod ng Tao. Kung paanong ang adhikain ng Pangulong Marcos, isang tungkulin niyang ang Pilipinas ay ipagbunyi at ipagmalaking panahanan ng sambayanang Pilipino.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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- Honesto Vitug for his outstanding photos of President Quezon;
- Bureau of National and Foreign Information for their unstinting cooperation when it comes to needed photographs. Jun Leyson, Ebert Bautista, and Mon Santos deserve special mention; and to
- Each and every one who helped in the preparation of this souvenir program.

COMMITTEE ON SOUVENIR PROGRAM

August 19, 1979

Cover Design: Gideon G. Magat
Working Group: Quezon City Planning
and Development Office

"My sole ambition is to do justice to everybody, to give you a good government that will be remembered by our children as an honest and fair government. It is my sole hope that on the day I step out of the presidency, you my people, will say, 'He has done the best he could for our own interest.'"

President Manuel L. Quezon