1957

A SPECIAL SOUVENIR ON THE 79th Birthday ANNIVERSARY



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LOCAL HISTORY

president **MANUEL L. QUEZON**

AUGUST 19, 1957

We Salute
A Great Filipino
MANUEL L. QUEZON

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THE

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The Philippines
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TO THE MEMORY

of

MANUEL L. QUEZON

whose patriotism
gave light, knowledge and power
to his countrymen in their
struggle for freedom—
this Souvenir Program
is reverently
dedicated

WELCOME

TO

QUEZON CITY



Foreword

During the 79 years which have transpired since the birth of the late President Manuel L. Quezon in Baler, the Philippines has undergone a protracted period of metamorphosis. From the disorganized splotches of islands that it was before, it has finally achieved unity and solidarity as an independent Republic.

Like our heroes and patriots before him, President Quezon, with his vision and administrative gifts, started early in the rigorous and thankless job of fighting for the independence of his country and the unity of his people. From his home province to the halls of Congress, then finally in Malacañang Palace, he guided and helped shape the destiny of his country, his sight focused far into the future and hoping that with his efforts and the assistance of his fellow-leaders, the Philippines would eventually be declared an independent country.

Since his death in Saranac Lake, New York, President Quezon has been receiving the praise and accolade that man accords his fellows when the right moment comes. He has invariably been called Father of Philippine Independence, Architect of Freedom, Exponent of Social Justice, and others. But over all this, one beautiful fact stands out compellingly: that as a leader, Quezon hardly had any peer in his race.

As the country commemorates his 79th birthday anniversary, all his works mostly patriotic, will be remembered. His sterling qualities will be recalled by all, and the country's leaders will seek to rally the people behind his ideals. And these will be done in our fond hope that by gearing all our interests and actions toward the veneration of his memory, we are doing him justice, that we are aware that deep in the heart of every Filipino there is a special niche where the memory of President Quezon rests respected and secure.

The Editors

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Friday, August 16

4:00 ..... Ribbon-cutting ceremony, Quezoniana Exhibits, by Mrs. Leonila Garcia, First Lady of the Land, assisted by Mrs. Asisola Lim-Amoranto and Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez.

Sunday, August 18

8:00-8:30 p.m. .. Program over Station DZFM participated in by public school teachers of Quezon City.

Monday, August 19

7:30 a.m. ..... Mass in honor of President Quezon at the Santa Domingo Church, Quezon City.

8:30 a.m. ..... Floral offering at the mausoleum of President Quezon, North Cemetery.

2:30 p.m. ..... Arrival of President Carlos P. Garcia and his First Lady (To be accorded military honors).

Transfer of the wreaths from the grandstand to the Quezon marker by "co-eds" from the University of the Philippines

Overture by the Philippine Constabulary Band under the baton of Lt. Col. Laureano G. Cariño

Invocation by His Excellency, Archbishop Rufino J. Santos, D.D.

Introduction of the Guest Speaker by Mayor N. S. Amoranto

Speech of President Garcia

Recessional, by the PC Band under the baton of Lt. Col. Laureano G. Cariño. —«

Manuel L. Quezon

(HIS BIOGRAPHY)

On August 19 of 1878, 79 years ago today, at 7 a.m., a patriot, statesman, champion of social justice — Manuel Luis Quezon — was born in the tiny town of Baler on the northeastern coast of Tayabas (now Quezon province). His father — a former schoolmaster and retired sergeant of the Spanish Army; his mother — a devout Catholic.

Little Quezon started his education at the age of seven. His first teacher, after his parents, was Father Teodoro Fernandez, a Franciscan friar, with whom he lived. When his tutor moved to Manila, young Quezon went with him as his mess boy. In Manila, he studied at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran.

He showed exceptional intelligence, finishing his studies in Letran with flying colors. But the next problem of his parents was for him to continue his study of law.

Quezon told his parents not to worry. He went to one of his instructors in Letran, Father Tamayo, who gladly helped him enter the University of Santo Tomas, free from tuition, board and lodging.

At this time, the first shots in the battle of Manila Bay were being fired. He immediately left his studies and joined the army of General Emilio Aguinaldo. He first fought in Bulacan under General Tomas Mascardo. As the Americans kept gaining ground, he was sent to Bataan with 25 men to look for a safe retreating place.

The Filipino-American war did not last long and the Filipinos lost, not for lack of courage and men, but because they were handicapped by lack of arms and ammunition. Quezon decided to continue his studies, and to do so, he found work at the Monte de Piedad at P25 a month.

When he took the bar examinations, he was one of the topnotchers. He was immediately invited by a prominent lawyer, Francisco Ortigas, to join his law firm at P150 a month, plus a right to accept his own clients.

Young Quezon became a prosecuting attorney for Mindoro at P1,500 a year, and six months after, a prosecuting attorney for his home-province. He resigned in November, 1904, to run for provincial governor.

Elected by a landslide, he buckled down to hard work, showing the Filipinos could run their own government. In 1907, he ran for the Philippine Assembly, coming out again victorious. He was easily the Floor Leader.

In 1909, he was chosen Resident Commissioner at Washington. As such, he tried to fight hard for the approval of measures for the welfare of the country. He worked for the passage of the Jones Law promising independence to the Philippines after a stable government shall have been established.

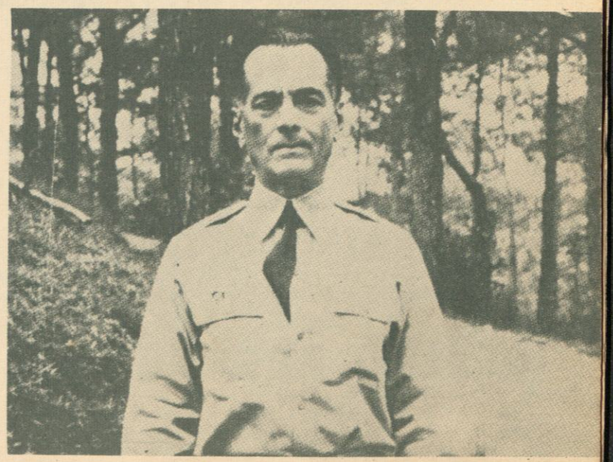
Upon his return, he ran for the senate and again, he won in 1916. In recognition of his statesmanship, he was elected the first president of that body.

Two years later, he married his cousin, Aurora Aragon, to whom he was engaged for 12 years. The wedding was celebrated in Hongkong, while he was on his way to the United States to work for the final grant of Philippine independence. Four children — three girls and a boy, all of whom grew to maturity but one, were born of this marriage.

In his struggle for leadership, the fight between collectivism and unipersonalism came to a head. He headed the Collectivistas while the then Speaker Sergio Osmeña led the other group.

He emerged victorious in this fight, but no sooner had the smoke of battle literally cleared up when another conflict followed, arising over the Hare Hawes-Cutting Law. Quezon fought against the measure. Thinking he could get a better one, he went to the United States and secured the Tydings-

(*Continued on page* 20)



President Manuel L. Quezon

The "Last" Messages of Quezon

EDITOR'S NOTE: Before the late President Quezon entered the John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore in 1934, he wrote what were to have been his last messages to his countrymen and family if he did not survive a delicate kidney operation. Luckily, Quezon recovered, and his messages — addressed to the Filipino people, his wife and their three children—were never mailed. The historic documents were later discovered among the Quezon archives by Luis Montilla of the national library and were published for the first time by the *Philippines Free Press* on July 26, 1947. Written in Tagalog, the messages are reprinted hereunder in their free translation into English.

I have served you, land that I love, to the full extent of my capacity. You in turn have shown me a true and sincere faith. I will never forget till the last beat of my heart what you have shown me. I regret that I cannot be with you in the fortunate hour when you will be wholly free. But you are almost there and have to go but a short way.

So that the lives that were given up for you be not brought to naught and so that you as well as your sons may profit from the freedom that you will very soon receive, my last words to you are:

1) Value your honor, freedom and independence, fight for them to the last.

2) Always remember that you are one nation and your unity is the source of your strength, peace and happiness.

3) Do not pay heed to evil counsel, couched in beautiful words by those who wish for nothing but self-aggrandizement.

4) Regard America as the true ally of the Philippines and adopt the policy never to quarrel with America.

5) Beware of Japan. Let us not be wanting in fair dealing with her but we should never permit ourselves to be under her. We will not profit from it.

6) Be at peace with every nation, but from anyone except America ask nothing.

7) Be mindful of our indebtedness to Spain. The Spaniards have an affection for us.

Farewell, dear Motherland. Pray to God for me. And in Him repose your hope. He is most powerful and He is the origin and source of happiness. No nation will prosper and be happy that is without faith in God, or who forgets Him.

My God, bless my native land.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

To His Family:

October 23, 1934.

My sweetheart:

I have just arrived here at the Hospital. I have to be operated on because the stone is big and they say it cannot pass through the ureter. It is indeed very fortunate that I did not return (to the Philippines) from Java, for had I returned I surely would have died for no one there could have performed the operation.

My operation will take place the day after tomorrow. It is well that you are not there so that you may be saved from worry and trouble and you will only know when I am already well by the help of God.

I am not worried about what would happen to me, because they say that the operation will not be difficult and Dr. Young is the best of all in this kind of operation. And above all I have faith in God who is most powerful. Nevertheless, should any eventuality happen to me, I leave to you the care of our children. Have courage because if you fall sick no one will look after our children.

I regret that I have not dedicated my life to you and to our children, and yet it was you who gave me the strength to continue my services to our Motherland.

My life—I will not make this letter very long because I must not be worried, and during the operation I have to be in high spirits. To the few words I say, add the rest.

Forgive me for all my faults. My love for you has never changed. My heart and life are for you alone. No wife could have equalled you in kindness and in everything. All the happiness I received came from you. Now at this hour believe what I say because it comes from the deepest part of my soul.

Pray for me and, our children, pray for me. I am kissing, embracing you all, and praying to God for all of us. If this be the end, then I will be waiting for you in the peace of heaven, and I will never forget to watch over you and through the Almighty to deliver you from all evil.

Farewell — my life,

MANUEL

Baby, Nini, Nonong:

My beloved children,

Be good. Obey the wishes of your mother and love one another.

Pray for your father and forgive him.

Till heaven, my loved ones.

Your father.

This will not be placed in the mails if the result of the operation is successful.

Same.

Major Quezon in his Exciting Days

By Marcelo S. Quiroz

As a revolutionary leader, Quezon barely missed capture by American soldiers under Commodore Dewey. Then he contracted malaria and, in the end, he surrendered to the American Forces in Mariveles.



THE AUTHOR

The late President Manuel L. Quezon, aside from being a statesman, a great leader and a hero of World War II, was also a former commander of the Filipino Revolutionary Forces in Bataan who rose up in arms against the Spanish rule and against the American Expeditionary forces in Bataan peninsula.

Former municipal president Sotero Roman of Pilar, Bataan, a revolutionist, said that then Major Quezon came to Bataan via Manila Bay on a small sailboat and landed at the town of Udyong in the year 1898. Quezon proceeded to the town of Pilar, where he contacted the late Isidoro Paguio, alias "Kabisang Dorong Patantang," a brother-in-law of Roman.

Quezon came to Bataan with a sacred mission of organizing the revolutionary forces and to establish military camps in strategic places as a fulfillment of a national pledge to overthrow the despotic rule of the Spaniards throughout the Islands.

Roman said that the revolutionary forces headed by Major Quezon, with the support of unit commanders in the different municipal districts, attacked all Spanish Military Headquarters in the province, cutting off re-inforcements of the Spanish forces between towns.

Roman averred that the Filipino Revolutionists, in ambuscade positions, fired their native cannons called "lantakas," exploding broken pieces of iron upon the enemy.

When the Spaniards were demoralized, they used the churches and convents as places for refuge and raised white flags as a sign of uncompromising surrender to the Filipino revolutionary forces.

The Spanish soldiers who went out to the battle fields were killed by the revolutionists, while those who surrendered were treated as prisoners of war in accordance with the Articles of War agreed upon by the revolutionary government of the Spanish authorities in Manila.

When the Filipino Revolutionary forces under the overall command of General Emilio Aguinaldo succeeded in wiping out the Spanish rule in the Philippines, the American Expeditionary forces entered Manila Bay under the command of the late Commodore George Dewey.

A portion of the American expeditionary forces landed at Bataan peninsula where the forces of the Filipino revolutionary government engaged them in a gun battle.

The American expeditionary forces suffered heavy casualties when they were engaged in a battle by the forces of the revolutionary government under the command of Major Quezon in Bataan peninsula.

Roman opined that the American forces then organized "volunteer corps" composed of Filipinos from Central Luzon with an extra big compensation on a mission to capture Major Quezon and other leaders of the revolutionary government.

According to living veterans of the Filipino-Spanish War, the American forces distributed leaflets stating that their presence in the Philippine soil was to help the Filipinos to be liberated from the despotic rule of the Spanish government and to help (Filipinos) establish a democratic form of government.

Quezon, the object of manhunt by the American "volunteer corps," was nearly trapped in the barrio of Wawa, Pilar, a place with 350 nipa houses at the bank of the Masuaje River towards Manila.

One turbulent night in 1898, the "volunteers," numbering about 100 fully armed men, came from Pampanga via the shoreline of Manila Bay on a "mission" to capture Quezon who was then in the barrio of Wawa. The volunteers had thrown a tight cordon around the barrio of Wawa which was later set afire. All male citizens of the place were hogtied and placed under investigation as regards Quezon's hideout.

But Quezon's alert and loyal bodyguards, through the guidance of Urbano Angeles, their chieftain, managed very well to facilitate Major Quezon's escape from the "volunteers" by crossing the Masuaje River toward the fishpond of Sotero Roman while the barrio was in flames.

When the American expeditionary forces established a military government in the province of Bataan, the Filipino revolutionary forces encamped themselves in the mountains.

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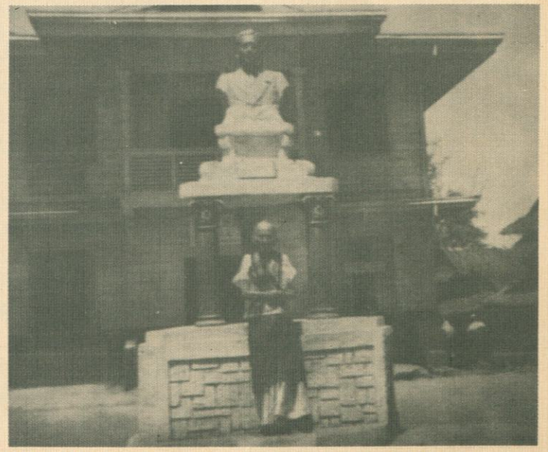

The only bust-monument of President Manuel L. Quezon in Bataan province, constructed last year in front of Bagac Town Hall building. The woman standing in foreground is Doña Florentina Banzon Vda. de Gutierrez, 93, who donated the P5,000 Bust-Monument in memory of the great statesman.



Hon. CARLOS P. GARCIA

Message

MALACAÑANG
MANILA

Manuel L. Quezon served his country and people with high patriotism and devotion. He dedicated all his energies in his life-long fight for our freedom. His love for the people was shown by initiating vigorously the social justice program of the government.

On this, Quezon's 79th birthday and for all time to come, we can honor his memory by giving substance to our freedom and by extending social justice to all, especially to those who need it most.

Carlos P. Garcia
President of the Philippines

Republic of the Philippines
Office of the
President of the Senate



Hon. EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ, SR.

Message

I am extremely gratified to learn that the people of Quezon City will celebrate on August 19th, this year, the 79th birthday anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. Nothing pleases me more than this annual celebration in honor of that great statesman from Baler who devoted his time and efforts in the service of our country and people.

This occasion should serve as an opportunity for all Filipinos to remember the great contributions of that great leader towards the progress and liberation of our country. He placed himself at the vanguard of our struggle for complete independence. And largely as a result of his courageous action, tactful approach, and eloquent appeal to the American people, we were able to obtain concession after concession until we finally secured our complete emancipation on July 4, 1946. The story of his life and his valiant struggles to uphold the dignity and freedom of his people should serve as a source of lasting inspiration to our youth.

On this memorable day, I wish to enjoin our people to pause and pay their tribute to this great patriot.



Hon. JOSE B. LAUREL, JR.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MANILA

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Message

As the nation celebrates the 79th birthday anniversary of the great Manuel L. Quezon, it behooves us all to review the colorful career of this great statesman and to inquire of ourselves if we have been worthy of his struggle to liberate our country from foreign domination.

Manuel L. Quezon was a libertarian and a nationalist of the first order. Against the tyranny of Spain and even the beneficent regime of the United States, he expressed vigorous opposition and alerted his country to the dangers of continued alien control, thereby welding them into a solid and powerful force -- a weapon, as it were, to win for our country and our future the freedoms we now enjoy. This was a mission of colossal significance and effort that eventually claimed his very life -- tragically, before he could witness the day of our independence.

Today, living as we do in a new atmosphere of liberty and dignity, we are apt to forget, or at least belittle, the heroic endeavors offered by the great Manuel L. Quezon as his supreme oblation at the altar of liberty. This attitude should be corrected for, as correctly observed, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," which means that we should maintain undiminished allegiance to the ideals of freedom which Quezon in his own time kept alive and burning in the hearts of the entire nation. If we do this, then this great patriot's immolation for the sake of our country will not have been in vain but will, on the contrary, have achieved full fruition in a richer and brighter future for the Philippines.



Hon. NORBERTO S. AMORANTO

Message

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
QUEZON CITY
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Today, August 19, 1957, is the 79th birth anniversary of the late architect of Philippine independence, President Manuel L. Quezon. And as usual, we find Quezon City as the center of activities commemorating this day which has a profound influence in the destiny of our Republic.

In paying homage to our great leader, we will inevitably find ourselves extolling his many virtues and, to a certain extent, even compare our contemporary leaders to him. And we will surely try to exhort every Filipino to follow his example and make all our thoughts and actions fit into the pattern he had laid down.

But I wish to emphasize that no amount of oratory or platitude could do justice to the aspirations and ideals of the late President Quezon unless we take it upon ourselves to serve our people to our best abilities. We can never sufficiently honor him unless, like him, we try to sacrifice our own interests for the welfare of our country. For this is the true meaning of the nationalism that President Quezon preached and practised during his eventful lifetime.



Col. VICENTE O. NOVALES

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
QUEZON CITY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

M E S S A G E

Once again, on this 79th birthday anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, his greatness will be extolled by his friends, admirers and politicians alike. Many civic-minded people particularly the politicians will capitalize on the virtues and principles for which the late President had been known.

However, I believe that the philosophy of life enunciated by this great leader may reincarnate his spirit if strict adherence to his teachings and doctrines will be followed in deeds and not in words.

Everybody had known the sterling qualities of Quezon as the architect of this Capitol City and I am convinced that with the rapid development of this City, it will ultimately be a model community as envisioned by him. But parallel with the development of the place is the preservation of human lives and properties therein. In my personal opinion, the citizens of this City are better secured now than before, a reason which probably encourages people from the surrounding areas to flock to this City to establish their homes.

We will remember President Quezon now and throughout the years as the man who upheld the dignity of labor, a champion of social justice abd a friend of the common tao.

Vicente Novales
Col. VICENTE O. NOVALES
Chief of Police

The City Administration REPORTING

INTRODUCTION

THE ADMINISTRATIVE machinery in Quezon City is identified with one official, the city mayor. As chief executive of the city, he has, under Republic Act No. 537 (Revised Charter of Quezon City) "immediate supervision and control over the executive functions of the different departments . . ."

Compared to the city of Manila whose vice-mayor presides over the city council and shares administrative powers and duties with the mayor, the capital city setup is more simple. For here the mayor presides at all meetings of the city council, with the right to vote on all ordinances and other matters under discussion. This simplicity in makeup keeps administrative personnel to a bare minimum.

Considering the appointive nature of the capital city mayor's position including those of the vice-mayor and councilors, the logical conclusion is that the mayor of Quezon City is the most powerful chief executive of a local government entity of a city level.

A review of the powers and duties wielded by different mayors is worth mentioning here.

Mayor Tomas B. Morato. Mayor Morato's administration covered the organization state when the city was a virtual "wilderness." Subsidized by the national government this administration encountered no problem in meeting the needs of the sparse population. Government personnel were few and department heads were all handpicked by the late President Quezon.

No great progress was gained during the **Occupation Administration** since government personnel were reduced to a skeletal force and the city government's functions were absorbed by the city of Manila. Quezon City was then part of Greater Manila.

Mayor Ponciano A. Bernardo rapidly took full advantage of the plenary powers of his office. As city executive and **ex-officio** city engineer, he devoted most of his activities to reorganizing the personnel and synchronizing the various departments towards that goal. Thus, Quezon City merited its role as the capital of the country. In truth it was during this administration that Republic Act 333 making the city the capital of the Philippines was enacted.

Quezon City experienced a boom in building construction during this administration. Unfortunately he died before he could carry out the completion of his pet projects. His administration undoubtedly hastened the growth of this metropolis

Mayor Nicanor Roxas, while serving only in an acting capacity, being the concurrent undersecretary of the defunct department of interior, will be remembered as a mayor gifted with executive ability. He emphasized good public relations and regimented all the departments and personnel with the goal and policies of the administration.

Mayor Ignacio Santos Diaz made a drastic departure from standard administrative practices. Substantial changes, particularly in the enactment of ordinances came into being with the council membership increased to ten—eight councilors, a vice-mayor and the city mayor himself. His administration also secured improvement and expansion of services.

Mayor N. S. Amoranto is generally conceded as "too good a mayor." Apparently this impression is premised on his ostensible reluctance to wield the full powers of his office, oftentimes giving rise to importunities of other city officials and the public. One closely associated with him claims that the city mayor is "subtle" and knows how to play politics. His administration is marked by interest in the welfare of all personnel and service to the public.

Mayor Amoranto is definitely a "builder mayor." Beset with serious lack of funds he embarked upon ambitious projects calculated to give the city coffers the badly-needed shot in the arm. This was accomplished through intensified taxation and collection, without necessarily denting the taxpayer's pocketbook. Quezon City during his term has become much richer from sources not wisely exploited by former administrations.

Under his administration the city's government services increased, testimonies of which include new fire substations, reading centers, public markets, garbage facilities, health center services, police activities and even the municipal courts which were boosted to three branches. His administration carries a well-planned building program that started with public markets in almost every thriving district of the city. Public school buildings have never received more attention than now.

Even the City Hall is now a three-story affair. No previous mayor has built more within a term of four years than Mayor Amoranto. The new City Hall building, soon to rise in Diliman Estate, may be another feather to his cap if completed during his term. These eloquently demonstrate that Mayor Amoranto has exercised the full powers and duties of a city executive.

EDUCATION IN QUEZON CITY

THE GROWTH of Quezon City's school division can be traced to the time when the city became an independent and separate school division. On July 25, 1950, a city superintendent of schools was appointed.

Our schools are making every effort to educate children for democracy. They are provided with opportunities for developing democratic habits of thinking, feeling, and acting; for finding joy in self-direction and satisfaction in civic action. Classrooms are converted into laboratories for democratic social living where children can work and study, play and enjoy and otherwise profitably reconstruct their experiences.

It is significant that, in the face of the very much publicized juvenile delinquency in this City, police reports carry no report that public school students are involved. A typical report reads: "... No student or students of the public schools have been involved in the alleged teenage gangs nor any student under your (the superintendent's) supervision have been found delinquent according to the investigations conducted by the Juvenile Protection Division, QCPD."

Our schools endeavor to create wholesome public relations, as public institutions should be firmly based upon popular appreciation and entrenched in public faith. Every school and branch-school has an active parent-teacher association. Through contributions or donations in cash and in kind the schools have been able to improve school buildings and grounds.

The schools also try to coordinate their activities with other agencies like the UNICEF-Rural Health and Demonstration Center, the Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations, the local Red Cross chapter and others.

Following is the graphic tabulation of improvements in the schools division:

TABLE I

COMPARATIVE DATA ON SCHOOL ENROLMENT AND PERSONNEL FOR QUEZON CITY SCHOOLS FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS 1950-51 AND 1956-57

ITEM	School - Year 1950-51	1956-57	Increase	Percentage of Increase
1. Enrolment:				
Primary	14,246	26,653	12,407	87%
Intermediate ..	5,807	8,348	2,541	44%
Secondary	403	3,353	2,950	732%
TOTAL	20,456	38,354	17,898	288%
2. Schools:				
Elementary ...	9	17	8	89%
Secondary	1	1	0	
TOTAL	10	18	8	80%

(Continued on next page)

3. Personnel:				
Primary	272	512	240	88%
Intermediate ..	194	319	125	65%
Secondary	14	153	139	993%
TOTAL	480	984	504	105%
4. Supervisors & Principals:				
Elementary ...	8	17	9	117%
Secondary	1	1	0	
Supervisors ...	1	6	5	500%
TOTAL	10	24	14	140%
School Dentists	2	4	2	100%
Dental Helpers.	2	3	1	50%
Teacher-Nurses	1	6	5	500%
TOTAL	5	13	8	160%
5. School Janitors	21	70	58	276%
6. Division Office:				
City Superintendent	1	1	0	
Clerks	12	16	4	33-1/3%
Janitor/ Messenger ..	1	1	0	
Laborer/Driver	1	2	1	100%
TOTAL	15	20	5	33-1/3%
GRAND TOTAL, Officials, employees, laborers	531	1,120	589	111%

Table II
COMPARATIVE DATA ON SCHOOL HOUSING
FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1950-51
AND 1956-57

ITEM	School Year 1950-51	1956-57	Increase	% of Increase
Number of Permanent and Semi-Permanent Buildings				
Academic	16	33	17	162%
Home Economics ..	3	7	4	133%
Shop	0	9	9	
Others	4	5	1	25%
TOTAL	23	54	31	139%
Value of Permanent and Semi-Permanent Buildings				
Academic	₱169,947.00	₱875,549.93	₱705,602.93	416%
Home Economics ..	15,045.00	59,169.00	44,124.00	294%
Shop	None	41,000.45	41,000.45	———
Others	1,956.00	22,500.00	20,544.00	———
TOTAL	₱186,848.00	₱998,219.38	₱811,271.38	434%
Number of Classes Housed in:				
Permanent and Semi-Permanent Bldgs. ..	57	83	26	46%
Temporary and Rented	126	149	23	18%
Total No. of Classes	183	232	49	26%
Percentage of Classes Housed In:				
Permanent and Semi-Permanent Bldgs. ..	32	36	4	12.5%
Temporary and Rented	68	54	— 14	20.6% Dec.

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

The development of building construction in Quezon City for the past years has been phenomenal and noteworthy as can be gleaned from the following table of building permits approved by the Department of Engineering for the last few years to the close of the calendar year 1956, to wit:

Year	Number of Building Permits Issued	Estimated Cost of Construction
1950	1768	₱12,772,490.00
1951	1528	15,067,420.00
1952	1386	14,113,890.00
1953	1300	15,451,600.00
1954	1592	19,738,413.00
1955	1980	19,745,409.00
1956	2948	35,812,721.00

In the past, only the People's Homesite & Housing Corporation and the Philippine-American Life Homes provided sewerage systems in their respective housing projects; henceforth, and with the implementation of the Sanitary Engineering Law, all such housing projects will be required to submit designs of sewerage systems before approval of their respective construction projects.

The need for an Ordinance to require subdivision owners to construct sewerage systems and water service systems in their subdivisions before selling lots just as much as roads, curbs and gutters are required will go a long way to protect prospective home buyers and builders with adequate facilities when they are ready to build their homes.

At present, more often than not, a home owner learns too late how costly it is to avail of the water service of the NAWASA if no water line runs in the vicinity of his lot.

Ordinance 2894, otherwise known as the Zoning Ordinance of Quezon City, approved March 23, 1956, insures the development of the Capital City along beautification standards of the city. However, one striking feature of the ordinance is the decision on non-conforming structures; that is, those that cannot comply with the prescribed regulations as resting on the Zoning Administrator.

REAL ESTATE

A PRODUCT of the keen foresight of the late President Manuel L. Quezon is the creation of Quezon City. Observing that someday Manila would be congested, he thought of developing the rugged and practically unexplored portions of the municipalities of Caloocan, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Marikina, San Mateo and Montalban in Rizal Province, and Polo, Bulacan, and named the place Quezon City.

Although still in its infancy, the growth of Quezon City is so tremendous as to resist the huge expenses for the maintenance of public services it has been affording to all its no less than 500,000 inhabitants.

The successive administrators of this City, imbued with the idea of making Quezon City the Washington of the Philippines, avoided as much as possible, the establishment of factories, had they not been compelled by the necessity of providing jobs for the inhabitants. For this reason, Quezon City has to depend mainly on its real estate income. From January, 1954 up to June, 1957, some ₱85,913,880.00 worth of "taxable" properties have been realized.

The exempt properties consisting of educational, religious and government owned properties amounted to ₱32,425,920.00.

As of June 30 of this year, it has a total taxable properties of ₱314,209,710.00, as shown by the following tabulation:

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

	TAXABLE Parcels	TAXABLE Valuation	EXEMPT Parcels	EXEMPT Valuaton
Total as of Jan. 1, 1954	40,624	₱228,295,830.-	2,871	₱41,288,620.-
Total as of Jan. 1, 1955	43,769	266,187,430.-	2,931	43,981,750.-
Total as of Jan. 1, 1956	46,389	283,746,760.-	3,135	55,890,840.-
Total as of Jan. 1, 1957	49,172	301,802,650.-	3,335	70,114,200.-
TOTAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1957	51,150	₱314,209,710.-	3,520	₱73,714,540.-

This city is more than five times as large as Manila. It is unusually picturesque, with nearby mountain views and lakes, and a topographical condition ideal for the construction of modern architectural homes.

The rate of assessment charged in this city, it must be noted, is reasonably and comparatively low, a matter that attracts migrants from Manila, the suburbs and the provinces.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

MINDFUL OF the health and welfare of the ever-increasing populace of Manila, President Quezon caused the enactment of a law creating Quezon City as the place where the increasing Manilans might transfer their residences. On October 12, 1939, Commonwealth Act 502 was signed and President Quezon immediately appointed the different officials including the justice of the peace for the new chartered city. Assistant Fiscal Perfecto Palacio of Quezon (formerly Tayabas) was appointed justice of the peace. To conform with the modern judicial trend C.A. 502 was amended by C.A. 659, making the justice of the peace court a municipal court of Quezon City, and creating an additional branch (Branch II).

During World War II, Branch II was not filled up because Quezon City was incorporated as one of the districts of Greater

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MLQ — *the Lawyer*

By Atty. EDUARDO G. ROSARIO

WERE it not for the call of public duty which he found hard to let pass unheeded and the irresistible lure of politics, Manuel Luis Quezon would now be remembered as a brilliant barrister or, possibly, a great jurist whose name would undoubtedly grace the judiciary's hall of fame. For, indeed, before the late Philippine President entered the rough and tumble game of politics, he was a very successful law practitioner, first in Manila, then in his home province of Tayabas, now renamed Quezon.

Even during the height of the Philippine revolution when he was not yet a member of the bar, he had already proven that he had the makings of a great lawyer.

Quezon was then an officer in General Tomas Mascardo's outfit. One day, members of the outfit brought to the camp a Frenchman suspected of being an American spy. Immediately, Mascardo created a court martial before which the Frenchman was charged with espionage. Quezon, a law student then, and the only member of the outfit who knew the elementary rudiments of the law, was designated to handle the defense. The case for the defense was ably presented by the young officer and the accused was finally acquitted. As a result, Quezon earned the undying gratitude and admiration of his first "client".

A few months after he passed the bar examinations, Quezon was appointed provincial fiscal of Mindoro. The salary offered him was quite low, considering his big income which was said to be over ₱1,000 a month as a private practitioner, but he did not hesitate to accept the position because of his high sense of duty. Of the offer, he later recalled: "The position of fiscal gave only a salary of ₱150. I decided to accept it as a call of public duty."

Winning the respect and admiration of his superiors, Quezon was promoted shortly after his appointment as fiscal. He was conscientious and devoted to his duty. His mastery of the Castillan grammar and rhetorics, his fiery eloquence coupled with his clear and simple logic, and his intimacy with both the substantive and procedural laws were among his distinctive qualities which helped him attain immediate success in his career. It would not be very hard to imagine, therefore, that had he continued to channel his intellectual energies to this pursuit, he could have become one of our foremost and eminent jurists.

Quezon's first love was the legal profession. That explained why, in spite of his parents' financial handicap, he was determined to become a lawyer and struggled hard to obtain a legal education.

After completing his bachelor of arts course, then a prerequisite to the course of law, he began his law studies in the University of Santo Tomas. He patiently tried to solve his financial problems by accepting odd jobs. At one time, he was employed by a UST Dominican professor to assist students in Mathematics for which he was granted the privilege of free tuition, room and board in the school.

On February 20, 1903, Quezon was allowed to take the bar examinations given by the Supreme Court. Together with fifty others, including former President Sergio Osmeña, Quezon took the examinations on International Law, Penal Law, Criminal Procedure, Civil Law, Civil Procedure, and Mercantile Law, then the only bar examination subjects.

Quezon passed the bar examinations with flying colors. In fact, he obtained fourth place. He was, however, beaten by Sergio Osmeña who placed second; but on one subject, he obtained the highest rating. Nonetheless, he did not feel apologetic for his failure to get the top berth.

At the age of 25, Quezon became a full-fledged attorney after he took his oath on April 16, 1903. He immediately launched his brilliant and colorful, although brief, career as a barrister.

As soon as he finished taking his oath, Quezon was already being virtually pulled apart by heads of law firms who vied with each other in making him join their respective offices. After studying each offer, the new lawyer decided to cast his lot with the firm of Francisco Ortigas, Manila's leading lawyer at the time. He was given a starting salary of ₱150.00. But after earning a small sum, he left for Tayabas and there set up his own law office.

Brilliant, witty, and master of legal strategy, not to mention his eloquence as an orator and his great argumentative powers, Quezon never lost a case during his practice. Upon winning a case, it was said that he usually felt "bragging about it," especially on his first legal triumphs. When he successfully defended five Filipino insurgents charged by the American military government with rebellion, he felt justifiably proud and elated not only because he was able to render service to his compatriots but also because it was his first case and easily won it.

In his private practice, Quezon used to charge high fees from his rich clients. However, when he knew his client was poor, he gave his services **gratis et amore**. Oftentimes, he spent his own money to defend or prosecute a poor client's case.

His widespread reputation as a brilliant lawyer brought people from other provinces to him for his legal advice and services. As a result, because of the numerous criminal and civil cases referred to him, he had to refuse others, especially those which were of doubtful merit. He seemed, however, to have a weakness for cases which promised to be sensational because, human as he was, he saw in them an opportunity to become more popular and earn more glories.

Among the sensational cases that Quezon successfully handled was that of Aurelio Tolentino, a writer and playwright. In a novel he wrote, Tolentino attacked the government established by the American occupation forces in the Philippines. Stung by the attack, the American authorities subsequently accused the writer of sedition.

Naturally, Tolentino chose Quezon to defend him. Hot verbal clashes featured the trial of the case. Sharp-witted and a natural debater, Quezon awed the spectators and the judge with his sharp arguments in favor of his client. After a protracted hearing, the court finally acquitted the accused. Thus was added another laurel to Quezon's legal crown.

Considered Quezon's major legal triumph was the celebrated Berry case. According to Sol H. Gwekoh, a famous author and biographer who gave a detailed account of the case in one of his books, Frank Berry, a prominent American lawyer and newspaper publisher, went to the Tayabas provincial jail and offered his legal services to some 25 Filipinos detained therein. Upon accepting the offer, the Filipino detainees were made to sign prepared documents which, the Filipinos believed, were "to secure the payment of his (Berry's) fees."

But the documents turned out to be contracts of sale showing that the Filipinos sold their properties for a total amount of ₱60,000 which was purportedly received by the unwilling "vendors". These contracts were taken to Quezon for registration, as the fiscal, at that time, took charge of the registration of deeds. When Berry, returning to Quezon's office after some time, found out that the deeds had not yet been registered, he flared up and threatened to file administrative charges against the fiscal. A temperamental man, Quezon barked at the American to get out of the office which the latter meekly did.

Because of the unusual interest which Berry showed in

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Manila, and the municipal court of this city was given jurisdiction over all cases, civil and criminal, within the municipalities of Mandaluyong and San Juan. After the war, the municipal court was reorganized and in April, 1947, Judge Prudencio M. Encomienda was appointed. It was only on June 19, 1954 that Judge Minerva R. Inocencio Piguing was named to Branch II.

Due to the increasing population which started from 39,000 in 1939, to the present estimate by the health officers of 300,000, and the correspondingly increasing number of cases, Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto recommended to Congressman Eulogio Rodriguez, Jr. the creation of the third branch of the municipal court. This was carried in Republic Act No. 1575, approved on June 16, 1956.

The comparative number of cases filed during the last five fiscal years beginning 1953-54 to 1956-57 will support the wisdom of creating the second and third branches of this court.

On August 15, 1956, this writer was appointed as municipal judge for Branch III and assumed his duties the following day.

As will be noted the number of cases filed, both criminal and civil and also the fines and costs collected, showed constant rise in a short time. There is now a necessity of increasing the branches of this court, as also there is a necessity of increasing the branches in the court of first instance. For presently, Judge Hermogenes Caluag and Judge Nicasio Yatco are doing their utmost to avoid the clogging of the docket. Judge Conrado Vasquez of the court of first instance of Batangas, it must be noted, had to be detailed to help dispose of the increasing number of cases here.

It is hoped that in the future additional branches both for the court of first instance and the municipal court will be made and a juvenile and domestic relation court will be established, as provided by the new civil code.

FISCAL'S OFFICE

UPON the passage of the Commonwealth act creating Quezon City, an office of the city attorney was created, charged with the responsibility of prosecuting offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the city. The office, when it was established, was headed by Emilio Abello, city attorney, with one assistant, Oscar Castelo.

When Abello was appointed to a diplomatic position abroad, Castelo, who later became secretary of justice and national defense, took over.

After the war two other city attorneys were appointed. These were Mrs. Cecilia Muñoz-Palma and Julian E. Lustre. The appointments were made in view of the increasing number of cases.

In 1953, the office expanded more. It was composed of Fiscal Jose F. Fernandez (now judge of the court of first instance of Iloilo, Dansalan and Bukidnon) and his four assistants — Lustre, Palma, Padilla (now retired) and Special Counsel Leonidas S. Lombos.

Because the population of the city kept increasing tremendously, other officials were appointed. At present the office is headed by genial and unassuming City Attorney Pedro A. Revilla, with Assistant City Attorneys Lustre, Jaime Agloro, Jose Padilla, Lombos, Alejandro Fider, David Reyes, Miguel Halili, Ester Paredes-Isidro and Santiago Tañada. There are four special counsels: Arsenio Santos, Pacifico Punzalan, Antonio Solano and Justiniano Estrella.

The fiscal's office has had its share of sensational criminal cases, notable among which are the Salgado murder, the Murray case, the Lilian Velez case and the Consunji trial.

For a ten-year period starting in 1947 up to the present year, there have been 20,765 cases filed with the office. Majority of these were dropped, however, either due to insufficiency of evidence, lack of merit or the desistance of the offended parties.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

FOR THREE years from 1947 the fire-fighting force here was a unit under the engineering department. Subsequently on January 23, 1950, the outfit was organized as a separate department.

During the early part of its organization there were only two fire units and one water tank truck in actual service. One of these was a fire jeep with bumper. These fire engines were housed in the compound at the Quezon City motorpool on Highway 54 which later was transferred to the back of the main Quezon City Hall. It is now known as the Central Fire Station.

Under this newly organized department, only the duties of fire protection had been considered. With no office personnel assigned and appointed to perform office functions the chief of the department had been discharging the duties of administrator and office clerk.

Today there are five fire stations located at strategic areas within the City. With its present strength and number of fire fighting apparatus, which total 87 for personnel and 7 for fire engines in actual service, the department is considered the second-ranking organization among the fire departments in Central Luzon.

Under the present setup a fire prevention unit directly under the administrative section has been created. Rigid fire inspections are being conducted to minimize fire hazards. Inspectors are also enforcing fire ordinances and the fire safety regulations and requirements promulgated by this department. The fire investigation unit, which was organized with personnel coming from the uniformed force, determines the causes and origins of fires.

There is only one division in the department organized and sanctioned by the Quezon City Council. This is the electrical division, entrusted with the enforcement of the regulations on electrical installation. This division supervises the installation of street lights within the city.

This in brief is the progress of the Quezon City Fire Department since it was organized almost seven years ago. There are still rooms for improvements, to make it an ideal one, with various divisions and units to be organized as enumerated hereunder:

1. Uniform Force Division
2. Administrative Division
   a. Fire Prevention Unit
   b. Fire Investigation Unit
3. Electrical Division
4. Fire Alarm & Radio Division
5. Construction and Repair Division

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

FOLLOWING is the report on the activities and accomplishments of this office for the period from July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957.

Vouchers Preaudited:

	Quantity	Pecuniary Benefits Derived
City	11,277	P8,508.56
National	686	8,435.79

The pecuniary benefits above mentioned represent amounts disallowed in the preaudit, either because the payments are illegal, excessive or improper or were simply erroneously computed.

Records Checked:

The cash book, ledger and other subsidiary records of the City Treasurer were verified and checked up to December 31, 1955.

Certification of Accounts:

Certified the accounts of the City Treasurer up to December 31, 1955.

Condemnation of Properties:

Acted on several inventory and inspection reports covering unserviceable properties with the total value of P516.57 and many waste material reports covering old spare parts, books, etc.

Cash Examinations:

Periodical and surprise examinations of all accountable officers were conducted as follows:

City Treasurer	four times
Clerk of Court, Court of 1st Inst.	" "
Clerk of Court, Mun. Court	" "
Register of Deeds	" "
Postmaster, Quezon City	" "
Telecom Operator	three "
Special Disb. Off., City Engineer	" "
Postmaster & Operator, San Francisco ...	" "
Postmaster, Quirino District	" "
Postmaster, Novaliches	" "
PNB Agency	" "
City Librarian	" "
Sheriff (City)	" "
Postmaster — Camp Murphy	once
" — Camp Crame	"
" — V. Luna Gen. Hosp.	"
" — Vets. Memorial Hosp	"

FIRMS, FACTORIES

A tabulated study of the increase in building establishments in Quezon City from 1953 up to August 6, 1957, is shown below as furnished by Alberto M. Galarpo, chief of the business

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Ang ASYENDA SA KALEDIAN NG PANGULONG MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Sinulat ni Enrico J. Santiago-Cuino

ANG PILIPINAS, tulad ng Lituanya, Italya, Malaya at Tsina, ay isang bansang pagsasaka ang pangunahing ikinabubuhay. Kung sa Italya'y sumilang ang nagkakaisang lakas ng maliliit na tinaguriang "Mafia," sakali't napatanim sa Tsina ang sinasabing "Mga binhi ng Dragon," dito naman sa Pilipinas ay napatatag ang kilusan ng magsasaka na nakilala sa tawag na **Huk.**

Hindi sana masusuhayan ang kilusang Huk kung ang mga tinatawag nating "economic genuises" o mga paham sa pamumuhay ng bansa ay maagap sa pagsagka sa napapaligaw na kaisipang-bayan, sa pamamagitan ng paglalapat ng kabusugan sa ating maliliit. Ang ganito ay isang suliraning maging noong di pa magkamalay, sumambulat ang Pangalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig ay inihanap na ng lunas ng yumaong Pangulong Manuel Luis Quezon. Ayaw noon ng pumanaw na Punong-Tagapagpaganap na mapatirik ang isang "Mafia" sa Pilipinas. Isang kauri ng "Mafia" sa Italya na ang kinawawakasan ay madugong "vendetta."

Kaya nga ba't ang pagbibigay ng ganap na katarungan sa pakikipamuhay sa ating mga lipunan ng maliliit ang siyang unang-unang isinaalang-alang ng yumaong Pangulong Quezon. Noon pa'y nahulaan na niya na kailangang dinggin ang karaingan ng maliliit na magsasaka kung ayaw din lamang ng pamahalaang humilig sa lisyang paniniwala ang sambayanan.

Dito nagtiring ang isang pamamalakad ng panukalang "Katarungang Panlipunan" ng Pangulong Quezon.

Ang asyenda sa Kaledian na nasa sa paanan ng bundok Arayat sa Pampangga'y ginawang halimbawa ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon at ni Donya Aurora Aragon upang pagsumundan ng iba pang may-ari ng malawak na lupaing pinakikisamahan ng maliliit na magsasakang di-makapagsarili.

Ang asyendang nabanggit ay binubuo ng 625 ektarya. Mataba ang lupang animo'y dagat-dagatang ginto kung ang palay na tanim ay hinog na't napipintong gapasin. Naliligid yaon ng basal na gubat na nakukunan ng tabla para sa bahay, mga bungang sa pana-panaho'y iniluluwas sa lunsod, at iba pang kabuhayang likas na katutubo. May 150 magsasaka at mga pamilya nila ang gumagawa sa asyenda.

Maging noong panahong iyon ay nagsisimula na ring kumulo ang gulo na may kinalaman sa suliranin ng mga nakikisama. Nguni't sa asyenda sa Kaledian ay tiwasay ang mga magsasaka at kanilang kaanak dahil sa roon sinimulan ng Pangulong Quezon ang paglalapat ng kanyang palatuntunang "Katarungang Panlipunan."

Sa gawing ito ay tumulong sa Pangulong Quezon ang kanyang butihing may-bahay na si Donya Aurora Aragon-Quezon. Ang katatagan sa pamumuhay ng kanilang mga kasama at ikabubuti ang lagi nang nasa puso ng nasawing Unang Ginang ng Bansa.

Upang magkaroon ng kagaanan ang may nabibigatang kaluluwa ay isang kapilya ang ipinatayo ng mga Quezon sa asyenda. Karaniwan lamang ang kapilyang yaon, subali't ginawang takbuhan ng may nahahapis na kalooban. Nagpatayo rin ng pagamutan doon ang Pangulong Quezon nang may makatingin sa nagkakaramdam nilang magsasaka o kaanak kaya. Upang mabigyan ng pagkakataong umunlad sa hinaharap ang mga anak ng kanilang kasama, ay nagpagawa rin si Donya Aurora ng isang paaralan. Sa ganito ay hindi na kinailangang maglakbay sa malayo ang mga bata. Sa paaralang naturan sinimulan ang paglinang sa mga murang isipan ng ilan sa mga pangunahing lider ngayon ng ating bansa.

Ngayon, sa imahen ni San Isidro Labrador, patrong tagatangkilik ng mga magsasaka, na nasa altar ng kapilyang ipinatayo nila Donya Aurora ang isa sa mga nagpapagunita sa yumaong mag-asawang Quezon. Ang tahanang tinuluyan ng Unang Mag-anak kung nagbabakasyon sa asyenda ay larawan ng isang silid na walang kabuhay-buhay. Ang paliguan o "swimming pool" ay ginawang palaisdaan lamang. At kapag pinipitas na ang matatamis na bunga ng mga puno ay naaalala ng mga magsasaka sa Arayat ang mapagkalingang kamay ng Pangulong Quezon sampu ng mag-anak nitong tumulong sa pagtatanim sa mga yaon.

Ang asyenda sa Kaledian ay binili ng Pangulong Quezon noong 1932 mula sa ilang mayayamang Pampanggenyo. Dito niya itinanim ang yumabong na halaman ng kanyang "Katarungang Panlipunan."

Noong Setyembre 19, 1949, ay binili naman ng pamahalaan sa mga naiwang tagapagmana ng Pangulo, na sina Nini at Nonong Quezon, sa halagang P500,000 ang asyenda.

Ang asyenda ay hinati sa tig-aanim na raang metrong parisukat ukol sa lote't bahay at may kasamang dalawa hanggang sa limang ektaryang pataniman. Ipinamahagi ang naturang pinaghati-hating lupa sa mga magsasaka na kanilang babayaran sa mababang halaga nang hulugan sa loob ng dalawampung taon.

May ilang libo ring kaluluwa ang nakikinabang sa naturang asyenda na ngayon ay pinamahalaan na pansamantala ng "Land Tenure Administration," na itinatag naman sa ilalim ng panunungkulan ng isa pang tanyag at idolo ng maliliit: ang nasawing Pangulong Ramon Magsaysay.

Kung ang ilang tanyag na may-ari halos ng buong Luzon ay magkakaroon ng loob sa maliliit na tulad ng yumaong Pangulong Quezon, marahil ay makatitiyak ang darating pang salin ng lipi sa katiwasayan at kapanatagan ng sambayanang Filipino. —«

our CITY OFFICIALS



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City Mayor



Conrado Hernandez
City Treasurer



Col. Vicente O. Novales
Chief, Quezon City Police Dept.



Atty. Pedro A. Revilla
City Fiscal



Dr. Petronio G. Monsod
City Health Officer



Pat Rebueno
City Auditor



Anastasio Agan
City Engineer



Pablo P. Reyes
Superintendent, City Schools



Atty. Jose G. Narcelles
Chief, Administrative Division
Mayor's Office



Moises D. Romero
City Assessor



Atty. Ramon Velasco
City Register of Deeds



Salvador G. Narcelles
Chief, Quezon City Fire Department

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QUEZONIAN QUOTES

(Editor's Note: A fiery and eloquent orator and a prolific writer, MLQ always expressed his thoughts, whether in his speeches or in his writings, in simple but forceful words. The force of his logic and the beauty of his phrases have greatly impressed some present-day writers and speaker so much so that it is not seldom that one reads or hears his famous quotations. Proof is his much-abused "My loyalty to my party ends where my loyalty to my country begins," oftentimes modified to suit the purpose of the writer or speaker.

Following are quotations from the speeches and writings of Quezon which, in a large measure, reflect his philosophy on various subjects and the rule of action he had consistently followed during his lifetime.)

ON VIRTUE. — One of the virtues that men should have — men who are on the road to success and with ambition to go high — is modesty.

ON RELIGION. — I am one of those who believe that religion exercises a wholesome influence upon man, both as an individual and as a citizen.

* * *

ON DIVINE FAITH. — No nation will prosper and be happy that is without faith in God, or who forgets Him.

* * *

ON HUMOR. — Humor that is clean and wholesome has always helped me solve difficult and, at times, trying problems which usually confront a man who finds himself the head of a nation.

* * *

ON BOOKS. — Good books are among the best friends we can have.

The choice of books is as hard and delicate as the choice of friends. For a bad book is in life a false friend — destructive and pernicious.

* * *

ON PARENTHOOD. — As a good father, I did not want my children to suffer the hunger and privation that I suffered.

I did not want them (his children) to be "shirtless" as their father has been, not because to be poor is a dishonor, but because it is hard.

* * *

ON PUBLIC SERVICE. — A person who uses his office as a means of serving his friends and of wrecking vengeance upon his enemies, and who looks upon it, not as a public trust, but as a source of private profit, has no place in the public service.

* * *

ON LEGAL PROFESSION. — Time there was in our country when the appellative lawyer was taken to mean a champion of human rights, a veritable soldier of truth and justice, an apostle of peace and general well-being.

* * *

ON INDEPENDENCE. — To be independent is to be admitted in the family of nations; hence, our acts now and our acts tomorrow as individuals and as a people should be such that would inspire the confidence and security, that we shall know how to manage our government not only for the benefit of the natives, but also for the

(*Continued on page* 28)

THE CITY ADMINISTRATION . . .

(*Continued from page* 14)

permit and license section of the mayor's office:

YEAR	BUSINESS FIRMS	FACTORIES
1953	758	48
1954	1,100	31
1955	1,154	33
1956	1,613	56
1957 (Jan.-Aug.)	1,003	52

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The following facts show how much progress the health department has had especially in the last few years with Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto at the helm of the local government. Comparing figures on the budget of 1949 and that of 1957 and the intervening years, the expenses borne by the city in the operation of the department has increased by almost six times (or 600%) from ₱163,700 to ₱643,370 in 1957. The personnel have also multiplied at the same rate, resulting in the expansion of services to all districts and making the city one of the few places in the Philippines operating more health centers in proportion to the population.

As a result infant mortality decreased from 164 per 1000 births in 1947 to 60 in 1956, a continuous downward trend. A slight rise was noted in the later part of 1956-1957 due to the influenza epidemic which was controlled in a period of eight weeks.

Accomplishments of the department:

1. Substantial decrease in both the crude mortality and the infant mortality rates.
2. Placed health center establishments on permanent building whose medical, dental, nursing and midwifery as well as sanitation services are based in every district.
3. Participated in the training program of the Department of Health.
4. Activated community participation by organizing women's organizations and participating in welfare drives.
5. Extended domiciliary health services in obstetrics, premature infant home care, tuberculosis and control of communicable diseases.

The problems of the department can be solved when the current expansion of the City Hall is completed. —«

MLQ, the Lawyer . . .

(*Continued from page* 13)

the immediate registration of the contracts, Quezon became suspicious. He later made investigations and upon learning the real nature of the agreement between Berry and the Filipino victims and the fact that the latter's signatures were fraudulently obtained in an attempt to swindle them, he immediately accused Berry of estafa on 25 counts.

In the biggest legal battle of the year, Quezon was outnumbered but not outfought. Although Berry was represented by five of the best American lawyers in the Philippines, the fighting fiscal was able to secure the conviction of the accused. Sentenced to 30 days imprisonment, Berry appealed only to have the sentence increased to 4 months and 1 day. Unfortunately, however, the sentence was not carried out because, while the case was on appeal, Berry jumped bail and left the Philippines.

To get even with Quezon, friends of Berry subsequently filed several administrative charges against him of which he was found guilty in one. Sensing the situation, Quezon resigned in disgust and returned to his law practive.

By this time, the lure of politics was becoming more and more difficult to resist. Finally, he was prevailed upon to run for councilor in the town of Tayabas, Tayabas. After he won, he resigned the position in a short while to run for governor of the province. Again, he won. One political victory came after another until he finally found himself the head of a nation. But he, too, found himself alienated from his first love — the law profession.

Quezon, as an ideal lawyer was, to borrow his own words, "a champion of human rights, a veritable soldier of truth and justice, an apostle of peace and general well-being." While it may be regretted that he denied the succeeding generations of lawyers the opportunity of drinking from the veritable fountain of his legal wit and wisdom, yet there was cause for rejoicing over the way he had made things turn out to be. For, indeed, when he became the President of the Philippines, his wisdom and energies were put to more beneficial use not only for the lawyers but also for the entire Filipino people. —«

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SOCIAL SECURITY FOR THE QUEZON CITY POLICE

Members of the Quezon City Police today enjoy better and adequate social security measures in spite of the meager salary they receive. These include the benefits derived from the operation of the Quezon City Police Security Association, GSIS retirement and insurance plans as well as salary and real estate loans, group insurance from private companies, the Police Trust Fund, withdrawal of partial salaries, enjoyment of four days off a month, the 40-hour a week law and recreational and sports activities.

Way back in 1953, the Quezon City Police Security Association was organized by a group of officers to provide death compensation benefits of P1,500.00 to the family of a deceased member. This fund can be raised through the collection of monthly contributions and membership fees from the members.

At first, there was some trouble in selling the idea to the individual members, but on December 23, 1953, amended by-laws of the association required compulsory membership and the death benefit were increased to P2,500.00 payable immediately upon the death of a member. The importance of the association has been realized by many who look up to it as a potent factor in serving the humanitarian cause of the policemen.

In addition, some policemen are covered up by the so-called group insurance, offered by private companies. An interesting feature of this is the accident death benefit — that is, payment of an amount double the face value of the policy in case of death caused by accidents.

Meanwhile, members of the force who are used to borrowing money are given the privilege by the GSIS to obtain a two-month salary loan, whether their position are temporary or permanent. They have also extended a long term real estate mortgage plan depending on the borrower's capacity to pay and production of sufficient collaterals. In the same manner, a member of the Quezon City Police Force is permitted to borrow from the Police Trust Fund an amount not exceeding P30.00 payable in installments without any interest at all. The purpose is simply to immune the policemen from the clutches of loan sharks that usually prey upon them, considering the fact that the police profession is practically a hand-to-mouth affair. As a matter of fact, to offset the growing hardships, my office has adopted a policy of allowing withdrawal of partial salaries and mind you, almost 30 percent of the whole force is taking advantage of this privilege. This will illustrate the real gauge on the economic and financial situation of the policemen.

With the recent approval of a bill liberalizing the retirement law, any policemen can now retire after serving the

(*Continued on page 36*)



Lt. Col. Escolastico M. Luz, deputy chief of police, is shown above handing over P2,500 to a relative of a deceased member of the Quezon City Police Security Association.

Si Alkalde Amoranto:

Sa Aking Paningin

Ni TINNO LAPUS

ANG MAGKAROON ng isang matalik na kaibigan at kapalagayang-loob na tulad ni Alkalde Amoranto ng Lunsod Quezon ay siya na kaipalang maituturing na hantungan ng isang mahalagang karangalan. Ang damdaming iyan ay lalo pang nakapananaig kapag naging kapalaran mo ang maging saksi sa kanyang itinutugong pagpapahalaga at pagtitiwala, bagay na maaaring mawalan ng kabuluhan kung ako'y may higit na kapangyarihan sa kanya. Kung paanong ang kawalang-bisa ay maaari ding masumpungan, sakaling ako nama'y isa niyang tagapaglingkod na binabayaran sa aking tungkulin. Subali't ang mahiwagang kapangyarihang nagsusugpong sa aming mga puso at damdamin ay hindi ko matugunan ng kaangkop na pangungusap. Kaya't, dahil naman sa katotohanang iyan ako'y nakadama ng ganap na kalayaang masalamin ang tunay na katauhan ni Norberto S. Amoranto, na dahil sa itinadhana ng kapalaran ay siya ngayong punong-lunsod at kasalukuyang pangunahing mamamayan ng Lunsod Quezon.

Sa aking pagsusuri, higit na hinahangad niya sa mga kaibigan ang tawagin siyang Bert o Berting. Ang hindi lamang niya tinututulang tumawag sa kanya ng **Alkalde** o **Mayor** ay yaong mga karaniwang kakilala at mga kawaning nasasaklaw ng kanyang tungkulin. Kay Berting: ang itinuturing niyang mga kaibigan ay yaong marunong magsabi ng kanyang pagkakamali o pagkukulang. Ang mga karaniwang naguukol sa anya ng papuri ay itinuturing niyang lihim na kaaway.

Si Berting ay maaaring pagkamalan sa kanyang ugali't gawi. Sa pamalagiang sigla ng kanyang katawan, kilos, pagsasalita at anyo ay maaaring ipalagay na wala siyang masuliraning salaghati sa buhay. Paano'y ang galit o kabiglaanan kaya ay sinasalubong lamang niya ng ngiti, na kapanabay halos ng marahang pagsapupo o paghaplos sa noo. Kung minsan marahil, ipinapalagay ng iba na hindi siya nagtataglay ng tunay na pusong lalaki at ang gayon ay isang tiyak na pagkakamali, sapagka't marahil ay hindi siya ganap na nakikilala lamang. Ang tutuo ay lubhang napakalaki nga lamang ng kanyang puso kaya't hindi kaagad natutupok ng lalo mang masisidhing lagablab ng damdamin. Nguni't sa tingin ko: kung nanaising mabago ang anyo ni Berting at ang dati niyang masuyong tinig ay maging mahahayap na himig—subukin ninyong humiling ng anuman sa kanya, sa pamamagitan ng pananakot o pagbabanta. Sa kabilang dako, ang kayo man ay maging pusakal niyang kaaway, kailanma't mapakumbabang hihingi ng tulong sa kanya, higit pa kayong nakatitiyak ng kanyang pagbibigay-loob kaysa tunay niyang kapatid. Sa ganang kay Berting: ang sinuman ay ipinapalagay niyang kaibigan, habang hindi niya natutuklasan ang katuwas na kapaniwalaan. Kay Berting: maging ang mga kaaway niyang lihim ay hindi mangingiming lumapit o makipag-usap. Pano'y ang silakbo ng sama ng loob ay kayang-kaya niyang pigilin sa mga labi. Nalalaman man niyang kaharap niya'y kaaway, sa mukha niya'y ni hindi ninyo mababakas ang nag-aalimpuyong galit. Sadyain ninyo si Berting sa kanyang tanggapan, dalawin man ninyo siya sa kanilang tahanan o dili naman kaya'y salubungin siya sa kanyang nilalakaran at ang dating Berting din ang inyong matatagpuan sa kanya. Pasukin ninyo siya sa kanyang silid ng naka-simangot at lalabas kayong nakangiti. Kausapin ninyo siyang kimkim ang matinding sama ng loob at maghihiwalay kayong masigla at magaang ang katawan.

Ang mga iyan at marami pang iba ang nakikita ko sa tunay na katauhan ng masipag na Alkalde ng Lunsod Quezon. Katagpuin din ninyo siya upang magkatugon ang ating paningin kay Norberto S. Amoranto. —«

QUEZONIAN . . .

(*Continued from page 24*)

protection and safeguard of those residing in our own territory.

We recognize no substitute, admit no alternative, concede no reduction of our righteous demand for the absolute independence of the Philippines.

* * *

ON POPULAR AUTHORITY. — We must ask them (the people), and we can trust that they will respond to our request, to give up the inspiration of their patriotism, their advice and direction of their intellect, the support and cooperation of their powerful arm.

The voice of the people is the voice of God only when it expresses a judgment formed within the safe channels of serene reflection.

* * *

ON PARTY LOYALTY. — As President of the Philippines, I declare my independence from dictation by this political organization (Nacionalista Party) and I publicly avow my loyalty to my office and to my country above the political fortune of the party in general or the members composing it in particular.

* * *

ON NATIONALISM. — So long as the nationalistic sentiment is not fostered to the point where a people forgets that it forms a part of the human family; that the good of mankind should be the ultimate aim of all and every nation; and that there is always a just formula for adjusting them, nationalism is a noble, elevating, and most beneficial sentiment.

* * *

ON INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD. — We seek to become a member of the brotherhood of nations with love in our hearts for all mankind and with a prayer on our lips for the salvation of humanity.

* * *

ON THE NEED OF AN OPPOSITION. — It is our duty to pave the way for this new opposition (the Popular Front) and to place in its hands the instruments by which it can foster its own growth through lawful procedure.

* * *

ON PORK BARREL. — I do not only consider it a duty of the government not to use the appropriations for public works as a means to induce voters to support one candidate or another ,by giving them work or employment; it is also for me a matter of conscience not to permit such a practice.

* * *

ON ELECTION FRAUD. — It is true that frauds are common in democratic countries, but when they assume such grave proportions as evidenced by the ignominous conduct of the voters of the sixth (senatorial) district, then they can no longer be excusable on account of human imperfection, and consequently, their authors must be punished with all the force of the law because they reflect the greatest dishonor, shame and discredit to the society in which they live.

* * *

ON THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION. — I am glad to be able to affirm, first of all, that simultaneously with the American occupation, there has been established a more liberal government, and from that, the Filipinos have enjoyed a more personal and political liberty than they ever did under the Spanish Crown.

* * *

ON JAPAN. — Japan and the Philippines are geographically close neighbors. The only question is whether the two countries shall stand as friends or as enemies. (This statement, made in 1938 when MLQ was in Japan on a vacation, revealed his doubts as to Japan's intentions towards the Philippines. —Ed.)

* * *

ON WAR. — We are fighting that the Filipino people may be the master of their own destiny and that every Filipino not only of this generation but of the generations to come may be able to live in peace and tranquility in the full enjoyment of liberty and freedom.

—E.G.R.



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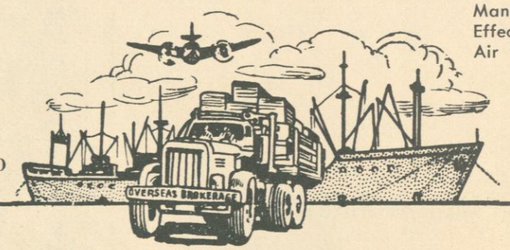

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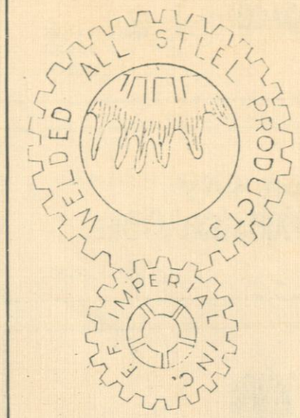

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SOCIAL SECURITY . . .

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government for 20 or 30 years regardless of his age. Therefore, individual salary savings to provide for retirement and minimum insurance premiums are being deducted from their salary every pay day.

At any rate, through the sanction of His Honor, the Mayor, I have implemented the provisions of Republic Act 1880, approved by President Carlos P. Garcia, revising office hours from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, Monday through Friday, commonly known as the 40-hour a week law. This is proof that our present Administration has the interest and welfare of the common laborer at heart as indicative of President Garcia's grass-roots social amelioration program started by the late President Ramon Magsaysay. Also patrolmen and detectives enjoy four days off a month, a privilege not heretofore granted, in order to afford them a chance for mental and physical relaxation.

Sometime ago, I advanced an idea before the City Council that in all equity and justice we should provide full pay to a policeman who suffers bodily injuries in the performance of official duties when he can no longer avail himself of his accumulative leave. This suggestion was properly considered and enacted into City Ordinance No. 3400.

It has been my consistent policy upon taking over the helms of the police department to look after the lot of the policemen who, from every conceivable angle, deserve such help. It is my sincere belief that the benefits I have cited may be adequate, but certainly, not enough to compensate the policemen for their risky job. I hope time may come when the police profession shall be elevated to the level of a genuine career—decent and reputable through the grant of more social advantages. —«

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—This Special Souvenir was prepared and published for the Quezon City Government by:

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AUGUSTO D. TORNO
FELIX G. REYES
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