
WELCOME
TO
QUEZON CITY
1956
QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY
Q.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY
1956
78th BIRTHDAY
anniversary
president manuel l. quezon
AUGUST 19,
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Message



MALACANANG
MANILA

On the occasion of this annual celebration throughout the Philippines of the birthday anniversary of our late President Manuel L. Quezon, I call upon every Filipino to recall his life and labors.

All of us fondly remember President Quezon and admire him for his relentless fight for our independence. If ever anyone pursued a cause with utmost patriotism and dedication and thus endeared himself to the hearts of his countrymen, that man was Quezon whose fighting spirit and intense nationalism are well-known to every Filipino. He presented a towering figure during the most crucial moments of our history and we may truthfully say now that the final attainment of our independence as a nation was largely his handiwork.

As we celebrate the 78th birthday anniversary of this great patriot, it is only fitting that we should dedicate ourselves anew to the ideals for which he had completely devoted his life in the service of his country.

President of the Philippines



Salin ng Lipi

(alaala sa ika-78ng kaarawan ng yumaong
Pangulong Manuel Luis Quezon)

Bibuing mau sambat na nilang sa Bater,
Hinawi kan Dia ang tambong ng dilim:
Ang pabul ng lahi se lahi ng lagim,
Manatili kayang matatag, maningning?
Magkikilom kaya ang lupang sumimsim,
Sa dugong bayaning limot sa panimdim?
Tatahimik kana ang pusong tinaksil,
Ng mga naglangad sa yamang kinimkim?

Piling Kagumanggi ng liping marangal,
Sa dagong naghari ay lusaag sumuway:
Sa kamay ng ganid di kaya mapigtal,
Ang bandilang ngayo'y malaya sa takdan?
Ang paos na tutol ng mga nabucal,
Ay tuganin kaya ng ilang nagkamal?
Ang bigat na ingong matagal pinasan,
Makaya rin kaya naming nagsumandan?

Alam kong kung ikaw ay buhay pa ngayon,
Sa tanong ng masmos na diwa'y tutugon:
Sa palad ng Dios'y may punong kakaulong:
Sa sugat ng lupa'y may tuwang sisibol:
Sa pusong inapi'y may tuwang sisibol:
Sa bandila'y bisig yaong magtatanggol;
Sa mahirang tutol katarunga'y dagtong:
Sa pasan na bigat kayo ang magtulong.

(At, kawi ay taong maghampas ng tinik,
Humalang man ngayon ang santaksang lintik.)

HENRY CUINO



Message

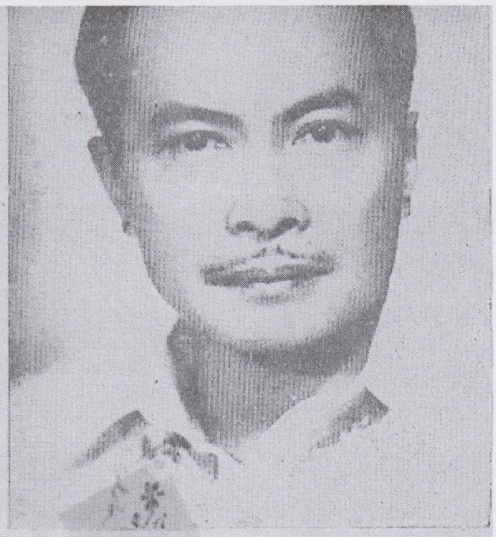
OFFICE OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Manuel L. Quezon's 78th birthday anniversary is commemorated today. As one who has had the distinct privilege of associating with that great Filipino, I take pride in joining the rest of the nation in recalling his achievements in the services of our country. We who live today owe a lot to him, and we would do well to emulate his example, to try to match what he did during his lifetime with honest effort to preserve what he won for our country and people during his stewardship of public affairs.

E. RODRIGUEZ, Sr.
President of the Senate

Message



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
MANILA

The nation pauses to recall once again the memory of the great Manuel L. Quezon, whose life was a constant struggle for the liberty and edification of his people. A man of great intellect and courage, of deep sympathies and magnetic leadership, Quezon was the rallying point of our people in their long and arduous endeavors toward the independence of the Philippines during the American regime; and he it was also who infused them with a revived feeling of nationalism and dignity which shone brightly in the crucible and challenge of the last war. Although he has gone from us now, the enduring spirit that steeled and spurred him toward those monumental accomplishments which eventually resulted in our country's freedom shines forth like a beacon to our people, guiding them towards a freer era of social justice and contentment, no less than the fullest measure of sovereignty, which was his deathless dream. To Manuel L. Quezon, therefore, all honor!

JOSE B. LAUREL, Jr.

● *Foreword*

A VISION COMING TRUE

WHEN the late President Manuel L. Quezon, with characteristic foresight, thought of building the erscountry's future capital city, the vision that took shape in his mind was that of a citadel magnificent enough to become the pride of the islands. That vision is gradually coming true. In the wake of bitter criticisms flung by cynics and skeptics at the people who are keeping the city machinery going, as it were, Quezon City has bravely forged onward, and slowly it is fitting into the blueprint prepared by the great architect of Philippine independence.

The present City officials, ably headed by Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto, have taken stock of the progress, for which they are responsible, of this metropolis. Hence, they talk about the City with great pride. But even as they painstakingly work to make Quezon's dream a reality they are likewise under obligation to inform their constituents of the progress of their undertaking. And for this purpose, the day to mark President Quezon's 78th birthday anniversary was deemed to be the most opportune time.

Consequently, on the pages of this modest memorial program are jotted down some of the salient accomplishments of the present City Government during the past year. Stale statistics were whittled to the minimum to make the materials easier to read and to justify, curiously, this publication's being a program and not an annual report. But although the reports in the following pages are no more than a scanty preview, one feels that with them the public will be able to feel the sincerity and conscientiousness with which City officials are exerting their efforts to make Quezon City the great citadel its builder wanted it to be.

Toward this end, the City Government has observed, no amount of desire or interest is adequate. Thus, various means were seriously considered, and ultimately the holding of a festival to mark the late President's anniversary was decided upon.

The propriety of this decision was beyond question, for while the delivery of eulogies alone would ordinarily have sufficed to mark the occasion, a festival would be more fitting, for it would not only encourage more people to focus greater attention on this historic day but would, in the final assessment, also help serve the City's many needs. The means, then, of holding a festival is as equally compelling as the end: honoring President Quezon by contributing to make his dream come true.

Here, too, interesting episodes about Quezon, both as a public servant and a family man, will be noted. There are also an article and a poem about him in the National Language of which he was, in his lifetime, the strongest exponent. We are publishing these because, to our mind, they are an honest portrayal of his real character, and because President Ramon Magsaysay himself is strongly advocating maximum propagation of the native tongue.

This program is in itself a minor contribution to the overall participation of the Quezon City Government in lending significance to this great day, and to all those who generously cooperated with us in preparing it, we are truly grateful.

—i. t. crisostomo
editor

Message



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE
QUEZON CITY

We are again setting this day aside in commemoration of the 78th birthday anniversary of our nation's most beloved leader, the late President Manuel Luis Quezon.

To Quezon, we residents of Quezon City, should be doubly grateful. We are enjoying not only the blessings of political independence which he fought for and are also fortunate enough to have a share of one of his tangible legacies to us. We should remember that it was he who first dreamed of making this once undeveloped place into the beautiful capital city that it is today. The security that our homes offer, the clean air that we breathe, the comforts and convenience that we are enjoying — all these we owe partly to the late President Quezon.

To us, therefore, it is not enough that we pay him homage. The yearly celebration of Quezon Day would only be an empty gesture if we would not help transform one of his most cherished dreams into a complete reality. It was Quezon's wish that this our place be made an ideal city in the country. We must not fail him. It is true that we have made some progressive strides towards this point, but there is still a need for us to be more conscious of our civic duties. We should spare no effort in making this city the cleanest in our country, both physically, as our departed leader wanted it to be.

(Sgd.) VICENTE O. NOVALES
Colonel, QCPD
Chief of Police

B.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY



The late President Manuel L. Quezon as he appeared in 1935, shortly after the Philippine Commonwealth, of which he was the first President, was inaugurated. The mist and pine trees of Baguio, the country's summer capital, offer a fine backdrop for the portrait of a man hailed by his people as the chief architect of their independence.

Message



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
QUEZON CITY
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

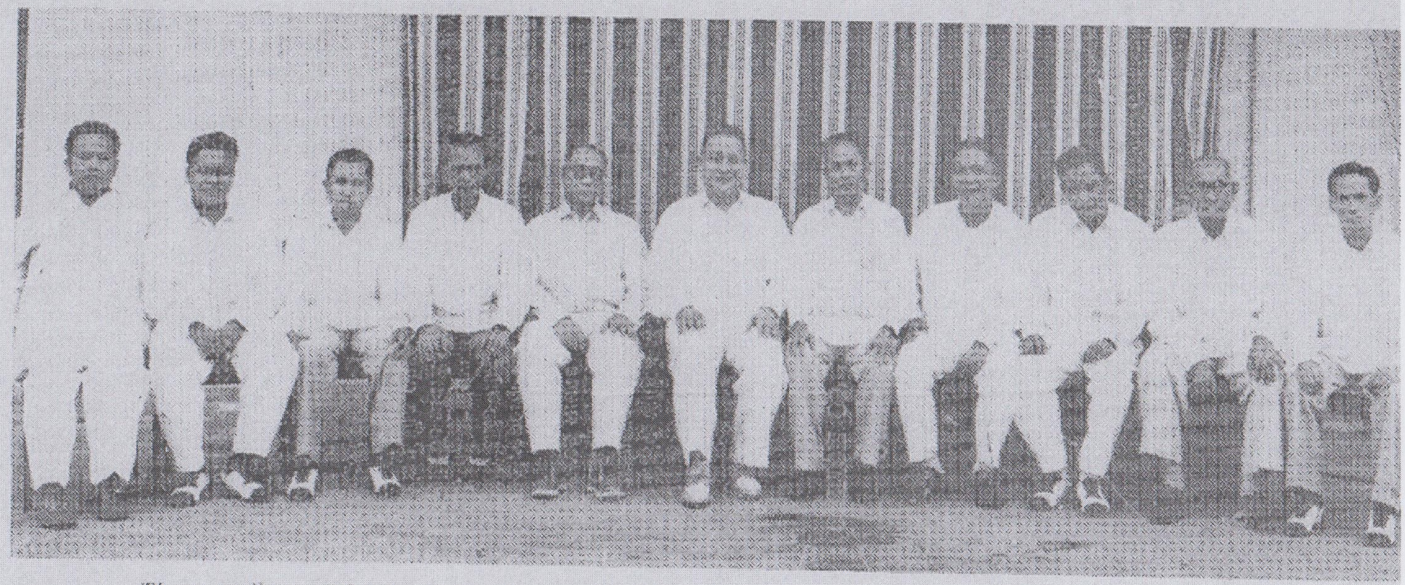
Today, as in previous years, the whole nation pays homage to the memory of a great man whose works form part of the outstanding legacy that endears him to the hearts of all Filipinos and makes him immortal. On this date, which marks President Manuel L. Quezon's 78th birthday anniversary it is but fundamentally proper that the whole country whose freedom and security he died for take time to revere his honored name.

Quezon City, the metropolis he built, is as usual the hub of all activities coincident with this observance. If the present City Administration has decided, after two years of austere celebration, to hold a festival which will be marked by gaiety and mirth, this action is geared towards making the observance of his birthday more fitting. Such activity as the Quezon City Festival is made possible by the fact that, from practically nothing, the finances of the City Government have been considerably increased. I hope that with this affair which attracts nationwide attention, the name of the late President Quezon is placed into closer public focus.

Finally, may this brief message serve as an invitation to the general public to come and share with us the spirit of this historic occasion.

N. S. AMORANTO
City Mayor

• The City Lawmake



The councilors of Quezon City, shown with Mayor N. S. Amoranto, Vice-Mayor Ysidro Guevara, and City Secretary Damian L. Jimenez. On their shoulders lie the big task of administering to the needs of their constituents and of enacting resolutions and ordinances to protect and ameliorate the interests of city residents. From left to right they are: Romulo G. Lucasan, Jesus M. Ponce, Reynaldo T. Ermita, Martin C. Manahan, Vice-Mayor Guevara, Mayor Amoranto, Secretary Jimenez, Nicanor Ramirez, Anacleto Madrilejo, Lucas Pascual and Gregorio B. Veluz.

Si Pangulong Quezon: *ISANG PAGGUNITA*

ni ENRICO J. SANTIAGO-CUINO

BILANG isang lahi, ang sa ating mga Malayo ay mayroon ding mga bayaning tulad ng sa iba na hindi nanghinayang magtigis ng luha sa pagsamo, magpatulo ng pawis sa pagpapakasakit, at magpadaloy ng dugo makamit lamang ang kalayaan ng Inang Pilipinas. Isa sa mga lalaking buhay na mananatili sa dibdib ng sambayanan si Pang. Manuel Luis Quezon.

Si Pang. Quezon, kawangis ni Rizal at iba pa, ay himasa rin sa pangaral ng kanyang ina. Ang batíhing babaing iyon ay nangarap na pagpapakabanal ang pagsasakin ng anak, kaya noong bata pa ang huli ay sinabi niya:

"Anak ko, walang nangyayari sa mundong ito nang hindi kinukusa. Ang lahat ay tumutugon sa isang makalangit na layunin. Naniniwala ako na ang kaarawan ng ating Patrong Santo ay pagpapahiwatig ng Maykapal na dapat mong sundin ang landasing pagpapari."

Datapuwa't ang ama ni Pang. Quezon na isang kabo sa hukbong Kastila ay ipinilit na pagkakawal ang pasukin ng anak. Ito ang natupad, sapagka't nang sumiklab ang himagsikan ay ginawang ikalawang tenyente ng hukbong Pilipino, at ayudante si Pang. Quezon ni Kor. Villacorta. Isa sa mga pakikipagsapalaran niyang mababanggit ang ginawang pagdakip sa pangkat ng manloloob sa Aliaga, Nueva Ecija.

Noo'y nabalitaan ni Hen. Llanera ang panloloob sa isang balitang angkang mariwasa na maging bata't sanggol ay napatay. Nasa dakong iyon ng lalawigan ang hukbong manghihimagsik at ipinasya ng magiting na heneral ang pag-uutos sa pagdakip sa pangkat na nabanggit. Inilipat ni Kor. Villacorta ang utos na pagsupil sa mga mandarambong sa kanyang batang ayudante, na makalipas ang matiyagang pagtugaygay at mahigpit na pakikitalad ay nadakip namang lahat. Sa ginawang iyon ay itinaas sa pagka-unang tenyente si Pang. Quezon.

Subali't kabalintunaan ang nangyari, matapos ang himagsikan at maging kanya-unahang pangulo ng Commonwealth si Pang. Quezon ay kung bakit ang kanya pang kinikilalang pinakamataas na pamo sa hukbo, na si Hen. Emilio Aguinaldo, ay siya pang naging isa sa mga mahihigpit niyang katunggali sa pulitika. Gayon man ay ipinakilala ng pangulo ang kanyang kagitingan nang wakasan niya ang kanilang alitan sa pamamagitan ng pagtanggap sa anyaya ng Kapisanan ng mga Beterano ng Pilipinas na pinangungulunan ni Hen. Aguinaldo, sa pag-alaala sa ika-42 taong kaarawan ng pagpapalayag sa ating Kasarinlan.

"Higit na mahalaga sa napakalaking karangalang ipinagkaloob ninyo sa akin," simula ng talumpati ni Pang. Quezon sa mga beterano, sa Luneta, "bilang panauhing pandangal ang pagkakataong iyong iginawad upang ipakita namin ni Hen. Aguinaldo sa lahat na kapag kagalingan ng bayan ay natatnya, siya at ako, ay magkasamang gagawa ukol sa isang layunin."

Sa bahaging ito ay maidarag dag natin na si Pari Gregorio Aglipay ng Pananampalatayang nagdadala ng gayunding pangalan, ay nakalaban din sa pagkapangulo ni Pang. Quezon nang halalan ng 1935. Ngunit nang mamayapa ang naturang pari, gayong nahihirapan sa mahigpit na sipon si Pang. Quezon, ay pinangunahan pa rin niya ang nagraraming nagbatid doon sa huling hantungan.

Sa larangan ng puso ay dakilang mangingibig din si Pang. Quezon. Dapwa't mamahanggit ditong isang babae lamang ang pinag-ukulan niya ng pinakamataas na pagtatangi ng wagas na pag-ibig, ng paglilingkod na tapat... Ang babaing iyo'y dili iba't ang kanya ring pinsang buo na si *Senorita* Aurora Aragon.

Mula sa kamusmusan sa Baler, Tayabas ay kapuwa sinibay-bayan nina Pang. Quezon at Senorita Aurora ang kanilang pagsibol sa malusog na "kabataan."

Mayroon silang mataas na pagpapahalaga sa isa't isa. Ang una ay humahanga sa kagandahan, pagkamaawain at kasipagan ng kanyang pinasang si Aurora; at ang huli naman ay sinasamba ang katapangan, kagitingan, katalinuhan at kaginoohan ni Pang. Quezon.

Nagkahiwalay sila nang magtungo sa Maynila ang Pang. Quezon upang ipagpatuloy ang kanyang pag-aaral. Samantalang si Senorita Aurora ay ipinasok sa paaralan ng mga *Franciscano* sa kombento ng Baler. Isa sa pinakamasasakit na birong tinanggap ni Senorita Aurora sa pangulo ang ginawa nito noong siya'y tanyag na sa pulitika. Minsan, pagkapanggaling sa isang bangkete ay pinagsadya ng Pang. Quezon sa tinutuluyan sa Maynila ang pinsang dalaga na dinatnan pa nanang may dalawang manliligaw.

"Bakit ka mayroong bulaklak ng suha sa solapa?" ipinansin diumano ni Senorita Aurora sa lagong dating na pangulo.

"A, ito ba?" tugon naman ng nagkukunwari. "Alam mo'y ikinasal na ako kaya may bulaklak ng suha sa solapa!"

Biglang-bigla ay napahagulhol si Senorita Aurora at walang lingunlikod na nagtuloy sa silid. Nang alamin dito ng ilang kapalagayang-loob kung siya'y lunuha dahil sa "kasawian" na nadama nang ipagtapat ni Pang. Quezon ang "kasal" nito, kanyang sinagot ng: "Hindi pagkamsiyami ang dahilan ng kabiglaanan ko, kundi bunga iyon ng hinanakit kung bakit niya hindi agad ipinagtapat sa amin bago *napakasal*."

Sinasabi rin na may dalawa pang dalagang tumawag sa pansin ni Pang. Quezon nang mga panahong yaon. Ang isa ay hinaharana niya ng biguwela o *flauta* kaya gabi-gabi. Samantalang iyong isa nama'y totoong nakabighani sa kanya ang kagandahang-taal sa dantang tubo sa bukid. Sabali't ang mga ito ay bunga lamang ng kalikutan ng pangarap ng kabataan ng pangulo. Sapagka't noong ika-14 ng Disyembre, 1908 ikinasal sina Pang. Quezon at Senorita Aurora sa Hongkong makalipas ang labimpitong taong pagiging magkasintahan. Muli silang ikinasal sa simbahan sa Hongkong din na ang pagtatali ay ginanapanan ng Arsobispo roon noong Disyembre 17, 1908 o tatlong araw makalipas ang mang pag-iisang dibdib.

Sa panig naman ng batas ay nangunguna rin sa pagpuri si Pang. Quezon. Isa siyang abogado at tinanggap na gayon nang siya'y karaniwan pa lamang kawani na sumasahod ng P25 sa Monte de Piedad. Hindi niya dininig, bagama't pinasalamatan, ang payo ng kanyang puno roon na si G. Sotelo na mamalagi sa naturang banko. Agad niyang ginamit ang karapatan sa pagiging manananggol o mangusig kaya.

"Hinihingan ko ng malalaking bayad ang mayayaman," anang pangulo nang minsa'y mapagusapan nila ng ilang kilala ang tungkol sa kanyang pinasok na propesyon. "At wala akong sinisingil sa mahihirap. Hindi ako natalunan ng isa mang usapin."

Inalam naman ng iba ang kanyang damdamin tungkol sa propesyong batas at walang gatol niyang ipinahayag ang niloloob.

"Nagkaroon ng panahon na sa ating bayan ay tinanggap na kampeon ng karapatan ang abogado," kanyang sinabi. "Mababanggit dito sina Florentino Torres, Victoriano Mapa, Apolinario Mabini, Cayetano Arellano, Rafael del Pan, Manuel Araullo, Marcelo del Pilar at maraming iba pa. Hindi lamang sila nangungunang tanglaw sa kanilang propesyon, kundi mga haligi ng katuwiran at katarungan. Isa o dalawa sa kanila ang nakapag-iwan ng yaman, ang marami nama'y nabuhay na mahirap; dalawa sa kanila ang yumapos sa pagka-abogado hindi upang gawin iyong hanap-buhay, kundi sa kanilang piso ay nagniningas ang isang walang kamatayang apoy na nagtutulak sa kanila upang labanan ang mali at kawalan ng katarungan."

Bukod dito ay mabuting kaibigan si Pang. Quezon. Kabilang sa mga itinuturing niyang tapat na kasama sina Tomas B. Morato, kauna-unahang alkalde ng Lunsod Quezon at nang siya'y naging kinatawan ng lalawigang Quezon (dating Tayabas); Hen. Douglas MacArthur, tagapayong militar ng Commonwealth; Wu Te-Chen, na nagpakilala kay Pang. Quezon kay Sun Yat Sen; at Venancio Queblar, kalaro sa kamutsmusan ng pangulo. Ang huling nabanggit ay mahal na mahal at iginagalang ni Pang. Quezon.

"Ibig kong makita si Venancio Queblar na kandidato sa pagka-gubernador ng Tayabas," wika ng pangulo sa mga lider-pulitiko niyang mula sa naturang lalawigan. "Gusto kong malaman ng mga taga-Tayabas kung gaano ko siya pinahahalagahan at anong balak ang inuukol ko sa kanya."

Datapuwa't tulad ng isang sasakyan sa dagat ng buhay ay sinapit ni Pang. Quezon ang pampang ng kanyang lakbayin. Putos siya ng lumbay noon at kanyang ipinahayag ang nadarama ng isang taong mamamatay nang wala sa sariling bayan nang siya'y naghihirap na sa Saranac Lake, Nueva York, Agosto 1, 1944.

"Anim na raang milya lamang!" bulong ng pangulong makaratay. "Napakalapit, ngunit napakalayo!"

Ganap na ika-10:05 ng umaga iyon ng Martes, Agosto 1, 1944 nang malagutan ng hininga si Pang. Quezon. Naglaksa ang buong Estados Unidos. Lahat ng bandila ay ibinaba sa kalaha-

(*Sundan sa Pahina* 27)

QUEZON and PUBLIC OPINION

By PACIFICO C. CORPUS

THE late President Quezon occupies a choice berth in the hall of the few Filipino greats. As a statesman, he was shrewd, tactful, sincere. As a friend, he had the loyalty of a Jonathan, the frankness of truth itself. As an enemy, he was terrible. As a public speaker, he had the spicy wit and elegant humor of a Churchill, the eloquence and magnetism of Disraeli.

With a conviction of steel, Quezon possessed the heart of a lion.

Anecdotes that wheel into focus the virtues of the man are in great abundance—virtues that are, curiously, blown up to staggering magnitude by the public tendency to render more awesome the qualities of one it admires and likens to a god.

Before his historic death in New York a few of the great Quezon's critics observed that his enemies could not openly expose his weaknesses—as though there were legion!—for fear that he might wreak vengeance on them. But even after his passing the possibility of a Quezonian revenge had been completely shattered, his bitter detractors could not find gumption to carp on his so-called infirmities. Even after death had claimed him, his enemies still quaked in their boots.

One of the late President's best qualities was his responsiveness to public opinion. Unlike some other great men, to him the voice of the people, although not quite meaning the voice of God, was something to be valued at a great price. He was not one to ignore the pulse of the people; the popular will was, to him, never the clamor of an hysterical and madding mob.

Ambassador Felixberto Serrano, before leaving his professorial job in the country for a diplomatic post in the United States, once declared that the Philippines has never produced, since the death of Quezon, another man who is "such a compelling master of public relations."

"Quezon had a bulldog's strength of character," Serrano was quoted as having said. "But even that could be changed by the public. His receptiveness to the public pulse is a purely Quezonian brand of greatness."

How true is this statement? Was not every Quezon utterance as binding and inflexible as a royal edict?

To answer these queries, a pertinent incident which is hitherto unknown to the general public must be cited.

In 1936, the bill creating the Court of Appeals was still hanging under fire in the then National Assembly. One of the assemblymen, Francisco Enage, was at the time a Quezon favorite. Don Francisco was, according to his contemporaries, enjoying the reputation of being one of the Assembly's caliphs.

One morning, the President called Enage to Malacanang.

"Kiko," he told the lawmaker, "I want you to resign your Assembly position immediately."

Enage was taken by surprise. "But why, Mr. President?" he asked. He knew, even then, that he was daily needed in the Assembly.

"I will appoint you as Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals. With your background, you are the best man for the bench."

Knowing his Constitution — and respecting it! — Enage calmly replied:

"I am highly honored by your offer, Mr. President. But I regret every much that I am not qualified for the post."

The great Quezon forehead became creased, his brows twitched in anger. Stamping his feet on the floor, he bellowed in his dictatorial voice: "Francisco, I know what I am doing!"

Enage bowed.

Next morning, Enage's resignation from the National Assembly bugged newspaper headlines.

The bill creating the court was eventually passed by the lawmaking body and Quezon lost no time signing it. The day after the presidential okay of the measure, Enage's picture appeared again in several dailies. He had been appointed Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The story swiftly stirred public sentiment. Response to the apparently flawless Quezon master stroke was belligerently negative.

Early one morning, an angry multitude of student leaders from various colleges and universities in Manila trooped to Malacanang to see Quezon. Still clad in a velvet robe, the President stepped out of his bedroom to meet them. His hair was mussed, his face unshaven. He had been working on state affairs late into the previous night and he looked tired.

"Boys," he said. "What brought you here? Does the President have no right to sleep?"

(*TURN TO PAGE* 18)

uniform during the inaugural ceremonies of the Philippine Commonwealth on November 15, 1935.

President Quezon had a special fondness for flowers, especially carnations which he wore perennially on the lapel of his coat. Mrs. Quezon well realized this and she left word with the Palace household not to neglect this one small item in the course of their duties.

President Quezon was also, aside from carnations, fond of dancing. During the state balls held at Malacanang, he took special pride in dancing with his favorite dancing partner, Mrs. Quezon. He also liked to show off to his friends the dancing abilities of his daughters, Baby and Nini, and would dance with them often, if only to emphasize this point.

Although harassed by the responsibilities exacted by the management of their personal properties like the Caledian Farm, Mrs. Quezon performed her duties as First Lady of the Land magnificently. And there were many occasions when she proved that she was not only a mother of three children, but was a mother to the nation as well. This was demonstrated time and again during the various instances when poor people came to the Palace to seek her help, financial or otherwise, and they never left empty-handed.

There was one particular case when a boy got lost and was found by the Palace guards roaming the grounds at will. He was brought before Mrs. Quezon who immediately took a liking for him and expressed a desire to have him live with the family inside the Palace. This desire developed later on into something keener—the wish to adopt the boy. But Mrs. Quezon was not able to realize this because not long after, the parents of the boy showed up at Malacanang and claimed their son.

Mrs. Quezon was very Catholic, but not to the point of fanaticism. She always heard mass with her husband in the Malacanang chapel. At times, her car could be seen parked in front of the San Sebastian church on some quiet afternoon, a sign that the distinguished lady was inside praying. Whenever Mrs. Quezon left Malacanang for Caledian Farm, she said the rosary and upon arrival at the farm, would always make a beeline for the chapel of the hacienda. And before she left the farm for Malacanang she stopped briefly at a place near the farm planted with different flowers which she could pick and bundle into a bouquet. Then she would go to the chapel and place the bouquet before the altar. Only then would she proceed to Manila.

For all his reputed firmness of purpose and strength of will, President Quezon never told his children what course they should study to prepare them for life. Nonong studied at the De La Salle College while Nini and Baby studied high school at the Assumption. Later, the sisters studied at the Sto. Tomas University where Baby finished the law course and Nini studied journalism.

When the President made a trip abroad, he was usually accompanied by his family. He never left them behind. If there were times when he appeared to have gone ahead, one was certain that he would invariably be followed by his wife and children later. Sometimes, it would be the other way around. Mrs. Quezon and her children would go ahead and President Quezon would join them later.

President Quezon wanted his daughters to grow up to become not mere females but women, poised and cultured ladies of society. In one of the many efforts to achieve this, he hired a Frenchwoman as governess, who taught his daughters not only the French language, but the fine art of the social graces. He paid the services of this French lady out of his personal funds.

But for all his love and devotion to his family, his keen interest in their welfare and safety, President Quezon left no doubt that his love for his country came first in his heart and mind. This was explicitly demonstrated during the time when the Japanese planes had bombed and strafed the city of Manila. Some places had been reduced to rubble, persons were maimed, the hospitals overflowed with the dying and the wounded. To get an idea of the extent of damage inflicted on property and lives, the President, accompanied by Col. Manuel Nieto and myself, made the rounds of the city. We inspected the hospitals and the places which had been bombed and machinegunned. During the trip, President Quezon, from his seat inside the presidential car, prodded me with a finger. As I faced him, he told me to go back to Marikina where the rest of the family was staying and to stay there until we were all dead. This incident clearly showed that President Quezon meant to sacrifice the safety of his family if only to attend to the more pressing safety of the nation and the people.

Facts about Quezon, as Father and Husband



By Col. MANUEL TURINGAN
as told to M. D. Parungao

THE late President Quezon was a good father and a good husband. Whenever he was freed from the cares of state, Quezon would always think of Mrs. Quezon and his children. To an aide, he entrusted the safety and welfare of his family. But not all the presidential aides were favored with this distinction. Because of this, it became an accepted popular belief that if President Quezon entrusted Mrs. Quezon and his children to the care of a particular aide, it implied that the President had implicit faith and confidence in him.

Quezon's concern for the welfare of Mrs. Quezon has been proven many times. This is singularly manifested at a time when Quezon wanted to provide his wife with an air-conditioned car for her use while making regular trips from Caledian Farm in Arayat, Pampanga, to Malacanang.

One afternoon, before the outbreak of the Pacific war, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph H. E. Stevenott arrived in Caledian Farm. During the course of a conversation with him, Quezon inquired about the price of an air-conditioned car. He told Maj. Stevenott he wanted to order one for Mrs. Quezon. His wife, Quezon added, commuted regularly from the farm to Manila and because of the heat and dust, he wanted Mrs. Quezon to have as comfortable a trip as possible.

Maj. Stevenott replied that he would order one air-conditioned car for Mrs. Quezon. That very same afternoon, Quezon and his family arrived in Malacanang from their Arayat hacienda. The next day around six o'clock in the morning, the air-conditioned car of Maj. and Mrs. Stevenott arrived in Malacanang with a card carrying this notation: "With our courtesies to His Excellency, President and Mrs. Manuel Quezon." Touched by this gesture, the Chief Executive reciprocated with another gift, the nature of which I do not exactly remember.

President Quezon was deeply interested in the whereabouts of Mrs. Quezon and did not hesitate to ask the palace aides where she could be located. If he did not see her, he would take out an ordinary stationery of Malacanang and scribble on it fond and intimate thoughts which were usually preceded by the address of "Sweetheart" and Mrs. Quezon, in her replies to these brief messages, also referred to him as "Sweetheart".

To his daughters, Nini and Baby, and particularly to his only son, Nonong, he expressed a deep-seated love. Due, no doubt, to the fact that Nonong was not as healthy as his sisters, Quezon was much concerned about his condition. He saw to it that Nonong was always provided with an escort from the Manila Police Department who kept an eye on him even when he attended his classes at the De La Salle College. And when Nonong got sick, he always made it a point to visit him in his bedroom to comfort him.

When President Quezon did not see his children, he invariably asked the aides where they were. Once Nini arrived from Mariki na and President Quezon noticed that her escort was missing. He called for the escort, took him to task in his well known explosive manner and demanded from him an explanation. Between bobs of his Adam's apple, the escort informed the President that Nini had already left the place before he arrived.

Nonong had a weakness for uniforms. The doting father that he was, President Quezon hastily had a gala duck white uniform of an Army officer made for his son. Nonong proudly wore thi.

(TURN THE PAGE)

Special Report

THE CITY That Quezon Built

THE state of building construction in any community is the best indication of at community's progress. For is reason, in writing about the hievements of the Quezon City lministration, a report from ch of the important departents of the local government as deemed necessary. We erefore start this summary ticle with what Oscar S. Sanos, chief building inspector of e City's engineering departnt, has to say. His report fols:

Starting with a very ominous gn that augurs economic prosrity this year, beginning with e month of January, the estiated costs of building construcn in Quezon City doubled and times trebled that of previous ars. Although the construcn business is seasonal because reaches its peak during the y season and a noticeable ckening during the rainy sean, abnormal economic conditns show telling effects on the nd of building construction.

Factors directly affecting construction activities and the gen-al development of the country a words are the following:

1. Unsteady supply and blackrket prices of vital construcn materials such as cement, inforcing steel bars and lumr which is channeled for exrt because of better prices.

2. Local production of cement d reinforcing steel bars is infficient to cope with the growg demands of our home builds.

3. Private capital has rather been shy in the matter of business investments. It should help develop the country's home-for-the-homeless program by following the example of the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation and a few other private firms like the Morelos Compound and the Philamlife.

It may be mentioned in passing that in Quezon City, as in any other city, there have been many cases of illegal constructions. During the first semester of this year, some 297 cases were filed in court.



Engr. O. S. SANOS

It has been observed that the districts with the biggest number of illegally constructed buildings are Cubao, Sta. Mesa Heights, Kamuning, Balintawak and Roxas District.

The Engineering Department is presently conducting a relentless campaign to inform the public of better homes built under government supervision. This is to develop this Capital City into a real model city devoid of any eyesore.

TAX RESOURCES

FROM City Assessor Moises D. Romero comes the succeeding report on the phenomenal rise of taxable property in the City, whose mainstay it is, incidentally:

The wealth of the Quezon City government lies mainly in its real estate taxes, although the rate of assessment per square meter is relatively low.

As the City is still young, major portions are still virgin and undeveloped, though in populated areas, streets and alleys are wide, asphalted and provided with curbs and gutters.

Just a few years ago, the total valuation of taxable property was meager, but now, due to its rapid growth, it has soared to P293,207,230, while the tax-exempt property is now worth P65,294,800. Our office expects the figure of taxable property to reach P300,000,000 by the end of this year.

THE HEALTH FRONT

WHAT is the state of health in the City?

First and foremost, the health department is beset with various problems relating to sanitation, maternal and child health and administration.

Dr. Potenio G. Monsod, city health officer, said that sanitation problem is caused largely by inadequate collection and disposal of garbage, poor drainage in many parts of the city, squatter problems, non-control of flies and mosquitoes and rodents.

This problem is quite enormous and formidable and needs the following measures:

1. Long-range sanitation program which includes slum clearance; improvement of drainage system; cooperation of subdivision owners to ameliorate condi-

(*TURN TO NEXT*)

tions in their respective areas.

2. Acquisition of more garbage trucks and employment of more personnel.

3. Fencing of markets and prohibiting squatters from living in the market compounds; clamping down on many illegal constructions.

Infant mortality has decreased considerably, although there is still a high incidence of prematurity and other causes of neonatal deaths and those among infants and children below two years old, particularly bronchopneumonia and diarrhea and en-



Dr. P. G. MONSOD

teritis, apparently due to poor economic condition of some families.

There is an urgent need for adequate financing and expansion of domiciliary services to accommodate all types of illness that require immediate treatment.

The health department is in need of office supplies and equipment, more clinics and personnel, transportation facilities, bigger operational expenses and better compensation for its employes.

Despite, however, the limited budget and other handicaps, the health department is rendering maximum service to the residents who always expect to get the best. With further sympathetic support from the City Mayor, the City Council, the Philippines Charity Sweepstakes, who are all helping the Department a lot, we hope to accelerate the progress of public health activities in our Capital City.

FIRE PROTECTION FRONT

Another department that safeguards not only the lives and property of the city people is the Fire Department headed by Salvador G. Narcelles.

Chief Narcelles has with the cooperation of the City Government as a whole, transformed his office into a highly-efficient fire-fighter from the once sorely inadequate organization that it was. He has the following feathers to his cap, so to speak:

1. Creation of the Fire Investigation Unit which efficiently probes the origin and causes of fires.

2. Adoption of a clear-cut policy of redistricting fire responses in line with the department's expansion program.

3. Rigid inspections of business establishments and enforcement of city ordinances relating to its activities, with a view to increasing the city's income, and to insuring greater safety of human lives and property.

4. Organization and training of fire brigade members assigned for emergency work within the city.

5. Creation and expansion of the department's administrative office.

Quezon and Public Opinion. . .

(Continued from page 14)

The spokesman of the delegation, a smart law student at the state university whose name was Arturo M. Tolentino, greeted the Chief Executive:

"Mr. President, we have come here to protest the appointment of Mr. Enage as Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals. You may not have realized it yet, Mr. President, but it is a violation of our Constitution."

The spokesman, who was to become, years later, Congressman Tolentino of Manila, looked straight into Quezon's eyes, waiting for a reply.

Quezon did not raise his voice. "Boys," he said. "When I took the oath as President of the Commonwealth, I pledged to uphold and preserve the majesty of our laws, especially of the Constitution. I know what I'm doing."

"That doesn't make your action constitutional, Mr. President!" Tolentino sharply pointed out.

"Give me a chance to explain," Quezon said.

The Constitution provides that no member of the National Assembly (now Congress) may be eligible for appointment to any civil office which has been created, or its emoluments increased, while that person is a member of the lawmaking body.

"Now," said Quezon. "Since

(Continued on page 27)

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Dear Editor:

When you publish a memorial program on the occasion of President Quezon's 78th birthday celebration, will you kindly consider putting out an article about the Mayor of Quezon City? You see, I believe we the residents of this City are entitled to know more about him.

With my sincere regards...

J.T. VILLAFRANCA

Roxas District, Q.C.

Editor's note: **We oblige Reader Villafranca with the following write-up of Mayor N. S. Amoranto. This article was submitted to us by an anonymous writer from San Francisco del Monte, Quezon City.**

AMORANTO: *Man at the Helm*

WHEN you talk with Quezon City residents about their mayor, Norberto S. Amoranto, they generally make it a point to make mention of President Ramon Magsaysay. They hastily invoke the name of the Chief Executive for they see some similarities between the two—in a light sort of way. For one thing, they will point out, both wear Size L (large) attires. Similarly, they quickly add, both hate to talk too much: where other politicos orate with fire and thunder anytime, anywhere, these two work in compelling silence.

But, above all, Quezon City folks love to say, Amoranto, like the President, has what Kipling calls the truest measure of a man: common touch.

The President, it is said, has established among other things an unprecedented record: no other single individual in the country has shaken as many hands as he. Likewise, according to Quezon City Hall observers, Amoranto has shaken more hands than all the eight previous mayors of the city had *seen* during their full terms. As a matter of fact, a city employee says, he shakes hands with Amoranto every time they meet, regardless of time and place.

"I think that's his nature," this employee said. "Each time we meet, in the office or out, he reaches for my hand and shakes it warmly. Then he asks me how I like my job and how is my family doing as though it's a most natural thing for him to do. He gives you a feeling that you've not seen each other for years!"

Because of that "nature," Amoranto has won the hearts not only of the employees but also of the majority of the residents. And yet that's not all. They say he is a boss who never raises his voice. The truth, they observe, is that he never gets angry, in sharp contrast to other executives who think they are slave-drivers or something.

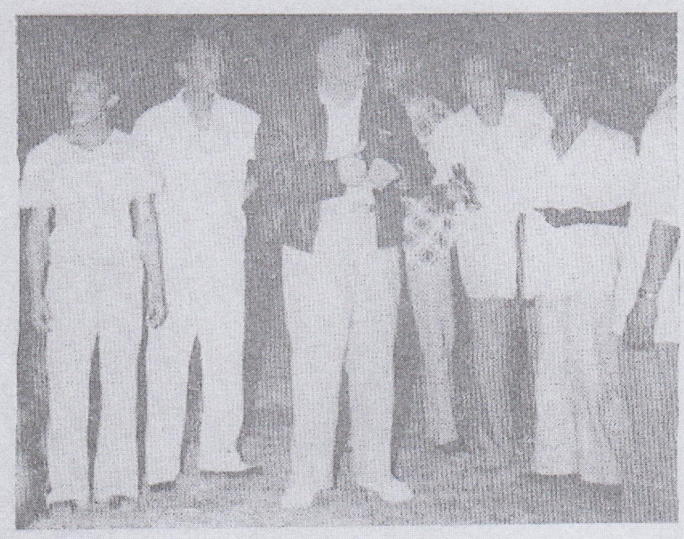
But underneath that gentle and cool personality is a man fired with a vigorous and rugged determination to serve the public with complete personal dedication. To illustrate:

When on January 11, 1954, Amoranto took over the mayoralty of Quezon City, he realized that the city treasury was almost empty. A measly P3,000.00 was stashed in the coffers. Public service was on the brink of disruption. The city fund was so negligible it could not even cover the salaries of the city personnel for a period of one *quincena*. Amoranto did not dilly-dally. Immediately he negotiated for a loan of P200,000.00 from the

(TURN THE PAGE)

Central Bank.

But almost before that problem was solved, another financial headache sprang up. Hundreds of laborers, hired by the past city administration two weeks before the general elections in 1952—



an action that violates the Election Law of the country—began wheedling him for unpaid wages. Their claims totalled P94,000.-00. To settle these, Amoranto intensified tax collection in the city. The laborers were paid.

Conrado Hernandez, then city treasurer, said that as a result of that tax drive, the city's estimated income for the year 1955 soared to over P5,500,000.00, a record high.

Knowing that the city has been gaining notoriety because of the frequency of crimes being committed in the area, Amoranto took steps to bolster the police force. With the cooperation of Police Chief Vicente O. Novales, he whipped the force, which was previously dubbed "an unruly guerrilla outfit" because the number of officers equalled the number of patrolmen, into a tight, efficient unit. He reverted undeserving promotions and at the same time slapped more than 100 men into the department, swelling the force to over 500 strong. He purchased new equipments and installed better facilities in the headquarters. Today, the city boasts, like Manila, of a mobile patrol unit composed of 10 new Jeeps equipped with two-way radios.

Crimes in the city have not been totally eliminated, it is true. But then, even in Manila with its more than 2,000-man police force, serious offenses continue to be perpetrated.

Amoranto does not leave the job of keeping peace and security in the city to the local cops. Almost every night, clad in a sweatshirt, khaki pants and a leather jacket, he leaves his La Loma home to join the mobile patrol in scouring the whole length and breadth of the community.

"The peace problem in any place," he said, "is a serious one. That's why whenever I have time, I don't mind spending it playing the role of a cop."

The burly 48-year-old executive has also taken steps to solve the insufficiency of potable drinking water for residents in the outlying areas. Before the turn of the new year, his administration had put up no less than 32 artesian wells in the different barrios in implementation of the President's pet Liberty Wells project. Furthermore, the rural districts are now enjoying the benefits of better health conditions, since Amoranto has created additional positions for doctors, nurses, dentists and midwives whom he detailed to those places.

To curb the local unemployment problem, Amoranto introduced what is now known as the rotation system of working, a method by which laborers who cannot otherwise be employed for various reasons are given a chance to work for at least two successive weeks in a row. This has proved to be a blessing to thousands of jobless husbands and bachelors. By the middle of last year, more than 7,000 men



were employed in rotation. Although their job was not continuous, it somehow helped them make both ends meet.

Amoranto's favorite project, a salient feature of his two-year-old administration, was the five-

(*Cont'd on page* 22)





● *The Mayor in Action*





To stay at the helm of a city government is no little job, and if that community happens to be Quezon City, which is still suffering the pains and travails of growth, the job assumes tremendous proportions. A task of this nature involves administration, planning, execution, human relations, solution of problems that range from the sublime to the ridiculous, and therefore requires a dual capacity for level-headedness and action. Men lacking of this resource will inevitably bungle up the task.

Here on this spread is portrayed, through the precise eyes of a camera, Mayor N. S. Amoranto as he goes about his big job. After a brief early breakfast with his family he motors to the City Hall where work awaits him. There, while signing and preparing official papers he is informed of a resident's problem here, another there, and he spends his day working out solutions to help them. The peace and order situation is no less his problem than the Police Chief's, and it is often that the night finds him alone or in the company of friends and sympathizers patrolling the highways to check vagrancy and other offenses, and to see that the peace of the community is properly safeguarded.

(*Turn to next page*)

An early office-goer he rarely finds a breathing spell, and when that spell comes he is seen accompanying delegations of civic groups and clubs on some important mission. The work of a Mayor is rewarding but it is one that never ends.

———oOo———

Amoranto. . .

(Cont'd. from page 20)

year building plan he launched last September 25. Included in this plan, with an initial appropriation of P269,862.00 is the construction of public markets, seven school buildings, and various health centers. The schools, Amoranto said, are urgently needed since the city's student population (30,867 strapping boys and girls last year) is constantly on the rise.

With the improvement and repair of thoroughfares—made possible mainly by the city's share of pork barrel funds — construction in Quezon City hit a feverish upward pitch. Also contributing to this boom is the accessibility to the residents of hospitals, health centers and public schools. Oscar S. Santos, city engineer, reported that, using "conservative" figures, a total of 1,500 buildings, with an estimated cost of P15,000,000.00, are mushrooming every year in the city. And this, Santos stated, does not include the low-cost housing projects of the government and that of the Phil-American Life Insurance Company.

The city's fire department, formerly a victim of gross neglect, underwent a brisk metamorphosis the moment Amoranto found time to breathe. He placed more men in the department, worked for the purchase of five fire engines in addition to the original four, and hiked the salaries of firemen from a minimum of P120.00 to P140.00 a month.

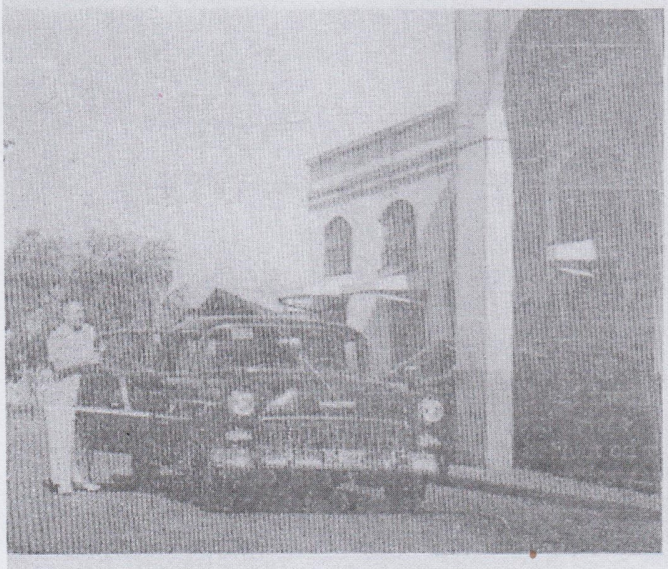
But all these achievements notwithstanding, Amoranto has not been spared the sabre of censure and criticism disgruntled cynics reserve for men in public office.

Once, late last year, Amoranto was quoted as having said that he would not entertain complaints of residents if those complaints were first brought to the attention of press and radio representatives. What he meant, he explained later, was that he wanted the complainants to come to him personally so he could give their gripes the attention and action they deserved. That statement, carried by an afternoon daily in Manila, prompted a series of vitriolic broadsides. Both press and radio blasted him. They charged him with trying to impose a "gag rule" and attempting to prune down the sphere of press freedom. An influential morning daily the next day even went farther. It branded him a "political hack picked from obscurity" and bitterly lashed at him as the "worst mayor" of Quezon City.

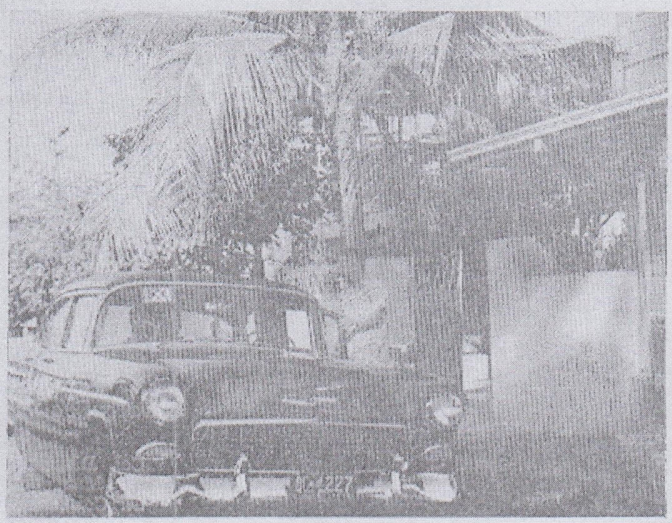
Amoranto, the paper cried, "has done exactly nothing in office for two years," urging editorially that he be yanked out of office.

A popular radio commentator, dipping his finger into the pie, sent the airlanes blazing with the declaration that the mayor's "obvious incompetence has become a byword" in the country.

After having been amplified to horrifying proportions by his critics, that statement drew a mild rebuke from Malacanang. The President's office issued a public announcement that Amoranto's policy (of "gag rule") was not a policy of the administration. That smashed the shell of silence into which Amoranto had receded. Fairly enraged, he







declared:

"The statement was maliciously and deliberately twisted by some selfish, mean persons whose main concern is to indulge in character assassination." He added, reechoing a Lincolnian principle, that should he devote his hours answering his critics and trying to justify everything done by all the personnel in his administration, he would fail to give the residents the service they expected of their mayor.

Born in Binan, Laguna, "Bert-ing," as intimates call him, was a poor man's son. But he believes in hard work and *did* work to build a firm foundation for his future. Thus, when his time came, he did not fumble. He was prepared, a round peg in a round hole. When the President singled him out, from among several aspirants, to step into the city's mayoralty boots, the boots fitted well. The job ahead did not scare him.

A member of the Philippine bar since 1934, Amoranto also holds a master of laws degree from a local university. His knowledge of law is matched by his familiarity with finances. For years, he was a senior tax examiner in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Civic-conscious, he had been president of the La Loma Parent-Teacher Association for six consecutive terms.

The soft-spoken Magsaysay of Quezon City is married to the former Asesola Lim, a childhood sweetheart, with whom he has four children. She is now a member of the Nacionalista Party Executive Committee.

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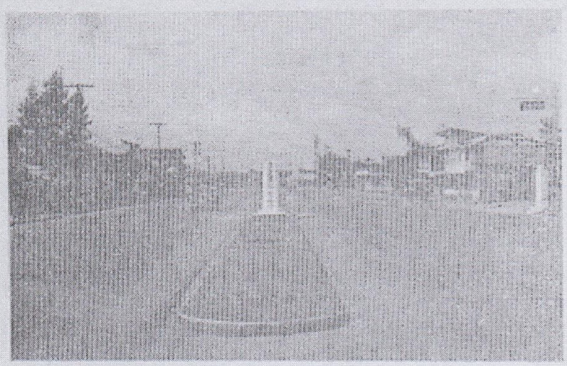
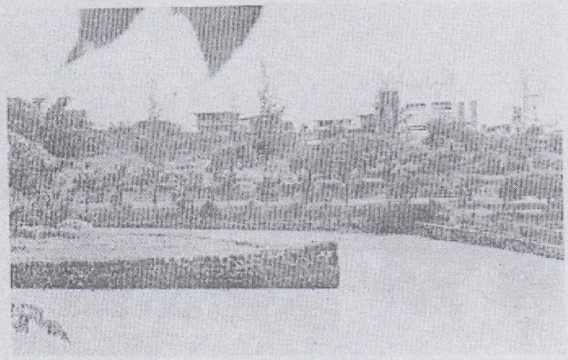
The Wonderful City

By R. E. VILLACORTE



QUEZON CITY is a wonderful city.

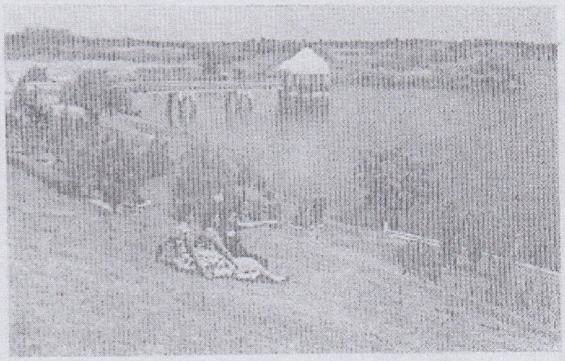
Like Emily Bronte's classic Wuthering Heights, she is a great place to live and die in. To her Mother Nature has been generous enough to dole out not just a few panoramic sceneries that are—when properly developed—veritable tourist attractions.



Because of her dominantly rustic atmosphere, this city of sprawling plains and rolling terrains may as well earn the oxymoronic title "Rural City." She is a fast-thriving community that can truly make proud the illustrious man whose remarkable vision created her and whose name she now aptly bears.

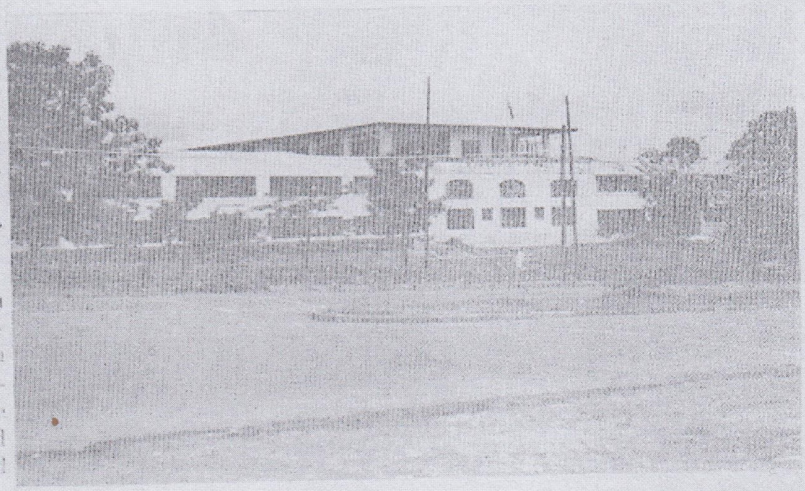
Historically speaking, Quezon City is the "Cradle of the Revolution" because it was here, in the then thickly-wooded Balintawak some sixty years ago, where the First Cry for freedom and independence reverberated. And glamorously she has also been dubbed—not without reason—the "Hollywood of the Philippines" because practically all of our major movie studios are located here.

But one striking fact does stand out: Quezon City is a great po-



tential boost to tourism. And it is in this particular direction where the present administration can do a lot to preserve and to foster the City's innate charms.

The local authorities can easily accomplish such feat through a long-range beautification program which they have to pursue relentlessly and vigorously.



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● *A Study in Similarites*

Quezon and Magsaysay

MILLIONS of Filipinos everywhere in the country today familiar with the family of President Magsaysay cannot escape its resemblance to that of the late President Quezon. The composition of both families, whether in number, sex, and age groups bears a striking similarity. President Magsaysay's family is made up of Mrs. Luz Banzon's family which includes Ramon, Jr., and twe daughters, Mila and Teresita Magsaysay. The same equally applies in the case of the late President Quezon's family which includes Mrs. Aurora Aragon Quezon, their only son, Nonong, and two daughters, Nini and Baby Quezon.

The similarity does not end there. Nonong, Jr. once studied at the De La Salle College which is the school where Ramon, Jr. is enrolled. Nini and Baby Quezon also studied in exclusive colleges which holds true for Mila Magsaysay who is a student of Mary Knoll College and Teresita Magsaysay who studied at the Philippine Women's University.

In temperament and attitude, members of both families possess traits which are also similar. Both President Quezon and President Magsaysay are known to have a fiery, explosive temper. The children of both families are unspoiled and unpretentious in their ways. And although they wield considerable influence as the wife of the chief executive where one may be tempted to do otherwise, the wives of both presidents have remained the charming, gracious hostesses of Malacanang who, by humility and example, have made them beloved by their countrymen.

The wives of both presidents also possess to a remarkable degree certain similar traits. When a calamity like a fire, a typhoon or an earthquake happens bringing despair to the lives of many, they went out of their way to do something about it. They would tear themselves away from the exacting duties as mother to their children and from the impositions of their social obligations in the Palace and organized clubs, headed committees and resort to other means using their influence to raise money to bring cheer, hope and material aid to the victims. To this day, many remember the kind words, the little thoughtful acts and sympathy which Dona Aurora did for those who sought her aid, material or otherwise, in their hour of need when she was in Malacanang. The same can also be said of Mrs. Luz Magsaysay who, as a true Filipino lady, understood and felt the plight of her people which won for her the admiration of many.

But over and above these, stands out the deep love that both President Magsaysay and the late President Quezon have for their country and its people. An aide of the late President Quezon once recalled an incident which underscores this fact.

At the height of the Japanese invasion when enemy planes strafed and bombed Manila and its environs leaving a path of death and destruction in its wake, the late President Quezon made an inspection trip around the city. He visited the bombed areas and the hospital to gather first-hand knowledge of the extent of the damage to property and the loss of lives caused by the raids. Inside the presidential car, he instructed the aide to go to Marikina where his family had evacuated and to stay with his wife and children, no matter what, till death.

This particular incident demonstrates that President Quezon who was a devoted family man, was ready to sacrifice the welfare, even the very lives of his family when the fate of the country hung in the balance.

The supreme test for President Magsaysay came during his colorful and brilliant career as a guerrilla officer during the early part of the Liberation. In collaboration with the American military, he was directed to carry out a bold plan of action which called for the raiding and searing of a Japanese airfield in Zambales to clear it for the American armed forces then on it irresistible march from the distant shores of northern Luzon. When the townspeople of San Marcelino, Zambales learned of the plan, they approached President Magsaysay and with tears streaming down their cheeks, with fear in the hearts, begged him to desist from carrying out the plan. They pointed out the reprisals the Japanese were certain to make should the plan fail to support strongly their plea.

Faced with the choice of making a difficult decision, President Magsaysay told the towns-

(*Turn to page* 29)

Quezon and Public. . .

the Court of Appeals was created at the time Enage was no longer an Assemblyman — for he had resigned before the bill passed the Assembly — he was therefore eligible to hold the position. What's so unconstitutional about that?"

Tolentino was dumbfounded. Quezon, he was convinced, was no ignoramus — the man was really brilliant. But the young law student was dissatisfied. He had prepared for the occasion.

"We agree with you, Mr. President, on that point," he said. "We believe that, technically the appointment is proper. But since Mr. Enage apparently resigned from the Assembly only because he wanted to qualify for appointment as Presiding Justice, his motive defeats the very purpose and intent of the Constitution. In other words, it is a plain circumvention of the law, Mr. President!"

That plastered Quezon. Prominent chin caught in his right hand, a crease crossing the great forehead he paced the floor back and forth, considering the matter thoroughly. After a few moments, he paused, faced the youth, and said:

"All right, boys. That's all. You may go now. I need some rest."

The delegation left Malacanang. They were all deeply disappointed. The President, they thought, had not heeded their voice. The President did not seem receptive to reason. By his action, they concluded, he had ignored the voice of the people.

But to their surprise, the newspapers the following morning flashed the story that Enage's appointment had been revoked!

Later, when asked why he issued the revocation order, Quezon replied:

"Enage's appointment wasn't a literal violation of the law of the land. But after those boys called my attention to the impropriety of it all, I realized it will become a bad precedent. It is my duty, as President of this country, to keep everyone in the public service above suspicion, even as Caesar's wife was above suspicion."

Si Pangulong Quezon. . .

tian ng takdan. Sa St. Matthew's Cathedral ibinurol ang kanyang bangkay at dito'y patuloy na dumagsa ang mamamayang Amerikano't Pilipino upang makapagbigay ng huling paggalang sa Dakilang Malayo.

Si Obispo McNamara ang nag-ukol ng misang "requiem."

"Nakapagpapalubag din kung iisipin," usal ng obispo, "na si Pang. Quezon ay nabuhay nang nakita pa ang paghawi ng bukang-liwayway ng kapayapaan sa kadiliman."

Si Pang. Manuel Luis Quezon ay isinilang sa Baler, Tayabas noong ika-19 ng Agosto, 1878. Isinilang siyang Sisni upang tanglawan ng angking liwanag ang ating Inang Pilipinas na noo'y nalalambungan pa ng karimlan.

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QUEZON & MAGSAYSAY... people that should the plan fail and the enemy exact their price in blood, they could line him together with his family against a wall and shoot all of them down. This is positive proof that President Magsaysay, who is known to be a doting father and a loving husband, unhesitatingly staked the lives of his own family when he felt that something more valuable—the nation's future and the people's welfare — was concerned.

This undisguised love for the common man can be gleaned from the dealings of both men with the masses. The winning smile, the firm handshake, and the informal conversation which mark the common touch inherent in both leaders arise, no doubt, from an affection, sincere and spontaneous, for the masses and their stake in the nation's future.

Sharing the same utensils, even drinking from a common cup with people in the remote barrios are indeed commonplace. But they help prove that the late President Quezon, like President Magsaysay, whether as a leader and a man, who towered above other men, or whether as a family man, devoted as a husband and doting as a father, are one and remarkable in resemblance.

—*M.D.P.*

In Loving Memory of the late

President MANUEL L. QUEZON

and

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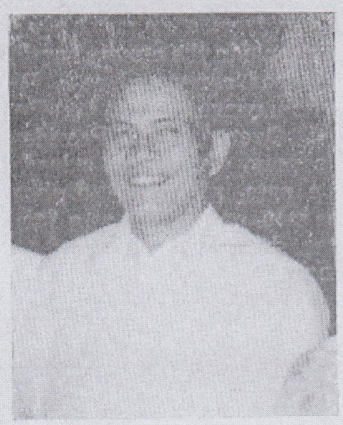

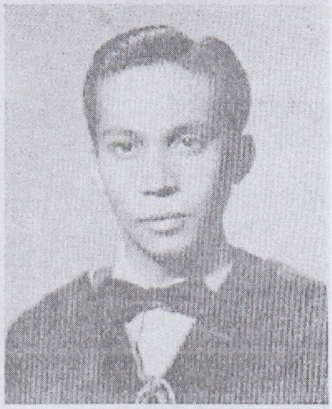



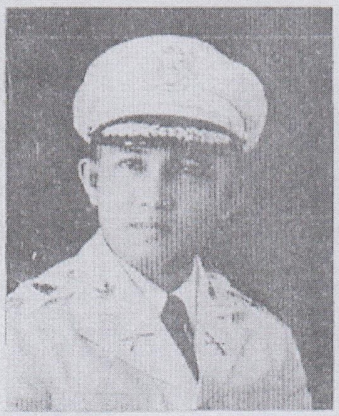



Above photos show some of the committee chairmen who are taking charge of the Quezon City Festival held to mark the 78th birthday anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. Other chairmen and officials were not included due to the non-availability of their pictures at presstime. Those in the above photos are, from the top column, left to right: Councilor Nicanor Ramirez, of the committee on labor participation; Mayor N. S. Amoranto, overall chairman; Councilor Gregorio B. Veluz, committee on floats; Mr. Manuel Zamora, committee on protocol; Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos, program committee; Superintendent Pablo P. Reyes, Quezon City public schools participation; Lt. Col. Laureano G. Carino committee on music; Atty. Felicidad Peralta, committee on Quezoniana exhibits, and I. T. Crisostomo, publicity committee.

● *Homage to a Great Man*



The reverent laying of wreaths at the foot of the tomb of the late President Quezon is one of the features of his birthday anniversary. In the photo above, Quezon City officials are shown at the scene of the wreath-laying ceremony held last year. They are, front row, left to right: Councilor Gregorio B. Veluz, Schools Supt. Pablo P. Reyes, Councilor Anacleto Madriiejo, Councilor Reynaldo T. Ermita, Mayor N. S. Amoranto, Judge Hermogenes Calung, Councilor Romulo G. Encasen and Councilor Nicanor M. Ramirez. Back row, same order: Alberto Polumbarit, Acting Secretary Felino M. Landicho, former City Treasurer Conrado Hernandez (now treasurer of the Philippines) and Dr. Nemesio Hernantay.