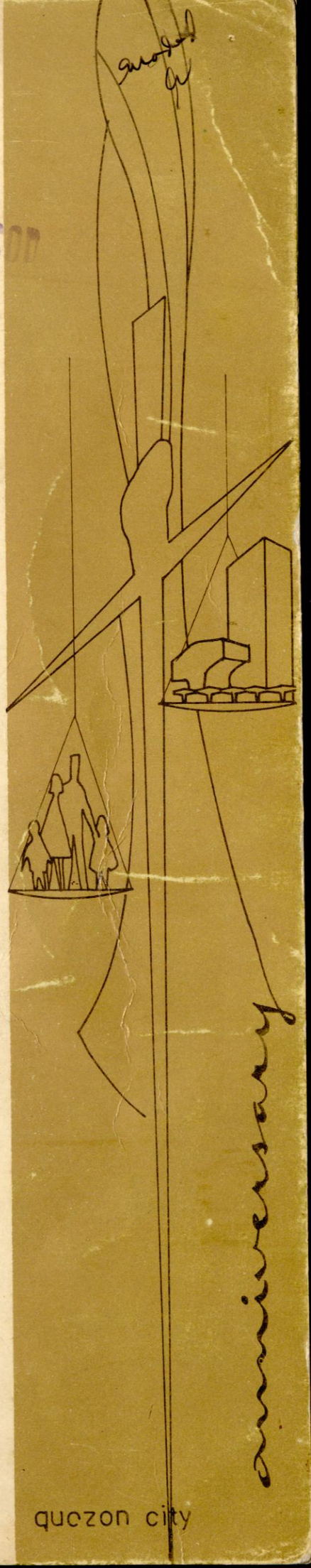
1969

PAG-AARI NG AKLATAN LUNSOD
Library, Quezon City



Manuel Quezon

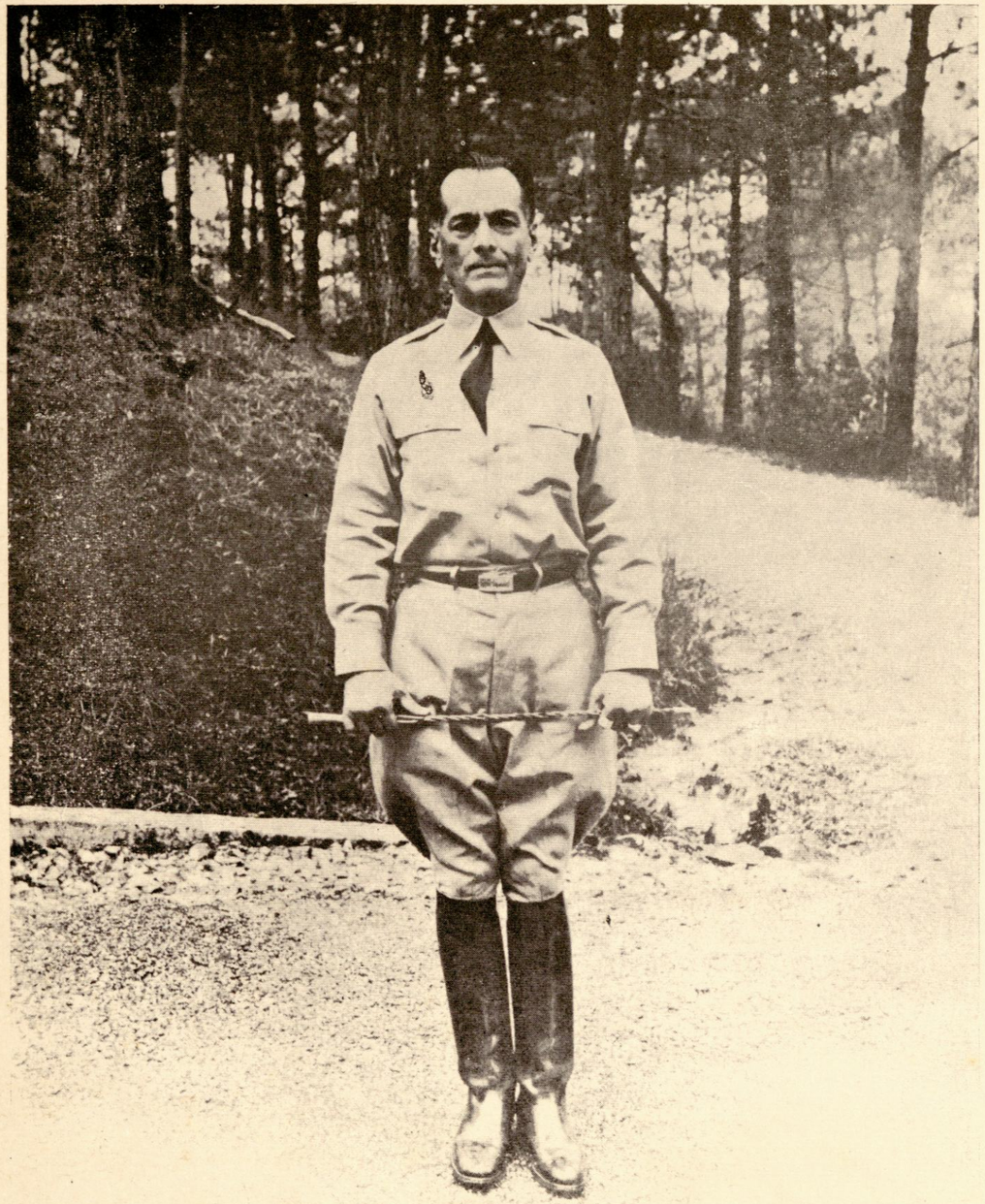


anniversary

nineteenth of august nineteen hundred and sixty nine

quezon city

QUEZON the soldier



Firm determination and dynamic energy are reflected by this picture taken in Baguio shortly after the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935.

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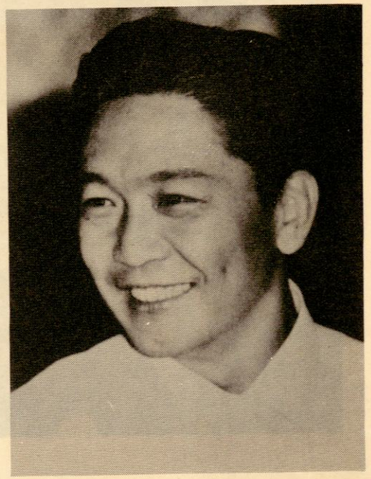
Q.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY

Tanggapan ng Pangulo ng Pilipinas
(OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES)



Message

The Filipinos will always remember Manuel Luis Quezon, who in time exemplified the heroic spirit of the titans in our history, from Lapu-Lapu to Jose Rizal.

He towered above other men because he believed in the greatness of his country and people, and in the cause for which he fought throughout his life, first, as a soldier of the revolution to the unrelenting champion of complete and immediate independence.

President Quezon epitomized the achieving Filipino, as he built the edifices which are now the firm foundations of our Republic, and in his own way generated the peaceful revolution which is our privilege today to carry on if we are to fulfill his dream of a free, progressive and viable Philippines.

In celebration the 91st anniversary of his birthday today, let us resolve anew to live and work in the tradition of Manuel L. Quezon.

FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President of Philippines

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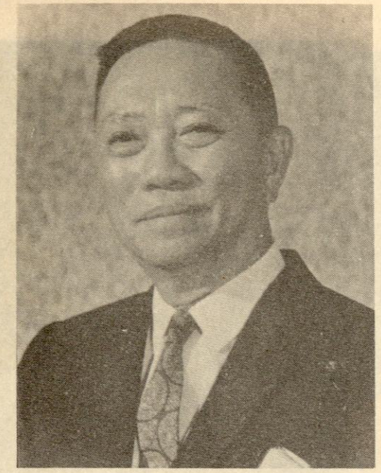
LOCAL HISTORY



Office of the Vice President
of the Philippines
Malacañang

Message

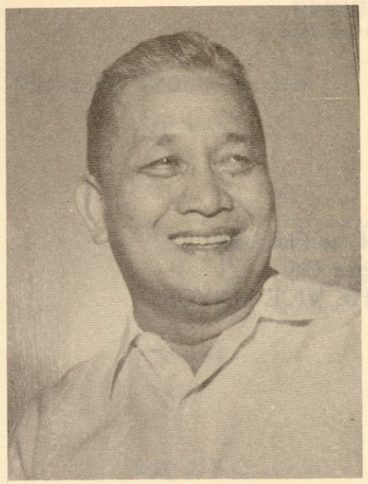
Today, we are honoring the 91st birthday anniversary of a departed leader and statesman who had given much of his life to the service of his country and people. President Manuel L. Quezon was the living symbol of the Filipino people during his life-time being the most ardent champion of the Philippine independence.

As we celebrate ths occasion, may I call upon the people to pay respect to his memory and emulate the good deeds he had shown in the performance of his duties as a public official. Let us always remember his nationalistic ideals, love for the masses and his crusade for social justice which endeared him closely to the people beloved. May these exemplary examples of President Quezon be our guiding spirit in every undertaking that we do today and tomorrow.

With these thoughts, therefore, I join the nation in paying tribute to President Quezon — the man whose nationalism has earned a distinguished place in the pages of Philippine history.
July 24, 1969

FERNANDO LOPEZ

PROGRAM



Republic of the Philippines
QUEZON CITY
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

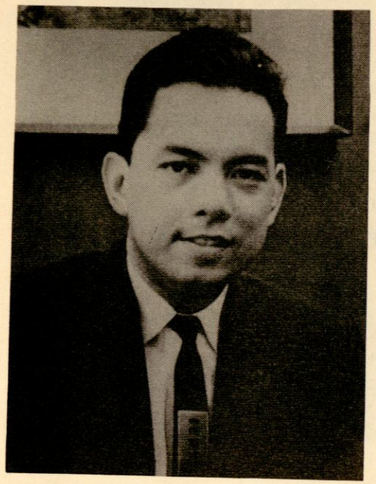
Message

As we commemorate the 91st birthday anniversary of the late President Manuel Luis Quezon, let us call to mind the dynamic qualities of leadership that he possessed as he fought and died for the welfare of his people.

His were the many dreams that transcended the boundaries of a parochial atmosphere so as to lay the groundwork for the future happiness and prosperity of the new generation. With a keen grasp of future events, the effects of automation and industrial progress, President Quezon envisioned the transfer of the seat of the national government to a more accessible location right in the heart of a busy metropolis but far enough to escape the motonous sounds of urban development. Thus, out of a cogonal and swampy area, Quezon City has accelerated its development as we turn a dream into reality for a fitting tribute to the foresight of a great man.

We, who are the beneficiaries of his trust, must work hand in hand and strive to fulfill the visions of our hero and founder even as we pledge anew to live up to his ideals and principles as we steer city affairs towards the destiny he dreamed of.

N. S. AMORANTO
City Mayor



Republic of the Philippines
Quezon City
OFFICE OF THE VICE MAYOR

Message

This is a memorable day for us in Quezon City. And as befits this day, we have gathered to pay fitting tribute to the great man whose vision we have been privileged to help transform into reality.

From a vast tract of backward rural communities, ricepaddies and wastelands, Manuel L. Quezon saw the potentials of growth and progress and nurtured dreams of a city that a burgeoning population can fulfill.

Although he belongs to the whole country, we who live in this City that bears his name take particular pride that we are celebrating his natal day today. For to us, he left the legacy of his vision, and to us must devolve the duty to carry on in the great traditions of his era.

Let us, therefore, mark this day with fitting rites in his honor and take inspiration from his memory to renew our resolve in realizing his dream for a greater Quezon City.

ISMAEL MATHAY, JR.
Vice Mayor
Quezon City

PROGRAM

PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON
91 st BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1969

7:00 A.M. ..... Floral Offering at the Quezon Monument Quezon Memorial Quadrangle, Quezon City

I. *Office of the President of the Philippines*
II. *Diplomatic Corps Participation*
III. *Quezon City Government Participation*
IV. *Armed Forces of the Philippines Participation*
V. *Quezon Memorial Circle Development and Beautification*
VI. *Quezon City Civic Organizations and Others*

7:30 A.M. ..... Mass in memory of the late President Manuel L. Quezon at the New Grandstand Quezon City Hall, Quezon City, to be officiated by the Most Rev. Artemio G. Casas, D.D. Auxiliary Bishop of Manila

8:00 A.M. ..... Flower Drop by PAF planes over the Quezon Memorial Circle

8:30 A.M. ..... Military and Civic Parade

10:00 A.M. ..... Program

I. *Philippine National Anthem — AFP Band*
II. *Invocation by the Most Rev. Mariano G. Gaviola, D. D. Secretary General Catholic Bishop's Conference of the Philippines*
III. *Musical Selection by the Pangkat Kawayan*
Aurora Quezon Elementary School
Victor "Chino" Toledo Conducting
IV. *Opening Remarks — Vice-Mayor Ismael Mathay, Jr.*
V. *Quezon City March — Q.C.H.S. Faculty Choral Group*
Miss Remedios Ileta — Conducting
Mrs. Cecilia Lapid at the Piano
VI. *Introduction of the Guest Speaker by*
Hon. Norberto S. Amoranto
City Mayor, Quezon City
VII. *Speech — His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos*
President of the Phlippines
VIII. *Recessional — AFP Band*

Hon. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
Councilor
(*Master of Ceremonies*)

11:00 A.M. ..... Groundbreaking Ceremony, Children's Playground Quezon Memorial Circle, Zonta Club of Quezon City

11:30 A.M. ..... Induction of the Quezon City General Hospital First Women's Auxilliary by Mrs. Mariquit Lopez

2:00 P.M. ..... Cutting of the Ribbon on the occasion of the opening of the In-Patient, Service, Quezon City General Hospital by Mrs. Asisola Lim-Amoranto assisted by Mrs. Sonia Mathay

II. *Induction of the Quezon City General Hospital Employees Association by Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto*
III. *Surprise number*
IV. *Introduction — of the Guest of Honor*
By Fe Villanueva-Fernandez, M.D.
V. *Speech by Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto*

400 P.M. ..... Opening of the Quezon City Pag-asa Children's Honor (Detention Home for Minors)

Mr. CONRADO ACEBEDO
Emcee

8:00 P.M. ..... Fireworks, Quezon Memorial Circle



Hon. Judge Justiniano C. Estrella
City Judge



Judge Pacifico P. de Castro
Judge, CFI



Hon. W. de los Angeles
Judge, CFI



Hon. L. P. San Diego
Judge, CFI



Fiscal J. Cortez
City Fiscal



Hon. M. Virtucio
City Judge



Hon. C. Buencamino
City Judge



Hon. Pacifico L. Punzalan
City Judge



Luciano V. Aquino
City Architect



Engr. P. Tabora
City Engineer



Hon. Judge Vicente G. Ericta
Judge, CFI



Hon. Julian E. Lustre
Judge, CFI



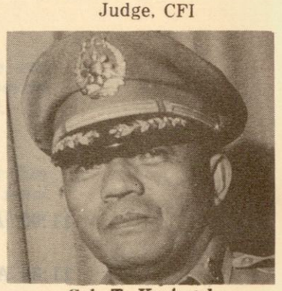
S. Narcelles
Fire Chief



Dr. P. Monsod
City Health Officer



Hon. Oscar Inocentes
City Judge



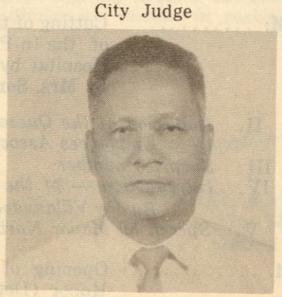
Col. T. Karingal
Chief of Police



Arturo Uy
City Auditor



Leonor Ines Luciano
Juvenile Court



Matias Reyes
City Treasurer



F. Peralta
City Librarian

Without Photos:

Hon. Ricardo Tensuan
City Judge

Hon. Buenaventura Guerrero
City Judge

QUEZON CITY OFFICIALS



Hon. Norberto S. Amoranto
Mayor



Hon. Ismael Mathay, Jr.
Vice Mayor



Hon. Eduardo T. Paredes
Councilor



Hon. Rafael M. Mison, Jr.
Councilor



Hon. Saturnino Bermudez
Councilor



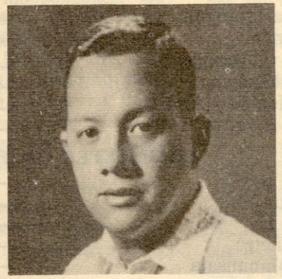
Hon. Florentino A. Lapus
Councilor



Hon. Hermogenes Caluag
Councilor



Hon. Alfredo Francisco
Councilor



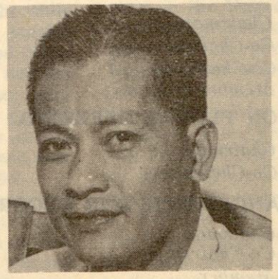
Hon. Jesus Perlas, Jr.
Councilor



Hon. Romulo Lucasan
Councilor



F. Ting
City Secretary



A. Madrilejo
Secretary to Mayor



Steve Sarino
Special Performance Officer



Mr. A. Andal
City Superintendent

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mayor NORBERTO S. AMORANTO
Over-All Chairman

Vice-Mayor ISMAEL MATHAY, JR.
Over-All Vice-Chairman

Mrs. VERONICA A. RAMOS ..... *Executive Secretary*
Mrs. TEODORA F. RUIVIVAR ..... *Asst. Executive Secretary*

MEMBERS

Hon. Eduardo T. Paredes
Hon. Rafael M. Mison, Jr.
Hon. Saturnino V. Bermudez
Hon. Florentino A. Lapus
Engr. Pantaleon Tabora
Mr. Matias M. Reyes
Fiscal Justiniano Cortez
Mr. Alfredo Andal
Col. Tomas Karingal
Dr. Petronio Monsod.
Mr. Salvador Narcelles
Mr. Anacleto S. Madrilejo
Mr. Arturo V. Uy
Mr. Felipe L. Ting
Atty. Felicidad Peralta

Hon. Hermogenes Caluag
Hon. Alfredo Francisco (Fred Montilla)
Hon. Jesus P. Perlas, Jr.
Hon. Romulo G. Lucasan
Judge Lourdes Paredes-San Diego
Judge Walfrido de los Angeles
Judge Leonor Ines-Luciano
Judge Julian Lustre
Judge Mariano Virtucio
Judge Ricardo Tensuan
Judge Pacifico Punzalan
Judge Concepcion Buencamino
Judge Justiniano Estrella
Judge Oscar Inocentes
Judge Buenaventura Guerrero

COMMITTEE ON PARADE

Col. Tomas Karingal — *Chairman*
Gen. Manuel Yan — *Co-Chairman, Military Participation*
Mr. Alfredo Lingad — *Co-Chairman, Civic & Business Participation*
Mr. Emmanuel Almonte — *Co-Chairman, Civic & Business Participation*
Col. Epifanio Canzon — *Member*
Major Eduardo Navasca — *Member*

COMMITTEE ON STAGE AND CULTURAL PRESENTATION

Mr. Celso Al. Carunungan — *Chairman*
Mr. Alfredo Andal — *Co-Chairman*
Mrs. Atanacia O. Dorado — *Member*
Miss Lydia Villanueva — *Member*
Mrs. Adela Belen-San Andres — *Member*
Mr. Francisco Alvarez — *Member*

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & AWARD

Mr. Matias M. Reyes — *Chairman*
Mr. Jose Consunji — *Co-Chairman*
Mr. Arturo V. Uy — *Member*
Mr. Felipe L. Ting — *Member*
Atty. Narciso Manansala — *Member*

COMMITTEE ON SOUVENIR PROGRAM

Mr. Stephen N. Sarino — *Chairman*
Mr. Emmanuel L. Solis, Jr. — *Co-Chairman*
Mr. Celso Al. Carunungan — *Co-Chairman*
Mr. Herman G. Nayo — *Member*

COMMITTEE ON FLORAL OFFERING

Vice-Mayor Ismael Mathay, Jr. — *Chairman*
Councilor Saturnino Bermudez — *Co-Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS AND DECORATION

Engr. Pantaleon Tabora — *Chairman*
Mr. Luciano Aquino — *Co-Chairman*
Mr. Celso Batalliones — *Member*
Mr. Amado Labrador — *Member*

(Continued on page 12)

EULOGY

On the Life of the Late President
MANUEL L. QUEZON

By Manuel A. Roxas

It is difficult to evaluate the works of Manuel Quezon at this short space from death, because all our present is in a sense a product of his past. The record of that past is a continuous canvas of our history in this century. In recalling his life, we recall the story of the modern growth of our nation. His climb to fame and leadership is a tale which must be told to all our generations. The impetuous spirit which broke the bonds of personal poverty, which hurdled every obstacle because there was none enough to stay him, is one of the proudest products of our race. His name is truly a glittering ornament of this nation.

In Baler, that storied seacoast town of Tayabas, steeped in historic lore and crossed by all the currents of his time, Manuel Quezon grew to manhood in the typical atmosphere of the Spanish era. His rebellious soul declined to bear the indignities of alien rule and national inferiority. Scholarly in spirit, hungry for knowledge, and ambitious, yet he bridled angrily at the flight of his people. With the frank eyes of youth, he learned to distinguish the dignity of worth from the trappings of authority. Although bound to inaction by parental pledge, he was spiritually one with Rizal, with Bonifacio, with Del Pilar. and the other great patriots of that day. When the armies of revolution took the field in 1898, he was quick to join the struggle for liberty. When the antagonist became not Spain but America, when it was feared that the Republic across the seas came but to replace the former tyrant, Quezon fought while there was yet hope, and in the jungles of Bataan suffered privations and dangers which 40 years later he had new occasion to know. But it was not until American deeds and American policies had received the basic doubts in the questioning mind of Major Quezon that he obeyed his orders to surrender.

Suddenlly clapped into an American military prison and held without charge for four long months, and then as suddenly released, Manuel Quezon was not conditioned to trust or love the new rulers of his land. The more credit to him, then, and to America, that in the vista he observed in the following years he comprehended in the detail of events the firm pattern of basic benevolence; he saw imported from America not only economic goods for sale but the priceless wares of liberty, of justice and of democracy. He saw American soldiers build hospitals and roads and bridges. He saw schools spring up, and Americans teaching the ways of freedom in them. He saw American judges dispense the law impartially between American and Filipino. He perceived the cult of fair play being preached and practiced by the conquerer. He heard from an American Civil Governor, William Howard Taft, that the Philippines were to be governed for the benefit of the Filipinos. A former revolutionist, Quezon was named prosecutor, then Governor of his proud province.

Elected to the first Philippine Assembly, an avowed advocate of immediate and absolute independence, Manuel Quezon revealed for the first time the great talents endowed him. . . the lightning speed of thought, the brilliance of intuition, the unerring judgment of decision, the unswerving devotion to principle and ideal, and the keen incisiveness which enabled him to distinguished between truth and illusion, between appearance and reality, between honesty and pretense. These were combination which marked Manuel Quezon for the role of leadership among his people.

In 1912, having already spent some years in the United States Congress as Resident Commissioner and having mastered for his purpose the American language, he helped secure from the Democratic Party a firm pledge of Philippine indepedence. By a scholarly presentation of the Philippine position, he won President-elect Woodrow Wilson to his side, and through personal persuation, gained the interest and intercession of Representative Jones of Virginia. The historic product of those labors was the Jones Act of 1916 which promised to the great wonder of the world, independence to the Philippines as soon as the Filipinos were ready to govern themselves.

In the blazing glory of that accomplishment, Manuel Quezon returned to his homeland to receive a hero's welcome such as few have ever witnessed. In triumph he was elevated to the supreme leadership of his party and of his people, a leadership he never lost in the 22 remaining years of his life. Seldom if ever has one man attained such power and influence among his people and held it unchecked for so long. Yet it was not power held through force or intimidation; there was no Gestapo to retain him in his rule. It was a leadership exercised by the prestige of his person, by the stature of his accomplishments, by the dominating proportions of his talents, and by the unswerving loyalty of his followers. Few men in all history, unclothed in the purple of royalty, have equalled Manuel Quezon's tenure as a people's leader. It has no counterpart anywhere in the world in our time. How did he use this authority, this power, this influence? That is the stateman's test, perhaps the answer to his greatness. He used it mildy, carefully and skillfully in the interests of his people, in the interests not of vested wealth which sought his favor, not of the socially elite, who courted him, but in the interest of the great trusting mass of people, inarticulate, plain and poor. To them he was devoted. For them he was a spokesman and a champion. In their name he espoused, against the opposition of entrenched wealth and power, the cause of social justice. We today, carry forward with renewed and steadfast resolve the program he so nobly advanced . . . the struggle against the inhumanity of man to man. We pledge in his name that we will not falter on the path he blazed so well.

He feared no man; often he dared defeat; he was unimpressed by danger. Quick in his anger, and quick to forgive, warmly loving and cordially hating, enjoying ease, yet indefatigable in labor,

(Continued on page 10)

EULOGY

(Continued from page 9)

stern and soft by speedy turn, sentimental yet realistic, the unquestioned master of the spoken word, loving people so much that he hated soliture — this was the man behind the statesman. This was the sum of things which added up to that magic and unforgettable personality. This was the presence which inspired his followers, which awed or won over his enemies, which impressed presidents and kings, which delighted friends, which made him the tender husband and the loving father that he was throughout his life.

Manuel Quezon was no ordinary man. He was beloved by Providence. In his later political career, his decisions were occassionally inscrutable, but almost always right. Through the flat decade of the twenties, when the vessel of independence was becalmed in a sluggish sea, he kept up the flagging will of his countrymen, continued to beat the drums of freedom, and never once lost sight of his goal.

As the tempo of events quickened in the world, Manuel Quezon was ready. With enthusiasm undimmed by a quarter century of public life, with energy apparently undiminished by the drain of the dread illness which was so common among our people, he plunged into the crisis of his lifelong battle for independence. That battle, too, he won.

In was in 1935 and an exulting people voiced an overwhelming will that Manuel Quezon be the first President of the Philippines. It seemed that he had reached the high plateau of his career. He toyed indulgently with the thought of retiring at the end of his term in office, to tend his health, to take his ease, to travel, to spend his reclining years in the warm and comforting circle of a devoted and cherished family.

In his first historic term, he set the new Commonwealth well on the road to freedom. He obtained from President Roosevelt a pledge of special economic concessions after independence. He dreamed and designed the construction of a magnificent capital city, the crowning jewel of the fame that was to outlast him. Made a goodwill trip to Cuba and to Mexico, and in accents which rang clear in those lands, he told of his faith in America, in democracy, and in world unity.

Then, from a narrow strip of land called the Polish Corridor, there burst the lightning of war. Guns grew louder; throughout Europe freedom was quished; a new tyranny ran rampant over the ancient seats of western civilization. In the Orient, deep out of the north China Sea, there rose the menacing clouds of war. Closer and closer they drew to the Philippines, still only a mark in the sky, but to the wise and practiced eye of Manuel Quezon, they tokened danger.

The time for retirement of the leader was not yet come. This new danger had to be met. In the United States, ideologically pledged to the support of western allies, Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected for an unprecedented third term. In the Philippines Manuel Quezon was chosen for his second. In the few remaining lands of freedom and peace, men girded their loins for battle. Our leader called on his countrymen to rally without question to the cause to which the United States was pledged — the sacred cause for which he had fought all his life, for justice and liberty. The youth who had fought America with desperate fury in 1898, poured out his eloquence and spend his magnificent spirit in suport of that nation now.

The rest of the story of Manuel Quezon is the history of Philippine participation in the war. When the mailed fist of Japan struck without warning, first at Pearl Harbor and then at Manila, Quezon's choice was already made. It was not an easy choice. It was a choice previously faced by Norway Denmark, Bulgaria, Hungary, Greece, Siam, and Malaya. It was a choice between resisting for the sake of principle, or yielding for the sake of relative safety. Not all these nations made the same choice. At that time, the issue on which hung the future of the world was in grave doubt. The forces of evil were on the march; there were many men of impartial mind who thought the age of barbarism had already won. But the lion heart of Manuel Quezon would admit neither doubt nor despair. He threw, not without question but without hesitation, the force of eighteen million Filipinos into the struggle on the side of right, on the side of the United States. In a major sense, of course, Manuel Quezon's choice was gathered from the hearts of his people. There was no question in their minds. There was no unwillingness on their part. The die was cast. And when the time came, when he was asked to leave his beloved land, and to wage the fight from a far, he acceded, but with painful sorrow .His heart ached at the thought of leaving his people to face their fate alone. First from Australia and then from Washington, he urged his countrymen to resist, to keep high their hopes, to maintain intact their faith in the eventual triumph of liberty.

He plunged with all his heart and soul into his new task . . .on the one hand as supreme leader of the forces of resistance, and on the other as the eloquent advocate, for the gathering and launching of the offensive against Japan, for the rescue of our people from their brutal bondage.

The flickering flame of physical vitality burned lower now that he was drawing from unseen reserves the last elements of energy for his final work. The fragile body which supported with so much strain the explosive energy of a dynamic mind served its fatal warning. But death was no stranger to Manuel Quezon. Often it had beckoned, never perched far distant from him. The sultry veil which those who live call death because they cannot see beyond it, drew closer to him. Still he fought it, refused it. But as to all, even so to Manuel Quezon, death finally came. The essential task accomplished his glorious achievements lying in brilliant array behind him, the great soul, with the strong sure of the flying eagle, wrenched itself from its mortal house. This life was ended.

The American nation and the American people mourned him as one of their own. The leader of state of many lands paid him tribute. The muffled drums which sounded as the funeral cortege wound its way through Alington National Cemetery reverberated across distant waters. They were heard in the Philippines, and the millions wept in unison.

I remember that day. I was at morning mass in the House of God when the tragic news was spread. Choked with grief, I prayed with all my heart for the repose of his soul, for the solace of his widow and his children, for the salvation of our people, smitten anew with this irreparable loss.

Now the storm and terror of the recent past are ended. The dark and angry clouds which long enveloped us are rolling away. The golden fingers of the new day's light rest with healing touch upon the pain and wounds which this, our people, suffered. Strong and willing hands rebuild that which is destroyed. This rich, kind earth renews itself; the blossoms of this rich, kind earth renews itself; the blossoms of tomorrow will hide the scars of yesterday.

Now the body of our leader returns to rest. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead come reassurance, courage and hope. The spirit of Manuel Quezon which never left us, soothes with gentle balm our heavy sorrow. In the Night of Death in which he dwells our love can hear to rustle of a wing, and the seraphic song of angels to lull our grief, to give us strength, to bring us peace. Let there be peace, too, for Manuel Quezon; for now he belongs to the ages. May the causes for which he lived and in whose name he died . . . Liberty, Justice and Democracy. . . exult in eternal triumph.

QUEZON VS. WOOD

The Struggle for Philippine Independence

By General Carlos P. Romulo

(Editor's Note: It was in the latter part of 1922. The author has just returned from the United States after taking his Master of Arts from Columbia University. Soon afterwards, he was appointed one of the secretaries of then Senate President Quezon even while serving as assistant editor of the Herald and as assistant professor of English at the University of the Philippines.)

I had seen freedom in America, imperfect but indicative of what freedom could be. The four Columbia years had fixed that ideal more firmly than ever in my heart. Someday we too could vote for the man of our choice; someday we would be citizens of an independent nation.

Someday — McKinley had promised, and Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.

And now living in Malacanang Palace, in our midst, was Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines. who was openly antagonistic to our national leader Quezon and against Philippine independence. He was working through Washington channels to withdraw from the Filipinos all the rights for self-government we had won since the century started and our subjection began.

Despite the differences that were to come between Quezon and myself from time to time, I see him still as the ideal leader every country needs — the man whose strongest motivation was love of country. He had minor flaws, but his patriotism was never in shadow. He knew exactly what the Philippine ideal should be and he was willing to give his life to it, and in the end he did.

Throughout his entire career Quezon fought a steady fight for more self-government for the Philippines and eventual emancipation from American rule. It was a crusade he had been led into by Sergio Osmena, who as first speaker of the Assembly, our first legislative body under American rule, had outlined the ultimate plan for our self-government.

Osmena mapped out the dream. Quezon set it to action. He had won the Jones Act for us. He was constantly urging Washington to place more and more power in Filipino hands. He discovered bright young men and helped them attain key positions to strengthen Filipino faith in our own power to govern.

And all he was doing, or trying to do, was being steadily undermined by his arch enemy, General Wood. Wood was not only stopping Quezon on every advance but he was trying to persuade America to rescind rights already won by Quezon.

Quezon was struggling to place more Filipinos in places of authority and to have more concessions made to their dignity. Since the Philipines would eventually become self-governing, he argued, their training should start as soon as possible. He was always planning ways to wrest more concessions from the United States that would increase Filipino participation in the government and enhance their dignity.

Quezon wanted more Filipino members in the cabinet. Governor General Wood was fighting to reduce the power of that cabinet. It was move and countermove in open enmity. On rattling typewriter keys I kept pace with the contest and did my best to win support for Quezon.

Open war broke out between the two when Wood made a deliberate attempt to interfere with Secretary of the Interior Jose P. Laurel's powers as head of his department.

A night meeting was held in Quezon's home. The entire Filipino cabinet was present. It was resolved that they should resign in protest against Wood.

This dramatic and shocking move gave force to Quezon's fight to elect Ramon Fernandez, of the well-known shipping family, to a seat in the Senate. His candidacy was skillfully opposed by Juan Sumulong, head of the Democratic Party and the brains of the opposition.

While Sumulong did not entirely sustain the views of Governor Wood, he was anti-Quezon, and therefore he campaigned against Fernandez.

Quezon respected Sumulong more than any other members of the opposition. He challenged Sumulong to a series of debates. Up and down the islands, all through the campaign, the skillful antagonists dueled verbally in a series of public debates; Quezon upholding Fernandez, Sumulong protesting.

Wood sprang to the suport of Sumulong in the hope of defeating Quezon. Quezon turned his attack against Wood, campaigning through province after province to portray Wood as the arch enemy of the Philippines. Wood, entrenched in the Palace, countervilified Quezon as a tyrant and dictator.

It was a hot struggle with no holds barred and the first campaign I had ever watched from the inside. I lost more sleep than usual, not wanting to miss any of the excitement. Sometimes members of the press and Quezon's secretarial staff sat up all night in Quezon's home in Pasay waiting for word of his latest foray in the provinces. I remember one morning he came in about six o'clock, exhausted and begrimed after a night's meeting and a long drive over dusty roads.

He dropped into his chair, then burst out in a passionate tirade. "How I wish," he fumed, "that the goddam Americans would tyrannize over us so that I could have stronger issues to debate against Wood."

How typical of our ironic situation, I thought. Here was satire, a politician fighting to win an election and complaining because he could not find enough blame in his opponents. India had no lack of complaints under the English, Indonesia had long lists of grievances under the Dutch, and have was Quezon backing a valuable issue and with no useful complaints to launch against America!

Against the American Wood his protests were legion! But he was not attacking America.

Now that I knew America agreed with Quezon, I could not believe that what Wood was trying to do to us had the support of the American public. Americans were fair. They simply did not know the Filipino, his needs and his dreams. Why should one man, representing his country in another land, be permitted to misrepresent his nation's ideals as Wood was doing.

Moods of passionate indignation are not rare with me. This was a situation I felt keenly because I was Filipino I went to the Herald office, sat down at my typewriter, and launched an arrow into the air in the shape of an editorial attack against Wood.

The editorial appeared on the follow-

(Continued on page 12)

(Continued from page 11)

ing day and received a flattering amount of approval within my immediate range. Since the Herald was pro-Quezon, everyone on the staff applauded. On the campus, the students, pro-Quezon to a lad, were highly approving. The Senate denizens of course were pleased. Wherever I went on my daily rounds, I was told I had done well. I preened in my warrior's plumage and rejoiced in the trophies of victory.

The telephone rang early the next morning. I was having breakfast at home with my mother. General Frank McCoy, chief adviser to the Governor General, asked me to come to Wood's office at once.

As fast as I could get to Wood's office I was there. Everything about the place intimidated me: the glowing wood paneling, the heavy furniture, and most of all the impressive brooding figure of General Wood.

On his desk lay yesterday's Herald, folded back to my editorial. How many times have my irrefutable words stared up at me from desks of power? My own fiery opinions accused me and I could not, deny them, not even under Wood's accusing glare.

"You wrote that, Romulo?" His pointing finger shook. He was boiling. He had not asked me to be seated but launched his attack in a roar.

Then with swelling anger, he shouted, "Don't you know what would be happening to you if you'd written an editorial like this under the Spanish regime? You'd be facing a firing squad on the Luneta at this very moment!"

"General," I asked, very softly, "may I sit down?"

My debating experience had taught me the cutting value of a soft word. He did not answer so I sat down. Then I proceeded to talk, quitely but emphatically. "Certainly I know what would be happening to me under Spanish rule. But when I wrote the article I knew I was under the protection of the American flag and that is why I felt at liberty to write as I did."

He sat back and started at me. Finally he said in a bitter tone. "Don't you think it's a pity that you should have been educated in the United States and come back here to be led about by a politician like Quezon?"

I pointed to the Herald. "Quezon had nothing to do with my writing that editorial. It represents my views as a Filipino and the views of the Filipino people. Quezon is the leader of our people and the editorial concerns him only in that way."

He whipped over to sarcasm. "So," he said cuttingly, "you are a politician as well as a newspaperman!"

I stood up. "If you have sent for me to ask whether or not I am a politician I don't want to waste any more of your time."

Wood slapped his hand on the desk. "I sent for you to tell you are in the wrong!" he shouted. "This editorial is not fair to me. As Governor General of the Philippines I deserve better treatment from the Herald."

"The columns of the Herald are open to you, Governor," I told him. "Anything you wish published by way of an answer will be published. We will print it in the exact place of this editorial and allow you the exact amount of space. Write whatever you like and sent it to me."

Several days later I told Quezon of the meeting.

"What has happened since then?" he asked.

"Nothing, I haven't heard a word from the Governor."

Quezon laughed and said I wouldn't hear again from Wood. He was right. Quezon declared I had won the victory.

Perhaps it went to my head. At any rate I made a serious mistake. I indulged in bitterness.

I have since learned that there is no situation that is not worsened by bitterness. But I was young and hot-headed and could not forgive Wood's incessant attacks on Quezon. In Filipino minds an attack on our leader was a blow to very heart of our country.

I had our cartoonist, Fernando Amorsolo, draw a cartoon of Wood stabbing a Filipino woman, personifying the Philippines at the mercy of a heartless representative of America, Amorsolo put his heart into the drawing and it caused a great deal of comment in the caiptal. But the instant I saw it on the front page of the Herald I knew I had committed an ugly injustice. It was too late to withdraw the cartoon, but I did run an apology in the next day's edition. It was too late. The harm was done and I had made my first powerful enemy.

That enmity would last throughout the long-drawn-out contest between Wood and Quezon, which Quezon carried to Washington, and which would end with Wood's death, and ultimately, Quezon.'s.

We must be fair. General Wood was against Philippine independence because he was honestly convinced that in the long run the Philipines would be better off under the protection of America. He was interested in the common man; he always saw that the national treasury was filled and the national budget balanced. He was an excellent administrator, and in all matters except independence he was fair and just. But he did not understand the Filipino dream of running his own country and being free to do.

"Better a dinner of herbs in freedom, than caviar under a crown."

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THE UNUSUAL IN QUEZON

By Vicente Bunuan

Former aide of Philippine independence leader and first Commonwealth President draws from rich wellspring of recollections.

MANUEL L. QUEZON was born in the Philippines, married in Hongkong, and died in America. His body was brought back to his native land for burial by former Governor General Frank Murphy. These highlights are illustrative of the unusual in the life of one of the greatest leaders this country has produced.

I know from personal experience accruing from close association with President Quezon that there was much of the unusual in the different facets of his life — in romance, in the realm of the physical, and in the realm of the mind. In the world of politics, he is likewise well remembered for the unusual performance. He was unusual, too, in his humaneness.

President Quezon sent me to the US in 1923 to become director of the Philippine Press Bureau in Washington. The Bureau at that time was the pivotal PI agency that spearheaded the campaign to create American sympathy for Philippine indepedence. I resided in the US for ten years, returning shortly before the enactment of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence bill in 1933.

President Quezon made almost yearly trips to Washington as head of independence missions, or as a one-man mission. It was during these visits that I had the unique privilege of being taken into his intimacy.

Romantic Exploit

When we were not writing speeches, articles for magazines and press releases, he used to relate some of his romantic exploits as a young man. This he did even in the presence of his wife Dona Aurora. As a teenage student in San Juan de Letran in Intramuros, he was attracted to a beautiful girl who looked down upon him because he was a poor student living with an aunt in Paco. He rarely had pocket money in those days and often had to walk to and from school. The girl on the other hand belonged to one of the richest families in Manila. Somehow young Quezon managed to get the girl to agree that he visit her. He thought out a strategy, one of those Quezonian strategies of which he was famous in later years, the strategy being to dress up elegantly, arrive at the girl's house in style by taking a calesa with a uniformed cochero and conversing with her in Spanish which she did not understand. (Riding a calesa with a liveried driver in those days was the equivalent of riding a Cadillac today.)

He walked all the way from Paco to a corner of the street where the girl lived, took a calesa and parted with his last 20-centavo piece. "I was so satisfied with the result of my visit," he said, "that I did not mind walking all the way home afterwards." The girl became eventually his "novia." After relating the story to us, he said to Mrs. Quezon who was smiling all the while: "You are very much more beautiful than she, my darling."

Many people remember President Quezon as a bit on the frail side physically. But this was true in the years when the cares and responsibilities of state had long strained the once-robust statesman. The former president was unusually strong as a young man in college. He used to recount how particularly adept he was with the rings (argolla) and the boxing gloves. He could do the "Cristo," he said, which only unusually strong athletes could perform.

As for his fistic exploits, he used to relate how he once rescued Sergio Osmena Sr. when they were students at the University of Sto. Tomas. Osmena Sr. had gotten into a campus scrape and was taking a beating. Quezon intervened and knocked down Osmena's adversary.

Amazing Will Power

The heritage left by Quezon's genius in statecraft is of a magnitude that leaves no doubt about his unusual mind. But to me the most amazing indication of his superior mind was his will power. In 1927, when he went to the US on a one-man mission, his health had begun to fail. He was advised to consult lung specialists. It was ex-President Howard Taft, then Chief Justice of US the Supreme Court, who recommended him to the president of the New York Health Institute.

I accompanied President Quezon to New York where he underwent a thorough examination. He was told that his left lung was very badly affected and was advised to consult Dr. James Alexander Miller, one of the best American specialists at the time.

Coming out of Dr. Miller's examination room, he said to me, "Vicente, Dr. Miller tells me that if I want to live, I must have complete rest for about two years and that during the next six months I must lie completely quiet in bed. He wants me to go to the Pottinger Sanitarium in Monrovia, California, for treatment."

Upon our return to Washington, he asked me to cable his family to meet him in Los Angeles and a few days later prepared for the long trip to get to get his rest-cure. He asked me to accompany him.

During the two months I was with him I witnessed a demonstration of extraordinary will power by a man filled with intense determination to live. President Quezon obeyed the doctors' orders implicitly and for six months stayed in bed. He was an extremely active and energetic man and his confinement was certainly a most trying experience.

He read endlessly to drive the wearsome hours. I supplied him with books on history, economics, politics, philosophy, and biographies from various libraries. Reading became his ally in the splendid fight to regain his health. And he was able to accomplish this because he knew how to channel his unusual mental powers into a mighty will to live.

MLQ Was Humane

I have no doubt that many people who knew Quezon treasure stories to illustrate how unusually humane he was. His deeds were perhaps not as surprising as the fact that he had time to perform them despite his greater preoccupations of state.

He had been in Monrovia for a year and a half when the Democratic presidential convention was held in Houston, Texas. This was the year Franklin Delano Roosevelt nominated then Governor

(Continued on page 35)

MY DAY'S WITH PRESIDENT QUEZON

By Honesto T. Vitug

Manuel Luis Quezon was then Senate President; I was working as lensman in a small studio on Rizal Avenue, in Manila. I was, also the official photographer of the pre-war Philippines Herald. Whenever there was an important event that needed a photographer, the Philippines Herald would call up our studio, and I would go out in response to the call. I would develop and print the photos in our studio and then deliver them to the editor who, at that time, was Carlos P. Romulo.

The Studio where I worked was owned by Fernando Santos; incidentally, he was, also, the official driver of President Quezon. It was as a photographer of this studio that I had the opportunity to meet and be with Quezon very often, either at this Pasay home or in the field.

I Cannot forget his home at Roberts St. It was the meeting place of all the top Filipino leaders at that time. I used to see President Quezon playing with his children there. Very often, he would joke and horse around with them before he would receive his party leaders. To him, it was a good tonic in the morning. He was truly a good and loving father.

I was at his home when, early in 1935, he summoned all his party leaders and announced before them that he had decided to run for the presidency of the Philippine Commonwealth. Not a single one of them opposed his plan. It was as if he had mesmerized them all; and they were among the most distinguished leaders of our country at that time.

He started his campaign in Iloilo. This was an adventure I will never forget as long as I lived. We took the **SS Corregidor** one afternoon and arrived in Iloilo the next morning. In the afternoon of that day, Quezon developed a very high fever, right there in the home of the Lopezes. He ordered Col. Manuel Nieto, his loyal aide, to rush him back to Manila. And so, the ship turned back headed for Manila.

On board, Quezon rested in a cot that was hung from the ceiling of the ship. I thought it looked like a very interesting scene, so I snapped the Fiery leader right there. Quezon saw me snap the picture and his eyes were aflame withanger. He told me to stop taking his pictures there and answered, "Yes, Sir."

As the ship docked at the Manila pier in the afternoon of the following day, I saw that the President was being carried down the gangplank by Col. Nieto and a detective in civilian attire. I found it a fascinating sight, so I aimed my camera at the sick leader and took just one shot. Quezon sensed that I snapped his picture in his most helpless state, so he turned to me and shouted, "Estupido! I told you to leave me alone." Then he called the policemen and ordered them to arrest me. "Take him to the oplice station at Bagumbayan, in the old Luneta, and keep him there," he said, his voice full of anger.

True enough, I was jailed. But after staying there for about four hours, I heard that Quezon called up the jailer and personally ordered him to release me.

Quezon was a man with a tempestuous temper, but it was only for a moment. When he cooled off, he was very merciful and kind. He was a man who was quick to forgive and forget.

After Quezon had won the presidential elections in 1935, he called me and told me to record in pictures all the events of his inauguration. On November 15th, in very impressive ceremonies. Chief Justice Ramon Avancena swore him into office in front of the Legislative Building. Many top ranking American officials witnessed the occasion. Among them were U.S. Vice President John Nance Garner, Secretary of War George Dern, who was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's personal representative, and Sepaker James F. Byrnes, of the U.S. House of Representatives.

I took the picture of President Quezon in the dynamic act of speaking that he liked very much. This picture has been used hundreds of times since it appeared in the Philippines Herald. It is now considered a classic.

After two days of festivities in Manila, President Quezon took his American guests to Baguio, where he threw a huge reception and ball at Burnhham Park. Quezon opened the dance with a very charming young girl, whom I did not know. I took a picture of Quezon while dancing; he looked at me angrily. I knew then that he did not want that picture taken. Right then and there, he told his aide to tell me not to publish the picture and I said I would not. When I sent the film packs the following morning, I attached a note to the editor that the picture of Quezon dancing with the girl was not to be published.

By this time, I was already in the Manila Tribune. Don Alejandro Roces was so impressed by the picture I took of Quezon making that speech that he at once invited me to join his paper. I did.

I did not know what happened to my note forbidding the release of that dancing photo; that I know was that it came out in the Tribune to my dismay.

It must have caused Quezon much irritation, because after that publication, I was banned from Malacanang Palace.

But as I said, Quezon was easy to forgive. When I saw him at Malacanang that Christmas, he had forgotten all about the incident. He was in good mood and even tapped me affectionately on the shoulders. But it seems that my relationship with him could not be peaceful and amicable for long.

Some days later, when Governor General Frank Murphy was about to return to America, Quezon honored him with a big despedida party at Malacanang. At the end of the party, Murphy asked Quezon to pose with him in a souvenir picture. By that time, I had exposed all of my films. But I could not immediately refuse Governor Murphy. Thus, I pretended to ready my big camera with a tripod, and covered my head with a black focussing cloth as if I was really going to take their picture.

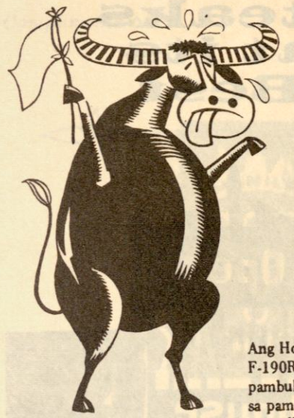
My conscience, though, bother me. I could not fool the two dignitaries. So, after much thought, I took off my focussing cloth and walked slowly towards them. They were still posing with big warm smiles.

"Mr. President," I said, "I am sorry, but I have no more film."

The President blew his top. The words he used are not fit to print. He called Col. Nieto and told him to get a photographer from Sun Studio in a hurry.

We had many other disturbing experiences. I was often scolded by him. But I got to like him a lot. He was a remarkable man: no other

(Continued on page 35)



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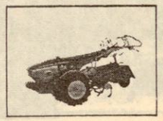

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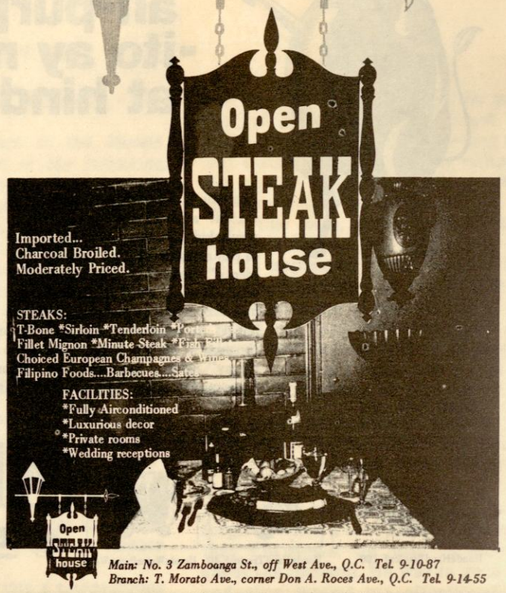

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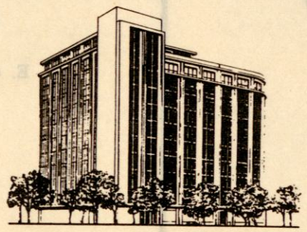

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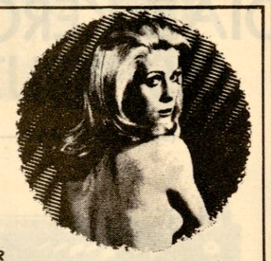



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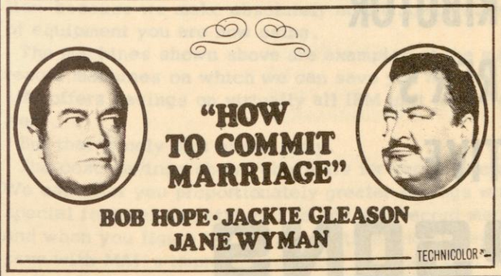

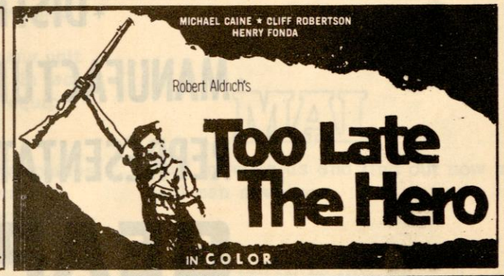

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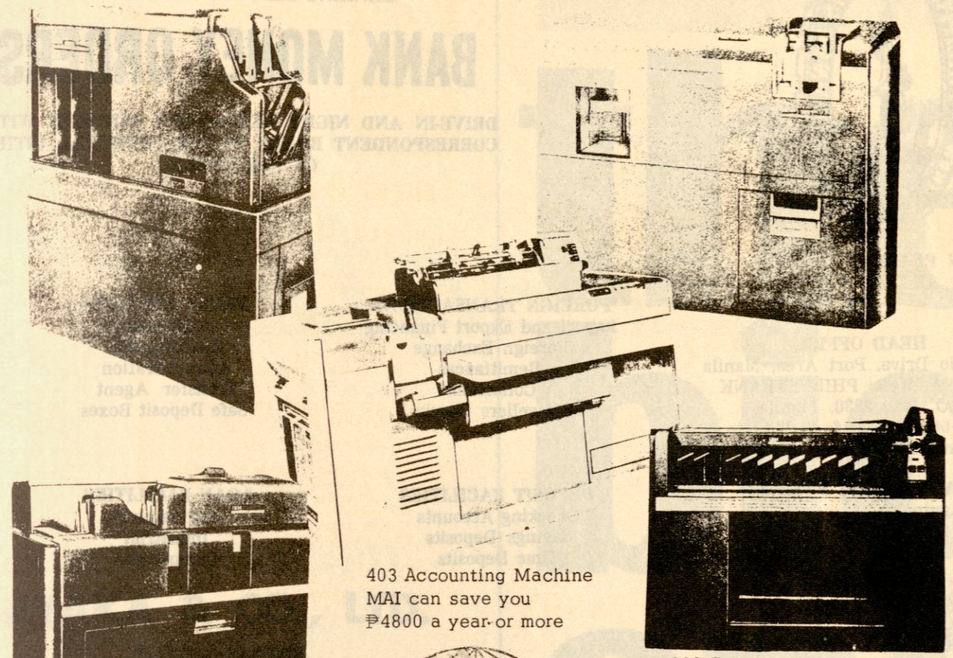

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(Continued from page 13)

Al Smith of New York for the presidency. President Quezon was proceeding to the convention and instructed me to join him. He wanted make certain that the usual democratic plank advocating the grant of Philippine freedom would be retained by the Democratic platform.

We stayed in a double room in a suburban hotel during Convention Week. One day, he told me to observe convention proceedings in his stead because he had an important engagement. When I returned in the evening, I found my dirty clothes gone. I went to his closet and saw that his clothes had similarly dispapeared. Moments later, however, I saw a list in which the great leader had written his name and mine and underneath our names was a list of the items which had disappeared.

Needless to say, I was deeply touched by the incident and have not forgotten it to this day.

The Good Fight

The political acumen of Manuel L. Quezon was best shown during the long fight for Independence. The events of 1932-1933 stand out. The Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence Act was enacted by the Congress of the United States in 1933 and brought to the Philippines by the Osmena-Roxas (Os-Rox) Mission. While the bill was under consideration, President Quezon who was in Manila, sent message after message to the Os-Rox Mission opposing the bill on the ground that it permitted the establishment of new military and naval bases and the retention of old ones.

When the bill passed the House and went to the Senate, President Quezon sent the then Senator Benigno Aquino (an Osmena follower) as his personal emissary to reiterate his objection. Aquino shared Quezon's views strongly. I accompanied Senator Aquino as consultant with direct instructions to keep the President informed on significant developments.

The mission pushed the bill through without the changes sought by President Quezon. Even Senator Aquino was convinced that the bill should be accepted and he joined the Os-Rox Mission to work for it. He was later roundly criticized for his change of stand. (A critic fulminated: "Aquino; alla si.")

When the bill finally passed the US senate, it was my sad duty to cable the report: "Bill passed, now goes to President." Aquino and I returned to the Philippines. The Os-Rox Mission stayed on. When the then President Herbert Hoover vetoed the bill, the Os-Rox Mission immediately set to work to override the veto. Result? The Hare-Hawes-Cutting bill became a law, but it contained the provision that it would become effective only if accepted by the Philippine Legislature.

When the Os-Rox Mission returned to the Philippines, there began, the bitter controversy on the question of acceptance or rejection. The Filipino people were divided as they were never divided before. The then Speaker Manuel Roxas was toppled from the speakership. He was later to utter the well-remembered, "I fell from the speaker's chair into the arms of the people."

Boldest Political Adventure

There is one fact in that controversy which marks the unusual in Manuel Quezon and which will be recorded as the boldest political adventure in our history. In causing the rejection of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act and in pledging that he would go to the United States to secure a better one, Manuel Quezon staked his entire political future in a single throw. His friends told him that he was daring the gods too much. Having just arrived from Washington with Senator Aquino and after a stay of ten consecutive years in the US capital, I felt Quezon was due for great disappointment. And when he asked me what chances he had. I said: "Mr. President, none, practically none." I explained that if he went to the United States, he would go only as the head of a faction, not as the head of a mission representing a united people.

No one knew better than he that if he went, he would face a decidedly came back with the Tydings-Mc-Duffie hostile US Congress. Quezon went and Independence Act. When he returned, his critics said: "It is the same as the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act with a new name, perhaps with a comma here, a semi-colon there, a new phrase here, and a new sentence there." But the point is that he came back with a new independence law, and the victory was his completely.

My Day's With President . . .

(Continued from page 14)

President was ever like him. He was fearless. He was not afraid to fight Governor Wood and the other Americans who happened to cross his path in his bid for Philippine freedom and integrity. Whenever he heard of anyone hating him, he would have him called. He would lecture to him, and after a few minutes, he would be his most loyal friend.

He never used the siren in his car during any of his trips. People opened the way for him to pass and no one dared to touch him. His love for the common man was contagious and sincere. And his most ardent obsession was to give them lands to till and to make a living on.

Once, because of his social justice campaign which favored the poor, Pedro Abad Santos, he socialist leader of Pampanga, became angry at him. He dared Quezon to step on Pampanga soil. Quezon accepted the dare. I was with him when he motored to Pampanga. He met Abad Santos face to face. Nothing happened. After a few minutes of friendly talk, the two shook hands warmly.

To Quezon, a promise was sacred. For instance, he told a group of people that he would inaugurate an artesian well in far-off Polillo island. He fulfilled it to the amazement of everyone, including myself.

He purchased the Hacienda of San Ildefonso, Bulacan otherwise known as the Tambobong Estate, for the landless poor. Before he signed the deed of sale, in favor of San Juan de Dios Hospital, he visited the place and examined the soil himself to make sure that the people will benefit from its soil. Another president would have entrusted such a job to a simple subaltern. But not Quezon. He found time for every little detail that would benefit the poor.

In making this article, I went over the many pictures I took of Quezon, more than thirty years ago. Once again, my memories of the man came back to me. He was really different from all the presidents our country has had. In the pictures, I noticed, for instance, that even in big banquets, both his secretary and aide were always beside him. His trust in them were implicit; his discipline was strong. None of his cabinet members — or those around him — was involved in irregularities that would tend to smear his administration. He gave them a good example by turning down many gifts himself. I heard him say once, "A man can be great just by doing the right thing. All these are related to honesty and devotion to duty and love of one's fellowman."

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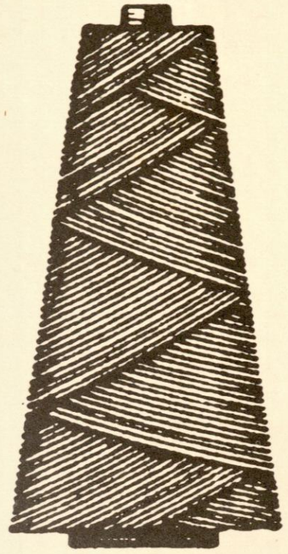



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