

The Capitol Standard

A MEASURE OF QUEZON CITY'S METTLE

VOL. XI, NO. 7

Quezon City, Metro Manila

August 19, 1984

106TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Son of Quezon's Letran Classmate And Law Partner Is Today's Guest Speaker At Commemorative Rites

A son of Francisco Ortigas, Sr, classmate at Letran and law partner of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, is today's guest speaker at the program commemorating Quezon's 106th birth anniversary to be held this morning at the Quezon Memorial Shrine. As in the past three years, the observance of Quezon's birth anniversary this year is sponsored by the National Historical Institute in collaboration with the Distinguished Order of Quezon, Inc. and the city government.

The commemorative activities will start with floral offerings at the Quezon Memorial Shrine to be followed by a mass to be celebrated by Fr. Avendano, Quezon's father confessor.

Director Serafin Quiason of the National Historical Institute will give the opening remarks while Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez in her capacity as City Mayor and Protectress of the Distinguished Order of Quezon will give the welcome address.

The guest speaker, 78-year-old Atty. Francisco Ortigas, Jr., was born in Manila on November 10, 1906, a year after Quezon's election as governor of Tayabas, now Quezon province. He studied at De La Salle College (now De La Salle University): high school in 1925 and received his AA degree in 1927. He took up law at the University of the Philippines and passed the bar examinations in 1931, took his Master of Laws degree at Sto. Tomas University in 1937. He was a partner of the law firm Ortigas and Ortigas from 1931 to 1977.

He is at present either the president, director, or chairman of the board of some 20 business firms, the most important of which are: Ortigas & Company, Limited Partnership, AGP Industrial Corporation, Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co. of Manila, Binalbagan-Isabela Sugar Co., Inc., Industrial Products Marketing Corporation, Bayer Philippines, Inc. and Francisco Ortigas Securities, Inc.

The guest speaker was appointed by President Elpidio Quirino in 1951 member of the Import Control Commission and in 1951 member of the National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC). In the years 1952 and 1953, he was appointed by the Supreme (Turn to page 2)



Atty. ORTIGAS, JR.

The Bells Pealed When Quezon Was Born

August 19, 1878, was one of the many peaceful days in the islands, specially in the little town of Baler on the eastern coast of Luzon. Baler was then an almost inaccessible village of less than 2,000 inhabitants. It had been founded by Fray Blas Palomino of the Franciscan order in 1609, less than four decades after the Adelantado Miguel Lopez de Legazpi sailed for the first time into Manila Bay. The village lies at the mouth of Aguang river on Baler Bay, a few miles northwest of Cape Encanto, which sticks out like a thumb into the huge Pacific Ocean. The nearest town to the south was Infanta, which was likewise difficult to reach except by boat. Forty-five miles to the north was another small settlement, Casiguran, accessible only by sea.

On that particular day in August of 1878, the village of Baler was peaceful—but not quiet. Church bells were ringing, for it was the town fiesta, the annual celebration in honor of the patron saint, San Luis, a bishop of the Catholic church. At 7 o'clock that morning, as the bells were pealing their glad song, a future President of the Philippines was born.

Lucio Quezon, the father of the child, was not a native of Baler. He was born in Pinafrancia, in the southeastern district of Manila now known as Paco, of a Spanish father and a Filipino mother. As a young man, he served in the Spanish army was then composed of Filipino soldiers and Spanish officers. By the time his term ended, Lucio Quezon held the rank of sergeant—the highest position a native could usually aspire to.

He opened a tobacconist shop on Calle Real (now Heran street, near Paz) in Paco. It must not have been successful, as a few years later he decided to try his luck anew by changing his residence. His love of adventure prompted him to emigrate to distant Baler, where he met a young widow,

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This is the humble hut where the "Star of Baler" was born. It is the root of his lifelong obsession for the upliftment of the poor.

Proposed Guidelines In Issuance of Permits For Rallies Under Study

Guidelines in the issuance of permits to hold marches or rallies are being studied by the Office of the Mayor. Prepared by Atty. Eugenio V. Jurilla of the City Attorney's office, the proposed guidelines are as follows:

A. Constitutional Guarantee to freedom of expression and peaceable assembly.

"No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances."

B. Purposes.

1. To assure the safety, general comfort and convenience of the public during a rally, demonstration or assembly.
2. To avoid disorder, tumult, force and violence, injury to property, vandalism and riotous conduct attending a rally or demonstration.
3. To provide proper police protection to those exercising their right to peaceable assembly, march and freedom of expression.

C. Who May Apply.

Any person, association or group of persons, not otherwise created or organized to seek the overthrow of the duly constituted authorities of the Philippine Government or the government or any other nation or those convicted or found by a Court of competent jurisdiction of rebellion, sedition or subversion or the provisions of the anti-subversion law, as amended and other related laws.

D. Procedure on How to Apply and Secure a Permit.

Any person or authorized representative of an association or group of persons qualified to apply and secure the permit shall personally submit a written notice or application to the Office of the Quezon City Mayor stating thereon the following facts or information.

1. The name or names of the organizer or organizers and their addresses in the case of an association or group of persons, the names and addressee of their President or those duly authorized to secure the permit to hold such rally for them.
2. The object or purpose of such rally, assembly or demonstration.
3. The date when the proposed rally or demonstration shall be held, the time when it will commence and the time when it will end.

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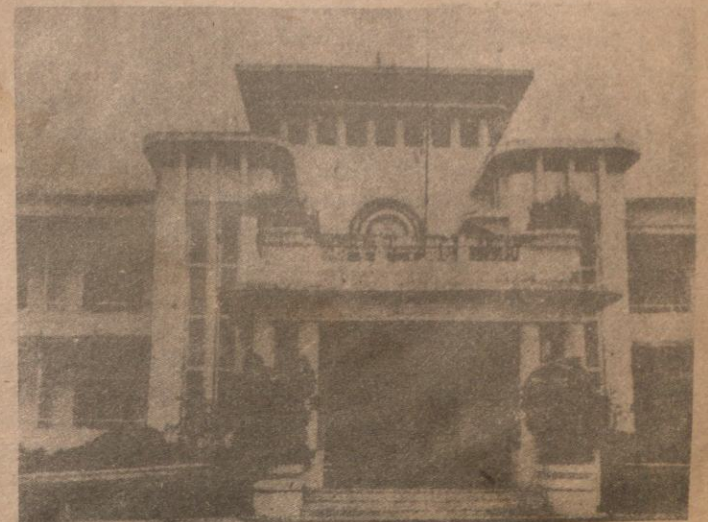
Quezon Institute Marks 46th Foundation Day

(Speech of Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez at the 46th Foundation Day of the Quezon Institute held on August 17, 1984).

In behalf of the city government and the people of Quezon City, it is my privilege and pleasure to extend greetings and felicitations to the Quezon Institute on this happy and significant occasion of its 46th Foundation Day. May I also recall and pay tribute to the men and women of a distant past whose vision, courage, and determination paved the way for the founding of the Quezon Institute. These men and women, most of whom have gone to their rest, paved the way for the founding of the Quezon Institute by organizing the Philippine Tuberculosis Society. I understand it

was this society which put up the Santol Tuberculosis Sanitarium more than 70 years ago, starting with bamboo and nipa cottages which were gradually converted into the present pavilions of the Quezon Institute. Finally, may I commend and congratulate the men and women of the present who are directing the Philippine Tuberculosis Society. It is this society which is mainly responsible for the continued existence of the Quezon Institute enabling it, despite financial constraints and a recent move to phase it out, to reach its 46th year today.

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Quezon Institute



Standard FARE

by Ben O. Flores

Rejoinder

We received a rejoinder to our "God or Satan?" piece in our column in the last issue from Dr. William L. Estrada, Assistant City Superintendent of Schools. For readers to understand and appreciate more fully the rejoinder, we are reprinting "God or Satan?" below Willie's letter.

Dear Brother Ben,
The first "fare" of your column "Standard Fare" (Vol. XI, No. 6, July 30, 1984, p. 2) is reflective of the standard "tao" — the "doubting Thomas". I do not blame you for some of the errors printed therein because you yourself aptly said it in the closing statement of the said "fare". To wit: "I suppose whatever you believe, it is your good faith that justifies it." But this is not so for those chosen to know the truth! How many really know what God refers to as "ang pawang katotohanan". A possessor of the doctorate degree in divinity or any leader of any religious sect, no matter how innumerable are its members, can not guarantee full knowledgeability of what is "ang pawang katotohanan". IT IS ONLY BESTOWED BY GOD TO WHOM HE HAS CHOSEN SINCE HE HAS CREATED HIM.

Kindly take note of the following so that no one will be embarrassed nor branded "loose connection".

1. Mr. Antonio Delumen prayed, prepared, and begged the Lord that he be one of His chosen "kasangkapan", or "Luklukan" of God. God granted this to him in 1978.
 2. When Mr. Delumen prays to God that he comes down, then he falls into a trance immediately. Invariably, Jesus of the Sacred Heart came because of the posture, the medium gradually assumed and maintained during the sessions.
 3. When Mr. Delumen "de-trances" after the Holy Spirit bades farewell, he typifies one who seems to have awoken from a very deep slumber. Then he asks who indwelt in him and the biblical messages given.
 4. Those who make it a point to attend such "sessions of recollections" were called "or recently" called "by Him." They are not disciples of the medium. They are the "house" of the souls of those who have met with Jesus thousand years or so ago. REINCAR-NATION IS A PART OF "ANG PAWANG KATOTOHANAN". WE ARE NOT DISCIPLES OF MR. DELUMEN. WE ARE DISCIPLES OF GOD—THE ONLY GOD OF ISALAH, and all the prophets of yore.
 5. It is a pity that so many millions are so indoctrinated by their sects that they refuse to be understanding—with open minds to grasp all things and comprehend what is "ang pawang katotohanan". Yes, man's mind is finite and so how can he comprehend the all-per-vading infinite mind?
- Could you print this in your next issue? If you could, you are fulfilling your duty as a true disciple of Christ—SPREAD THE WORD OF GOD.
Thank you. God bless you.

YOUR BROTHER IN CHRIST,
(SGD.) WILLIAM LI. ESTRADA

God Or Satan?

Antonio Delumen or Mang Tony as he is called by his disciples is a medium who holds sessions every Sunday at his residence at 81 Pangasinan St., Bago Bantay. When he goes into a trance, he claims that it is God Who is speaking through him. My good friend, Dr. William Estrada, Assistant City Superintendent of Schools, is a very ardent disciple of Mang Tony. Even President Marcos believes in the Bago Bantay medium. In 1982, before he went on that state visit to the U.S., he had Mang Tony called to the Palace to ask him if no harm would befall him during the visit. Mang Tony gave the President a handkerchief imprinted with pictures of some saints and told him that no harm would befall him if he kept the handkerchief in his pocket. Shortly after the story appeared in this paper, somebody who claimed to be with Malacanang, came to chide me that the President did not want stories of his meetings with Mang Tony publicized. Incidentally, Mang Tony has predicted that the President will live up to 101 years. In our May 14, 1984 issue, we had a story on the latest pronouncement of Mang Tony on the President. God presumably speaking through him, Mang Tony, in a trance, said: "A day will come when I will visit him again and grant him full normal health, spriteness and the wholeness of his person. And no one will know what I'll give him (put in him) and thus frustrate anyone who intends to kill him."

Is it really God who speaks through Mang Tony? I asked my cousin, Doctor of Divinity, Aniceto Lazo. While he did not discount the possibility that it is indeed God who speaks through Mang Tony, Dr. Lazo said that Satan has equal powers with God. The only power Satan does not have, my cousin said, is the power to create or to resurrect life. God or Satan? I suppose whatever you believe, it is your good faith that justifies it.

Schedule Of Fees:
Certificate Of Occupancy And Building Permit

Prepared By The Office Of The City Building Official

I. Certificate of Occupancy Fees

A. Commercial/Industrial	B. Institutional
Bldgs. costing up to P50,000. (P50.00)	(P30.00)
from P50,000.00 to P100,000. (100.00)	(75.00)
from P100,000.00 to P250,000.00 (200.00)	(150.00)
from P250,000.00 to P500,000.00 (400.00)	(300.00)
more than P500,000.00 (800.00)	(600.00)

C. Residential	P 25.00
Bldgs. costing more than P15,000.00 to P50,000.00	50.00
from P50,000.00 to 150,000.00	75.00
from P100,000.00 to P150,000.00	100.00
from P150,000.00 to P250,000.00	200.00
from P250,000.00 to P500,000.00	400.00

The aforementioned Certificate of Occupancy fees are based on the cost of construction of any building within Metro-Manila and all 1st class cities, regardless of the type of construction, computed at P1,000.00 per sq.mt.

II. Building Permit Fees

The basic rate for determining building permit fees is categorized in Rule III, of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the National Building Code.

A. Category I (Residential)	P9.50/sq.m.
a. Original complete construction up to 20.00 sq.mt. is exempted.	
b. Additional/renovation/alteration up to 20.00 sq.mt. is P1.00 per sq.mt.	
c. Above 20 sq.mt. up to 50 sq.mt.	— P1.00/sq.m.
d. Above 50 sq.mt. up to 100 sq.mt.	— 2.00/sq.m.
e. Above 100 sq.m. up to 150 sq.mt.	— 2.70/sq.m.
f. Above 150 sq.mt.	— 3.00/sq.m.

B. Category II (Commercial and Industrial) — P9.50/sq.m.

C. Category III (Institutional)— P5.00/sq.m.

Townhouses are considered under Category unless otherwise classified as residential by higher authorities, (HSRC, OCP, MPWH, ACID, etc.).

Awitan Sa Tag-ulan Finals

The finals were held last Aug. 10 at the Mini QC Restaurant. The winners: Daisy Manlapig, Henry Lagasca, and Noel Dizon in that order. There were many, including myself, who disagreed with the decision, particularly with respect to first place. Personally, I enjoyed more the songs of Rey Aparato and Sonia Santos. But suppose the judges, who were from the Cultural office, had their own reasons for their decision. Perhaps, they considered Daisy's singing, despite its lack of feeling and showmanship, "cultured" in contrast to the energetic, rugged singing style of Rey and Sonia.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES...

4. The public place where it will take place. If it were a private place, the written consent of the owner or the one entitled to its legal possession shall be submitted. If the permit applied for is for a march or demonstration, the starting end, stopping points and the places or streets included in the route of the march shall be specified.

The application should be filed at least five (5) days before the scheduled assembly, rally or demonstration. This will enable the Station I Commander of the NPD, Quezon City, and the City Mayor the opportunity to appraise whether there may be valued objections to the grant of the permit or permit can be granted but at another public place designated by the City Mayor.

E. Condition to the Grant of a Permit.

The applicant for a permit should execute an undertaking that all necessary steps shall be taken by the leaders of the demonstrators or rallyists to ensure a peaceful march, rally or demonstration and that they shall be held severally responsible for disturbances of the peace and order or for any act or acts contrary to existing laws or ordinance that occur in connection with the rally, demonstration or assembly, to preclude radical or subversive elements from taking advantage thereof in the furtherance of their interest to overthrow the duly constituted authorities.

F. Action by the City Mayor to the Application.

The Quezon City Mayor shall, immediately upon receipt of the application for permit, refer the same to the Station I Commander, NPD, Quezon City, for appropriate action, comment and recommendation. Upon favorable recommendation by the Station I Police Commander, the City Mayor shall issue the permit applied for. Otherwise, if there is a showing that there is a clear and grave danger of substantive evil to the holding of the proposed rally or assembly, the applicants, their authorized leaders or representatives may be heard on the matter.

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The Capitol Standard

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Editorial

A Fitting Way To Remember Quezon

There has not been much variation in the way the birth anniversary of President Quezon had been observed in the past. The observance consisted mostly in extolling his ideals and virtues followed by an exhortation to emulate them and in reviewing his achievements to rekindle and intensify the people's veneration for him. There is, of course, nothing wrong in this way of observing the birth anniversary of President Quezon but it has been done to tatters. A new approach would seem to be in order.

The declaration of August as Lung Month by a Presidential Decree has suggested to us this new approach. It is embodied in the theme of this Quezon Day Special Supplement, as follows:

"Intensifying the fight against TB as a fitting way to remember President Quezon."

The implementation of the above theme would result in a pragmatic observance of Quezon's birth anniversary. Listening to the speeches or reading the articles on Quezon's ideals and virtues and his achievements, could inspire us and make us better citizens from the mental and spiritual standpoint. On the other hand, contributing our bit towards the intensification of the fight against TB as a gesture of remembering and honoring President Quezon could result in healthier citizens.

With articles designed to arouse public awareness of the great menace that TB still is and of the efforts being undertaken to diminish the menace, it is hoped that this Quezon Day Special Supplement will contribute its bit towards a more significant and fruitful observance of President Quezon's 104th birth anniversary.

SON OF QUEZON'S...

Court bar examiner in commercial law. In 1953, President Ramon Magsaysay appointed him member of the Philippine Reparation Mission to Japan and Director of the Philippine National Bank. In 1957, President Carlos P. Garcia appointed him member of the Philippine Delegation to the SEATO conference in Baguio.

Atty. Ortigas, Jr. was the first president of the first Lion's club organized in the Philippines in 1949, the Manila Lions Club. He is the recipient of the following awards: De La Salle Award for Law, gold medal award and citation from the Confederation of Filipino Veterans, St. John Baptist de La Salle Medal for "brilliant example of Christian living and of leadership in the application of Christian principles", Knight of St. Sylvestre Papal Award, UST Alumni Association Most Outstanding Thomasian Achievers Award (MOT A), Most Distinguished Award from the Porac Foundation, Inc., Conrado Benitez Heritage Award from the Philippine Women's University, Knight Grand Cross of Rizal, Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa from Central Philippines University, and Blessed Lorenzo Ruiz Gintong Ama Award.

In 1966 he was appointed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos chairman of the Philippine Committee for Indonesian Relief. In 1967, he was offered the Ambassadorship to the United States by President Marcos but was unable to accept the honor because of a previous heart ailment and other reasons.

The last part of this morning's commemorative activities will be the conferment and investiture ceremony for Inductees and Knight Commanders of the Distinguished Order of Quezon. The ceremony will be presided by Sir Jose S. Laurel III, Grand Master of the D.O.Q. assisted by Sir Serapio Canceran, Deputy Grand Master; Sir Eduardo Morato, Ceremonial/Protocol Office; and Sir William L. Estrada, Chancellor.

The honorands are: Madam Rosalina V. Sebastian, Dr. Andres Angara, Oscar Lopez, Ambassador Antonio C. Delgado, Fr. Pedro Ruano, Undersecretary Jose D. Ingles, Francisco C. Delgado, Don Rafael Anton, Atty. Francisco Ortigas, Jr., Antonio de las Alas, Jr., Dr. Antonio Isidro, and M.P. Luis Etebaniez.

Be well-informed to be a better citizen of your community
—VICZAQUI*

*Acronym of VICENTE ZACARIAS QUINTOS
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THE ENTHUSIASTIC SPORTSMAN

The Love for sports was in Quezon's blood. As early as 1887, when he was a student in the San Juan de Letran College, he already indulged in gymnastics and swimming, and in using parallel bars. Since then he became an enthusiastic follower of many kinds of sports.

He devoted whatever spare time he could snatch from his public duty to athletics; and athletics was mainly responsible for the well-built and fine physique which kept him vigorous and healthy until his old age. Not only did Quezon look after his personal development, but he also showed time and again his great interest in the promotion of athletics among the youth of the land.

In many ways he helped the cause of sports. He was donor of several symbolic trophies. He was an interested spectator of many spectacular games. He obliged many a sports organizer to be his guest. He authorized the use of his name in the cause of sports. He acceded to become an official of several athletic organizations. He was a consistent well-wisher of individual sportsmen in the Philippines who showed promise of becoming great some day.

Quezon personally indulged in various games. He played golf, took to horse-back riding, and went swimming regularly. Sports-minded, Quezon accepted the honorary presidency of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation (PAAF). In appreciation of his deep concern with athletics, the Bureau of Education honored him by calling the opening day of the 1940 national inter-scholastic games held in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Quezon Day. On his part, Quezon took pride in tossing the first ball at baseball championship games in Manila.

Ever desirous of giving his people the opportunity to see the best of sports played in the Philippines, Quezon invited the countries that participated in the East Asia Memorial Games Meet, composed of China, Hawaii, Japan, and Manchukuo, to hold their next meet in Manila.

Quezon also donated the championship trophies for two most outstanding sports events played in Manila in pre-war years. The President Quezon Trophy was awarded to the victor in the traditional Ateneo-De La Salle basketball classics. The second trophy was at stake every year for the national open polo championship held at the Los Tamaraws polo field. The polo championship was always a big event in the Philippine polo cup, symbolic of Philippine and Far Eastern polo supremacy, was personally presented by Quezon to the winners.

A swimmer of no mean ability, Quezon manifested his interest in swimming even during his presidential term. This end he donated P20,000 for the construction of a swimming pool in Nueva Ecija. Being a swimming addict, Quezon nearly lost his life in his boyhood days when one Friday morning he was tossed by the big waves of the sea in Baler Bay while he was taking a bath with other young companions.

Boxing was another sport of which Quezon was an enthusiast. He attended important international ring programs. At the bout between Luis Logan of Manila and of Glen Lee of Nebraska for the middleweight championship of the Orient, he had a special box at the ringside. In 1939 when the Cefirino Garcia-Glen Lee bout for the middleweight championship of the world was staged, Quezon, together with his family, stayed throughout the matches despite the heavy rain. Quezon also headed the thousands of sports fans that jammed the auditorium at Cebu City when the visiting American Redheads played softball with the Cebu champions.

An able rider, Quezon encouraged the development of horseback racing in the Philippines. To place horse racing on a high standard, he created the horse race commission. He often witnessed horse races and the sweepstakes race in Manila. As horseback riding was his favorite sport, he maintained a stable of fine horses which he used time and again, especially in his early morning rides in the country or in the Malacanan park.

Golf was another sport in which he indulged. Although he did not play golf regularly, he displayed fine form; and at an exhibition game at the formal inauguration of the new Tagaytay golf course, Quezon drew a beautiful shot of about 200 yards from the No. 1 tee. When he saw that his ball went straight as an arrow, Quezon beamed with a true golfer's pride.

But what kept Quezon lively and happy was the mass playground demonstration staged annually by thousands of boys and girls of the Manila public schools at the Rizal memorial stadium. He loved to see children in colorful costumes.

In his desire to give a beautiful park to the poor children of Manila, Quezon cleared the Sunken gardens for use as a playground for children and drill ground for cadets of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) of the different universities and colleges in Manila.

Quezon never underestimated the educational value of athletics. He believed that athletics, especially among the school children, can "promote social intercourse, refine the conduct of the players, and correct their attitude towards life. It can instill in their minds the spirit of fair and honest rivalry and thus contribute directly to the development of good character". From Manuel L. Quezon, His Life And Career By Sol H. Gwekoh

QUEZON:
FATHER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

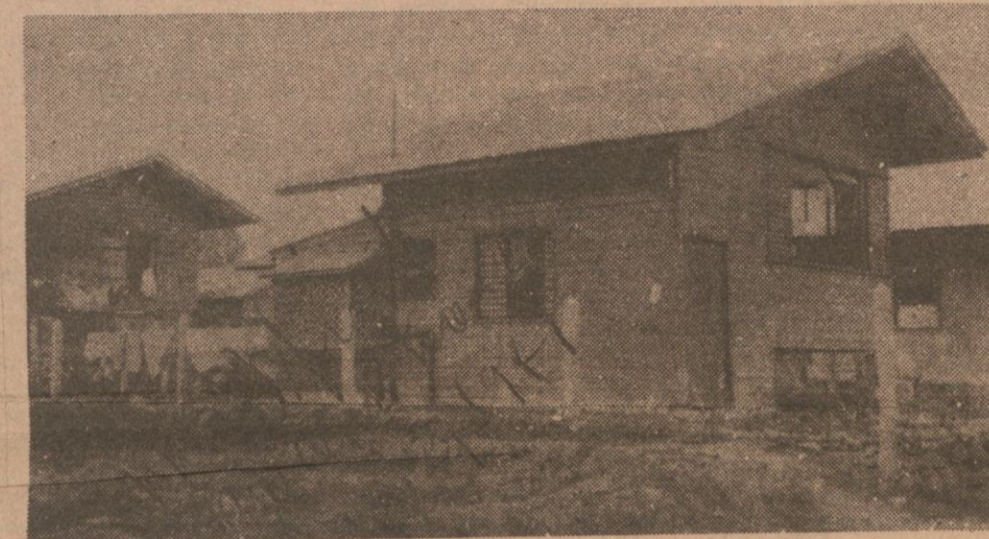
By VERONICA A. RAMOS
Assistant Secretary
to the Mayor

The late President Manuel L. Quezon, whose 106th birth anniversary we celebrate today, is remembered and honored, firstly, as the Father of his country and of Philippine independence, and, secondly, as the Father of Social Justice and Champion of the Masses.

Workingman's Paradise

The very founding of Quezon City was the result of his magnificent obsession with social justice. Quezon envisioned a "workingman's paradise" — a community where workers would each have a house and lot of his own and enjoy all the facilities of comfortable, pleasant, gracious living: streets, parks and playgrounds, markets, schools, hospitals, theaters, transportation, water and lighting systems. Thus he initiated a low-cost housing project, the first of its kind in the country, which became known as Barrio Obrero and which became the nucleus of the new city.

It was Quezon who caused the insertion of the provision in the Bill of Rights of the 1935 Constitution of the Philippine Commonwealth that "the promotion of social justice to ensure the well-being and economic security of the people should be the concern of the state." This provision has been retained in the new Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines expressed in a slightly different way: "The State shall promote social justice to ensure the dignity, welfare, and security of all the people."



Out of his deep sense of social justice, Quezon initiated the first low-cost housing project in the country.

Show-window of
Social Justice

Quezon repeatedly stressed the prime importance of social justice in the country's image. On one occasion, he declared:

"We are often called the show-window of democracy in our part of the world. Let us be a show-window of social justice and economic stability where everybody has a job; has enough to eat; where crime is non-existing; where there are no slums; where poverty has been conquered."

President Magsaysay's famous dictum that "those who have less in life should have more in law" was presaged by Quezon in the action he took in the celebrated Cuevo-Barredo case. After the court had ruled that a laborer who lost his life trying to save the logs of his employer was not entitled to full death compensation benefits, Quezon, relying solely upon his oath "to do justice to every man," overruled the court ruling, arguing the need for providing social, if not strictly legal, justice.

To promote the main objective of social justice which, in his own words, was "to extricate the masses from their condition of servitude," Quezon fought any man or group of men who would obstruct it — the high, the mighty, the influential, including his wealthy friends who, because of his program designed to ameliorate the condition of the masses, had alienated themselves and had become his critics.

Warning

Quezon had warned his wealthy friends: "He who owns had better give a part of what he owns to the community in which he lives if he wants to conserve the rest for himself." This warning of Quezon is now reflected in Article II, Sec. 6 of the new Constitution: "Towards this end (the promotion of social justice) the State shall regulate the acquisition, ownership, use, enjoyment, and disposition of private property, and equitably diffuse property ownership and profits."

Despite his warning to the wealthy, Quezon believed that there was no real conflict or incompatibility between the accumulation of wealth through legitimate business



THE AUTHOR

enterprises and the improvement of the lot of the masses. Thus the "mainspring of his economic policies, objectives, and actions," said his financial assistant, Pio Pedrosa, "was the principle that what was good for the entire economy was good for every sector of it, that the economic well-being of the masses was the foundation of business success for every establishment."

"He was happy if his friends prospered in business, made profits, amassed wealth," Pedrosa added, "but he was happier when the masses of the people had more food to eat, were better housed and clothed, could send their children to school, and were more

NEW ASSISTANT CITY SECRETARY

Atty. Eugenio V. Jurilla 4th Assistant City Atorney, has been promoted to Assistant City Secretary vice Atty. Jose L. Camiguing who was appointed City Secretary effective August 3, 1984.

Atty. Jurilla used to be the workhorse of the late City Attorney Jose T. Torcuator who was assigned almost all important cases involving ticklish questions of law, such as the controversial RAMA-WIL and Land Bank Case.



Atty. JURILLA

QI MARKS...

Named after the late President Manuel L. Quezon, the Quezon Institute is one of the oldest and most well known landmarks in Quezon City. In fact, it is a year older than Quezon City itself which will mark its 45th Foundation Day on October 12 this year. Incidentally, we will be commemorating the 106th birth anniversary of President Quezon on August 19, two days from now. Of all memorials to President Quezon — be they streets, buildings, schools, or parks—the Quezon Institute is perhaps the most fitting, relevant, and significant. This is so because of his intimate personal involvement with the disease against which the Quezon Institute has been a bulwark for the past 46 years.

It will be recalled that Quezon first learned of his affliction in 1927 when he headed the fourth Philip Independence mission to United States. It was upon the advice of former U.S. President and then Chief Justice William Howard Taft that Quezon consulted a lung specialist, a certain Dr. Miller of New York, who advised him to have a year's rest and treatment at the Monrovia Sanitarium in California. But instead of a year and in spite of the absence then of today's anti-TB drugs, it took Quezon only six months to recover sufficiently, if not completely, because, it is said, of his will power and sheer determination to get well to be able to fulfill his aspirations for his country.

When he returned to the Philippines, Quezon was in the forefront of the national crusade against the white plague led by the Philippine Tuberculosis Society of which he became the first honorary president. Though 14 years later, he suffered a relapse due to the worries and rigors brought about by the war and ultimately succumbed to the disease in 1944, I like to think that it was the indomitable spirit of Quezon that still inspires and invigorates the fight against the disease which claimed his life and continues to claim the life of so many of our countrymen.

I like to think long as of the July 23 and Quezon under the name FILIPINA should name the vic

Even before martial law, President Marcos had hailed Quezon's social justice principle. In a speech delivered for him on the occasion of the Quezon Day rites in Lucena City marking the 92nd birth anniversary of President Quezon in 1970, Marcos said that his administration "is trying to continue the task left by Quezon and this is to make social justice prevail over the land as the basis of our program for progress." The (Turn to page 5)

ANECDOTES ABOUT QUEZON

A Lesson On Truthfulness

One day, when Manuel was about five years old, he fought with another boy of his age and slapped him on the face. Don Lucio (his father) saw this and called his son aside.

"Don't slap anybody on the face," he scolded. "If you must hit someone, do it with your fist. A slap on the face is more than a punishment - it is an insult."

A year later, young Manuel did something his father did not like, but instead of immediately calling his attention to it, he let it go until the following day. Thus, Manuel did not know that his father had caught him in an act of disobedience.

First Baptism Of Fire

"So you want to fight the American?" asked Aguinaldo. "Yes, my general," replied Quezon.

nele Leysan, a former Spanish officer who had been enticed to join the war against the gringos and who was commanding the troops, holding the defensive line from San Fernando to Porac to the west. After a night's game of tres siete, a Spanish card game similar to whist, Quezon was rudely awakened before dawn by an artillery attack from the enemy.

priest in a long, long time and he felt that if a bullet killed him now he would surely be damned in hell fire. He thought of saying the act of contrition, but his teeth were chattering and his tongue was glued to the roof of his mouth. He began to sweat profusely.

Quezon: Never A Dull Moment

In his autobiography, The Good Fight, Manuel L. Quezon said that when he was a teenager, the Spanish chief of the guardia civil had sexual intentions towards his (Quezon's) pretty cousin.

When the Revolution came Quezon had the special talent for capturing bandidos, who were a bane on Aguinaldo's forces. For this, he gained promotions.

When Quezon was a fiscal in Mindoro, an American carpetbagger came to his office and warned him not to continue the prosecution of a case.

The "Other Woman" In Quezon's Life

The best book on Quezon is probably Carlos Quirino's biography with that old-fashioned and forbidding title, Paladin of Philippine Freedom.

With the Quezon family not objecting, Quirino wrote what was never published during Quezon's lifetime - allegations that MLQ loved, married and lived with an almost illiterate Bataan girl named Ana Ricardo when he was a guerrilla fighter during the Revolution.

QIMARKS...

It might interest you to know that the city government is doing its part, albeit a very modest part, in the fight against the disease. TB control is one of the specialized services of our health department.

Years later, when she was already Mrs. Quezon, she said, "I could not explain why I cried so bitterly in front of my visitors, but I could not help it. It was not because he had gotten

married that hurt me most - no. I was hurt because he had not told me that he was going to get married."

the advances of medical science, which have made tuberculosis a preventable and curable disease, it continues to be a major killer in the country. This does not necessarily mean, however, that the anti-TB drive is weak and lax, because the drive has been as unrelenting and as vigorous as it could possibly be.

QUEZON, THE LAWYER

Quezon's law studies at the University of Sto. Tomas were interrupted by the Philippine Revolution in 1898. He was absent only in his third year, but after the revolution, the Philippine Commission of the American government enacted a law following anybody who had studied law for three years to practice his profession after passing the bar examinations.

On February 20, 1903, Quezon filed an application for permission to take the bar examinations. His application was successful for one thing. He had signed his name without the usual middle initial "L.", and spelled his family name with "s" instead of "z". Several weeks later the results were announced, he had passed the examinations with the following grades: Civil Law, 95, Civil Procedure, 96, Mercantile Law, 85, Penal Code, 93, International Law, 60, and Criminal Procedure, 98.

On the day he learned of the results of the test he went straight to his boss at the Monte de Piedad, Senor Sotelo, the cashier and department chief, to present his resignation. The old man, who had a fatherly interest in the budding barrister, told him not to be so hasty.

"Hombre, there are so many lawyers in Manila starving on the streets," he advised. "Here you have your future assured. In a few more years your present salary of P25 will be doubled, who knows if before you're grown too old, you'll be receiving as much as I'm getting now".

Two days later Francisco Ortigas, Sr., a well-known barrister with whom he became acquainted during their Letran days, sent for him. Don Paco, like Quezon, had been an intern for five years at Letran where the generous friars supplied him not only with free room and board but even clothes and shoes.

A few weeks later, Quezon won the first case for his law firm. The defense of five ignorant men accused of aiding the rebels still fighting in the mountains. Quezon proved that the evidence presented was insufficient to convict them, and obtained a dismissal of the case. This episode taught him a valuable lesson: the importance of preparing a case well before a trial.

FATHER OF...

President added: "We do not just pay lip service to social justice. (The administration) is geared to social justice as the fulcrum of our national development program."

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QUEZON, THE LOVER

Carlos Quirino, prize winning biographer of Quezon, wrote of him. "He had a pronounced weakness for beautiful women. A handsome and vigorous young man with enough Castilian blood to add zest to his character, young Quezon usually proved irresistible to many a young lady in the city and the provinces."

There was, for example, a particular belle in Baler whom Manuel courted when he was sixteen. She had a way of looking at him with her dark-brown eyes that tugged at the strings of his heart, and although Baler was famous for many beautiful young girls residing there, this particular one won his adolescent love.

It was the custom in those days for the seafarers to play in front of the house of the young ladies after the family had retired in the evening and usage required that the young men would not be invited to go up the house until at least three pieces had been played.

ERRATUM

In the auction sale notices published in the July 23 and 30, 1984 issues of this paper, Item No. 261 under the name of NARCISO ATIENZA & ROSARIO A. FILIPINA should NOT have been included. SO SORRY!

Thank you and good day.

friendliness and cordiality, but as soon as she found out his interest in her niece, her attitude changed completely, and she regarded him as an ogre bent on kidnapping her ward. She made it a habit to keep the trio down below as long as she could, beyond the customary three pieces, and when she finally made her appearance at the window she would invariably say "Oh, come up-if you want to."

Of course, Manuel wanted to come up and as soon as he did with his friends, he asked her for a dance. Custom permitted the suitor this much, but in dancing he had to hold her at least a foot away. Nevertheless, he managed to whisper a word or two whenever they were farthest away from the aunt, and he noticed that she was not averse to his suit.

Unfortunately, the incident with Corporal Enrique, put an end to all this wooing, and his sudden departure for Manila to resume his studies spelled an end to the budding romance. But there were enough pretty girls in Manila to make him forget the belle from Baler. He was invariably invited by his schoolmates to parties where he would play on the piano his favorite tune, "Cuando el Amor Muere" (When Love Dies) to the admiring signs of a bevy of beauties.

Cupid nipped Manuel baldly at this time of his life. Of course, he had other passing affairs before this. His classmates at Letran relate that once Quezon, on seeing a pretty mestiza in a second-story window in Intramuros, boasted that before the end of the week he would be talking to her-and won her bet. At another time, seeing a beautiful girl in Ermita, he started a conversation with her from the street. The male cousins of the girl didn't like Manuel, so they threatened to beat him up unless he left, and as he didn't budge, five of them came down to make good their threat. He had to leave hurriedly somewhat bruised.

But this time he seemed to be serious. She was an heiress, who was as beautiful as she was rich-two requisites sufficient to make any man's heart go pit-a-pat in any clime. Manuel courted her assiduously, and even went to the summer town of Antipolo in May for a chance to be near her. With a friend he went to her house several times on a visit. The girl had an elderly spinster for an aunt, who acted as chaperon. Love could not make much headway with a third party overhearing their romantic conversations. This was a repetition of the incident in Baler, and perhaps it was just as well that tradition had decreed such a hindrance as a spur to true love. So, Manuel contrived to have his friend flirt with the spinster, while he professed his love to the girl. But true love, the adage goes, never runs smooth. The parents of the girl objected to his attentions. He was an obscure abogado, notorious as a Don Juan-and worth next to nothing. So they bundled off their precious daughter to Europe, eventually she married somebody else. Quezon was heartbroken-but not for long. There were just too many pretty girls in Manila who caught his roving eye.

BELLS PEALING...

Maria Dolores Molina, with whom he fell in love. She was a schoolteacher for the co-educational system of the Americans was still unheard of in the islands. Their mutual interests soon led them to the altar.

Maria Dolores was a beautiful mestiza, probably the descendant of some alferes of an earlier generation, or perhaps even of some hot-blooded friar who had sought release from his vow of perpetual celibacy and whose offspring were accepted by the community-such lapses being not uncommon in the colonies of Spain. All her children by both husbands were good-looking and possessed aquiline noses that were her heritage. Lucio treated her children as if they were his own, leading to a happy family life.

The birth of his first child, a boy, caused Lucio Quezon much joy. As it coincided with the town fiesta, he promptly celebrated the double occasion by imbibing too freely of the local wine. A pintakasi was held, then a juego de anillo or ring race, mounted on ponies, followed in the evening by a moro-moro presentation, a costume play depicting the struggle between Christians and Moros declaimed in Tagalog, the language of the region. But all these gay events had no appeal to the former army sergeant. Lucio's behavior caused his wife much unhappiness. In their small town it was considered almost a disgrace to fall drunk; and the sight of a staggering, blabbering father caused his firstborn in later years to despise the sight of drunken people.

The child was duly baptized at the local church baptistry with the name of Manuel Luis Quezon. His mother, Maria Dolores, was his first teacher; from her he learned to read and write fundamentals of the Roman Catholic faith. His mother, like all Filipino women of that time a very devout woman, had planned eventually to steer Manuel into priesthood.

"My boy," she once told him, "nothing happens in this world by accident. Everything answers a divine purpose. I believe that the fact that you were born on the day of our patron saint is indicative of God's will that you follow the vocation of priesthood."

But Don Lucio had other ideas about his firstborn. Before he could barely toddle, little Manuel was dressed up on festive occasions in the uniform of a cabo or corporal of the guardia civil, and townspeople remarked that the child dressed as a soldier made a handsome sight. What a fine-looking soldier he would make when he grew up, neighbors exclaimed to the doting father.

The Quezons had another child, a boy named Pedro, but they lavished their attention on Manuel, although they tried not to spoil him.

PICTORIAL: AUGUST AFFAIR: THE MAYOR'S BIRTHDAY



Mayor Rodriguez welcomes the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary



Blood-letting at the QC Hall lobby



Boots presents CPDO bouquet to Mayor Rodriguez. Looking on are: CPDO head, Gerry Magat, Alice Cortez, and another CPDO employee whose name we can not recall—Editor



Distribution of school bags and supplies. With Mayor Rodriguez are City Assessor Ricardo E. Villena, City Engr. Pablo Suarez and Permits and License office chief Bert Galarpe.



Members of Aguman Kapangpangan led by Arch. Gerry Magat greet the Mayor.



The Mayor dances the tango



Birthday party given by the Balikatan Sa Kaunlaran and Federation of Women's Civic Organizations in Quezon City, both headed by Fiscal Lea T. Castelo.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES...

G. Hearing on the Application.

A Committee created by the City Mayor for the purpose, composed of the Chief, Civil Security Unit, as Chairman, the City Attorney and the Community Relations Officer, as members, shall forthwith set a date and time for the hearing on the application and require the applicants or those interested in the issuance of the permit to show cause why the application should not be denied. Whithin 24 hours from the start of the hearing, the Committee shall resolve the case and submit its resolution or recommendation to the City Mayor who, upon receipt thereof, shall immediately decide on whether to grant or deny the application for permit furnishing copy thereof the applicants.