COPY VI
COPY

SOUVENIR PROGRAM

MANUEL L. QUEZON/93 ANNIVERSARY

AUGUST 19, 1971

LEVEL



KATARUNGANG
PANLIPUNAN
SA PAMBANSANG
KALIGTASAN

Enjoy

BIG, BIG

Coke

REG. PHIL. PAT. OFF.

It's the real thing.

Enjoy

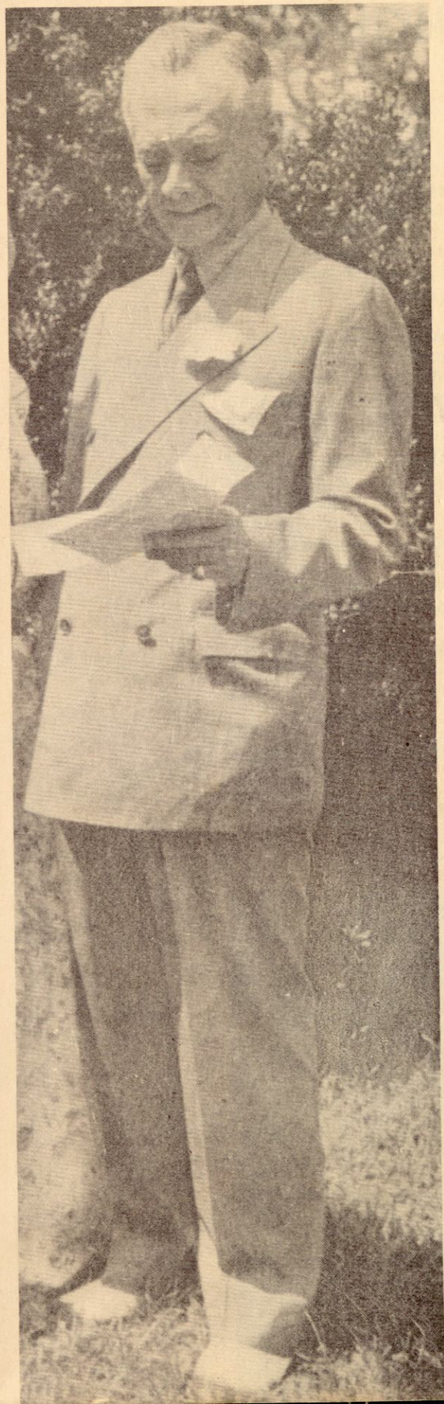
Coca-Cola

REG. PHIL. PAT. OFF.

Bottled by San Miguel Corporation under authority of The Coca-Cola Company, the owner of the registered trademarks Coca-Cola and Coke.

"kayo'y mga Pilipino;
ang bayan ninyo ay Pilipinas-
ang tanging bayan na ipinagkaloob
sa inyo ng Diyos."

ANG AKING KALATAS SA BAYANG PILIPINO



Mahal kong mga Kababayan:

May isang bagay na nais kong mamalagi sa inyong isipan, at ito ay ang katotohanang kayo'y mga Pilipino; na ang bayan ninyo ay Pilipinas at ito ang tanging bayang ipinagkaloob sa inyo ng Diyos; na ito ay dapat ninyong mahalin para sa inyong mga sarili, para sa inyong mga anak, sa magiging anak ng inyong mga anak, hanggang sa mapawi ang daigdig; at kaugnay nito ay gawin ninyong tungkulin ang mabuhay para sa inyong bayan at mamatay para sa inyong bayan, kung kinakailangan.

Ang inyong bayan ay isang dakilang bayan. Ito ay may isang dakilang nakaraan, isang dakilang kasalukuyan, at isang dakilang hinaharap.

Ang Pilipinas kahapon ay ginawang banal ng mga pagpapakasakit na pinamuhunanan ng buhay at kayamanan ng inyong mga bayani, mga martir, at mga kawal.

Ang Pilipinas ngayon ay binibigyang-dangal ng buong pusong paglilingkod ng magigiting na patnubay.

Ang Pilipinas sa hinaharap ay magiging isang Pilipinas na masagana, tigib ng kaligayahan, at malaya. Ito ay magiging isang Pilipinas na nakataas-noo sa kalagitnaan ng kanlurang Pasipiko, paraluman ng kanyang sariling kapalaran, na hawak sa kanyang kamay ang sulo ng paglaya at pagkakapantay-pantay at itinuturo ang landas sa kumukulong mga angaw na mamamayan sa Aprika at Asia na ngayo'y dinaranas ang bigat ng paghihirap sa pananakop ng dayuhan; isang Pilipinas na tagapagmana sa Silangan ng mga turo ng Kristiyanismo; at isang republika ng katangi-tangi at makatuwirang mga lalaki at babae, na sama-samang isinasabalikat ang pagtataguyod sa isang daigdig na higit na kanaisnais kaysa kasalukuyan.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

PROPERTY OF
QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY
Q.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY

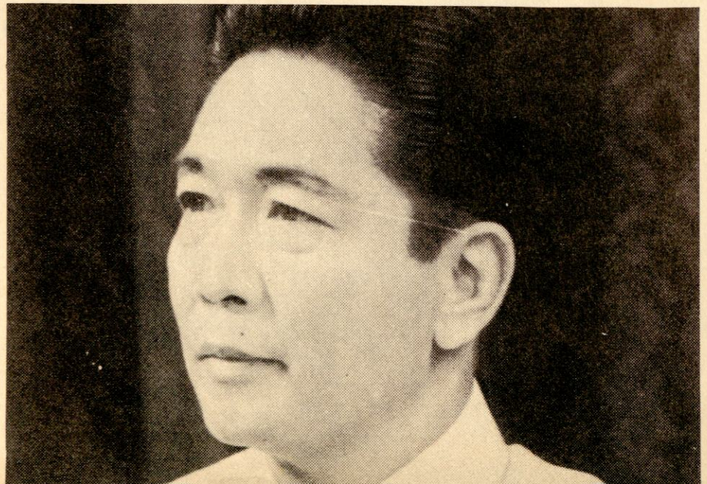
KALATAS NG PANGULO

ANG PANGULONG Manuel Luis Quezon ay magugunita sa ating kasaysayan bilang tagapagtanggol ng Katarungang Panlipunan sa kanyang panahon, at bilang isang hindi mapag-aalinlanganang patnubay ng ating bayan, na, ang mga patakaran sa bagay na ito sa mga suliraning pampansa ay nagtatag ng mga saligan sa pagpapaunlad ng mga palatuntunang pambukirin at ng mga hakbang na panlipunan na itinaguyod ng ibang mga patnubay.

Ang Pangulong Quezon ay siya ring nagpakilos sa ating mga kababayan tungo sa pagtatamo ng lubos na pagsasarili. Ang mithiin ng paglaya at ang pagtatamo ng mga Pilipino ng kapangyarihang pangkapamayanan ay lagi niyang ipinaiibabaw sa lahat nang bagay, na dahil dito ay kanyang ipinahayag minsan na higit niyang mamabutihin ang isang masuiiraning bansa na pinamamahalaan ng mga Pilipino kaysa isang masagana at tahimik na bansang nasa ilalim ng kapangyarihang dayuhan.

Sa paggunita kay Quezon, samakatuwid, ay sikaping katulad niya na huwag mangamba sa mga suliranin at hirap gaano man kalaki, at katulad niya ay hanapin natin ang kalutasan sa mga suliraning ito sa pamamagitan ng ating mga sarili at pagpunyagiang lagi na mapangalagaan ang ating paglaya at ang ating dangal bilang mga mamamayan at ipagtanggol ang Katarungang nauukol sa lahat.

Pangulo ng Republika ng Pilipinas



PROPERTY OF
QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Q.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY

REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
LUNSOD QUEZON
Tanggapan ng Alkalde

PAGBATI

SA SANGANG-DAAN ng kasalukuyang mga pangyayari sa kasaysayan ng ating bansa ay makahulugan ang ating pakikiisa sa mga diwang ipinamana ng yumaong Pangulong Manuel Luis Quezon.

Ang sigaw ng mga pagbabagong hinihingi ngayon sa mga kalagayang panlipunan at pangkapamayanan ay hinulaan niya nang sabihing: "Alam ng mga anak-pawis sa ating bayan na sila'y mahal ng Diyos na kagaya nang Kanyang pagmamahal sa ibang mga nilikha at, samakatuwid, ay nilalang ang daigdig hindi sa kapakanan ng iilan kundi sa ikaliligaya ng lahat!"

Iyan din ang dahilan kung bakit ibinandila ng yumaong Quezon ang mga alituntunin ng Katarungang Panlipunan."Ang batas ay dapat na maging pantay sa lahat," sinabi niya. "Walang makapangyarihan, walang mahina, walang mayaman, walang mahirap!"

Tinawagan ng Pangulong Quezon ang tulong ng lahat upang matiyak ang kapanatagan ng bansa. "Mga taong-bayan ang bumubuo sa bansa," wika niya. "Ang bansa ay magiging dakila kung dakila rin ang mga mamamayan!"

Idinugtong niya: "Sikapin nating matamo ng tao ang kasiyahan sa buhay. Ang tunay na kapayapaan ay hindi naipagwawagi ng sandata. Walang maliw ang kapayapaan kung nasisiyahan ang tao. At kung walang kapayapaan, wala ring kaunlaran!"

Sa ika-93 kaarawan ng yumaong Quezon ay itanim natin sa puso at kalooban ang punla ng kanyang mga sinalita. Tayo'y magbatian ngayon sa diwa ng kanyang mga pamana sa Bayang Pilipino.

N. S. AMORANTO
Alkalde ng Lunsod Quezon



LUNSOD QUEZON
SAGISAG NA OPISYAL

KALATAS



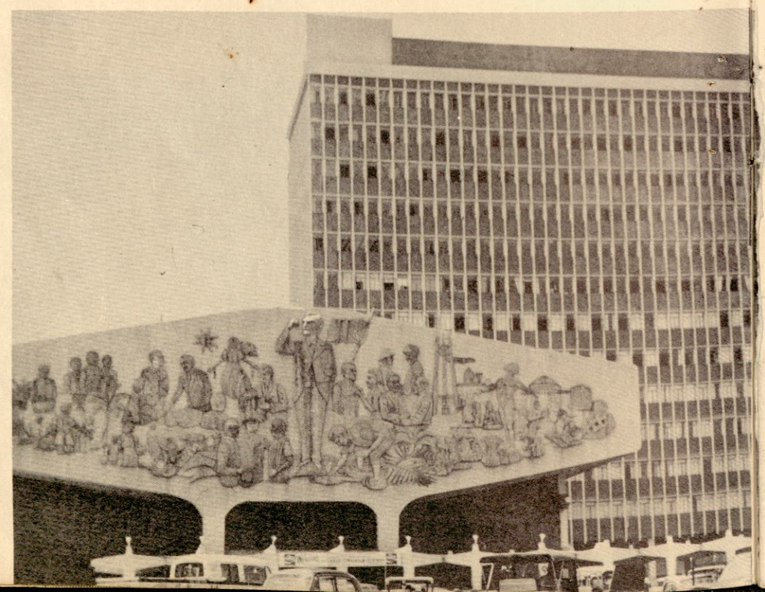
Tatlong bahagdan at tatlong taon ang nakararaan, ang ating lunsod ay itinatag ng yumaong Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon na pinangarap ang pagkakaroon ng isang Kapitolyong lunsod ng Pilipinas. Sapul sa hindi malilimot na araw na iyon, dinanas ng Lunsod Quezon ang mga hirap at mga kabiguang kaakibat ng isang lumalaking lunsod. Nagpatuloy siyang natuto sa mga nakaraang pagkakamali, sinikap na makabangon sa bawa't pagdupilas, na masigla sa kanyang mga pag-asa, at sa kapahintulutan ng Diyos, ay maaari pang manalig sa katuparan ng pangarap nang nagtatag nito — ang ukol sa isang dakilang lunsod.

Ang pag-unlad ng lunsod ay nakikita sa kanyang tumatayog na mga gusali, nararamdaman sa imbaw at pagdaloy ng kanyang mga kalakal at industriya, nahihiwatigan sa lumalawak na mga subdibisyon na ang mga naninirahang buhat sa iba-ibang dako ng bansa ay piniling makiisa sa atin sa paghanap ng kapalaran sapagka't nalalaman nilang ang hinaharap ay may hawak na pangako.

Tayo sa Lunsod Quezon ay nakatalaga sa pangakong ito; ito ay hindi isang malayong pangako nang patuloy na pag-unlad at higit na mabuting kalagayan sa buhay ng mga naninirahan dito.

Lakip ang Tulong ng Diyos, hindi tayo mabibigo.

ISMAEL MATHAY, Jr.
Bise-Alkalde



wn .../By Gen. CARLOS P. ROMULO
SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

C OF AN IDOL

SINCE I HAD LEFT the TVT (Taliba-Vanguardia-Tribune) chain to fight beside Quezon, he and I had worked closely together and pursued a friendship that often threatened to go on the rocks.

Now that he was President of the Commonwealh he lived with his family in Malacanang and the doors of the Palace were never closed to me.

I supported him with the *Herald* in all that he did which I felt was right, and as far as our country's future was concerned he was never anything but right.

But we were both quick-tempered and there were minor disputes along the way.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Misunderstanding went back over the years. There was the perfectly ridiculous affair of the daylight saving time dispute.

I don't know why Quezon took it into his head that a country with the hot climate and long days of Luzon should require daylight saving, but he did, and as president he was able to put the order into effect.

As a result we rose in the dark and went to bed in daylight, and it was all very silly.

We received many letters of protest against this nonsense, so I wrote an article stating my views. I knew Quezon would not like it, and the day it appeared I made my appearance at the Los Tamaraos Polo Club with some trepidation.

Whenever a controversial article or an editorial attack of any kind appeared, all our friends, and some not so friendly, congregated at the club to note the general effect.

I was greeted by all with congratulations. Friends slapped me on the back to say: "Good. Rommy, it's time to tell the old man some truths he should know."

That was before the "old man" arrived.

QUEZONIAN TEMPER

A few minutes later he came in with Major Nieto, his handsome aide.

Quezon was in evening clothes and looked very angry.

There was sudden silence in the room, and in it his voice could be heard saying fiercely, "Is Romulo here?"

I wished I were anywhere else, but I meekly admitted my presence.

He fixed me with that angry eagle stare that could subdue the bravest of his enemies. Only I was not his enemy. I was not going to be cowed, not even when he started in on me full blast before all our friends.

"Romulo, who gave you the authority to speak for the Filipino people? You have never been elected to public office, yet you dare criticize a man who has been elected by the people!"

He went on into an angry dissertation on the advantages of daylight saving, then, suddenly deepening his fury, he unleased his wrath on me in personal terms.

Every now and then he would turn to his audience, the same audience that a few minutes before had hailed my editorial, and ask, "Don't you think I am right?" And everyone nodded.

"Excuse me, Mr. President," I interrupted, and I walked away from him and joined a group of ladies.

For the rest of the evening I ignored him. He tried to speak several times but I avoided him.

MARK OF GREATNESS

The next morning I was in my *Herald* office when the office boy entered.

"The President is here," he began nervously, as Quezon came in and brushed him aside.

Quezon was flushed, he wore riding boots and carried a crop. My first thought was, he is here to beat me! He had once physically attacked another editor who had roused his ire.

I stood up behind my desk. "Mr. President," I began.

But he waved me down with a gesture of the whip. "I came to apologize, Rommy!" Then in the same breath he burst out querulously, "But you were rude to me! You turned your back to me at the club last night!"

I had myself in hand by then. How variable he was, how winning and angry by turns!

"I preferred being rude to being disrespectful," I told him. "If I had stayed with you I would have said something critical, something I would be sure to regret, and to me, Mr. President, you will always be a leader to respect, so I chose to leave you without saying a word. I am sorry, but I had to do it."

And then he was his gay, charming, irresistible self. "Let's forget it Rommy. Why don't you and Virginia come to lunch at the Palace tomorrow? Oh, and about daylight saving, I'm going to repeal the order!"

A final gay flick of the riding crop and he was gone.

How could one analyze such a man! The variations in his mood were mercurial. He changed at a word.

He had tuberculosis and I later learned this disease can breed suspicion and jealousy and changing moods.

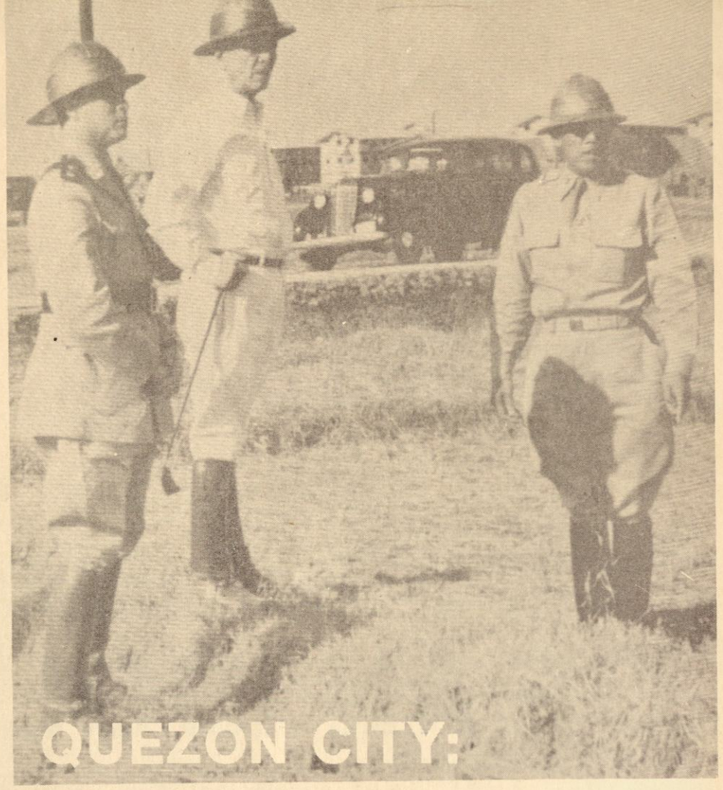
I learned to expect such rifts in the fabric of my idol, but the flaming personality of Quezon was never to fade.

He was a great man, one of the greatest I have ever known. ##

Conceived as a model community for laborers, the once Barrio Obrero grew with the splendor of a Quezonian vision.



BY FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
COUNCILOR, QUEZON CITY



QUEZON CITY: A FLASH BACK

TURN BACK the pages to the year 1935 and we have Manuel Luis Quezon in flesh and blood. Tango-dancer, flamboyant, fiery, the focal point of power, he has the extraordinary ability of impressing his will upon the people.

"We may not go down in history as statesmen," he told the National Assembly in 1937, but, he implored. "Let us win the title of friends of the poor, the highest title to which a Christian man can aspire."

Thus, the late President Quezon won the appellation Champion of the poor. He laid down the governmental policies with emphasis on Social Justice. With the laboring population in mind he thought of establishing a community for laborers, a Barrio Obrero, to improve their lot. And, the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation was organized on Oct. 18, 1938, headed by the late Don Alejandro Roces.

During a breakfast conference, a piece of land in the Diliman Estate was pointed by Roces as an ideal site for a Barrio Obrero. The The President immediately authorized Roces to negotiate the purchase.

The government was able to purchase 1,572 hectares of land from the Diliman Estate, at five centavos per square meter. President Quezon then ordered the subdivision of the land and the immediate construction of low-cost houses. These were to be rented at an average monthly fee and were to be eventually owned by the tenants.

BARRIO OBRERO

(The original barrio obrero is the present district of Kamuning. The pioneering tenants who were later able to own their respective homes had introduced various improvements and today there are no longer any trace of what the place had been before).

After the completion of this first housing project, President Quezon seriously began considering the establishment of a site that would intimately be recognized as the Philippine capital. (He had in mind a city with a government patterned after that of Washington, D.C., an idea he broached to Senator Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr.. with the officials appointed by the President).

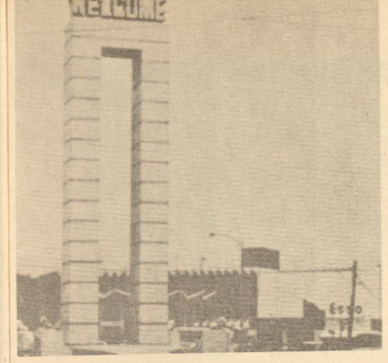
The story goes that at this instant, the President cast his eyes toward the south-eastern part of Kamuning where he was then taking a stroll. From there he indicated to the others with him the site that he thought would be the ideal center of Philippine government.

One of his reasons for thinking of this was the fact that the City of Manila, even then, was already suffering from congestion. The new city he envisioned would be one where the poor and wealthy alike would live together — a heterogenous community.

(President Quezon was then pointing to a place now known as Constitutional Hill).

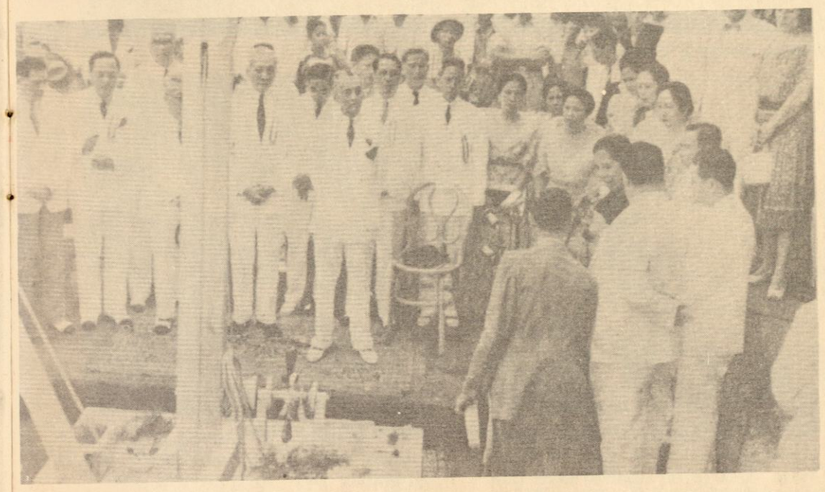
THE CHARTER

The dream of the late President was realized when the National Assembly enacted the Quezon City Charter, which was tagged as Commonwealth Act No. 502. Hence, the city was created officially on Oct. 12, 1939. At the same time the following places were incorporated as part of the new metropolis: Cubao, San Francisco del Monte, Diliman, and the sprawling compound of the University of the Philippines. The entire city had an area of 7,335 hectares. One third of the total area was a property of the government.





QC LANDMARKS. The Welcome Arch at the Espana Rotonda at far left, the Araneta Coliseum, and below the "Heroes of '96" marking the spot where the Katipuneros sounded the First Cry.



PHILIPPINE OFFICIALDOM headed by President Quezon witnessing the laying of corner stone of QC Government Center.



As soon as the city boundaries had been determined, President Quezon instructed Harry T. Frost, architectural adviser of the Commonwealth government, to blueprint the city's master plan. Frost was assisted by A.D. Williams who was the Secretary of Public Works during the American regime.

To start the Administration of the city, President Quezon himself assumed the duties of City mayor, holding that position from Oct. 12, 1939 to Nov. 4, 1939. The first City Council was composed of Vicente Fragante, who was then the secretary of public works, who assumed the duties of vice mayor and city engineer. Dr. Eusebio Aguilar, then the director of health, performed a dual role as a city councilor and city health officer. The other two members of the council appointed by the President were Jose Paez and Alejandro Roces. Tomas B. Morato was the first chief of police. Morato was then the incumbent mayor of Calawag, Quezon (formerly Tayabas province). He was one of the bosom friend of the late Chief Executive.

MAYOR MORATO

To grant the city local autonomy, the President designated Tomas B. Morato as city mayor. He also appointed the following officials: Pio Pedrosa, city treasurer; Emilio Abello, city attorney; Jake Rosenthal, city assessor; Perfecto Palacio, judge of the municipal-court of first instance. Atty. Damian L. Jimenez, then justice of the peace of Calawag, Quezon, was called by President Quezon at the request of Mayor Morato, and on the 9th day of November, that year, was appointed secretary to the mayor. The members of the city council remained in their posts, and Capt. Sabino de Leon was appointed to take the place of Morato as police chief.

Development of the city was in full swing, with the assistance of the Vice-Mayor and City Engineer Ponciano A. Bernardo, when the second world war (1941) broke out. By virtue of an executive order the new city was incorporated with the list of what was then known as the Greater Manila.

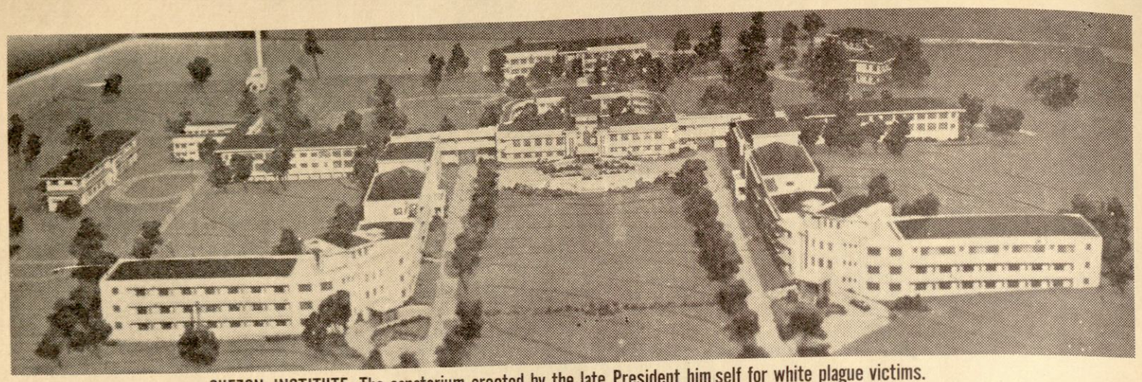
However, President Quezon died and the difficult task of developing the city was left to the late President Manuel A. Roxas. In June, 1946, President Roxas created a special committee to determine what was to be the official capital of the country. After serious deliberations by the members of the committee, they decided in favor of Quezon City. Thus, in 1947, President Roxas picked the outstanding Filipino architects and engineers who were sent to the United States to take advance studies and make observations on modern methods of developing the proposed capital.

OFFICIAL CAPITAL

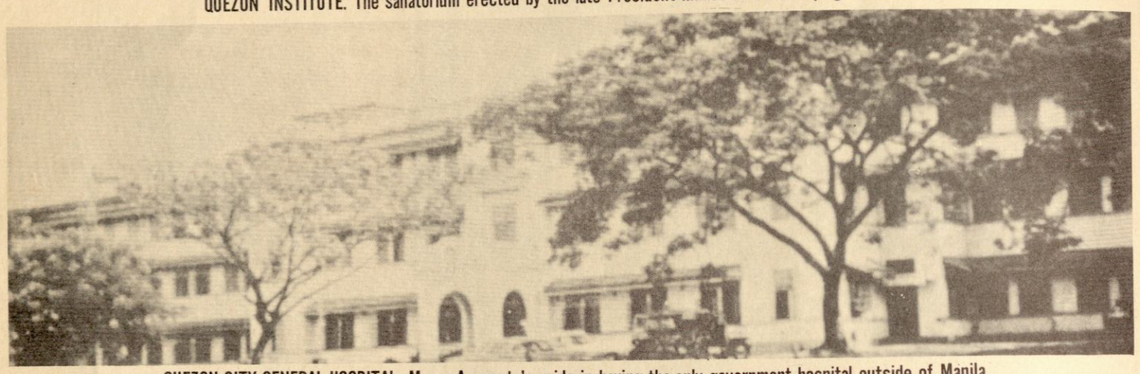
Upon the death of President Roxas, then the Vice-President Elpidio Quirino took over. And by virtue of Republic Act No. 333, which he signed on July 17, 1948, the special committee was reorganized and Quezon City became the official capital of the country.

Composing the Capital City Planning Commission (the special committee originally created by President Roxas) were the following: Juan M. Arellano, commissioner and in charge of the architectural division; Jose Paez, engineering division; Pio Joven, fi-

Continued



QUEZON INSTITUTE. The sanatorium erected by the late President him self for white plague victims.



QUEZON CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL. Mayor Amoranto's pride in having the only government hospital outside of Manila.

nance and coordination committee; Ponciano A. Bernardo, administrative and public relations committee; Manuel Manosa, committee on health and sanitation; Salvador Araneta, law division; Ernesto Rufino head of the acquired property division and industrial relations; and Cesar H. Concio, Executive secretary.

The frame work prepared by this commission was approved by President Quirino in April, 1948. On Oct. 22, 1949, Quezon City was inaugurated as the National Capital through the laying of the cornerstone at the Constitutional Hill.

MAYOR AMORANTO

With the passage of years, the dream of the late President Quezon to make this city the center of the nation's progress was gradually being realized. All the city mayors appointed by the President dedicated their efforts toward the ultimate realization of this dream. Among those who left their marks of development and progress as city mayors were Ponciano A. Bernardo, Nicanor Roxas, Ignacio Santos Diaz and the incumbent city executive, Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto. The assistance extended by the Rodriguezes (then Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr. and the late Congressman Eulogio Rodriguez Jr.) could not be ignored.

But equally invaluable were the help extended by the late President Ramon Magsaysay, President Carlos P. Garcia and President Diosdado Macapagal.

The land area of Quezon City, originally 1,600 hectares, is now 15,159 hectares which is five times to that of Manila's 3,704 hectares. The original population of 57,880 in 1939 has jumped to some 800,000 today according to estimates of the city health department.

According to the charter of the city, 62 per cent of the entire area would be designated as residential and commercial. And 14 per cent is earmarked for thorough fares and bus terminals. An equal percentage of the total area is tabbed for the needs of the city government. Seven per cent is devoted to public parks and playgrounds, and the remaining 3 per cent is devoted to agricultural purposes. This arrangement is what is presently obtaining, and is being followed in the city.

GROWING CITY

Small and big residences are found in the district of La Loma, Balintawak, Novaliches, Cubao, Murphy, Kamuning, Diliman, New Manila, Sta. Mesa Heights, Galas and San Francisco del Monte, aside from the classy Philamlife Compound and the PHHC projects. Big Factories are found along A. Bonifacio Avenue and Highway 54.

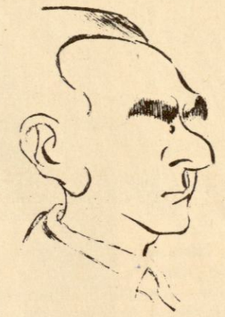
The dream of President Quezon to make this City the center of the National government is being realized in the sense that government buildings are being constructed here, as well as universities and colleges, hospitals, and now the new City Hall. Already other offices, like the Bureau of Agricultural Extension, the SSS, the GAO, the Philsugin, the Land Authority, the Philcoa, Parks and Wildlife Office, the PHHC and LTC are operating in the city. Other government offices are renting privated-owned buildings.

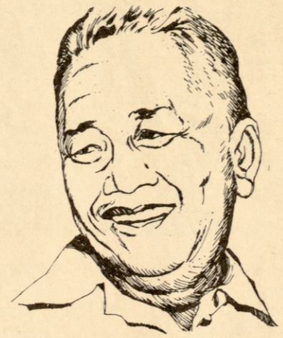
Among the institutions of learning are the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Ateneo de Manila at Loyola Heights Philippine Science High School, and branches of the University of the East and the Philippine Women's University. Among the hospitals are the Veterans Memorial Hospital, Quezon Institute, Q.C. General Hospital and many other private institutions. Among the scenic and tourist spot of the city are the Balara Filters, Quezon Memorial Park, La Mesa Dam, Bernardo Park, and others.

The vision of the late President Quezon, that of seeing this city named after him become the hub of government activities in the country, is on the threshold of realization. #

They are poles apart, a study in contrast; one is a visionary-the other a builder.

A TALE OF TWO LEADERS





BY TEODORICO C. SANTOS

And there was a presence that struck at our hearts, a music that needed no trumpets, and the Spirit of Greatness rose before our eyes and we needed no monuments nor false oration to tell us where the man was. He was here.

The man was given a tongue of silver; the eye of an eagle. What has happened to his heart?

One looks into his eyes and feels the fear of fear. But touch his heart, so, lightly — what a beautiful tenderness underneath the fire.

In a message to the National Assembly, on October 18, 1937, he said, "The Filipino workingman has heard of the equality before the law of the poor and the rich. He has heard of democracy, liberty and justice. And, yet, what does he actually see. The men and women who till the soil or work in the factories are hardly better off now than they were during the Spanish regime..."

That was the man, Manuel Luis Quezon, the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

ANOTHER MAN

Quezon was born in a nipa shack in the remote town of Baler. The shack could have been the Manger.

For it was said: "Those who dwells among the humble and the poor shall abide in the shadow of God!"

And another man was born in a humble nipa shack in Binyang, Laguna. It was God's will that he must see the light of the world among the lowly.

He was not gifted with a tongue of silver nor the eye of an eagle, but his ready smile, soft voice, and strong hands are clean. Because his heart is clean.

As, once, he said, "It is not the hand but the heart alone which makes clean and unclean. If your heart is pure, so shall your hands be, even though you wash them not in water. But if your heart is unclean, then are your hands unclean also..."

The man was definitely brought up with a firm belief in God.

THE TWAINS MEET

The man with a tongue of silver and the eye of an eagle has a vision. He shall build a city — no, a community, a barrio for the laboring population.

Out of the sprawling lands with uncultivated ricefields and dense cogon-grass a barrio was born — the Barrio Obrero.

And the man with a tongue of silver pompously proclaimed a dream. The barrio will become a city, a metropolis. This will become the Capital of the Philippines.

But the man died! How tragic! Must his beautiful dream die with him?

The man with a ready smile and soft voice and strong clean hands emerged from obscurity. A pointing finger of Destiny has chosen him as a leader.

No! He must have cried. God has not willed to give me a tongue of silver nor the eye of an eagle. How shall I lead?

It was like Moses arguing with the Most High, "But I am not eloquent, O my Lord; I am slow of speech."

And, thus, the man with the ready smile, soft voice, and strong clean hands, like Moses, became a leader.

Thru him the dreams and visions of the man with a tongue of silver was fulfilled.

His name is Norberto S. Amoranto, first elected Mayor of Quezon City.

THE MAYOR

Mayor Amoranto was born in Binyang, Laguna, on June 4, 1908 to the late Lucio Amoranto and Rufino Salandanan.

He finished law from the Philippine Law School and his master's degree from the University of Manila with taxation as his thesis.

On January 11, 1954, he was appointed vice and concurrently acting mayor by the late President Ramon Magsaysay.

Although a political nobody, he was elevated to the mayorship of Quezon City on February 4, 1954, replacing Mayor Ignacio Santos-Diaz.

He was elected Mayor in the city election in 1959. He is now on his third elective term.

Married to the former Asisola Lim, affectionately called "Aling Sitang" by friends, they were blessed with four children: Norberto, Jr., Wilhelmina, Rebecca and Lucito.

It was under the stewardship of Mayor Amoranto that the former Barrio Obrero became a city, became a metropolis, became a worthy Capitol of the Republic of the Philippines.

The man with a tongue of silver and eye of an eagle may rest in peace. #



QUEZON, the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth (Nov. 15, 1935).

QUEZON'S CRUSADE FOR INDEPENDENCE

"Everything else that makes for enlightenment and comfort is no compensation for the loss of freedom."

NOTE: Manuel Luis Quezon was in his early thirties when elected Resident Commissioner to the United States (1909-1916). To present his views to members of the American Congress he taught himself the English language. His devotion to Freedom and love of country could be gleaned in the following excerpts from his debate with Congressman Fess from Ohio. — TCS

MR. QUEZON. The Philippines was then, as it is now, the dwelling, the home of a people homogeneous in race, one in religion — with the exception of a proportionately small number of uncivilized non-christians — welded together into a common nationality and united in a single overmastering ambition to be free and independent.

The people had been for three long centuries subject to the civilizing and enobling influence of the doctrines of the Saviour which they had espoused and which taught them the equality and dignity of men.

Science, arts, and letters were then familiar subjects among the leaders of that people, as public instruction was already within the reach of the masses, a large percentage of whom were literate before American occupation.

Social life among the wealthy and highly educated class was similar to that of the corresponding class in western Europe. except that there were never aristocratic tendencies among the wealthy and educated Filipinos.

An ideal home with mutual devotion between husband and wife and between parents and children constituted the solid foundation of this growing nationality.

The hospitality and sobriety of this people were then, as they are now, among their most conspicuous characteristics, just as their thirst for education and love for freedom were and are their greatest national virtues.

Such are the people who decade and a half ago fell under the sovereignty of the United States, and in whose interest the Congress is now called upon to legislate.

MR. FESS. The Filipino problem is one of education. I am somewhat disturbed at the statement of the Resident Commissioner from the Philippines. He is the the only representative of those people now upon the floor, as he remarked today.

I put the question straight to him, "Do you think that without American occupation the Philippines would be as well off now as they are?" He first did not answer. I pressed it, and then he said, "I do," and gave his reasons.

And the membership on the democratic side of the house applauded that statement, meaning that they believe that the American occupation, with all the loss of treasure and blood and sacrifice. has been useless. Is it possible? Can such an utterance meet with the approval on either side of the aisles.

MR. QUEZON. Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry to have uttered anything that could disturb the gentleman from Ohio. Let it be noted, however, that he had placed no option but to say what I did say.

"I put the question straight to him," the gentleman says, "Do you think that without American occupation the Philippines would be as well off now as they are?"

Then he adds, and I beg the committee to listen to these words attentively: "He did not answer. I pressed it and then he said, 'I do' and gave his reasons."



MLQ, the soldier

Mr. Chairman, the learned professor from Ohio (Mr. Fess) knows as well as I do that it is at times the part of wisdom to keep silent in certain questions, but when a man must open his mouth it is his duty to himself and to others to say precisely what he thinks.

Come what may, we are bound to tell the truth. I did not first answer the question of the gentleman because I thought wiser to keep may own counsel on that subject; but he insisted upon an answer, he pressed me, as he himself has said, when he might have been gracious enough to save me from the embarrassment of saying something against my will, and so to spare himself the displeasure of hearing it. The result was what any sympathetic man must have expected.

MR. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. QUEZON. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will understand my position. I can hardly go into a personal controversy with members of the House during the debate on this bill, for I do not feel as free to express myself as they do.

My position is different from that of any other member, since I am acting here as an advocate while they both advocate their own views and act as judges as well.

And, how unwise and inadvisable it is for an advocate to quarrel with another advocate who is also the jury and the bench. (*Applause on the Democratic side.*)

If the gentleman is so desirous to discuss the Philippine question with me he will find me ready to meet him either in a private debate between ourselves or in public.

But, I must decline, Mr. Chairman, to engage in personal arguments on this floor while this bill is under consideration, because I might antagonize not only him with whom I am arguing, but by reason of the esprit de corps which exists in every organization I may also antagonize everyone else. (*Long Applause on the Democratic side.*)

MR. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. QUEZON. If I must, I will.

MR. FESS. Does the gentleman mean that the gentleman can talk to me in private about a matter of which he could not speak in public?

MR. QUEZON. Mr. Chairman, I hope I may be able to make myself understood by the gentleman from Ohio. No; I do not mean that. I mean that I do not propose to be dragged into a personal controversy on this floor while this bill is pending unless, after these protestations, I am still forced into it.

Now, if the gentleman still insists, he is welcome to put any question or present any argument he may wish.

MR. FESS: I would like to ask, does the gentleman think that the Philippine situation would be in as good a shape if the American occupation had not been there up to this time?

MR. QUEZON. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Ohio desires a fair answer to this question, I shall have to give him more time so that he may explain to me exactly what he means.

If he means to ask whether the Philippines would have been in as good a shape as they are now had not the American Government taken the place of Spain, and had we remained under the Spanish Government, my answer would be a most emphatic negative. (*Applause on the Democratic side.*)

MR. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

MR. QUEZON. I will in a minute.

(*Cries of No! No! on the Democratic side.*)

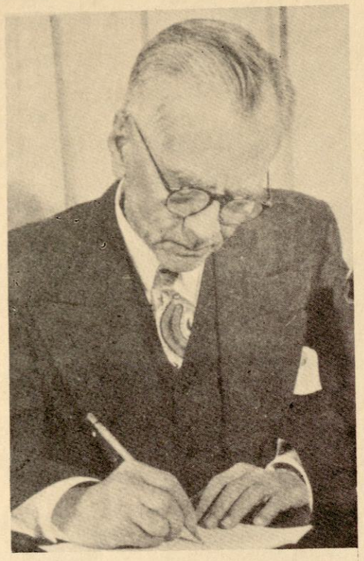
MR. QUEZON. Now, Mr. Chairman, let me return to the discussion of the point where I am compelled by interruptions to break off.

In what I have said I tried to show there was no blasphemy in my asserting that we could have made the same intellectual and material progress under our own rule that we made under yours.

But I will say that were I to admit that what you have done along those lines would have never been equalled or even approached by our own efforts, this fact could never justify before the court of justice, and surely not in our estimation, the continuation or permanency of American control over us.

I might admit without mental reservation that in fifteen years of American occupation we have been given, at our own cost, more and better schools, solidly built roads, more sanitary and more beautiful cities, and so forth; and yet I should say, and my people would say, that all the schools in the world, combined with the most comfortable railroads, the most excellent sanitation, the most artistic buildings, and everything else that makes for enlightenment and comfort is no compensation for the loss of Freedom. "What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and lost his own soul?" (*Long Applause.*) ##

PROGRAM



PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON
93rd BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

THURSDAY, August 19, 1971

7:00 AM — Mass in memory of the late President Manuel L. Quezon in all Quezon City churches and chapels

7:45 AM — Floral offering at the Quezon Monument, Quezon Memorial Quadrangle, Quezon City

I. National Government Participation
II. Diplomatic Corps Participation
III. Quezon City Government Participation
IV. Armed Forces of the Philippines Participation
V. Quezon Memorial Circle Development and Beautification Committee Participation
VI. Quezon City Civic Organizations and others

8:15 AM — Flower Drop by PAF planes over the Quezon Memorial Circle

8:30 AM — Civic and Military Parade

ORDER OF THE PARADE:

Grand Marshal — Hon. Alejo Santos
Group I — ROTC Participation
Group II — Local Government Participation
Group III — National, Commercial, Industrial and Civic Organization Participation

10:00 AM — PROGRAM:

I. Philippine National Anthem — AFP Band
II. Invocation by *Msgr. Miguel Nuguid*
III. Introduction of the Guest Speaker by *Mayor N. S. Amoranto*
IV. Address — The Honorable Diosdado Macapagal, 5th President, Republic of the Philippines and President, Constitutional Convention
V. Recessional — AFP BAND

HON. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
Master of Ceremonies

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mayor NORBERTO S. AMORANTO ..... *Over-all Chairman*
Vice-Mayor ISMAEL MATHAY, JR. ..... *Over-all Vice Chairman*
Councilor FLORENTINO A. LAPUS ..... *Executive Chairman*
Fiscal JUSTINIANO CORTEZ ..... *Executive Co-Chairman*
Mrs. VERONICA A. RAMOS ..... *Executive Secretary*
Mrs. TEODORA P. RUIVIVAR ..... *Asst. Executive Secretary*
Mr. ANTONIO R. BORJA ..... *Secretary*

MEMBERS

Hon. EDUARDO T. PAREDES
Hon. RAFAEL M. MISON, JR.
Hon. SATURNINO V. BERMUDEZ
Hon. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
Hon. HERMOGENES CALUAG
Hon. ALFREDO FRANCISCO (Fred Montilla)
Hon. JESUS P. PERLAS, JR.
Hon. ROMULO G. LUCASAN

Engr. Pantaleon P. Tabora
Atty. Matias M. Reyes
City Fiscal Jutiniano P. Cortez
Col. Tomas B. Karingal
Mrs. Conmemoracion Concepcion
Dr. Petronio G. Monsod
Mr. Leonardo B. Cuyong
Mr. Salvador G. Narcelles
Atty. Arturo V. Uy

Judge Oscar A. Inocentes
Judge Concepcion Buencamino
Judge Pacifico Punzalan
Judge Mariano Virtucio
Judge Justiniano Estrella
Judge Buenaventura Guerrero
Mr. Anacleto Madrilejo
Mr. Felipe L. Ting
Atty. Felicidad A. Peralta
Mrs. Lourdes Vergara

COMMITTEE ON PARADE

Chairman ... Col. Tomas B. Karingal
Co-Chairman Sec. Anacleto S. Madrilejo (Government Participation)
Mr. Alfredo A. Lingad (Civic & Business Participation)
Members: .. Col. Epifanio Canzon
Mr. Benny Chupungco
Mr. Eduardo Enriquez

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Chairman ... Hon. Eduardo T. Paredes
Co-Chairman Atty. Matias M. Reyes
Members: .. Atty. Arturo V. Uy
Mr. Silverio S. J. Cruz

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AND PROTOCOL

Chairman ... Mrs. Conmemoracion Concepcion
Co-Chairman Judge Leonor Ines-Luciano
Members: .. Mr. Stephen N. Sarino
Miss. Rizalina Molina
Mrs. Paz C. Medel
Mrs. Encarnacion Perez
Mrs. Linda Sebastian Lohla

COMMITTEE ON FLORAL OFFERING

Chairman ... Hon. Saturnino V. Bermudez
Co-Chairman Col. Tomas B. Karingal
Members: .. Col. Miguel Villamor
Mrs. Conmemoracion Concepcion
Atty. Benigno C. Nagrampa
Atty. Antonio B. Sahagun
Mr. Dominador T. Salvador

COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS, LIGHTING AND PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

Chairman ... Engr. Pantaleon Tabora
Co-Chairman Arch. Luciano V. Aquino
Members: .. Engr. Jose T. Morfe
Engr. Amado Labrador
Col. Teofilo de Guzman
Mr. Ernesto Reyes

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS PARTICIPATION

Chairman ... Engr. Anastasio A. Agan
Co-Chairman Judge Pacifico Punzalan
Members: .. Judge Oscar Inocentes
Judge Concepcion Buencamino
Atty. Felicidad A. Peralta

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND SAFETY

Chairman ... Dr. Petronio G. Monsod
Co-Chairman Dr. Fe Fernandez
Members: .. Dr. Homero Angelo
Dr. Oscar Estrada
Dr. Yolanda M. Mison
Mrs. Concepcion Buenaventura

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM AND INVITATION

Chairman ... Hon. Jesus P. Perlas, Jr.
Co-Chairman Mr. Felipe L. Ting
Members: .. Atty. Benigno C. Nagrampa
Atty. Antonio B. Sahagun
Mr. Alfredo M. Foronda

COMMITTEE ON SOUVENIR PROGRAM

Chairman ... Mr. Stephen N. Sarino
Co-Chairman Mr. Teodorico C. Santos
Members: .. Mr. Alberto Galarpe
Mr. Emmanuel Solis, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON PRESS, RADIO AND TV

Chairman ... Mr. Orlando Ortiz
Co-Chairman Mr. Jojo M. Lapus
Members: .. Mr. Teddy Ocampo
Mr. Willie Delgado
Mr. Antonio Antonio
Mr. Ruther Batuigas
Mr. Rollie Grande
Mr. Florentino Marfil
Mr. Fred Rosario

COMMITTEE ON CULTURAL PRESENTATION

Chairman ... Dr. Eliseo Pajaro
Co-Chairman Miss Trinidad Viloria
Members: .. Miss Lydia Villanueva
Atty. Felicidad A. Peralta

COMMITTEE ON REFRESHMENTS

Chairman ... Mr. Leonardo Cuyong
Co-Chairman Mr. Felipe L. Ting
Members: .. Mrs. Emma Bernabe
Mrs. Teresa de Leon
Mrs. Prudencia Valido
Mrs. Angelina Vicencio

COMMITTEE ON PRIZES

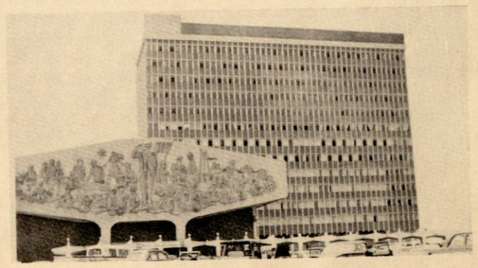
Chairman ... Judge Justiniano Estrella
Co-Chairman Atty. Arturo V. Uy
Members: .. Mr. Salvador C. Narcelles
Atty. Leonidas F. Villasenor
Mrs. Atanacia Dorado
Mr. Alberto M. Galarpe

COMMITTEE ON AWARDS

Chairman ... Mr. Joaquin Roces
Members: .. Judge Oscar Inocentes
Judge Concepcion Buencamino
Atty. Felicidad A. Peralta
Fiscal Justiniano Cortez

BOARD OF JUDGES

Chairman ... Mrs. Asisola Lim-Amoranto
Members: ..





The story of a self-made man, told in Quezon's own words ...

"I WAS BORN POOR"

BY MANUEL L. QUEZON

I WAS BORN a poor man, the son of a school teacher in one of the smallest towns in the Philippines, Baler. My father had besides his salary, a two-hectare rice-land which he cultivated.

While I was a boy and during my early youth, my father saved as much as he could from his meager salary and from what he could get from his rice field, only to have a few hundred pesos with which to give me an education.

During those Spanish days, a Filipino family could live in a small town with four pesos a month and rice. Thus did my family live for years.

At the age of five an aunt of mine started to teach me to read and write. My own father and mother, and the priest of my town later gave me primary instruction.

MESS BOY

At the age of nine I was brought by my father to Manila and began my secondary education at the San Juan de Letran College. First I lived in the Convent of San Francisco serving as a room-and-mess boy for one priest, receiving no salary, except my board and room.

I could not stay too long in this service, because being too young, I could not do my work as a room-and-mess boy and at the same time study and go to college without hurting my health.

I was then sent by my father to the house of an aunt of mine where for a few pesos (I do not know how much) I roomed and boarded. The house was located in Paco, too far from the Walled City for him who could only use his own feet as a means of transportation.

My classes started at seven o'clock in the morning and I had to get up very early to get to my class on time. Again this impaired my health and the following year I was taken by my father to San Juan de Letran as an intern.

As an intern I remained until I graduated as A. B. with the highest honors. By this time the savings of my father had all been spent in my education. He owed money, and simply told me I had to stop my studies unless I could work my way through university education.

I came to Manila and spoke to my Dominican professors, who, by this time had become very fond of me, and told them of my situation. I wanted to be a lawyer but could not pay for my expenses. They secured a position for me as one of the helpers in the University of Santo Tomas with room and board and free tuition.

THE REVOLUTION

Thus I was able to take up the study of law. Before finishing my law course, the revolution came, and soon after the hostilities between American and Filipino forces had started I joined the Filipino army and took part in the war.

I remained in the field until all organized resistance to the authority of the United States had been wiped out.

I came to Manila, penniless and sick; was put and kept in prison by the United States Army for six months. After my release from prison I stayed in the house of the Alberts (Alejandro) who had become my good friends during the Revolution.

With them I stayed without paying for my room and board for sometime. There I fell sick and was admitted free of charge at San Juan de Dios Hospital, thanks to the good offices of my Dominican professors and the generosity of Bishop Alcocer, then the Metropolitan of Manila.

For a long time I was in the hospital until Dr. Singian brought me to his house to live with him free of charge, and to be taken care of by him and I got well.

Then I was able to enter as clerk in the Monte de Piedad, at the modest salary of twenty-five pesos a month, lived on practically a nominal sum at the house of an old couple, until I passed the bar examinations with a very high grade.

TRIAL LAWYER

Once a lawyer I did not go into politics immediately. First I worked in the office of Judge Ortigas, the largest and most highly reputed law firm in the country at the time, on the invitation of judge Ortigas himself who had known me as a student.

I received a salary of ₱150 a month, at that time a big salary for a lawyer who did not have any previous practice of the profession, and with the understanding that I could have my own clients and receive my own fees from them.

I stayed with the firm for four months, received my monthly salary, won in courts every single case allotted to me by the firm, had my own clients in association with another lawyer from Iloilo named Gay, and made for me during that time about two thousand pesos from my practice with Mr. Gay.

Then I had to go to Tayabas to file a civil suit to recover the land of my deceased father, which was unlawfully occupied by another party.





THE QUEZON FAMILY, left, Dona Aurora (above) whom Quezon married when he was elected President of the Senate. Below, right, President Quezon with President Franklin D. Roosevelt.



In Tayabas, I soon began to have clients and seeing a good field there for my profession, I came to Manila, severed my association with Mr. Gay, and opened my law office in that province. Immediately some big cases, civil and criminal, were entrusted to me. I charged fees from the rich and none whatever from the poor. I lost no cases.

Then the position of Provincial Fiscal for Mindoro was offered to me by the Judge of First Instance of that District and the late Dr. Tavera, then a member of the Philippine Commission.

I hesitated long before accepting the offer. I was making over one thousand pesos a month as a lawyer and the position of Fiscal of Mindoro gave only a salary of P150. I decided to accept the position as a call of public duty.

LEGAL BATTLE

After six months as Fiscal of Mindoro I was promoted to Tayabas, without asking anybody for this promotion; served as Fiscal of Tayabas for six months, and then resigned to return to the practice of my profession.

As Fiscal of Tayabas I had a royal legal battle with the best five American lawyers of Manila at the time on some criminal charges for estafa which I presented against an American lawyer, then the owner of the most powerful American Newspaper of Manila, the *Cable News*, who tried to rob of their property a number of ignorant but somewhat well-to-do Filipinos.

I won the case, the lawyer was convicted and disbarred, but he did not land in jail because he escaped from the country, thus forfeiting his bond.

As an aftermath of this and for his own personal reasons, the then Governor of Mindoro, Captain Ofley, at my back brought administrative charges of all kinds against me for acts supposedly committed by me while I was Fiscal of Mindoro.

Without being previously informed of the charges, an ex-parte investigation was conducted in Mindoro, witnesses were called to testify against me in my absence, and under the moral threat of my persecutor, Governor Ofley.

All of the serious charges were found abolutely groundless, but some minor ones were declared proven; such as, for instance, that I had physically attacked some one. I was disgusted with the whole performance, and against the advice of Judge Ross, the then Inspector of Fiscals, who told the then Secretary of Justice Ide in my presence that I was the best Provincial Fiscal, I resigned the position.

I practised law again in Tayabas and once more my law office had to decline many cases because I could not handle them.

ENTERED POLITICS

I made several thousand pesos as lawyer, as everybody knows in Tayabas and then I entered the race for the governorship of the province. And I did so on the insistent demands of the poor people of Tayabas.

I was elected, my election was protested, one of the grounds of the protest being that those who voted for me were the uneducated. My election was confirmed and I became Governor of the Province.

As Governor, not only did I stop every kind of abuse of the people known to me, but when a band of ladrones was organized in my province armed with guns, I personally led the constabulary and the police, with the then Colonel Harboard, to pursue them in the mountains, hiking all day and night without sleep and without food, we met the band, had a hand-to-hand fight with them, caught their leaders and that was the end.

Whether I had been a good and impartial Governor can be deduced from the fact that, one year and a half after my assumption of office, there was held the first election to the Philippine Assembly.

I was elected as the Representative from my District, this time with the vote not only of the poor, but also of the rich; for my election was practically unanimous though there was a candidate against me and I made no campaign for my election.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

As a Representative I became the floor leader of the Assembly and Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and after another year and a half as Assemblyman, I was elected Resident Commissioner, a position I held until I was elected President of the Senate, after the enactment of the Jones Law.

Then came the time for me to get married and I did get married.

To avoid public demonstrations, and the pomp of a marriage of the first and only President of the Philippine Senate which the custom of our people would have demanded, I went to Hong Kong and there got married, without anyone being present at my wedding except half a dozen men who were traveling with me.

Even my travelling companions, did not know I was getting married that day until, to their surprise, the marriage ceremony began.

I was dressed in a business suit and my bride wore an ordinary dress, no flowers, no celebration, nothing but the absolutely essential. #

ANG UNANG AKTIBISTA ni ka ikong

... Ang karangalan ng isang tao ay nasa pagsasabi ng tutoo.



SA MALIIT na bayan ng Baler, sakop ng lalawigang Tayabas, ay sumilang ang isang batang lalaking naging bituin sa kanyang bansa.

Noong siya'y limang taong gulang ay nagalit siya sa isang kalarong bata na kanyang tinampal.

Tinawag siya ng kanyang ama.

— Ibig kong tandaan mo, — wika ng kanyang ama. — Mabuti pang suntukin mo ang iyong kapwa kaysa tampalin. Ang pagtampal sa mukha ay isang pag-alipusta.

Makaraan ang isang taon ay nakagawa siya ng kasalanan na muling ikinagalit ng kanyang ama.

— Sabihin mo sa akin, — wika ng kanyang ama. — Ikaw ba ay may ginawang kasalanan?

— Wala po, — mabilis niyang tugon.

At siya'y tinampal ng kanyang ama.

— Natatandaan mo ba ang sinabi ko sa iyo tungkol sa pagtampal sa mukha? — tanong ng kanyang ama.

— Opo, — tugon niyang nagsisisi.

— Ikaw ay nagsinungaling, — paliwanag ng kanyang ama, — kaya dapat kang tampalin. Ang karangalan ng isang tao ay nasa pagsasabi ng tutuo.

Magbuhat noon ay tinandaan niya ang sinabi ng kanyang ama.

NOONG NAG-AARAL siya sa kolehiyo ng San Juan de Letran ay malimit siyang apihin ng kanyang mga kamag-aral na anak ng mayayaman.

Isang araw ay sinuntok niya ang kamag-aral na nagmamalupit sa kanya.

Siya at ang kanyang sinuntok ay tinawag ng kanilang guro.

— Tutuo bang siya'y sinuntok mo? — tanong sa kanya ng guro.

— Opo, — tugon niya.

— Hindi mo ba nalalamang masamang makipag-away?

— Nalalaman ko po.

— Bakit mo siya sinuntok?

— Siya po'y nang-aapi at malupit. Kung kasalanan po ang makipag-away ay lalong kasalanan na hindi ipagtanggol ang katuwiran.

Pinatawad siya ng kanyang guro sapagka't nagsabi siya ng tutuo at ipinakilala niya ang kanyang paninindigan.

ANG KANILANG bayan ay napakalayo. Inaabot ng sanlinggo bago siya makarating sa Maynila sapagka't wala pang mga sasakyan noon .Sumasakay siya sa kabayo at naglalakad, at ang kanyang dinaraanan ay mapanganib sapagka't nanghaharang ang mga llongot na namumugot ng ulo.

Gayunman ay nagtiis siya ng hirap at nilimot ang takot sa kagustuhang makapag-aral. Nalalaman niyang mahalaga ang karunungan. Hindi siya makapaglilingkod sa kanyang sarili at sa kanyang bayan kung siya'y mangmang.

Ang kanyang mga magulang ay maralita. Kailangan ang salapi sa pag-aaral. Ang suliraning ito ay hindi niya itinuring na hadlang sa kanyang matibay na hangarin.

Sapagka't sila'y maralita ay nagpakasipag siya: sapagka't wala silang salapi ay nagtiis siya.

Pumasok siyang u t u s a n ng isang pari sa Maynila upang maipagpatuloy ang kanyang pag-aaral. Ang layo ng kanilang paaralan sa kanyang tinitirhan ay tatlong kilometro. Ang layong ito ay apat na ulit na nilalakad niya sa maghapon. Kaya, bukod sa paglilingkod niya sa pari ay kailangang gumising siya nang maaga upang huwag siyang mahuli sa kanyang pag-aaral.

Sa kabila ng ganitong hirap ay nakatapos siya ng pag-aaral na taglay ang mataas na karangalan.

Siya'y naging isang mananang-gol.

At habang tumataas ang kanyang hawak na tungkulin ay lalo niyang nauunawa ang kahalagahan ng sinabi ng kanyang ama.

— Huwag kang magsisinungaling. Ang karangalan ng isang tao ay nasa pagsasabi ng tutuo.

Siya'y naging gobernador ng kanyang lalawigan; naging kauna-unahang kagawad ng Asemblea Filipina; naging kauna-unahang sugo ng Pilipinas sa Amerika; naging kaunaunahang Pangulo ng Senado.

Siya rin ang kaunaunahang naging Pangulo ng Pilipinas.

Nang siya'y mamatay ay pangalan niya ang itinawag sa kanyang lalawigan (Tayabas). guyundin sa ating punong-lunsod.

Siya ay si *Manuel Luis Quezon.*

#

Compliments of:

MANILA C.O.D. DEPT. STORE

735 RIZAL AVENUE
TEL. 47-38-47

GEN. ROMULO, CUBAO
TEL. 98-39-02

BUILT FOR DEDICATED RETAIL SERVICE

Compliments of:

ORTAÑEZ GENERAL HOSPITAL

School of Nursing & Midwifery, A.S.E.I.

Dr. J. ORTAÑEZ
President

Dr. M. B. BELARMINO
Director

Mr. JOSE ORTAÑEZ
Administrator

- Department Heads -

Dr. R. Buenviaje
Head, OB & Gyne.

Dr. A. Adiao
Head, Pediatric

Dr. O. Hosaka
Head, Surgery

Dr. J. Sta. Ana
Head, Clinical Laboratory

Dr.J. Lamasan
Head, Medicine

Dr. M. Arroyo
Head, OPD

Mrs.S. Lopez
Chief Nurse

Mrs. Fe J. Belarmino
Principal, School of Nursing

Dra. A.M. Samson
Principal, School of Midwifery

MODERN FACILITIES - CHARITY WARDS - FREE OFFICES FOR PHYSICIANS

942 Aurora Blvd., Quezon City

Tels. 99-87-56, 99-87-57, 99-87-58

Compliments of:

DELCO AUTO SUPPLY

Dealer of:

Genuine GM, Ford European, Japenese
Cars, Jeep Parts & Accesories
Tels. 98-47-81, 99-93-02
99-91-34

Compliments of:

FOUNDED 1902

LA LOMA COCKPIT, INC.

"The Cockpit with a Tradition"

LA LOMA, QUEZON CITY • TEL. 60-96-31

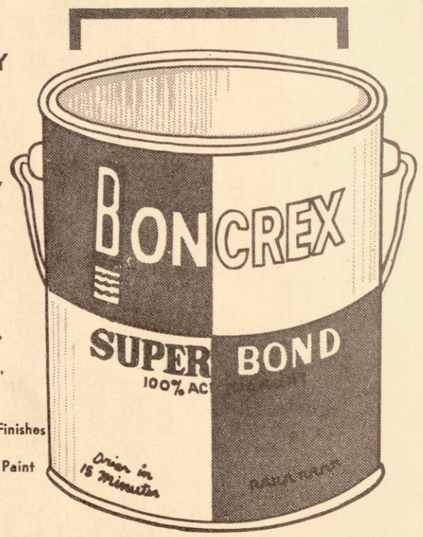
Owned & Operated by Guison Hermanos Realty, Inc.

Compliments of:

FOR BEST
MASONRY
FINISHES

DIAL
23-83-47

Or Call
23-93-48



Boncrex "Premier" Gloss Paint
Boncrex "Fullhide" Flat Paint
Boncrex Enamels
Boncrex Marine Finishes
Boncrex Bonding
Concrete Powder Paint

BONCREX SUPERBOND

100% ACRYLIC MASONRY PAINT

Manufactured by:

LONDON PAINT & VARNISH CO., INC.

63 OBUDAN ST. QUEZON CITY

Compliments of:

PERLAS PRODUCTIONS

Compliments of:

MILA'S LECHON

87 Calavite, La Loma, Quezon City

Compliments of:

Learn a Hobby-art

CERAMICS

in 12 easy lessons

- Vases
- Jars
- Ash-trays
- Figurines
- Others

Head Instructors:
NENA R. SANTOS
L. VILLAROMAN
(Twice First Prize Winner,
National Ceramics Contest)

NESAN CERAMICS
32 Maalalahanin St., Teachers Village,
Diliman, Quezon City
Tel: 98-88-52 98-48-11

We accept made-to-order Ceramics kiln (Oven)
at student's price

Compliments of:

ATLANTIC CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC.

MANUFACTURER:
Hollow Blocks
Concrete Pipes
Decorative, Mojon
Etc.

DEALER IN:
Lumber, Hardware,
Cement, Gravel & Sand
Etc.

EDDIE S. SERRANO
President & General Manager

Address:
786 Quirino Highway, Novaliches, Quezon City

Tel. Nos. 90-21-20
90-22-47
90-25-52

Compliments of:

ANOTHER

MERCEDES-BENZ

SUPPER SERVICE CENTER
ON THE HI-WAY

SALES ● PARTS ● SERVICE

AVAILABLE:

MERCEDES BENZ NEW GENERATION MODELS

200 ● 200 D ● 220 D ● 280

FOR APPOINMENT CALL OR VISIT:

VIBARR MOTORS CORPORATION
1107 E. DE LOS SANTOS AVENUE, QUEZON CITY

TELS. 98-38-16, 98-30-91, 98-44-69, 99-79-73

Compliments of:

QUEZON CITY THEATRICAL
ENTERPRISES, INC.

Operator of

Quezon, Grand and Greenhills Theaters

Compliments of

MELENCIO MENDOZA

837 E. de los Santos Avenue,

Quezon City

Compliments of:

V. V. SOLIVEN REALTY CORPORATION
Licensed Real Estate Brokers, Consultants & Realtors

SOLID HOMES, INCORPORATED
General Land Developers, General Contractors and Realtors

For your Real Estate Needs, consult us.

ADDRESSES:
(Main) 76 South Ave. (Timog), Diliman, Q.C.
Telephone — 99-61-84; 98-65-88; 97-41-04
(Manila) 934 Washington near corner España
Telephones — 60-61-29; 60-87-68
(Cubao) Suite 221 Mariwasa Bldg., (opposite Pepsi-Cola) Q.C. Tel. 70-37-22
(Calocan) Suite 303-304 Victoria Bldg.
Rizal Ave Ext. cor. 11th Ave.
Tel — 22-31-58; 23-42-32
(Mandaluyong) Suite 6 David Gan Bldg.
Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong
Tel. No. 79-89-27; 70-40-12 to 15 Local 6
(Makati) Suite 205 Ambrosio Bldg., Buendia Ave. cor. Bautista St., Makati, Rizal.

Compliments of:

LA LOMA LUMBER

Dealer in
LUMBER, HARDWARE, PLUMBING
& ELECTRICAL SUPPLY
Tels. 61-25-33 & 60-42-87

Tan Hian
Prop. & Manager

16-20 A. Bonifacio cor. Mariveles St.
La Loma. Quezon City

Compliments of:

PHILIP HARDWARE

657 E. de los Santos, Cubao, Quezon City

Compliments of

TAMARAW SECURITY SERVICE, INC.

GROUNDFLOOR. SAMPAGUITA BUILDING
GEN. ARANETA ST., CUBAO. QUEZON CITY
TELS. 99-70-66, 99-70-67, 99-70-68

Compliments of:

HONG NING
PANCITERIA

876-R-S Aurora Blvd. Cubao,
Quezon City

Tel. 99-77-63

Compliments of

MRS. C.V. DE LA CRUZ

Compliments of:

CHAMPION FEED MILLS

MANUFACTURER OF POULTRY FEEDS

74 M.H. DEL PILAR ST., SAN FRANCISCO DEL MONTE,

Quezon City

TELS. 99-38-24
99-51-26

President & General Manager
Manuel Sandiko

Compliments of:

Pierre Beauty Shop

Hotel Inter—Continental
Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal
Telephone No. 89-29-26

Compliments of:

EVERLAST, INC.

52 Quezon Blvd. Quezon City

Compliments of:

SAMPAGUITA–VP PICTURES

Quezon City

Compliments of:

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE

A symbol of health and cleanliness to millions since 1806

Throughout the Philippines, you will find the many products of Colgate-Palmolive bringing health, cleanliness and beauty to our people.

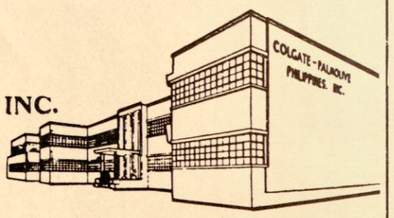
Throughout the Colgate-Palmolive organization, key positions are filled by men and women who believe in their work and their company.

Look with confidence to Colgate-Palmolive, where quality goes into every product before the name goes on any wrapper

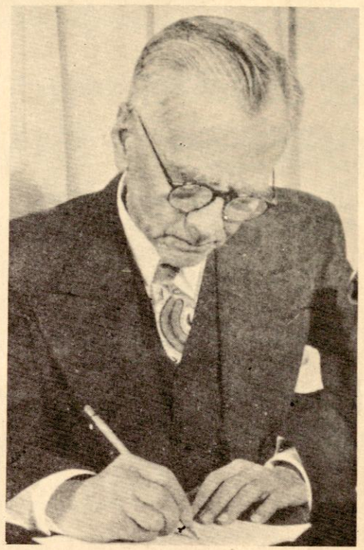
With more years of research...more study and experimentation...more major contributions to dental hygiene than any other company in the world, COLGATE IS THE WORLD LEADER IN DENTAL HYGIENE.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE PHILIPPINES INC. MAKERS OF QUALITY PRODUCTS

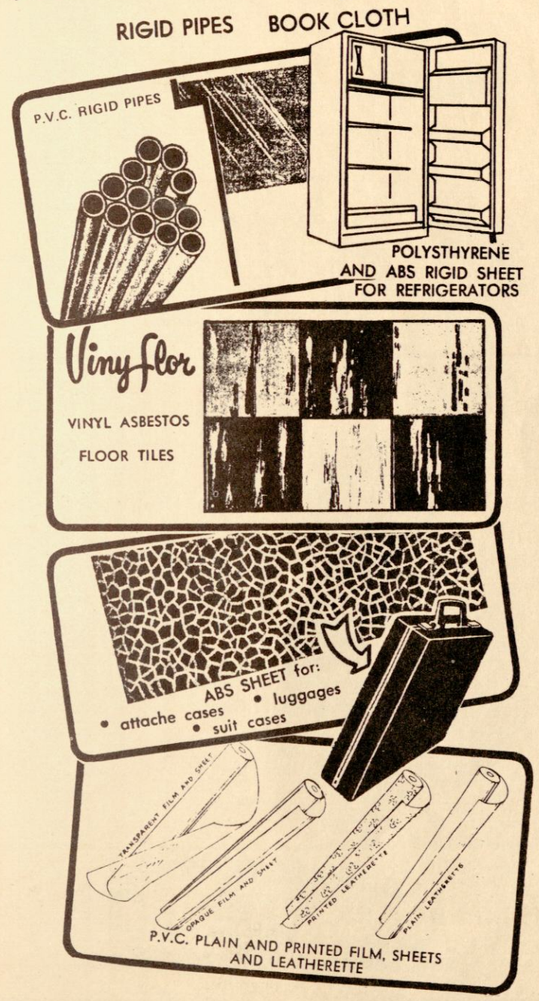
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE PHILIPPINES INC.



We Greet the late President on his 93rd Birthday Anniversary



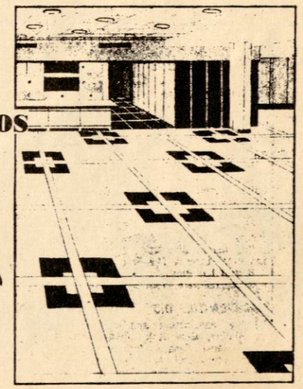
When it comes to plastic...



Vinyflor

VINYL ASBESTOS FLOOR TILE

HIGHEST QUALITY VINYL PRODUCTS



Call PFI

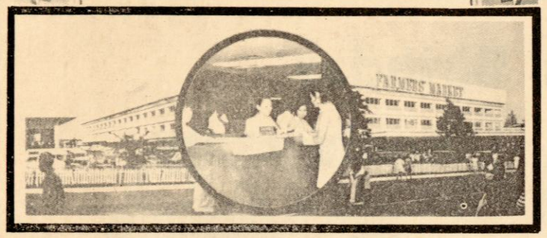
23-83-05)
23-52-62) Factory
23-07-16)
23-07-17) Office

PHILIPPINE FABRIKOID, INC.

OFFICE: — 89 DEL MONTE, Q. C.
FACTORY: — BARRIO KANGKONG, Q. C.

Compliments of:

NOW OPEN
at the
FARMERS' MARKET
ARANETA CENTER, QUEZON CITY



A NEW EXTENSION OFFICE OF
PROGRESSIVE BANK
So you can do your banking where you do your shopping!

PROGRESSIVE COMMERCIAL BANK
BANAWE BRANCH

Compliments of:

When in need of Identification Labels of any kind

or

self adhesive materials for

printing purposes

Call on

Topflight Philippines, Inc.

147 Sto. Domingo Ave., Quezon City

147 Sto. Domingo Ave., Quezon City

Tels. 23-83-92 & 23-01-68

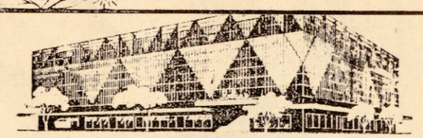
Compliments of:

A FRIEND

Compliments:

Ask and you shall receive...
Shop and you will find them
at Rustan's

That is the message of RUSTAN. Anything you love-you find at RUSTAN. Positively top quality items and a facinating array of ingenious creations for your family and friends. Enjoy your shopping now at our multi-storey MAKATI Store. SAN MARCELINO & QUEZON CITY — the great 3 in town!



MAKATI



SAN MARCELINO



QUEZON CITY

Compliments of:

MA MON LUK
MAMI KING
RESTAURANT

876 Aurora Boulevard Araneta Center
Center, Cubao, Quezon City
Tel. 99-90-39

Compliments of:

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO INC.

Dealers in Firearms and Ammunition

and

Squibman Quality Products

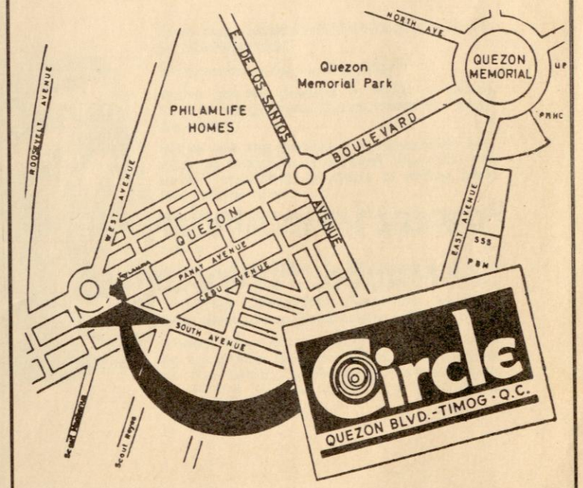
595 E. de los Santos Avenue
Quezon City Tel. No. 97-15-49

Compliments of:

KOBE DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT

548 E. de los Santos Ave. Quezon City

Compliments of:



Compliments of:

SY SU and COMPANY

175 Sto. Domingo, Quezon City

Compliments of

MANILA APPLIANCE CENTER, INC.

815 E. de los Santos Ave. Quezon City

Compliments of:

Pascual Laboratories, Inc.
Manila, Philippines

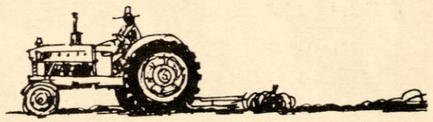
Compliments of:

LA LOMA STEEL, INC.

88 Calavite, La Loma, Quezon City

GAMI

After 25 years, still very much FIRST in TRACTORS





Every year, GAMI's FORD tractors continue to be NUMBER ONE.

What seems to be our big edge?

We've got the product — FORD — proven the finest engineered tractor wherever crops are grown.

We've got the service — a nationwide network of strategically located branches and dealers supported by fleets of roving parts and service vans.

We've got the parts — whenever needed, wherever needed for quick, speedy replacements.

We've got the training facilities — the only one of its kind in the industry — GAMI's TRACTOR OPERATOR TRAINING program, open even to non-Ford tractor owners.

A special four-point package, neatly wrapped up by GAMI's quarter century of experience for the farmer, minimizing his downtime, optimizing his operations, and maximizing his profits.

Ford GAMI

first in mechanized farming

MARULAS, VALENZUELA, BULACAN • TELEPHONE NO. 23-94-41

Greetings from



66
years
of active participation
in the economic growth
of the Philippines

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER MACLEOD, INC.

MANILA ● CEBU ● BACOLOD ● BAGUIO ● BUTUAN