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Law Research Center



MANUEL L. QUEZON

99th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AUGUST 19, 1977

SOUVENIR PROGRAM

QUEZON CITY EXECUTIVE CLUB '77

HONORABLE ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
City Mayor
Honorary Chairman

COL. TOMAS B. KARINGAL
Superintendent
Northern Police District, MPF
Chairman

ATTY. ARTURO V. UY
City Auditor
Vice-Chairman

ATTY. ANSELMO O. REGIS
City Treasurer
Treasurer

MRS. VERONICA A. RAMOS
Asst. Secretary to the Mayor
Secretary

M E M B E R S

- | | |
|--|---|
| Hon. Sergio AF Apostol | <i>Executive Judge, C F I</i> |
| Hon. Minerva C. Genovea | <i>Executive Judge, City Courts</i> |
| Hon. Leonor Ines Luciano | <i>Presiding Judge, J D R C</i> |
| Engr. Pantaleon P. Tabora | <i>City Engineer</i> |
| Fiscal Justiniano P. Cortez | <i>City Fiscal</i> |
| Mrs. Conmemoracion M. Concepcion | <i>City Supt. of Schools</i> |
| Dr. Homero C. Angelo | <i>City Health Officer</i> |
| Mr. Leonardo M. Cuyong | <i>City Assessor</i> |
| Chief Salvador G. Narcelles | <i>Supt. Fire District II, MPF</i> |
| Atty. Manuel T. Santos | <i>Secretary to the Mayor</i> |
| Atty. Benigno C. Nagrampa | <i>City Secretary</i> |
| Dr. Fe Villanueva Fernandez | <i>Director, Q C G H</i> |
| Atty. Jose T. Torcuator | <i>City Attorney</i> |
| Atty. Felicidad A. Peralta | <i>City Supt. of Libraries</i> |
| Arch. Luciano V. Aquino | <i>City Architect & Concurrently</i>
<i>North Sector Manager, RESC</i> |
| Mrs. Lourdes B. Vergara | <i>Chief, Social Welfare Services</i> |
| Mr. Francisco B. Alvarez | <i>Cultural & Tourism Affairs Officer</i> |



Republika ng Pilipinas
 Lungsod Quezon
 Tanggapan ng Punong Lungsod
 (OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR)



Message

As in the past, Quezon City is the center of today's celebration of the 99th birth anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. This year's celebration becomes more significant and memorable with the unveiling of a monument to the man who is being honored and remembered today.

The Quezon monument erected at the center of the Quezon City Hall Quadrangle, unlike the Quezon Memorial Monument at the Quezon Memorial Circle which is a national project, is a purely local project of the city government prosecuted by the Quezon City Executive Club, financed mainly by contributions of residents and establishments of Quezon City. Thus it may truly be said that the monument is a gift of love and gratitude from the people of Quezon City to their city's founder.

The bronze and marble out of which the monument is made will endure despite the onslaught of time and the elements. This is symbolic of the enduring quality of the name of Quezon in whose honor and memory the monument is erected. Indeed the name of Quezon grows in force and luster as the years go by, indicating the deep imprint he has made on our history and on the generation he led in fighting for our country's freedom and independence.

It may take another century or more before we can see a man of Quezon's towering stature. In the meantime, the most we can do is to add to our own relatively little stature by drawing strength and inspiration from the legacy of mental, moral and spiritual greatness he has bequeathed to his country and people. Today, his birth anniversary, is a very proper time for reflecting and pondering on the elements which made up the greatness that was Quezon's - his intense nationalism and patriotism, his indomitable will, his compassion for the poor, his keen perception of what is right and wrong, his incomparable personal charm, and his vigorous leadership.

A. S. Rodriguez
 (Mrs.) ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
 City Mayor

HEADQUARTERS
METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE
NORTHERN POLICE DISTRICT
Quezon City, Metropolitan Manila



Message

On this 99th Birth Anniversary of the late President, Manuel Luis Quezon, I take this opportunity to greet the residents and officials of Quezon City who have lived up to the high ideals and aspirations of its founder — as shown by the significant strides in progress and prosperity in this City.

Indeed, we must make this occasion truly indicative of our earnest desire to make this community a happy and peaceful place to live in, by keeping ourselves deeply and seriously involved in the different programs geared towards the realization of the "City of Man" as envisioned by the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos, Governor of Metropolitan Manila, for all the residents of the area.

My warmest felicitations to all.

TOMAS B KARINGAL
P/Colonel INP
Superintendent
Chairman, Executive Club

Unveiling of Quezon Monument to Highlight Quezon Day Rites in Quezon City

By FRANCISCO B. ALVAREZ
Tourism and Cultural
Affairs Officer

Today's commemoration of the 99th birth anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon will be highlighted by the unveiling of the Quezon Monument erected at the center of the Quezon City Hall Quadrangle.

Mrs. Nini Quezon Avanceña and Mr. Manuel Quezon, Jr. will do the unveiling assisted by Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, Col. Tomas B. Karingal, and the donors to the Quezon Monument Fund.

The monument is a bronze statue of President Quezon as he appeared when he delivered his inaugural address during the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on November 15, 1935. The statue which is 12 feet high, including a 7-inch base, stands on a marble pedestal 16 feet high, 38-inch square at the top, and 3.7-meter square at the base.

The historic event depicted by the statue was chosen from among other significant highlights in the life of the late President by his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Nini Quezon Avanceña. Other historic motifs that had been suggested for the monument were the late President's role as a young revolutionary during the Filipino-American War of 1896 and his well-known image as the Father of Social Justice and Champion of the Masses symbolized by his famous rice-planting stance and get-up.

The Quezon monument was designed and executed by the well-known sculptor, Anastacio T. Caedo, who contracted the job for P220,000.00 including installation. Caedo, who was formerly the head of the U.P. sculpture department, was also the one who made the Quezon monument at San Juan de Letran, Quezon's alma mater. This Quezon monument, a 7-foot statue made of white cement with ivory finish was unveiled by Quezon, Jr. on the occasion of the 85th birth anniversary of his father in 1963. While it took Caedo only 18 days to finish the monument, it took the Letran Lay Faculty Club three years to raise the P8,000.00 needed for the project.

In Grateful Homage
to Manuel L. Quezon
First President of the Common-
wealth of the Philippines
Friend of the Masses
Freedom Fighter
Patriot
Statesman
Leader of His People
Founder of Quezon City
Dedicated on the 19th day of
August, 1977, Quezon City, Metro
Manila, Philippines

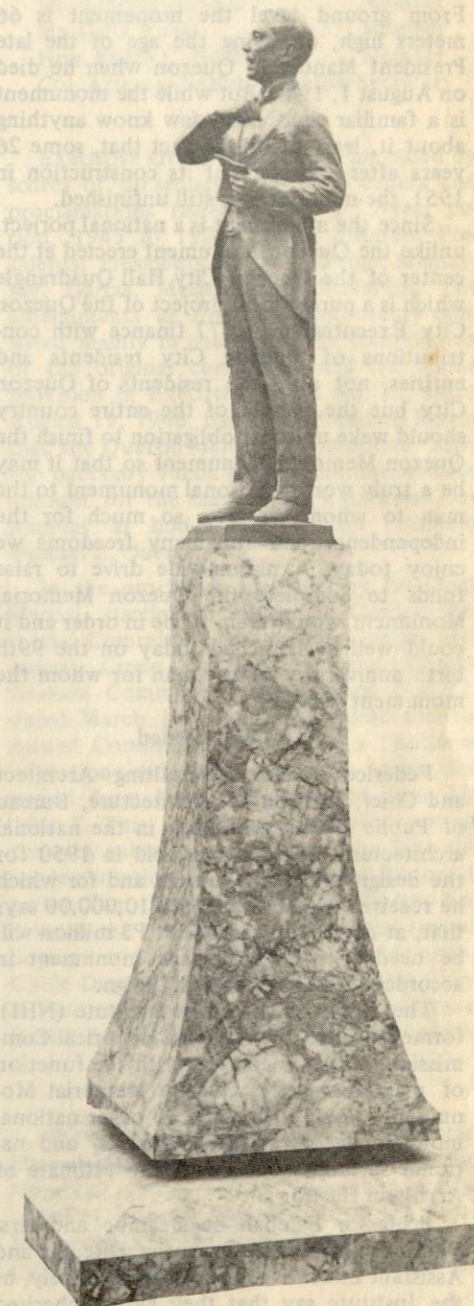
Inscription on monument

The inscription on the monument was composed by the honorable Emilio Abello, Sr., first City Attorney of Quezon City, which was founded on October 12, 1939.

Abello, who is presently Executive President of Meralco, was the guest of honor during last year's Quezon Day celebration. On this occasion, the cornerstone for the Quezon Monument was laid by Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez. A fund drive to raise the amount needed for the construction of the monument was also launched with the Mayor starting the ball rolling with a pledge of P5,000.00, followed by Mr. Manuel L. Morato, son of the first Mayor of Quezon City, Don Tomas B. Morato, who pledged P4,999.00. Other Quezon City officials and residents who also made pledges were the following.

City Schools Superintendent Mrs. Comemoracion M. Concepcion, P10,000.00; Col. Tomas Karingal, Superintendent of the Northern Sector, MPF, P1,000.00 for each of the members of the Executive Club of which he is the incumbent Chairman; former Ambassador and Quezon City Councilor Proceso Sebastian who pledged P1,000.00; Quezon City General Hospital Director, Dr. Fe Villanueva Fernandez who pledged P1,000.00; His Excellency, Jaime Cardinal L. Sin, who pledged an amount he could not then determine due to the fact, he said, that at the time all his funds had been sent to the quake victims in Mindanao; Budget Analyst Mrs. Estrella Gerardo, P1,000.00; Silangan Lions Club, P1,000.00 and others.

In launching the fund drive, City Treasurer Anselmo O. Regis said that while the city government could provide the funds, it was decided to involve the public so that the monument can be said to be a gift of love to their city's founder. The public response was quite enthusiastic. As of Aug. 15, a total amount of about P270,000 has been collected.



THE AUTHOR

The Unfinished Quezon Memorial Monument

By Atty. FELICIDAD A. PERALTA
City Superintendent, Quezon City Libraries

The Quezon Memorial Monument at the Quezon Memorial Circle is Quezon City's most outstanding landmark. No one who comes to Quezon City can fail to see it, because it is the tallest structure in the city. From ground level the monument is 66 meters high, 66 being the age of the late President Manuel L. Quezon when he died on August 1, 1944. But while the monument is a familiar sight, very few know anything about it, least of all the fact that, some 26 years after the start of its construction in 1951, the monument is still unfinished.

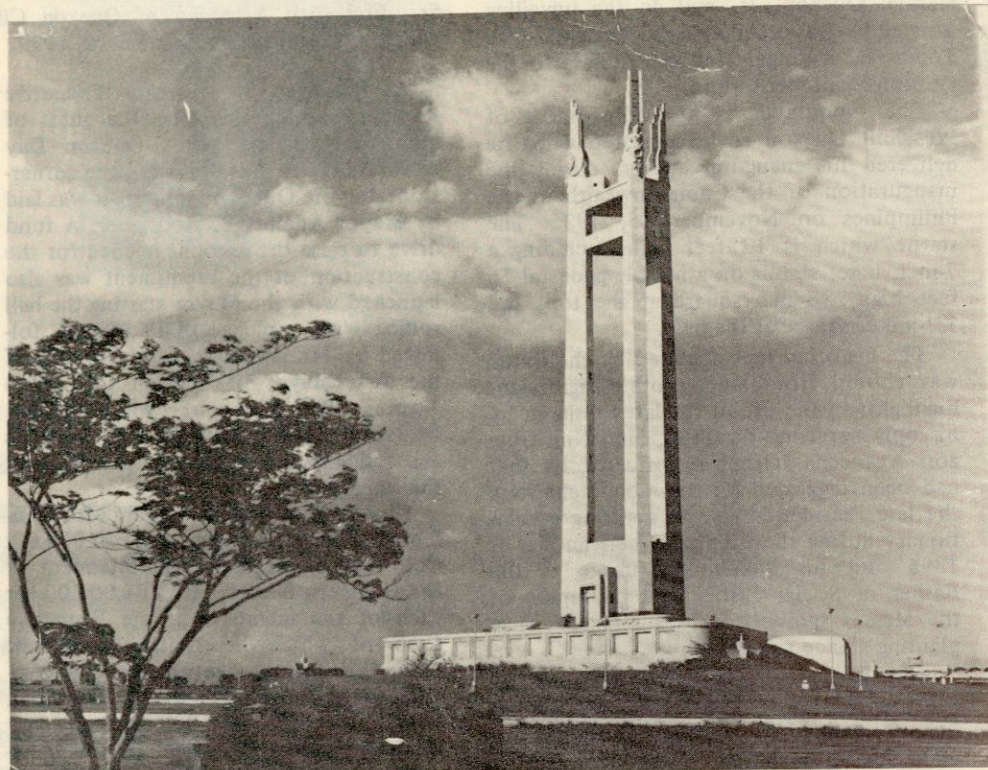
Since the monument is a national project, unlike the Quezon Monument erected at the center of the Quezon City Hall Quadrangle which is a purely local project of the Quezon City Executive Club '77 finance with contributions of Quezon City residents and entities, not only the residents of Quezon City but the people of the entire country should wake up to its obligation to finish the Quezon Memorial Monument so that it may be a truly worthy national monument to the man to whom we owe so much for the independence and the many freedoms we enjoy today. A nation-wide drive to raise funds to complete the Quezon Memorial Monument would seem to be in order and it could well be launched today on the 99th birth anniversary of the man for whom the monument was built.

P3 million needed

Federico Ilustre, Consulting Architect and Chief, Division of Architecture, Bureau of Public Works, who won in the national architectural competition held in 1950 for the design of the monument and for which he received a cash award of P10,000.00 says that, at current prices, about P3 million will be needed to complete the monument in accordance with his original design.

The National Historical Institute (NHI), formerly called the National Historical Commission, which is charged with the function of maintaining the Quezon Memorial Monument, along with some 30 other national monuments, historical landmarks, and national shrines, agrees with the estimate of Architect Ilustre.

Professor Esteban de Ocampo and Mrs. Flordeliza Militante, Executive Director and Assistant Executive Director, respectively, of the Institute say that they have "inherited all the headaches" in connection with the maintenance and completion of the mo-



nument. Out of the NHI's budgetary allocation this year of P5 million (only partially released) for the 32 national shrines, historical landmarks, and national monuments it has to maintain, only P150,000.00 has



THE AUTHOR

been earmarked so far for the Quezon Memorial Monument, and at this writing, the work of renovating the monument is in progress.

"With this amount," says Architect Renato R. Perdon, Chief of the Monument and Heraldry Division, "we will be able to do some renovation of the basement chambers which will house the Quezon City Museum, a joint project of the Quezon City government and the Capitol Jaycees." However more funds for the monument will be eventually allocated. Perdon says, and the Institute may take the initiative in launching a nation-wide fund drive. Depending on the public response and its own available funds, the NHI hopes to complete the monument in time for its formal inauguration on the centennial of the birth anniversary of President Quezon on August 19, 1978.

Executive Order No. 79

The erection of the Quezon Memorial Monument was provided for in an Executive Order, No. 79 dated December 1945, issued

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PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON
99TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Friday, August 19, 1977

Part I

7:30 A.M.

Floral Offering
Quezon Memorial Circle

- I. Office of the President of the Philippines
- II. Supreme Court of the Philippines
- III. Diplomatic Corps.
- IV. Armed Forces of the Philippines
- V. Metropolitan Manila Commission
- VI. City Mayor, QC Department Heads
Officers and Members, QC Sangguniang Bayan
- VII. Mrs. Zenaida Quezon Avancena
Mr. Manuel Quezon, Jr.
- VIII. Quezon City Civic, Professional, Religious
Organizations and others

Part II

8:00 AM

Flag Raising Ceremony
Quezon City Hall Flagpole Area

Part III

8:10 AM

Mass to be officiated by:
REV. FR. BEN CARREON, O.M.I.
Quezon City Hall Lobby

Part IV

8:45

Unveiling of the Pres. Manuel L. Quezon
Monument and Floral Offering by:
Mrs. Zenaida Quezon Avancena
Assisted by:
Hon. Adelina S. Rodriguez
City Mayor
Col. Tomas B. Karingal
Superintendent, NPD, MPF
Chairman, QC Executive Club

Donors

Quezon City Hall Quadrangle

Part V

9:05 AM

Program Proper
Quezon City Hall Lobby

Part VI

10:05

Socials

Part VII

11:00 AM

Tree Planting

The Unfinished...

by then President Sergio Osmeña. This executive order created a Quezon Memorial Committee "to take charge of the nationwide campaign to raise funds for the erection of a national monument in honor of the late President Manuel L. Quezon, as well as the selection of the most suitable site on which to erect the same."

The Members of the original committee were:

- Hon. Alfredo Montelibano . Chairman
Hon. Tomas B. Morato Member
Dr. Predro J. Velasco Member
Atty. Antonio D. Paguaia Member
Mr. Angel Marin Member
Mr. Antonio Rivero Member
Mr. Gil J. Puyat Member
Hon. Pedro C. Hernaez Member
Col. Artemio Nabor Executive Secretary

Amendments

Executive Order No. 79 was amended by scores of subsequent executive orders and proclamations issued during a 27-year period, 1945 to 1972, by six different Presidents: Presidents Roxas, Quirino, Magsaysay, Garcia, Macapagal, and Marcos. The amendments in the executive orders consisted mainly in changes in the composition of the original committee and the added provision in Executive Order No. 12, dated August 19, 1946, issued by President Roxas that the Quezon Memorial Committee "raise the necessary funds without limitation as to amount for the erection of a national monument in honor of the late President Manuel L. Quezon."

In the proclamation issued by President Marcos, starting in 1966, the Quezon Memorial Committee became the Quezon Memorial Circle Development and Beautification Committee. Proclamation No. 22, dated March 14, 1966, authorized this renamed Committee to conduct a "national education and fund campaign during the period from March 16, 1966 to June 16, 1966." This period was extended several times by subsequent proclamations. With the implementation of the Integrated Reorganization Plan through Presidential Decree No. 1 upon the proclamation of martial law on September 21, 1972, the Quezon Memorial Circle Development and Beautification Committee was abolished and its functions transferred to the National Historical Commission.

Traffic Island

The site chosen for the Quezon Memorial Monument, now known as the Quezon Memorial Circle, was a 26-hectare traffic island or rotonda provided for in the Frost Master Plan for the development of Quezon City. Its purpose was to accommodate the

(Turn to next page)

PROGRAM

Friday, August 19, 1977
9:05 A.M.
Quezon City Hall Lobby

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. Opening Remarks | Col. Tomas B. Karingal
Superintendent, NPD, MPF
Chairman, QC Executive Club |
| II. Surprise Number | |
| III. Presentation of Quezon Literary Awards | Hon. Adelina S. Rodriguez
City Mayor |
| Awardees: | |
| Short Story | Mrs. Carmen Herrera Acosta |
| Novel | Mr. Ruperto S. Cristobal |
| Poetry | Mr. David P. San Pedro |
| Drama | Mr. Rolando Tinio |
| Journalism | Mr. Eduardo E. Gregorio |
| Linguistics | Dr. Rufino Alejandro |
| Special Award | Mrs. Dely Magpayo |
| IV. Introduction | Hon. Adelina S. Rodriguez
City Mayor |
| V. Speech | Hon. Jose D. Aspiras
Secretary
Department of Tourism |
| VI. Response | Mrs. Zenaida Quezon Avancena |
| VII. Recessional | A F P Band |

intersection of several streets in order to minimize traffic hazards and accidents. Presently, the intersecting streets are: Quezon Avenue, East Avenue, Kalayaan Avenue, Don Marcos Avenue (formerly Commonwealth Avenue), Visayan Avenue, and North Avenue.

In 1951, the construction of the monument was started. It was done by administration by the Division of Architecture under the supervision of Ilustre.

Main Feature

The main feature of the monument consists of the three towering pylons representing Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. There are figures at the top of each pylon, the first garbed in a Maria Clara costume,

representing Luzon; the second in Balintawak, representing the Visayas; and the third in Muslim dress representing Mindanao. As postured and countenanced, the three figures are grieving over the death of Quezon.

The base of the monument is an isocles triangle around 50 meters at each side. The circular mausoleum itself has a diameter of 10 meters. Here at the mausoleum is the sarcophagus which awaits the transfer of the body of the late President Quezon from its tomb at the North Cemetery. A little beyond one end of the sarcophagus is a huge cross while at the other end, also a little beyond and above, is a bronze statue of the President executed by the late national

artist, Guillermo Tolentino, dean of Filipino sculptors, who had been paid P80,000.00 for the job.

The monument was constructed with imported Italian marble for at the time of its construction, Romblon marble was still undeveloped. Construction stopped after about two years due to lack of funds.

Architect Ilustre says that foremost among the features of the monument that have yet to be constructed is an elevator to the top which would cost about P1 million. However, he adds, the installation of an elevator would be a self-liquidating project because visitors or tourists could be charged, say a peso, for making use of the elevator to go to the top where, with telescopes, they could get a panoramic view of Metro Manila.

Uncompleted Features

Other uncompleted features cited by Ilustre and confirmed by the National Historical Institute are: three fountains each at the corner of the triangular base; three floodlights each atop the three pylons; bas relief or murals of historical events from the landing of Magellan to the death of President Quezon to be executed on one-meter-square frames around the base of the monument, 31 of them, of which only nine already have murals; steel stairs with railings, windows, and doors, etc. With respect to the murals, the NHI plans to write certain colleges and universities requesting them to underwrite their execution, one college or university for each of the 21 uncompleted frames.

Memorandum of Agreement

As to the landscaping of the premises surrounding the monument, the Quezon City government will take care of that in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement entered into between the Quezon City government and the National Historical Institute, already approved by the Metro Manila Governor, Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos. Under the Agreement, the landscaping plans, which are now being prepared by Quezon City Architect Luciano V. Aquino, will have to be approved by the NHI.

With respect to the delay in the completion of the Quezon Memorial Monument, Designer Ilustre says that it should not be a cause for dismay.

"We should not be discouraged," Ilustre says, "that after about 27 years the Quezon Memorial Monument is not yet complete. It took the United States 100 years to complete the Washington monument with funds raised from the contributions of school children."

Let us hope though that if a nation-wide fund campaign for the completion of the monument is launched, it will not take 100 years.

QUEZON DAY COMMITTEES

Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez Honorary Chairman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Col. Tomas B. Karingal Chairman
Atty. Arturo V. Uy Co-Chairman

MEMBERS

Judge Sergio AF Apostol Atty. Rogelio M. Quiambao
Atty. Manuel T. Santos Atty. Anselmo O. Regis
Engr. Pantaleon P. Tabora Fiscal Justiniano P. Cortez
Mrs. Conmemoracion M. Concepcion Mr. Eduardo T. Fiel
Mr. Dante Santos

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM AND INVITATION

Atty. Manuel T. Santos Chairman

SUB COMMITTEE ON MASS

Judge Pacifico Punzalan Chairman
Atty. Felicidad A. Peralta Co-Chairman

SUB COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM

Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos Chairman

SUB COMMITTEE ON INVITATION AND RECEPTION

Judge Leonor Ines Luciano Chairman
Mrs. Conmemoracion M. Concepcion Co-Chairman
Atty. Benigno C. Nagrampa

SUB COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS

Engr. Pantaleon P. Tabora Chairman
Fiscal Justiniano P. Cortez Co-Chairman

MEMBERS

Atty. Jose T. Torcuator Mr. Leonardo M. Cuyong
F/Col. Salvador G. Narcelles

SUB COMMITTEE ON FLORAL OFFERING

Col. Tomas B. Karingal Chairman
Fiscal Justiniano P. Cortez Co-Chairman

SUB COMMITTEE ON UNVEILING OF THE PRESIDENT

MANUEL L. QUEZON MONUMENT

Atty. Anselmo O. Regis Chairman
Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos Co-Chairman

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Atty. Anselmo O. Regis Chairman

COMMITTEE ON SOUVENIR PROGRAM

Mr. Francisco B. Alvarez Chairman
Mr. Alberto M. Galarpe Co-Chairman
Mr. Ben O. Flores Editorial Consultant

COMMITTEE ON SOCIALS

Mrs. Conmemoracion M. Concepcion Chairman
Atty. Arturo V. Uy Co-Chairman

COMMITTEE ON LITERARY AWARDS

Mr. Celso Al. Carunungan Chairman
Dr. Ligaya D. Perez Co-Chairman

MEMBERS

Mr. Clodualdo del Mundo Mr. Brigido C. Batungbakal
Mr. Aniceto F. Silvestre Mr. Dionisio Salazar

Manuel L. Quezon was of the generation of giants, a man like his peers who was not only imbued with patriotic fervor and a life-time devotion to liberty, but was prepared to die for his convictions. From the Philippine Revolution, he went on in the service of his country to become our foremost advocate of independence and during his leadership started the policies widening social justice for the common man. — PRESIDENT FERDINAND E. MARCOS.

QUEZON: FATHER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

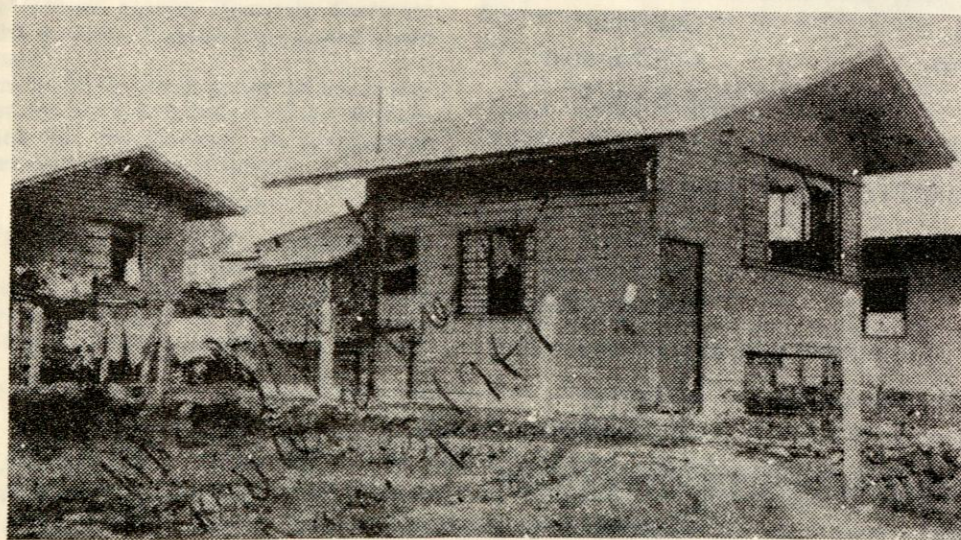
By VERONICA A. RAMOS
Assistant Secretary
to the Mayor

The late President Manuel L. Quezon, whose 99th 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.



THE AUTHOR

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 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 free of the diseases bred by miserable living. 'A nationalistic business policy,' Quezon said, 'is one that should serve the great masses of the people and promote their interest. Our nationalism presupposes the advancement of the welfare of the people as a whole.'"

Quezon: Father...

First Agrarian Reform Program

It was Quezon who initiated the first agrarian reform program of the government to free the farmers from the "slavery of tenancy." This was precipitated by the uprising of the Sakdalistas, the pre-war pre-cursors of the Huks, victims of conscienceless absentee landlords who treated them not only as mere "carriers of water and hewers of wood, but also as machine-like carabaos on the land they tilled." A sidelight of Quezon's land reform program was the establishment of his own model farm at the foothills of Mt. Arayat.

It was Quezon's agrarian reform program which provided the inspiration and foundation for succeeding presidents and other national leaders in their efforts to achieve a better deal for the Filipino peasantry through such measures as the Land Reform Code, Land Settlements, Land Authority, and Office of the Agrarian Counsel as well as massive infrastructural projects under "Operations Central Luzon." The climax was reached under martial law with what has been called the "most dramatic and historic proclamation," President Marcos' Presidential Decree No. 27, dated October 20, 1972,

under which tenant-farmers were freed from 450 years of tenant-bondage by giving them the option to acquire family-size farms.

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 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."

Born Poor

How can we explain Quezon's magnificent obsession with social justice? The answer is given by Quezon himself in the opening words of his autobiography, "The Good Fight," in which he said: "I was born a poor man..." Indeed while Quezon stood apart from the masses in bearing, in attitude, in aggressiveness, yet his heart was always with them, for he knew from personal experience the difficulties and miseries of poverty.

Rev. Father Pacifico Ortiz, Quezon's spiritual adviser and chaplain during the war, has beautifully expressed Quezon's compassion for and affinity with the poor:

"It is surely this trait — his love for neighbor — that made him what he was: the champion of the poor, the friend of the workingman. No man has ever been showered with more honors and distinctions at home and abroad. But this man who walked with kings, never lost the common touch, this man whose words were listened to in the highest council of nations, never forgot his father's parting words: *Son, be good and just to your fellowmen. No matter how high your station in life may be, never forget that you came from poor parents and that you belong to the poor.*"

**SUPPORT
THE
NEW SOCIETY**

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241 Roosevelt Avenue, SFDM, Quezon City

AN OPEN GENERAL HOSPITAL

DR. ROGELIO R. GARCIA
Medical Director

Tel. Nos. 98-65-77 — 97-10-15
97-15-22 — 97-19-88
97-17-28 — 51-29-41 (GTS)

Greetings on the occasion of the
99th Birth Anniversary of
PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON

BARANGAY KALIGAYAHAN

Novaliches, Quezon City
Tel. No. 90-45-98

CELSO S. MIRANDA
Barangay Captain

Tel. No. 90-39-81

Recollections of Quezon

By PIO PEDROSA
President, Prudential Bank

(We tried to interview Mr. Pedrosa but he told us instead to submit a questionnaire. We did just that and in answer he sent us a 17-paged article, "The Beginnings of Quezon City." Those parts which had to do with President Quezon were excerpted and reproduced below. — BEN O. FLORES, Editorial Consultant, Quezon Day Souvenir Program Committee.)



PIO PEDROSA

there. Don Alejandro Rocas, Mr. Jacob Rosenthal, Don Jose Paez, Health Director Eusebio D. Aguilar, Public Works Director Vicente Fragante, Mayor Tomas Morato of Caluag, and of course Mr. Vargas, Justice Abad Santos, Speaker Yulo, Mr. A. D. Williams, Mr. Abello, Dr. Icasiano, Mr. Evangelista, Professor Castillejo, Dean Benitez, Civil Service Commissioner Gil, and others of the Malacañang staff were there.

My diffidence at getting into this crowd was not improved at all when, upon approaching it, Mr. Vargas said: "Mr. President, here is Pedrosa."

The President looked at me from under those unstable eyebrows of his and said: "Oh, Pedrosa, you are treasurer. Jake here is the assessor. You teach him how to assess." He was referring to Mr. Rosenthal.

I nodded my head for not knowing what to say, then I sat near Mr. Abello and whispered to him what was I treasurer of. Abello whispered back: "Ano ka?" he said, "You are Treasurer of Quezon City!" Then I asked, "Where is Quezon City?" Abello said, "Oh, never mind." I persisted: "Why me? How about you?" "Why," Abello said, "don't you know? You are now talking to the City Attorney." I said, "Oh! And who is our Mayor?" He answered, "Morato, that one!", pointing to a florid Spanish gentleman, "and Don Vicente, there, is the Vice Mayor," he added, referring to Director Fragante.

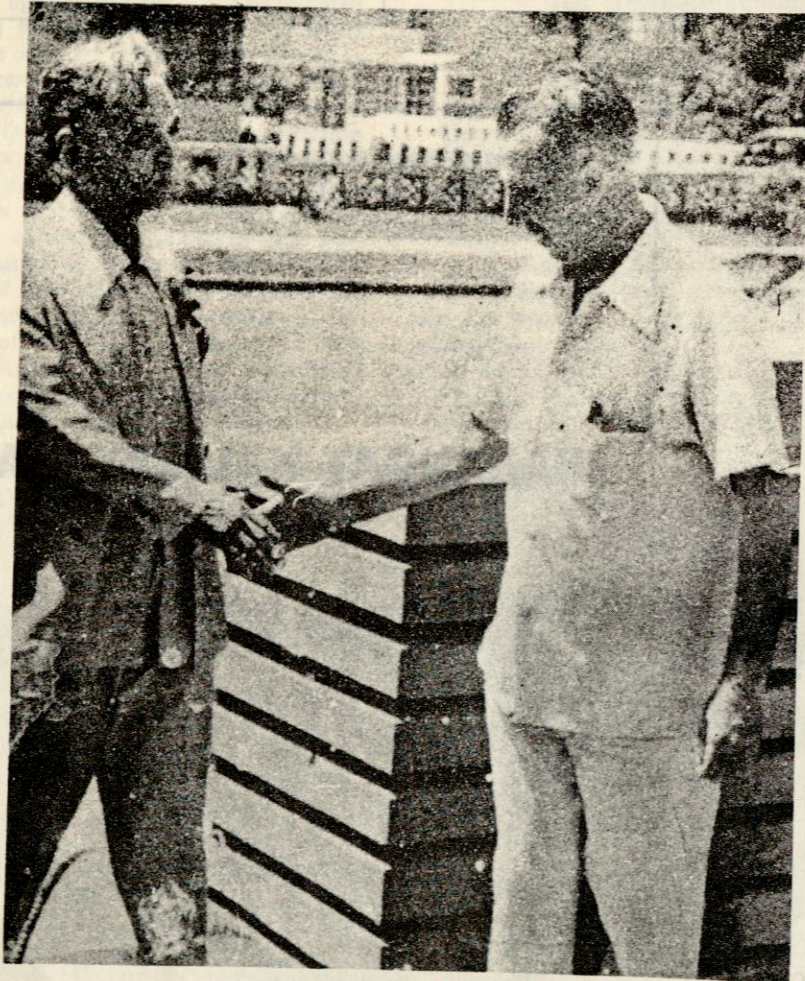
Because of my new duties as Quezon City treasurer, in addition to my work in Malacañang, my working hours had to be split between the two places. I was therefore in Quezon City from 7 to 10 in the morning, and again from 3 to 6 in the afternoon. I had to time my working hours in Malacañang to coincide with those of Mr. Vargas, so I was in the Executive Building from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., and from 6:30 to 10:00 p.m. at night, those being the working hours of the Secretary to the President.

I had hardly sat one morning about 7:00 o'clock at my desk in the Quezon City Hall, when our offices had already assumed a certain degree of settled routine some six months after its organization, when the

ministrative assistant. Our immediate chief was (then) Quezon City Councilor, Dean Conrado Benitez. The over-all headman was the "Little President," Secretary Jorge B. Vargas.

One night, about the middle of October, 1939, my phone in the Malacañang Executive Building rang. I was to go up to the Palace. I went and came upon a gathering of people at the porch overlooking the Pasig. The big shots at the time, as well as the "Casiana" cronies of the President were

The year (Quezon City was founded) was 1939. I was financial assistant in the office of the President. Philam Life's Emilio Abello, later to become Executive Secretary and then Minister to Washington D. D., was legal assistant. A young lawyer, Felino Neri, who was later Ambassador to Japan, was my assistant in the allocation of export quotas under the Tydings-McDuffie Act. FEU's President Teodoro Evangelista was foreign affairs assistant; Dr. Mariano Icasiano, health assistant; and Professor Lino Castillejo, ad-



Pres. Quezon and Don Tomas B. Morato, first appointive Mayor of Quezon City, his closest friend.

(Turn to next page)

RECOLLECTIONS OF...

telephone rang. It was the Malacañang switchboard and it said the President wanted to talk to me. I was wondering why he should want to talk to me, and so early in the morning. Then over the wire the President's voice sang out. "Pedrosa!" he called. I answered with alacrity, "Yes sir, good morning, sir." "Good morning," he said, "will you come right away!" I answered, "Yes, sir." And he hung up.

I took my car and drove forthwith to Malacañang. I am sure I was paying little attention to my driving as I was trying to recall carefully all that I might have done, and was analyzing what boner I might have committed, to have been summoned that early.

The President was on the west porch of the Palace, and with him were Speaker Yulo, Secretary Abad Santos and Secretary Vargas. "Come, Pedrosa, have your breakfast," said the President. "Thank you, sir," I answered, "I have had my breakfast." "Well, sit down," he said, and motioned to a waiter to give me coffee. Without any further preliminaries, he said: "What is this I hear that you are offering ten centavos per square meter for the properties to be cut by the Aurora Boulevard extension?"

"Mr. President," I said, "that is twice the price for which we bought the Peoples Homesite, and five times the assessment for tax purposes that the land has." The Aurora Boulevard extension referred to was a breakthrough from Broadway and Gilmore in New Manila, and merging with N. Domingo Street and its extension to Marikina a little before

where the Aurora Boulevard now intersects with Highway 54. The area affected was part of the Magdalena Estate, several sections of which had been converted into sub-divisions. The sub-division lots were being sold at from P2.00 to P5.00 per square meter.

I have been having stormy meetings with the various lot owners in the sub-division the new Aurora Boulevard extension was cutting, because of the obviously low price per square meter I was able to offer compared with the purchase price the sub-division lot owners had paid the Magdalena Estate for their lots. In one of those meetings, Mr. Jesus Dineros of Insular Life was the principal spokesman. "We are not asking for a profit," he was saying. "Just pay us the same amount as that which we have paid the Magdalena Estate."

"That may be so," said the President, "but where have you heard of subdivision lots in that section being sold at ten centavos?" I answered that in expropriations of private properties for public uses we were limited by law to paying a price equal to the assessed valuation for tax purposes regardless of commercial value. I was offering more, much more than the assessment of the properties involved. I said the assessment was at P200.00 per hectare, or two (P0.02) centavos per square meter. "They have not been reassessed since 1902," I continued, "and that 1902 assessment classifies these properties either as 'inculto,' or as 'zacatal,' and in the latter case the assessment is P300.00 per hectare, or P0.03 per square meter."

"Is that what it is?" the President asked, and his eye-brows were beginning to go up and down. "Do you mean to say that Doña Magdalena has been paying all these years taxes on an assessment of P0.02 per square meter and selling the same property at P2.00 to P5.00 per square meter?"

"It amounts to that," I lamely answered.

"Joe," he said, addressing the Speaker of the then unicameral National Assembly, "I want you to pass a law which shall declare that in expropriation proceedings the assessed valuation of property shall be prima facie evidence of its commercial value."

That was the romance and the birth of Commonwealth Act No. 520.

I have a suspicion that if President Quezon developed a better liking for me later, it must have come from the handling of our original Quezon City police force that night. (Mr. Pedrosa was referring to the way he was able to provide in a matter of two or three hours barracks for the 30 members of the city's original police force who appeared without warning at the Mayor's office at 6:00 p.m. "Barracks," Pedrosa said, "meant also beds, blankets, pillows, mosquito nets, and, on top of all — food rations.") I heard that for his habitually unbounded generosity in praising work done to his liking, Mayor Morato (the first appointive mayor of Quezon City) must have annoyed the President telling him again and again whenever they would be taking their coffee at four o'clock every morning what an efficient treasurer he had.



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Manuel L. Quezon—Three Recollections

By MARCIAL P. LICHAUCO
Former Ambassador
to Britain

I have many interesting recollections of our late beloved leader, Manuel L. Quezon, which I am sure will interest our young people of today.

When Mr. Quezon, who had been serving as Philippine commissioner to Washington during the historic fight for the enactment of the Jones Law, came back to Manila, he was welcomed as a national hero. He was then 38 years old and still a bachelor. But at that time he was also almost penniless and he did not even have a home to go to upon his arrival in the Philippines. This was well known to his friends and admirers, so before his ship arrived in Manila a committee was organized to find a suitable place for him to live in until he could settle in a house of his own choice. The then governor general of the Philippines was Francis Burton Harrison. He told the committee that he would be glad to have Quezon as his guest for a week. But where was Mr. Quezon to go after that?

At that time I was 13 years old, living alone with my father in our big palatial home opposite Malacañang Palace. My mother and five brothers and sisters were in the United States. The committee, thereupon, asked my father if we could accommodate Mr. Quezon after his week's stay in Malacañang Palace. My father who knew Mr. Quezon personally, was only too glad to agree. Thus, after Quezon had enjoyed Malacañang's hospitality for a week, he transferred to our house where we were able to offer him commodious quarters.

I don't exactly remember how long Mr. Quezon remained with us before he moved to a rented house at Calle Lamayan in Santa Ana. I am describing this particular incident in Quezon's career to show to our young people of today that although Quezon had been majority floor leader of the Nacionalista Party before he went to Washington, and after staying in the United States for several years as Philippine commissioner he returned to his homeland a poor man.

Mission

The second incident which I can relate is one which will show that Quezon never forget the favors which he had received from friends in years past. Late in 1929, our country was thrilled with news to the effect that Sen. William King of Utah, a prominent member of the U.S. Senate, had introduced a resolution in that chamber providing for the granting of Philippine independence within two years. Our political leaders were all of the opinion that an independence mission should go to Washington to support Senator King's resolution. Everyone was of

the opinion also that Senate President Quezon should head such a delegation. Shortly after both Houses of the Philippine Legislature approved the resolution to send a mission to Washington, President Quezon sent for me. I was at that time an assistant attorney in the Bureau of Justice. When I entered the Senate President's room, Quezon was talking to then Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos. He looked at me and said, "Lichauco, get ready. I am taking you with me to Washington as secretary of the Philippine Independence Mission." Then addressing Secretary of Justice Abad Santos, he said, "Joe, see to it that Lichauco gets the necessary authorization to accompany our mission."

That same evening, however, the headlines of the afternoon papers, *La Vanguardia* quoted Dr. Antonio Sison who was President Quezon's personal physician to the effect that it would be almost suicidal for Quezon to go to Washington in mid winter. President Quezon therefore told me that Speaker Roxas would take his place as head of the mission and that he would recommend me to Roxas. This was how I first became associated with our beloved Speaker Roxas. It was the beginning of an association that lasted nearly 18 years or until his untimely death in 1948.

The Question

The third and most important incident occurred shortly before the Philippine Independence Mission left for the United States in late November 1929. A meeting was held in one of the rooms of the Philippine Columbian Association. Present were not only the Nacionalista members of the mission and leaders of the Nacionalista Party, but also well-known men of that era, such as Dean Francisco Benitez, Secretary of Justice Abad Santos, Dean Jorge Bocobo, Dean Maximo Kalaw, and a few others. The principal question under discussion was whether the mission should unqualifiedly and consistently support Senator King's resolution which would grant Independence to the Philippines within two years, or whether the mission would be willing to support a proposal that might provide for independence after a longer period, perhaps, 10, 15, or even 20 years before the actual proclamation of Philippine independence. I was present at this meeting and taking notes of what was being said by those who took the floor.

After President Quezon had heard those who urged the mission to insist on immediate, absolute, and complete independence,

the President rose from his chair, "Let us be frank with each other," he said, "and face realities." He proceeded to explain how disastrous it would be for the country if immediate independence was proclaimed. He explained the problem our young republic would confront and how inadequately prepared we were to meet these responsibilities. I shall never forget his concluding words, "The only ones who sincerely want immediate independence are those members of our masses who do not know any better or who are too ignorant to understand the consequences that would follow. Among our intellectuals the only ones I know who believe in immediate independence are theoretical people, like university professors who are strong on theory but weak in understanding the realities of life. I agree with you all that we must not say that we are not in favor of immediate independence. We must support Senator King, but we must be receptive to a proposal that may come from other friends in the American Congress who may advocate independence after a period of preparation of say 10, 15, or 20 years."

Off the Record

While President Quezon was speaking he noticed me sitting in one corner of the room taking notes. After he finished talking he approached me with a smile on his face, "Lichauco, all of this is off the record. Let me have your notes," I handed him a sheaf of papers and he proceeded to tear them up.

As we all know, the independence mission led by Speaker Roxas in 1930 eventually supported the Hawes-Cutting Independence Bill which provided for the organization of the Commonwealth of the Philippines for a period of 10 years to be followed by the proclamation of independence. Congress, however, was dissolved before the bill could be taken up on the floor. This independence mission was followed by the Osmeña-Roxas Mission during the years 1932-1933 when the Hawes-Cutting Bill was approved only to be rejected by the Philippine Legislature/Quezon then headed another mission to the United States which brought back the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Bill providing for the setting up of the Philippine Commonwealth in November 1935 and the granting of independence on July 4, 1946.

The important point to remember is that as early as November 1935, President Quezon had forecast what he thought would be best for the Filipino people and his forecast has proven to be correct — The Philippines Herald, August 19, 1970 —



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Pres. Quezon watches Mrs. Sayre, wife of then American High Commissioner Frances B. Sayre, plant a tree at his model farm in Arayat, Pampanga.

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FABRIC OF AN IDOL

By **CARLOS P. ROMULO**
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

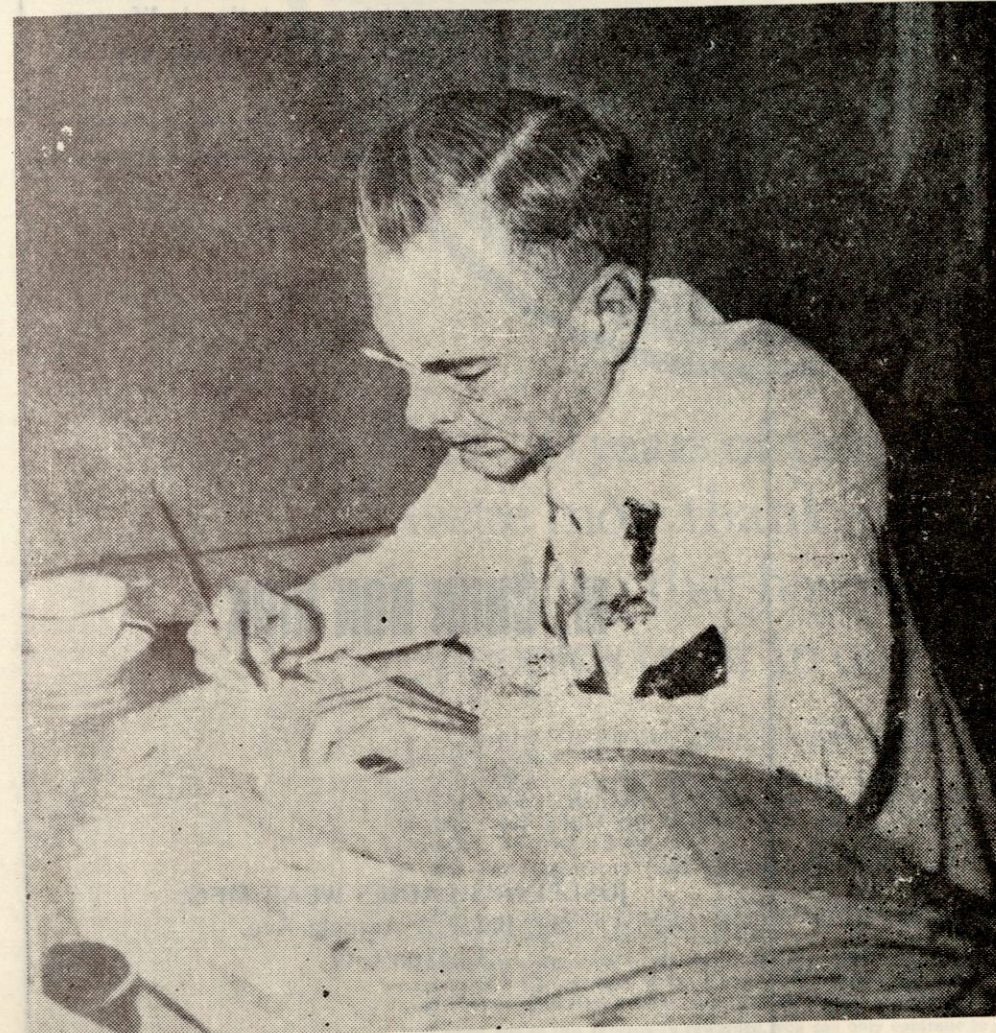
Since I had left the TVT (Taliba - Vanguardia - Tribune) chain to fight beside Quezon, he and I had worked closely together and pursued a friendship that often threatened to go on the rocks.

Now that he was President of the Commonwealth he lived with his family in

Malacañang 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.



QUEZON SIGNING OFFICIAL PAPERS. NOTE THE WAY HE HOLDS HIS PEN.

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 non-sense, so I wrote an article stating my views. I know Quezon would not like it, and the day it appeared I made my appearance at the Los Tamarao 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 unleashed his wrath on me in personal terms.

(Turn to next page)

FABRIC OF...

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.

It is surely this trait — his love for neighbor — that made him what he was: the champion of the poor, the friend of the workingman. No man has ever been blessed with more shining qualities of body and mind; no man has ever been showered with more honors and distinctions at home and abroad. But this man who walked with kings, never lost the common touch, this man whose words were listened to in the highest council of nations, never forgot his father's parting words: Son, be good and just to your fellowmen. No matter how high your station in life may be, never forget that you came from poor parents and that you belong to the poor. — REV. F. PACIFICO ORTIZ, S.J., President Quezon's chaplain.

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Four Lessons My Father Taught Me—Nonong Quezon Jr.

Nonong, who was 18 when his father died in August, 1944, now lives inconspicuously, sports a Quezonian moustache, and is the spitting image of MLQ. But where his father was a flamboyant extrovert, Nonong is quiet and reserved. He said that he had been taught four things by his father.

The first was to be completely honest — never to tell a lie.

The second was not to be vindictive. "When my father," he recalls, "was fighting a man, he fought him uncompromisingly and with every weapon at his command. But when the fight was over, and he had won or lost, he would always remark that a man should never bear a grudge."

The third lesson was that a man should be grateful. He should be loyal to his friends and never forget what they had done for him.

And, finally, he should be proud to be a Filipino. "Pride of race," Nonong pointed out, "was what my father always stressed." Despite his decidedly Spanish cast of features, it seems Quezon was secretly irked to have been dubbed, "Kastila." It never mattered to him whether a man had Chinese, Spanish or Malay blood in his veins — what was important was that he was a Filipino. — From the column of Max Soliven, The Manila Times, August 19, 1965.



Nonong, Jr. watches his father play solitaire. Playing cards however was not one of the four lessons he learned from him.



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Quezon was a very Religious Man— Fr. Ortiz

Manuel L. Quezon was a religious man to a degree unknown to the public. He went to confession as often as twice a month. He went to communion everyday during mass. He led his family in reciting the rosary every night.

This facet of the life of the great fighter for Philippine independence was revealed by Rev. Fr. Pacifico A. Ortiz in a radio program in connection with the celebration of Quezon's 85th birth anniversary in 1963. Fr. Ortiz was Quezon's spiritual adviser and upon orders of Gen. Basilio J. Valdez, Army Chief of Staff at the outbreak of the war, he became chaplain to Quezon and his family and remained so until the leader's death.

"I am sure that when President Quezon died at mid-morning of Aug. 1, 1944, he was ready to meet his Maker," Fr. Ortiz said.

Fr. Ortiz described the last day of Quezon. He said that he offered mass for the Quezon family that morning as he did everyday before that. Before mass, however, Quezon remarked he was not going to die that day because it was a sunshiny day and that he always felt good when the sun shone brightly.

As was his custom, Quezon had one of his physicians, this time, Colonel Cruz, read him the Bible. The passage was that phase of Christ's ministry when he was asked by a centurion to cure his sick servant. "Somehow," Fr. Ortiz said, "This was President Quezon's favorite passage of the Bible."

Shortly after this, according to Fr. Ortiz, the attack came. While Quezon was unable that morning to receive communion, Fr. Ortiz was able to administer the last rites. Fr. Ortiz said that Quezon received communion the day before.

He said that from the moment he reported to the President as chaplain in Marikina on Dec. 12, 1941, he said mass everyday during which Quezon never failed to receive communion. This was especially true in Corregidor, Fr. Ortiz said.

According to the Jesuit priest, Quezon never made decisions, big or small, unless he had first invoked the aid of Divine Providence.

Fr. Ortiz cited Quezon's decision to ask President Roosevelt to declare the neutrality of the Philippines from Corregidor. That morning Fr. Ortiz said Quezon asked him to include this intention when saying mass. "I could feel," Fr. Ortiz said, "that religion was the center of President Quezon's life. He kept this from public knowledge and it was as it should have been." — Reprinted from The Manila Daily Bulletin, August 20, 1963

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Living Anecdotes About President Quezon

by: CLARO S. ARRAZOLA

The following incidents illustrate some of the best stories about the outstanding traits of Quezon culled from writers and historians of world prominence.

A nephew of the late Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon was assigned as a sergeant with the Malacañang guards. The First Lady of the land allowed the nephew to eat in the Palace kitchen regularly because the food rations given to Malacañang guards were not sufficient. Discovering this act of favoritism, the late President Quezon told his wife not to permit their nephew to eat in the Palace kitchen. When Mrs. Quezon asked her husband to ignore such apparent discrimination, the late President said, "I don't mind that, but if you insist in allowing our nephew to eat in the Palace kitchen, I must invite all the Malacañang guards to eat there also."

As a result of the incident, the nephew stopped eating in the Palace kitchen.

President Quezon was sensitive to popular public opinion. When the Nacionalista Party was picking out its 24 candidates for senator during the memorable block-voting election in 1941, the President utilized the influence of his office to include a favorite aide as one of the candidates. There was strong opposition from the public to the selection of this candidate. A newspaper columnist, however, consoled himself by

saying that "even Galicula selected his own horse as a senatorial candidate."

The next day President Quezon withdrew his personal candidate from the tickets.

A minor employe in one of the Malacañang offices was found idling on the Palace ground floor where the seamstresses were assigned to work. This employe apparently vexed some of the girls and the matter reached the ears of the President. The President had the employe summoned before him and verbally castigated him as no other man had ever been castigated before. Finally, the President told the erring young man to pack up as he was being dismissed from the service.

The employe returned to his desk and started fixing up his things preparatory to his departure. After that he went to the cashier's office to collect his salary up to that date in accordance with the President's order. The following day the young employe returned to the office to bid goodbye to his friends and co-employees. Unexpectedly, he met the President in the lobby and the impulsive head of the nation again berated the hapless young man for loafing. The young man naturally told the President that he was no longer working as he had been dismissed the previous day by the President himself. Quezon realized that this was the

same man whom he called down the previous day for molesting the seamstresses. The President said, "Who in hell dismissed you! Go back to your work and be sure you don't molest those girls again."

Another incident that showed not only Quezon's impulsiveness but also his inborn goodness of heart occurred after he had been given the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of Santo Tomas in 1937. From the platform the President was impressed by the sight of smart marching R.O.T.C. cadets before him. So he told the father Rector of the pontifical institution if he had any trouble about following the new law on military training. The Rector, after stating that all was well in the military department, casually observed that the son of an influential man had been exempted from military training. The Rector, however, insisted that it was so, and President Quezon said he would look into the matter.

In Malacañang, the President made inquiries from the office of the chief of staff, the then Lt. Col. Dwight D. Eisenhower, of the military adviser, General Douglas MacArthur. It developed that the secretary of Eisenhower really prepared a letter requesting the University of Santo Tomas to exempt a certain young man from military training. The secretary was sent for by the President and in the usual Quezon impulsiveness dismissed him outright. There was nothing left for the secretary to do but obey the President's order.

Early the following day the President sent for the secretary and when he was finally found, Quezon told him, "Young man, yesterday I dismissed you, but do you know your right? Not even the President of the Philippines can dismiss a civil service employee without due investigation. Therefore, my order in dismissing you cannot be effected. I do not want to file charges against you. Furthermore, I have been informed that you are a good assistant to Col. Eisenhower. Now you may go back to your job and hold it until the proper charges are filed against you and investigation of those charges have been made."

No charges were ever filed against the secretary but eventually he resigned from the service.

When President Quezon was going up the government yacht, "Casiana," he greeted an army officer, "Hello, Major!". The army officer, approached Quezon later and told him that he was only a captain in the army. Quezon said, "Well, you are a major now." He then called the chief of staff to prepare the promotion paper for the army officer.

These are some of the best anecdotes about President Quezon and these incidents still live in the memory of his countrymen.

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THE IMMORTAL MALAYAN

By SOL GWEKOH

The Filipinos, ever grateful for the fruitful services and monumental accomplishments of their national leader, foremost statesman, and great president, have honored and immortalized Manuel L. Quezon. The honors were both a spontaneous expression of admiration and reverence for him and manifestation of love and loyalty to his leadership. Some of these honors were conferred on Quezon in his lifetime.

From up in northern Luzon to down south in Mindanao, important places bear the imprint of his name. Vigan, capital of Ilocos Sur, named its principal thoroughfare the "Quezon Avenue." Tayabas (now Quezon), his home province, beautified the main street of Lucena, its capital, and christened it the "Quezon Avenue." Another "Quezon Avenue", spacious and concrete, is in Cebu city. On the other hand, the provincial road from Balanga, capital of Bataan, to Bagac in the same province is known as the "Comandante Quezon Highway." Practically every town in the Philippines has a street named after Quezon.

In Manila is the imposing "Quezon Boulevard" which starts at Plaza Lawton, across

the "Quezon Bridge", and ends at Blumen-tritt. The longest and the widest, it is 4.6 kilometers in length and cost the government P3,100,000 to build. For the bridge P1,300,000 was spent. The expropriation of private property for the roadway alone amounted to P1,600,000.00 In Inabanga, Bohol, there is also a "Quezon Bridge."

His name is perpetuated in at least four towns of Luzon which have been named after him. These are in Nueva Ecija, Isabela, Batangas, and on Alabat island in Tayabas. His home province, Tayabas, was renamed "Quezon" by virtue of Republic Act No. 14, on September 7, 1946.

Baguio boasts of its "Quezon Hill" on which are located the most beautiful residential houses that command a panoramic view of the country around. Calapan, Mindoro, has also a "Quezon Hill" on which is situated a 150,000-peso hospital. On the northeastern border of the Koronadal Valley in Cotabato is the "Quezon Mountain Range" in Mindanao.

In Pangasinan's picturesque Hundred Islands, famous as a summer resort and camping ground off the Gulf of Lingayen,

the largest in the group is the "Quezon Island", found near Cape Bolinao. At its entrance is an imposing life-size statue of Quezon. Two other monuments of Quezon — on the plaza of Taguig, Rizal and in Ronda in southern Cebu — are worthy memorials to him.

Public buildings and charitable institutions bear his name. The Santol Sanatorium, dedicated to the eradication of tuberculosis in the Philippines, was rechristened the "Quezon Institute" in 1938 after it had been enlarged and remodelled. Devoted to the care of children of tuberculous parents is the "Quezon Preventorium" at San Juan, Rizal, named after him in recognition of his concern for those unfortunate afflicted with the disease. His home province renamed its provincial hospital the "Quezon Memorial Hospital" in 1947.

In Batangas, Batangas, is the "Quezon Stadium and Athletic Field", which he inaugurated on February 12, 1937. The occasion afforded him one of his greatest surprises. So when he spoke he told the audience in a humorous vein that if Antonio de las Alas, then chairman of the board of

(Turn to next page)

THE IMMORTAL...

Trustees of the National Charity Sweepstakes, only had told him before hand that the stadium was to be named after him, he would have appropriated P90,000 instead of only P30,000. In prewar years the people of Cebu held yearly carnivals and fairs to finance the construction of a "Quezon Stadium." Iloilo built its "Quezon Hall" to house the local branch of the National Library and Museum.

In its campaign against illiteracy in the Philippines, the office of Adult Education had ambulating institutions of learning called the "Manuel L. Quezon Adult School" near the Tondo Shareline. There is the "Manuel L. Quezon School of Law" in Manila, which publishes the "Quezonian" fortnightly, and the "Quezon College" of which former Solicitor General Sixto de la Costa is the chancellor.

The homecomings of Quezon in Manila from the United States were epochal events. On the northeast and of the old walled city (Intramuros) was the "Quezon Gate," through which, as the resident commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, he made his triumphant entrance to the capital city in 1916, bringing with him the Jones Law. For his arrival on August 16, 1937, a special "Quezon Gangplank" was construc-

ted at the equally new and elegant President's Landing in front of the Manila Hotel.

Tayabas continued immortalizing its favorite son by naming its beautiful park on Mount Inihan-Dalaga near Antimonan the "Quezon National Park". On its inauguration day, July 23, 1939, an obelisk was created at the entrance and bore the inscription, "courageous soldier in war, illustrious leader in peace, proudly Tayabas acclaim thee savior of the Fatherland." On one side of the monument the inscription reads: "With just pride and warm affection, the province of Tayabas dedicates this beautiful park to a worthy son, Manuel L. Quezon, an exemplary citizen, a true patriot, and a beloved leader." The province of Bukidnon in Mindanao also has its "Quezon Park" on which have been grown 17 different memorial trees.

In the very birthplace of Quezon, Baler Tayabas is an artistic iron marker erected from the proceeds of the book, *Distinguished 100*, written by this biographer in 1937. It has a miniature replica of the Commonwealth presidential flag on its mast, and on it are engraved (a brief summary of the highlights in Quezon's life.)

In the realm of music and letters, the

Filipinos have also manifested their love and respect for Quezon. My good friend, Carlos Quirino, is author of the first notable Quezon biography entitled, *Quezon, Man of Destiny*. Other books are *Quezon — the Story of a Nation and Its Foremost Statesman*, *Quezon in His Speeches* edited by the late Francisco B. Icasiano and Pedro de la Llanza, *Messages and Addresses of President Quezon* edited by Eulogio B. Rodriguez and *Quezon — From Nipa Hut to Malacanang*.

For my part I wish to state that his is my fourth book on Quezon and his distinguished family. The others are *Quezon, The President* published in 1938, *The Quezons, Stars of Baler*, which appeared in the following year; and the *Autobiography of Manuel L. Quezon* which I edited and published in 1940.

Poets, musicians, and painters have likewise their share of tribute to Quezon. To Dr. Francisco Santiago, retired director of the conservatory of music, University of the Philippines, goes the distinction of being the composer of three hymns dedicated to Quezon, which is equivalent to England's God Save the King. Dr. Santiago also transcribed *Panagimpan Niyaring Puso*, the song sung by Major Quezon during the Revolution of 1899.

(Turn to next page)



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THE IMMORTAL...

Several oil paintings of Quezon were made by American and Filipino artists. Professor Fernando Amorsolo, director of the school of fine arts, University of the Philippines, ably executed several canvasses showing Quezon in various poses that were characteristic of him. There are also the mat-woven portraits and wood carvings of Quezon.

The road from Manila to the waterworks of the Metropolitan Water District at Ipo, Bulacan, follows the profile of Quezon.

Quezon was likewise the recipient of three honorary degrees from renowned institutions of learning in the Philippines and abroad. While president of the Senate he was conferred the degree of doctor of laws by the University of the Philippines in 1929; and when he became the President of the Philippines, the same distinction was awarded to him by both the University of Santo Tomas in 1936 and in the following year, by the Jesuits' Georgetown University during his sojourn in the United States.

After the award, Quezon responded briefly. He explained the peaceful purposes of the Philippines. At the end of the speech he received the enthusiastic ovation of a distinguished international crowd of 800, including the ministers of Irish Free State, Portugal, Denmark, Hungary, Greece, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Paraguay, and Czechoslovakia, and some representatives of the United States government and its Congress.

To commemorate the birth of the commonwealth of the Philippines in 1935, commemorative silver coins were issued. The effigies of Quezon and United States High Commissioner Frank Murphy appeared on both the 50-centavo and the one-peso denominations; while the effigies of President Roosevelt and Quezon marked the second one-peso coins.

At the completion of the first year of the Commonwealth in 1936, a commemorative stamp featuring the portrait of Quezon was issued in three denominations, each with a

different color. In 1938, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Commonwealth, three more commemorative postage stamps with special designs were issued and featured the historical oath-taking scene of Quezon as chief executive of the Commonwealth before Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña of the Supreme Court. A third set of stamps, this time for airmail postage, bearing the pictures of Quezon and Roosevelt, was issued by the Bureau of Posts on August 19, 1947, to commemorate the 69th birthday anniversary of Quezon.

Quezon has become a household word for Filipinos. It is now popular as a Christian name for youths. In Vintar, Ilocos Norte, two students of the Vintar Academy answer to the name of Quezon. They are Quezon Agbayani and Quezon Camiao. Then there is also the distillery in Mangaldan, Pangasinan, that compounds and bottles the "Quezonian Club" gin.

Thriving healthy in different places in the Philippines are memorial trees planted by Quezon during important occasions and in his inspection trips. In Baguio, Quezon celebrated Bird and Arbor Day in 1940 by planting a Jacaranda tree in his own villa off the Burnham Park. On the same occasion, in Ormoc, Leyte, a "Manuel L. Quezon tree" was planted after the reading of his message.

When Quezon planted the raminad rice during the first Rice Planting Day in the Philippines in the Buenavista estate in Bulacan, on July 9, 1939, and also on his Friendship Farm in Arayat, Pampanga, the name of the variety was changed to the "Quezon Rice."

Quezon will long be remembered for the "Quezon Award" medals which are given to boy scouts who distinguish themselves by their activities.

To encourage, foster, and promote the love, respect, and admiration of the people of Quezon, 16 prominent Filipinos in Manila founded and organized the "Quezon Society" in 1940. The other object of the association was to immortalize in the hearts

of the Filipino people the name, the deeds, and the achievements of Quezon.

For its part, the government of the Philippine Republic created the "Quezon Service Cross" for exemplary service to the nation. In establishing the award the government gives the life of Quezon as a "shining inspiration" to the people, and "the values and ideals exemplified by the resplendent public service of Quezon are made to constitute a standard by which other contributions to the peoples welfare can be compared and evaluated." The "Quezon Service Cross" is the highest decoration that the government bestows upon the citizenry.

Then during his term as President of the Philippines three foreign governments awarded him decorations. In 1937 the decoration known as the "Order of the Brilliant Jade" was conferred upon him by the National Government of the Republic of China. The gift, which was presented by the mayor of Nanking at Shanghai on January 28, was given as a mark of distinction on the Chief Executive of the Philippines and above all, as "a symbol of the friendship of the Republic and people of China for the government and people of the Philippines."

The "Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy" was given him by His Majesty, the king of Italy. Quezon also received the decoration of "Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown" from king Leopold III of Belgium. These decorations were received by the Philippine government "for the purpose of promoting international friendship and understanding." When Quezon visited Mexico in 1937, a gift consisting of a machine gun and a rifle of Mexican manufacturer was tendered him by the government of Mexico as a remembrance of this trip.

World recognition has long been given to Quezon. As early as 1930 Quezon was chosen one of the nine greatest men of the world in a popular contest held in Manila. He was selected together with Edison, Mussolini, Madame Curie, Lloyd George, Hindenburg, Nitobe, Chiang Kai-Shek, and Primo de Rivera. This popular verdict was further confirmed by Roy Howard, powerful American publisher, when he called Quezon "one of the greatest men of the world" after completing a prolonged tour of study of Europe and the Orient. In the book of Edward Price Bell, world-famous American newspaperman, entitled "World Chancelleries," Quezon figured prominently together with Mussolini, Ramsay McDonald, Calvin Coolidge, and Shidehera. John Gunther, in his book, "Inside Asia," devoted several pages on Quezon. "Always the Philippines will claim him as its own, as the symbol of the triumph over slavery of the Filipino race. But in rising so high in the esteem and memory of his people, he also served the cause of all humanity. In this dual role, he will remain engraved in the memory of the world."



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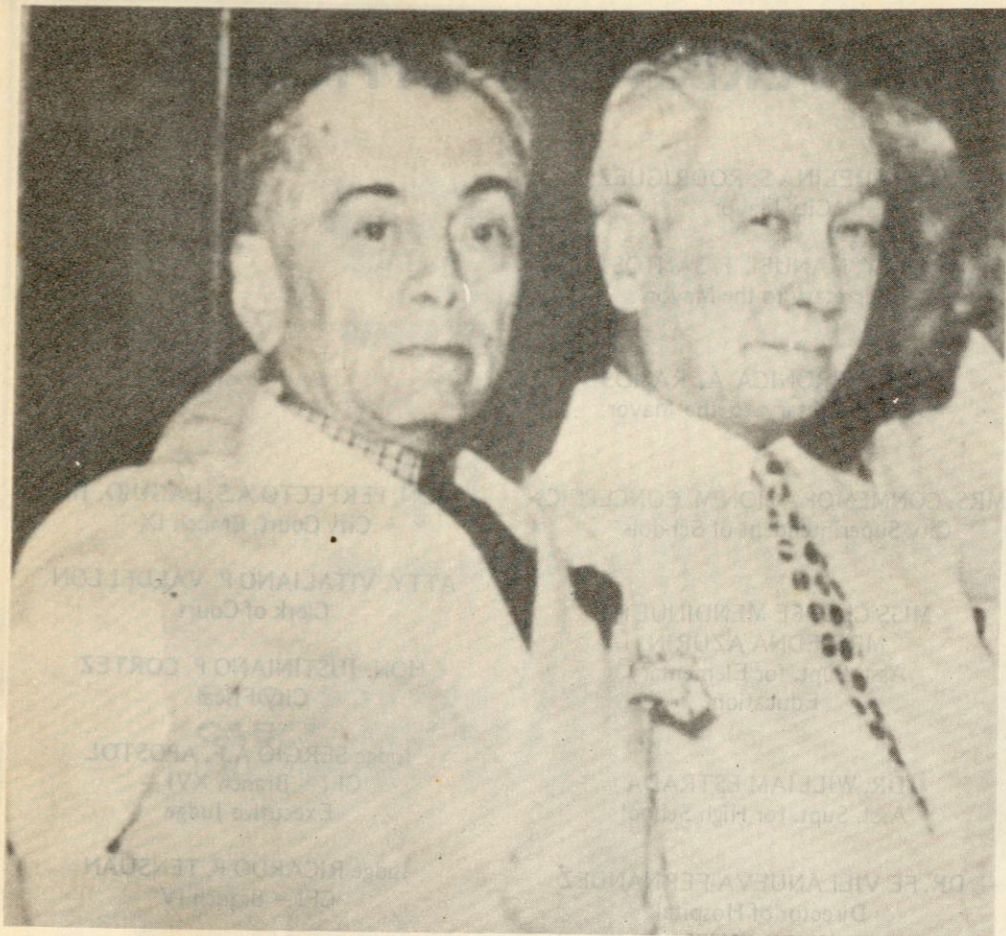
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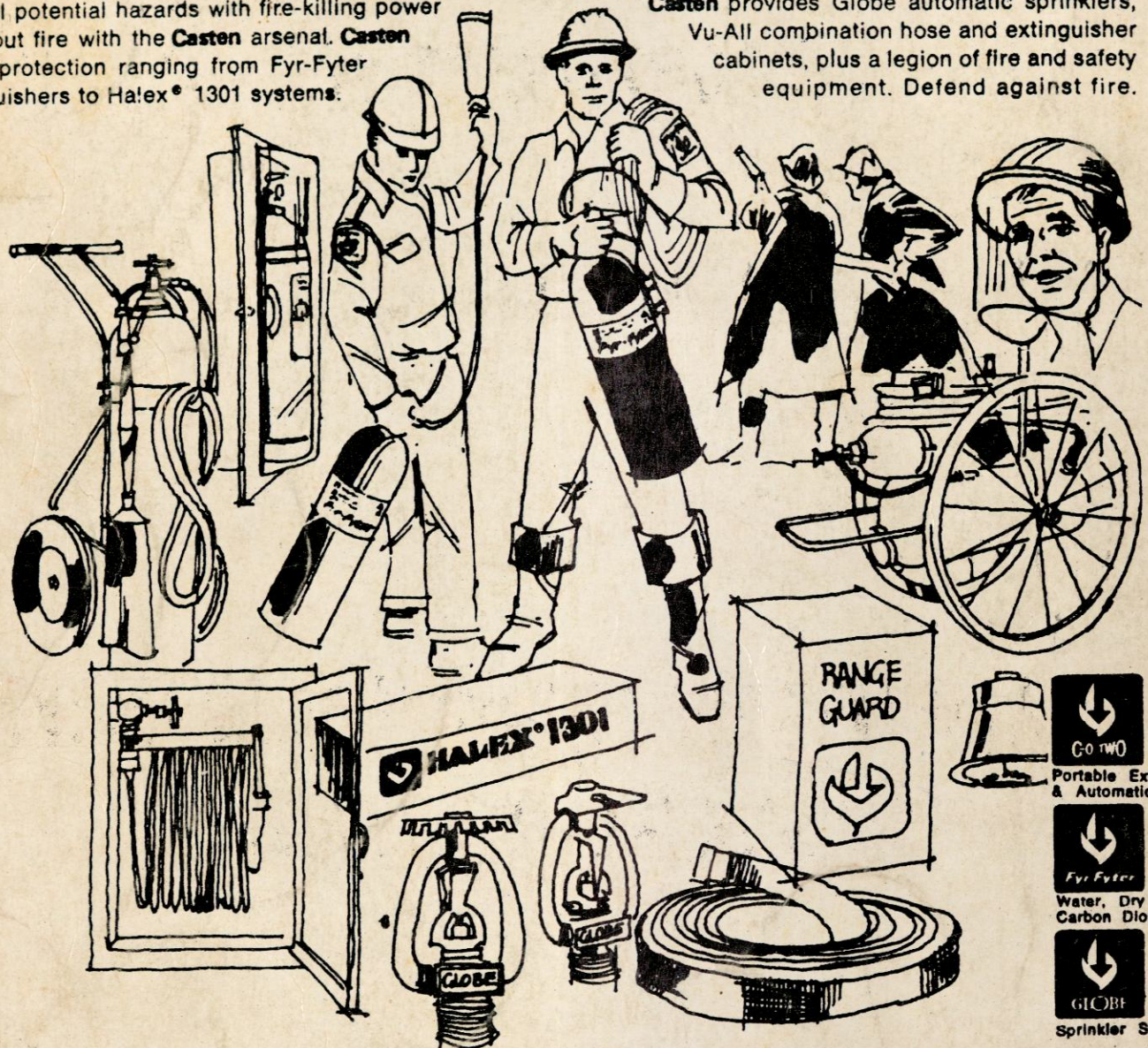
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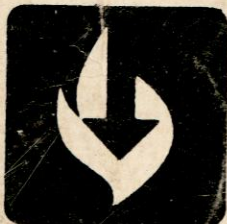
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✓	UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES LISTED
✓	FACTORY MUTUAL APPROVED

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GO TWO
Portable Extinguishers
& Automatic systems
- 

Fyr-Fyter
Water, Dry chemical
Carbon Dioxide
- 

GLOBE
Sprinkler Systems
- 

HALEX 1301
Automatic 1301
Systems
- 

Range Guard
Kitchen Fire
Protection Systems