

Alcántara

1967



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COMMEMORATIVE SOUVENIR
 MANUEL LUIS QUEZON
 89th BIRTHDAY

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 LOCAL HISTORY

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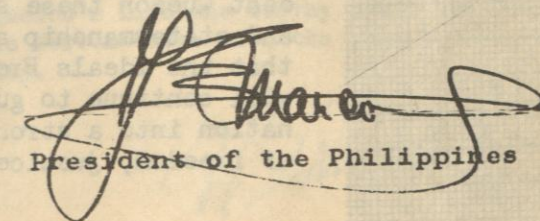
Office of the President
of the Philippines

MESSAGE

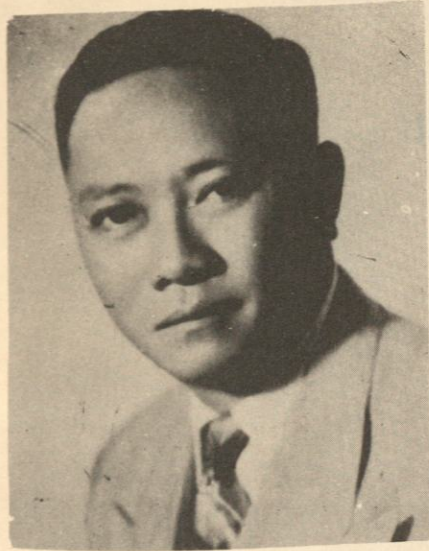
It is the privilege of this generation, and the others to come, to carry on the work started by Filipino leaders toward the full realization of an enduring and meaningful nationhood. This means a nation capable of giving its people a true sense of freedom as well as the opportunities and the elements necessary for creating the good life.

These are the concerns that come to mind on the 89th anniversary of the death of Manuel L. Quezon, who spent a lifetime in pursuit of the ideal of freedom, and began the major tasks that now occupy us, which include the development of our economy, the attainment of social justice for all, and the permanent establishment of a free way of life.

Let us observe President Quezon's birthday by strengthening our resolve to carry our share of the burden of advancing our country's march forward to a bright and splendid future.


President of the Philippines

1967



Office of the Vice President
of the Philippines
Malacañang

M E S S A G E

More than at any other time, the country needs today the strength of character, sincerity and sense of justice of President Manuel L. Quezon. President Marcos has demonstrated and proved he has these qualities; but it is not enough that these be confined to the President; they should be shared by the whole Philippine officialdom in order to bring back social order, political sanity and win the confidence of the people to our government.

I recall the characteristic sincerity of President Quezon, when in keeping faith with the spirit of the Constitution and laws of the land, he said, "I would send my own brother to jail if he violated the law".

On this 89th anniversary of the birth of President Quezon these sterling qualities of leadership and statesmanship again comes to fore. I am sure that the ideals President Quezon fought and died for will continue to guide us in the task of building our nation into a strong, honorable and enduring institution of freedom, justice, peace and democracy.

Fernando Lopez
FERNANDO LOPEZ

August 3, 1967



Republic of the Philippines
Quezon City

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

M E S S A G E

The 19th of August is a most significant holiday in the Capital City of the Republic. It is the commemoration of the birth anniversary of its founder, President Manuel Luis Quezon, whose dream of a beautiful and progressive metropolis as the seat of the national government is fast becoming a reality.

On the 89th anniversary of President Quezon's birth, the City of Quezon has prepared an elaborate celebration to honor him. He was a man whose ideals and principles of morality served as the rallying point in our struggles for complete independence several decades ago. We, who are the beneficiaries of this heritage, should emulate his greatness and dedication to country and people, especially during these days of new difficulties and crises.

Let us, on this occasion, therefore, venerate the memory of the man who gave so much of his life that we may enjoy the blessings of a true and democratic independence. By using his shining memory as a torch of greatness, we will be inspired to preserve with unending splendor the ideals and aspirations which made President Quezon's life the worthy model for future generations. In this fervent hope lies the true significance of our celebrations today.

N. S. Amoranto

N. S. AMORANTO
City Mayor

QUEZON CITY
August 14, 1967



FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
(KA TINNO)



MESSAGE

CHAIRMAN:

COMMITTEE ON:

- POLICE MATTERS
- ASSESSMENT
- ZONIFICATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF SQUATTERS

MEMBER:

COMMITTEE ON:

- APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCE
- PUBLIC WELFARE AND SAFETY
- LAW AND INTERNAL GOVERNMENT AND CODIFICATION OF ORDINANCES
- EDUCATION
- PUBLIC WORKS
- HEALTH, SANITATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES
- WAYS AND MEANS
- MARKETS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES
- FACT FINDING
- PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Tels. — 9-17-81
(Loc 5061)
9-10-58
9-70-24

This day every Filipino from all walks of life shall, in spirit, bring a petal of remembrance to the memory of a great man who sleeps tonight in the splendor of his towering faith and hope for his beloved country. We salute today the late President Manuel L. Quezon who eloquently and fiercely espoused a unique warfare, be pen and action, against injustice, oppression, corruption and moral decay.

It was his lifetime obsession to raise the soul from the physical level, love and dedication from selfish covetousness. He labored to lift man from the mire of degradation and shame, and gave him a gift of hope and awareness to men's dignity.

Today we still turn towards that illustrious man but with a face that has grown weary, disillusioned and almost in despair to a point of cynicism.

The banner line stories that smack men's conscience and morals, the politicians' indifference and even the citizenry's apathy are certainly not the coveted legacies left to us by him whom we honor today. But dark be our horizon, we look forward to the youth of the land who are ever eager and responsive, -to the institutions in whom we repose the future for it can only be on their constructive receptivity that we can base our hope for redemption and uplift.

On this solemn occasion I therefore call upon everyone to play both his civic and patriotic role towards a beautiful realization of the late President Quezon's noble ideals. In closing, may I also please express my gratitude to all who had made this affair possible.

Florentino A. Lapus
Florentino A. Lapus

**THEY
TOIL
IN**

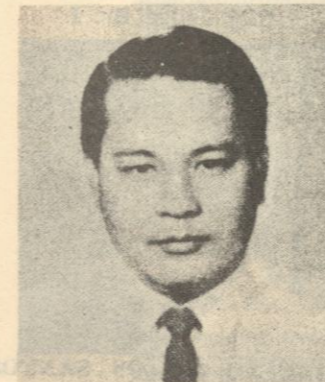
SERVICE



NORBERTO S. AMORANTO
City Mayor



MARIANO STA. ROMANA
Vice-Mayor



E. T. PAREDES



R. G. LUCASAN



F. A. LAPUS



C. BENITEZ



R. M. MISON, JR.



S. V. BERMUDEZ



L. G. ORENDAIN



P. SEBASTIAN

**QUEZON CITY
ELECTIVE OFFICIALS**

- Hon. EDUARDO T. PAREDES
- Hon. ROMULO G. LUCASAN
- Hon. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
- Hon. CONRADO BENITEZ
- Hon. RAFAEL M. MISON, JR.
- Hon. SATURNINO V. BERMUDEZ
- Hon. LUISA G. ORENDAIN
- Hon. PROCESO SEBASTIAN

PREŠ. MANUEL L. QUEZON 89th BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

August 19, 1967

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

7:00 A. M. Mass in memory of the late President Manuel L. Quezon in all Quezon City Churches.

7:30 A. M. Floral Offering at the Quezon Monument, Quezon Memorial Quadrangle, Quezon City

- National Government Participation
- Diplomatic Corps Participation
- Quezon City Government Participation
- Armed Forces of the Philippines Participation
- Quezon City Civic Organizations
- Quezon Memorial Circle Development and Beautification Committee
- Barangay Lions Club
- Bayanihan Lions Club
- Capitol Bar Association
- Capitol Jaycees
- Capitol Jayceerettes
- Quezon City Bar Association
- Quezon City Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Capitol Council, Knights of Columbus 3695
- Daughters of Isabella, Regina Mundi Circle No. 1007
- Quezon City Council, Knights of Columbus 3781
- Quezon City Ladies Association
- Quezon City Inner Wheel Club
- Quezon City Rotary Club
- Quezon City Women's Club
- Honor Guard: U. P. R.O.T.C. Rayadillo Unit

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

8:30 A. M. Military and Civic Parade

ORDER OF THE PARADE:

GROUP I — MILITARY

- QCPD Motorcycle Escort
- Grand Marshal
- QCPD Batallion
- AFP Composite Batallion
- UP ROTC
- ATENEO ROTC
- TIP ROTC
- F E M A ROTC
- U E ROTC
- QCPD Mobile Unit

METROPOL Composite Motorize Ground

- Manila Police Department
- Pasay City Police Department
- Caloocan City Police Department
- Makati Police Department
- Malabon Police Department
- Mandaluyong Police Department
- Marikina Police Department
- Navotas Police Department
- Paranaque Police Department
- Pasig Police Department
- San Juan Police Department
- Bacoor Police Department
- Las Pinas Police Department

GROUP II — CIVIC

Hon. Vice Mayor Mariano Sta. Romana and Group



Hon. L. P. SAN DIEGO
Judge (C.F.I.)



Hon. W. DE LOS ANGELES
Judge (C.F.I.)



Hon. H. MASAKAYAN
Judge (C.F.I.)



Hon. J. DE GUZMAN
City Judge Br. III

**JUDGES,
HEADS
DEPARTMENT
& CHIEFS
OF OFFICES**



Hon. R. TENSUAN
City Judge Br. II



Hon. C. BUENCAMINO
City Judge Br. IV



Hon. M. VIRTUCIO
City Judge Br. I



LUCIANO V. AQUINO
City Architect



Fiscal J. CORTEZ
City Fiscal



P. TABORA
Acting City Engineer



MARCELO DE LOS SANTOS
Acting City Treasurer



Col. T. KARINGAL
Chief of Police



Mr. A. ANDAL
City Superintendent



Dr. P. MONSOD
City Health Officer



M. ROMERO
City Assessor



S. NARCELLES
Chief of Fire Dept.



P. REBUENO
City Auditor



A. MADRILEJO
Secretary to Mayor



V. A. RAMOS
Ass't Secretary to the Mayor



F. TING
City Secretary



F. PERALTA
City Librarian

FIRST DIVISION

- Army Band
- RM Junior Police
- Eulogio Rodriguez Junior Police
- Uniformed Security Agencies Contingent
- Mariwasa Motor Cyclist
- Marshal for Civic Group
- Jaycees - Jayceerettes
- Lions - Lioness
- Rotarians-Inner Wheel
- Federation of QC Women Civic Organizations
- Q. C. Thursday Club
- Quezon City Ladies' Association
- Pan-Pacific Ladies Association
- League of Women Voters of the Philippines
- Gold Star Mother
- Quezon City Federation of Barrios and Civic Organizations

SECOND DIVISION:

- Marshal for Professional Group
- Quezon City Board of Realtors
- Quezo. City Bar Association

THIRD DIVISION:

- Marshal for Religious Group
- Knights of Columbus
- Knights of Rizal
- Capitol Council No. 3695 headed by Grand Knight Cresencio Magbag
- Gomburza Council 5310 headed by Grand Knight Ignacio Salcedo, Jr.
- St. Joseph Council 5710 headed by Grand Knight Teresito Laygo
- Holy Names
- Other Religious Groups

FOURTH DIVISION:

- Marshal for Government Participation
- Local Government
- Schools
- Barrios
- Boy Scouts — Quezon City Boy Scout Council headed by City Scout Executive Jose Y. Salvador
- Girl Scouts — Quezon City Girl Scout Council headed by Mrs. Avelina C. Ongkiko
- National Government
- Government Corporations

FIFTH DIVISION:

- Marshal for Commercial and Industrial Groups
- Commercial Floats
- Industrial Floats

10:00 A. M.—Program

- I. Philippine National Anthem — AFP Band
- II. Invocation by Very Rev. Father Alfredo S. Reyes
- III. Introduction of the Guest Speaker by Hon. NORBERTO S. AMORANTO
City Mayor, Quezon City
- IV. Address — Hon. GIL G. PUYAT
President of the Senate
- V. Recessional — AFP Band
Hon. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
Over-All Chairman, Executive Committee
(Master of Ceremonies)

4:00 P. M. Fireworks, Quezon Memorial Quadrangle Quezon City

7:00 P. M. Inauguration of the Quezon City General Hospital
(former San Jose Seminary)

8:00 P. M. Quezon Day Benefit Ball
SSS Social Hall
Fast Avenue, Quezon City

PROGRAM COMMITTEES

NATIONAL CELEBRATION ACTIVITIES
August 19, 1967

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Hon. NORBERTO S. AMORANTO | <i>Honorary Chairman</i> |
| Coun. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS | <i>Over-All Chairman</i> |
| Mrs. VERONICA A. RAMOS | <i>Executive Secretary</i> |

MEMBERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Vice Mayor MARIANO STA. ROMANA, JR. | Judge Jose C. de Guzman |
| Councilor EDUARDO T. PAREDES | Judge Mariano Virtucio |
| Councilor RAFAEL MISON, JR. | Mr. Francisco Quintos |
| Councilor SATURNINO V. BERMUDEZ | Mr. Alfredo Andal |
| Councilor ROMULO G. LUCASAN | Mr. Pat. Rebueno |
| Councilor LUISA G. ORENDAIN | Dr. Petronio Monsod |
| Councilor CONRADO BENITEZ | Mr. Felipe Ting |
| Councilor PROCESO SEBASTIAN | Atty. Felicidad Peraña |
| | Mrs. Lourdes Vergara |

COMMITTEE ON PARADE

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Col. Tomas Karingal | <i>Chairman</i> |
| Judge Hermogenes Caluag | <i>Co-Chairman</i> |
| Gen. Victor Ostas | <i>Chairman, Military Participation</i> |
| Mr. Alfredo L. Lingad | <i>Chairman, Civic Participation</i> |
| Mr. Fred Montilla | <i>Co-Chairman, Civic Participation</i> |
| Mr. Paul T. Naidas | <i>Member</i> |
| Mr. Modesto Enriquez | <i>Chairman, Business Participation</i> |
| Mr. Carlos F. Robes | <i>Co-Chairman, Business Participation</i> |

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Councilor Eduardo T. Paredes | <i>Chairman</i> |
| Mr. Francisco Quintos | <i>Co-Chairman</i> |

MEMBERS

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Pat. Rebueno | Mr. Anacleto Madrilejo |
|------------------|------------------------|

COMMITTEE ON PROTOCOL

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Councilor Proceso Sebastian | <i>Chairman</i> |
| Ambassador Manuel Zamora | <i>Co-Chairman</i> |

COMMITTEE ON FLORAL OFFERING

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| Vice Mayor Mariano Sta. Romana, Jr. | <i>Chairman</i> |
| Mrs. Commemoracion Concepcion | <i>Co-Chairman</i> |

COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL ARRANGEMENTS & DECORATION

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Councilor Rafael Mison, Jr. | <i>Chairman</i> |
| Mr. Pantaleon Tabora | <i>Co-Chairman</i> |
| Mr. Lucio Rodriguez | <i>Co-Chairman</i> |

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS PARTICIPATION & MASS

Councilor Saturnino V. Bermudez *Chairman*
Fiscal Justiniano Cortez *Co-Chairman*

MEMBERS

Atty. Felicidad Peralta Engr. Anastacio Agan

COMMITTEE ON FIREWORKS, SOUND AND LIGHTING SYSTEM

Councilor Romulo G. Lucasan *Chairman*
Mr. Salvador Narcelles *Co-Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION

Councilor Conrado E. Benitez *Chairman*
Judge Lourdes P. San Diego *Co-Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON Q. C. GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Mr. Anacleto Madrileio *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH & SAFETY

Dr. Petronio Monsod *Chairman*
Dr. Felipa Miranda *Co-Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM & INVITATION

Mr. Felipe Ting *Chairman*
Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos *Co-Chairman*

MEMBERS

Atty. Paterno Porcuna Atty. Antonio Sahagun
Atty. Benigno Nagrampa Mrs. Maria Lagdameo
Mrs. Remedios S. Anza Mrs. Rosalina Atentara
Miss Perla Salazar

COMMITTEE ON SOUVENIR PROGRAM & PUBLICITY

Atty. D. H. Soriano *Chairman*
Mr. Celso Carunungan *Co-Chairman*

MEMBERS

Mr. Felix G. Reyes Mr. Florentino P. Marfil
Joyce A. Cuento Mr. Romeo Movido
Mr. Eduardo Rosario Mr. Eduardo Pangilinan
Mr. Jose V. de Vera Mr. Alfredo G. Rosario
Mr. Manuel Tamayo

COMMITTEE ON STAGE AND CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

Prof. Felipe Padilla de Leon *Chairman*
Mr. Fred Montilla *Co-Chairman*

MEMBERS

Mr. Amado Cortez Mr. Jojo M. Lapus

BOARD OF JUDGES

Mrs. Asisola Lim Amoranto *Chairman*
Mr. Celso Carunungan *Member*
Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos *Member*
Mr. Florentino P. Marfil *Member*

COMMITTEE ON PRIZES

Mr. Narciso Manansala *Chairman*
Mr. Leonardo Cuyong *Co-Chairman*
Mr. Juanito Maceda *Member*

SPECIAL EVENTS COMMITTEE *Quezon Day Celebration*

Luz J. Gonzalez *Overall Chairman*
Alfredo L. Lingad *Co-Chairman*
Col. Medardo Tan Justiniano *Vice Chairman*

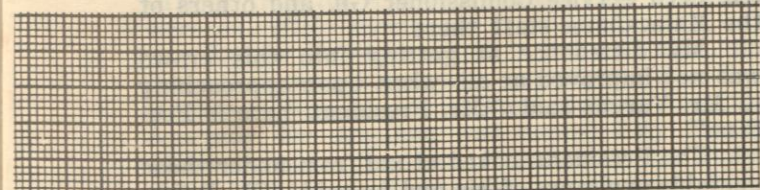
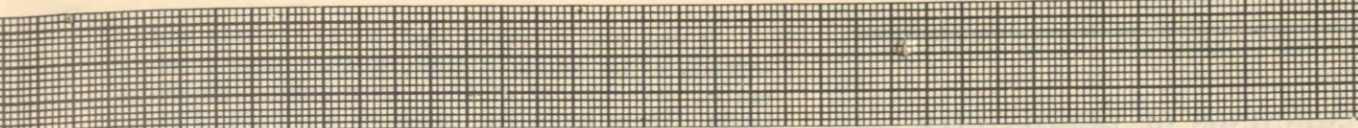
MEMBERS

Consuelo D. Tolentino *Reception Chairman*
Encarnacion Baluyot *Sponsors Chairman*
Atty. Consolacion Ylagan *Sponsors Chairman*
Merlie Armeña *Sponsors Chairman*
Eddie Enriquez *Civic Participation*
Delfin Justiniano *Program*
Joyce A. Cuento *Government & Diplomatic Corps Participation*

QUEZON: THE MAN OF PROPHECY

President Manuel Quezon was a man way ahead of his time. His prophetic insight was so amazing that he could have been a seer. For instance, in Washington, D.C., the newsmen still talk of that day during World War II when Quezon was waiting for his turn to talk with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and a dashing general in gala uniform passed by Quezon turned to a newsmen beside him and pointed to the general who was then going down the corridor. "There goes someone who will someday be president of the United States," Quezon said. The newsmen smiled courteously and gave no thought about Quezon's remarks. He remembered it well, though, when many years later, that general actually became president. He was Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Meanwhile, during the Korean war, when Gen. Douglas MacArthur was trying to arouse official Washington to the Red Chinese threat, the controversial general made mention in a biting letter to higher U.S. authorities of a prophetic statement President Quezon made to him during the darkest days of Bataan. "I have no fear that we will not ultimately defeat the Japanese," Quezon told MacArthur then. "Nor do I feel any dread of ultimate conquest by them. My great fear is the Chinese. With their increasing militarism and aggressive tendency, they are the great Asiatic menace. They have no real ideologies, and when they reach the fructification of their potential, I dread to think what may happen."



THE BEGINNINGS OF QUEZON CITY
by PIO PEDROSA

The year was 1939. I was financial assistant in the office of the President. Meralco's Emilio Abello, later to become Executive Secretary and then Minister and still later Ambassador to Washington, D.C., was legal assistant. A young lawyer, Felino Neri, later Ambassador to Japan, was my assistant in the allocation of export quotas under the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Far Eastern University's President Teodoro Evangelista was foreign affair assistant; Dr. Mariano Icasiano, health assistant; and Professor Lino Castillejo, administrative assistant. Our over-all headman was the "Little President," Secretary Jorge B. Vargas. His right-hand man was Dean Conrado Benitez, later the only City Councilor reelectionist of the Citizens Council for Good Government of Quezon City.

The proposed national capitol of the Philippines had, as long as any one could remember, been planned to be erected on Wallace Field. The huge edifice was to face the Rizal Monument and the Bay beyond Burnham Green. It was to be flanked at its back and right and left sides, along Taft Avenue, and P. Burgos and San Luis Streets, by five executive department buildings, all of the same plan and design, and standing side by side in a semicircle. Only two of them, the Finance and the Agriculture buildings, had been constructed when the stop order was given. The capitol was to be moved elsewhere.

Rumor had it that someone was said to have whispered to President Quezon that Wallace Field was not a good site for the national capitol building. In case of war, it was said, and the defenses at Corregidor should be unavailing, and enemy battleships should succeed in entering Manila Bay as did Admiral Dewey, Wallace Field would be the easiest target of naval bombardment.

I believe this was specious.

The real motive, as President Quezon himself later expressed it, was to have a capital city that, "politically shall be the seat of the National Government; aesthetically, the show-place of the nation — place that thousands of people will come to visit as an epitome of the culture and the spirit of the country; socially, a dignified concentration of human life, aspirations, endeavors and achievements; and economically, as a productive self-contained community." Physically, it was desired that the nation's capital should be a beautiful, placid and sedate metropolis, criss-crossed by wide, tree-lined and side-walk-bordered avenues and boulevards, where the public buildings and the residential areas would be interspersed between and inside public parks, and which would, as much as possible, be free of the noises and hurlyburly of commercial and industrial traffic.

It was also observed that world capitals had served, in the course of time, to encourage accelerated development of their surrounding hinterlands. Then, as in the cases of Australia, Brazil, Turkey, and others, national capitals had been moved from time to time, from place to place, as a magnet to attract developmental enterprise into the surrounding areas of their new locations. It was for these reasons, it was said, that President Quezon had been in constant consultation with friends about the advisability of converting either Baguio, Tagaytay, or Dansalan in Lanao to become the capital city of the Philippines.

It would seem that the area now occupied by Quezon City offered the compromise solution. It was near enough to Manila to overcome the disadvantages of distance of Baguio, Dansalan or Tagaytay, and wide enough to permit the development of an urban area along the lines dreamed of by the President. He wanted a capital city something like Washington, D.C., or New Delhi, or Mexico City.

The elliptical circle where the unfinished Monument stands was originally planned as the new site of the national capitol building. As a matter of fact, the foundations of that proposed edifice had been sunk when the last war broke out. Later, even that area — although I think it was no longer the so-called military strategy reason that motivated the move, — was not considered a good enough site for the national capitol building. It was abandoned after the Liberation for the site near La Mesa reservoir. The transfer of the capitol site from Wallace to Dili-man, if it had truly been planned on the basis of naval strategy, did not take into consideration the range of sea artillery and much less the potentialities of aerial, and nowadays of missile, warfare.

May I mention, parenthetically, that this elliptical circle is today undergoing improvements under the joint auspices of the Quezon Memorial Park Beautification Committee, the Quezon Monument National Committee, and the Quezon City Mayor's Executive Committee. The cost is up to now being defrayed from voluntary contributions received from civic-spirited citizens and organizations appreciative of the great legacy that President Quezon left to the nation.

One night, about the end of October, 1939, my phone in the Malacañang Executive Office rang. I was to go up to the Palace. I went up 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 there. Don Alejandro Roces, Mr. Jacob Rosenthal, Don Jose Paez, Health Director Eusebio D. Aguilar, Public Works Director Vicente Fragante, Mayor Tomas Morato of Calauag, 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 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 he 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 I was treasurer of. Abello whispered back: "Ano ka?" he said. "You are treasurer of Quezon City!"

It turned out that a more or less permanent and regular set of officials was being organized to man the new city government. The law creating the city had been designed earlier that month, on the 12th, I think. There had been some trouble over the naming of the new city. The President did not want it named after him. But the National Assembly had passed the bill with that name. I whispered to Abello if he was going to by anything in the new city. "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 gentlemen, and "Don Vicente, there, is the Vice Mayor," he added, referring to Director Fragante.

I knew Mayor Morato by hearsay. He, it was said, who, during a visit of President Quezon to Calauag, and while the President was strolling on the main street of the town, had been telling the President that sanitary conditions in the town had been improved, that there were no more pigs on the loose, after he became mayor. Right at that very moment, a mother pig, followed by a litter of nine small pigs, very sedately emerged from one side of the street and went across right in front of the strolling President, and entered under a house on the other side.

"Look, Fabella!" the President called Health and Welfare Commissioner Dr. Jose Fabella who was with him, "Tommy says there are no more pigs on the loose in this town." Dr. Fabella laughed, to the great discomfiture and unspeakable annoyance of the Mayor. Mayor Morato forthwith had the pig-catching squad with their large rope-net out, and got the mother pig and her litter, impounded.

The Mayor's embarrassment before the President and the Health and Welfare Commissioner was nothing, however, compared to what followed. Upon reaching his house, word was given Mayor Morato that his father-in-law, who, it turned out, was the owner of the mother pig, was demanding that the pig and the piglets be returned to him, or else... The poor Mayor himself had to pay the fine he had asked his municipal council to promulgate, and had the pigs returned to his father-in-law.

Mayor Morato thus became our Quezon City Mayor. He presided over City Council, with Mr. A. D. Williams as City Council Secretary. Don Alejandro Roces, Mr. Paez and Dr. Aguilar were sworn in as city councilors. The Vice Mayor, the City Attorney, the City Engineer, the City Health Officer, the City Assessor and the City Treasurer were ex-officio members.

As the President had intimated, Mr. Jake Rosenthal, whose previous experience was that of shoe manufacturing in Paco, became the City Assessor. Dr. Icasiano was named City Health Officer. Judge Perfecto Palacio became Judge of the City Court. By the way, a U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel who was senior assistant to General Douglas MacArthur as Field Marshall of the

Armed Forces of the Philippines, and who was sharing the east room of the first floor in the Executive Building with Mr. A. D. Williams, as presidential adviser on public works, and myself, as financial assistant, barely escaped that night being designated the first Quezon City chief of police. His tour of duty in the Philippines had ended and he was being transferred back home. His name was Ike Eisenhower.

Mr. Manuel Diaz, — now a retired gentleman from the Sta. Clara Lumber, — was later named the City Engineer to take over the office that had been temporarily run by Don Vicente Fragante. But, whether the officially designated city engineer was Mr. Fragante or Mr. Diaz, the real engineer and city planner who roamed around the areas and talahib lands of the new City with President Quezon and Mayor Morato, beginning four o'clock every morning after they would have had their coffee in Malacañang prepared by Mayor Morato, was Don Alejandro Roces.

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 7:00 to 10:00 in the morning and again from 3:00 to 6:00 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 1:30 or 2:00 p.m.; and from 6:30 to 10:00 at night, those being the working hours of the Secretary to the President. Besides, the President would now and then stroll into the executive office between 9:00 and 10:00 o'clock from a walk he used to take in the Malacañang grounds, and one felt immensely rewarded if he was but seen by the President still on the job at that hour.

The work was heavy, the work hours, were harrowing, but I was very proud of my added duties. As a matter of fact, before the way, one was proud of holding a position in the public service. One was respected and public office was highly respectable. No one was apologetic for being in the government service. Nor was his integrity and character so easily besmirched.

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 telephone rang. It was the Malacañang switchboard and the operator 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 rang out. "Pedrosa!" he called. I answered with alacrity and rather profusely: "Yes, sir, good morning, sir." My heart was thumping. "Will you come right away!" he said. I answered, "Yes sir." And he hung up.

By the way as I remember it now, I had only two telephone calls made to me by the President during the time I worked in the President's office. The other was to warn me against allowing newsmen, one of them Ernie del Rosario, from having a free run in an investigation I was conducting at the time of certain irregularities in Cavite that tended to implicate the Governor of the province. He frowned very darkly upon trials of public officers by newspaper publicity.

I took my car and drove forthwith to Mala-

THE PORTRAIT OF QUEZON CITY

By Florentino P. Marfil

Quezon City is a metropolis of contrasts.

There are signs of urban growth everywhere, but there still remain traces of rural life — rice paddies and wide open spaces.

There are rising subdivisions where the moneyed and the elite live in splendor, but there are also pockets of poverty.

Industrial and commercial centers abound in various parts of the city, but there still are primitive and crude methods of earning living in other places.

There are glittering lights, but there is also darkness, sparsely illumined by gaslight.

Quezon City is truly a portrait of a developing community.

NEW VISTA

The shift of national government offices from Manila to Quezon City opens up a new vista of prosperity and economic growth for the developing capital of the Philippine Republic.

Moving into Quezon City has its advantages and disadvantages. For here is a vast expanse of lovely rolling terrain criss-crossed by wide highways with islands planted to lovely palms and Doña Aurora plants. Here are cathedrals and chapels, modern supermarkets and banks, rotundas and hospitals.

For Quezon City is not all beautiful and sweetness.

But also blended discordantly into the fabric of its everyday life is the scourge of squatter slums and stray animals strolling leisurely amidst the busy traffic transporting thousands of commuters to Manila, Pasay, Caloocan, and other suburban communities. Nestled securely in Quezon City's "national parks" are some of the most vicious hoodlums that have been driven out of Manila, Parañaque, Makati, and the railroad tracks along the super-highway in Pasay. Among them, there is always the danger of crime, vice, and squalor.

Quezon City is five times the size of Manila in area. Its population is placed at a million. The exploding population is not alone the cause of the fast increase in the number of residents. There is an even greater influx of transient elements who, once settled in a squatter's haven are practically here to stay.

The seat of the State University — the University of the Philippines — Quezon City has at

least ten other well-known educational institutions. Among them are Ateneo University, Maryknoll College, St. Joseph's College, St. Theresa's College, Trinity College, and Jose Abad Santos Memorial School. Some of its most exclusive schools manage to keep lovely lawns planted with ornamental plants despite their busy commercial setting. Stella Maris College is one of these.

The City government has been able to keep its expanding public school population from growing out of bounds. However, many school children now hold classes in corridors and in rented buildings in crowded streets. Others hold their classes under trees for lack of school rooms.

Monthly, real estate costs are rising, making it difficult for the city to purchase land for the construction of schools. For while wide open spaces intermingle with the capital's crowded commercial and residential areas, these spaces are either owned by the national government, the PHHC, or by private real-estate brokers.

CHANGING SKYLINE

The ever-changing skyline reflects the energy and spirit of its people. The Araneta enterprises have sparked half a decade of building construction "boom." The city boasts of the only ice-skating rink in Asia. Owned by a far-sighted and imaginative Visayan, the ice-skating rectangle is housed in a gigantic complex of buildings alongside the famous Araneta Coliseum. The same management has now given the capital city one of Asia's biggest movie and stage theaters — the New Frontier — named after the late President Kennedy's rallying slogan.

The Quezon City skyline, adopting itself to new concepts and moods, continues to span the horizon with the latest addition of the Sulo Hotel located near the rising 12-storey New City Hall and Civic Center. After completion of the 10-storey complex, Sulo Hotel will be one of the finest in the Orient. Owned and managed by a husband-and-wife team — the Sulo Hotel plans to serve tourists from all over the world and local clientele.

Another pride of Quezon City's skyline is the P1.5 million New Quezon City Stadium designed by City Architect Luciano V. Aquino.

But by far the greatest number of buildings going up in the capital city are those being put up to solve the fast growing housing problem caused by the influx of middle-income and low-income families into the capital. At least a fourth of all new constructions are average and small-sized apartment houses which have mushroomed everywhere, threatening to upset Quezon City's plans for zonation.

PEACE AND ORDER

Peace and order is among the greatest concerns of Quezon City residents and the police ascribe the high rate of criminality to the large

numbers of squatters from Tondo and Intramuros; the geometrically increasing population, now nearly one million, with a police force of only 800 policemen including the administrative force; the break-up of the family home aggravated by the problems of unemployment.

Meeting the problem of peace and order, the Council has created at least 150 positions for new policemen, purchased a score of new mobile units, harnessed the youth into constructive activities, and encouraged promotions and salary increases for the police. But some sectors have persistently advocated the entry of Philippine Constabulary authorities to help the peace and order and pursue the President's anti-crime, anti-vice, and anti-smuggling program, for its problems are considered inter-related with a general breakdown in morals and morality.

Seeking a means for keeping pace with the spiritual needs of its population are various churches in Quezon City. Notable among those making the greatest advances in terms of converts is the Iglesia Ni Cristo with a following in Quezon City numbering some 20,000 this year. Some of those most magnificent houses of worship in Quezon City belong to this church. But Quezon City remains predominantly Catholic.

EMPLOYMENT, OTHER PROBLEMS

The greatest mass of businessmen in Quezon City are small-time merchants and sari-sari store-owners. They are the backbone of the capital city of our Republic. They strive to fill the gap between survival and unemployment — the lack of employment opportunities for college students as well as purely laborer talents is appalling despite the construction boom. But nothing so far has been done to implement the creation of a Placement Coordinating Office, provided for in an ordinance approved in early 1964 upon the sponsorship of the City Council's lone woman member, Cuncior Luisa Gaerlan Orendain.

The problems of unemployment, squatter slums, and criminality are matched by inadequate public services such as water, public health, and sanitation. The city's 28 dump trucks cannot cope with the collection of at least 160 tons of refuse daily. The rate of breakdown of vehicles is high and the lax supervision of public service personnel results in a high rate of absenteeism.

Another problem is lack of water, which springs from the problems of the Nawasa — a water system said to have been outdated since two decades ago.

QUEZON CITY'S INCOME

Despite its squatter slums, its vice dens, its

high rate of criminality, and its poor public services, Quezon City has managed to rake in an income of anywhere from P21 million to P32 million for its city coffers between 1963-67.

This substantial increase was principally caused by a skyrocketing of assessments on real properties in the capital. Land which in the past was assessed at P10 was re-assessed at P50 to P100 per square meter. But there was only a minimum of protests, and the city assessor was able to collect as much as 1,000 per cent increase in taxes in some cases.

Quezon City is still far from fully developed. Although large tracts of real estate have been developed into subdivisions, a lot more remains untouched. For lack of funds the national government has not yet developed the capitol site. Only the steel frames of the Legislative building stands. The Executive and Judiciary buildings are still in the blue print stage. It may be decades more before the dream of President Quezon materializes.

LAW UNIMPLEMENTED

If President Quezon were alive today, he may yet reconsider his plan making Quezon City the capital of the Philippines. There is already a law hastening the transfer and establishment of the national government center in Quezon City by developing a four-year priority construction program of national buildings in the proposed government center, but it remains unimplemented. On top of its many problems, many surrounding towns and cities are claiming portions of its area.

And although Quezon City has an area of 15,359 hectares, it lacks the makings of a real metropolis because it still does not have the following: a city museum, a city pound, a city zoo, beautiful parks, a city art gallery, a city cemetery, Quezon City Quezoniana, and a cultural center. These things are the ingredients of a real metropolis and Quezon City does not yet have them.

GREAT POTENTIAL

But Quezon City has a great potential in its people. For they are vigilant, militant, humanitarian, and responsive to the many calls for citizenship that arise in the course of their everyday lives. They are a people with new hopes and new aspirations ready to meet new challenges, and out to overcome new frontiers.

The people have grown with the city under its leaders — President Quezon who was the first mayor, Ponciano, A. Bernardo, Nicanor Roxas, Ignacio Santos-Diaz, and incumbent Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto. It is they, ultimately, who will make true President Quezon's dream of greatness for his city.

PEACE AND ORDER IN QUEZON CITY

By Cecilio T. Arillo
Manila Times

There's yet no crime upsurge in this city but breakdown of peace and order is always imminent if we—the citizens of this progressive community—fail in our resolve to help fight criminals and those who encourage them.

Law enforcement cannot succeed anywhere unless there is a compensating civic consciousness and vigilance on the part of the citizenry.

If crime is committed in your presence or within your sight, it is your duty to arrest the culprits or report the incident to the police or bring the victim to the nearest hospital if he was badly hurt. This is where the private citizen has his own duty to perform, which he can only shirk if it endangers his own safety.

Let's not expect everything from the police, especially here our own police department which until now is ill-equipped, ill-paid and undermanned. Sometimes our demands overlook other factors that abet the growth of crime, such as social and economic problems which are beyond the control of police officers.

Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto proved himself once more that he cannot be swayed by these unscrupulous officials by ordering Police Chief Tomas B. Karingal to confiscate the licenses of these night clubs. I believed the mayor himself cannot always succeed in his drive against these dubious nightspots unless we the residents back up his campaign.

To drive away the squatters occupying government and private lots in Quezon City is no longer a policeman's job because there's a social problem involved. "You

cannot just drive them away like horses," as Colonel Karingal puts it, when asked by this reporter what he can do about these squatters.

Another thing we could contribute to the betterment of our city is to invite more businessmen to put up additional capital and investments. This will not only promote the economic growth of the city in the form of much needed revenues but will also help arrest criminality because unemployment will go down and one big source of waywardness would then be minimized.

Criminals are classified into three categories:

1. The potential criminals: These are mostly young men ranging in ages from 13 to 21. You will find them lurking on the streets waiting for likely snatching victims. When they are caught, they will likely be locked up in jail together with hardened criminals. Then after three or five weeks, the court will order their arraignment and by that time these young men have already learned many things from the other criminals. These young men when they get out of jail present our next type of criminals.

2. Pure Criminals: Police marks them as vicious, elusive quarries. They have graduated into more serious and bolder criminal acts such as robbery, murder, homicide and other violence, guided by their jail experiences.

3. Pro-criminals: These are the so-called graduates from the national bureau of prisons in Muntinlupa, Rizal, and its colonies. When they go free after serving their penalties, they are exposed to temptations again because only few of them get a job. Business establishments prefer to hire persons with no previous criminal records.

These criminals flourish right here in our very own city. They need our help—as a citizen.

If you see a potential criminal, which is the origin of pure criminals and pro-criminals, it is your duty to prevent him. Don't just stand and watch what he is going to do. It is your duty—as a citizen—to prevent him. Maybe you have not done this yet, so, do it now.

cañang. 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 I 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 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 at which we bought the People's Homesite, and five times the assessment for tax purposes the land has." The Aurora Boulevard extension referred to was a break-through from Santa Mesa crossing Broadway and Gilmore in New Manila, (there was no Pacific Avenue as yet) and merging with N. Domingo and its extension to Marikina a little before where the Aurora Boulevard now intersects first with España Extension and a block further up with Highway 54 or Epifanio de los Santos Avenue. The area affected was part of the Magdalena Estate several sections of which had been converted into subdivision. The subdivision lots were being sold at from P2.00 to P5.00 per square meter.

I had been having stormy meetings with the various lot owners in the subdivision 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 subdivision 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 property 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 two centavos per square meter. "They have not been reassessed since 1902," I continued, "and that 1902 assessment classifies these properties as 'inculto', or as 'zacatal'. In the latter case the assessment is three centavos per square meter."

"Is that what it is?" the President asked, and his eyebrows 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 two centavos per square meter and selling the same property at two to five pesos 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. Secretary Joe Abad, as he was often called, to distinguish him from Joe Yulo, offered to help me so that the lot owners affected could be reimbursed the price they had paid for their lots.

But this is advancing the story. I must tell you that of our first police force.

One late afternoon, about 6:00 o'clock, when our City was only three or four days old, I was preparing to leave Quezon City for Malacañang. We had taken the old dilapidated building of the Atable family which had housed the former Manila City Hospital as our City Hall. Behind the main building was an equally dilapidated wooden structure that had served as the former hospital's nurses' home. We had no thought of using it.

Please remember that all around then was grassland, mostly cogon. In many places talahib was luxuriant. I had about twenty five carpenters, masons, electricians and plumbers, reconstructing the main building and making it fit for use.

As Mayor Morato and I were standing at the doorway of our impromptu City Hall, there emerged a line of soldiers, thirty from behind a tall patch of talahib, in the corner of what is now Mrs. Nini Quezon-Avanceña's gasoline station. The June 19th Boulevard, later renamed Highway 54 and recently Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, east of the old N. Domingo Street from San Juan that projected itself into the Marikina road in front of our City Hall, was still being torn by road graders.

The lieutenant saluted my Mayor and introduced himself as 2nd Lieutenant Alfonso Torillo from Camp Crame. Mayor Morato, who until now can hardly understand, and much less speak English, asked what the men wanted. I told him they were reporting for duty. "Why?" he asked. I told him we had our brand-new police force of Quezon City together with the temporary Chief of Police, the young Constabulary lieutenant. "What do we do?" he asked, getting tense. I told the lieutenant the Mayor was asking what we were supposed to do. He answered that the men were enlisted Constabulary soldiers and should have barracks. It turned out that barracks meant also beds, blankets, pillows, mosquito nets, and so forth.

We had our telephone line connected that very day. It should be historical fact, if history were also to record the unimportant happenings in life, that the first official call made from our Quezon City Hall over that line was to Gil Puyat Quezon City Hall over the line was to Gil Puyat of an old friend of mine in my university days Deogracias, who was a fraternity fellow in the Upsilon Sigma Phi. The telephone call was to ask Gil what the price was of the iron beds displayed in their Rizal Avenue store. He said P11.00. I told him to send thirty right away. I was waiting for the truck. The electrician we had, had already washed himself and was preparing for the supper to be served by the old lady. I told him to extend a light connection to the dilapidated nurses' home building.

That night, when Mayor Morato came back to see what had happened, he found that the soldiers had their supper, each one had a brand new iron bed with mat, pillow, blanket, and mosquito net to match, in place. Some who wer-

not on duty were already preparing to go to sleep; others were reading the "Liwayway."

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 City police force that night. I heard that for his habitually unbounded generosity in praising good work done, Mayor Morato must have annoyed the President telling him again and again, during their coffee hour every morning, what an efficient treasurer he had.

Later, we did begin to recruit our regular police force and were able to dispense with the Constabulary detail assigned to us. Former Governor Sabino de León of Bataan, and ex-Army Captain, became our regular Chief of Police. A few months afterwards, Mayor Morato had to be absent a few weeks to attend to his private interests in Tayabas. As the senior department head in the City Administration, and as Vice Mayor Fragante was also not available, I had to serve as Acting Mayor. It coincided that Chief of Police Sabino de León was holding a kind of police seminar. On the last day they had a program at which the Acting Mayor was the guest speaker. Our City was beginning to have a few residences built here and there, along the new streets and avenues that under the indefatigable and driving supervision of Don Alejandro Roces had been laid and asphalted. Of course the old streets like España Extension and N. Domingo were already well built up.

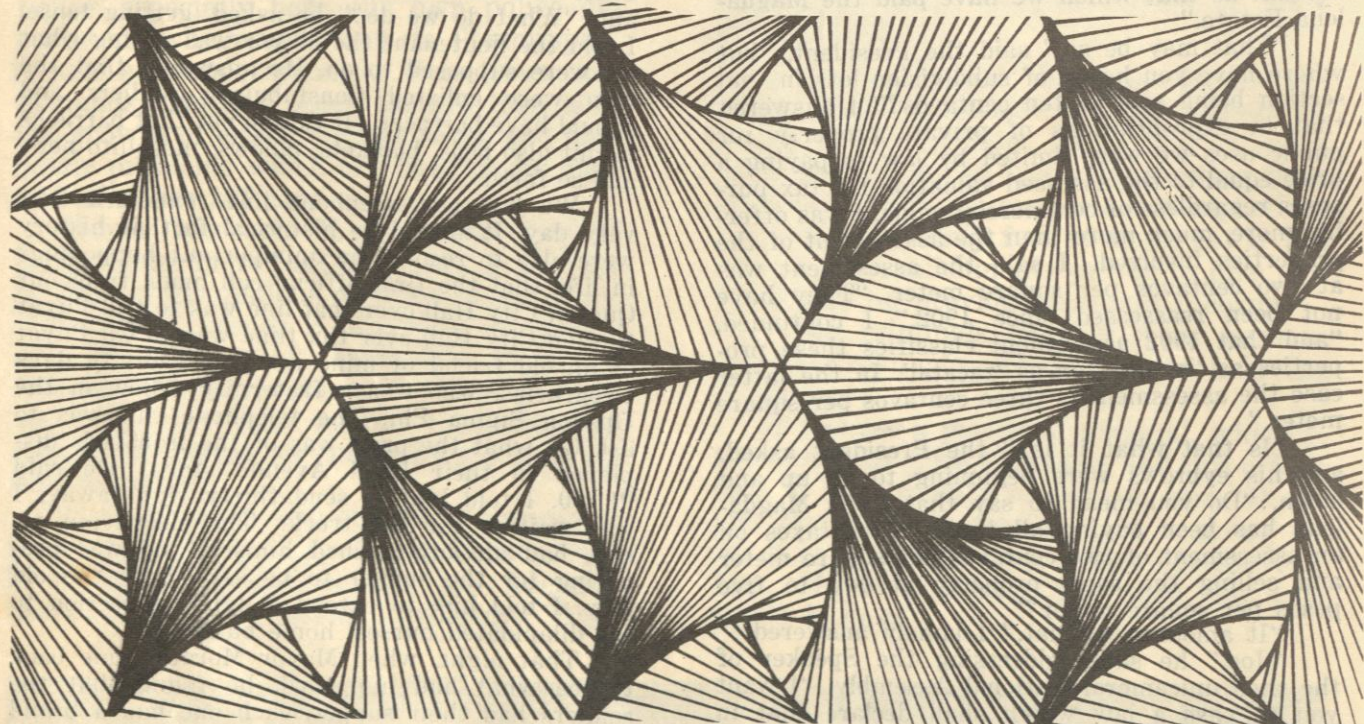
Since I was talking to police and security officers, I thought that the effectiveness and reliability to the inhabitants of the City of our new police system could be gauged even by the manner the new residential houses were being designed and built. I called attention to the City of Ma-

nila residences. No matter how beautiful, regardless of the district where built, and irrespective of the cost of construction, an inevitable feature of the architectural design of every house in Manila was the iron and steel barred doors and windows.

The bars may be in any artistically conceived motif. The poorer houses have to satisfy themselves with tangili two-by-twos. Homes are thus converted into small Bilibid prisons, with this difference: the bars of our home prisons are not for keeping criminals in; they are, we always hope every night we go to bed, for keeping criminals out. Our Manila dwellings have had to be barred because we have no confidence in the efficacy of our police services, in protecting us, our properties, our lives, our honor, in the supposed sanctity and security of our homes. I appealed to our police seminar if by their dedication and devotion to duty it might be possible to develop a door and window design for the new homes in Quezon City that need not be fitted with steel grills and bars. I thought that that was one of the hopes and dreams of President Quezon in having a new capital and residential city built separate and independent of the City of Manila.

A few nights later, I do not know by what grapevine communications system the message had reached the old man, he stopped by my desk in the Executive Building coming in from one of his nightly walks in the Malacañang grounds. I stood up, he looked at me with that penetrating gaze coming from under the shaggy eyebrows, and said: "Pedrosa, that was a good talk about the iron grills on residential doors and windows." I thanked him. He went on towards Secretary Vargas' office. I did not walk on solid ground that night.

* * *



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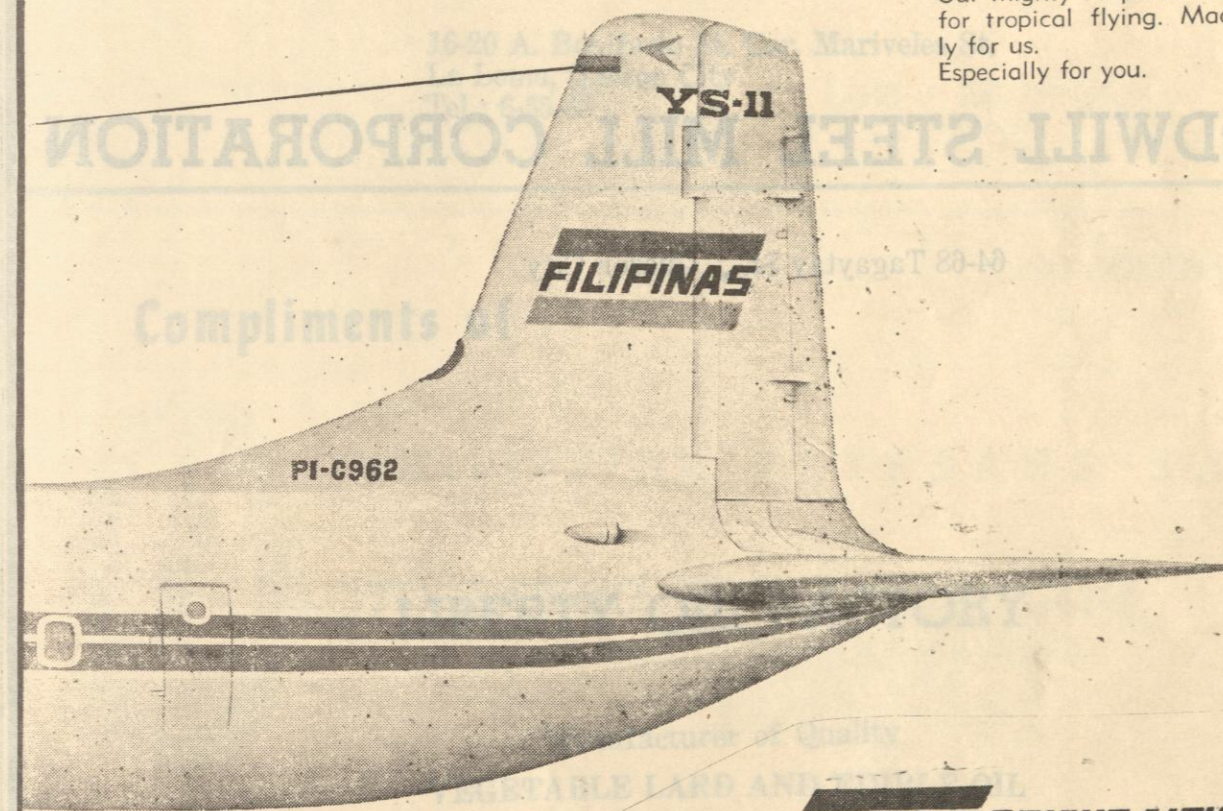
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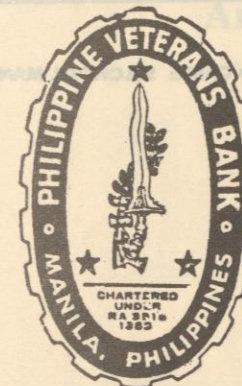
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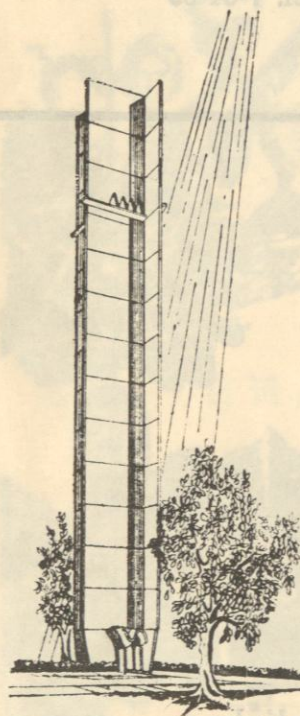
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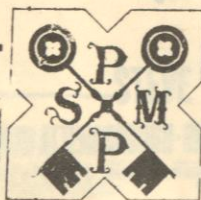
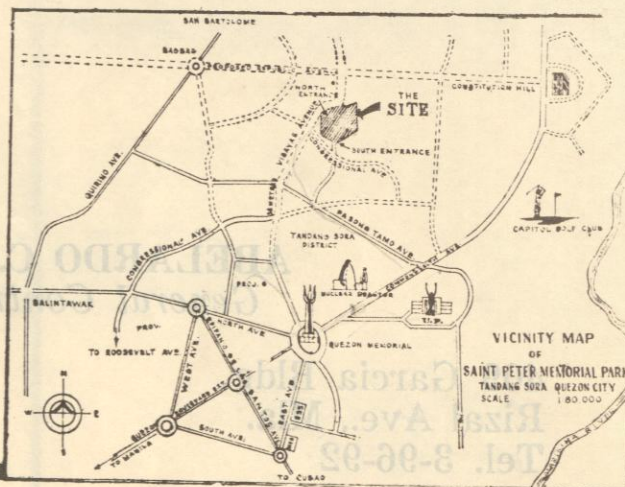


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