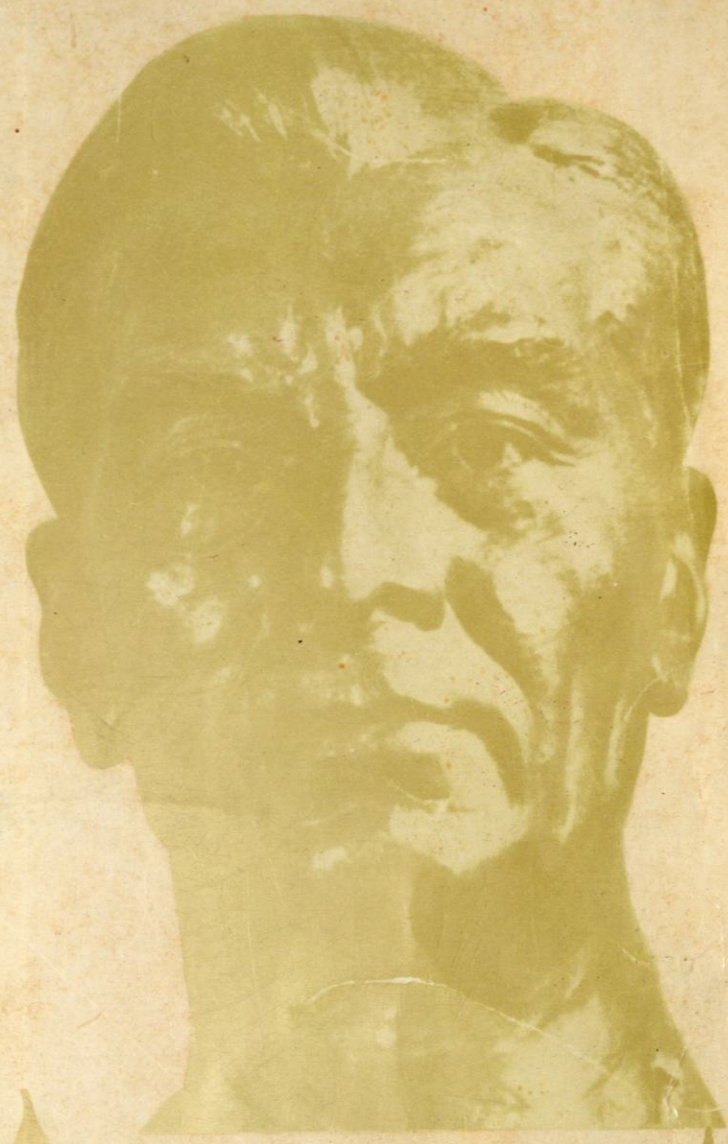


*Q.C. Public Library
Local History Collection*

90TH Birth ANNIVERSARY



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OFFICE

Ben Rosario '68

Manuel L. Quezon

**SPECIAL
SOUVENIR**

AUGUST 19, 1968

Compliments of

LA LOMA COCKPIT

"The Cockpit with a Tradition"

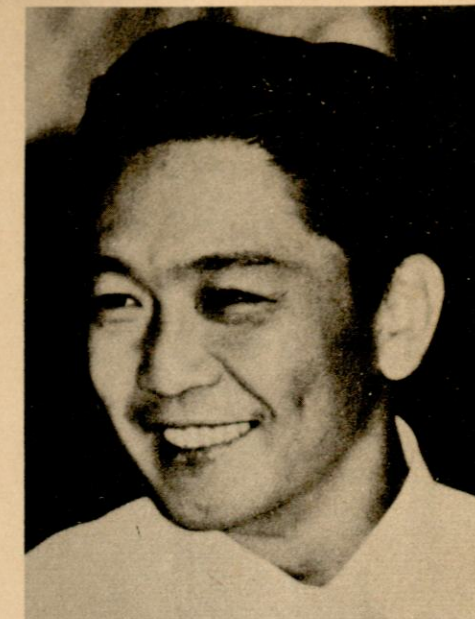


FOUNDED 1902

LA LOMA, QUEZON CITY

TEL. 60-96-31

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES



MESSAGE

The birthday anniversary of President Manuel Luis Quezon today evokes once more the vivid memory of this most vivid man, a leader who made of Filipinism a faith and a crusade, and whose prodigious efforts in behalf of independence for the Philippines often loomed larger than life.

But Manuel Quezon was not an ordinary man. He was not only a man inspired, but a man of light, and in pursuing his dream of a sovereign Philippines he was a man aflame. Whatever we take pride in today in our country, in our freedom and in our state of nationhood, we owe to Quezon.

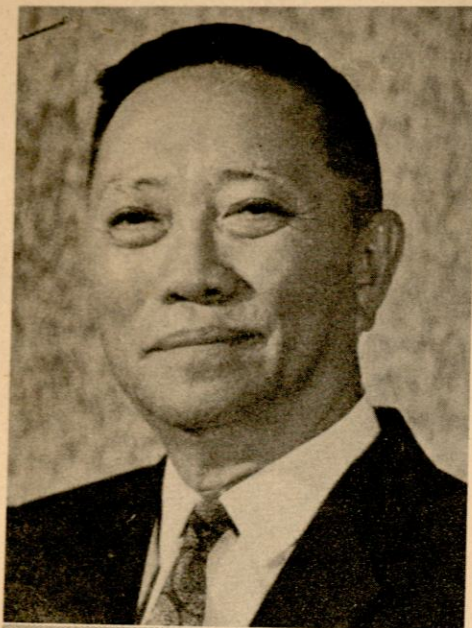
As we grow in national stature and one by one realize our loftiest goals, we can only look up in humility to the leader who started us on this road to self-hood—Manuel Quezon.

Let us commemorate his birthday by pledging ourselves anew to the ideals and vision which animated him and made his life a bright page in our history.

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President of the Philippines



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
Malacañang

M E S S A G E

The 90th birth anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon is given added significance during these critical times of economic stresses and political excesses, when we need to draw inspiration from the Quezonian character to uphold economic stability, political sanity and social order in our body politic.

The gigantic task being undertaken by the Administration in answer to the challenge of present instabilities is a manifestation of the influence of our late president's unwavering ideals. On the occasion of his birth anniversary therefore, I appeal to you to contribute to the success of this very vital task.

Fernando Lopez
FERNANDO LOPEZ

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
QUEZON CITY
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

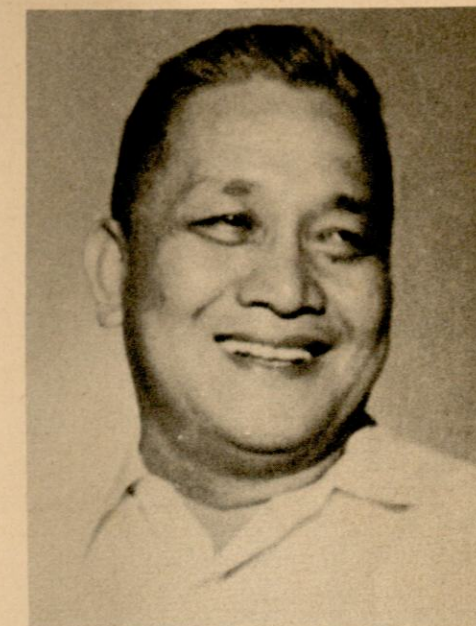
M E S S A G E

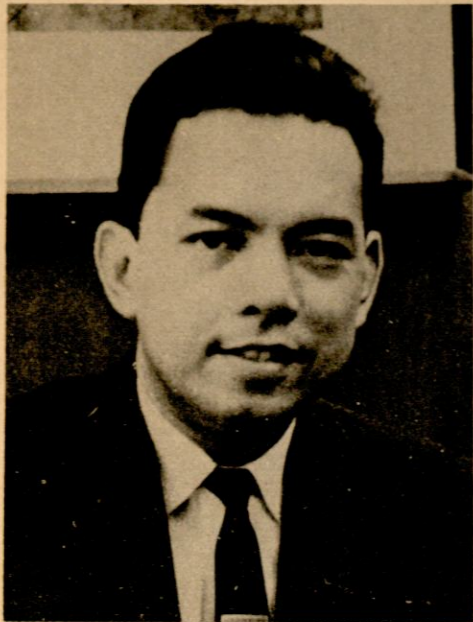
In the span of a few years, the inhabitants of this fair city, sparing no effort and working together towards a common goal, have transformed this once grassy wilderness into a beautiful and picturesque metropolis where hundreds of thousands of happy and contented souls, all beneficiaries of the late President Manuel L. Quezon's foresight and imagination, now dwell in an atmosphere of moral, material and political security.

We, who are at the helm of the city government, of course, have contributed our small share in this task of building the city that once existed only in the vision of our great leader. But definitely, if we now enjoy in our community moral, material and political security and stability, this we owe largely to you, who have made your homes here and have raised your children under high standards of morality, who willingly have paid your taxes to build our roads, bridges, parks, schools and hospitals, and who have well observed the rule of law and practised the traditional principles of democracy. For this, we highly commend you.

But the task of building a city has no end. Today, on the occasion of the 90th birth anniversary of the founder of our city, it is but fitting and proper to recall the Quezonian principles and ideals and to exhort the people of this generation and those of the next, to emulate such worthy principles and ideals. But we believe that it is likewise fitting and proper to call on the inhabitants of this community to keep up their good work of continuously building this, the Capital City of the Republic the Philippines, truly in the image of its founder, President Manuel L. Quezon.

Norberto S. Amoranto
NORBERTO S. AMORANTO
City Mayor





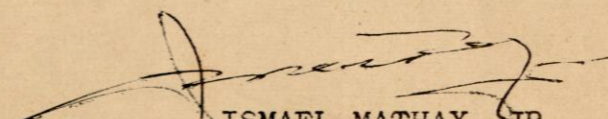
Republic of the Philippines
Quezon City
OFFICE OF THE VICE MAYOR

M E S S A G E

I join hands with you today in celebrating the birthday anniversary of the founder of Quezon City, the late President Manuel Quezon.

As a long-time resident of our city, I have noted with great pride the valiant strides which we have made in the last three decades from a backward rural complex of villages to the growing, bustling integrated urban community that Quezon City is today. I know you share this sense of pride with me.

Let us, therefore, mark this day with appropriate rites in honor of the founder's memory, and in tribute to the farsightedness of his vision of which we are direct beneficiaries today as residents of this our city. We owe it to this great man whose dream made all this possible.


ISMAEL MATHAY, JR.
Vice-Mayor
Quezon City



PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON

90th Birth Anniversary Celebration
August 19, 1968
Quezon City

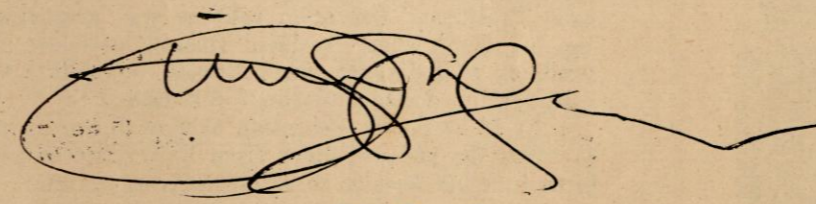
M E S S A G E

The 90th birth anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon today gives us once more an opportunity to assess the strength of his character and to draw inspiration from it as we forge ahead in the difficult task of nation building.

It was President Quezon, his skill at statesmanship and his passion for freedom that steered us to statehood. Up until the ebb of his life, he labored for our independence to deserve most worthily the paeans that we heap upon him today for being the father of our country.

President Quezon gave leadership to this nation while we were under test for independence. That he was able to unify the Filipino people and give voice to their aspirations made him the true hero in the stormy chapter of our history.

We of Quezon City are doubly grateful to Quezon. The fair city in which we live stemmed from his dream and vision. To honor him with a parade, with flowers and even with our prayers may not be enough. We must venerate him in our hearts.


City Councilor
Quezon City

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Hon. NORBERTO S. AMORANTO
Honorary Chairman

Com. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
Over-All Chairman

Mr. ANTONIO R. BORJA
Executive Secretary

Mrs. DIONISIA H. RAMIREZ
Asst. Secretary

MEMBERS:

Vice Mayor Ismael A. Mathay, Jr.

Com. Eduardo T. Paredes

Com. Rafael M. Mison, Jr.

Com. Saturnino Bermudez

Com. Hermogenes Caluar

Com. Alfredo Francisco
(Peed Montilla)

Com. Jesus Peralta, Jr.

Com. Ramulo G. Lucena

Tel. 9-44-55

EX-DIPLOMAT REMEMBERS QUEZON

BY ALFREDO G. ROSARIO

HE is invariably called the "father of social justice," the "champion of the common man," a "fighter for freedom." But as a leader, the compelling fact stands that he was — and still is — without peer.

In his time, the late President Manuel L. Quezon never wanted to miss a chance to assert his leadership. It was in such leadership and in his towering faith in himself and his people that the Filipinos found a rallying point in their fight for independence.

He would rather have a Philippines run like hell by Filipinos than one run like heaven by the Americans. This was his battlecry that inspired his people in voicing a demand for immediate and absolute independence from the United States — a demand that found fruition on July 4, 1946.

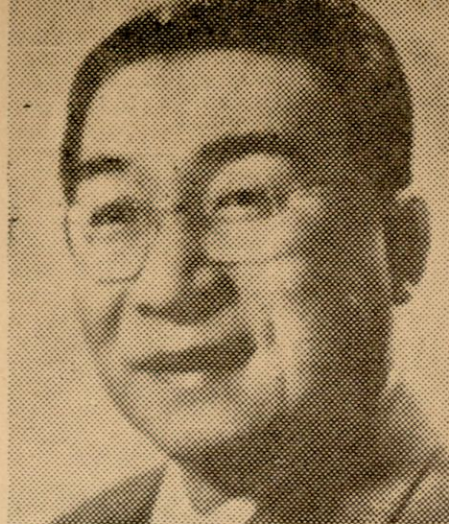
Among the few Filipinos today who have intimate knowledge of the late President Quezon as a leader and as a friend is former Ambassador Proceso Sebastian, one-time political tycoon in the north and former councilor of Quezon City.

"He was a man both respected and admired by his fellows. In spite of his fiery temper, he knew how to appease his enemies — the characteristic earmark of a true leader," the heavy-lidded ex-diplomat said of Quezon.

He added: "He was a man who did not hesitate to admit an error."

Ambassador Sebastian knows whereof he speaks. For long before the postwar era, he was one of the staunchest personal friends of the late President, notwithstanding the fact that they were politically poles apart — Quezon being a Nacionalista and Sebastian a Democrat.

To illustrate President Quezon's flaming temper and his inclination to make up for an error, the former



SEBASTIAN

ambassador vividly recalled an incident which took place while he (Sebastian) was still a judge of the Iloilo court of first instance.

The President, according to the Cagayan politico, had directed the Iloilo provincial fiscal to conduct a certain criminal investigation. The chief prosecutor would have been Fiscal Manuel Blanco but since he was on leave, the case was handled by his assistant. The investigation turned out to be a bungled-up affair.

When President Quezon learned of this, he went into tantrums and forthwith ordered the dismissal of Blanco. But one day, the President saw Blanco in Malacanang and asked him pointblank what he was doing there.

Being in Malacanang at the time and aware of the facts of the case, Sebastian sprang to Blanco's defense. He told President Quezon that Blanco was on leave at the time Malacanang ordered the investigation and that it was the assistant fiscal who conducted the probe.

"Is that true?" President Quezon asked, looking shocked. "Then we committed an injustice."

Sebastian said that right on the spot, the President directed Executive Secretary Jorge Vargas to repair the damage done by promoting Blanco to the bench.

On Quezon's wisdom of discretion in making appointments, Sebastian told a story about the President's plan to appoint a personal friend as justice of the peace in Capiz where Sebastian was judge at large. Consulted on the matter, Sebastian said:

"Mr. President, the man could even qualify as supreme court justice. But what I am afraid about is his temper."

The President allegedly faltered, then announced: "He shall not be appointed." The proposed appointee in later years became a senator.

Sebastian is a well-rounded public official, having served in all branches of the government. And he landed a post in the judiciary because of President Quezon.

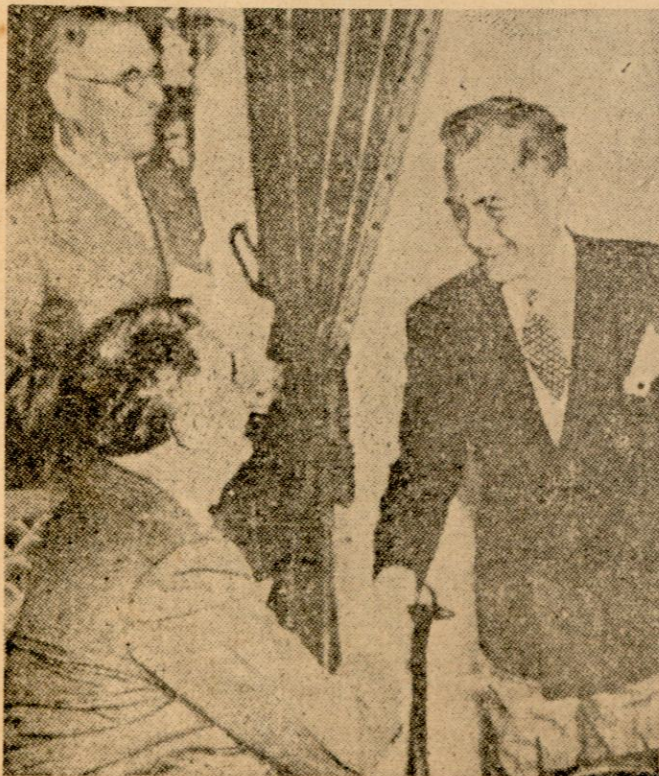
In the early 1930's when he was governor of Cagayan, Sebastian received a wave of petitions urging him to run for the senate against another Ilocano political stalwart, Elpidio Quirino, who, in later years became President. Sebastian said he was preparing for the big fight when President Quezon, probably at the prodding of the Ilocos Sur politician, asked him to reconsider his decision to run for senator.

As if by magic, Sebastian said he found no power to resist the political giant from Baler. He announced in no time his decision to withdraw from the race.

But no sooner had Sebastian made the announcement than he received a telegram from Malacanang, calling him immediately to Manila. When he arrived at the Palace, Sebastian was called by the President to his bedroom and offered a judgeship.

"I refused to take oath at the President's urging for fear that my appointment might not be confirmed by the commission on appointments," Sebastian said. "In fact, I even decided to go back to Cagayan."

(Continued on page 20)



Quezon with President Roosevelt

A BIOGRAPHY

FROM BALER TO MALACANANG

On August 19 of 1878, 90 years ago today, at 7 a.m., a patriot, statesman, champion of social justice — Manuel Luis Quezon — was born in the tiny town of Baler on the northeastern coast of Tayabas (now Quezon province). His father — a former schoolmaster and retired sergeant of the Spanish Army; his mother — a devout Catholic.

Little Quezon started his education at the age of seven. His first teacher, after his parents, was Father Teodoro Fernandez, a Franciscan friar, with whom he lived. When his tutor moved to Manila, young Quezon went with him as his mess boy. In Manila, he studied at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran.

He showed exceptional intelligence, finishing his studies in Letran with flying colors. But the next problem of his parents was for him to continue his study of law.

Quezon told his parents not to worry. He went to one of his instructors in Letran, Father Tamayo, who gladly helped him enter the University of Santo Tomas, free from tuition, board and lodging.

At this time, the first shots in the battle of Manila Bay were being fired. He immediately left his studies and joined the army of General Emilio Aguinaldo. He first fought in Bulacan under General Tomas Mascarido. As the Americans kept gaining ground, he was sent to Bataan with 25 men to look for a safe retreating place.

The Filipino-American war did not last long and the Filipinos lost, not for lack of courage and men, but because they were handicapped by lack of arms and ammunition. Quezon decided to continue his studies, and to do so, he found work at the Monte de Piedad at P25 a month.

When he took the bar examination, he was one of the topnotchers. He was immediately invited by a prominent lawyer, Francisco Ortigas, to join his law firm at P150 a month, plus a right to accept his own clients.

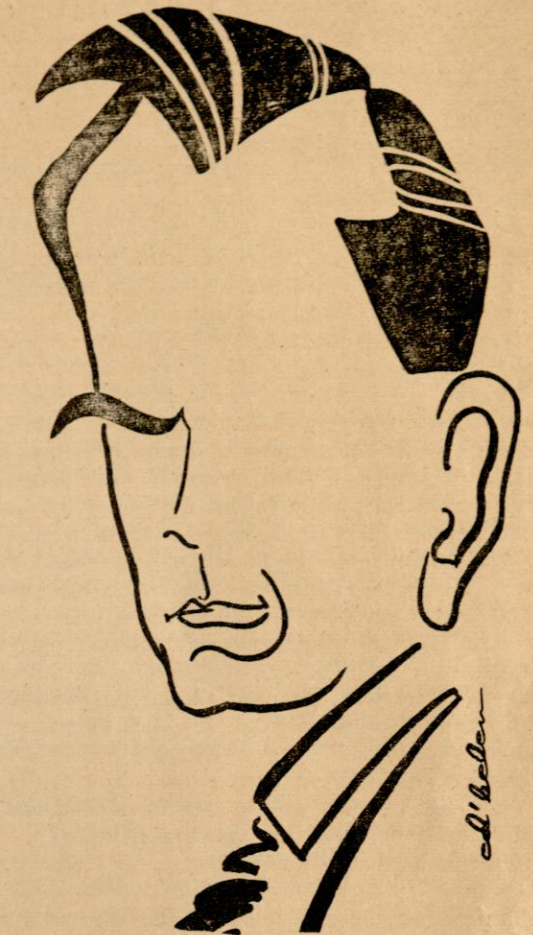
Young Quezon became a prosecuting attorney for Mindoro at P1,500 a year, and six months after, a prosecuting attorney for his home-province. He resigned in November, 1904, to run for provincial governor.

Elected by a landslide, he buckled down to hard work, showing the Filipinos could run their own government. In 1907, he ran for the Philippine Assembly, coming out again victorious. He was easily the Floor Leader.

In 1909, he was chosen Resident Commissioner at Washington. As such, he tried to fight hard for the approval of measures for the welfare of the country. He worked for the passage of the Jones Law promising independence to the Philippines after a stable government shall have been established.

Upon his return, he ran for the senate and again, he won in 1916. In recognition of his statesmanship, he was elected the first president of that body.

Two years later, he married his cousin, Aurora



Aragon, to whom he was engaged for 12 years. The wedding was celebrated in Hongkong, while he was on his way to the United States to work for the final grant of Philippine independence. Four children — three girls and a boy, all of whom grew to maturity but one, were born of this marriage.

In his struggle for leadership, the fight between collectivism and unipersonalism came to a head. He headed the Collectivists while the then Speaker Sergio Osmena led the other group.

He emerged victorious in this fight, but no sooner had the smoke of battle literally cleared up than another conflict followed, arising over the Hare Hawes-Cutting Law. Quezon fought against the measure. Thinking he could get a better one he went to the United States and secured the Tydings McDuffie Law, the basis of the Commonwealth Government.

In the 1934 elections for the officials of the new government, Quezon won over his opponents with a landslide majority as President of the Commonwealth. He was inaugurated President on November 15, 1935.

During his incumbency, he exerted efforts for the passage of many government measures upon which hinge even now the independence and economic stability of the country. Among these were the National Defense Act and the law creating the National Economic Council. He also created the Council of State, an advisory body to him.

(Continued on page 13)

WHERE ARE THE QUEZONS TODAY?

BY MARCELO B. SORIANO

"YOU can just read to me your questions," the voice said at the other end of the line.

I did.

Three days later, the same voice suggested that I take down the answers.

The man was very polite. He is Atty. Alberto Avanceña, 49, husband of Zenaida Quezon, now 46, the only surviving daughter of the late President Manuel L. Quezon.

He holds a law office in Ermita, Manila.

Atty. Avanceña was the only man I knew who could bring me either to his wife or Manuel Quezon, Jr., now 41, or both, for an interview.

I got Atty. Avanceña through the telephone after some efforts contacting people who might know of the whereabouts of the late President's children.

The lawyer could not assure me right away whether his wife would give an interview. He said he would ask her. But as for Mr. Quezon, Jr., he said he was almost sure I would not be able to have an interview.

A day later, Atty. Avanceña suggested that I dictate my questions and get the answers through the phone.

"Mrs. Avanceña and Mr. Quezon," he explained, "prefer to be left in quiet. Yearly, many newsmen and newspaperwomen go to them and ask them for interview but they beg to be excused."

They would not say anything beyond their desire to live quietly — away from the glare of publicity.

But what are they doing now?

Mrs. Avanceña, her husband told me, dedicates her time to her family. She is also active in religious and civic organizations like the Red Cross.

The daughter of the late president has a brood to look after — nine children, the oldest being 20 years old, who is the only child in college so far. Except for her youngest, a four-year-old boy, the rest are in high school and elementary.



The Quezon Family



...died in ambush



...scholarly pursuits

Of the nine children, only one is a girl.

Atty. Avanceña would not give me the names of the children. But he said the two oldest, both boys, are by Mrs. Avanceña's first marriage — to Felipe Buenacaminio III, who died with the late President's wife, Mrs. Aurora Aragon-Quezon, in an ambush in Bongabon, Nueva Ecija, years ago.

Manuel Quezon, Jr. devotes his time to scholarly pursuits. He also teaches at a post graduate school in a Manila university, according to Atty. Avanceña.

Mr. Quezon had entered a seminary for priesthood. But he quit in the late 1950's, Atty. Avanceña added.

Mrs. Avanceña and Mr. Quezon, Jr. hardly go to any social functions. According to Atty. Avanceña, they go only to occasions honoring their late father.

SPEAKING AS A CITIZEN

By Sen. EMMANUEL PELAEZ

The incidents which showed flashes of the fiery Quezon personality are numberless, and their repetition has made of Quezon almost a legendary character. Associates who worked with him closely never tire recalling anecdotes which portrayed the many-faceted Quezon character — volatile, noble, compassionate, just, uncompromising against evil, injustice and dishonesty.

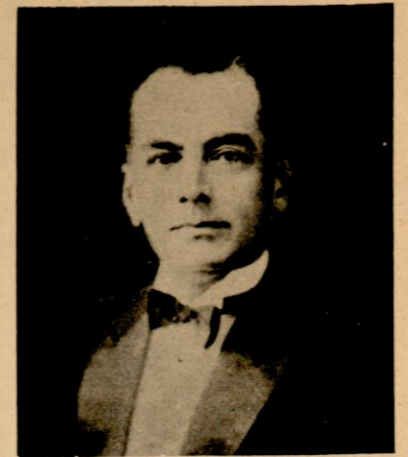
Don Isaac Lacson, who was governor, representative and senator during the Quezon Era, and was an intimate friend of the late President, once told me an anecdote which revealed Quezon's uncompromising stand and decisive action against dishonesty. It bears recounting.

One day, according to Don Isaac, a tabloid newspaperman handed to Quezon documentary evidence showing that a provincial fiscal of a Central Luzon province had received several thousand pesos from a company which had a case pending in his office. Payment had been made and accepted by means of a check of a local bank. Without loss of time, Quezon called up the bank and made inquiries. When he found the information to be true, he forthwith sent for the provincial fiscal.

When the provincial fiscal appeared before him the next day, Quezon immediately, without preliminaries, asked the former if it was true that he had received

(Continued on page 20)

MLQ'S CREDO ON SOCIAL JUSTICE



President Quezon

TO Manuel L. Quezon, social justice for his people was "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Shortly after his inauguration as first President of the Commonwealth in various messages to the National Assembly, in press conferences and in party caucuses, he expressed his deep concern for the masses. On several occasions in the familiar temper he lashed out at "sixteenth century judges" for making decisions manifestly unfair to the common man. Remember his outbursts on the Viola and the celebrated Cuevo vs. Barredo cases?

In the rich Quezoniana of the Bureau of Public Libraries is a seven-paged holograph of the late President Quezon on his favorite theme, "Social Justice." It is a document that, for its simplicity and sincerity, can well be Quezon's credo on social justice for our people.

It reads:

"My greatest concern in life has always been to secure for the poor people of the Philippines a better treatment than they have received from time immemorial.

"The freedom of my country and the improvement of the lot of the common people have been the dream of my boyhood and the ambition of my manhood.

"National freedom is definitely won. Whether it comes in 1938, 1939 or 1946, the national freedom of the Philippines has been definitely achieved. I sincerely hope that it may be a reality during my term of office, but if it is not, I'm still certain that as a private citizen I shall see the day when the sun will rise over a Philippines master of her own destinies. And my joy and and thankfulness to God Almighty who has granted me the privilege to see my country free will not be less complete.

"Our immediate task at hand is the raising of the standard of living of the common man, and above all to secure justice for him — justice from the executive from the legislature, justice from society justice from his fellowmen.

"The Philippines as a country have made great strides politically and economically. We have an almost completely autonomous government. The national wealth has greatly increased. In sanitation, in education, in roads, and all kinds of communication, in everything we have made remarkable progress. The rich and the middle class have received the benefits of this progress. They live with the conveniences of modern civilization better clothed, better educated. Thousands upon thousands of them receive university instruction.

"How about the poor, the worker, the laborer, the *kasama*, the men and women who till the soil or work in the factories, what about them? They are perhaps in a worse plight today than their ancestors were during the Spanish regime.

"It is true that the factory worker, the house-servant, the daily laborer, the tiller of the soil is re-

ceiving now more than he received during the Spanish government. But in the first place money could then buy more than it can now, and in the second, there was at that time, a personal contact and association between the employer and employe resembling that of the members of the same family which because of the ties of affection that it created, compensated somewhat the lack of monetary reward. 'Men do not live only on bread.' Besides, this class of Filipinos at that time because of their greater ignorance knew no better and accepted their lot as divine ordeal to which they were submitted that a greater reward may be given them in heaven.

"This situation has changed. There is no longer that close personal and almost kinship-like association between employer and employe so that practically the same impersonal relationship that exists in highly industrialized countries exists now between our employer and employe. Nor is the Filipino workingman, even if still illiterate, is any longer inclined to attribute Providential design to the treatment he receives either from his government or from his fellowmen.

"He has heard, if not read, of the rights of every man and every woman to live. He heard of the equality before the law of the poor and the rich alike. He has head of democracy, liberty, justice and he sees that his right to live is restricted to his right not to be murdered and to his having to face and suffer hunger and want as long as he lives. He sees that while the man for whom he works gets richer and richer he remains as he ever was.

"He sees that usurers take every cent that he makes or deprives him of his little house or the few square meters of land that he owns. That if he works as a *kasama* his landlord finds always some trick whereby he is deprived of his rightful portion, or if there is a benefit payment, the *hacendero* or *plantador* gets the most if not all the benefit payment for the crop that he has planted. He sees how some rich people when accused of a crime can stay out of jail for many years, while his lawyer keeps the courts busy with all kinds of dilatory tactics, whereas when a poor man commits a lesser crime he soon finds himself in jail.

"He sees that sometimes when he goes before the courts in demand of what he believes to be his due his rich opponent is able to secure a favorable decision because of some technicality in the proceedings or in the interpretation of the law. He sees that a woman servant is murdered in cold blood by her master and the master is condemned not for murder but for having violated the municipal ordinance because the corpse of the murdered woman was buried in the backyard of the murderer.

"Is it any wonder that this poor man easily joins

(Continued on page 20)

THE GENESIS OF QUEZON CITY -- AND ITS GROWTH

By EDUARDO G. ROSARIO

Tagaytay could have been the seat of the national government if the department of public works during the time of President Manuel L. Quezon had its way. The department's recommendation was to transfer the capital of the Philippines from the growing city of Manila to the "city by the ridge" as Quezon had called Tagaytay.

But President Quezon put his feet down on the recommendation. In a press conference held on Aug. 14, 1936, he said:

"Tagaytay is a place for tourists and vacationists. And I am going to make it one. I will contact the different government entities concerned to construct the necessary facilities in order to make it a weekend spot for government officials, business and the middle class."

He added: "I don't see any reason why we should deny a lot of our working people a chance to have a place for their weekends similar to Baguio at a less expense."

Indeed, Tagaytay became a tourist city. But the capital city of the Philippines was carved out of Rizal province from the northeast boundary of the city of Manila to the Marikina river. It is now known as Quezon City.

Its Nucleus

Quezon City had its beginning in a community for laborers, a "barrio obrero," which is Kamuning today. The founding of this community, which eventually gave birth to the People's Homesite Corporation, took place after President Quezon was installed as President of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935. It was in implementation of his program of social justice — a program designed to improve the lot of the working men.

Through negotiations by Don Alejandro Roces, the government acquired 1,572 hectares of land from the Diliman estate at five centavos per square meter. This property was immediately subdivided on order of Quezon after which uniform low-cost houses were constructed on each lot for rent and eventual sale to the tenants.

This first housing project set the President's mind into thinking. He wanted a city patterned after that of Washington D.C., an idea that he broached to then Senator Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. This city, as Quezon had planned, would become the seat of the national government.



Mayor Amoranto with Councilor Rafael M. Mison Jr., meets with Thailand King (left).

Ideal Site

While President Quezon was taking a stroll in Kamuning one day, together with other key officials of the government, his fancy was caught by what he thought would make an ideal site for a capital city in the south-eastern part of Kamuning. He forthwith indicated the site to the subordinate officials with him at the time.

What Quezon had referred to was a place now known as Constitution Hill.

Quezon's dream city took shape on Oct. 12, 1939, when the National Assembly enacted the Quezon City charter otherwise known as Commonwealth Act No. 502. With Kamuning as the nucleus, the new city encompassed adjacent areas which are today called Cubao, San Francisco del Monte, Diliman and the sprawling compound of the University of the Philippines. The original size of the city was 7,335 hectares, one-third of which was government property.

Harry T. Frost, architectural adviser of the Commonwealth government, blueprinted the city's master plan. He was assisted by A. D. Williams, the secretary of public works during the American regime.

First Mayor

President Quezon assumed the position of mayor from Oct. 12, 1939, to Nov. 4, 1939, with Vicente Frangente, then secretary of public works, as vice mayor and city engineer; Dr. Eusebio Aguilar, then director of health, as city councilor and city health officer; Jose Paez and Don Alejandro Roces as councilors; and Tomas B. Morato as the first chief of police.

Later, the President appointed Morato as mayor, with Pio Pedrosa as city treasurer; Emilio Abello as city attorney; Jake Rosenthal, as city assessor; Perfecto Palacio, as judge of the municipal court; and Amado Amador, as judge of the court of first instance.

Over the years, Quezon City, once a wasteland, metamorphosed into a residential center, a place which absorbed the excess population of congested Manila. What encouraged the influx of new Quezon City residents was the construction of roads, principally España Extension, now called Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. Boulevard, which was the main link to Quezon City. Landowners and realtors started a construction boom which caused the price of real estate in the city to zoom up.

More Changes

During the time of President Manuel A. Roxas, Quezon City underwent further change both in its social and physical landscapes. Project 1, patterned after Kamuning and later to become known as Roxas District in honor of the late President Roxas, was constructed. Upon the death of President Roxas, then Vice President Elpidio Quirino took over. By virtue of Republic Act No. 333, which he signed on July 17, 1948, Quezon City became the official capital of the country.

The Capital City Planning Commission was formed to translate the plans of moving the government center from Manila to Quezon City. Juan M. Arellano became commissioner and in charge of the architectural division; with Jose Paez, heading the engineer division; Pio Joven, finance and coordination committee; Ponciano Bernardo, administrative and public relations committee; Manuel Manosa, committee on health and sanitation; Salvador Araneta, law division; Ernesto Rufino, property division and industrial relations; and Cesar H. Concio, executive secretary.

(Continued on page 19)

BITS OF QUEZONIANA

(Editor's Note: A fiery and eloquent orator and a prolific writer, MLQ always expressed his thoughts, whether in his speeches or in his writings, in simple but forceful words. The force of his logic and the beauty of his phrases have greatly impressed some present-day writers and speakers so much so that it is not seldom that one reads or hears his famous quotations. Proof is his much-abused "My loyalty to my party ends where my loyalty to my country begins," oftentimes modified to suit the purpose of the writer or speaker.

Following are quotations from the speeches and writings of Quezon which, in a large measure, reflect his philosophy on various subjects and the rule of action he had consistently followed during his lifetime).

ON MODESTY — One of the virtues that men should have—men who are on the road to success and with ambition to go high — is modesty.

* * *

ON RELIGION. — I am one of those who believe that religion exercises a wholesome influence upon man, both as an individual and as a citizen.

ON DIVINE FAITH. — No nation will prosper and be happy that is without faith in God, or who forgets him.

* * *

ON HUMOR. — Humor that is clean and wholesome has always helped me solve difficult and, at times, trying problems which usually confront a man who finds himself the head of a nation.

* * *

ON BOOKS. — Good books are among the best friends we can have.

The choice of books is as hard and delicate as the choice of friends. For a bad book is in life a false friend — destructive and pernicious.

* * *

ON PARENTHOOD. — As a good father, I did not want my children to suffer the hunger and privation that I suffered.

I did not want them (his children) to be "shirtless" as their father has been, not because to be poor is a dishonor, but because it is hard.

* * *

ON LEGAL PROFESSION. — Time there was in our country when the appellation lawyer was taken to mean a champion of human rights, a veritable soldier of truth and justice, an apostle of peace and general well-being.

* * *

ON THE NEED OF AN OPPOSITION. — It is our duty to pave the way for this new opposition (the Popular Front) and to place in its hands the instruments by which it can foster its own growth through lawful procedure.

* * *

ON PORK BARREL. — I do not only consider it a duty of the government not to use the appropriations for public works as a means to induce voters to support one candidate or another by giving them work or employment; it is also for me a matter of conscience not to permit such a practice.

* * *

ON WAR. — We are fighting that the Filipino people may be the master of their own destiny and that every Filipino not only of this generation but of the generation to come may be able to live in peace and tranquility in the full enjoyment of liberty and freedom.

From Baler . . .

(Continued from page 9)

He became the champion of the working mass as he introduced law to better their lot, advocating higher wages and better living conditions for them. He tried to prove he was the Father of Social Justice in many successful" in the entire history of the Philippines. That ways.

It was said that his administration was "the most undoubtedly was true for it had successfully united the entire nation—a fact which historians admit no Spanish or American executive had done.

RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE of PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON (As Certified to by the Commissioner of Civil Service)		Per Annum
September 19, 1903—Fiscal—Mindoro		P 2,800
March 12, 1904—Fiscal—Tayabas		3,000
November 1, 1904—Resigned.		
March 5, 1906—Provincial Governor— Tayabas		4,000
January 1, 1907—Provincial Governor— Tayabas		5,000
July 25, 1907—Resigned. —Delegate (Tayabas) —Resident Commissioner —Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District		
October 16, 1916—President—Philippine Senate		
October 16, 1922—President—Philippine Senate		
July 16, 1925—President (Fifth Senatorial District) Philippine Senate		P12,000
January 1, 1926—President (Fifth Senatorial District) Philippine Senate		16,000
July 16, 1928—President (Fifth Senatorial District) Philippine Senate		16,000
January 1, 1933—President (Fifth Senatorial District) Philippine Senate		12,000
January 1, 1934—President (Fifth Senatorial District) Philippine Senate		12,000
November 15, 1935—President of the Com- monwealth of the Philippines		30,000

His administration was fraught with achievements such as the increase of roads, schools, hospitals and other public improvements.

At the height of his presidency, war broke out in December, 1941, thereby interrupting the nation-building that Quezon had so beautifully begun. As the war years grew worse, President Quezon moved the seat of the government from Manila to Corregidor, and later to Washington "on the insistence of Pres-

(Continued on page 20)

QUEZON CITY OFFICIALS



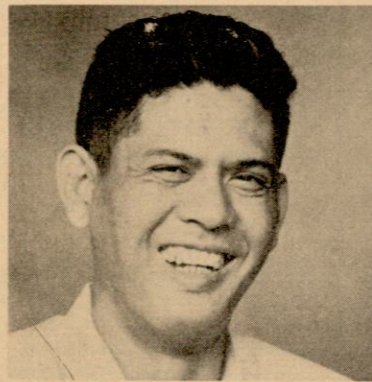
Hon. Norberto S. Amoranto
Mayor



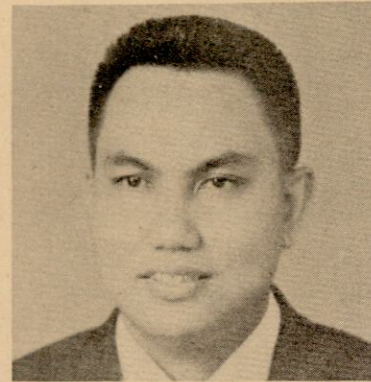
Hon. Ismael Mathay, Jr.
Vice Mayor



Hon. Eduardo T. Paredes
Councilor



Hon. Rafael M. Mison, Jr.
Councilor



Hon. Saturnino Bermudez
Councilor



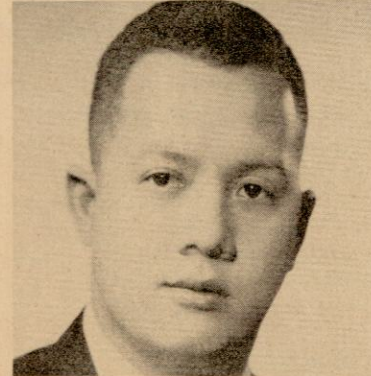
Hon. Florentino A. Lapus
Councilor



Hon. Hermogenes Caluag
Councilor



Hon. Alfredo Francisco
Councilor



Hon. Jesus Perlas, Jr.
Councilor



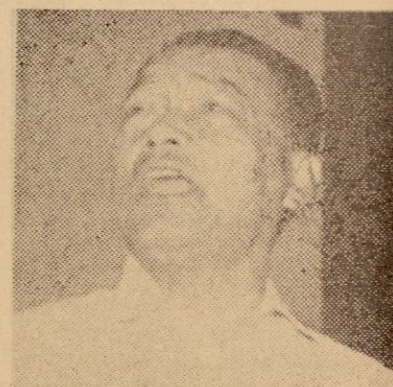
Hon. Romulo Lucasan
Councilor



F. Ting
City Secretary



A. Madrilejo
Secretary to Mayor



Mr. A. Andal
City Superintendent



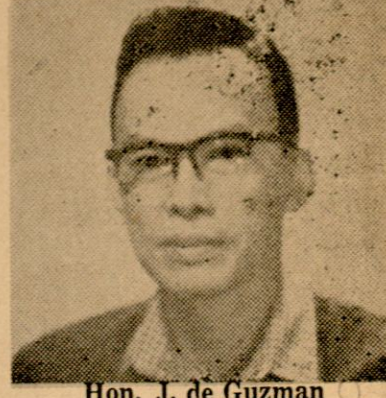
Hon. L. P. San Diego
Judge, CFI



Hon. W. de los Angeles
Judge, CFI



Hon. H. Masakayan
Judge, CFI



Hon. J. de Guzman
City Judge



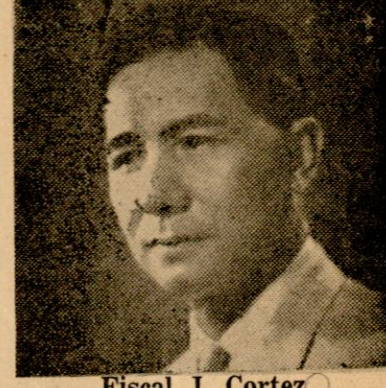
Hon. R. Tensuan
City Judge



Hon. C. Buencamino
City Judge



Hon. M. Virtucio
City Judge



Fiscal J. Cortez
City Fiscal



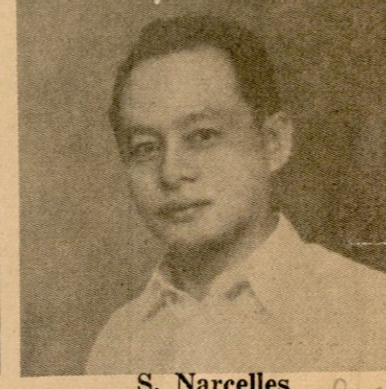
Engr. P. Tabora
City Engineer



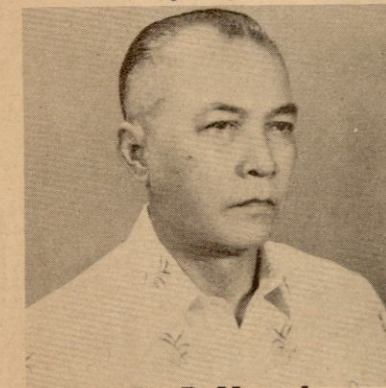
Luciano V. Aquino
City Architect



Col. T. Karingal
Chief of Police



S. Narcelles
Fire Chief



Dr. P. Monsod
City Health Officer



M. Romero
City Assessor



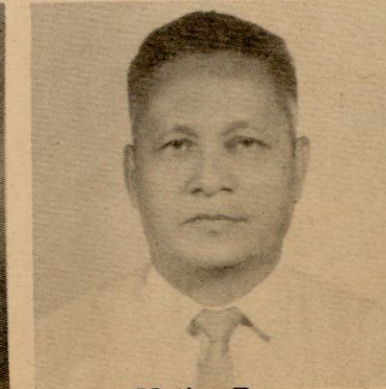
Atty. B. Reyes
Register of Deeds



V. A. Ramos
Social Secretary to Mayor



F. Peralta
City Librarian



Matias Reyes
City Treasurer

City officials without photos

- Hon. Leonor Ines Luciano Juvenile Court
- Arturo Uy City Auditor

PROGRAM

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

- I. National Government Participation
 - II. Diplomatic Corps Participation
 - III. Quezon City Government Participation
 - IV. Armed Forces of the Philippines Participation
 - V. Quezon Memorial Circle Development and Beautification Committee Participation
 - VI. Quezon City Civic Organizations:
 - Barangay Lions Club
 - Bayanihan Lions Club
 - Capitol Jaycees
 - Capitol Jayceerettes
 - Capitol Lions Club
 - Daughters of Isabela, Regina Mundi Circle No. 1007
 - Kiwanis Club of Quezon City
 - Knights of Columbus Capitol Council 3695
 - Knights of Columbus Q.C. Council 3781
 - Quezon City Ladies Association
 - Quezon City Federation of Women's Civic Organizations
 - Quezon City Inner Wheel Club
 - Quezon City Rotary Club
 - Quezon City Bar Association
 - Knights of Columbus Sta. Rita Council No. 4610
 - Quezon City Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Honor Guard: AFP Contingent

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:

- Col. Tomas B. Kariñgal Chairman
- Lt. Col. Epifanio G. Canzon Co-Chairman
- Gen. Manuel Yan Chairman, Military Parade
- Mr. Francisco A. Quintos Grand Marshall

GROUP I — MILITARY

- QCPD Motorcycle Escort
- Grand Marshall
- QCPD Battalion
- AFP Composite Battalion
- ROTC:

- University of the Philippines
- University of the East
- Far Eastern University
- Ateneo de Manila

METROPOL COMPOSITE MOTORIZED GROUP
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
- Parañaque Police Department
- San Juan Police Department
- Bacoor Police Department
- Las Piñas Police Department
- Pasig Police Department

GROUP II — CIVIC

- Mr. Alfredo L. Lingad Chairman
Civic & Business Participation
- Mr. Modesto Enriquez Co-Chairman
Civic Participation

FIRST DIVISION:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Barangay Lions Club | Kiwanis Club of Quezon City |
| Bayanihan Lions Club | Quezon City Federation of Women's Civic Organization |
| Capitol Jaycees | Quezon City Inner Wheel Club |
| Capitol Jayceerettes | Quezon City Quezon City Ladies Association |
| Capitol Toastmaster | Quezon City Ladies Association |
| Capitol Lions Club | Quezon City Rotary Club |
| Cubao Walking Corporation | Quezon City Bar Association |

SECOND DIVISION:

Private and Public Security Agencies

THIRD DIVISION:

Public and Private Participation

FOURTH DIVISION:

- Government Participants
- National Government
- Local Government
- Government Corporations

FIFTH DIVISION:

- Board Participation
- Mr. Rosendo Cortes, Jr. Chairman
- Mr. Rosendo Cortes, Jr. Chairman

SIXTH DIVISION:

F l o a t s

GROUP III — COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

- Mr. Alfredo L. Lingad Chairman
Civic & Business Participation
- Mr. Carlos F. Robes Co-Chairman
Business Participation

Quezon City Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Various Business and Industrial Establishments

F L O A T S — participated by National & local Gov't. corporations

10:00 A.M.

PROGRAM

- I. Philippine National Anthem AFP Band
- II. Invocation by VERY REV. FATHER ALFREDO S. REYES
Vicar Forane for Quezon City
- III. Introduction of the Guest Speaker by
HON. NORBERTO S. AMORANTO
City Mayor, Quezon City
- IV. Address — HON. CARLOS P. GARCIA
Former President of the Republic of the Philippines
- V. Recessional AFP Band
HON. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS
*Over-all Chairman, Executive Committee
(Master of Ceremonies)*

4:00 P.M. Laying of Cornerstone at the proposed site of the Federation Building of the Radio-TV Federation of the Philippines, Cubao Rotonda, Quezon City.

7:00 P.M. Fireworks, Quezon Memorial Quadrangle

COMMITTEES

(PRESIDENT QUEZON'S 90th ANNIVERSARY) AUGUST 19, 1968

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 Hon. FLORENTINO A. LAPUS *Over-all Chairman*
 Mr. ANTONIO R. BORJA *Executive Secretary*
 Miss DIONISIA H. RAMIREZ *Asst. Executive Secretary*

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 Councilor HERMOGENES CALUAG
 Councilor ALFREDO FRANCISCO (Fred Montilla)
 Councilor JESUS PERLAS, JR.
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 Judge Mariano Virtucio
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 Judge Ricardo Tensuan
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 Fiscal Justiniano Cortez
 Col. Tomas B. Kariñgal
 Mr. Moises Romero
 Mr. Salvador Narcelles
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 Mr. Anacleto Madrilejo
 Judge Jose C. de Guzman
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 Mr. Matias M. Reyes
 Mr. Arturo V. Uy
 Dr. Petronio Monsod
 Mr. Felipe L. Ting
 Mr. Ernesto Reyes
 Mr. Luciano Aquino
 Atty. Felicidad Peralta

Mrs. Lourdes Vergara

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 Lt. Col. Epifanio G. Canzon *Co-Chairman*
 Gen. Manuel Yan *Chairman, Military Participation*
 Mr. Alfredo L. Lingad *Chairman, Civic & Business Participation*
 Mr. Modesto Enriquez *Co-Chairman, Civic Participation*
 Mr. Carlos F. Robes *Co-Chairman, Business Participation*
 Mr. Francisco A. Quintos *GRAND MARSHALL*

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 Mr. Silverio Cruz *Mr. Anacleto Madrilejo*

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 Ambassador Manuel Zamora *Co-Chairman*

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 Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos *Co-Chairman*

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**COMMITTEE ON FIREWORKS, SOUND AND
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 Mr. Salvador Narcelles *Co-Chairman*
 Mr. Ernesto Reyes *Member*

Ex-diplomat . . .

(Continued from page 8)

When President Quezon learned of it, he called Sebastian back to Malacanang and assured him he was staking his neck for Sebastian's confirmation. Sebastian could not do otherwise. He took his oath.

Then there was that howl by the press and the public against the nomination of an aide to the President as one of the two candidates for the senate. Pummelled day by day by the newspaper pundits, Quezon had to prevail upon his aide to withdraw.

President Quezon hurriedly called for Sebastian, now assigned as Laguna judge, and asked him to prepare for the elections. Sebastian protested, saying: "Mr. President, I am not prepared."

To which the President shot back: "If you are not, then who is?"

"What I mean, Mr. President, is I don't have the means. I cannot even put up the P25,000 deposit required of every candidate," Sebastian replied.

Quezon assured him: "Don't worry. I will take care of that. Campaign now and you are as good as elected."

The results of the elections bore out the President. All members of his ticket won tremendously.

There are stories told over and over again about the greatness of the late President. But there is unanimity that his dynamic leadership was his most valuable political asset.

Speaking as a Citizen . . .

(Continued from page 10)

money from a company which was interested in a case before him. When the fiscal denied that he had, Quezon confronted him with a photostatic copy of the check which the fiscal had cashed.

"The next time you receive a bribe," Quezon reportedly told the now panic-stricken fiscal, "don't be so stupid as to accept payment in check. Only, there will be no next time — because I will not consent to your staying in the public service one minute longer. I want you resignation here and now."

The hapless fiscal turned in his written resignation then and there.

Several things stand out in this typically Quezonian manner of doing things. Quezon himself acted, instead of directing subordinates to investigate for him. Action was swift, uncompromising. Quezon cut through technicalities, allowed no legal quibbles to interfere. But first he made sure of the truth of the charge and confronted the person involved. Outright dismissal was a stern measure. But Quezon did not overlook the human angle: he allowed the Fiscal to resign, no doubt in order to spare his family the opprobrium of a public verdict.

Acts such as this buttressed integrity in the public service. For all his undisputed political strength, Quezon gave concrete evidence in deeds of his loyalty to good government.

MLQ's Credo . . .

(Continued from page 11)

communism, sakdalism, or anything that is against the present social order, or against blames for his misfortunes and the abuses and injustices of which he is the victim?

"Of course the condition that I have described is not universal, and the injustices I've cited are only the exceptions. Yet we cannot remain indifferent in the face of a single injustice nor can we permit the condition of the workingmen to continue as it was.

"Thank God there is yet time to remedy this situation. The immense majority of our people still believe in their government and in the integrity of their judges. They are men of peace and very patient. They have placed their hopes for improvement of their lot in our hands. Our Constitution is explicit in its mandate that social justice be promoted by the state.

—oooOooo—

The Genesis . . .

(Continued from page 19)

Dedication and hard work were needed, and Mayor Amoranto proved that he had both.

Still Growing

The dream city of President Quezon still is growing and at the present rate of its development, time will come when it will be as big and pulsating as Tokyo, as fashionable as Paris, and as glittering and spectacular as New York.

Already, we have beautiful and imposing buildings to be proud of—thanks to the contribution of the private sector. Quezon City residents, for instance, pride themselves in having the world's biggest dome coliseum — the Araneta Coliseum — in Cubao. The University of the Philippines in its sprawling site in Diliman can match the best schools in the world both in its curriculum standards and physical beauty. We have the latest architectural designs in the homes of Quezon City's well-heeled residents. What's more, we have introduced the world's modern shopping ways in the city's department stores and supermarkets.

Today, the city roads are as wide as those of other developed metropolises of the world. Provisions have been made to make them bigger, complete with elevated highways such as those in Tokyo if need be, to cope with the population pressure. As of now, the population of the city has hit more than the half-million mark.

QC's Dream Park

Quezon City may yet have the biggest and most beautiful park in the years to come. Through the efforts of Mayor Amoranto and equally dedicated Vice Mayor Ismael Mathay Jr., and with the support of President Marcos, the 100-hectare national park in Diliman has been cleared of squatters. This will be the site of a national park, complete with a man-made forest, a massive flower garden, a library and museum, and zoo.

In the meantime, Quezon City is fast becoming the seat of the national government as has been contemplated in its charter. Among the national offices that have moved so far to Quezon City are the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Department of National Defense, the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation, the Social Security System, the Public Service Commission, the Philippine Sugar Institute, the Land Transportation Commission, the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration, the Rice and Corn Administration, the Police Commission, the National Irrigation Administration, Land Authority, the Philippine Coconut Administration and the Reforestation Administration.

Soon, the Philippine Congress will move to its site at Constitution Hill.

That Quezon City also is becoming the education center can be seen in the mushrooming of private schools within its perimeter. The well-known educational institutions already in Quezon City are Ateneo University, Maryknoll College, Stella Maris College, Sienna College and of course the University of the Philippines.

From Baler . . .

(Continued from page 13)

ident Roosevelt, General MacArthur and General Marshall." Quezon stayed there until his death on August 1, 1944 at Saranac Lake — without seeing the Liberation of his country from the Japanese invaders.

As a husband, President Quezon was tender; as a father, he was loving. He always found time to mingle with his children despite the heavy pressure of official duties. Because of this trait, his children loved him more than he loved them.

His death brought down the curtain to a colorful drama of a country's history. When the inevitable came, his late wife and three children were all at his deathbed.

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The Genesis . . .

(Continued from page 12)

The framework prepared by this commission was approved by President Quirino in April 1948. On Oct. 22, 1948, Quezon City was inaugurated as the national capital with the laying of the cornerstone at Constitution Hill.

Charter Provisions

Under the charter of the city, 62 per cent of the entire land area which is now 15,359 hectares, more than five times the size of Manila, was to be reserved for residential and commercial purposes, 14 per cent for thoroughfares and bus terminals, 14 per cent for the needs of the city government, seven per cent for public parks and playground, and the remaining three per cent for agricultural purposes.

The city government has kept faith with these charter provisions.

As one surveys the growth of Quezon City today, he will find gigantic improvements which have made the city's skyline comparable with many of the world's fashionable population centers. Some of the marks of

development and progress were left by past city mayors who succeeded Morato — Ponciano Bernardo, Nicanor Roxas and Ignacio Santos Diaz.

Amoranto — Chief Builder

There is no gainsaying the fact that the incumbent mayor, Norberto S. Amoranto, has done a major role in the development of the city into what it is today. Under his administration during the past 14 years, the income of Quezon City skyrocketed to nearly P30 million from hardly P4 million when he first assumed the mayorship in 1954.

More roads, schools, health centers and markets were constructed. The first city hospital was put up and a modern multi-million-peso City Hall was constructed to house the various offices of the city government. All these improvements were hard to achieve by any one man, but Mayor Amoranto, through the cooperation of the city council and other city officials, found little difficulty, if at all, in accomplishing them.

(Continued on page 20)

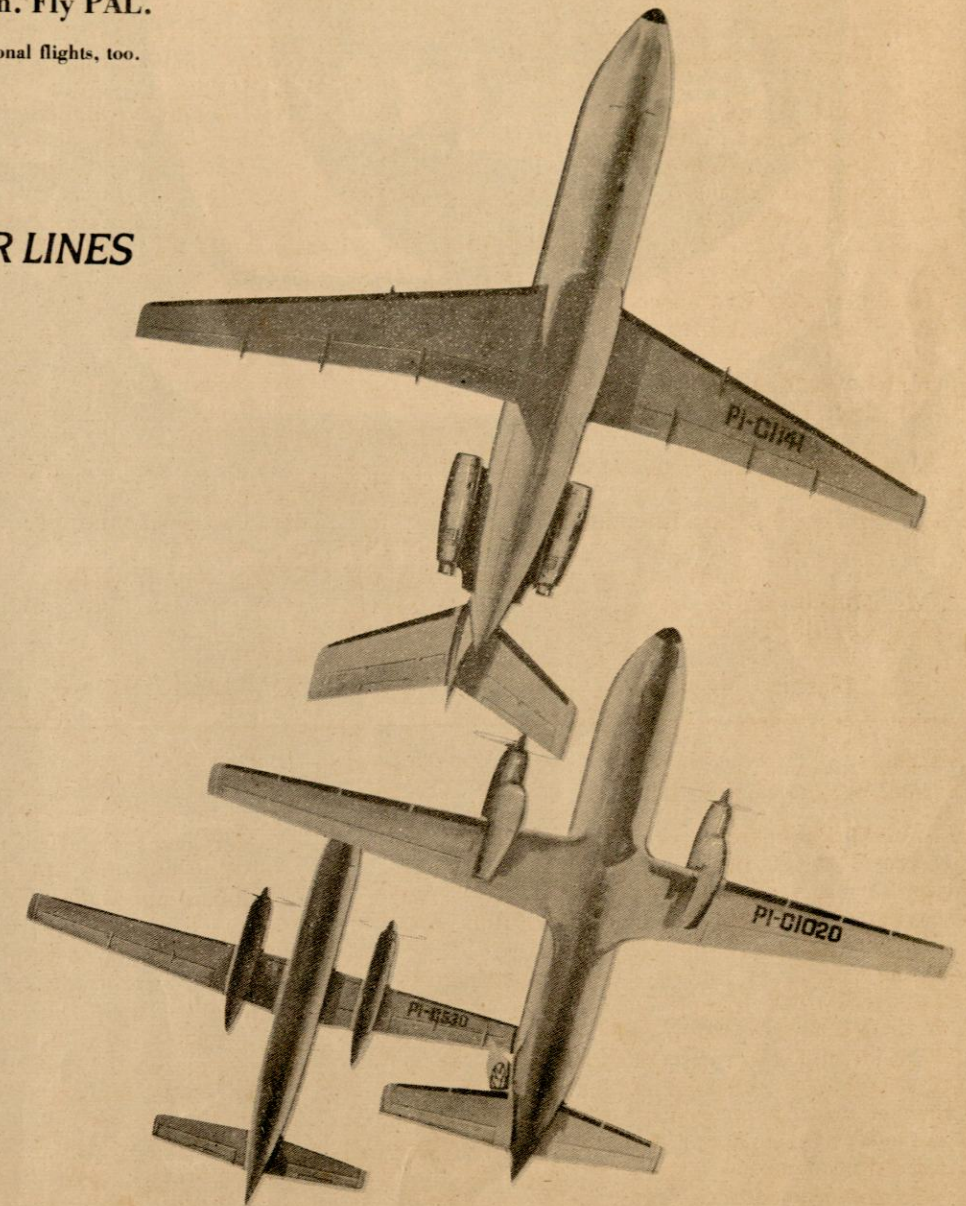
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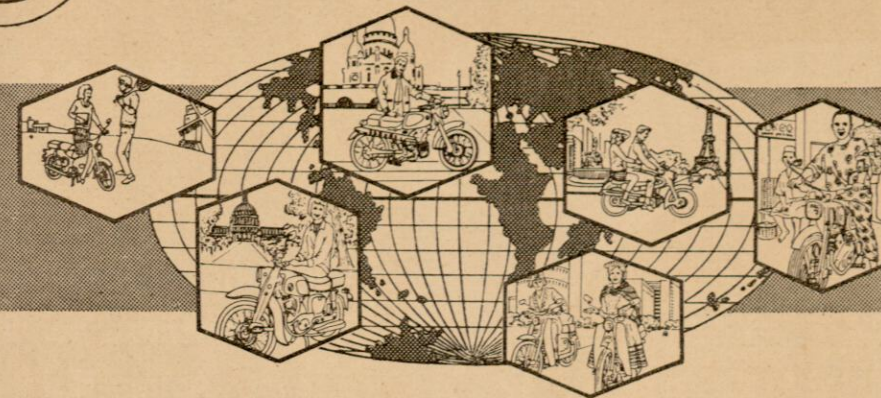
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on the 90th Birth Anniversary

of the late *PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON*

from

CONGRESSMAN CARMELO Z. BARBERO of ABRA

Greetings from

MAYOR LUIS LARDIZABAL

Baguio City

Greetings to the

Good People of Quezon City on the occasion
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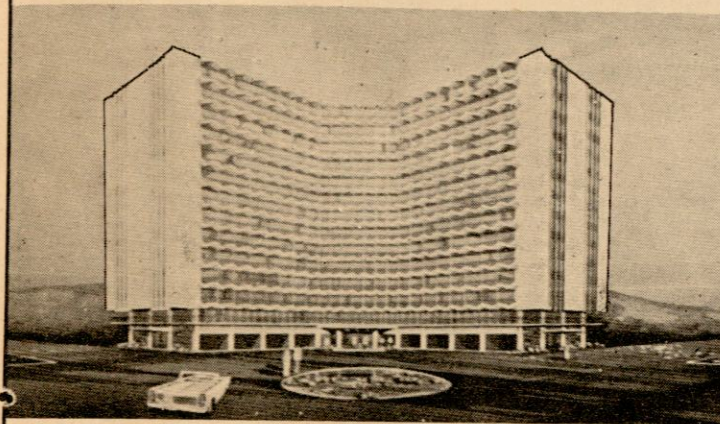
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