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in
HISTORY

Volume III

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Department of Education, Culture and Sports
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Manila

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This is the third of the volumes of *Filipinos in History*, a compilation of biographies of noted Filipinos whose lives, works, deeds and contributions to the historical development of our country have left lasting influences and inspirations to the present and future generations of Filipinos.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL INSTITUTE
1992



MGA ULIRANG PILIPINO



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Antonio K. Abad

(1886-1964)

Tagalog Writer and Lexicographer

Antonio Abad was born to Hermogena Y. Kabigting and Atanacio S. Abad on August 13, 1886 in San Isidro, Nueva Ecija. Educated in San Isidro and Manila, Abad took the third grade civil service test in 1905 and qualified for the position of clerk at the Bureau of Public Works. In 1908, he took the second grade civil service test and was promoted to the position of chief clerk at the Bureau of Public Works in Pasig, Rizal in 1910. From 1911 to 1920 he was chief clerk at the bureau's office in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija.

In 1928, he returned to Manila and tried to establish a career in local politics, but failed. Later, he pursued his studies at the Philippine School of Commerce. In 1939, he passed the first grade civil service test. In 1945, he was appointed head of the Senate's disbursement and property division. On September 30, 1952 he retired from government service.

Abad's true vocation was writing, with Philippine history and biography as his major concerns. He was first acknowledged as a writer when the Sulong Ikalalaya, an organization devoted to literature, gave him an award in 1910. After this initial recognition, he continued to reap honors for his writings, such as "Kasaysayan ng Nueva Ecija," which appeared in *Muling Pagsilang*, a Tagalog publication. His "Hatinggabi," which appeared in *Liwayway*, won a 125-peso prize from the Kapisanang Balintawak in 1915.

In 1910, Abad published a novel, entitled *Wakas ng Palad*. Tagalog publications such as *Ang Mithi* and *Taliba* produced excerpts from his *Diksionario ng Ingles-Tagalog*. He contributed essays and literary pieces to *Ang Demokrasya*, *Renacimiento Filipino* and *Ang Bayan*.

Writing under the pseudonyms of "Abakada," "Batang Katipunan," "Akasia," and "Matang Pusa," Abad constantly espoused the cause of national freedom and sovereignty.

Abad joined several organizations, such as Samahang Mananagalog and Dilang Guinto. He served as secretary of the Aklatang Bayan. He indulged his interests in old coins and stamps as a member of the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and the Philippine Philatelic Association. He was also a member of the Philippine Historical Association.

Abad had 13 children by his first wife, Socorro Lugod. In December 1958, he married Leticia Palad, a native of Floridablanca, Pampanga. They had one son.

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On June 19, 1961, President Carlos P. Garcia presented Abad the Rizal Pro Patria Award in recognition of his invaluable contribution to national literature.

Abad died on October 8, 1964.

Abubakar

First Sultan of Sulu

Abubakar held the title, Sultan Sharif ul- Hashim. The inscription on his tomb reads: "Paduka Mahasari Maulana al Sultan Sharif ul- Hashim." The term *maulana*, which means "protector," is used in the sense of a respected teacher or learned man.

The *Khutbahs* and *Kitabs* describe him as wise, intelligent, learned in high jurisprudence, master of his age and time, *sayyid ul-Asar*, and "kindled light of Allah." But they do not contain any dates about his birth. However, calculations based on the *Kitab* of Haji Buto and studies made by Saleeby approximate his coming around the middle of the 15th century and the start of his rule around 1450. All the *tarsilas* which deal with him agree that his title was "Sharif ul-Hashim" but not all state that his proper name was "Abubakar". However, all *Khutbahs*, *tarsilas* and traditions affirm his existence and his establishment of the sultanate.

According to *Sulu Genealogy*, Abubakar was an Arab who came from Palembang to Brunei and from there to Sulu. Upon arriving in Sulu, he met some people and asked them their town and place of worship. He was directed to Buansa, where he met Rajah Baguinda, and lived with him. He later married Rajah Baguinda's daughter, Paramisali, and received the title of Sharif ul-Hashim, the first sultan.

When he set foot on Buansa, Islam was already deeply rooted among the datus and chiefs of Jolo. They were willing to accept him as their sultan. He did not have to impose Islam on the sultanate because by that time, the datus and people had become sufficiently sophisticated in their Islamic knowledge and had developed a high level of Islamic consciousness.

Abubakar

When Abubakar agreed to become the first sultan and took over supreme authority, he put in some conditions of his own. A traditional account, which is really an interpretation of a *tartib*, is given by Saleeby as follows:

"In enforcing such claims to absolute sovereignty, Abubakar declared to the people and their local chiefs that the widows, the orphans and the land were his by right. This the people hesitated to submit to, and another measure was adopted which reconciled the interest of all parties. They agreed that all the shores of the island and all that territory within which the royal gong or drum could be heard should be the Sultan's personal property, and that the rest of the island should be divided among the subordinate chiefs and their people. The island was accordingly divided into five administrative districts, over each one of which one *panglima* exercised power subject to the supervision and superior authority of the sultan."

This account shows that there were already datus or local chiefs in Sul'u before the establishment of the sultanate. When Abubakar assumed the role of sultan, he brought the whole land under his name or subject to his authority. He introduced Islamic Political Institutions and further consolidated Islam in Buansa. He was greatly admired and respected for his knowledge of the teachings of Islam as well as for his firmness and fortitude. He introduced Islam as a state religion with its attendant political and social institutions. He organized the teaching of the Qur'an and Hadith, and it was he who taught others how to "teach." During his reign, organized religious instruction became common.

A great deal of tradition, with decidedly political motives, had been woven around the personality of Sharif ul-Hashim. It is to him that the conversion of the hill people (Buranuns) is attributed. According to tradition, after the Sharif taught the Qur'an and converted the coastal people, he then proceeded to convert the hill people. This event is best described in the following narration by Saleeby:

"The hill people were still unconverted. The coast people said, 'Let's fight the hill people and convert them to Islam.' But Abubakar would not allow it, and instead told the people to pound rice and make cakes and clothing. Then the coast people marched inland to a place now called *Pahayan*. Abubakar sent word to the head man that he was an *Arabian*, who could be spoken to by writing on paper. The head man, called in those days "*Tomoai*," said that he did not want to see him for he did not want to change the customs of his ancestors. So Abubakar approached and threw cakes and clothing into the houses of the Moros. The children ate the cakes, but the older people thought them poison and

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

gave them to the dogs. The dogs were not killed and the children went out to the camp of Abubakar where they were treated kindly. The two tribes came to an understanding. That night Abubakar slept in the house of the chief. The chief had a dream that he was living in a large house with beautiful decorations. Abubakar interpreted the dream saying that the house was the new religion and the decorations its benefits. The news spread and after much difficulty, the people were converted."

The conversion of the hill people through the efforts of Abubakar is significant because Islamization reduced the tensions between the Buranuns and the coastal Malays and provided the elements for a continuing dialogue between them. Although such tensions never completely disappeared up to the last century, there had been cases of united efforts against communal threats.

Abubakar is said to have lived for about 30 years in *Buansa* where he had left descendants. One of his sons, Kamal ud-Din, succeeded to the sultanate. All the royal datus and, naturally, all the sultans who came from their ranks, have claimed descent from him.

His exquisite tomb-monument can still be found on Mt. Tumatangis. It bears his titles and was probably made during his lifetime since no record of the date of his death is inscribed on it.

Marcelo Adonay

(1848-1928)

Eminent Composer and Conductor

Marcelo Adonay, the oldest of 11 children of Prudencia Quinteria and Mariano Adonay, was born on February 6, 1848 in Pakil, Laguna. He lived in an era when Philippine religious music had reached its pinnacle. Although he lacked a formal education in music, Adonay was recognized as a master and gained the respect of his fellow composers, who considered him a genius.

In 1856, Adonay, aged eight, was enrolled by his uncle in the San Agustin Church Convent. There he learned the basics of piano and organ music as well as harmony. When he grew older, he joined the orchestra as organist and violinist. Later, he was appointed *maestro de capilla*, or choirmaster. In 1870, Adonay, who was 22 at the time, became the conductor of the church orchestra, which he directed until 1914, but for a hiatus during the Philippine Revolution.

Marcelo Adonay

His great passion was religious music. When not composing or conducting, he performed chamber music as a member of a trio or a quartet. He influenced the growth and public appreciation of Philippine music through concerts he often produced. He directed the first vocal rendition of Beethoven's "Solemn Mass in D Major, Opus 123," in August 1887 at the San Agustin Church. In 1891, he conducted a performance of the "Solemn Mass of Reparaz." Two years later, in March 1893, he led his orchestra in a joint presentation of Eslava's "Miserere" and a composition of his own, the "Benedictus."

The priests of San Agustin sent Adonay's works to the eminent Spanish composer and their fellow priest, Fr. Arostegui, who was based in Madrid. The Spaniard was profoundly impressed by the perfect harmony in Adonay's music. Later, he gave the Filipino composer a study on fugue and counterpoint. In 1886, during Arostegui's visit to the country, Adonay graciously proffered to the cleric his place as choir conductor of San Agustin Church.

In 1869, Adonay composed "Liberame," which he later performed in a requiem mass for Fr. Arostegui. His other religious compositions are "O, Vita Jesu," "A San Juan Bautista," "Resposarium," written in 1894; "Hosana," 1899; and "Nuestra Señora de Antipolo," which was written in 1909. Two of his famous masterpieces are *Grand Mass* and *Te Deum*. Another masterpiece is the *Pequeña Misa Solemne*, composed in 1903.

Unlike other composers who wrote opera-like religious music, Adonay created music that was inspired by the Gregorian chant. Thus, his compositions are not overly dramatic or affected; rather, they are solemn, reverent and, more importantly, appropriate.

Adonay also composed non-religious music, such as marches and commemorative pieces. These include a piece expressing the heroism and martyrdom of Rizal, entitled "*Rizal Glorified*," first played on December 10, 1911 at the Grand Opera House. His other secular compositions are "Himno Pakileño," written for his hometown; "Melodia," "Wari-Wari," "Mary Gavotte," and "Ang Quirot ng Reuma," written in 1912.

Aside from being a composer, conductor and performer, Adonay was also a teacher. He gave private lessons and taught at the Centro de Bellas Artes. Some of his more famous students were Jose Vallejo and Pedro Navarro. He was an active member of the Union Artistico Musical and joined the Asociacion Musical de Filipinas in 1912.

He was married to Maria Vasques of Malolos, Bulacan, on January 17, 1879 at the Manila Cathedral.

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He died on February 8, 1928.

In 1983, on the occasion of his 135th birth anniversary, the National Historical Institute honored him by installing a marker in his hometown in Laguna.

Teodoro A. Agoncillo

(1912-1985)

Nationalist Historian

A pioneering historian and nationalist, Teodoro Agoncillo was born on November 9, 1912 in Lemery, Batangas.

In 1934, he acquired his bachelor's degree in philosophy from the University of the Philippines. In the following year, he obtained a master's degree in the arts from the same university. From 1951 to 1956, he was a linguistic assistant at the Institute of National Language. While teaching Tagalog language and literature at the Far Eastern University and the Manuel L. Quezon University, Agoncillo edited Tagalog literary magazines. In 1958, he was asked to teach history at UP, his alma mater. He chaired its department of history from 1963 to 1969 and, from 1976 to 1977, held the Rafael Palma professorial chair in Philippine history. He was one of a handful who earned the title of university professor bestowed on him by the UP. He retired from teaching on November 9, 1977.

Agoncillo, who was identified with the statesman Claro M. Recto and other pillars of the nationalist movement, was a trailblazer in Philippine history. He gained eminence with the publication of his seminal work, *Revolt of the Masses: The Story of Bonifacio and the Katipunan*, in 1956. Aside from awards, however, the book also brought him controversy and stirred the feelings of conservative historians because of its nationalist, and as some analysts have cited, somewhat "Marxist" bent.

His books, which include *Malolos: The Crisis of the Republic*; *The Fateful Years: Japan's Misadventures in the Philippines, 1941-1945*; *History of the Filipino People*; *Filipino Nationalism, 1971-1972*, and *The Burden of Proof: The Vargas-Laurel Collaboration*, have all become standard references.

In 1963, he was named by President Macapagal as a member of the National Historical Commission, which later became the National Historical Institute. He served in that body until his death at the age of

Teodoro A. Agoncillo

72 on January 14, 1985. The National Academy of Science and Technology, of which he had been a member since 1980, posthumously awarded him the title of National Scientist.

Agoncillo was survived by his wife, Dr. Anacleta Villacorta, and their three children.

On November 9, 1985, ten months after his death, the National Historical Institute installed a marker honoring Teodoro A. Agoncillo in his residence at 952 Quezon Blvd. Extension in Quezon City.

Benigno V. Aldana

(1899-1963)

Outstanding Educator

Dr. Benigno Aldana, one-time director of public schools, was a distinguished educator. He was born on November 19, 1899 in Pozorrubio, Pangasinan to Dionisio Aldana and Magdalena de Vera.

He finished his secondary education at the Pangasinan High School in 1916, then enrolled at the Philippine Normal School (now Philippine Normal University). He was an active student, regularly taking part in school events and editing the school organ, the *Torch*. In 1925, he graduated as class valedictorian. He continued his studies at the University of the Philippines, obtaining in 1931 the degree of bachelor of science in education, major in English, and in 1933, a master's degree in education, specializing in educational administration (minor, public school finance), at the University of California, in Berkeley, where he had been a government *pensionado* from 1952 to 1953. His thesis was, "Developing a Foundation Program for Financing Public Schools in the Philippines."

Dr. Aldana began his fruitful career in education as a high school teacher in 1916. He advanced quickly, becoming elementary school principal in only three years. He was promoted to high school teacher in 1920 and supervising teacher in 1921. Subsequently, he became academic supervisor (1926), and division superintendent of schools (1933), covering the provinces of Bukidnon and Camarines Sur. He served as a "teacher on special detail" under the academic division of the Bureau of Education and, in 1940, was appointed to the Quezon educational survey committee. He was a technical assistant at the Commission on Budget just before the Second World War broke out. He also worked as a researcher at the General Auditing Office.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

In 1954, he was the president's consultant on education. He had served as superintendent of private schools before being sworn in as assistant director of public schools by President Magsaysay in 1955. In 1957, he took over the directorship of the public schools division, initially in an acting capacity, and later, permanently. His supervisor, Director Venancio Trinidad, had retired in December 1956.

As public schools director, Aldana endeavored to delegate more duties to superintendents to strengthen administrative work at the provincial level. He gave them more leeway in the allotment of positions to teachers, principals or supervisors not only in an effort to decentralize power but also in the hope of putting a stop to the ugly and corrupting practice of appointment through the help of influential officials or politicians and ultimately, of improving the deteriorating quality of public education, since only qualified and deserving teachers or principals would be employed.

Aldana faced a myriad other problems, all of which he tried to solve during his term. Among these were the lack of elementary school teachers and textbooks, insufficient travel funds, and delayed teachers' salaries. To boost public instruction, he started an educational broadcast in provincial schools with the aid of funds from the Australian government. Under the general education project, he tried to establish pilot elementary schools from 1959 to 1960, apart from continuing the operation of pilot high schools which was begun in 1953, to improve the quality of instruction. Sympathetic to the needs of minorities, he had textbooks printed in the native languages, such as Samal and Tausog. More importantly, he directed the program of helping them acquire an education or sending some of them abroad on scholarships. Under his leadership, supervisory and teaching positions were given to qualified members of minority groups. He also supported the founding of community schools throughout the country.

In July 1957, Aldana was selected one of the five vice-presidents of the 20th World Conference on Public Education, held by the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Geneva, Switzerland. The only Philippine representative, he presented a paper on the state of the Philippine public school system and gave recommendations for the improvement of public education.

Aldana taught in various schools, such as the University of Manila, Arellano University, and the National Teachers College and wrote scholarly and extensive works on teaching and psychology. Among his books are: *The Philippine Public School Curriculum: Its History and*

Jose Alejandrino

Development, (1935); *The Educational System of the Philippines*, (1949), which was given a good review by the UNESCO office in Paris; and *The Philippine Public Schools: Their Administration and Financing*. He also co-authored textbooks, two of which are *English Essentials for English Majors*, and *Fundamentals of Educational Psychology*. Articles he had written which are still relevant today are: "Mental Health of Teachers," "Shall We Liberalize Our Policy on Religious Instruction in the Public Schools?," and "A Message to Rural Teachers."

Dr. Aldana was four months away from retirement when he died of a heart attack at the UST Hospital on July 6, 1963. He had given 47 years of his life to government service. He was survived by his wife Josefa Salcedo, and their children Benigno, Jr., Mrs. Virginia Aldana-Rania, Mrs. Aurora Aldana-Leyva, Mrs. Evangeline Aldana-Vitug, and Manuel.

Jose Alejandrino

(1870-1951)

Revolutionary General

Jose Alejandrino proved his love of country and great heroism as an engineer and general in the revolutionary army of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo. Considered an early Filipino chemical engineer, he was born to a wealthy couple from Arayat, Pampanga on December 1, 1870 in Binondo, Manila. His brother, Col. Joaquin Alejandrino, also rendered military service during the Philippine Revolution, assisting Gen. Manuel Tinio.

General Alejandrino obtained his education both here and abroad, initially at the Ateneo Municipal and, thereafter, at the University of Santo Tomas, where he acquired a bachelor of arts degree. He pursued his studies in Spain and at the University of Ghent in Belgium, where he distinguished himself and brought honor to his country through his superior academic performance. Edilberto Evangelista, another Filipino engineer who served in the revolutionary army, was his schoolmate in Ghent. In July 1895, he graduated with a degree in chemical engineering.

While in Spain, Alejandrino became an active member of the Propaganda Movement, which strove to secure political reforms in the Philippines from the Spanish government. Together with Eduardo Lete and Dominador Gomez, he joined the editorial staff of *La Solidaridad*, the mouthpiece of the Propagandists. When the Propagandists decided to

hold an election for the leadership of the Filipino community in Spain, two partisan groups emerged. One, in support of Marcelo H. del Pilar, was led by Antonio Luna and included Dominador Gomez, Salvador V. del Rosario and Mariano Ponce. The other group, composed of M. Salvador, Galicano Apacible, B. Roxas and Alejandrino himself, supported Rizal, who eventually won the presidency but gave it up in favor of Del Pilar. Alejandrino and Rizal, who were close friends, were together when the latter had *El Filibusterismo*, his great sequel to *Noli Me Tangere*, published. It was Alejandrino who brought the manuscript to the printing press.

On November 21, 1896, several months after the Philippine Revolution broke out, Alejandrino accompanied by Feliciano Jocson, journeyed to Kawit, Cavite, to seek a meeting with General Aguinaldo. Evangelista, his old schoolmate at the University of Ghent, had proposed that he acquire the much-needed arms for the revolutionaries from either China or Japan. Alejandrino offered to undertake the dangerous mission. When Aguinaldo accepted his offer, he proceeded to Hongkong, where he helped organize the Revolutionary Council along with Felipe Agoncillo, Jose Basa and Mariano Ponce. Much later, he became part of the group in the Hongkong Committee, which included Agoncillo and Galicano Apacible, that staunchly advocated independence, as opposed to the circle led by Jose Basa and Doroteo Cortes, who were for annexing the country to the United States.

From Hongkong, however, Alejandrino was able to dispatch to the revolutionaries in the Philippines only dynamites and rifle pistons. Thus, in February 1897, he left Hongkong for Japan, to try to acquire more weapons and supplies.

In 1898, he served in the Malolos Congress that was first convoked on September 15 by the revolutionary government. He became a member of two crucial committees - the committee on budget, and the committee to draft the Constitution. On September 26, he was given the position of director of agriculture and industry of the revolutionary administration. Later, he was designated chief of the engineers of the army by President Aguinaldo.

When the Philippine-American War erupted, he affiliated with Gen. Antonio Luna and his troops. Subsequently, as chief engineer, he directed the building of trenches in several areas, including Bulacan and Caloocan.

He rose to the position of brigadier-general, and served as acting Secretary of War. He was also appointed commanding general of the military operations in Central Luzon (in place of Gen. Pantaleon Garcia),

Jose Alejandrino

and military governor of Pampanga, replacing Gen. Maximino Hizon, who had earlier been caught by the enemy. By then the beleaguered government of Aguinaldo had been continuously hounded by the pursuing American forces and pushed back to Tarlac.

In September 1899, he headed the three-man commission charged with releasing 13 American prisoners and holding talks with General Otis, the commanding general of the American army in the Philippines, on the suspension of hostilities. General Alejandrino was assisted by Lt. Col. Ramon Soriano and Maj. Evaristo Ortiz. Later, he also conferred with Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who had replaced Otis as chief of the American forces. The two talked on the brutal, dehumanizing abuse of Filipino civilians by American soldiers. Meanwhile, the revolutionaries' struggle was being debilitated by cowardly Filipinos whom Alejandrino excoriated for treacherously collaborating with the Americans.

In May 1901, after much suffering and the tragic loss of countless comrades in the field, General Alejandrino surrendered, in Arayat, to General Funston. The latter initially refused his offer to surrender and, instead, had him placed under arrest, demanding that he present a certain American Negro, named Fagan, who was wanted for desertion. Although he resisted Funston's demand, Alejandrino was released the next day.

In August of the same year, Alejandrino accepted from Gov. William H. Taft the position of second city engineer of Manila, but discharged his duties for not more than a year. He retired to lead a farmer's life until 1923, when he was designated senator for Sulu and Mindanao by Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood. In 1934, he was elected representative of Pampanga's second district to the Constitutional Convention. He was a member of the Partido Democrata Nacional, which counted among its members Claro M. Recto and Juan Sumulong.

La Senda del Sacrificio, General Alejandrino's account of the Philippine Revolution against Spain and the Philippine-American War, tells of the noble revolutionaries and the lonely wars, both great and small, that they fought in order to attain the ever-elusive but exalted goal of national freedom. General Alejandrino was among those noble revolutionaries. He died on June 1, 1951.

Rosauro Almario
(1886-1933)
Tagalog Writer and Journalist

A famous writer in Tagalog, graft-buster, and nationalist, Rosauro Almario was born in Tondo, Manila on August 30, 1886. He was the third among nine children of Estanislao Almario and Rosalia Cagne. His father, a *cabeza de barangay*, served as a clerk in a Spanish military company. His mother earned a living as a seamstress. He was only about 10 years old when his father died.

Almario obtained his early education from Maestro Sevilla and from Eugenio de Lara, a lawyer and supervisor of a Tondo school, who taught him elementary Latin. Then, at the Liceo de Manila, he studied Spanish and attended evening classes in English. He also worked in the Bazar Siglo XX, owned by Luis R. Yangco.

On August 10, 1904, he was employed as a clerk in the Bureau of Education after passing the second-grade civil service examination. He was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons on July 6, 1909 and, on January 18, 1911, to the Bureau of Posts. On August 1, 1918, he received his appointment as a chief in the Manila mayor's office. A year later, he was assistant secretary to Mayor Justo Lukban. Then on July 6, 1920, he obtained his promotion as secretary to both Mayor Lukban and Mayor Ramon Fernandez. He was also assigned to supervise the city reformatories, asylums, and playground departments. At the same time, he took up units in law, but he never completed a degree in this field.

On December 14, 1923, along with Mayor Fernandez, he resigned from the city government to protest the reinstatement by Governor General Wood of a certain Conley in his former position in Manila's secret service. During the general elections of 1925, he ran for a seat in the city council and handily won.

A fearless graft buster, he denounced anomalies committed by some city officials. Later, he was convicted for libel and began to serve his term of exile at Lolomboy in February 1927. This case, however, made him popular among the masses. He was reelected to the city council during the general elections of 1928. In 1930, he was elected council president.

During his term as a council president, he authored the so-called "Blue Sunday" ordinance effecting the opening of business and commercial establishments on Sundays, and the ordinance changing the name of Barrio Obrero, located on Rizal Avenue extension, to "Nayong Manggagawa-Plaridel", in memory of Marcelo H. del Pilar.

Almario's literary works include an essay entitled, "Ano ang Li-gaya sa Ibabaw ng Lupa?" (1907) and a Spanish composition, "Que Es

Rosauro Almario

Pueblo" (1907), which was awarded a prize in a contest held in honor of Jose Palma. He was a regular contributor to *Ang Panahon*, *Muling Pagsilang*, *Taliba*, and *Ang Mithi*. His published works are "Pinatatawad Kita" (1910); "Ang Mananayaw" (1910), "Mga Anak Bukid" (1911), "Mga Dahong Luksa" (1912), and "Nang Si Eba ay Likhain" (1913).

His works evinced nationalistic and revolutionary ideas and love for native customs and tradition. He supported and practiced the unstudied, spontaneous kind of writing. As editor of *Pagkakaisa* a daily founded by Mayor Fernandez, he fearlessly attacked American colonial rule in the Philippines. He was behind the idea of establishing *La Opinion*, of which he served as general manager up to the time of his demise. He produced bold editorials that tried to expose the graft and corruption which prevailed in the government. Among his pseudonyms were: "R.O. Noel," "Batang Simoun," "Matanglawin," "Ric A. Clarin," "Raxa Soliman," "Petronio," and "El Satirin."

Almario was at the peak of his writing career when he died on March 11, 1933 at only 47 years old. He had five children by his wife, Leonor de Ocampo, namely, Generoso (a lawyer), Amalia (a twin to Generoso), Bonifacio, Liwayway, and Simoun (a radio executive).

Cayo Alzona

(1868-1927)

Foreign Affairs Secretary in Mabini Cabinet

Born in Biñan, Laguna on April 23, 1868, Cayo Alzona was the only grandson of Bibiana Mercado Rizal, a cousin of Jose Rizal's father, Francisco Mercado Rizal. He obtained his bachelor of arts degree from the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1891 and his *licenciado en jurisprudencia, meritissimus sobresaliente*, at the University of Santo Tomas in 1895.

Alzona became the first secretary of foreign affairs under the Mabini cabinet of the Philippine Republic in 1898-1899. He must have earned the respect and confidence of Mabini while they were both studying law in UST and teaching during their spare time, at the *Escuela Privada de Enseñanza* in Manila. In fact, in his note to Aguinaldo regarding the composition of the Audiencia, Mabini recommended Alzona "as one of the 13 members to hold one of the positions of Attorney-Fiscals."

Alzona acted as the private secretary of Mabini when the latter's cabinet was dissolved on May 7, 1899. During this time, the Philippine

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Republic was retreating in the hills of northern Luzon. Later, Aguinaldo disbanded his cabinet on November 12, 1899 and ordered a guerrilla war against the Americans.

During the American occupation, Alzona served as provincial fiscal of Isabela and Tayabas (now Quezon). Then, he was appointed judge of the Court of First Instance in the provinces of Romblon, Antique, Iloilo, Cavite and Laguna. It was in Sta. Cruz, Laguna that Alzona at the age of 59, passed away on August 24, 1927.

The National Historical Institute installed a historical marker on Alzona's birthplace in Biñan, Laguna on April 28, 1984.

Pablo S. Antonio

(1901-1974)

National Artist

Pablo S. Antonio, who died in 1974, was posthumously conferred the National Artist Award for architecture on March 27, 1976. It cited him as "the outspoken artist of architecture" who "permeated all his buildings with the quality of self-assertion."

As a youthful practitioner, according to Castañeda, a noted art critic, Antonio "figured prominently in the stride towards modernism, adding:

"His success in this particular field could partly be counted for by the fact that before he took up architecture formally, he had sufficient experience in building construction. This is why he was able to earn his degree after studying formally for only three years. At once, too he became an avid apostle of the new movement."

His excellence as an architect was already evident in one of his early works, the Captain Gonzaga Building, built in 1948 and located at the intersection of Rizal Avenue and Carriedo Street. The distinct features of this building, as Castañeda noted, were "the brise soleils, shaped like slabs and placed alternately between deep horizontal sun breakers. These in turn, result in regular courses of alternating rectangles creating a very pleasing effect and an interplay of light and shade". Castañeda also found as remarkable "the coincidence of functional details contributing unobtrusively to the total beauty of the structure."

The Daily Express considered Antonio as "one of the true creative forces in the development of Philippine Architecture" who had few

Pablo S. Antonio

rivals in the field of residential architecture and was the "Architect of Architects" in public architecture.

Said the now-defunct newspaper:

"All parts of his designs fell into place neatly and firmly. He viewed architecture as a unity, an integral creation, the sum of whose parts exceed the whole.

"There is no single masterpiece in his impressive works. Like most dedicated artists, Antonio was a zealot in the defense of his artistic theories. Durable as stone, permanent as the spirit of the art itself, Antonio's creations are unique and distinct contributions to the developing culture of the nation."

Other famous structures designed by Antonio were the May Building on Rizal Avenue and the Muller and Phipps Ltd. building, both erected in 1959, and the Singer Sewing Machine office building, constructed in 1950.

Included in the list of Antonio's works were 60 residences, 48 commercial and industrial buildings, 11 theaters, six schools, and 30 other structures of various categories.

Antonio was born on January 25, 1901 to an affluent couple, Apolinario Antonio and Maria Severo, in Tondo, Manila. He had his elementary and high school education in Tondo. He initially studied architecture at the Mapua Institute of Technology, but earned his degree in it, with high honors, from London University. This was in the late 20's. In the 1930's, he went back to London to continue his studies on a four-year scholarship grant from Sta. Clara Lumber.

In 1960, Antonio was elected president of the Architects Association of the Philippines.

At the height of his career as an architect, Antonio was dubbed as the "President's Architect" for having been commissioned to remodel the houses of President Manuel L. Quezon and Vice President Sergio Osmeña. He was the builder of the residences of the Yulos, the Roceses, and the Reyeses. The Far Eastern University was constructed under his supervision.

It was during this time that he met the niece of Nicanor Reyes, Marina del Rosario Reyes whom he married in 1938. The couple had six children: Maria Lourdes Veloso, Pablo, Jr., (architect), Antonio "Victor" (civil engineer), Luis "Chito" (architect), Ramon (architect), and Francisco "Pancho".

Antonio died on June 15, 1974 of heart attack, and was interred at the Manila Memorial Park. His wife, now 81 years old, is still active as a fashion designer.

Francisca Reyes-Aquino

(1899-1983)

National Artist

The country's pioneer researcher on traditional Philippine folk dances and music, Francisca Reyes-Aquino was called the mother of Philippine folk dancing.

She was born on March 9, 1899 in Lolomboy, Bocaue, Bulacan, the eldest of the three children of Felipe Reyes and Juliana Santos. She had her elementary schooling at Gagalangin Elementary School. After she finished her secondary education at the Manila High School, she entered the University of the Philippines, where she obtained her bachelor of science in education degree in 1924 and her master of arts degree in 1926.

In 1922, while still studying at the university, she worked as student assistant at its department of physical education. After graduating, she served there as instructor of physical education, then as assistant physical director and, finally, as director in charge of women. In 1927, Dr. Jorge Bocobo, then UP president, sent her to the provinces to research on folk songs and dances. As a result, the university was able to exhibit Philippine dances at the Philippine Carnival Auditorium.

In 1929, as a UP fellow, she took graduate courses in physical education at the Sargent College of Physical Education, Boston University, where she received her certificate in physical education in 1931. She also attended the summer session at Harvard University in 1930. Upon resuming her position at UP as physical director for women in 1930, she continued her research.

In 1934, Mrs. Aquino became a member of the UP president's advisory committee on dances and songs. Wishing to save the native dances from oblivion, Dr. Bocobo gave the committee full moral and financial support. Together with Antonino Buenaventura and Ramon Tolentino, her first husband who died in 1939, Mrs. Aquino was commissioned to collect and record the country's songs, dances, music, costumes, musical instruments, and customs. Every summer, she went out to the remotest barrios in the provinces, gathering her material directly from the old natives who used to sing and dance during their younger years. While she studied the dance steps and movements, Buenaventura recorded the folk music and Tolentino took still and moving pictures. Most of the old folks were willing and eager to dance before the visitors, but some had to be bribed with food or money before they would agree to perform. Just to be able to contact probable sources, she sometimes had to go up the mountains on horseback, or cross rivers and streams. Once, the members of the research team almost lost their lives when their banca was tossed by strong, heavy waves in the open sea.

Francisca Reyes Aquino

In her researches, Aquino was able to gather about 50 basic steps and 200 folk dances of various modes and colors. She discovered that people living near the sea had dances about fishing and rowing, those in the coconut regions performed dances using coconut shells, and those in rice-producing provinces had dances depicting various stages of planting and harvesting rice. She also observed that the natives in economically self-sufficient areas had gay and lively dances, while those in places where livelihood was hard, dances were sad, slow and even mournful.

When Bocobo was appointed Secretary of Public Instruction, he requested the transfer of Mrs. Aquino to the Bureau of Education. There, she became supervisor from 1940 until 1947, when she was appointed superintendent of physical education to the Department of Education. She held this position up to her retirement in 1964. While serving as supervisor at the Bureau of Education, she had all the opportunity to actively promote the revival of folk dances through the public schools. She organized the bureau's Folk Song and Dance Club which was composed of public school teachers and high school students serving as its adviser together with Serafin Aquino, who became her husband in 1946. The club conducted weekend rehearsals and programs in different schools to drum up interest in Philippine folk dances among their faculty and student populations. In no time at all, folk dances became a regular part of their physical education program, with private schools later following suit.

Aquino organized the Philippine Folk Dance Society, a non-profit cultural organization, and once served as consultant to the world-famous Bayanihan Dance Company. Today, folk dances are performed not only for enriching our cultural heritage but also in promoting tourism and international goodwill.

For her great effort in researching and popularizing Philippine folk dances, she received an honorary doctor of science in physical education degree from Boston University in 1949; the Republic of the Philippines award of merit "for outstanding contribution toward the advancement of Filipino culture" in 1954; an honorary doctor of humanities degree from Far Eastern University, a certificate of award from the UNESCO National Commission, and a presidential citation for distinguished service to the 10th World Jamboree from the Boy Scouts of the Philippines in 1959; the Rizal Pro Patria Award in 1961; and the Ramon Magsaysay Award for government service in 1962.

Aside from doing field researches, Aquino also wrote books, 15 in all, and various articles on folk dances. In 1959, the Philippine Public School Teachers Association elected her as representative to the World

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Conference of Teaching Profession in Washington, D. C.

In her mid 70's, she received the highest honor any Filipino artist could hope for- the National Artist Award, which was conferred on her on June 12, 1973. She was the first woman to be conferred this prestigious award.

The last two honors she received were the Karangalang Plaridel, given by the provincial government of Bulacan in 1974, and a certificate of recognition from the YWCA of Brooklyn, New York.

She died on November 21, 1983. She was given a state funeral and buried at the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

She left behind a daughter, Mrs. Celia T. Martinez, an only child by her first marriage.

In 1991, the Sentrong Pangkalinangan ng Pilipinas celebrated the Francisca Reyes-Aquino Commemorative Year and, in February of that year, the CCP Rehearsal Hall was named Bulwagang Francisca Reyes-Aquino.

Servillano Aquino (1874-1959) Outstanding Revolutionist

Servillano Aquino was born in Angeles, Pampanga on April 20, 1874 to Braulio Aquino and Petrona Aguilar de Hipolito. "Mianong," as he was called at home, was still very young when the family transferred to Concepcion, Tarlac where he grew up and learned the *cartilla*. At the age of nine, he was sent to the town of Mexico, to spend three years there as a boarding student in the school run by Felix Dizon.

In 1885, his father became the *gobernadorcillo* of Concepcion. It was during this time that his parents sent him to Manila to study under Enrique Mendiola, who conducted a school in the Sta. Cruz district. After a year, however, he was transferred to the Colegio de San Juan de Letran as an *interno*. There, he not only completed his bachelor of arts degree, but also stayed on to pursue a course in land surveying. Then he moved on to the Universidad de Santo Tomas, where he enrolled in law. He dropped out of school later when he married Guadalupe Quiambao, the

youngest daughter of Pablo and Lorenza Quiambao, a prominent couple from Murcia.

He and his wife had three children; namely, Gonzalo, Benigno, and Amando. Gonzalo and Benigno were born in the Quiambao house in Murcia in 1893 and 1894, respectively. In 1896, the family moved to Concepcion, where Amando was born in a house Aquino had built on Calle Real. They stayed there until 1897, when he joined the Revolution.

Aquino was then only 24-years-old. He was made a major in the Makabulos army and given the task of conducting hit-and-run raids on Tarlac town that finally forced the Spaniards to transfer their garrison there to Pangasinan. He also went to neighboring towns to induce people to join the revolutionary movement. As the *capitan municipal* of Murcia, he naturally had followers. He organized his men and took them to Sitio Camansi, in the dense forest of Mount Arayat, where they pledged allegiance to the Katipunan and signed their names in blood.

During the Spanish offensive, led by General Monet, in the Pampango region in September 1897, Aquino and what remained of his loyal men withdrew to Mount Arayat. By late November 1897 the Filipino revolutionists had been badly beaten with 93 other of them killed, but neither General Makabulos nor Major Aquino was captured.

After the fall of Sitio Camansi, Aquino hid in San Fernando but continued his recruiting work. Spanish spies were set on his trail, and a trap was laid for him. He was captured, taken to Manila, thrown into Fort Santiago, court-martialed, and found guilty of sedition. He was sentenced to death before a firing squad. The sentence was read on a Wednesday.

Aquino was to be shot on the Saturday immediately following the day, Wednesday, his sentence was read. But between his sentencing and his execution, the Pact of Biak-na-Bato was signed (December 14-15, 1897). Automatically, the execution of condemned revolutionaries was stopped. He was not, however, set free until after the pact had been ratified by the revolutionary assembly on December 20, 1897 and a general amnesty was proclaimed by the Spanish government. Later, Aquino joined General Aguinaldo in exile in Hongkong. He stayed there for five months, and became a devoted Aguinaldo partisan.

In the summer of 1898, after Commodore Dewey had won the Battle of Manila Bay, Aguinaldo and his group returned to the Philippines. Aguinaldo ordered his fellow exiles back to their respective provinces, to rekindle the revolution. Aquino was promoted to full colonel and sent to rejoin Makabulos in Central Luzon.

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"From Cavite, Colonel Servillano Aquino had sped by motor launch to Sexmoan in Pampanga, where two of his men waited to smuggle him back into Tarlac. He reached Concepcion, reorganized his troops, was assigned by Makabulos to San Miguel de Murcia, the main front in the siege of Tarlac town. All the Spanish forces in the province had been concentrated in the capital. The siege of the town began on June 3, 1898, and lasted 38 days."

The Spanish forces in Tarlac surrendered on July 9, 1898 to General Makabulos, who appointed Colonel Aquino as head of the commission that received their arms the next day. "The Spanish troops were lined up, the Spanish flag hauled down; then the officers yielded sword and gun to Colonel Aquino..." Collected were 2,150 rifles and 70 revolvers, together with plenty of ammunition. The Spanish friars were herded to Victoria. There, they were kept incommunicado, given black rice and dried fish to eat, and made to sweep the streets. The "army of liberation," led by Makabulos, entered Tarlac in the afternoon of July 10. With a thousand of his troops, he later moved on to Dagupan to take charge of the campaign in Pangasinan. He left Aquino behind as the newly appointed military governor of Tarlac.

It was during the term of Colonel Aquino as military governor that the Guardia de Honor, a radical peasant movement, became the terror of landowners in the province. Its vicious attacks on the family of Aquino was to arouse the greatest horror. It occurred when Aquino was away from home.

The Guardias killed his father-in-law, who was the town president of Murcia, as well as his wife, who was staying with her father. She was pregnant at the time. Fortunately, their grandmother Lorenza managed to hide the Aquino children while the marauders ransacked the house, carting away everything they could seize - money, jewelry, chinaware, clothes, and even kitchen utensils. Upon learning of the incident, Aquino rushed back home and went after the killers, but was unable to track them down.

Aquino left his three little boys in the care of his married sisters in Angeles when he enrolled in the military school put up by General Antonio Luna in Malolos, Bulacan. When the Philippine-American War broke out on February 4, 1899, he went back to Tarlac. Later, he found himself leading the Pampango troops in the attack on Caloocan from the east and pushing into the city by way of San Lazaro and Sampaloc. When the attack against the American invaders in Manila faltered, he and his troops retreated to the woods of Balintawak, to Polo in Malinta, to the north over the Candaba swamps, to Concepcion, then to Dagupan and to Tarlac.

Servillano Aquino

It was in Sitio Lagundi in Mexico that Aquino was wounded in action. He was rushed to a hospital. Upon recovering, he was summoned by Aguinaldo and promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He was also appointed deputy to the Congress which reassembled in Tarlac. His brigade was made in charge of the Magalang area.

On November 5, the Americans sent a battery of artillery and a detachment of engineers to take the Magalang-Concepcion road. They drove the Aquino brigade out of Magalang. Aquino made one last futile stand from Aguinaldo to go underground and revert to guerilla warfare. The Tarlac armies were disbanded in Gerona, and Aquino fled to the hills of Mount Sinukuan where he had about 500 loyal men.

The American expedition overthrew the Camansi outpost. Aquino was court-martialled after he surrendered "unconditionally" to Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, and for which he was convicted.

Early in 1901, he was imprisoned at the Bilibid Prison as a life-terminer. Two years later, however, he was pardoned by President Theodore Roosevelt, upon recommendation of Secretary of War William Howard Taft. On March 25, 1904, Aquino left the Bilibid. He was 30 years old and had spent over three years in prison.

Upon his release, Aquino returned to his home in Concepcion. He found his three boys in Murcia, with their grandmother Lorenza and aunt Petronila, the elder sister of his late wife. Petronila's husband, Luciano Estrada, had died, leaving her with two small children. The meeting of the widow and the widower at the Murcia plantation resulted in the marriage of the two before the end of 1904. After a year, the couple had a daughter, Fortunata.

Fortunata was only 18 years old when her mother, Petronila, died in 1923. Aquino divided what remained of the Murcia hacienda among the heirs. At 49-years-old, he devoted much of his time founding new farms and developing into rice or sugar land his estates, such as the Hacienda Tinang, Hacienda Lauang, Hacienda Pandakaki, and the Hacienda Paligue.

Aquino was already 72-years-old when word got around that the old general had fallen in love again. On October 10, 1946, at the San Miguel ProCathedral, he married Belen Sanchez of Concepcion. The year after the wedding, his third wife conceived, but later had a miscarriage. After two years, when he was already 75 years, Aquino became a father again. His wife bore him a son, whom they named Herminio.

again. His wife bore him a son, whom they named Herminio.

On February 3, 1959, when Herminio was only nine-years-old Servillano Aquino passed away at the age of 85.

Salvador Araneta

(1902-1982)

Industrialist, Educator, and Public Servant

Salvador Araneta, who was born in Manila on January 31, 1902, to Gregorio Araneta and Carmen Zaragoza y Roxas, was a prominent industrialist, educator, and public servant. He obtained his bachelor of arts degree from the Ateneo de Manila and finished his law and political science education at the University of Santo Tomas and Harvard University. He was a delegate to both the 1934 and 1971 Constitutional Conventions.

Araneta served as Secretary of Economic Coordination under President Elpidio Quirino from 1950-1951, and Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources under President Ramon Magsaysay from 1955-1956. He was the founder of educational, business and civic institutions like the Gregorio Araneta University Foundation, Feati University, RFM Corporation, and the National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA). He was a member of the board of trustees of the Philippine Sugar Association and a director of the Lopez Sugar Central.

He served on the Board of Bar Examiners and was co-author of the book, *Insolvency Law, Administrative Code Annotated*.

A staunch nationalist, Araneta believed that without industrialization, there could neither be agricultural development nor economic progress. He conformed to the dictum of Mao Tse-tung that "a developing economy must walk with two legs, the leg of agriculture and the leg of industrialization." He denounced the selfishness of western countries which according to him, were trying to maintain their unjust stranglehold on the "market for manufactured products in developing economies."

In April 1952, after his resignation from the cabinet of President Quirino, he urged the government to adopt the policy of selective free

trade, in place of that of free trade (as provided in the Bell Trade Act), then existing between the Philippines and the United States. He believed that free trade was advantageous only to strong countries, which grew richer at the expense of less developed countries. In May of the same year, he asked the government to formulate an agricultural policy that would benefit the Filipino farmers with the provision of incentives and the assistance of banking institutions.

As a delegate to the 1934 Constitutional Convention, he proposed that the government "Filipinize" or nationalize the retail trade in order to help the Filipino businessmen.

Although he belonged to the economic elite, Araneta tried to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor all his life. He espoused what he called "bayanicracy," a term which essentially embodied his ideals of "economic democracy" (free education and land to all), "political democracy" (free expression of the people's will), and the equitable distribution of the nation's wealth. He was a Filipino who truly cared for his country.

Araneta was voted president of the Philippine Constitutional Association (*Philconsa*) in 1971. His associates in the 1971 Constitutional Convention admired him for his devotion to constitutional work. He was the recipient of numerous awards in the fields of economics, social science and education.

He wrote several books on education, economic policy, and politics, some of which are: *Educational Philosophy of a University President* (1971), *Education for National Development* (1972), *Economic Nationalism and Capitalism for All in a Directed Economy* (1965), and *America's Double Cross of the Philippines: A Democratic Ally, in 1899 and 1946*.

He was married to Victoria Lopez of Iloilo, who gave him five daughters.

He died on October 7, 1982 at the age of 80.

Arcadio Arellano

(1872-1920)

Pioneering Architect

Arcadio Arellano, a notable and pioneering architect, was born to Luis C. Arellano, a Bulakeño, and Bartola de Guzman, on November 13, 1872, in Tondo, Manila. His father, who erected the Franciscan Church in Pinaglabanan, had worked for the consulting architect of Manila, Juan Hervas, before becoming the superintendent of the San Juan del Monte Waterworks.

Arellano acquired his early education in the public schools of Tondo, and upon coming of age, entered the Ateneo Municipal. After graduating from the Ateneo with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1892, he pursued courses leading to the titles of *perito mercantil* and *maestro de obras* at the Escuela de Artes y Oficios. He finished in 1895. Thereafter, he established his office, one of the first architectural and surveyor's service agencies in the country.

He joined Filipino revolutionaries in the second phase of struggle for Philippine independence and worked as a volunteer in the engineering corps. Eventually promoted to captain, he led in the rebuilding and preparation of the Malolos Convent for the holding of the Revolutionary Congress in 1898.

During the early part of the American occupation, Arellano was designated head of the assessments office in Intramuros, Manila. In 1901, he became technical director of general assessments for the city of Manila. He also worked in a private capacity as architectural consultant to Gov. William Howard Taft.

From February 15, 1907 to July 1, 1908, he served on the board of advisers of the city of Manila. On May 8, 1909, he was named to the municipal board, serving only until the year's end. He was appointed board member anew on October 18, 1913, and served for two years. He resigned on May 6, 1915, but five months later, on October 8, the government hired his services once again. This time he was asked to design the memorial for the veterans of the 1896 Revolution. He worked in the government until October 7, 1916.

As a member of the municipal board of Manila, Arellano formulated the city's regulations pertaining to electricity or power rates, gambling, land reclamation on the Tondo Beach, and the law providing monetary incentives to investors of fire-proof building materials. He was also on the board's building code committee.

Among the famous buildings he designed were those of the Gota de Leche and the Casino Español.¹ He pioneered in the use of local or

Deodato Arellano

native (and as such, original) designs as major themes for his architectural works. As the first to veer away from European or western architecture, Arellano showed that he was not slavish, but nationalistic. Fabian de la Rosa, the painter, cited his efforts in spurring the use of indigenous architectural concepts.

A member of the Philippine Academy of Engineering, he became, at various times, its treasurer, director, and president. He was also a member of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and the Manila Merchants Association. From 1905 to 1907, he was the vice-president of the *Asociacion de Arquitectos y Agrimensores*.

He was married to Amalia Ocampo, the daughter of Martin Ocampo of the famous newspapers *El Renacimiento* and *Muling Pagkilang*.

He died on April 20, 1920.

Deodato Arellano

(1844-1896?)

Propagandist and First President of the Katipunan

Propagandist and first president of the Katipunan, Deodato Arellano was born to Juan de la Cruz and Mamerta de la Cruz on July 26, 1844 in Bulacan, Bulacan. The family changed their name to Arellano in compliance with the Claveria decree of 1849.

After taking a course in bookkeeping at the Ateneo Municipal, he worked as an assistant clerk at the arsenal of the military's artillery corps. He married Marcelo H. del Pilar's sister, Hilaria, on April 22, 1877, after his first wife, Paula Rivera, died.

He joined La Propaganda, a movement that sought political reforms in the country. It was founded by his brother-in-law Del Pilar and Mariano Ponce. He was assigned to handle both the dissemination of the group's propaganda materials and the collection of funds for the members who were based in Spain. He also made reports on the group's progress and activities, which he sent to its leaders. He was assisted in the dissemination work by Del Pilar's young nephew, Gregorio del Pilar.

La Propaganda was short-lived. The money collected to pay for the upkeep of the members struggling for reforms in Spain was allegedly misspent and, thus, the group was dissolved. To continue La Propaganda's work, Dr. Jose Rizal decided to establish La Liga Filipina on July 3, 1892.

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Deodato Arellano, who was one of the first to respond to Rizal's cry to unite and organize, was elected its first secretary. He served under its president, Ambrosio Salvador.

A few days after the establishment of the Liga, however, Rizal was arrested and detained at Fort Santiago. On July 7, 1892, Gov. Eulogio Despujol announced his immediate deportation to Dapitan. That same day, at the house of Deodato Arellano at 72 Azcarraga Street, Andres Bonifacio, a Liga member, gathered together Teodoro Plata, Valentin Diaz, Ladislao Diwa, Jose Dizon and Arellano himself to found an underground association, the Katipunan, whose main goal was to attain not mere reforms but the country's separation from Spain — national independence.

In a secret meeting called in October 1892, Arellano was declared the first president of the association and of its first supreme council. As president, he endorsed the laws of the Katipunan formulated by Plata and Diwa. He did not last in that position, though. Several months later, in February 1893, he was replaced by Roman Basa as Katipunan head on the intervention of Bonifacio, who judged him an ineffectual leader. Nevertheless, despite this personal setback, Arellano dutifully carried on with his work in the movement. While Bonifacio and other members were organizing popular councils in Manila, he himself was organizing provincial councils in Bulacan, thereby fulfilling one of Rizal's aims in founding the Liga.

In April 1893, Arellano decided to revive the Liga and continue the work of its spiritual leader, Dr. Rizal, despite his absence. Aided by Juan de Zulueta, he reorganized the group and spurred other members into renewed activism. Subsequently, a new set of officers, led by Domingo Franco as president, was elected. Arellano was voted secretary and treasurer.

In October of the same year, the members of La Liga Filipina decided, finally, to disband. Two groups emerged from their ranks. One was the already established, though as yet secret organization, the Katipunan, which opted for revolutionary change. The other, the Cuerpo de Compromisarios, was founded by Numeriano Adriano in 1894. Its members chose to remain peaceful agitators for change in the government. Arellano was elected secretary of this reformist organization.

The circumstances surrounding Arellano's final days remain unclear. Some historians believe that Arellano, after being inculpated by Katipunan members who had been captured by the Spanish authorities and forced to reveal information, was himself arrested, tortured and eventually left to die. Other historians tend to believe that he joined Gen.

Juan Marcos G. Arellano

Gregorio del Pilar, whom he had trained in propaganda work years before. He is supposed to have served as paymaster to the young general's troops during their assault on a Spanish army outpost in Bulacan, until he died somewhere in the mountains of Bontok.

Juan Marcos G. Arellano

(1888-1960)

Outstanding Architect

An outstanding Filipino architect in the American period, Juan M. Arellano was born on April 25, 1888 in Tondo, Manila. His parents were Luis C. Arellano and Bartola de Guzman.

Acknowledged as the builder of the Franciscan Church in San Juan, his father first worked under the Spanish city architect, Juan Hervás. Afterwards, he set up his own construction company and became, instead, a *maestro de obras*.

When, at the age of 12, Juan lost his father, he was placed in the guardianship of his older brother Arcadio, who was also an architect. He attended the Ateneo Municipal de Manila and, later, studied drawing and painting under the old masters of Philippine art: Lorenzo Guerrero, Fabian de la Rosa, and Toribio Antillon.

Sent to the United States by his brother, Juan studied architecture (instead of his earlier interest, painting) at the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. After graduating with a degree in architecture in 1912, he pursued graduate courses in the University of Pennsylvania and at the Beaux Arts School in New York. He went on a tour of Europe before finally returning to the Philippines in 1917.

For a while, Juan worked in partnership with his brother Arcadio, and, together, they designed the Casino Español and the Gota de Leche buildings. After some time however, he decided to be on his own, and joined as assistant architect the architectural section of the Bureau of Public Works.

In 1924, he won the top prize of 60,000 pesos in an international architecture contest sponsored by the Bank of the Philippine Islands. He headed the Board of Examiners for Architects in the years 1935, 1947, and 1948. From 1947 to 1948, he was the president of the Philippine Institute

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of Architects. He was later named its fellow. He was named director of the National Planning Commission by President Elpidio Quirino, and from 1950 to 1954, served on the National Pantheon Board. In 1958, he received the Gold Medal of Merit for Architecture.

Like his contemporary and fellow architect, Antonio Toledo, Juan Arellano was influenced by the neoclassical and eclectic styles prevailing in the US during his stay there as a student. The old Congress building stands as a proof of this pervading influence. It bears the hallmarks of the neo-classical style: Corinthian pillars lining a vast colonnade, pilasters supporting every wall of the edifice. The Manila Post Office Building, built in 1926, and whose design is considered superior to that of the Congress building is another example of neoclassicism. It also has channelled Greek-Ionic columns which soar over a portico. An extensive hall or lobby that runs along the front part of the building is a practical feature - it shows the architect's concern for the public's convenience. Its upper floors are well ventilated and provided with natural lighting by an open patio. Arellano designed, too, the Villamor Hall of the University of the Philippines System in Manila, which housed the School of Fine Arts and Conservatory of Music. Done in the Renaissance style, the hall has an ante-chamber dominated by sculptures of the Muse of Music and Muse of Art by Guillermo Tolentino. Other buildings and structures he designed were the Occidental Negros Capitol Building in Bacolod, the pre-World War II Jones Bridge, and the Metropolitan Theater.

The Metropolitan Theater was built in the modern style, with motifs of Philippine flora - like a frieze of native mango and its leaves on its ceiling - as part of its decor. Almost reduced to rubble during the last world war, it was recently rebuilt and restored.

Arellano believed that the Filipino must exalt his own native art, rather than western art, and in effect, become a nationalist. He considered the tribal art of Filipinos in the northern and southern regions the only "true Filipino art," which "evolved from within to without, from their soul, from their heart." He lamented the fact that many artists and architects of his generation were blind to the presence of native art forms, designs, and colors found in tribal art and functional pieces, such as the sheath of a Muslim *kris*, or *kampilan*, or the sail of a *vinta*. He longed for the day when Philippine architecture and the applied arts would reflect the soul of the "wild hills and rivers."

Arellano, who was also an acknowledged aquarellist, was married to Natty Ocampo on May 15, 1915. They had one son, Oscar.

He died at the age of 72 on December 5, 1960.

Bonifacio Arevalo

(1850-1920)

Dentist, Sculptor and Propagandist

Born on May 14, 1850 to Esperanza Flores and Justo Arevalo, Bonifacio Arevalo was a sculptor, an ardent patron of music and theater, and a propagandist. At the age of seven, he lost his father, who was also a sculptor, and was consequently placed under the care of his uncle Jose Arevalo, himself a sculptor and a dentist. His aunt, Eulalia Asuncion, taught him the art of woodcarving.

He acquired an education through his uncle's beneficence and, upon finishing, worked as an aide at the San Juan de Dios Hospital. While undergoing apprenticeship at the hospital, he learned the basics of dentistry under his uncle's tutelage. In 1876, he obtained the title of *cirujano ministrante*, and soon after put up a clinic along Elizondo Street in Quiapo. In 1888, he took - and passed - an examination given to dentists, and became one of the few full-fledged and certified dentists in the country.

A profitable practice allowed Arevalo to pursue his other interests: sculpture and music. His sculptures may be classified according to three categories: religious pieces, exemplified by "La Purisima Concepcion," "Calvario," and "San Rafael," sculptured vignettes that portray native practices and events, such as his "Zapatero," "Maggamais," and "Bayad"; and sculptured busts of famous personages. Wood, particularly lanite and santol, was his favorite material for sculpture.

At the Exposicion Regional de Filipinas held in 1895 in Manila, Arevalo won a gold medal for sculpture. He presented his sculptured portraits of the emperor and empress of Japan at the Hanoi Exposition held in 1902, during which he received several awards. He also produced busts of Gov. Gen. Ramon Blanco and Cayetano Arellano, the first Filipino chief justice.

A man who loved music, Arevalo took it upon himself to revive the moribund Pasig Band, and became its manager. He employed more musicians, thereby increasing the band's members from 30 to 80. He also engaged the services of a new conductor, Marcelino Asuncion, who had previously been with a Spanish military band.

The Pasig Band, whose career spanned an incredible 20 years, eventually came to be known as the Banda Arevalo and served as the official band of the Revolutionary Government in 1898. Later, the band was led by conductor Ladislao Bonus in a performance at the 1902 Hanoi Exposition. Arevalo also managed an Italian Opera Company during its tour in the country.

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As he was also inclined towards the theater, he organized an actors' company and regularly staged productions of the then very popular moro-moro plays, like "Ibong Adarna," "Jason at Medea," and "Juan Tinoso." Some of the actors he trained, and who were truly in need of a benefactor such as himself, were Julio Mariano, Ildefonsa Alianza, Felisa Cleofas, and Pantaleon Aldana.

Despite being occupied with his dental clinic or with his ventures into the art world (sculpture, music, theater), Arevalo found time to be involved in the political and social movements then engulfing the nation. In July 1892, he joined, and was elected the treasurer of, La Liga Filipina, an organization Dr. Jose Rizal founded, which endeavored to continue supporting *La Solidaridad*, the Propaganda Movement's publication. The group also intended to pursue the struggle for reforms begun by La Propaganda and organize popular councils in the country's major towns or cities. Other officers elected along with Arevalo were Ambrosio Salvador, president, and Deodato Arellano, secretary.

After the Liga finally disbanded due to the absence of its leader, Rizal - who was deported to Dapitan - Arevalo joined the Cuerpo de Compromisarios, a group formed in August 1894 and composed of erstwhile and conservative members of the Liga, led by Numeriano Adriano. This new association chose to carry on the peaceful struggle for reforms rather than support a revolution that would effect the country's separation from Spain, which was the goal of Andres Bonifacio, a former Liga member, and of his radical organization, the Katipunan.

In 1896, several Katipunan members were arrested and made to confess under torture the names of people involved with the revolutionary organization. Consequently, more arrests were made of alleged Katipunan members or supporters, among whom was Bonifacio Arevalo. He was imprisoned for nine months.

In 1898, a year after his release, he was appointed to the Asamble Consultiva together with C. Arellano, Pedro Paterno, and Isaac de Rios. Created by then Governor General Agustin, the advisory board was dissolved after a month without serving its purpose or achieving its aim, which was mainly to convince the revolutionaries to join Spain in its war against the Americans. Within the same year, he was designated colonel of the militia of the revolutionary army and detailed in Sampaloc, Manila, by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo. Subsequently, he served as a counselor in the revolutionary administration based in Manila.

During the early part of the Philippine-American War, he was captured and jailed by the imperialist American forces. Until his arrest, he had been serving as the *intendente* of the second zone of operations of

Bonifacio Arevalo

the revolutionary army. He was soon released, however, and, having decided to lead a quiet life from then on, he dedicated himself to his dental practice and other concerns.

He headed the Sociedad Dental de Filipinas. He tried to engage in business by establishing a number of small *sari-sari* or retail stores that would try to compete with the more established stores of Chinese businessmen. Unfortunately, this venture failed within a short time. Later, Arevalo intended to erect a textile factory patterned after the factories he saw in Japan, during his visit there, but in this attempt, he failed, too. A lesser man would have been disheartened by these failures, but not Arevalo. In 1909, he formed an organization of hat-makers and local weavers.

Arevalo had three sons, only one of whom survived, by his first wife Trinidad Arevalo. By his second wife Benita Ocampo, he had one daughter.

He died on December 13, 1920.

Tomas Arguelles

(1860-)

Eminent Architect and Surveyor

Born on March 7, 1860, Tomas Arguelles was an eminent architect and surveyor during the later part of the Spanish regime and the early days of American rule. He studied at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila and later, enrolled at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, where he obtained the title of *perito agrimensor*. He pursued his studies at the Escuela de Artes y Oficios and subsequently became an architect.

Arguelles served as supervisor of the Cuerpo de Obras Publicas (Public Works) and, later, as inspector of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad under the Spanish administration. In 1903, during the American colonial regime, he was appointed member of the Junta de Revision de Impuestos (Council on Tax Revision) of the City of Manila. In 1904, he joined the commission which represented the country at the International Exposition held in St. Louis, Missouri, where he was designated member of the jury of architects. For his services as juror, he was given a gold medal.

He served in the Junta Consultiva de Municipio de Manila (Consultative Council of Manila) from 1903 until 1907, when he was assigned to the Junta de Igualizacion. The following year, he became a member of the Comité del Capitolio Filipino.

A milestone in Arguelles' career and the world of Philippine business in general occurred in July 1903, when Arguelles, a nationalist, joined 21 other Filipino businessmen at the house of Juan Rodriguez in San Nicolas, Manila to form the Camara de Comercio Filipina, or the Philippine Chamber of Commerce. Together with Teodoro Yangco, Luis Hidalgo, Miguel Velasco, Francisco Reyes, Francisco Aguado, Pedro Roxas, Mariano Limjap, Tomas Sunico, and others, Arguelles took the oath of loyalty to the chamber, as the first step in Filipinizing Philippine commerce and industry whose management had been, from the very beginning, under the dominance of foreigners. Despite the odds, Arguelles and his fellow pioneering nationalists remained unflinching in their conviction that Philippine business was mainly for the Filipinos.

Arguelles also became a member of the Nacionalista Party, in whose executive committee he served.

Manuel E. Arguilla
(1911-1944?)
Writer, Patriot, and Martyr

Manuel E. Arguilla, acclaimed short story writer, patriot, and guerrilla hero, was born in Barrio Naguilian in Bauang, La Union on June 17, 1911. He was the fourth child of Crisanto Arguilla and Margarita Estabillo, hard-working farmer folk who owned a small piece of land. Aside from being a farmer, his father was also a carpenter; his mother, on the other hand, was an occasional potter.

When he was seven years old, he enrolled in a school in the neighboring Barrio Calumbaya, where he was taught the *cartilla* by Alfredo Abuan. Later, he transferred to the public elementary school in Bauang, La Union and graduated in 1926.

Arguilla was a brilliant and active student. Aside from excelling in academics at the provincial high school in San Fernando, he edited as well the school's official organ, the *La Union Tab*. A wide reader, he won in a vocabulary contest held in the school. He was a champion swimmer and an expert tango dancer, constantly winning in dance contests. He was known to have a "therapeutic" personality and was well-loved by everyone he knew, for he liked to listen to people tell him their stories. Anything that interested him became an almost intrinsic part of him. It took him only three years to complete his secondary education, graduating as class salutatorian in high school.

In 1929, he entered the University of the Philippines. While studying, he worked as a writer and printing assistant at the Carmelo and Bauermann office. He became a member of the UP Writers Club, and eventually led it in the school year 1932-1933. He also came to edit the *Literary Apprentice*. In 1933, he obtained the degree of bachelor of science in education. During the same period, he married Lydia Villanueva, another aspiring writer.

After graduating, he taught at the University of Manila while working at the Bureau of Public Welfare. The Arguillas' home along M.H. del Pilar in Manila became a sanctuary for friends and fellow writers, such as Estrella Alfon, Jose Garcia Villa, N.V.M. Gonzales and A.V.H. Hartendorp.

Arguilla did not remain a teacher for long for he believed that writers were born, not made, and that a talent for writing was an innate attribute that could never be taught or acquired. Before leaving his students, he counselled them to just read volumes of stories.

In 1940, he became the managing editor of the Bureau of Welfare newsletter, the *Welfare Advocate*. He worked at the Bureau for three years

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until the latter half of 1943. By then, the country had been under Japanese occupation for two years. He was appointed to the Board of Censors and was asked to serve in the Japanese propaganda agency. But Arguilla had also just become an agent of the Markings Guerrillas. Thus, while apparently working for the Japanese, he was actually heading the "Porch," the Markings' counter-intelligence and propaganda unit operating in Manila.

It was not long before the enemy discovered his guerrilla activities, and subsequently, had him arrested in February 1944. Along with his mother and a few relatives, he was incarcerated at Fort Santiago. His wife was initially unaware of his arrest but, later, was able to evade the dragnet. After two months, Arguilla's mother and relatives were released, while he was transferred to the Old Bilibid Prisons. Later, after being tortured and subjected to a sham trial, he was brought back to Fort Santiago for execution.

Arguilla the writer often portrayed the life of the ordinary Filipino, usually the rural Ilocano, in his more than 50 short stories that have permanently enriched Philippine literature. The critic Leopoldo Y. Yabes cited him as "the best craftsman among Filipino fictionists in English, (whose voice) is the only really authentic voice. He is shamelessly Filipino." His stories are still considered unrivalled in their depiction of the life of the Ilocano farmer.

In the prime of his life Arguilla died a hero's death. Yet he would not be forgotten. On June 12, 1972, Arguilla was honored with a posthumous award, the Republic Cultural Heritage Award. He was cited for producing literary works that have "continued to influence Filipino fiction writing....and literary scholarship."

In his honor, a marker was installed in his hometown on August 25, 1983.

Jose Maria Asuncion

(1869-1925)

Painter and Writer

The eldest of four children, Jose Ma. Asuncion was born to Hilarion Asuncion and Marcela Raymundo of Sta. Cruz, Manila, on December 14, 1869. His father, the son of Leoncio Asuncion, a notable woodcarver, was a portraitist and painter of religious subjects.

Jose Maria Asuncion

Asuncion enrolled at the Ateneo de Manila and obtained his bachelor of arts degree in 1888. At the same time, he was studying at the Academia de Dibujo y Pintura, 1884-1889, then under the direction of Agustin Saez. Later, he transferred to the University of Santo Tomas to study under Felipe Roxas, who advised him to take further studies abroad. In 1890, both Roxas and Asuncion were in Paris. Asuncion received a grant from Agustina Medel, wealthy patroness of the arts from Manila and, later, owner of Teatro Zorilla.

While in Paris, he met the Filipino painters Juan Luna and Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo and French artists. The following year he enrolled at the Escuela de Bellas Artes in Madrid, where he studied for four years, 1891-1895. He garnered first prize in general history of art and costumes and obtained second prize in theory, aesthetics, and philosophy of art. While at the Escuela, he befriended Vicente Francisco, a government pensionado in sculpture who was then enrolled at the same academy. In 1895, he sailed back to Manila, passed a competitive examination, and was appointed assistant in the Escuela Profesional de Artes y Oficios, in Iloilo, which position he held until November 1898.

During the second stage of the Philippine Revolution, he served in the military administration and at one time took charge of the provisions for Filipino forces in Iloilo. He was transferred to the engineer corps as lieutenant under Gen. Adriano Hernandez. He helped in the construction of fortifications and trenches in Jaro, Leganes, La Paz and other strategic points. He also served under Gen. Pablo Araneta during the Filipino-American War. He was promoted to captain in February 1899, and three months later, to commander. When the Americans gradually gained ground on his forces, he retreated to the mountains.

After some time, Asuncion and his wife, Juana Hubero, whom he married in September 1899, went to Calbayog, Samar to join his father who ran a grocery store. It was in this town that his wife gave birth to their first child, Vicente. A year later, finding Samar not yet wholly pacified, he moved his family to Tacloban, Leyte. He stayed there for four years, spending his time painting landscapes and *telons* for local *comedias*. He also engaged in photography, a business which he left to his brother Gabriel's management when he left for Manila in 1905. He studied law, 1905-1909. He became a member of the Partido Independista, and was soon contributing articles on art and social and economic problems to the party's organ, *La Independencia*.

He also wrote for *El Ilonguillo*, *La Voz de Mindanao*, *La Union*, *El Estudiante*, *El Renacimiento*, *The Independent*, and *Dia Filipino*.

Together with Rafael Enriquez, he founded the Sociedad Inter-

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nacional de Artistas of Manila. Enriquez became its first president and Asuncion, its secretary. During their term, the Exposicion de Bellas Artes e Industrias Artisticas was held in December 1908, in time for the visit of an American squadron. This exhibition displayed more than 4,000 pieces of art. It aroused much interest and emphasized the need for a publicly supported institution in the arts. Asuncion was a Freemason. His masonic writings may be found in *Hojas Sueltas* and *The Cabletow*.

His studies on the history of Philippine art and his sketches of Filipino costumes are among the few exceedingly valuable contributions on these subjects. The drawings numbered 215 when Manuel Artigas y Cuerva saw them, but they were never wholly published. Some appeared in print under the title, "El Traje Filipino, 1750 a 1830," in *Revista Historica de Filipinas*, for August 1905. He could have left a much more significant tribute to his memory had this collection of studies and drawings been published. But after his death, it was neglected. When another painter, Vicente Alcaez Dizon, saw Asuncion's scattered works, they were already in a bad state. He acquired them and used them later for his own studies.

When the University of the Philippines School of Fine Arts was opened, Asuncion accepted an appointment to its faculty on June 1, 1909. Two years later, on July 1, 1911, he was made secretary of the school. Asuncion's paintings are included in the private collections of Alfonso T. Ongpin, Antonio Torres, Epifanio de los Santos Cristobal, and the Limjap family. He was considered by Fabian de la Rosa as a specialist in "still life" and, at the same time, as one who "devoted himself with notable ability, to the studies of art, archaeology and journalism."

He died on May 2, 1925. His remains were buried in the Veteran's Lot, Cementerio del Norte, Manila.

In 1932, his heirs donated his collection of writings to the National Library.

Justiniano Asuncion

(1816-1896)

Religious Painter

Well-known as "Capitan Ting," Justiniano Asuncion was one of the leading Filipino painters in the 19th century. He was born on September 26, 1816 in Sta. Cruz, Manila. He was the 11th among 12 children of Mariano Kagalitan, whose family name was changed to "Asuncion" following the Claveria Decree. In 1834, he studied at Escuela de Dibujo, where he obtained his skills in painting. Sometime in 1855, he became *capitan municipal* of Sta. Cruz, Manila.

Asuncion was the painter of the famous "Coronation of the Virgin," the "Virgin of Antipolo," "Filomena Asuncion," and "Romana A. Carillo." He produced life-size paintings of San Agustin, San Geronimo, San Antonio, and San Gregorio Magno which were kept at the Sta. Cruz Church before the Pacific War. These precious canvases were destroyed when the Japanese bombarded the church in February 1945.

One of Asuncion's miniature paintings, dated February 1862, is owned by the University of Santo Tomas Museum. An unsigned portrait of Fr. Melchor Garcia de Sampedro at the UST Museum is said to be the work of Asuncion. Most of his other works are kept as national treasures at the Central Bank of the Philippines Museum. Asuncion died in 1896.

On September 12, 1983, at the facade of Sta. Cruz Church in Manila, a marker was installed in his honor.

Leoncio Asuncion

(1813-1888)

Father of Modern Religious Sculpture

Leoncio Asuncion is considered as the father of modern religious sculpture in the Philippines. He was born in Sta. Cruz, Manila on September 12, 1813. In 1830, he worked as a sculptor at the Taller de Esculturas. Eventually, he became one of the best 19th century religious sculptors in the country.

Together with his brother, Manuel, another sculptor, he put up a shop where numerous notable religious statues were made. A number of sculptors who became famous all over the Philippines for many generations were former disciples of the Asuncion brothers. Among them were Domingo Teotico and Jose Arevalo.

Leoncio Asuncion sculpted the famous "La Tercera Caida," which depicts the third fall of Christ on His Way to Calvary. It is still borne in processions around Sta. Cruz Church. His other major works included statues of the Crucified Christ, done in marble, the Virgin Mary, and various saints. He also did varied sculptural pieces. His religious sculptures are notable for their perfect beauty and symmetry.

Asuncion is said to have accurately interpreted the 19th century religious art in the Philippines. No other artist during his time had imbued the images of the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ, whether cut in marble or in wood, "with such sentiments and exquisite artistry." His works have been preserved for posterity because they portrayed the true religious fervor of the Filipinos.

Asuncion died in 1888. It was only on September 12, 1983, or about a century later, that the National Historical Institute installed a marker at the facade of the Sta. Cruz Church in Manila as a fitting tribute to his memory.

Lamberto V. Avellana

(1915-1991)

National Artist

An outstanding film and stage director, Lamberto V. Avellana was born to Dr. Jose Avellana y Basa and Rita Vera in Bontoc, Mt. Province on February 12, 1915.

He acquired his education from the elementary to the tertiary level, at the Ateneo de Manila, where he excelled in the academics and extra-curricular activities. Originally, he had wanted to follow in his father's footsteps and become a second-generation doctor in the family. In college, however, he shifted to the arts course after he fell under the influence of Fr. Henry Lee Irwin, who happened to be a highly respected Shakespearean actor and director. The Jesuit priest often asked Avellana to assist him in directing some of the school's outstanding plays, a prerogative seldom bestowed on students during the prewar era. Avellana was also active in the Ateneo theater as an actor, rendering in his unique style such major roles as Joan of Arc and Edmond in Shakespeare's play, *King Lear*.

Aside from the theater, Avellana was also an outstanding participant in school debates and oratorical contests, for which he earned recognition. He, too, edited the school's papers, *The Aegis* and *The Guidon*, winning in 1936 the Roces Award for best student editorial. Voted vice-president of the graduating class, he obtained the degree of bachelor of arts, magna cum laude, in 1937.

Upon graduating, he taught speech, debate, and drama at his alma mater, and became manager of the radio station KZRH. Later, he worked for Graphic Magazine as feature editor.

In 1938, he married his teen-age sweetheart and emerging thespian, Daisy Hontiveros, by whom he had three children: Jose Mari, Lamberto, Jr., and Ivi. In 1939, the couple organized the Barangay Theater Guild. That same year, he made his debut in Philippine movies by directing his first film, "Sakay," which was based on the life of Filipino revolutionary hero Macario Sakay, who led an armed struggle against the American imperialists during the 1900's.

He and his wife searched on and prepared the material for the film, with his wife eventually writing the story. Although it depicted the hero as a bandit, following the American colonial line, "Sakay" was hailed as a cinematic milestone in the history of Philippine movies. According to film critic T.D. Agcaoili, it introduced a "truly creative Filipino cinema," with a "sense of realism" never before shown in the local movies.

During its filming, Avellana built a typical native village which he actually set on fire, so as to make his scenes totally truthful and life-like. He knew that camera tricks could never duplicate the utter naturalness of people fleeing from flaming houses and falling debris. It was this dedication to realism that made his films superior to most other films of his time. Assisted by a powerhouse cast led by Salvador Zaragoza and Leopoldo Salcedo, and an able cameraman, William Jansen, he produced a truly profound and powerful film, for which he was acclaimed

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as "the boy wonder of Philippine movies."

"Sakay" was hailed as the year's best picture by most film critics and, moreover, became a hit among the movie-going public.

Thereafter, Avellana directed 70 more films, including "Huk sa Bagong Pamumuhay," which was awarded best picture and for which he was named best director by the Filipino Academy of Movie Arts and Sciences in 1953; "El Legado" and "La Campana de Baler," which won the Conde de Foxa Award in the Bilbao Film Festival in 1959 and 1961, respectively; "Ang Bombero"; "Pag-Asa," 1951; "Aklat ng Buhay," 1951; "Faithful," 1958; "In Despair," 1950; "Walang Sugat," 1954; "Lapu-Lapu," 1954; "Kundiman ng Lahi," 1959; "No Money, No Honey," 1956; "Sa Paanan ng Nazareno"; "No Way Out"; "Death Is A Stranger"; "Scout Rangers"; "Hantik"; "Prinsipe Amante"; "Tagumpay ng Mahirap"; "Fe, Esperanza, Caridad," a trilogy; "Claudia"; "Kapitan Kulas"; "Bus to Bataan"; "Cry Freedom"; "Welga" episode of "Medalyong Perlas"; "Tandang Sora"; "Korea"; and "Waywaya," which he made in 1983.

"Anak Dalita," one of his more unforgettable films, is noted for its realistic portrayal of ordinary Filipinos struggling to rise above the poverty and misery brought about by the ravages of the Second World War. It was awarded best picture by the FAMAS in 1956, as well as the Grand Prize best picture and best director awards in the Southeast Asian Film Festival in the same year. In 1957, his "Badjao," a film depicting the life of a seafaring people, won major awards in the Southeast Asian Film Festival, including best direction, best screenplay, best photography, and best editing. For it, he likewise garnered anew the best picture award from the FAMAS.

In addition, some of his films won the acclaim of critics and audiences in film competitions held abroad. "Badjao" was exhibited in the Vancouver Film Festival in 1961, in Edinburgh, and in the Coronado Film Festival. "Portrait of the Artist as Filipino," his 1966 film adaptation of the Nick Joaquin theater classic which starred his wife Daisy Avellana, and "Anak Dalita," were hailed in Frankfurt, Germany. "No Way Out" was shown in San Francisco, while "Kandelerong Pilak" was acclaimed in the Cambodian Film Festival.

Although many of his films were artistic successes, these did not fare well at the box office. Disheartened, Avellana consequently became more and more interested in producing and directing documentaries. Through Documentary Incorporated, of which he served as president and executive producer, he pioneered in Philippine documentary filmmaking, turning out such works as "Bahala Na," the Philippine entry to the prestigious Cannes Film Festival; the prize-winning "Barranca

Story" and "Without Fear of Tomorrow"; "Sa Hirap at Ginhawa"; and "Fortress of Freedom," a 30-minute documentary on Corregidor, made in 1988. Other subjects for his film documentaries were historical and national figures, such as Andres Bonifacio; Emilio Aguinaldo ("The Survivor"); Apolinario Mabini ("The Disenchanted"); the priests Gomez, Burgos, and Zamora, ("The Forerunners"); and Manuel L. Quezon ("Quezon and His Dream"). He also produced newsreels, short features for television, and commercials.

Avellana organized and served as president of the Drama Federation of the Philippines, was a member of the board of trustees of the MOWELFUND, a consultant-director of the National Archives of the Philippines, deputy director-governor of the Film Academy of the Philippines, and president of the Organization of Specialized Filipino Film Makers.

A compleat artist, Avellana dabbled in radio-announcing and directing; painting, writing, and still-photography. He possessed an almost inherent "sense of timing," and was a great admirer of the Filipino whom he once described as a "great individual... with a bahala na attitude," and whose laughter, tears and indomitable spirit he immortalized in his numerous works, which, in turn, have influenced a whole generation of Filipino film makers and directors.

Other honors he received included the Santiago Memorial Award, 1961; Cultural Foundation of the Philippines Award, 1956; and citations for excellence in film direction from Presidents Quirino, Magsaysay, Garcia, Macapagal, and Marcos. In 1964, he was awarded the Manila Cultural Award for drama, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to Philippine cinema, stage, radio, and television. Named to the directors' Hall of Fame in 1980, he was given the Gintong Ama award in 1987. His wife Daisy, was named the Gintong Ina awardee for the same year.

In 1976, he was named National Artist for film. Thirteen years later, the Cultural Center of the Philippines paid him tribute with a retrospective of his films, entitled "Parangal Kay Avellana."

In the late 1980's he directed the short-lived television series "Squad 13," and was planning to produce a few anthologies, also for television. He was about to embark on a stage production of the classic, "Trojan Women," together with his wife, when he succumbed to a heart attack at his home on April 25, 1991. He was 76.

Jose P. Bantug
(1884-1964)
Cultural Scholar

A distinguished educator and scholar, Jose P. Bantug devoted almost all his life to Philippine cultural research. He was a physician by profession. His scholarly work included collecting Filipiniana artifacts, studying Philippine pre-Hispanic art, and writing on Filipino culture and art. One of the first few Filipinos to acquire a vast collection of Philippine books, coins, and other artifacts, he was the founder and first president of the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

He was born in San Isidro, Nueva Ecija on September 14, 1884. A government pensionado to the United States from 1904 to 1910, he obtained his degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Illinois. He was the first Filipino to receive the degree of doctor of philosophy in humane letters, *honoris causa*, from the Ateneo de Manila. As author of various articles and authoritative pamphlets about Dr. Jose Rizal, he received the Rizal Pro Patria Award. The first Philippine Art Gallery Award went to him.

Bantug served as chief of the information division of the Bureau of Health before the Pacific War, and as chief of the health education and publicity division of the Department of Health. He was an associate member of the National Research Council, and a member of the Manila Medical Society, Balagtasiana, and the Colegio Medico-Farmacéutico de Filipinas.

In 1948, he was given a World Health Organization travel grant to observe various health organizations in the United States. He was the Philippine delegate to the WHO Malaria Convention and the International Congress for Tropical Medicine held in Washington, D.C., and the first WHO International Sanitary Conference convened in Geneva. The Spanish government awarded him the decoration, Comendador de la Orden de Sanidad, on May 10, 1949.

At the twilight years of his "rich and fruitful life," Bantug was appointed cultural attaché to the Philippine embassy in Madrid. He attended, as honorary member, the Primer Congreso de Ibero-Americano de Bibliotecarios in Madrid, and the Instituto de Cultura Hispanica de Madrid invited him to attend the Fifth Centenary of the Catholic Kings in October 1960. Four years later, while serving as professor of medicine and museum director of the University of Santo Tomas, he died at the ripe age of 80 on July 9, 1964.

Julian A. Banzon

(1908-1988)

National Scientist

Julian A. Banzon, outstanding scientist, scholar, professor, and biophysical chemist, was born in Balanga, Bataan on March 25, 1908. His parents were Manuel S. Banzon and Arcadia Arca.

After obtaining the degree of bachelor of science in chemistry at the University of the Philippines in 1930, he was immediately hired as assistant instructor at the UP College of Agriculture. He served thus for one year before being promoted to instructor in agricultural chemistry in the same college in 1931. As a UP pensionado, he began pursuing graduate studies at the Iowa State University in the United States in 1937, and consequently obtained a doctor of philosophy degree in biochemistry (minor in micro-biology), in 1940. His doctoral dissertation was about the "fermentative utilization of cassava."

Upon his return to the Philippines, Dr. Banzon was named assistant professor in agricultural chemistry at the UP College of Agriculture, teaching as such until 1951. From 1951 to 1955, he concurrently occupied three positions: associate professor, associate chemist, and assistant head of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry. In 1956, he received the ICA Type A grant for his study on the use of radioisotopes in agriculture. Two years later, he accepted his appointment as chief scientist of the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission. He marked a milestone in his career in 1960 when he became the first director of the Philippine Atomic Research Center. At the end of his term in 1963, he was given a plaque of appreciation for his exemplary leadership and service by the PAEC.

He returned to the UP College of Agriculture, where he served as professor and chairman of the department of agricultural chemistry from August 1, 1963 to March 24, 1970. Subsequently, from March 25, 1970 to June 30, 1972, he was the officer-in-charge of the division of food science and technology at the UP in Los Baños. He wound up his career in science and education as professor of food and science technology from July 1972 to March 1973, when he retired from the UP College of Agriculture.

Renowned in the field of chemistry, Dr. Banzon gained recognition for his notable researches on the Philippine coconut and other indigenous materials as "renewable sources of chemicals and fuels." He pioneered in the study not just of the coconut, but also of the sugar cane, in the Philippines, and produced the first authoritative work on the derivation of fuels, specifically ethyl esters, from these two crops.

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Moreover, he developed new and scientific methods, such as the chemical extraction of surplus coconut oil, in place of the more commonly used physical process.

On July 14, 1959 he was awarded a certificate of merit for "Outstanding Research Work on Extraction of Coconut Oil" by the office of the secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Other awards he received included a plaque as outstanding chemical graduate given by the UP Chemical Society; a plaque for service in the form of coconut seminars rendered to the Chemical Society of the Philippines, bestowed by the society itself in 1972, and the PHILSUGIN award for research, given by the Crop Society of the Philippines in 1976. In 1978, the Professional Regulation Commission conferred on him the "Chemist of the Year" award. Two years later, he was given the Distinguished Service Award by the Integrated Chemists of the Philippines, Incorporated, and in 1986, the state university honored him with its Distinguished Alumnus Award.

Dr. Banzon was frequently invited to attend scientific conferences all over the world. In 1960, he participated in the meeting of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency and in the general conference of the same agency, held in Vienna, Austria. In October of the following year, he attended the Fourth Japan Conference on Radioisotopes, convened in Kyoto, Japan. He was, likewise, at the IAEA's Study Group Meeting on the Utilization of Research Reactors, which took place in Bangkok, Thailand from December 17-21, 1962. He was also a Philippine delegate to the 11th Pacific Science Congress held in Tokyo, Japan in August 1966, as well as to the 12th Pacific Science Congress held in Canberra, Australia, in August 1971.

Aside from teaching at UP Los Baños, Dr. Banzon also served on the university committee in agricultural sciences and on several ad hoc committees. He was a member of various organizations, including the Society for the Advancement of Research, the Sigma Xi of Iowa State University, the Radioisotopes Society of the Philippines, and the Gamma Sigma Delta Honor Society of Agriculture (UP Los Baños Chapter), which he served as president. He likewise served as chairman of the division of chemical and pharmaceutical science of the National Research Council of the Philippines and as member of the board of directors of the Chemical Society of the Philippines, from 1972 to 1973.

On July 9, 1981, together with Dr. Clare Baltazar, an entomologist, and Dr. Amando M. Dalisay, an economist, Dr. Banzon was named a member of the National Academy of Science and Technology. Later, from 1985 to 1988, he served as member of the NAST executive council.

Ariston Bautista

In July 1986, he was conferred the title of National Scientist by President Corazon Aquino for his outstanding contributions in the field of chemistry in the Philippines. It was a tribute he had long deserved.

Dr. Banzon was married to Vivencia Fernandez, by whom he had 10 children. He died on September 13, 1988 at the age of 80.

Ariston Bautista

(1863-1928)

Doctor, Philanthropist, and
Member of the Malolos Congress

Ariston Bautista was born on February 22, 1863 in Sta. Cruz, Manila to Mariano A. Bautista and Teresa Limpingo. He acquired the degree of *bachiller en artes* from the Ateneo Municipal and the degree of *licenciado en medicina* in March 1885 from the University of Santo Tomas. When the cholera epidemic broke out, he treated many people afflicted with the disease.

His family's affluence enabled him to take further studies in medicine at Universidad Central de Madrid, where he received the degree of *doctor en medicina*. His thesis was entitled, "Consideraciones Acerca de los Abscesos del Hígado en los Climas Calidos." He toured hospitals in Paris, Berlin, and Brussels. He also helped the Propaganda Movement in Europe.

He came back to Manila and became a member of the Nilad Lodge which, along with other Masonic groups in the country, aided the Propagandists - the cause of Filipinos. When the Revolution broke out in 1896, he was arrested and imprisoned in Fort Santiago, but freed later on. During the later stage of the Revolution, he became a member of the Malolos Congress and a professor of clinical medicine in the faculty of medicine of the Universidad Científico-Literaria de Filipinas. In 1907, he was appointed professor of clinical medicine and therapeutics of the College of Medicine and Surgery. When Dr. Musgrave gave up his post as head of the department of medicine, Bautista took over. He went to the United States in 1926 as a member of an educational mission, then proceeded to Paris where he studied lung diseases, a field in which he was counted among the few specialists in the country.

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Dr. Bautista was a very generous man, a philanthropist, who supported hospitals and religious organizations. Poor patients were recipients of his free service and medicines. He was also an avid patron of the arts and the Tagalog drama. Together with others, he financed the visit of an Italian opera company, which presented "Tosca" in Manila.

He also sent scholars abroad. His income from the Germinal Cigar and Cigarette Co., which he founded, was enough to subsidize the education of students, like Fabian de la Rosa, who studied painting in Europe; Dr. Elias Domingo, a specialist in nervous diseases; Ernesto Vallejo, violin virtuoso; Maria Lanzar, who studied political science (Ph.D.); Juan Nakpil, architect; and others.

While he was a director of the Agricultural Bank, he, along with a certain Rosales of the Compania General de Tabacos, was asked by Governor General Forbes to look into the financial needs of sugar planters. Upon his recommendation, the government introduced the "crop loan system." He was one of those responsible for convening the country's First Agricultural Congress and the founding of a national bank, an idea that eventually brought into being the Philippine National Bank.

He was a zealous member of the Colegio Medico-Farmaceutico, the Philippine Medical Association, and the Liga Nacional Filipina Para la Proteccion de la Infancia. A doctor at St. Paul's Hospital, he presided over the examiners' board for medicine.

Bautista passed away on March 3, 1928. Dr. Jose P. Bantug, an associate, once said of him:

"Who among us do not remember this great man? Simple in his dress, he always had a good word for a colleague. He was fortunate as a clinician; as a therapist, he was among the most outstanding. His followers among his pupils were many. As a philanthropist, he was never an egoist. He never made a secret of his excellent prescriptions when he could have made money on them. He did not want to make money on the lives of his countrymen, whenever there was likelihood of an epidemic of cholera. As a professor, his lectures were colored with interesting anecdotes."

Bautista's home on Barbosa Street, Quiapo, was a veritable museum that housed antiques and Filipino paintings. His memorabilia is now at the UP Medical Museum.

On February 22, 1981, the National Historical Institute honored him by installing a marker in his birth place.

Ladislao Bonus

(1854-1908)

"Father of the Filipino Opera"

Ladislao Bonus was a composer, conductor, contrabass player, and teacher. His pioneering work on musical drama earned him the title of "father of the Filipino opera."

The eldest son of Pedro Bonus and Maria Mariano, he was born in Pandacan on June 27, 1854. He acquired his first lessons in music from Gregorio de Luna and Guillermo de Luna. Motivated by a strong desire to learn, he became so proficient with the violin, cello, and viola that he could easily substitute for a player of any of those stringed instruments. He mastered the contrabass and served in the orchestra everytime a foreign opera company visited Manila.

Sometime in 1887, Bonus organized a complete opera company in Pandacan. It was composed entirely of Tagalog musicians and singers, to wit: Teodora San Luis and Josefa Tiongson, sopranos; Victoria Madina, mezzo soprano; Andres Ciria Cruz, Pedro Alcantara, and Alejo Natividad, tenors; Pedro Alcantara and Domingo Guazon, baritones; Eduardo Ciria Cruz and Jose Canseco, basses; and Carmen Mendoza, Juana Natividad, Remigio Natividad, Rufina Bonus, Agustin Natividad, Marcela Barroga, Simon Natividad, Valentin Natividad, and Mariano Natividad, chorus members. Bonus served in the company as director and conductor of the orchestra. Jose Canseco was the stage director.

The group's maiden performance, which was held at the town's cockpit, was a success. There followed invitations for it to perform in Manila. In the capital city, the *segundo cabo* of the colonial government, Antonio Morto, became one of the opera's zealous supporters. The Manila performances of the group won the hearts of the cityfolks and established Bonus' reputation in the field of music.

In 1888, Bonus joined the Manila Cathedral orchestra. He was the "soul and life" of the Women's Orchestra organized by Raymundo Fermin in Pandacan sometime in 1890. He gave private piano lessons to members of rich and prominent families not only in Manila but also in the provinces. He conducted the Marikina Orchestra, the Pasig Band, and the Arevalo Band of Quiapo. Under his direction, the Arevalo Band won first prize during the Regional Exposition in Hanoi in 1902. This band served the Revolutionary Government in Malolos in 1898-1899. Bonus wrote the musical score of Pedro Paterno's zarzuela, "Sandugong Panaginip," which was presented at Teatro Manila on August 16, 1902.

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Aside from musical scores for several Tagalog zarzuelas, the other works of Bonus were "Recuerdos a la Patria," with lyrics by Dr. Jose Rizal; "Pasadoble Hanoi" (1902); "Triumphal March," which he composed for the First Philippine Assembly; and another march entitled, "Los Diputados." He also wrote the music for the song of Maria Clara in Rizal's novel, *Noli Me Tangere*.

Bonus married Rosalia Guazon, by whom he had eight children, namely, Rufina, Petronila, Angel, Leonisa, Benilda, Amado, Eloisa, and Alfredo. He was at the height of his illustrious career when he died on March 28, 1908 at the age of 54.

Felipe Buencamino, Sr.

(1848-1929)

One of the Framers of the Malolos Constitution

An *ilustrado* who joined the Filipinos' libertarian struggle, Felipe Buencamino was born in San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan on August 23, 1848. His original family name was "Magalingdaan," but it was Hispanicized into "Buencamino." His parents were Victor Buencamino and Petrona Siojo.

Buencamino was only about 11 years old when he came to Manila and lived with the then rector of San Jose, Dr. Mariano Garcia, who later became his teacher. He studied under Jose Arevalo and, in 1860, attended the school conducted by Sinforoso Apacible. After completing his secondary education, he enrolled in the University of Santo Tomas where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree with honors. He also studied canonical and Roman laws under Fr. B. Corominas and Jose Arrieta. He left school in 1868, and worked as a copyist in UST.

Buencamino had an unpleasant encounter with the Spanish colonial authorities after he left college. For shouting "Viva el Castellano y abajo el Latin," which was heard by Spanish friars, he was arrested and thrown into prison. However, he was released later through the help of Gov. Gen. Carlos Maria de la Torre (1869-1871).

After completing his law course in 1884, Buencamino was appointed by the Spanish government as *relator* of the Audiencia of Manila. Eventually promoted to fiscal, he was then appointed *ad interim* judge of the Court of First Instance of Batanes (1886) and Tayabas (1888). In 1891 he served as registrar of property in Ilocos Sur.

Felipe Buencamino

During the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1896, Buencamino was still working with the Spanish government. He was assigned honorary lieutenant in Pampanga by Gov. Gen. Primo de Rivera. He figured prominently in the battles of Kamansi and Mount Arayat, and on October 16, 1897, he was decorated with a cross of Charles III. Later, Governor General Agustin appointed him lieutenant-colonel of the Voluntary Force, which was composed of 800 soldiers. Earning the rank of full-fledged colonel, "he made notable engagements in San Antonio Abad, in Zapote Bridge, and in Muntinglupa."

Buencamino turned against the Spanish government when he was accused by the colonial authorities of being a Filipino spy, and was subsequently thrown into prison in Osorio, Kawit. Although General Agustin later freed him, Buencamino found the experience so disgusting that he decided to join the Filipino revolutionists.

In 1898, Buencamino was with his new comrades-in-arms in Cavite. He actively participated in the proclamation of Philippine independence in Kawit on June 12, 1898. On September 26, 1898, General Emilio Aguinaldo appointed him as *secretario de fomento* of Malolos. He was a member of the commission that drafted the constitution of the Malolos Government.

During the outbreak of the Philippine-American War, he became the director of the military tribunal with the rank of colonel. He resigned from this post in June 1899. On November 17, 1899, he was captured by American troops in Pangasinan and was imprisoned for about five months. On April 16, 1900, he was released after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Buencamino became politically active during the American period. In 1900, he founded the Federal Party, which was later headed by Pedro A. Paterno. In 1901, he became a member of the Civil Service Board. In 1902, he visited the US.

Buencamino was one of the founders of the Philippine Independent Church. He became president of the Presbyterian congregation of Tondo, grandmaster of the Regional (Masonic) Lodge of the Philippines, and secretary of the Popular National Party.

Buencamino passed away on February 6, 1929.

Claro Caluya
(1868-1914)
"Prince of Iloko Poets"

Claro Caluya was a foremost Iloko poet and dramatist. His translation of Rizal's valedictory poem, "Ultimo Adios," was considered highly lyrical. It provided Ilocano poets as well as readers during his time a chance to really appreciate the literary expression of Rizal's patriotism.

Caluya was born on June 22, 1868 in Piddig, Ilocos Norte, to Rafael Caluya and Norberto Pasion. His father served as *segundo teniente de justicia* and *inspector de tabaco*. His mother was a teacher in Piddig. He obtained his early education from the town school. Subsequently, he attended a private school in Laoag. In 1884, he was employed by the Spanish government as a scribe in the municipal court. In 1890, he was designated *cabeza de barangay*. He served as *gobernadorcillo* from 1893 to 1896.

Early in the 1896 Revolution, he was recruited by the Spanish government into the counter-revolutionary forces. Shortly afterwards, however, he joined the revolutionary forces. He figured prominently during the Filipino-American War. He was captured and incarcerated, initially in the province and later, in Manila. He was freed in 1902.

During the early phase of the American occupation, from 1903 to 1906, he served as municipal president of Piddig. It was during his term as chief executive of the town that the first public market was built and several primary schools were opened. He organized civic and cultural organizations, and encouraged local industries and harpmaking.

Caluya wrote many plays and poems. Some of them were published. However, many of his best works were never published. His lyric poems, often dedicated to a loved one, earned him the title of "prince of Iloko poets." He inspired numerous bards of the younger generation. Most of his poems were heard from the lips of prominent singers during his time.

Among his love poems are "Ken Basang," "Ken Pasing," "Ken Eugenia Barrera," "Panagpinnakada," "Luluac to di Agsarday," "Dinac-cad Dil-dilawen," "Uggot a Dipay Nagocrad," and "Barocongcot Marupsan Agyat Laeng." Among his *comedias* are: "Aldeana" and "La Aventurera." Some of his *zarzuelas* are: "Pateg ti Umma a Cari" and "Napatpateg ti Ayat ti Ili."

Caluya married Sabina Aquino in May 1886, but he had no child by her. He died on December 14, 1914 at the age of 46.

Manuel Carreon

(1899-1964)

Psychologist, Scholar, Educator

Manuel Carreon was born in a district outside of San Fernando, Pampanga on June 17, 1899, the third son of a barrio tailor, Eustaquio D. Carreon, and Juana D. Lingad.

Since his parents were poor, he had a difficult time pursuing his early studies. Unable to pay tuition and other fees, he was sometimes forced to stay out of school. However, because he was intelligent and did well in class, his relatives pooled their little savings to help him resume his schooling.

Carreon had his elementary education in the public school of San Fernando where he grew up. He graduated as valedictorian in 1911. He then enrolled at the Pampanga High School for his secondary education, once more graduating as valedictorian. Active in extra-curricular activities, he became editor of the *Pampanga*, the official organ of the student body, in his senior year. His academic excellence was well known, but he was too poor to go any further than high school.

Saddened by the thought that one of the brightest products of the school would have to return to the farm, the principal asked him to join the teaching staff of the class in which he was to graduate. That would have been a rare honor and distinction for him since high school teachers were required to at least be college graduates. But this plan did not push through. He was only 16 years old at the time, and the superintendent thought he was too young to be a high school teacher.

His luck changed in 1915, during the graduation night of the Pampanga High School. Among the guests at the affair was Honorio Ventura, then provincial governor of Pampanga. When his attention was called to the plight of the bright young man, he became interested. Seeing a promising future ahead for Carreon, Ventura offered him a scholarship at the University of the Philippines. The governor was to finance it out of his own pocket.

The following school year, Carreon went to Manila and enrolled in the state university. In 1917, he earned his bachelor of arts degree, graduating with honors. Proud of his scholastic achievements, Governor Ventura asked him what course he would like to take up further. Carreon refused any new offer of scholarship from him, however. He felt that, then, he could already be on his own.

He applied for a teaching job in the city and was appointed teacher and, later, assistant principal at the Tondo Intermediate School. During the Bureau of Education's vocation assembly in 1919, he was

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appointed demonstration and critic teacher. Meanwhile, he was strongly recommended for appointment as government pensionado to the United States by Conrado Benitez, his former dean in the UP College of Liberal Arts; Prof. Geo. St. Clair, head of the UP English Department, and by Mr. Osborn.

Carreon left for America on August 9, 1919. He enrolled at the University of Nebraska, where he obtained his bachelor of arts in education degree in 1920, with Phi Beta Kappa honors. The following year, he went to Columbia University and undertook his graduate studies. In 1921, he graduated from the University of Minnesota with a master of arts degree. In 1922, he took up further post-graduate studies in education at the University of Chicago. The University of Minnesota awarded him his Ph.D. in 1923. In San Francisco, California, he attended the World Federation of Education Association as representative from the Philippines.

When he came back to the Philippines, Dr. Carreon was appointed instructor in psychology and director of the psychological clinic of the Philippine Normal School. He also took charge of the supervising teacher's course in the same institution. He held these positions until 1924. Subsequently, he became professor of psychology at UP. He had become a recognized educational psychologist.

In 1946, he was appointed director of private schools. Years later, in 1955, he joined the National Economic Council as coordinator of its "educational and economic development program."

Carreon undertook a number of researches and wrote some valuable papers. He authored the book, *Philippine Studies in Mental Measurement* and co-authored such elementary and high school textbooks as *English First Readers*, *Rizal Readers* (for Grade III to Second Year) *The Junior Citizen*, and others. He was also contributing editor of the *Philippine Journal of Education* and the *Philippine Social Science Review*.

Carreon was a member of the National Federation of Teachers (secretary-treasurer); Philippine Association of School Executives; American Association for the Advancement of Science; National Education Association of the United States; Philippine Vocational Guidance Association (research director); Philippine Phi Beta Kappa Association; National Association of State Directors of Educational Research, and the National Research Council of the Philippines.

He is one of the few men in the Philippines included in the *Biographical Directory of American Men of Science; Leaders in Education*, and the *Who's Who in American Education*.

Dr. Carreon was an ardent tennis and baseball fan. He married

Victorino Carrion

a school teacher, the former Gertrudis M. Goduco of Gapan, Nueva Ecija, sister of Dr. Goduco, directress of the Correctional Institute for Women. The couple had three children: Manuel, Jr., Gabriel and Daniel.

He died on September 13, 1964 at the age of 65.

Victorino Carrion

(1872-1935)

Operatic Singer and Voice Teacher

Born on March 6, 1872 at a house on Callejon Templanza, a side alley on Evangelista Street, Quiapo, Manila, Victorino Carrion was the fifth of 11 children of Balbino Carrion and Basilia Jose. He was a scholar at the Ateneo Municipal, singing as a *triple* during masses. He was endowed with such a fine singing voice that he always acted the part of the angel during Easter Mass. Natalio Mata, choirmaster at Quiapo Church, saw in him a budding talent and taught him solfeggio. He also took piano lessons under Manuel Mata, the church organist, and learned to play the guitar, mandolin and bandurria.

He married Agatona Trinidad, daughter of Gregorio Trinidad and Florentina Lacson, by whom, he had six children. He soon realized that teaching and singing were not enough to support a family. He worked in the Manila Railroad Company, but did not stay there long.

When the Revolution broke out in August 1896, Carrion's widowed sister-in-law moved out of the city and left him a carriage shop. Although he did not know anything about its operation, he took over and learned everything about carriage manufacture.

His voice underwent a sudden change due to his muscular exertions at the shop. It attained greater depth and higher range. In 1901, he took voice culture under the well-known Italian maestro, Enrico Capuzzi.

Then came a period of change and the beginnings of the Tagalog drama, which marked the start of Carrion's career in opera. He appeared in *Luccia di Lammermoor* with Nemesio Ratia, Jr. in the Cervantes Theater. He was a tenor in the Spanish zarzuela, "Una Vieja." He also performed with Praxedes Julia Fernandez and Jose Carvajal.

When Severino Reyes saw him perform, he was convinced that Carrion was perfect for the lead role in "Walang Sugat," a zarzuela he had written. Thus, on June 14, 1902, Carrion acted the role of Teñong in "Walang Sugat," together with Maria Carpena as Julia, at the Zorilla Theater. His name came to be associated with that of Teñong as long as he lived.

Carrion was asked by Reyes to join the Gran Compañía de Zarzuela Tagala. From 1902-1905, he toured the provinces. Eventually regarded as "el tenor de moda," he attracted a wide following.

He founded Escuela de Canto but did not abandon his public engagements. He performed for the benefit of the San Francisco earthquake victims at the Manila Grand Opera House on May 2, 1906. In 1912, he joined a visiting English opera company.

He held *ensayos musicales*, in which his students participated and which were patronized by Liceo de Manila and the Centro Escolar de Señoritas, where he taught.

On February 21, 1921, he led a local cast in a performance at Teatro Zorilla. He also participated in the First Schubert Centenary Festival, held at the Deutcher Club Hall, on December 16, 1928. In 1929, he renamed his singing school, "Schola Cantorum." In 1931, it was merged with Bonifacio Abdon's School of Violin and Vicente Eloriaga's School of Piano to form the Escuelas Confederadas de Musica.

Carrion also taught voice and music at the Santa Catalina College, Centro Escolar, Instituto de Mujeres, and Philippine Women's College. His teaching technique was taken from various teachers and his own experience. He taught both rich and poor, stating that what mattered was intellect, not fees.

On February 2, 1933, "Aida" was presented at the Manila Grand Opera House under the combined efforts of Abdon, Juan Javier, and Carrion. The show was so warmly received that it warranted repeat performances. The all-Filipino cast trained by Carrion merited good reviews for their outstanding singing. After "Aida," he again presented "La Traviata" in the same theater. Instead of his name, what appeared in the printed programs was that of his brother, Jose Carrion, the choral director. He was giving way to others, as he had always done for the succeeding generation interested in music and the arts.

When he died on May 9, 1935, he left his family a fairly equipped musical library, which he had built through the years, and a composition entitled, "Despedida a Jesus Nazareno," sung during the yearly Quiapo Church festivities.

Servando Castro

(1861-1946)

One-time Supreme Bishop of the Aglipayan Church

One of the framers of the 1935 Philippine Constitution, Servando Castro was born in Batac, Ilocos Norte on October 23, 1861 to Celedonio Castro and Lucia Guatlo. He completed his elementary and secondary education at a parish school in his hometown, and then took up philosophy and theology at the University of Santo Tomas in Manila. It was, however, at the Vigan Seminary that he pursued his course in theology, which he finished in 1890.

Castro was ordained a priest that same year. He taught at the seminary before he was assigned for priestly duties in the diocese of Nueva Segovia. He served the Roman Catholic Church for about 12 years.

Castro joined the Philippine Independent Church when it was founded by Gregorio Aglipay in 1902. He was a signatory to its *doctrinas y reglas constitucionales*, issued on October 28, 1903. He held the title of ecclesiastical governor of Laguna and was later made bishop of the Ilocos Region. His religious duty found written expression in the many articles he wrote for *La Vanguardia*. When Aglipay toured the United States in 1931, he was appointed acting Supreme Bishop of the Filipino Church.

In 1934, Bishop Castro was elected representative of the second district of Ilocos Norte to the Constitutional Convention. An active member of the committee on public instruction, privileges, and citizenship duties, he was highly regarded in his argument that "the Commonwealth Government should consider economy as an important factor in encouraging efficiency in the government."

In September 1940, following Aglipay's death, he reassumed the title of acting Supreme Bishop of the Iglesia Filipina Independiente. He filed his candidacy for the position of Supreme Bishop when the election for Aglipay's successor was declared. He later withdrew his candidacy, however, because he felt that at 79 years, he was already too old to lead the church, especially at a time when its unity was being threatened by two emerging factions.

The Iglesia named Castro as *Obispo Maximo Emeritus y Decano de los Obispos* in recognition of his long and dedicated service to it. When the Church was being challenged by a dissenting group, he was the one who countersigned the charges against its leader.

Bishop Castro died in his hometown on December 6, 1946.

Tomas M. Claudio

(1892-1918)

World War I Hero

Tomas Mateo Claudio, the first Filipino to die for the cause of world democracy, was born in Morong, Rizal Province on May 7, 1892. He was the first of the four children of Gregorio Claudio, a violinist who served as church registrar and secretary to the provincial governor (1896-1905), and Pelagia Mateo, a seamstress.

Even as young boy, he already showed bravery and an inclination for military service and adventure that would later lead him to his life's destiny, thousands of miles away from his homeland. Although he was quite stubborn, his cheerful disposition endeared him to his friends and classmates at the Morong Elementary School.

During a military exercise held in the school in 1907, Claudio, although only a private, was declared the most outstanding captain of company A, and was immediately given the rank of battallion commander. That same year, his father died.

Upon completing his elementary education in 1909, he entered the Pasig High School, but left not long after for Manila, where he enrolled at the Manila High School. A year later, he stopped studying altogether, to work as a guard at the Bureau of Prisons.

In 1911, after being dismissed from the bureau for sleeping on the job, he journeyed to Hawaii, then the usual destination of young adventurous Filipinos. For a while, he worked in Hawaii's sugar plantations, not failing to send back home some money for the needs of his mother and his siblings' schooling. Ever the adventurer, he left Hawaii for the United States mainland. He was employed briefly in California before he moved on to Alaska, where he worked in the salmon canneries. After a while, he returned to the mainland, living initially in Reno, Nevada, but finally settling down in Sparks, in the same state. He then decided to pursue studies in commerce at the Clark Healds Business College and, upon graduating in 1916, accepted a clerkship at the City Post Office of Sparks. Little did he know, however, that an event of such magnitude as the First World War, which began in 1915, would irrevocably change the course of his life.

In 1917, the United States joined the war to defend world democracy, and Claudio, fired by the spirit of brotherhood, decided to apply in the US Army. After being denied twice, he was finally enlisted on November 2 of the same year. A member of the 41st Division, he left for Europe on December 15. His final destination was France, where he served, initially, in the trenches of the Toul Sector and, later, with the

Manuel C. Colayco

reserve division near Paris. Subsequently, he was assigned to the Montdidier front.

On May 28, 1918, he took part in the fierce struggle of Cantigny against the Germans, who were ultimately repulsed by the American forces. In the process, he was severely wounded. Cantigny was to be his final battle, for his condition deteriorated rapidly. On June 29, he passed away. For his heroism, he was honored by France, America, and the Philippines.

Transported to the Philippines, his remains were given the last rites and buried at the North Cemetery in 1921.

Manuel C. Colayco

(1906-1945)

"Liberation Hero"

During the final days of the Pacific War in Manila, the bravery he showed in leading a group of soldiers in the rescue operations for Filipino and American prisoners at the compound of the University of Santo Tomas cost him his life, but it earned him the reputation of "liberation hero."

The oldest of eight children of Rufo Colayco and Petrona Carlos, Manuel Colayco was born in Pasay on May 29, 1906. He grew up under the care of parents who were both practising teachers. His father taught mathematics in a private school, while his mother was a public elementary school teacher.

In 1919, he completed his primary education at the Mabini Elementary School in Ermita. He enrolled at the Manila High School in Intramuros in 1920 but transferred in 1921 to the Ateneo de Manila, where he not only completed his secondary education but also acquired his bachelor of arts degree in 1930.

At the Ateneo, he became the editor of its school annual, the *Aegis*, and the first editor of the *Guidon*, its student publication. He was a gold medal awardee in oratory, and had a stint as captain of the school's Reserved Officers Training Corps' crack company.

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Following his graduation in 1930, he joined the faculty of the University of Santo Tomas, where he lectured in apologetics and social science for four years. Also teaching part-time at the Assumption Convent and St. Theresa's College, he took up law at UST obtaining his bachelor of laws degree in 1934. A year later, on March 19, 1935, he wed Clemencia Joven, a fellow instructor at the pontifical university.

He edited the English section of *La Defensa*, and became the first editor of the *Philippine Commonwealth*. In 1939, he was named head of the Philippine delegation to the International Eucharistic Congress that was convened in Budapest. His trip to the United States gave him a chance to visit Woodstock College in Maryland and Notre Dame University, where he was asked to deliver a lecture.

When the Pacific War broke out, Colayco enlisted in the Philippine Army. Conscious of his patriotic duty to defend his country against the invading Japanese, he volunteered to be part of Bataan's first line of defense. He figured in an encounter with the enemy forces in Tuol, Bataan on February 25, 1942.

After the fall of Bataan, he was one of those who suffered brutalities in the hands of the Japanese during the heinous Death March. After some harrowing days at the Capas concentration camp in Tarlac, he was released by his Japanese captors.

His release gave him the opportunity to contact his loyal friends and followers. He reestablished the Allied Intelligence Bureau in October 1942, becoming Chief of its 7th Manila Unit. He also published an underground paper, *Freedom*, which eventually found its way to Malacanang Palace and the Japanese embassy.

During the liberation of Manila, he volunteered to lead a group of soldiers to the main gate of the University of Santo Tomas. Its campus was heavily guarded because thousands of American and Filipino prisoners were held there. He was at the UST main gate pointing out to his men the important buildings and other strategic spots, specially the place where the prisoners were being held, when an enemy hand grenade exploded right in front of them. He was one of those fatally wounded. This was on February 10, 1945.

On May 29, 1984, a marker was installed in his honor at Derham Plaza, Pasay City.

Agapito Conchu

(1860-1896)

Printer, Lithographer, Musician, Photographer
and one of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite"

Agapito Conchu was the first son of Saturnino Conchu and Nemesia Hocson. He was born on August 18, 1860, in Guagua, Pampanga. His parents met when his father was about to become a priest. His mother was from a rich family in Pampanga. Of Chinese lineage, his grandfather, Apolonio Conchu, was reportedly a Binondo *gobernadorcillo* for Chinese mestizos.

His parents died while he was still young. Together with his brothers, he was taken to Manila by an aunt, Leonicia Conchu. He acquired his *bachiller en artes* at the Ateneo de Manila. While there, he also learned music. Occasionally, he played the organ at the Binondo Church or directed an orchestra. He played the violin as well as the organ and the piano. His brother, Deogracias, the second son, became a *naviero* and a successful merchant. His other brother, Candido, the youngest, became a tailor.

He first worked in the printing shop of Salvador Chofre. There he learned the printing craft and became skilled in lithographic work. He worked hard into the evening when everyone else had gone, and came to the shop early every morning. This went on for several years until he was greeted one morning with a bad joke by his employer: "The friar is coming." He resented the allusion very much, so he left his job. Chofre regretted the uncalled-for remark, but no amount of apology could bring the young man back. He lost one of the most competent workers in his shop.

In 1890, Conchu set up a photographic studio on Calle Real (now Trece Martires Street) in Cavite, close to the drugstore of Victorino Luciano. He named it Foto-Litografia Moderna de A. Conchu. He was joined by his wife, Isabel Basa, by whom he had nine children. To augment his income, he taught children, including the daughter of the governor. When the maestro of the primary school, Agapito Escacio, died, Conchu succeeded him as teacher.

He put more stress on teaching music than the curriculum requirement, and organized an orchestra of young people which entertained the town on special occasions. He also organized another musical group composed of adults which came to be known as "La Compañía del Trueno." The members of this group were Francisco Osorio, who played the drum; Victorino Luciano, who handled the *pandereta*, bass or violoncello; Dr. Hugo Perez, who played the fife or triangle; Basilia Borromeo,

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who sang or played the violin and piano, and Conchu himself - he played the violin. This orchestra was directed by Julian Felipe, who later composed the National Anthem.

Conchu loved merrymaking and the fine arts in all their manifestations. He participated in the *misa de gallo* or *aguinaldo*. Sometimes he played the violin or sang in the choir of the Porta Vaga Church. He helped in painting the *reredos* of the San Pedro Church and decorated the *belen* and made floats during the celebrations. He also composed songs, one of which was dedicated to his daughter, a pianist. In his time, he was one of the most interesting and loved figures in the provincial capital.

To devote his full time to the more lucrative business of photography, he resigned from his teaching job. Occasionally, he accepted painting jobs - drop curtains for theaters or dramatic companies. During the Exposicion Regional de Cavite in 1892, he received a silver medal and a diploma of honor for his pictures and paintings on exhibit. He also kept a small lithographic and printing shop, using a Minerva press, where Victorino Luciano's drug labels, packets of cigarettes, etc., were made in color.

On September 3, 1896, Alfonso de Ocampo, a member of the Katipunan, was arrested by the Spanish authorities. Conchu was named as one of the *cabecillas* of the local revolutionary group, but it is not definitely known that he was a member of the Katipunan. He was arrested and found guilty of rebellion, together with 12 others. All 13 of them were executed by musketry. After confessing, each one was blindfolded and ordered to kneel with his back to the firing squad and shot. This was on September 12, 1896. His remains are now interred with those of the rest of the Cavite martyrs under the monument erected to their memory.

Tomas Confesor

(1891-1951)

Legislator and Patriot

The first Filipino director of commerce, guerrilla leader and nationalist, Tomas Confesor was born in Cabatuan, Iloilo on March 2, 1891. His parents were Julian Confesor and Prospera Valenzuela. He was married to Rosalina Grecia of Jaro, Iloilo, by whom he had a son, Roberto.

Tomas Confesor

Poverty was not a hindrance to Confesor's quest for academic excellence. He studied at the Iloilo High School and, in 1908, finished with distinction. He left Iloilo for the United States and worked as janitor to support himself in college. He acquired two degrees - bachelor of science in commerce, from the University of California and in 1914, bachelor of philosophy in economics, from the University of Chicago.

The American authorities appointed him school supervisor of Jaro, Iloilo upon his return to the Philippines. In 1922, he won a seat in the Philippine Legislature as representative of the third district of Iloilo. He earned distinction as the "stormy petrel of the House" because of his determined stand against any anomalous acts of the administration. Thereafter, in recognition of his crusade for clean government, the people of Iloilo elected him for two more terms. As legislator, he was the sponsor of Act 3425, otherwise known as the Cooperatives Marketing Law, which promoted the cooperative movement on the Philippines, particularly the establishment of farmers' cooperatives.

In 1933, Confesor was appointed as the first Filipino director of commerce by Gov. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Later, during the Commonwealth government, he was named by President Manuel L. Quezon as head of the National Cooperatives Administration. Confesor initiated the organization of financing groups, which freed countless small farmers from the grip of rapacious businessmen and usurers.

Confesor was one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention that drafted the 1935 Constitution of the Philippines. At the time, he was a member of the National Assembly under the Commonwealth government, representing the third district of Iloilo. He discharged both legislative functions in a concurrent capacity.

He was on his second term as governor of Iloilo when the Pacific War broke. During the Japanese occupation, he was invited to serve on the puppet Cabinet, but he declined. This angered the Japanese, who continually harassed him thereafter.

Conscious of his patriotic duty, Confesor left Manila and secretly returned to his home province, where he organized his own underground movement. Upon learning of his activities in Iloilo, President Quezon immediately named him "wartime governor of Free Panay and Romblon." Throughout the occupation, Confesor chose to lead his guerrillas in fighting the Japanese, for he believed that it was better "to suffer in honor than to enjoy life in ignominy."

President Sergio Osmeña awarded him the Philippine legion of honor, degree of commander, in 1945, for his exemplary service during the war. Following the restoration of the Commonwealth government,

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He was inducted into office as secretary of the interior on April 8, 1945.

Confesor was elected senator during the national elections of 1946. However, he suffered a fatal heart attack on June 6, 1951, leaving his six-year tenure unfinished.

Mena Crisologo

(1844-1927)

Popular Ilocano Writer and Politician

A popular Iloko poet and dramatist, Mena Crisologo was born in Vigan, Ilocos Sur on November 11, 1844. He was married to Felipa Florentino, by whom he had a daughter, Juana. Crisologo had an amiable character that made him well liked by his fellow Ilocano and, later, his comrades in the Philippine Revolution.

Crisologo represented Ilocos Sur in the Revolutionary Congress convened in Malolos, Bulacan on September 15, 1898. He was one of the signers of the Malolos Constitution. He was appointed to the Congress by President Emilio Aguinaldo himself.

During the American period, Crisologo served as the first provincial governor of Ilocos Sur in 1901. It was during his term that peace and order in the province was restored. In appreciation of his work, the government sent him as member of the commission of governors to the International Exposition held in St. Louis, Missouri in 1904. During his short stay in the United States, he met with the American President to whose attention he, together with other Philippine government officials, brought the country's problems.

Governor Crisologo's initiative bore positive results. The modernization of Ilocos Sur became one of the important agenda of the colonial authorities. During his term, which ended in 1904, Crisologo was instrumental in initiating development and infrastructure projects. He also spearheaded the launching of industrial and commercial establishments.

Pedro M. Dandan

In the field of Ilocano literature, Crisologo's work, "Nagtacneng a Panagsalisal" (Noble Rivalry), is considered a classic, comparable to "Florante at Laura" of Francisco Balagtas. In the Ilocos, his poems, comedies and *zarzuelas* were, for a time, the popular fare in gatherings at fiesta time.

After he ceased to be governor, he devoted his attention to the popularization of the Ilocano language and literature. He also organized local orchestras and bands, to the delight of his musically minded former constituents. Most importantly, he introduced the Ilocano counterpart of the *balagtasan*, the Tagalog poetical contest, in which the victor was acclaimed "Prince of Ilocano Poets."

His death at the age of 83 on July 5, 1927 marked the rebirth of the Ilocanos' awareness of their excellence in the musical and literary arts. For them, to remember Mena Crisologo during annual fiestas is to immortalize the "great Ilocano soul" in him.

Pedro M. Dandan

(-1897)

Military Chaplain and Patriot

Military chaplain, champion of Filipinism, and patriot, Fr. Pedro Dandan y Masangkay was born in Palanyag, Rizal (now Parañaque, Metro Manila). Charged with involvement in the Cavite Mutiny, he was one of the prominent native clerics arrested by Governor General Izquierdo on January 21, 1872. He was exiled to the Marianas on board the boat, *Flores de Maria*, on March 14, 1872.

Upon his return from exile, Father Dandan served as assistant to the chief *cantor* and archbishop coadjutor at the Manila Cathedral, 1895-1896. Determined to pursue his interrupted fight for his country and people's freedom from colonial rule, he served as chaplain to the Katipunan soldiers. He joined Gen. Licerio Geronimo's group in the mountains of Puray, Montalban. Then, he was elected president of the departmental government of Central Luzon, comprising Manila, Morong (Rizal), Bulacan, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Tarlac, and Pangasinan. He also joined General Riego de Dios and Crispulo Aguinaldo's groups. He met his tragic death in 1897.

About nine decades after his death, the National Historical Institute installed a marker honoring Father Dandan at the St. Andrew Parish Compound in Parañaque, Metro Manila on March 4, 1984.

Margarita Roxas De Ayala

(1826-1869)

Successful Businesswoman and Philanthropist

She was a philanthropist who shared with the poor not only her wealth but her life as well. While Rizal, Del Pilar, and other patriots were busy with their campaign to liberate the *indios* from exploitation and bondage under the Spanish colonial administration, she was busy with her charitable works, like providing free schooling and medical assistance, for the least fortunate among them.

She had both the heart and the means for that life-long "mission" of hers.

Margarita de Ayala, nee Roxas, was the oldest of the three children of Domingo Roxas and Saturnina Ubaldo. Her father was a rich businessman who founded the Ayala y Cia, a commercial firm. Her mother was a Spanish lady. She was born on July 20, 1826 in San Miguel, Manila and got her education through tutorial lessons and self-study.

She would grow up like her father, who was a benevolent man. His readiness to lend a helping hand to the *indios*, specially the impoverished ones, actually got him into trouble. It was misinterpreted by the authorities as a demonstration of sympathy for the *filibusteros*. Hence, he was sent back to Spain, with his entire family left behind in the Philippines. An account mentioned Margarita as having promised her father that she would continue his good works for the benefit of the poor. Another account said, however, that she herself went to Spain and, granted a royal audience, vigorously pleaded with the Queen for her father's freedom. Her plea was not only granted, it is said, but that, to boot, the Queen subsequently named her "Maid of Honor" and awarded the Maria Luisa ribbon.

After her father's death, Margarita assumed full management of the family business under the new name, "Rojas Hijos." Later, one of her brothers left it and established his own independent venture.

To improve her business and managerial skills, she travelled throughout Europe. Upon her return, she immediately established the first coal mining company in Pandan Creek, Naga, Cebu, and in Bulang Munti, Atimonan, Quezon. It failed, but that did not discourage her. She proceeded to set up the first alcohol distillery and refinery. To insure sufficient supply of nipa juice, the primary substance used in the manufacture of distilled alcohol, she acquired nipa palm plantations in Capiz and in Masantol and Macabebe, Pampanga.

When she turned 22, she married Antonio de Ayala, a Spaniard. He became her business partner. The marriage, though blessed with

Margarita Roxas De Ayala

three children, all girls - Camila, Carmen, and Trinidad - did not hamper her business and social activities, including her charitable works. She maintained a happy home life despite her other concerns.

When her brother-partner died, the name of the family business was changed to "Casa Ayala." It was with this name that it succeeded considerably - and increased her holdings.

Margarita Roxas de Ayala used her wealth to enrich her relationship with the people, particularly the poor. Spiritually and financially, she helped alleviate the miseries and sufferings of the sick, and the invalid. She supported many families who were victims of national calamities. Her humanitarian gestures moved Fr. Fernandez de Cordova to recommend her for the presidency of the Conferencias de San Vicente de Paul, which was organized in 1861.

In 1863, she was named head of the fund-raising campaign for the reconstruction of the San Juan de Dios Hospital, which had been devastated by an earthquake. She generated about P30,000. In addition, she donated a large sum to the hospital so it could admit indigent patients and had it construct a free ward with her own money.

Her philanthropy extended to the *indio's* education. She wanted to establish a school. Hence, she invited nuns from Cadiz, Spain to come to Manila to handle it. In 1862, 15 sisters of Charity and some priests embarked from Cadiz to Manila. She paid all expenses for the trip. When they arrived, she provided them with lavish accommodations. She donated to the Sisters her lot in Paco on which a building was constructed to serve as an exclusive school for girls.

That school, named Imaculada Concepcion Concordia in 1865, has existed on the same site up to the present. Through the years, it has continually produced professionals in various fields. By itself, it now stands, historically, as a monument to the memory of the first Filipino woman philanthropist whose death on November 1, 1869 at the age of 43, was a great loss to the country, specially at that time of struggle for national dignity and liberation.

Gerardo de Leon

(1913-1981)

National Artist

The only Filipino filmmaker to be cited in the *Petit Larousse du Cinema Mondial*, Gerardo "Gerry" de Leon was born in Sampaloc, Manila on September 12, 1913. His real name was Gerardo Ilagan, "De Leon" being his mother's family name. His prolific career in the movies spanned four decades.

De Leon grew up on Tuazon Street in the Sampaloc neighborhood. He was brought up in a family where the whole Ilagan clan - brothers, sisters, cousins, and uncles - "seemed to be imbued with the passion for drama (and, later, the cinema)..." He decided to drop his family name and adopted his mother's surname because "he thought it was embarrassing to see so many Ilagans in the film credits."

De Leon studied high school at the old Jose Rizal College in Quiapo while working as a piano player at the nearby Cine Moderno. After completing the secondary course, he enrolled in medicine at the University of Santo Tomas. He became a professional actor and scriptwriter while pursuing his medical studies. Upon graduation, he took the medical board examinations and copped seventh place.

As a doctor, De Leon found himself too compassionate with his poor patients. He would even ask his mother for money which he would give them for their medicines. Naturally, his private practice suffered. Thus, when he was lured to go into the movies full-time, he could not resist the temptation.

In 1939, he got his first assignment as a director when producer Pilar Hidalgo Lim tapped him to meg "Ama't Anak," which got good reviews. All in all, he directed about 100 movies from the prewar years until his death in 1981.

Included in his filmography are: "Aawitan Kita" (People's, 1959); "Ako Ang Katarungan" (Premiere, 1962); "Amok" (retitled, "Moro Witch Doctor", for its release in the United States) 20th Century-Fox; "Anak ni Dyesebel" (People's, 1964); "Anong Ganda Mo" (RDR); "Apat na Kasaysayang Ginto: Hating Gabi" (People's-Premiere, 1956) - he directed the "Hating Gabi" episode in this film quartet, with Cesar Gallardo, Teodorico Santos, and Cirio Santiago as co-directors; "Apollo Robles" (Premiere, 1961); "The Arsenio Lacson Story"; "Ang Bagong Maestra" (Cinemasters, 1953); "Ang Bagong Umaga" (Premiere, 1952); "Bahay Kubo" (Parlatone, 1938); "Bakya Mo Neneng" (Premiere, 1958); "Banaue" (NV, 1975); "Banga ni Zimadar" (Premiere-Manuel Vistan, 1953); "Barilan sa Pugad Lawin" (Premiere, 1963); "Bella Filipina" (People's-Premiere, 1956); "Bicol Express" (Premiere, 1957) - Omnibus

film; he directed the episode starring Leopoldo Salcedo and Alicia Vergel; "Brides of Blood Island" (Hemisphere Pictures) - he co-directed this with Eddie Romero; "Brownout" (Adroit, 1970); "Bulaklak at Paruparu" (Premiere, 1948); "Counterthrust" (ABC Films, 1961); "Daigdig ng mga Api" (Cinemasters, 1965); "Dawn of Freedom" (Ano Hata o Utte; Eiga Heikusa, 1944) - he served here as associate director under Japanese director Abe Yutaka; "Day of the Trumpet" (Cirio Santiago, 1957 - released in US theaters as "Cavalry Command" by Parade) - he directed this with Eddie Romero; "Diego Silang" (Premiere, 1951); "Doble Kara" (Premiere, 1950); "Dyesebel" (Premiere-Manuel Vistan, 1953); "El Filibusterismo" (Bayanihan-Arriva, 1962); "Espionage Far East" (1960); "Estrellita" (Sampaguita, 1940, co-directed with Bert Covitt); "Fe, Esperanza, Caridad" (Premiere, 1973) - he directed "Caridad" in this film anthology, with Cirio Santiago and Lamberto Avellana as co-directors; "The Gold Bikini" (Lea, 1968); "Hanggang sa Dulo ng Daigdig" (PMP, 1959) - released in the US as "The Axe Woman"; "Huwag mo Akong Limutin" (Premier - Gerardo de Leon Production, 1960); "Ibulong Mo Sa Hangin" (AM, 1966); "Ifugao" (Premiere, 1954); "Isumpa Mo Giliw" (Sampaguita, 1974); "Kamay ni Cain" (Premiere, 1957); "Kamay ni Satanas" (Premiere, 1950); "Kulay Dugo ang Gabi" (People's, 1964); "Kumander Sundang" (Premiere, 1949); "48 Oras" (Premiere, 1950); "Lilet" (Velarde & Associates, 1971); "Lumang Bahay sa Gulod" (Premiere); "Mad Doctor of Blood Island" (Lynn/Romero Productions) - directed with Eddie Romero; "Ang Maestra" (RDR, 1941); "Magandang Bituin" (People's, 1965); "Mameng Iniibig Kita" (Sampaguita, 1947) - associate director, Eddie Romero; "The Moises Padilla Story" (Manuel L. Lagunsad, 1961); "Mr. & Mrs." (People's-Premiere, 1956); "Noli Me Tangere" (Bayanihan-Arriva, 1961); "Obra Maestra: Hongkong" (People's 1958); "Padre Burgos" (Premiere, 1949); "Panambitan" (Sampaguita, 1941); "Pedro Penduko" (Premiere, 1954); "The Playpen" (Roger Carman/Balatbat, 1974) - directed with Cesar Amigo; "Presinto 13: Sa lahat ng Da ko" (Premiere, 1961); "Princesa ng Kumintang" (LVN, 1940); "Room 69" (AM/Omnibus film) - co-directed with Cirio Santiago; "Saigon" (Lebran, 1956); "Sandra Wong" (Vistan-Chaoman, 1955); "Sawa sa Lumang Simboryo" (Premiere, 1952); "Shirley, My Darling" (Premiere, 1954); "Simaron" (Everlasting, 1956); "Sisa" (Premiere, 1951); "So Long America" (Sampaguita, 1946); "Sweethearts" (C. Santiago - People's, 1958); "Tagumpay ng Mahirap" (Cinemasters, 1965) - he directed the episode on the President; "Tatlong Kasaysayan ng Pag-ibig" (AM, 1966); "Tatlong Maria" (Eiga Heikusa, 1944); "Tayug, Ang Bayang Api" (Pedro Vera, 1947); "10th Battallion sa Korea" (Premiere, 1951); "Terror is a Man"

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(Lynn/Romero) co-directed with Eddie Romero; "Three Sisters" (Premiere); "Viuda de Oro" (Premiere, 1960); "Walang Panginoon" (Everlasting, 1956) co-directed with Artemio Tecson; "Walls of Hell: Intramuros" (Hemisphere, 1964) co-directed with Eddie Romero; "Woman in Cages" (Roger Corman/ New World); and "You're My Everything" (People's Pictures). His last film, "Juan de la Cruz" which he started in 1976, remained unfinished.

Among the awards he received were: Famas Hall of Fame- for winning the best director award seven times, May 17, 1975; FAMAS best picture award, 1965 for "Ang Daigdig ng mga Api;" Natatanging Gawad Urian, from the Manunuri ng Pelikulang Pilipino, February 20, 1978; Diwa ng Lahi, Araw ng Kalinangan sa Maynila, 1977; Republic Cultural Heritage Award, June 12, 1970; Golden Harvest Award for best direction (for "Ifugao"). 2nd Southeast Asia Film Festival, Singapore, May 21, 1955; and Maria Clara Award (for "Kamay ni Satanas"), 1950.

De Leon died on July 25, 1981 at the age of 68. He was conferred National Artist Award posthumously on June 12, 1982.

Narcisa B. Vda. de Leon

(1877-1966)

"Grand Old Lady of Philippine Movies"

Known as "Doña Sisang", Narcisa de Leon was the "Grand Old Lady" of the Philippine movie industry. The family-owned L.V.N. pictures, Inc., which she headed as president, was a pillar of local filmmaking, producing big stars, and helping popularize Tagalog movies.

Doña Sisang was born on October 29, 1877 to Justo Buencamino and Anastacia Lim in San Miguel, Bulacan. She was very young when her father died. Being the oldest child, she learned to cope with the demands of daily living rather early. Even in her teens, she was already a good cook and could bake, sew and do embroidery work. She even went into the umbrella business. In her leisure, she learned to ride a horse.

Her frequent and varied contacts with people from all walks of life hastened her maturity, gaining useful insights into human nature and, at the same time, enriching her innate managerial ability. The Christian teachings and moral values she had imbibed and practised in the process of growing up explain why she remained humane, humble and philanthropic throughout her life in the face of her almost unbelievable success in business.

In 1904, she married a former *capitan municipal* of San Miguel, Jose de Leon. She bore him five children: Florencia, Encarnacion, Pelagio (who died in infancy), Manuel, and Amanda (Mrs. Bienvenido Eraña). Her marriage with Don Pepe proved to be a very fruitful conjugal partnership, in both domestic and economic affairs. The couple's realty business prospered. They acquired properties of substantial value in Bulacan, Manila and other parts of the metropolis. In 1929, they donated a hospital in their hometown. It was named Doña Eladia Memorial Hospital, in honor of Don Pepe's mother.

Through the astute management of Doña Sisang, the De Leons' economic success continued even after the death of Don Pepe in 1934. In fact, as many people observed, their real estate business soared to its highest peak after his death.

In 1938, her friends asked Doña Sisang to invest in the movie industry. She was elected president of L.V.N. Pictures, Inc., in 1940. Through her stewardship, it became the primary company to popularize Philippine movies. It was in this field that her prominence spread throughout the country. The name "Doña Sisang" became a household word, revered as the maker of the screen gods and goddesses idolized by the masses.

As movie producer, Doña Sisang was the recipient of a number of awards of recognition, to wit: 1941 - Carlos P. Romulo Award, for the technique and artistry of "Tbong Adarna"; 1949 - "Trend Public Opinion Award," for her outstanding accomplishment in the movie industry; 1950 - "Maria Clara Award," for best producer; "National Federation of Women's Club Award," for her outstanding contribution to the movie industry; 1951 - "Katipunang Pambansa ni Plaridel Award," for the propagation of the national language through the movies; 1956 - Best Producer Award for "Anak Dalita," and "Special Presidential Citation," for the same picture; and 1960 - "Presidential Merit Award," for her outstanding contribution to the movie industry.

In recognition of her managerial talents, President Manuel L. Quezon named Doña Sisang as a founder and director of the National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC) when it was organized in 1936.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

Even after her husband's death, when her career as a businesswoman was at its zenith, Doña Sisang remained close to the simple folk, sharing with them her blessings.

In 1962, she donated a school building worth P35,000 to San Miguel, Bulacan in memory of her late husband. In another instance, she and her children contributed a large sum of money for the complete renovation of San Miguel Church. She also funded several orphanages and other charitable institutions.

Doña Sisang is remembered best for her simplicity in dress and manner even at lavish receptions and parties tendered in her honor by her affluent friends. This endeared her more to the public. On such occasions, whenever the speaker would shower her with praises for her accomplishments, she would immediately remark with her typical shyness: "Naku, ayoko ng ganyan. Huwag ninyo akong purihin."

To Doña Sisang, whatever riches she earned in life was but a debt to God, her Creator, to whom they should be dedicated.

Doña Sisang died on February 6, 1966, three months after her 88th birthday.

Carmen de Luna

(1873-1962)

"Educator's Educator"

A model educator and philanthropist, Carmen de Luna devoted more than 60 years of her life to the education of the Filipino youth. Her long, continuous, and untiring service in the field of education earned her the distinction as the "educator's educator."

Born in San Miguel, Manila on July 16, 1873 to Sebastian de Luna and Ignacia Villajuan of Catanawan, Tayabas, she obtained her early education as an *interna* in the private Catholic School of Anacleto Abrera in Binondo. A *maestra elemental* in a private school in 1890, she earned the title of *maestra superior* at the Assumption Convent in 1894. She passed the government examination for a teaching license in the same year.

Carmen De Luna

In 1907, the year she completed her bachelor of arts and science degree, she became one of the co-founders of *Centro Escolar de Señoritas*. She worked hard to improve the quality of teaching in the then already internationally recognized institution. When the educational system under the American rule included English as part of the school curriculum, she sailed with Librada Avelino to Hongkong where they took up English courses. Upon their return, they pioneered in the teaching of English at Centro Escolar.

With the death of Avelino in 1934, Miss De Luna assumed the presidency of Centro Escolar. Although she was a strict disciplinarian, she was nevertheless well loved "for tempering discipline with justice" and for caring deeply for her fellowmen. She held the highest position at that institution from 1934 until her death on November 4, 1962.

De Luna was actively involved in civic, religious, and charitable work. She was a member of the Liga de Mujeres; La Gota de Leche, an orphanage; Oblates of the Nuestra Señora de Monserrat in San Beda College; Cofradia de Nuestra Señora del Carmen, and the Cofradia de San Jose Recoletos. She served as president of the Asociacion de Sta. Teresita and Santo Entierro of the Dominican Order. Among the many objects of her beneficence were the Carmelite sisters in Manila and Lipa City, the Good Shepherd and the sisters of Sta. Catalina College.

In recognition of her philanthropy and civic-mindedness, she received the papal award from Pope Pius XII in 1950, for her religious leadership in Catholicism; gold medal award during the golden jubilee of the Philippine Educational System, for her enduring contributions in the field of private education and for being one of the founders of Centro Escolar University; award of merit from President Quirino on July 13, 1949, for her educational, civic, and social services to the Filipino youth; medal and a diploma of merit on November 29, 1950 from the Spanish government, for her advocacy of the study of the Spanish language and culture in the Philippines; and presidential award on March 25, 1961, for her outstanding achievements in education and civic activities.

On July 16, 1973, the National Historical Institute installed a historical marker in her honor at the CEU building on Mendiola Street, San Miguel, Manila.

Geminiano de Ocampo

(1907-1987)

National Scientist

Outstanding ophthalmologist, otolaryngologist and professor, Geminiano de Ocampo devoted his lifetime to the service of science and humanity. He was born in Malolos, Bulacan on September 16, 1907. A consistent honor student, he finished his primary and secondary education as valedictorian. He took up liberal arts at the University of the Philippines, where he also finished his medical course in 1932. When he took the medical board examinations, he placed fourth among the successful examinees.

After passing the board, he started practicing his profession in his hometown. He then worked in the ophthalmology and otolaryngology department of the UP college of medicine. He became assistant instructor and junior resident in 1935, and, a year later, assistant instructor and associate resident. In 1937, he was appointed instructor and senior resident, a position he held until 1944, when he became a part-time instructor and attending oculist and aurist. In 1947, he became assistant professor and, at the same time, attending oculist.

A man of great scientific ability, Dr. De Ocampo introduced corneal transplantation operation in the Philippines and, in 1956, designed an ophthalmological instrument, the De Ocampo Dissector, which was manufactured by Stirz and Company, U.S.A.

He helped establish the Philippine Eye Bank in 1950 where he served as consultant. In 1951, he was made associate professor in UP and, later became professor in ophthalmology at the UP-PGH Medical Center, while serving as head of the EENT department. He was chairman of the First Board of Ophthalmology. He also served as consultant in ophthalmology of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. In 1952, he established the first eye hospital in the Philippines and, in 1958, founded the Philippine Ophthalmological Society, serving as its president until 1964. He worked for the passage of Republic Act No. 4593, which established the Philippine Eye Research Institute, and for the passage and amendment of Republic Act No. 343, the law that covers the donation of eyeballs for corneal transplantation. He was the first chairman of the Eye Research Foundation and was instrumental in the creation of the National Council of Blindness.

A prolific writer, De Ocampo was a member of the board of editors of the *Journal of the Philippine Medical Association*; associate editor of the *Bulletin of the Philippine Ophthalmological Society*; and contributing editor of the *Journal of the Philippine College of Surgeons*. His pub-

Honorata "Atang" de la Rama

lications from 1934 to 1974 include eight books, 151 medical and scientific articles, nine memorial lectures, and 56 articles on medical organizations, medical practice, medical education, and medical philosophy.

De Ocampo was the recipient of more than 53 awards and honors from well-known institutions and professional groups. Among these are: certificate of distinction for exemplary leadership in ophthalmological research and surgery; the Republic Cultural Heritage Award for Science, 1961; the President Award for Filipino Life Scientist, 1965; and the Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology José Rizal Award for Excellence in Ophthalmology, 1968. In 1982, President Ferdinand E. Marcos conferred on him the rank and title of National Scientist.

Dr. De Ocampo died on September 2, 1987. In ceremonies befitting a great man, he was given a state funeral and was buried at the Libingan ng mga Bayani in Fort Bonifacio.

Honorata "Atang" de la Rama

(1902-1991)

National Artist

Famous during her prime as the "queen of zarzuela and the kundiman," Honorata "Atang" de la Rama was born in Pandacan, Manila on January 11, 1902. Her parents came from Negros Occidental. During the latter part of her life she lived in Gagalangin, Tondo birthplace of her husband, Amado V. Hernandez, himself a National Artist, whom she married in 1932. Orphaned at a very young age, she grew up under the care of "an elder sister, who was married to Leon Ignacio, a zarzuela composer." At the Ignacio residence, she was constantly exposed to the zarzuela, for it was where the Hermogenes Ilagan-Leon Ignacio Zarzuela company often held their rehearsals.

The first Filipino actress to appear in the movies, de la Rama finished her elementary, secondary, and college education in Centro Escolar University. A holder of a bachelor of science in pharmacy degree, she also took up lessons in voice under Victorino Carrera, Nelie Fornerie, and Tinay Arellano; violin under Leon Ignacio; and piano under Vincenzo Gamberdella. She, likewise, studied diction with Jovita Fuentes, who later, also became a National Artist. In 1925, she went to

New York to study at the Royal Dramatic Theater. Back home, with her training in the theater arts, she began directing dramas and zarzuelas, advising theater groups, and teaching voice. More important, she became the lead star in around 50 zarzuelas (in various languages including Spanish and Tagalog) and performed not only in locally-renowned venues as the Manila Grand Opera House, Manila Hotel, Metropolitan Theater and the Teatro Zorilla, but also in "open plazas" and "cockpits."

She gave public performances not just for a living. Firmly believing that the zarzuela and the kundiman truly mirrored the Filipino identity, she did her best to propagate and popularize these art forms among the people. She travelled to remote places, to reach even tribal groups like the Aetas or Negritos of Zambales and the Sierra Madre in Luzon, and the Bagobos and the Lumads of Mindanao. She performed before "revolutionary organizations" like the Hukbalahap, the Sakdal, and the Colorum.

She likewise travelled abroad, propagating the Filipino Kundiman in such places as Hawaii, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tokyo.

De la Rama also wrote lyrics for songs such as "Pag-asa," whose music was composed by L. Ignacio; skits in Spanish, English and Tagalog, including "Hele-Hele," "Kabayanihan" and "Milagros ng Birhen," to name a few; short stories in Tagalog such as "Doon sa Dakong Timog," "Sa Malayang Lupain," "Nakukubling Tala" (under the pseudonym of Herminia de la Riva) and "Kahinahinayang na Pag-ibig" (under the pen name Matimtimang Laqui) and four operettas, namely, "Bulaklak sa Kabundukan," "Aking Ina," "Anak ni Eva," "Puri at Buhay." She starred in the first full length Philippine feature film, "Dalagang Bukid" (1919), by Jose Nepomuceno. Other films she appeared in were "Dugong Silangan" (1930), "Ay Kalisud" (1938), "Batong Buhay" (1950) and "Ang Buhay at Pag-ibig ni Dr. Jose Rizal."

During the Japanese occupation, she did her patriotic duty. She carried secret messages, often hidden in her hairdo, back and forth to Filipino guerrillas. When her husband was in prison, "she smuggled out his poems, and did what part of his work she could do."

A civic-minded artist, de la Rama led several groups involved not only in culture, but politics as well, namely the Kaisahan ng Kababaihan sa Pilipinas, the Gagalangin Ladies Association and the Red Cross Fund drive, and became a zealous supporter of such groups as the Confederation of Labor Organization, the Home Nursing Association and the Girl Scouts of the Philippines. Later, she supported various groups like

Rogelio de la Rosa

the PETA Babaylan and GABRIELA, by giving inspiring lectures.

De la Rama gave the best years of her life to the arts. In recognition of her contributions to the enrichment of the nation's cultural heritage, the encouragement and the spirit of excellence in the arts and letters, and for sharing "her talent with the poor," she was conferred the National Artist Award for theater and music on June 11, 1987.

Other awards she received were: Panitik ng Kababaihan (1950), Kababaihan ng Lahi (1975), Presidential medal of merit (1966), Sagisag ng Lungsod ng Maynila (1964), Diwa ng Lahi (1974), Reyna ng Kundiman at Mutya ng Dulang Tagalog (1963), Queen of the Kundiman and Prima Donna of Filipino Theater (1968), Reyna ng Kundiman, Paglilingkod sa Bayan (1973), Tandang Sora trophy (1977), Walang Kupas Award (1982) and the Ateneo de Manila University Tanglaw ng Lahi.

On July 11, 1991, she died of a lingering illness. She was given a state funeral, and buried at the North Cemetery.

Rogelio de la Rosa

(1916-1986)

Movie Star, Politician, and Diplomat

Matinee idol, politician, and diplomat, Rogelio de la Rosa was born Regidor de la Rosa on November 12, 1916 in Lubao, Pampanga. His parents were Feliciano de la Rosa, the *arnis de mano* champion of Pampanga during his time, and Rosario Lim, a patron of the theater and the arts.

De la Rosa was sports-minded and highly competitive, qualities he inherited from his father. He was captain of an undefeated basketball team in Central Luzon. In 1932, he became the inter-collegiate welter-weight boxing champion. This was when he was already a student in Far Eastern University, where he also excelled in team debates and oratorical contests on inter-provincial and inter-collegiate levels. Among the many awards he won in such contests from 1932 to 1934 was the 1933 Claro M. Recto gold medal.

He obtained his associate in arts degree from FEU which, years later, named him its outstanding alumnus.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

De la Rosa, who started his movie career as a singer who accompanied himself on the ukulele, performed as a regular villain in Pampango zarzuelas during his teens. Actually, he belonged to a family of thespians. His brother, Jaime, now a minor politician, used to be a matinee idol, too. His sister, Africa, who died in America, was once a noted character actress. His late uncle, Gregorio Fernandez, was a noted film director and movie villain. His much younger cousin, Rudy Fernandez, is at present one of the hottest action stars in local cinema.

It was his uncle, Gregorio Fernandez, who directed him in his first starring role in a motion picture in 1929, "Ligaw na Bulaklak," opposite Rosa del Rosario. He became very popular because of his dashing good looks and, since then, was always cast as a gallant lover in countless movies and paired with pretty actresses, like Rosa del Rosario, Carmen Rosales, Elsa Oria, and Corazon Noble. The roles given to him during the prewar days were neither significant nor substantial.

When the war broke out his life changed. He appeared in stage shows at the Life Theatre during the Japanese occupation. The experience made him not only a stronger person but a finer actor as well. When he resurfaced on the screen after the war, he no longer looked or behaved like yesterday's swain - he had become more sophisticated, he put more character into his roles. It was at this stage of his career that he became the first Filipino to star in an American picture, "The Avenger," which was produced in Hollywood. In 1956, he won the best actor award of the Filipino Academy of Movie Arts and Sciences (FAMAS) for his role in "Higit sa Lahat," with Emma Alegre, and adjudged Southeast Asia's best actor in the Hongkong Film Festival.

Shortly afterwards, he entered politics. He ran in the senatorial race in 1957 and won. During the 1961 presidential polls, he decided to run as an independent against two other presidential contenders: the incumbent President, Carlos P. Garcia, of the Nacionalista Party, and Liberal Party bet Diosdado Macapagal.

During his campaign, he attracted huge crowds not alone for his good looks and reputation as an actor, but also for his grasp of serious subjects. He made people realize that he was a man interested in the welfare of his country, well aware of national problems, and acquainted with international affairs.

At the height of his campaign, however, he decided to withdraw from the race. Although he knew that he was drawing the biggest audiences, it occurred to him that translating those audiences into actual votes was a different matter. Politics during those days was really dirty. While most of his campaign leaders were sincere and dedicated, there

were many who kept asking him for money. An honest analysis of the situation made him realize that while he could beat Macapagal - who, like him, came from Central Luzon - Garcia would ultimately win since the votes from Luzon would be split between them, while those from Visayas and Mindanao would go for Garcia, who hailed from the south. There was a need for a change in administration and the only way this could be accomplished was for him to withdraw in favor of Macapagal. His analysis proved correct, for Macapagal became president.

In 1965, De la Rosa was appointed Philippine ambassador to Cambodia, now Kampuchea, and designated as the dean of the diplomatic corps. He was respected and admired by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state. His next assignment was as ambassador to the Netherlands and concurrently, as ambassador to Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. During this period, socialist countries came to recognize the Philippines. He was again designated the dean of the diplomatic corps during his tenure in the Netherlands.

As a diplomat, he did a lot for the art and culture of the Philippines by encouraging and helping local artists to put up art exhibits abroad and to participate in international conferences and competitions in arts. One such artist was Virginia Ty-Navarro, who has only praises for him. Ambassador de la Rosa, according to her, "followed every detail in the process of participating in art events in other countries. He was so fastidiously observant of the procedures because he would not allow our country to be embarrassed."

De la Rosa again tried to go into politics by running in the 1984 Batasang Pambansa elections, but lost.

He died of a heart attack on November 10, 1986, at the age of 70. His remains lie at the Loyola Memorial Park in Marikina.

His widow, Lota Delgado, used to be one of his leading ladies in the movies.

Diego de la Viña
(1849-1920)
Affluent Revolutionary in Negros

Born on May 20, 1849 in Binondo, Manila, Diego de la Viña was known as a powerful *cacique*, a disciplinarian, and "tamer" of the Bukidnons of Negros. Both his parents belonged to affluent families. His father, Diego de la Viña y Balbin, was an engineer from Oviedo, Asturias, Spain, while his mother, Damiana de la Rosa, was a Chinese mestiza. On many occasions, he signed his name as Diego de la Viña y de la Rosa to distinguish himself from his father.

He was reared in the wealthy district of Binondo. After his studies in the Escuela Superior in Manila, he was sent to Spain. He entered his father's alma mater, the University of Oviedo in the Basque province of Asturias, where he graduated with a bachelor of arts degree.

Upon his return to the Philippines, he married Apolonia de la Cruz, a pretty Tagala, and worked in his father's coal mines at Alpako, in Naga, Cebu. He later went to Binalbagan, Negros Occidental and purchased a tract of land which he planted to sugarcane. After his wife died, leaving four children in his care, and a strong typhoon causing heavy floods destroyed his plantation, he decided to leave the place and settle in Guingulhan, Negros Oriental. There he acquired a wide farm land which he named Hacienda Vallehermoso.

De la Viña played an active part in the Philippine Revolution with the rank "General de Brigada Comandante del Ejercito Filipino Provincia de Negros Oriental." He led the revolutionists in Negros Oriental and recruited men of Hacienda Vallehermoso and of the nearby sitios to his revolutionary army. Armed with assorted, self-supplied bolos, *pinute*, *talibong*, *bahi*, spears and lances, he and his men were able to liberate Dumaguete on November 24, 1898. The next day, in compliance with the order from Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo of the Malolos Republic through Gen. Juan Araneta, he organized a new revolutionary government for Negros Oriental and was elected delegate of war.

General de la Viña never wavered in championing the cause of national freedom and independence. When officials of the Negros Oriental revolutionary government headed by Demetrio Larena recognized American rule in the province, however, he was disgusted. He left the revolutionary government and returned to Hacienda Vallehermoso, to engage in his old occupation as a farmer.

He died of heart attack on March 27, 1920.

Salvador Del Mundo

(1902-1945)

Pioneer in Ceramics Technology

A brilliant scientist and a musician, Salvador del Mundo was born on October 28, 1902 in Boac, Marinduque. He was noted for his contributions in the field of ceramics technology.

Del Mundo studied in Manila. He had his elementary schooling in Tondo and took up the secondary course in Intramuros, both times finishing at the top of his class.

In 1921, he obtained his associate in arts degree from the University of the Philippines. Four years later, in 1925, he commanded nationwide attention when he graduated from the same university with the degree of bachelor of science in chemistry, *summa cum laude*. It was the first time in the history of that state institution to confer the highest academic distinction on a graduate. He earned his doctorate in chemistry at the University of Santo Tomas in 1934.

While still in fourth year college in UP, he was appointed assistant instructor at its chemistry department, in recognition of his academic excellence.

Aside from being a distinguished scientist, Dr. Del Mundo was also a noted musician. He played the organ at the Manila Cathedral. In high school, where he graduated valedictorian, he excelled in playing the piano, violin, and the guitar.

After graduating from UP, he worked at the Cebu-Portland Cement Company. He left this job later to accept a position offered him in the Bureau of Science.

On January 31, 1926, he married Josefa Gotauco, a pharmacist, who had been his fellow instructor at the UP chemistry department. They had five children - four girls and a boy.

Realizing the potentials of the ceramics industry in the Philippines, Del Mundo decided to conduct interviews and researches on this field. In 1931, recognizing the importance of his work, the government sent him as scholar to Japan to observe ceramics factories. Shortly after returning to the Philippines, he journeyed to Europe to pursue additional studies on ceramics technology in Germany. Apart from the German cities of Munich and Leipzig, he also visited Budapest, Vienna, Czechoslovakia, and other parts of the Continent. In the course of his European sojourn, he learned to speak Spanish and German.

Upon returning to the country, Del Mundo initiated the manufacture of glass from bagasse ash. Later, at the Philippine Carnival Exposition held in 1933, he gained fame and won the acclaim of critics for his innovative glass-producing trial plant.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

While in the Bureau of Science, he continued conducting extensive research on different technologies and, at the time, lectured at UST.

His discovery of new methods for whitening buntal fiber and the manufacturing tiles added to his scientific stature.

In 1936, Del Mundo left his government post to join the Tuason family's Ceramics Industries of the Philippines, a company which became known in the manufacture of structural products. He served it later as production manager.

As a fitting tribute to his accomplishments in the fields of science and technology, Del Mundo was elected member of Deutsche Keramische Gesellschaft of Berlin and of the Philippines Scientific Society, and was made a charter member of the National Research Council of the Philippines.

On February 13, 1945, while Manila was being liberated by the Allied forces led by the Americans, Del Mundo was hit by shrapnel and died.

Casimiro del Rosario

(1896-1982)

National Scientist

An outstanding physicist, Dr. Casimiro del Rosario was born on June 13, 1896 in Bantayan, Cebu to Pantaleon del Rosario, a farmer who had served once as the town's justice of the peace and Benita Villacin.

For his elementary education, he attended the Mandaue primary school and the Cebu intermediate school. Thereafter, he studied at the Cebu high school and, upon graduating, enrolled at the University of the Philippines, taking up chemical engineering. He earned his bachelor of science degree in 1918, and began teaching at the university the following year. Later, he went to the United States to study physics at Yale University, where he was given a Sterling fellowship, and from which he obtained a master's degree in physics. He also became a member of the Sigma Xi.

Together with other scientists, he established the Bartol Research Foundation in Philadelphia, whose main objective was to essay serious researches on nuclear physics. He worked there for several years.

Casimiro del Rosario

Meanwhile, he pursued postgraduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was granted a fellowship on cancer research. In 1932, he finally acquired his doctorate in physics.

Upon his return to the Philippines, he resumed his teaching career at the University of the Philippines. Later, he headed the university's department of physics.

He was designated director of the Weather Bureau in 1946, and served in this position for about 12 years. During his term, he headed at one time the National Committee of the International Geophysical Year. Subsequently, he was named chairman of the division of physical sciences of the National Research Council of the Philippines. He also served as president of Regional Association V, encompassing the Western Pacific area, of the World Meteorological Organization.

Dr. Del Rosario travelled to the United States, at one time, to observe several atomic energy centers and absorb the latest development in the field of nuclear energy. He joined other Filipino scientists in representing the country at the world's first conference on nuclear energy and its peaceful utilization, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1955.

In 1965, he was given the presidential award for his outstanding accomplishments in physics, astronomy and meteorology. He was likewise conferred the UP alumni award.

When his term as director of the Weather Bureau ended, he was named the first vice-chairman of the National Science and Development Board. A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he gained recognition, not only for himself but for his country as well, for his in-depth researches on such subjects as "ultra-violet light and its different wavelengths," "radioactive radiation and its effects on euglena," "high-voltage electrical discharges in high vacuum," and others. His articles were published in various local and international scientific publications.

In July 1982, during the nationwide Science and Technology Week, Del Rosario, along with Drs. Geminiano de Ocampo and Gregorio Velasquez, was invested as National Scientist by President Ferdinand Marcos. However, he did not have much time left to savor this personal great triumph. On September 15 of the same year, he passed away, and was buried in Cebu City the next day. He left behind his wife, Esperanza Ouano, and family.

In April 1983, as a fitting tribute to him, the National Academy of Science and Technology, of which he had been a member since 1979, and the PAGASA, sponsored and held the Casimiro del Rosario Memorial lecture on meteorology at the UP Research Center.

Valentin Diaz
(1849-1916)
Co-Founder of the Katipunan

Co-founder and one-time treasurer of the Katipunan, Valentin Diaz was born on November 1, 1849 in Paoay, Ilocos Norte, to Geronimo Diaz and Maria Villanueva. His family moved to Tayug, Pangasinan in 1857.

Nothing is known of the educational background of Diaz. However, it can be presumed that he had studied because, in 1857, he became *gobernadorcillo* of the town. The position is equivalent to that of the present-day municipal mayor. Moreover, he and his family must have been influential, for the Spanish authorities awarded such position only to members of important families.

Exactly when and how he came to live in Tondo, Manila is also not known. However, when Dr. Jose Rizal, Andres Bonifacio and other patriots formed the La Liga Filipina, he was among those listed as its members.

At any rate, the reformist Liga was dissolved following the banishment of Rizal to Dapitan. As a consequence, Bonifacio and the others decided that the time was opportune for them to organize a more radical group.

Diaz was with former Liga members, like Teodoro Plata, Ladislao Diwa, and Jose Dizon, when Bonifacio founded the Katipunan, a secret revolutionary society, during a meeting at the house of Deodato Arellano at No. 72 Azcarraga Street, Tondo, on July 7, 1892.

Before the outbreak of the 1896 Revolution, Diaz already held the rank of major in the revolutionary army. He was one of the signatories of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, which was promulgated on November 1, 1897. Later, he joined other revolutionaries who went in self-exile in Hongkong in keeping with the conditions of the pact. During the Filipino-American War (1899-1902), he served as colonel in the Philippine Army.

Diaz died in Manila in 1916 at the age of 67.

Albino C. Dimayuga

(1869-1946)

Tagalog Poet and Journalist

Albino C. Dimayuga was a Tagalog poet and journalist. He was born at No. 10 de Julio Street, Lipa City on September 14, 1869, to Domingo Dimayuga and Petra Custodio. He acquired his early education at Lipa's Escuela Pia and his *bachiller en artes* degree from the Ateneo Municipal de Manila.

In 1899, he worked as Tagalog editor of *Columnas Voluntas*, a newspaper in Lipa City. During the peak of his career, Dimayuga wrote articles for *La Vanguardia*, *Taliba*, *Liwayway* and *Kalayaan*. His poems and journalistic pieces focused on issues in politics, the economy and in the social conditions existing during his time. His writings were generally humorous, but sometimes sarcastic. However, they were widely perceived as educational and instructive because they directly offered solutions to contemporary problems which he thought would be most advantageous to all concerned.

As a writer though, Dimayuga is best remembered for his books: *Pagsusulat at Pagbigkas ng Wikang Tagalog*, which was published by the Institute of National Language; *Tungkol sa mga Titip* (particulars); *Kislap ng Kalayaan*; and *Sampung Aral ni Mabini*, which was published in the newspaper *Kalayaan*.

He also translated into Tagalog Jose Rizal's "Ultimo Adios".

Along with his contemporaries to wit, Teodoro M. Kalaw, Claro M. Recto and Fidel Reyes, Dimayuga was a respected journalist. He used the pen name, "Yudima".

Aside from writing, Dimayuga also worked as an employee in the Bureau of Labor. He was division chief of that agency when he retired from government service.

Dimayuga was well loved by his relatives, particularly the poor ones. His house in Sta. Cruz, Manila was always open to them. Often, he accommodated poor students from the province for free board and lodging, and even gave them allowance.

He was married to the former Hipolita Reyes of Pateros, Rizal. However, the couple had no children.

Dimayuga died on June 3, 1946 and was buried at the North Cemetery.

Paciano S. Dizon
(1891-1947)
Exemplary Public Servant

Public service is a public trust - this adage was epitomized by Paciano S. Dizon, the first Filipino to be appointed deputy auditor of the Philippine Islands by then United States President Woodrow Wilson. Starting as a clerk in the Bureau of Audit in 1909, he steadily rose through the ranks to become the Insular Auditor in 1919, at the age of 28.

Dizon was born on January 5, 1891 in Porac, Pampanga. He studied in the public school in his hometown, then went to Manila to look for a job to support his studies at night. He enrolled at the Liceo de Manila. After passing the second-grade civil service examination at the age of 18, he was appointed clerk in the Bureau of Audit in 1909.

During his time, the Bureau of Audit was the main agency which audited and verified the national, provincial and municipal revenues and receipts of the government. It was said that Dizon was so devoted to his job that he would be the first to reach the office and would stay late at night to work overtime. Moreover, even when he was sick, he would ask his assistant to send to his house the papers he was currently working on to avoid delay in their processing.

In recognition of his uprightness and unsurpassed dedication to duty, the American governor general and the American insular auditor recommended him to President Wilson to the position of deputy insular auditor.

Although Dizon did not finish his college studies, his common sense, industry, integrity and devotion to duty earned for him public confidence. Thus, on November 7, 1945, when the civil government was reconstituted by President Sergio Osmeña immediately after the liberation of Manila, Dizon was appointed as auditor general of the Republic of the Philippines.

Dizon held other important positions in the government, to wit: comptroller and, later, president of the Manila Railroad Company; president of the Manila Hotel Company and Cebu Portland Cement Company, and secretary of the Manila Harbor Board.

As public official, he is remembered for his famous advice to those who made public service their career: "Do your duty and all will be well." He also said, "Giving my best to the service of my country is my life's happiness."

After serving for two years as auditor general, Dizon succumbed to an illness on June 30, 1947. He was survived by his wife, Gertrudiz Henzon, and their children: Sierre, Purita and Aurelio.

Tomas Earnshaw

(1867-1954)

Naval Engineer, Industrialist and Former Manila Mayor

Tomas Earnshaw was a multi-faceted man who dedicated his life fully to public service. He was an engineer, industrialist, administrator and government official. He was born on November 5, 1867 in Cavite, Cavite to Daniel Earnshaw and Gavina Noguera. His father was an English engineer hired by the Spanish authorities in 1864 to construct a naval ship in Cavite.

He took his *segunda enseñanza* at the Ateneo Municipal. Then he worked in his father's shop up to the age of 20. There he acquired the basic skills and knowledge in mechanical engineering. He worked as a *maquinista* in several ships, and later took and passed the first and second level examination for machinists which today would correspond to a naval engineering test.

In 1895, he was appointed *maquinista* at the Manila Waterworks. After four years, he was named *perito mecanico reconocido* (expert mechanical inspector) of vessels berthed at the Port Area in Manila. Then, after passing rigid examination, he was designated inspector of ships' hulls and boilers.

In 1899, he began serving as chief engineer of the Boyle and Earnshaw Shops. Ten years later, he became an incorporator of Manuel Earnshaw & Co., Ltd., which was founded with a capitalization of P1,600,000. He was also voted its first vice-president and, later, its treasurer.

In 1912, Earnshaw Slipways and Engineering Co. was organized with him as the first vice-president and director. Its controlling stocks were later bought by the Honolulu Iron Works. After the transaction, the company came to be known as Earnshaw Deck and Honolulu Iron Works. Its capitalization was increased to P18,000,000. To a large extent, this joint venture helped the sugar industry of the country.

President Manuel L. Quezon appointed Tomas Earnshaw as a member of the Philippine independence mission to the United States in 1919. On November 3, 1927, he was appointed mayor of the city of Manila, with Miguel Romualdez as vice mayor.

Some visible signs of progress marked his incumbency as Manila mayor. Dewey Boulevard now Roxas Boulevard was constructed along with the Metropolitan Theater, Barrio Obrero, Harrison Park, and the Emilio Jacinto Elementary School. The number of city streets for public use increased.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

In 1913, Earnshaw joined the Philippine Masonry. He was affiliated with the Sinukuan Lodge 272 of the Gran Oriente Español. Gradually, he moved up the Masonic ladder until he finally reached Grade 32 on April 2, 1917. He was appointed member of a three-man commission which studied the fusion of the Gran Oriente under the United States of America and Gran Oriente Español, which became Gran Logia de las Islas Filipinas.

As an industrialist and businessman, Earnshaw held the following positions in various private entities: vice-president and director, El Hogar Filipino; director, Bank of the Philippine Islands; director, Manila Rail Road Co.; vice-president, director and acting president, Manila Hotel Co.; director, Bago Medellin Mining Co.; vice-president and director, Independence Fund; committee chairman, Sociedad de Tiro Blanco Club; honorary president, Council of Hygiene; one-time member, Carnival Association; honorary vice-president, Manila Polo Club; and member, Club Nacionalista, Club Filipino, Club Carambola, Casino Español, Columbian Association, and Wack-Wack Golf Club.

Earnshaw was married to Carmen Fernandez Diaz, by whom he had a daughter named Carmen (married to Antonio Vasquez). Ten years after the death of his first wife in 1895, he married Mary Ellson and fathered two sons: Luis and Manuel.

On November 5, 1973, the National Historical Institute installed a marker in his honor at the Sta. Ana Elementary School.

Victorio Edades

(1895-1985)

National Artist

Known as the "Father of modern art in the Philippines," Victorio C. Edades was proclaimed on March 27, 1976 as a National Artist for painting. The accompanying citation, signed by President Marcos, read:

"Victorio C. Edades, painter, architect, teacher and humanist, is the original iconoclast of Philippine Art. He changed the direction of Philippine painting, decisively ending the parochial isolation of Philippine art and placing it in the mainstream of international culture.

"In creating the environment for modern art he prefigured in theory and in practice, the reigning international style of contemporary Philippine painting. In this sense, he is the true father of Modern Philippine Painting."

Victorio Edades

The holder of an honorary doctor of fine arts degree from the University of Santo Tomas, Edades was second prize winner in the Pacific Northwest American and Canadian Artists competition in Seattle, and was the recipient of the Pro Patria and Tanglaw ng Lahi Award.

Born on December 23, 1895 in Barrio Boloan, Dagupan City, Edades was the youngest of the 10 children of Hilario Edades and Celia Edades (not related to each other). Six of the children died quite young due to smallpox as vaccination was not yet known during those days.

Edades went to the barrio school. He learned much, however, from his brother-in-law, who taught him how to read Spanish and Latin. Later, he enrolled at the San Alberto Magno College, a school in Dagupan run by Dominicans, but lack of funds forced him to transfer to the Central School in the town. There, his talent in painting became evident. He once sketched the portrait of Dr. Jose Rizal. Upon seeing it, Mr. Dawson, the supervising teacher, removed the picture of William Howard Taft at the entrance to the building and replaced it with the Rizal portrait. At the same time, he appointed Edades as apprentice teacher in fine arts in the school.

Edades graduated as valedictorian from the Central School, where, earlier, he achieved some distinction when he won the first prize in an English composition contest. He then enrolled at the Pangasinan High School. There, he became very active in debate and oratory. In 1915, he won first prize in an oratorical contest, while his debating team defeated the La Union debating team in a separate contest.

In 1919, together with his five friends, Edades boarded the *T.K.K. Tenya Maru*, bound for the United States. In Seattle, the group found employment in a box factory, but they did not stay there for long. Better salaries and incentives lured them to canning factories in Alaska. One factory hired Edades, first as a machine operator and, later, as a sawing machine operator. His contract renewed after the first working season, Edades was promoted as foreman of the whole factory.

After three canning seasons in Alaska, Edades and his group returned to Seattle. He enrolled in architecture at Washington University, financing his studies by working at the YMCA dormitories. His job was to provide firewood for the heater and to clean up the driveway.

During his first year in the university, his skill in painting was already being admired not only by his teachers and fellow students, but also by the people in his community. It was at this time that Walter F. Isaacs, the fine arts director, taught him the importance of concentration in painting.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

In 1922, Edades saw at an exhibition in Seattle the works of such modern European painters as Matisse, Picasso, Gauguin, and Cezanne. He was quite taken by them, particularly by those of Cezanne because "of the strength and the way the artist molded the solidity of the object."

On his third year in Washington University, Edades experienced recurring chest pains which doctors traced to a fracture he suffered during a fall from a guava tree in his youth. This health condition forced him to take a short vacation in the Philippines. Returning to the university, he transferred from the architecture department to the college of fine arts. After earning his bachelor's degree in fine arts years later, he immediately took post graduate studies. His masteral thesis in painting, entitled "The Builders," earned wide critical acclaim in the academic community in Seattle.

Back in the Philippines in 1928, Edades held a one-man exhibit at the Columbian Club on Taft Avenue. Very prominent among the various paintings he had on display was his masterpiece, "The Builders" "a somber and powerful painting, filled with distorted figures of the Filipino workers." The other canvases included "The Salmon Cannery Workers," "Mother and Daughter," "The Negro Football Player," "The American Mestiza," and "The Market." All these paintings were characterized by distortions of human figures and the dominance of the colors black, green, and yellow, which were heavily and unevenly applied on the canvas, making the subject almost totally engulfed by the background.

The show of 1928 was a dismal failure. No canvas was sold. Conservative patrons and artists, represented by the sculptor Guillermo Tolentino as spokesman, considered Edades' paintings not fit to be viewed by children and, especially, pregnant women. According to Tolentino, the purpose of art, particularly in painting, was to transfer the beauty of man and nature onto the canvas, hence, an artist must "attain the nearest approach to beauty."

In retrospect, Edades explained the poor reception his 1928 exhibit elicited: "There were several reasons why people did not like my works then. Most obviously was the rough texture, which was just the opposite of Amorsolo's smoothness. And then, most of the people I painted, except the portraits, were not pretty. People also objected to the use of distortion, which they considered ugly. In 'The Builders,' for example, the arms and legs of the workers are not proportional. But I painted them that way for the sake of composition. And, lastly, the colors I needed were not pretty colors."

Discouraged by the outcome of his first one-man show, Edades,

through the help of Teofilo Sison, sought employment in the government. He was hired as a draftsman at the Bureau of Public Works. At night, he taught architectural design and history at the Mapua Institute of Technology. In 1930, through Guillermo Tolentino, he became a faculty member of the University of Santo Tomas. He was later asked to organize its architectural department. He served as dean of the department for more than 33 years until he retired in 1966.

The struggle of Edades to instill modernism in Philippine painting took a decisive turn in the early 30's. In 1934, architect Juan Nakpil commissioned him to paint a mural to decorate the lobby of the Capitol Theater. Edades took in two other painters, Carlos "Botong" Francisco and Galo Ocampo, as his assistants. The mural, entitled "The Rising Philippines," was lauded by the *Philippines Herald* in its issue of January 2, 1935 for being "excellently conceived and highly original." The artistic success of Edades, Francisco, and Ocampo immediately spread among the artists' circle. Soon, the demand for their services increased. Nakpil again commissioned Edades, this time to paint two murals in his residence: "Tribute to the Farmers" and "Tribute to the Arts." President Quezon, who also hired him, wanted a mural with an international theme in his residence. Private business offices also sought his services, along with those of his collaborators Francisco and Ocampo.

The trio became eminent members of the group of non-traditional Filipino painters who formed themselves into the so-called "Thirteen Modernes." As public appreciation of modernism in the arts gained momentum, the aesthetic debate between its proponents and the conservatives assumed a certain frenzy. Led by Tolentino, the conservatives assailed the disfigurement of the human form, adding that distortion was an expression of a distorted mind.

To Edades, the purpose of modern art is "to liberate the artist from academism." To him, it behooves the artist "to find pleasure in the visible qualities of even the commonest object of everyday life, to use color, structurally, to investigate every department of our environment which directly affects experience; and to blend and integrate all our impressions with our Oriental heritage and our Christian culture..."

In 1948, the Art Association of the Philippines was founded and, that same year, held a painting competition. The jurors were composed of the modernists, represented by Edades; Fernando Amorsolo, representing the conservatives; an independent-minded E. Aguilar Cruz, and Italian architect Francisco Monti. All the winners in that competition belonged to the 13 modernists, to wit: Carlos V. Francisco, Demetrio Diego, Vicente Manansala, Diosdado Lorenzo, Cesar Legaspi, and Hern-

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ando Ocampo, in that order. This competition renewed the clash between Tolentino and Edades on the issue of what is "beautiful" in art.

Edades died on March 7, 1985, and was buried in the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Rafael Enriquez

(1850-1937)

Painter and First Dean of the UP School of Fine Arts

Rafael Enriquez was born on July 1, 1850 in Naga, Camarines Sur to Antonio Enriquez and Ciriaca Villanueva. He studied at the Ateneo Municipal and the Academia de Dibujo y Pintura, then under the direction of Agustin Saez, where he had his first artistic training. Right after obtaining his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Santo Tomas, he took up law in the same university. At 18, he sailed for Spain at the earnest request of his family and continued his law studies at the Universidad Central de Madrid. He spent part of his time painting, but after receiving his *licenciado en derecho* degree in 1871, devoted it to this art while enrolled in the Real Academia de San Fernando.

"San Agustin," "Una Jitana Tocando la Pandereta" and "La Lealtad Filipina" were among the first paintings he did in Spain. In 1879, he moved to Paris and stayed there for the next eight years. Apparently, his efforts were now focused on portrait painting. A portrait of his son is a representative work of this period. Afterwards, he left for London and stayed with Antonio Ma. Regidor for a long time. In 1887, the year he first settled in the English capital, he finished "La Muerte de D. Simon de Anda," a big historical canvass which won a medal in the Exposicion General de Filipinas in Madrid that very year. This piece has been acquired by the National Library of Manila.

In 1896, after 27 years of absence, he returned to Manila in time to witness the execution of Dr. Jose Rizal. It was probably due to the troubled conditions in the country that he left no important works during this period and for many years thereafter.

Rafael Enriquez

Enriquez was one of the organizers of the Sociedad Internacional de Artistas. In 1908, partly through his initiative, the society held an exposition of industrial as well as fine arts in Manila. This exhibition was favorably received by the public and elicited considerable interest in the fine arts. Hence, those concerned became receptive to the idea of a school of fine arts being established by the government. Such a school was among the institutions set up when the University of the Philippines was founded that year. Enriquez was appointed to its staff in June 1909 and, a month later, was designated its dean, with a salary of P3,000 per annum. While at the school, which he headed for 17 years until his retirement on June 15, 1926, he taught subjects in color and composition.

Most of Enriquez's canvases are in private salons or collections in Europe, for it was there that he spent the most productive part of his artistic life. Those brought to the Philippines are not his best. Like Juan Luna and Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo, he depicted foreign themes, figures, and scenes, with the exception of a number of portraits done upon his return to Manila. Among these were the portraits of Mrs. Gregorio Araneta, Mrs. Maximo Viola, Murray Bartlett, and Guy Potter Benton. Messrs. Bartlett and Benton were the first and third presidents, respectively, of UP. Their portraits used to hang in the reading room of its library.

Of his religious paintings, no less than six are of Christ alone. Of these, the most notable for expressive quality is the one at the Araneta home in Manila. Two paintings of his which are representative of his art during his stay in the peninsula are in the Jorge B. Vargas collection. The University of Santo Tomas Museum also houses four of his works.

After finishing his law studies in Spain, Enriquez married Elvira Chacon of Antiquera, Andalucia, daughter of the Marquez de Zela. A small portrait of her, dated 1875, is probably one of his earliest works in existence.

Enriquez died on May 5, 1937.

Mother Ignacia del Espiritu Santo

(1663-1748)

Founder of the Religious of the Virgin Mary

Mother Ignacia del Espiritu Santo was the founder of the Religious of the Virgin Mary (R.V.M.), the only all Filipino Catholic women religious congregation recognized by Rome, through a decree issued by the Pope on January 12, 1948.

This pious woman was born on February 1, 1663, the feast day of St. Ignatius of Antioch. She was baptized the following month. The baptism was officiated by Fray Alberto Coralles, O.P., at the Iglesia de los Santos Reyes de Parian de Manila. On the baptismal records, Catalina Macalinang appeared as godmother, with a wealthy and prominent couple - Jusepe Incua, a Chinese, and Maria Jeronima, a Chinese mestiza - as parents. She received her early Christian education from her family.

When she turned 21, her parents wanted her to marry *Capitan* Ricardo de Lodero y Salvacion. Having determined to lead a religious life, she sought the advice of Fr. Paul Klein, a Bohemian Jesuit, who, aside from being a friend of the family, also served as her guide in spiritual matters. The priest suggested that she go on a spiritual retreat before making an important decision. That was in 1684, when *indios* were denied admission in any religious congregation.

She emerged from the retreat more firm in her resolution to dedicate her life in the service of God. She started living a religious life on the day she founded her congregation, known as the Beaterio de la Compañia de Jesus, located at the corner of Calle Victoria and Calle Santa Lucia in Intramuros, Manila. In this *beaterio*, she housed 50 girls whom she taught the fundamentals of education and trained in the womanly arts as well as household chores. It took 19 long years of hardship before her first recruits joined her in vowing to live a life of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Among them were her niece, Cristina Gonzales, followed by Theodora de Jesus, Agustina Geronima, and Ana Margarita. These novices became the original R.V.M. members. Led by Mother Ignacia, everyone in the congregation, through some homecraft like sewing, contributed to its income. Nevertheless, supplies were seldom sufficient.

It was noted that "the congregation had been intended from the start to counteract the immoral practices in the seventeenth century. To be able to bring about the personal sanctification of the members, the rule stressed moderation in food and drink, avoidance of gossip and a well-apportioned schedule of prayers, meals, work" and recreation time. Penance was also stressed. Mother Ignacia, in an act of penance, "would sometimes prostrate herself on the floor, and beg others to step on her."

Mother Ignacia del Espiritu Santo

The text of the original constitution (1732) of the beaterio cannot be located. However, it is known that Fr. Klein was the spiritual director during its formative years and that Mother Ignacia specified that her congregation would be open only to women of Filipino and Chinese-Filipino parentage.

Today, the R.V.M. is an established educational and religious institution that provides Christian education to Filipino youth. It runs 11 colleges, 63 high schools, and 30 elementary schools throughout the country. For every 60,000 students, there are 1,000 R.V.M. sisters to attend to their educational and spiritual needs.

In addition, the R.V.M. maintains a catechetical apostolate in parts of Zamboanga del Sur and in Malaybalay, Bukidnon; seven dormitories at its regional outposts in Manila, Cebu, and Bukidnon; hospital apostolate at St. Joseph's Hospital in Manila; catechetical classes at the U.P. Elementary School, and weekly retreats at the beaterio attended by professionals, employees, teachers, students, etc.. It has missions in Sacramento, California.

The works and efforts of Mother Ignacia did not go unnoticed but were given due recognition in her lifetime by both the church and the state. On July 19, 1748, exactly two months before her death, the then archbishop of Manila, Msgr. Pedro de la Santissima Trinidad de Arrizala, recommended her beaterio to King Ferdinand IV of Spain for royal patronage and protection.

Mother Ignacia died on September 19, 1748 at the age of 85. Although she was not a Spaniard, the government and the church paid their last homage to her. It was said that many public officials attended her burial and acted as pallbearers. She was laid to rest inside the vault in the basement of St. Ignacius Church in Intramuros.

On March 4, 1980, the National Historical Institute installed a marker in her honor in Intramuros Manila.

Vicente F. Fabella
(1891-1959)
Founder of Jose Rizal College

Educator, economist, civic leader and the first Filipino certified public accountant, Vicente F. Fabella was the founder of Jose Rizal College. He was born on May 7, 1891 in Pagsanjan, Laguna, the third of six children of Juan Fabella, who served as mayor of Pagsanjan during the Spanish and American regimes, and Damiana Fernandez.

He obtained his bachelor of arts degree from the University of the Philippines in 1912 and then continued his studies in the United States, obtaining concurrent degrees of bachelor of philosophy from the University of Chicago and diploma in commerce from Northwestern University in 1915. That same year, he became a certified public accountant in the state of Wisconsin.

In 1916, upon his return to the Philippines, he became a professional lecturer in accounting and auditing at the University of the Philippines. At the same time, he opened the accounting firm, Vicente Fabella and Company.

He was instrumental in the founding of Far Eastern College of Accounts, Commerce and Finance in 1919 of which he became the first president. The school was originally located in a four-room building on Rizal Avenue. It later transferred to Arlegui Street and, in 1922, to its well-known prewar address at 1063 R. Hidalgo in Quiapo. It was also in 1922 that it changed its corporate name to Jose Rizal College. Since its foundation, JRC had been "fully dedicated to the continued upbuilding of educational methods and systems that have met the need of the country for the development of Philippine business, trade, industry and finance."

The following year, the first government examinations for CPA's in the Philippines were given. Fabella was among the first to be licensed in the country. His office was instrumental in the drafting of Act 3105, which became the basis of the CPA Law of the Philippines. Dr. Conrado Benitez credited Fabella with having elevated public accountancy "to the status of a profession," adding that the training of CPA's "is his lasting contribution to the building of the nation."

Fabella was a founding member of the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities (PACU), organized in 1932, and the Philippine Association of Collegiate Schools of Business (PACSB) which was formally set up in 1962. In 1933, he was named Philippine delegate to the 4th International Congress on Accounting in London. In 1937, he helped the establishment of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. (ROTC).

Vicente F. Fabella

He was a charter member of the Delta Mu Delta, an honorary society of Northwestern University, and a member of the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting.

When the Japanese invaded the Philippines in 1941, Fabella shut down JRC as a gesture of protest, and got himself involved in the underground movement. Despite the repeated requests by the Japanese authorities to have his school reopened, he kept it closed throughout the entire occupation period. As a consequence, the school building and his residence were commandeered by the Japanese, forcing him and his family to seek shelter in the mountains of Laguna.

Soon after the liberation of Manila in 1945, efforts were made to get classes in schools started once again. JRC resumed its operation in school year 1946-47. In 1949, seeing that the R. Hidalgo location could no longer accommodate added facilities for students, Fabella moved JRC to its present spacious grounds in Mandaluyong. This was also the time when he turned over his accounting firm to his younger brother. This allowed him to work in a more relaxed manner and to make frequent travels abroad.

In 1955, President Ramon Magsaysay asked him to join the Central Bank Survey Commission. The commission took over a year to complete its work. Thus, Fabella took his last long trip to Europe in 1957.

He was 67 when he passed away on February 14, 1959. His widow, Carmen de Jesus, succeeded him to the presidency of JRC. He had three children: Virginia, a Maryknoll nun who has adopted the name of Sor Maria del Carmen; Armand, and Carmen.

Leona Florentino
(1849-1884)
Foremost Ilocano Poetess

An Ilocano poet in Spanish, Leona Florentino gained international prominence when her works were exhibited at the Exposicion General de Filipinas, held in Madrid in 1887, and at the International Exposition, held in Paris in 1889. By this achievement, she succeeded not only in bringing to the attention of the outside world the maturity of Filipino talent and culture, but also in helping elevate the social and intellectual status of Filipino women back home.

Florentino was born in Vigan, Ilocos Sur on April 19, 1849 to a rich Ilocano family. Her parents were Marcelino and Isabel Florentino. Little is known of her educational background, but it is certain that her first teacher was her mother. She married Elias de los Reyes, by whom she had five children, the eldest being Isabelo de los Reyes, who grew up to become a famous man-of-letters, civic and religious leader, and senator of the Philippines.

Florentino was only 35 years old when she died on October 4, 1884. On April 19, 1971, the National Historical Commission (now Institute), in cooperation with the provincial government of Ilocos Sur, celebrated her 122nd birth anniversary in Vigan. On that occasion, then Gov. Carmeling P. Crisologo, led the people in paying homage to the famous Ilocos poet whose works have enriched Filipino literature in Spanish.

Santiago S. Fonacier
(1885-1977)
Teacher, Journalist, Legislator and Cleric

Santiago Fonacier y Saguitan belonged to a rare breed of men – he was a teacher, politician, military leader, and cleric.

Born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte on May 21, 1885, he took his elementary education in his town and secondary education in a high school accredited by the University of Santo Tomas and the Liceo de Manila. He studied for the priesthood in a seminary of the Iglesia Filipina Independiente and was ordained priest in 1902.

Santiago S. Fonacier

After his ordination, he taught for two years. However, being inclined towards journalism, he left teaching and founded and edited Spanish periodicals, among them *La Lucha*, which survived from the 1900's to 1941. Thereafter, he became a reporter of *La Democracia* and *El Grito del Pueblo*. He did translations into Ilocano of Rizal's two novels, *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*.

In 1912, Fonacier was elected to the first Philippine Assembly as representative of the first district of Ilocos Norte. He served in full his four-year term. In the following election, 1919, he ran and won as senator for the first senatorial district, composed of the provinces of Abra, Batanes, Cagayan Valley, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte and Isabela.

Aside from being an assemblyman and a senator, he served the government as a member of the board of regents of the University of the Philippines, the Philippine independence mission to the United States, the Institute of National Language, and the Board of Pardon and Parole. He became chairman of the National Textbook Board, and served as a military chaplain.

Fonacier was one of the original followers of Msgr. Gregorio Aglipay, the famous Filipino clergyman and revolutionary who founded the Iglesia Filipina Independiente as a renegade Catholic sect free from the jurisdiction and rules of the Roman Catholic Church and the Vatican itself. Its secretary general, he succeeded Aglipay, deferred to as Obispo Maximo, following the latter's death.

Bishop Fonacier died at the age of 92 on December 8, 1977 at the Medical City Hospital in Mandaluyong, Metro Manila. He was interred at the Manila Memorial Park three days later.

At the time of his death, he was survived by his wife, the former Carmen Jamias, his co-teacher in Laoag, and eight children, namely: Emma, a professional lecturer at UP; Lain, a businessman; Lawag, a practicing lawyer; Bituen, a teacher; Wayawaya, a tour operator; Gusat, another businessman; Arios, another practicing lawyer and hotel president, and Taklen, also a businessman.

In May, 1985, on the occasion of his birth centenary, the National Historical Institute installed a marker at his birth place.

Tomas S. Fonacier

(1898-1981)

Educator and Historian

Tomas Saguitan Fonacier was an educator, a historian, and an ideal public servant. His government service, which started in 1917 when he was a student assistant at the University of the Philippines, continued after 1966, when he was a member of the UP board of regents, lasted for more than six decades, the longest so far on record.

Fonacier was born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte on December 25, 1898. Although he studied in UP while working as a student assistant, he did not finish his education there. He did so in the United States. He earned his bachelor of arts degree from the University of California in 1922. He pursued postgraduate studies at Stanford University, obtaining his master of arts degree in 1931, and his doctor of philosophy degree in 1933.

Fonacier served as a municipal teacher of the division of Ilocos Norte in 1918-1919, and as a teacher of the Bureau of Education in 1922-1924. In 1924, he was appointed instructor in history at the UP college of liberal arts.

Through his efforts, the UP Iloilo College was founded in 1947. He became its first dean. However, in 1950, he was summoned back to UP Diliman to become vice-dean of the college of liberal arts and, later, as dean, from 1963 to 1966.

At the state university, Fonacier also served as acting publication officer (1955-1958); acting executive vice-president (1956-1958); chairman of the Institute of Asian Studies (1956-1963); UP director, Clark Air Force Base, Pampanga (1961-1967); professor emeritus of history (1964); and Rizal professor of humanities (1965).

As a historian, he distinguished himself with such works as *The Chinese in the Philippines During the American Regime* (1933); *"The Ilocano Movement"* (1953); *Gregorio Aglipay y Labayan* (short biography published in 1954); and *The Filipino Racial Memory* (1958).

In 1978, while visiting China, Dr. Fonacier suffered a heart attack which subsequently nailed him down to a wheelchair. However, this misfortune did not stop him from attending to his ordinary chores as member of the UP board of regents until his death from pneumonia, on July 5, 1981, at the Philippine Veterans Hospital. He was survived by his wife, Consuelo Valdez, a UP professor in drama and Spanish, and two daughters and eight grandchildren.

Lazaro Francisco

(1898-1980)

Outstanding Tagalog Novelist

He is best remembered as a distinguished Tagalog novelist. However, Lazaro Francisco was no less a conscientious and nationalistic public servant.

Born in Orani, Bataan on February 22, 1898, Francisco had his elementary and secondary education in the public schools of Bataan and Nueva Ecija. He acquired his college education at the Central Luzon Agricultural College and, later, through the International Correspondence School.

As a writer, Francisco earned acclaim for *Ilaw sa Hilaga*, considered the best novel ever written in the first decade of the Third Philippine Republic. It was printed in book form. His other novels which likewise gained praise and awards were *Maganda Pa Ang Daigdig*, *Sugat ng Alaala*, *Bago Lumubog Ang Araw*, *Ama, Binhi*, *Daluyong*, and *Sa Paanan Ng Krus*.

The nationalism of Francisco found its concrete expression in the Kapatiran ng mga Alagad ng Wikang Pilipino (KAWIKA), a nationwide organization which he himself established in 1958 to sustain and advocate the use of Tagalog (Filipino) as a national language. He himself wrote KAWIKA's constitution and rules.

Francisco worked in the provincial government of Nueva Ecija as provincial assessor until he retired in 1963. As provincial assessor, he fought for the rights of small farmers. It was his idea to create an agency that would protect Filipino grain raisers and traders from the abuses of foreign businessmen. Thereafter, the National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC), was strengthened by President Marcos and renamed National Grains Authority (NGA), during martial law.

In recognition of his active nationalism and his salutary contributions to Philippine culture and literature, he was conferred the following awards: Republic Cultural Heritage Award, 1970; Patnubay ng Kalinangan, Manila, 1975; Dangal ng Lahi, Lungsod ng Quezon, 1976; Tanglaw ng Lahi, Ateneo de Manila, 1979; Presidential Award of Merit for Literature; and Gawad Plaridel and Pingkian Award, both from the Bayanihan Foundation, Inc. In 1987, the city council of Cabanatuan honored him by renaming the Cabanatuan West Central School "Lazaro Francisco Central School."

Francisco died on June 17, 1980 at the age of 82.

To honor this great Tagalog novelist, the National Historical Institute installed a marker at the Lazaro Francisco Central School on June 16, 1990.

Francisco Fronda

(1894-1986)

National Scientist

Known as the "father of the poultry industry in the Philippines," Francisco Fronda contributed immensely to the development of the poultry industry not only in the Philippines but in the Asian region as well.

He was born in Aliaga, Nueva Ecija in 1894, to Victor Fronda and Teodora Namaclay. After obtaining his bachelor of agriculture degree from the University of the Philippines in 1919, he was sent to the United States as a government *pensionado*. He enrolled at Cornell University, where he received his master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees in 1920 and 1922, respectively.

At the UP, upon his return to the Philippines, he was appointed instructor in poultry husbandry, 1922-1925; assistant professor of poultry husbandry, 1926-1939; acting secretary, college of agriculture, 1928-1929; secretary, 1929; and associate professor of poultry husbandry, starting in 1935. He also served as agricultural officer (poultry production expert) of the Food and Agriculture Organization and chairman (agriculture and forestry) of the National Research Council of the Philippines.

On June 3, 1924, Dr. Fronda married the former Elpidia Eusebio, by whom he had five children - Obdulia, Melchor, Roberto, Teresita, and Aurora.

Frona devoted over six decades of his life to teaching, research, and extension services. A prolific writer, he authored about 500 scientific articles of great importance on the development of the poultry and livestock industry. He also wrote a textbook, *Poultry Science Production*¹ for students in agriculture, and co-authored a series of books, entitled *Let Us Raise Series*, for elementary and secondary students.

In 1951, Dr. Fronda was sent to Thailand as United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization expert and adviser to the Thai government on poultry production. There, he conducted a number of crash courses in poultry-raising for Thai farmers. One notable feat was his series of four-day courses for as many as 800 farmers per group in Chiangmai Province, North Thailand. He also wrote articles and conducted researches which were published in Thai newspapers and trade magazines and broadcast over Bangkok radio. He returned to the Philippines after his one-year mission in Thailand.

Four years later, he was recalled to Bangkok to serve in the same capacities, this time, for a stint of two-and-a-half years. It was during this mission that Thailand's poultry industry grew into an export-capacity

Jovita Fuentes

venture. King Bhumibol of Thailand said of Fronda: "His work has been (significant) in the support, encouragement and growth of the poultry feed industry in Thailand. Because of his work, Thailand is now a poultry and egg-exporting country. Teaching the Thai about the nutritive value of poultry, he also improved their nutrition." In 1982, Kasesart University in Bangkok conferred on him a doctor of science degree, *honoris causa*, and a citation as "Father of Thai Poultry Industry." The presentation was made by the Crown Princess of Thailand.

Much earlier, in the Philippines, Fronda was the recipient of the distinguished medal and diploma of honor given by the President of the Philippines in 1955 in recognition of his valuable services to science and people. Twenty-five years later, in 1980, he was cited as the "Father of Poultry Industry in the Philippines" by the Philippine Association of Animal Science.

The honors he received were capped on July 19, 1983, when President Marcos conferred on him the much coveted title of National Scientist in recognition of his outstanding contributions in animal husbandry.

Fronda was 91 when, after a lingering illness, he died on February 17, 1986 at the Philippine Heart Center for Asia.

Jovita Fuentes

(1895-1978)

National Artist

Her name is synonymous with excellence in the field of music.

Jovita Fuentes achieved international fame as an operatic singer in the 1920's and 1930's. She became the toast of the world of opera not just in Europe but also in America. For almost six years, all the newspapers in the cultural capitals of Europe sang praises to her inimitable singing. Both the nobility and the common folk were at her feet thus, enlisting this Filipina from Capiz in the world. In America, opera-goers acclaimed her as a world-class artist.

Fuentes was born on February 15, 1895 in Capiz. Her parents were Canuto and Dolores Fuentes.

She was 29 when, sometime in June 1924, she sailed for Milan, Italy. There, she met Ann Pratt-Simpson who, upon hearing her rich soprano voice, took interest in her as an operatic singer. With Mrs. Simpson's guidance and help, she took voice lessons under Arturo Cadore from La Scala and a certain Lucenti. In eight months time, she was well prepared for public performances. Emilio Yani, an opera impresario, invited her to take the part of Cio-Cio San, the heroine in Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," for a fee of 500 liras. Her debut at the Opera House in Piacenza, near Milan, transformed her into a star. Simpson assessed her performance, thus:

"Jovita Fuentes surpasses them all, for her voice is by far the most beautiful and her characterization, unquestionably more appealing and sympathetic."

The Philippine government became aware of her cultural conquest of Europe when the *Tribune* printed a series of articles on the laurels she had reaped everywhere she performed. When she returned to Manila in 1930, thousands of well-wishers fetched her at the pier and, quite uniquely, a national holiday was declared in her honor by the government. As a tribute to her people, she gave a memorable performance at the Manila Grand Opera House.

After a short stay in the Philippines, Fuentes left for Hongkong, Shanghai and several Japanese cities for a series of performances which added luster to her luminous singing career. After her Asian tour, she proceeded to Seattle, San Francisco, and New York, there to conquer the hearts of American opera lovers.

Fuentes returned from the United States in 1933 and conducted a concert-tour nationwide, thereby endearing herself to her fellow Filipinos. She had to leave again for Europe to fulfill singing engagements there. As World War II was breaking out, however, she immediately returned home in 1941. Back in her homeland, she stirred a new wave of enthusiastic admirers.

In 1947, she performed before the ECAFE group in Baguio. In this performance, she broke into tears as she reminisced on her successes as an opera singer in both her own country and abroad.

Having her glittering moments of triumph in the highly competitive world of opera music, she settled back home and concentrated on doing what she could to help upgrade Philippine music to international standards. Fuentes was instrumental in the creation of the Music Promotion Foundation. She served as chairman of its board of trustees. Convinced of its importance, the Philippine Congress allotted to the foundation an annual subsidy amounting to P100,000. In 1958, to

Proceso Gabriel

persuade Congress to increase its financial support to the foundation, Fuentes led a rally where she sang "Kalisud." That must have been quite a moving performance, for Congress obliged by doubling the MPF annual subsidy to P200,000.

Aside from the MPF, the Maestra, as she was known to the music community, established the Jovita Fuentes Cultural Society and the Artists' Guild. Under her direction, these groups contributed significantly to the training of the new breed of singers and musicians. Pianists Oscar Yatco, Reynaldo Reyes, and Carmencita Lozada earned music scholarships from the MPF.

Despite her active involvement in music promotion activities, Fuentes did not neglect her teaching jobs. She taught music at the College of the Holy Spirit, Sta. Isabel College, and at Centro Escolar University.

In 1951, the University of the Philippines conferred on her the leadership award in the field of music. The Music Lovers Association chose her as "Voice Teacher of the Year" for 1952 and 1953. President Carlos P. Garcia conferred on her the presidential medal of merit in music on June 12, 1958 and on March 27, 1976, she received the most coveted title of National Artist from President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

She passed away in February 1978.

Proceso Gabriel

(1877-1935)

Pioneering Physician and Medical Writer

Noted physician and bacteriologist, Proceso Gabriel was born on July 2, 1877 in Sta. Cruz, Manila, the second of the five children of Juan Gabriel and Juana Bautista, leather dealers. He received his rudimentary education from the schoolmaster Juan Yamson and other private tutors. In March 1895, he obtained his bachelor of arts degree from the Ateneo de Manila, then took up medicine in the University of Santo Tomas. He received his licentiate in medicine and surgery in January 1903.

While still a medical freshman at UST, one of his professors, Dr. Lorenzo Aycart, invited him to visit the Military Hospital. He accompanied his professor in his daily rounds of the wards and thus got acquainted with different diseases and gained knowledge in prescription

writing. In May 1899, he was appointed clerk in the Bureau of Health upon recommendation of Dr. T.H. Pardo de Tavera, also one of his UST professors. When the first municipal laboratory was established by the Americans in Manila, he accepted a position there as a *practicante* in August 1900. He resigned on August 1, 1901 to continue his formal studies.

After graduating from medical school, he took and passed the civil service examination and was reemployed in the Bureau of Health as municipal physician on August 12, 1903, at a salary of P1,500 per annum. He was assigned in the Quiapo district until 1906, when he was transferred to the district of Tondo. He resigned from the bureau on May 31, 1924.

While in the government service, he devoted part of his time to teaching. In 1907, four years after his graduation, he was appointed assistant professor of histology in his alma mater. He became associate professor of hygiene and epidemiology in 1918; full professor in 1923; and assistant dean of the faculty of medicine in 1931. In 1911 and 1912, he served as a member of the committee for the study of infant mortality in the islands, to which his research activities had been directed. He was also a member of bodies constituted to make studies on typhoid, leprosy and tuberculosis. He was appointed member of the Council of Hygiene under the administration of Governors General Wood and Murphy. He was attending physician of the El Oriente Cigar Factory, from 1909, and La Flor de Isabela Tobacco Factory, from 1924, until his death in 1935.

Among his first essays in medicine to receive notice was "Parasitos Intestinales en Filipinas y Su Influencia en la Salud Privada y Publica" (1910), a piece submitted to the Ateneo golden jubilee celebration in 1909. In 1911, he was designated by the Colegio de Medicina y Farmacia to constitute, together with Drs. Luis Guerrero and Lorenzo Ordoñez, a committee on tropical medicine; and in May of that year, he presented, "Contribución al Tratamiento del Taon ó Beriberi Infantil." His scientific contributions appeared from time to time in *Revista Filipina de Medicina y Farmacia*, *Bulletin of the Philippine Health Service*, and in *Bulletin of the San Juan de Dios Hospital*, of which journal he was associate editor for some time. He published and edited a small scientific journal of his own, the *Boletín del Laboratorio Clínico del Dr. Proceso Gabriel*, 1919-1920, a pioneering venture along his line.

Dr. Gabriel was a pioneer in other respects. In 1909, he opened at 731 Calero Street the first private bacteriological laboratory established by a Filipino in Manila. He maintained it until his death. Dr. Manuel V. Arguelles credits his laboratory with having manufactured an auto-

Patrocinio Gamboa

genous vaccine, the first biological product in the Philippines. He wrote several books on hygiene and medicine, such as: *Manual del Laboratorio Clinico* (second edition, 1918); *Simple Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation* (1923), a work published for the purpose of imparting rudimentary knowledge on hygiene and sanitation, and an abridgement of *Manual of Preventive Medicine and Sanitation*, an original work which underwent a second edition in 1923. He used some of these manuals as textbooks in his classes. He received recognition when he was named to the Philippine auxillary committee of five members to reverse the United States pharmacopeia in 1933.

On November 26, 1905, he married Carmen Borja. They had seven children, among whom were two physicians, Antonio and Gregorio. The former continued the laboratory work of his father.

Gabriel died on November 4, 1935.

Patrocinio Gamboa

(1865-1953)

Revolutionary "Heroine of Jaro"

Dubbed as the "Heroine of Jaro," Patrocinio Gamboa was born on April 30, 1865 in Jaro, Iloilo to Fermin Gamboa and Leonila Villareal. She obtained her education from private tutors and from an avid reading of the Spanish classics as well as newspapers. Being a daughter of a wealthy and prominent family, she was well-known in the community. She was devoutly religious, independent-minded, and brave in heart.

As a young woman in Molo during the days of the Propaganda Movement, she read the novels of Jose Rizal, the orations of Graciano Lopez-Jaena, and copies of *La Solidaridad* which circulated secretly in the Visayas as well as in Luzon. These writings, which depicted the abuses of Spanish officials stirred her patriotic spirit.

She was already a full grown woman of 31 when the Philippine Revolution broke out in August 1896. After the Cry of Balintawak, Tia Patron, as she was popularly called in her province, joined the revolutionary leaders in her province. She followed closely the developments in Luzon while being deeply involved in the secret activities of the Comité Conspirador (Committee of Conspirators), which was founded in Molo in March 1898 and subsequently expanded into the Comité Central

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Revolucionario de Visayas (Central Revolutionary Committee of the Visayas), with Roque Lopez as president.

In Santa Barbara, Iloilo leaders of Panay established the Revolutionary Government of the Visayas, which recognized the authority of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo as president of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines. Highlighting its inaugural ceremony on November 17, 1898 was the official hoisting of the Filipino flag, which was sewn by Tia Patron with the help of several young women of Molo. This flag, which was patterned after the Philippine flag made by Mrs. Agoncillo in Hongkong, became the rallying symbol of the Visayan patriots during the libertarian struggle against the Spaniards and later, the American invaders.

The risky mission of delivering the flag from Jaro to Santa Barbara was undertaken by Tia Patron. She proved that her sex was an asset in the Revolution. She gave more proofs of her value as a woman and a rich man's daughter to boot - when she acted as an intelligence officer. She was able to cross enemy lines easily because of it and to safely deliver military dispatches to the different combat commanders. She collected war contributions from the Chinese in Iloilo and gathered food and medical supplies, as well as arms and ammunitions, for the revolutionary forces. She even risked her life in the battlefields, where she and her volunteer nurses recruited in Molo nursed the wounded and comforted the sick.

Her patriotic services to the Revolution were known to many people in Iloilo, including the revolutionary leaders who, after the war, became prominent officials in the civil government established by the United States. In 1901, when the government offered her a pension for those services, she politely refused, saying:

"I do not ask for a pension. I give my services as a love offering to my country. I do not ask any compensation for those services."

Tia Patron filled her home in Molo with Philippine memorabilia which she had collected over the years. These included valuable antiques, paintings, pictures of Filipino heroes, and a bronze bust of Rizal by Guillermo Tolentino, the noted sculptor. During such holidays as Rizal Day, Bonifacio Day, National Heroes' Day, and Independence Day, she was always the first one in the town to display the Filipino flag.

She remained single up to her death on November 24, 1953. She was buried with military honors at the Balantang Veteran's Cemetery in Jaro.

In her honor, a marker was installed in Jaro, Iloilo on December 21, 1980.

Carlos P. Garcia
(1896-1971)
Fourth President of the Philippine Republic

Carlos P. Garcia was a teacher, poet, orator, lawyer, and politician par excellence who became the fourth President of the Philippine Republic.

Before he entered politics, Garcia was known as "Prince of Visayan Poets" and the "Bard from Bohol."

The son of Policarpio Garcia and Ambrosia Polistico, who were both natives of Bangued, Abra, he was born on November 4, 1896 in Talibon, Bohol, the town where his father had been elected municipal president, or mayor, for four consecutive terms.

He acquired his elementary education in Talibon and took his secondary course at the Cebu Provincial High School. Initially, he pursued his college studies at Silliman University in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental and, later, at the Philippine Law School in Manila where he earned his law degree in 1923. He landed among the top 10 finishers in the bar examinations that same year.

Garcia was a recipient of the four-year Malcolm Law Scholarship, which he had won through his excellence in oration and debate. Instead of practicing law right away, he taught for two years at the Bohol Provincial High School. In 1925, he ran for congressman representing the third district of Bohol. He scored an impressive victory. He was elected for another term, but served it only up to 1931.

In the local elections of 1931, Garcia ran for governor of Bohol and won. He sought reelection and got what he wanted. Thus, from 1931 to 1940, he served as provincial governor. In the 1941 elections, he ran for senator representing Eastern Visayas under the Nacionalista Consolidado Party. True to his winning ways, he was elected.

But the Japanese invasion in World War II prevented the elected government from reigning. Confronted by the war, the nationalist Garcia joined the guerrilla movement, thus drawing the ire of the Japanese imperial forces. When the civilian government in Bohol was organized during the height of the Japanese occupation, he served as its highest adviser - an act which was appreciated by President Manuel L. Quezon.

Garcia ran for senator in the first postwar national elections and regained his former post. In the 1953 presidential election, he was the running mate of Ramon Magsaysay, who eventually won as President. Magsaysay appointed Garcia, his Vice-President, as concurrent Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

On March 17, 1957, while he was attending the SEATO Confer-

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ence in Canberra as foreign secretary, Garcia learned about the death of President Magsaysay in the crash of the presidential plane *Pinatubo* on Mt. Manungkal in Cebu on its way to Manila. He rushed back to Manila and took over as President on March 18, 1957.

In the Presidential election in November of that year, Garcia ran against Jose Yulo, Manuel Manahan, Claro M. Recto, and Antonio Quirino. He won over Yulo, his closest opponent, by 600,000 votes, and thus stayed on as President.

For articulating his administration's "Filipino First" policy, which put the interests of the Filipino people above those of foreigners and of the ruling party, he became popular. It reinstated the original ideals which also made the late President Manuel Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña close to the people.

In 1961, faced by the so-called "White Paper" disseminated by Senator Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez, President Garcia lost his reelection bid to the rising political leader from Pampanga, Diosdado Macapagal.

From 1961 to 1971, he lived as a private citizen in Bohol. When the 1971 Constitutional Convention was held, he ran as delegate for the province's third district, and won. He was elected as its president on June 11, 1971, with ex-President Macapagal as vice-president. Three days later, on June 14, he suffered a fatal heart attack.

Aside from the presidency, Garcia held other public offices namely: Member of the Philippine Commission that negotiated the rehabilitation and war damage claims against Japan in 1945; delegate to World Conference in San Francisco that drafted the Charter of the United Nations in 1945; delegate to the South East Asia Conference in Baguio, 1950; representative to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Dublin, Ireland, 1950; chairman of the Philippine delegation to the Geneva Conference for Korean Unification, 1954; presiding officer of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) Conference in Manila in 1954 which yielded the Pacific Charter; head of Philippine envoys to the SEATO talks held in Pakistan, in 1956, and in Canberra in 1957; and vice-president of the Nacionalista Party directorate, 1947, and executive vice-president, 1954-1971.

Garcia's death created a void in Philippine politics, for he was the only president to institute a "Filipino First" policy.

At the time of his death, Garcia was survived by his wife, Leonila (Inday) Dimataga-Garcia, a pharmacist and native of Opon, Cebu, and their only child, Linda Garcia-Campos.

Pedro Gil

(1889-1965)

Physician, Crusading Journalist and Legislator

One of the architects of Philippine independence from the United States, Pedro Gil lived a crowded life of service in different distinguished roles - as a labor leader, as a doctor of medicine who practiced his profession as a means of aiding the laboring masses, as a crusading newspaperman with a vitriolic pen, as a social worker with a big heart for the needy, and as a conscientious legislator.

Born in Capiz, Capiz on November 13, 1889, he was the youngest of the seven children of Pedro Gil, Sr. and Petra Hernandez. His father, a Spaniard, was an employee of the government in Capiz. His mother died when he was hardly six months old, and he was brought to Manila and reared in the home of his sisters in Ermita. He was eight years old when his father died.

The Gils were not wealthy, and left no fortune to their children. But in spite of their financial difficulties, his brothers and sisters managed to send him to the Escuela Normal de San Javier, where he completed a commercial course. How he was able to do that was a story of hardship and sacrifices. To support him through his studies his sisters accepted some sewing work. He himself did odd jobs for the school's Jesuit priests and so was exempted from paying tuition fees.

Gil next enrolled at the San Juan de Letran, where he earned his bachelor of arts degree. He then proceeded to take up medicine at the University of Santo Tomas, supporting himself by teaching at the Instituto de Burgos in the evening. In due time, he finished the course, passed the examination given by the board of medical practitioners, and established a clinic which immediately became popular with the masses of Paco and Ermita.

Dr. Gil started his political career as a rabid oppositionist. Even while he was still a student, he was already closely identified with opposition groups. He was an active writer on political subjects and a frequent leader of movements censuring the party then in power for abuses in the government. He once led a strike against Meralco.

Ever eager to reach the masses, he published a newspaper dedicated to the laboring classes, *Los Obreros*. When it folded up, he edited a number of others, like *La Nacion*. He directed this last newspaper until 1923.

When the Jones Law was still pending in Congress, he organized mass meetings and, in a popular manifestation, led in the signing of a manifesto urging the legislative body to include in the said law "a definite date for independence."

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In 1927, he was elected representative for the south district of Manila on the Democrata party ticket. He became minority floor leader in the House of Representatives and distinguished himself as a "fiscalizer of the abused and the tyranny of those in power." He was designated member of the 1930 independence mission to the United States and stayed for some time in Washington, D.C. together with Osmeña, Roxas, Montinola, and Tirona. This mission is credited with having worked for the passage of the first independence law for the Philippines.

He was elected to the first National Assembly and became chairman of the committee on city government and several other important committees.

As assemblyman, he worked tooth and nail for the reduction of public utility rates in the city of Manila, such as those charged by Meralco and the Manila Gas Corporation. He himself presented a test case against them with the Public Service Commission. Arguing that their rates were "boom period" rates and needed to be reduced, he offered comprehensive statistics to show that Manila residents were paying more than they should for gas and electric power services. He stressed that the current rates were too heavy for the poor to shoulder.

Likewise, he pioneered the movement for higher wages for laborers, authoring a bill to this effect.

Dr. Gil served as envoy to Argentina from 1959 to 1962 and was a recipient of the General San Martin medal, Argentina's highest diplomatic award.

He was married to Consuelo Cabangis. They had only one child, Patria, who became the wife of Deogracias Puyat, a lawyer.

He died on January 5, 1965.

Dominador Gomez

(1868-1929)

Physician, Propagandist, Labor Leader and Legislator

Born in Manila in 1868, Dominador Gomez studied medicine at the University of Santo Tomas but finished the course in Madrid.

While a medical student in Madrid, he joined the group of young and patriotic middle-class Filipinos of intelligence, courage, and prominence that had organized the Propaganda Movement to work in Spain for political and social reforms in the Philippines. The group was led by Dr. Jose Rizal and Marcelo H. del Pilar.

Dominador Gomez

An essayist and a brilliant orator, he supported the movement with both his pen and his tongue. He wrote under the pseudonym, "Ramiro Franco," for its organ, *La Solidaridad*. He helped finance the publication of this periodical from 1889 to 1895.

Upon his return to the Philippines, Gomez took over from Isabelo de los Reyes the leadership of the newly reorganized Union Obrero Democratica de Filipinas, the first labor union in the Philippines, and became its president. He agitated for the observance of Labor Day in the Philippines on May 1 of each year. (In 1913, the Philippine Legislature declared this date officially as Labor Day). Although he was arrested and sentenced to hard labor for his militant union activities, he considered himself vindicated with his election as a delegate to the first Philippine Assembly in 1907.

Ever loyal to his racial heritage and patriotic spirit, Gomez attempted with Pedro A. Paterno and Pascual H. Poblete to organize in 1900, and again in 1901, the Nacionalista Party, which was in favor of securing outright independence for the Philippines, rather than autonomy or annexation to the United States, the stand of the opposing party. In later years, however, he identified himself with the Federo-Tercerista group, also known as the Democratic Progresistas, in opposition to the powerful Nacionalistas.

Gomez's controversial involvement in politics started with his election to the Philippine Assembly, from which he was later ejected. He blamed his expulsion on both Speaker Osmeña and Assemblyman Manuel L. Quezon, whom he accused of having "availed themselves of all means and opportunities against him for fear that he might take hold of the gavel and with it the speakership."

He and Quezon were bitter political foes. They even had a date to fight a duel sometime in 1915, but close friends of the two protagonists prevailed upon them to desist from it. Their mutual hatred stemmed from Quezon's allegations against Gomez's character which were aired on the floor of the US Senate, when Quezon was the resident commissioner of the Philippines to Washington, D.C..

In 1916, Gomez became president of the municipal board of Manila, to which he had earlier been elected a member. He proved to be a crusading alderman. His first official act was to call the attention of his colleagues to their responsibilities to their constituents.

While the Philippines was still a colony of Spain, Gomez served as a volunteer in the Spanish army in the war in Cuba, and was decorated by Queen Maria Cristina for his bravery.

He died in 1929.

Bienvenido Ma. Gonzalez

(1893-1953)

Sixth President of the University of the Philippines

A champion of Philippine education, Bienvenido Ma. Gonzalez was the sixth president of the University of the Philippines - the first alumnus of the said university to become its chief executive.

He was born on November 22, 1893 in Apalit, Pampanga, to Dr. Joaquin Gonzalez and Florencia Sioco y Rodriguez. His father distinguished himself not only as a revolutionary but as the first rector of the Universidad Literaria de Filipinas, an institution under the auspices of the short-lived Philippine Republic.

Bienvenido Gonzalez earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from UP in 1913, his Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1915, and his Doctorate in Science degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1923.

He began working as an assistant on animal husbandry in the UP College of Agriculture and, by dint of hard work and perseverance, came to be recognized as an outstanding educator. He was appointed dean of the UP College of Agriculture in Los Baños, Laguna. From this appointment, he continuously rose to become the youngest UP president at the age of 46.

As its president, Gonzalez correctly divined that the state university would become the primary educational Institute in the country. Thus, he sought for it a larger site that would be outside Manila but accessible to all. The acquisition of the present UP grounds in Diliman, Quezon City was only one of the tangible accomplishments of this humble man who declined the offer to run for vice-president of the Republic so he could concentrate on rebuilding the war-ravaged school at the behest of then President Manuel A. Roxas.

In recognition of his academic achievements in the fields of education and science, he was conferred a gold medal of merit and a diploma of honor during his incumbency as chairman and administrator of the National Research Council of the Philippines. In his honor, too, the UP Main Library was named after him.

In 1951, Dr. Gonzalez retired as UP president. He died two years later, on December 30, 1953.

On December 30, 1982, a marker in his honor was installed in Apalit, Pampanga by the National Historical Institute.

Joaquin Gonzalez

(1853-1900)

Rector of the First State University

The rector of the first Philippine state university, Dr. Joaquin Gonzalez was born in Baliwag, Bulacan on July 22, 1853 to Fausto Gonzalez the son of a Spanish official who came to Manila in 1829, and Maria Amparo Angeles, a native lass. His family was affluent.

After finishing his *bachiller en artes* from the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1872, he left for Spain to further his studies. He obtained his licentiate in medicine from the Universidad de Valladolid and his doctorate in medicine from the Universidad Central de Madrid. Upon his graduation, he worked for a Dr. Weckert as laboratory assistant.

Gonzalez travelled extensively in Europe before coming back to the Philippines. Upon his return, he opened a clinic at Plaza Binondo in Manila. He later moved to his hometown, where he had a lucrative practice. He set up his clinic in their spacious ancestral home across the old municipal building along the national road. He provided free medical treatment and consultation to indigent townmates.

At age 30, he married Florencia Sioco, daughter of Jose Sioco of Bocaue, Bulacan and Matea Rodriguez of Bacolor, Pampanga. Shortly after their marriage, they left for Pampanga and permanently settled in barrio Sulipan of the town of Apalit, where he was named justice of the peace in 1896.

When Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo established the Universidad Cientifico-Literaria de Filipinas by virtue of a presidential decree, dated October 19, 1898, Gonzalez was named its rector upon the recommendation of Felipe Buencamino, Sr. who was at the time a member of Aguinaldo's cabinet. This institution was situated in Navotas and Tambobong before it was transferred to Malolos. Upon its inauguration on November 10, 1898, the university offered courses in medicine, surgery, pharmacy, and law. Gonzalez joined the medical faculty and taught legal medicine.

Aside from holding the rectorship of the university, Gonzalez also served in the Revolutionary Congress in Malolos as one of the two elective delegates from Pampanga. He was on the committee of Felipe Calderon which was created by the Congress to frame the Philippine Constitution. That constitution, enacted after two months of debate by the 92-member Congress, was hailed as the most outstanding legislative achievement of the first Philippine Republic.

The Universidad Cientifico-Literaria de Filipinas was succeeded by the University of the Philippines in 1908. Gonzalez' son, Bienvenido,

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became its sixth president while Gonzalo, his grandson, served as its regent.

When the US military government was established in the islands, he was named chairman of the three-man civil service board, with two Americans as members. However, his untimely death on September 21, 1900 in Manila, caused by an acute appendicitis, prevented him from assuming his duties.

On September 21, 1982, on the occasion of his 82nd death anniversary, the National Historical Institute installed a historical marker in his hometown to honor him.

Laureano Guevara

(1851-1891)

Founder of the Marikina Shoe Industry

Founder of the shoe industry that made the town of Marikina famous not only in the Philippines but also abroad, Laureano Guevara was born in Marikina on July 4, 1851 to Jose Emeterio Guevara and Timotea Marquita San Andres. He learned how to read and write from his parents. Later, he enrolled at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila. However, he did not finish his studies since he was more interested in helping his father in his business enterprises.

Guevara was concerned that the youth of the town were growing into men without knowing any useful trade. Hence, he aspired to provide them with some gainful occupation. Observing that only the well-to-do could afford to buy and wear shoes, he thought of manufacturing shoes that the common folk could afford. However the shoemakers in Manila were reluctant to teach him the process of making shoes. Undeterred, he tried to undo a pair with the help of Tiburcio Eustaquio, a wooden shoemaker. He separated and unstitched different parts - the sole, heels, vamps - and studied closely how they were put together. Although his initial efforts were unsuccessful, he was not dismayed. He continued with his experiments, improving his method until he mastered the art of shoe-making. He offered the very first pair he finished to Fr. Jose Zamora, the parish priest of Marikina, who paid P2.50 for it.

Gregorio Hernandez, Jr.

With the skills and know-how he had acquired, Guevara opened a shoe shop of his own and introduced shoe-making in Marikina. Then he passed on those skills and know-how to some trusted assistants. He used the right side of the *entresuelo* of his house for the shop, where hired men busied themselves in making sandals, *botitos*, *media-entrada*, and *tuscamas*. He later started an embroidery business on the other side of the *entresuelo*. With the help of Padre Zamora who made the designs, he gathered the womenfolk to do embroideries during their spare time. Guevara also organized a town band for the musically inclined individuals.

As his shoe business prospered, his workers, like Tiburcio Eustaquio and Tiburcio Santa Ines, thought of founding shoe shops of their own. This was followed by his other enterprising townmates. At the time of his death on December 30, 1891, there were already 15 household shoe factories in Marikina.

Guevara served as a *capitan municipal* of Marikina. He was esteemed and beloved by his people, who affectionately called him "Capitan Moy," for his efforts in making their lives comfortable. He was married to Eusebia Mendoza, by whom he had eight children, of whom only one, however, Felicisima, survived.

In 1970, a historical marker was installed at his birthplace to honor him as the "pioneer of the shoe-making industry in Marikina."

Gregorio Hernandez, Jr.

(1913-1957)

Reformist Education Secretary

A former Secretary of Education, Gregorio F. Hernandez was born to Gregorio Hernandez and Anita Fernandez in Malabon, Rizal on April 20, 1913. Gregorio G. Sanciango, an ancestor of his, became famous during the Spanish regime as the author of the book, *El Progreso De Filipinas*, which Dr. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera acclaimed as peerless. The eminent writer and scholar Epifanio de los Santos was his uncle.

Hernandez went to the National University, Colegio de San Juan de Letran, and Ateneo de Manila University for his primary, elementary, and high school education. After finishing high school in 1929, he decided to stay at the Ateneo to pursue his college studies. He obtained

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there his associate in arts degree, *summa cum laude*, in 1931. He then proceeded to take up law at the University of Santo Tomas, graduating *magna cum laude* in 1935.

After a stint with the law firm of Delgado and Tañada he joined the government as solicitor at the Department of Justice under the administration of President Sergio Osmeña. He served as chief Philippine counsel to the United States-Philippines War Damage commission. Later, he became dean of the UST college of law. In 1954, he was named Secretary of Education by President Ramon Magsaysay.

Hernandez was an advocate of values-oriented education. As Education Secretary, he continually emphasized the formation of civic and social virtues among the youth, to make them responsible citizens. Thus, he encouraged religious instruction not only in private but also in public schools, as well as the teaching of Rizal's writings, which was actually required by law in 1956. He likewise sought to uplift conditions in the countryside by intensifying the school-building program, upgrading the school curriculum through the inclusion of more Filipino materials, developing vocational and community school projects, and improving the teachers' lot.

A nationalist, he advocated the use of the native languages as medium of instruction in the primary grades, which was later adopted as a policy by the Board of National Education. At the same time, he emphasized the importance of English as a second language. One of his pet goals was the expansion of the National Language Institute.

Hernandez granted division superintendents more autonomy with regard to administration, and established good interpersonal relations with the teachers, thereby winning their affection and respect. He maintained a direct link between his department and the people by creating in 1954 the performance and control division, a complaints body tasked to receive grievances from the public against erring school officials. In 1956, he implemented the Education Act of 1953, which authorized the compulsory education of all Filipino children, aged seven to 13.

During his term of office, he also served as chairman of the Board of National Education, the board of regents of the University of the Philippines, and the Rizal Centennial Commission.

Hernandez died on March 17, 1957, a victim of the crash of the ill-fated presidential plane, *Mt. Pinatubo*, in the wilderness of Northern Cebu. President Magsaysay was among the other fatalities. Hernandez was given a state funeral, attended by no less than President Carlos P. Garcia, who had succeeded Magsaysay, and buried at the Catholic

Jose Ma. Hernandez

Cemetery in Malabon, Rizal. He was survived by his parents, as well as his wife Maxima Hemedes (a native of Cabuyao, Laguna) and their seven children: Roberto, Gregorio III, Jose, Jesus, Ma. Loreto, Ma. Socorro, and Ma. del Carmen.

Jose Ma. Hernandez

(1904-1982)

Dramatist, Author and Educator

A distinguished man of letters, Jose Ma. Hernandez was born in 1904. He graduated valedictorian from the Mabini Intermediate School and received the degree of bachelor of science in education from the University of the Philippines in 1928. After graduation, he enrolled at Columbia University for the summer term of 1929. He earned his master's degree in English, *cum laude*, from the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. His thesis was, "The Philosophy of Joseph Conrad."

While still a student in UP, Hernandez taught at the Zaragoza Elementary School in Manila. This was until 1925, when he was transferred to Santa Ana Elementary School. In 1928, he taught at the Welfareville High School, and was appointed instructor in English at the University of Santo Tomas and in education, with assignments in high school, at the UP. However, he later gave up such appointments because of poor health. From being professor in English at UST in 1931, he rose to become dean of its English department in 1933. In 1935, he began teaching English at San Beda College and, in 1937 at St. Theresa's College and San Juan de Letran as well.

It was at UST, in 1935, that he gained his doctor of philosophy degree, *summa cum laude*, with "The Story of Oriental Drama" as his thesis.

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For his literary efforts, Dr. Hernandez received several awards and prizes. In 1923, he won the Philippine anti-leprosy essay contest. His play, "The Mask," placed second in a contest sponsored by the UP Dramatic Club in 1927. The first prize for the ode contest in the UP National Heroes' Day fete in 1928 was awarded to him. The *Philippines Free Press* honored him with a special prize in its short story contest of 1929. The winning story was "No Rain." His short Biblical play, "The Olive Garden," won second prize in the drama contest of the University of Notre Dame in 1931.

Hernandez had his training in the theater in the United States. His most significant plays are "Panday Pira," a historical drama in three acts which was presented by UP's Rizal Center; "Prelude to Dapitan," which he wrote in collaboration with Jose Villa Panganiban; "White Sunday," which won a prize in the Palanca Memorial Award in Literature for the one-act play in 1960, and "And the Day But One," the Cultural Center of the Philippines play awardee in 1970.

A prolific writer, Dr. Hernandez authored *An Introduction to Literary Criticism* and *Business English and Correspondence*, and co-authored *English for Filipinos* with Jean Edades, and *The Rizal Caravan* and *Social Studies and Character Education* with Z.C. Ella and E.A. de Ocampo.

The Bureau of Education has incorporated in the "Philippine Prose and Poetry" series for secondary schools three literary pieces of Dr. Hernandez. The poem "My Home" is included in Volume III, while the Play, "Panday Pira" and the treatise, "The Outlook for Filipino Drama," are found in Volume IV.

Other noteworthy activities of his were: editor-in-chief of UP High's *Clarion* in 1924 and the UP's *Alpha* in 1928; student editor of the *Tribune* in 1928; UST delegate to the "Conference on Higher Education of the University of the Philippines" in 1935; UST delegate to the "IX Biennial International Educational Conference" in Tokyo, Japan in 1937; president of the Victoria School and life counselor to the World Anti-Communist League, 1968-1971; and lone Filipino auditor of the Vatican II, 1964-1966. At one time, he served as assistant press secretary of President Elpidio Quirino.

Hernandez was married to the former Loreta Carreon and they had nine children. He died on July 14, 1982 at the age of 78.

Zoilo Hilario
(1892-1963)
Poet and Legislator

Acknowledged poet laureate in Pampango and Spanish, Zoilo Hilario spent most of his time promoting civic causes for the good of his fellowmen.

Born in San Fernando, Pampanga on June 27, 1892, he was the son of Tiburcio Hilario, lawyer and revolutionary governor of Pampanga during the First Republic, by his second marriage to Aduana Sangalang. He obtained his early education in his hometown under local teachers Hilarion Cañiza and Modesto Joaquin. For his higher studies, he went to Manila. He enrolled at the Liceo de Manila where he received his *bachiller en artes* degree, and then at the Escuela de Derecho, where he received his bachelor of laws degree in 1911. He was admitted to the bar in 1912.

While practicing his profession in his hometown, he contributed to and, later, edited the provincial papers published in Spanish, namely: *El Imparcial* and *El Paladín*. Some of his poems appeared in *La Vanguardia*, *El Ideal*, and *Comalidacion Nacional*. His first volume of poetry were in Spanish: *Adelfas Patria y Redencion*, *Ilustres Variones*, and *Himnos y Arenas*.

In 1917, upon delivering "Alma Española," he was acclaimed poet-laureate in Spanish and, a year later, in 1918, when his poem "Ing Babai," was awarded a prize, he was acclaimed also as poet-laureate in Kapampangan.

Hilario was not only a poet but a dramatist as well. He wrote the plays, "Mumunang Sinta" (First Love), "Sampagang E Malalanat" (Unfading Flower), "Bandila Ning Filipinas" (Flag of the Philippines), "Juan de la Cruz, Anak ning Katipunan" (Child of the Katipunan), "Ing Mapamatubu" (The Loan Shark), "El Sonado Ibarra" (The Visionary Ibarra), and "Reyna Ning Malasya."

An active and innovative civic leader, Hilario organized Maka-Dyos, Maka-Tau, Maka-Batas, Katipunan Mapanampun, Rosacris (Reverenciadores del Orden Social Altamente Cristiana), Akademyang Kapampangan, Laborantes Civico, Pampanga Historical Association, Boni Cives, Romanceros Nacionales, and Liga Pampangueña. He was also an active member of Fernando Ma. Guerrero's Jardin de Epicuro.

His political career started when he was elected to the municipal council of San Fernando. He served as secretary of the provincial board from 1915 until 1931, when he was elected to the House of Representatives (he was chosen the valedictorian of the House). He authored the first tenancy law. He was co-author of the laws on woman suffrage and

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the observance of National Heroes Day, the law creating the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes, and a number of laws for the benefit of the laboring class. In 1932, he was selected as one of the 15 leading legislators of the country during the Ninth Legislature and, in 1933, the Congressional Press Club voted him one of the "Ten Outstanding Congressmen."

His political activities never prevented him from continuing his literary interests. At one time, on April 27, 1932, he engaged Manuel Bernabe in a poetical joust in San Fernando.

After he was defeated in the next general elections, he engaged once more in the practice of law. In 1938, however, President Manuel L. Quezon appointed him as one of the first members of the National Language Institute, to represent the Kapampangan speakers. He served in this position until the end of 1941.

In 1947, he was appointed judge of the Court of First Instance in Vigan, Ilocos Sur by President Manuel A. Roxas. In 1954, he was transferred to Tarlac and served as judge until his retirement in 1960. After his retirement, he dedicated his time to the compilation of his Kapampangan works, and published and edited *Batang Aldo* (New Day). At the same time, he performed his functions as legal adviser of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo. His last service to the government was his appointment to the Philippine Historical Commission by President Diosdado Macapagal in 1962.

He died of heart failure on June 13, 1963 and was buried in San Fernando, Pampanga. He was survived by his wife, Trinidad Velasquez, and children Rafaelita H. Soriano, Evangelina H. Lacson, Tiburcio and Ulysses.

On June 27, 1982, on his 90th birth anniversary, the National Historical Institute, the Province of Pampanga, and the municipalities of San Fernando and Bacolor paid tribute to Hilario by unveiling a memorial bust and historical marker in his honor.

Jorge Barlin Imperial
(1852-1909)
First Filipino Catholic Bishop

Jorge Barlin Imperial was the first Filipino bishop of the Catholic Church. His miter as the 28th bishop of Nueva Caceres was granted to him by the Vatican in secret consistory on December 14, 1905. His episcopal consecration was held on June 29, 1906 in Manila.

His rise to that exalted ecclesiastical post was not only a personal triumph but the fulfillment as well of every Filipino Catholic priest's aspiration. It, too, was a triumph of the Filipino people, of a race that had been considered inferior for over 300 years by a regime which had itself brought Catholicism into the country.

Jorge Barlin was ordained priest when he was 28 years old, at a time when the Catholic Church, headed by Spanish friars, was persecuting Filipino priests who were fighting for reforms within the Church structure. Fathers Burgos, Gomez, and Zamora were garroted on February 17, 1872 for their alleged complicity in the Cavite revolt, a charge which has since been debunked by history.

As a priest, Father Barlin would have been subjected to the racial discrimination experienced by his fellow secular priest, and permanently relegated to the lowest rungs in the Church hierarchy. This fate did not come to him early, though. Bishop Gainza, his benefactor and mentor, was fond of him and, hence, did his best to ensure the future of his protegee. Right after his ordination, he was appointed *capellan de solio* and *majordomo* of the Cathedral, by Monsignor Gainza. He held those posts, which ensured his proximity to the bishop, throughout Gainza's term. He discharged his responsibilities with exceptional competence, bearing in mind at all times his teacher's example.

Upon the death of Bishop Gainza sometime in 1880, Father Barlin was assigned to Siruma, in Bicol. The adjustment he had to make from the royal episcopal society to that isolated town would have been traumatic, but he bore the hardship in silence, his patience and obedience fortifying his character. Three years later, in 1883, Barlin was reassigned to the pastoral village of Libog, Albay, which was near Siruma.

In 1887, a new bishop, Monsignor Campo was assigned at Nueva Caceres. Campo devoted his time not only to religious matters but also to politics. Seeing his tremendously successful spiritual and economic leadership in Libog, Campo named Barlin the *vicar forane* of the whole province of Sorsogon and assigned him, at the same time, as parish priest of its capital town.

For 16 years, Barlin proved to be an exemplary vicar forane, as attested to by the following document, published in Manila in 1912:

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"He became the idol of his parishioners, and was a living example to all the clergy for his excellent virtues and unstinted name... a lover, like a few, of the splendor of the Catholic worship and of the discipline of the clergy, he was at all times a model along these lines; not only did he set an example - he saw to it that, with whatever monetary help he could give, all other priests under his Vicariate would do the same... his circulars to his subordinates were full of wisdom and sound advice."

The period covered by the Philippine Revolution against Spain and the Philippine-American War showed the best in Father Barlin as a religious and civic leader. Under his able leadership, Sorsogon avoided getting involved in hostilities and remained peaceful during those troubled days even as the rest of Luzon was visited by violence and warfare. With the Revolution heading for Sorsogon, its last Spanish governor, Villamil, realized that he had to vacate his post and consequently needed someone to take his place. His logical choice was the vicar forane of the province, whom he considered perfect for the job. Villamil transferred his authority to Barlin a month before he boarded the vessel *Bauan* that sailed for Manila on September 20, 1898. With such transfer, Father Barlin virtually became the political and religious head of Sorsogon. This development added prominence to his name, and facilitated the peaceful transfer of political authority over the province to Gen. Ananias Diokno, who had been sent there by the revolutionary government of Malolos to liberate it from Spanish dominion.

On April 30, 1901, after the defeat of the Philippine revolutionary forces, Barlin again interceded in the peaceful transfer of political authority from the Philippine revolutionary government to the American forces, headed by Capt. J.C. Livingstone of the 47th Infantry, United States Army.

As a consequence of the American occupation, the political climate in the country became subdued. President Emilio Aguinaldo of the short-lived Philippine Republic was captured in Palanan, Isabela on March 23, 1901, thus ending all organized armed resistance to the new colonialists. With the emergence of Filipino nationalism, however, the Catholic Church found itself in a chaotic situation. The Church became divided. Leading a strong breakaway group, Fr. Gregorio Aglipay, a revolutionary priest from the north, officially declared on October 17, 1902, the establishment of the "Philippine Independent Catholic Church," which severed all ties with the Vatican. It is said that in the whole province of Ilocos Norte, only three priests remained loyal to the Pope, while in Aklan, all the priests in the province, numbering 60, defected to the Aglipay Church. Father Aglipay offered the highest ecclesiastical

office of his newly founded church to Barlin who, however, asserting his loyalty to the Chair of St. Peter, vigorously turned it down.

The Aglipay priests who had occupied their respective church buildings and held properties deposited there refused to vacate the premises. They claimed that they were entitled to them on the basis of the American governor's policy of "peaceable occupation," which declared that anyone who peacefully possessed a Church property was considered its legal occupier. Aglipayans argued that they lawfully owned the churches since these were occupied by priests who had defected to their ranks.

Father Ramirez, a Bicolano, was one of the priests who defected to the Aglipayans. When Father Barlin demanded that he vacate his Church, Ramirez refused. Barlin brought the case to the Court of First Instance of Ambos Camarines. Invoking Article 8 of the Treaty of Paris which excluded Church property from the sale exacted between Spain and the US, the court decided the issue in favor of Father Barlin in 1904. When the case was reheard in the Supreme Court in 1906, Barlin won it on the same legal ground. Thus, all Aglipayans were forced to leave the buildings owned by the Catholic Church. As a result, their influence on the people gradually declined. This case enhanced Barlin's prestige as a Catholic prelate.

At the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly in 1907, Barlin, now a bishop, was requested to deliver the invocation. Later, at the First Ecclesiastical Assembly in Manila, which was held to tackle church problems, his remarkable wisdom moved a writer to comment:

"We shall not stop to talk of his virtues. Simply, we shall say that in him, shone a faithful loyalty to the Authorities of the Church and the teachings and dispositions emanating from Rome. He distinguished himself on the zeal, prudence and abnegation of his conduct in the Catholic Offices as Missionary, Parish Priest, Vicar and Bishop."

Bishop Barlin was born in the town of Baao, then called "Ambos Camarines," on April 23, 1852. He began studying at the seminary at a very early age and was ordained priest in 1874. He died in Rome on September 4, 1909.

Maximo Inocencio

(1833-1896)

One of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite"

One of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite," Maximo Inocencio was born on November 18, 1833 in Cavite, Cavite to Tranquilino Inocencio and Ana Maria Franco. He was still a boy when his father, a seaman who made voyages to and from Mexico, died.

Although he had only a little schooling, he was able to pursue an independent occupation as a carpenter in the town when he grew older because of his long apprenticeship in the carpentry shop of the arsenal in Cavite. In time, he became a contractor in the erection of churches, bridges, buildings, and other public works in the province. He was involved in the building of the Tejeros bridge, the provincial capitol, the Cavite elementary school, and the Inocencio house, as well as the repair of the church in Naic and the Dominican church in Cavite. His construction business became a steady one, regularly employing some 25 men at his shop in San Roque.

Besides buildings, he also constructed bancas, sailboats, and *cascos*. He maintained a sort of yard where repairs on small boats were done. Later, he established a sawmill and lumber yard. He used the sailboats *Dos Hermanos La Luz*, *Amparo*, and *Aurea* for hauling logs and transporting firewood from Mindoro, Mariveles, and from as far as Lagingmanok (renamed Padre Burgos), Quezon province.

Inocencio had an established business and was a well-known citizen of means when the Cavite Revolt of 1872 took place. Artigas y Cuerva stated that he had nothing to do with this uprising, but because he was a Mason, he was implicated in it and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and deported to Cartagena, Spain, together with Crisanto de los Reyes and Pedro Paraiso. Paraiso took upon himself the task of liberating his companions when the Cantons revolted. Inocencio later on crossed the border to France, and from Marseilles obtained his pardon and freedom. Upon his return to the Philippines he resumed his business activities, and regained his social prestige. In 1895 he was one of the members of the *junta inspectora* of the Hospicio de San Jose in Cavite, an honorary office headed by the parish priest, and was a "proprietor of a large store and was a contractor of the arsenal." He supported political causes, including the Propaganda Movement abroad.

In the Revolution of 1896, Inocencio was again implicated together with other prominent citizens of Cavite. From the declaration of Alfonso de Ocampo, it was revealed that Inocencio, Francisco Osorio, Luis Aguado and Severino Lapidario were the leaders of the planned

Cayetano Jacobe

uprising in Cavite, and that the signal was to come from the fireworks to be shot from Inocencio's *camarin*. This testimony led to his arrest on September 4. He was among 13 Caviteños, headed by Lapidario, who were found guilty of rebellion on September 11 and were shot at the plaza de armas of Fort San Felipe.

Inocencio, whose life was summed thus: "with chisel and hammer he worked his way to wealth amassing one of the largest fortunes in the province," had been variously described as a diligent and hard worker, and a charitable citizen who did not fail to lend a helping hand to the needy.

He had nine children by his wife, Narcisa Francisco. His remains used to be sepulchered in a niche at the Porta Vaga Church.

Cayetano Jacobe

(1876-1940)

Master Violinist

One of the most popular Filipino violinists, Cayetano Jacobe was also famous as a band and orchestra conductor.

For his first concert in March 1900, he performed the "Fantasia" from the opera, "Lucia di Lamermoor." It was enthusiastically received and signalled his rise to musical celebrity.

More performances before great audiences followed that concert. He became a much-in-demand violinist. He appeared in various concerts in the Philippines and America "that brought him and his country honor and prestige." Art critics and music enthusiasts from different countries regarded him as "most daring of the modern Filipino violinists." His mastery of what were considered highly difficult musical compositions earned him distinction as musician and artist.

Cayetano Jacobe was born on August 7, 1876 in Lumbang, Laguna. His parents, Juan Jacobe and Cecilia Dimaranan, were of average means. He must have gained his early training in music as choir boy in the town's Catholic church. Given "a small violin as a gift" by his father, he was inspired to learn to play the instrument by ear through self-study.

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His love for music was developed when at eight years old, he was sent by his parents to Manila to study violin under his uncle, Ubaldo Jacobe, leader of the Spanish military band Regimento Num. 7. Under his uncle's strict tutelage, he learned rapidly the different techniques in playing it. Then followed a deep exposure to opera and concert music under Maestro Velasquez. He also received tutorial lessons in composition and directing from an Italian professor of music, Ciro Cavaliere, in 1896.

In his early adolescent years, equipped with musical talent and training, he felt compelled to earn a living especially because he wanted to help his parents. He joined Pedro Gruet's orchestra, the city's most famous musical group at that time, participated in concerts, and played in theaters and for foreign opera companies. He not only earned his keep but also was able to provide his parents some money.

During the Filipino-American war, Jacobe was arrested by the enemy for his suspected association with the revolutionists. He was imprisoned in Fort Santiago. But through his violin, he became well-liked by his American jailers. Later, he was able to convince higher colonial officials to grant his freedom.

On February 2, 1901, Jacobe captivated his mostly American audience with his excellent violin rendition of a fantasia from "Ernani," at Teatro Filipino. Press notices were all praise for it. "Jacobe, the master of that delicate instrument, can make it cry, laugh, moan, and speak," *El Renacimiento* proclaimed. An item in *El Comercio* succinctly noted that he "executed Ernani with exquisite art and taste..." The *Diario de Manila* described his performance as a "revelation, holding his audience captive right from the first notes." The public's acceptance of his concerts motivated him to give better performances.

On December 11, 1903, a special concert honoring Gov. William Howard Taft was held at the Zorrilla Theater. When Jacobe was introduced to the select audience, he was greeted with tumultuous applause which did not stop until he began playing the fantasia from "Ernani." On February 26 of the following year, a few months after that memorable concert, Jacobe received his appointment as professor in violin at the Centro Artistico of Manila.

A tireless concertist, Jacobe left his job as violin professor and joined the Philippine Constabulary Band in 1909. It was with this band that he was able to give public concerts in the big cities of America, such as in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Seattle. His appearances there received favorable comments. *The Atlantic City Daily Press* noted: "This Filipino artist...has acquired the distinction of the second

Dionisio Jakosalem

Zarasate." An *Atlantic Review* critic said: "...Cayetano Jacobe, the admirable little Filipino virtuoso, whose command and artistry at the most difficult of all instruments has merited our sincere applause."

Jacobe left the PC Band sometime in 1915. After the University of the Philippines' Conservatory of Music was inaugurated on September 4, 1916, he served as faculty member for its violin department. Thereafter, he joined the conservatory's Philharmonic Orchestra and the Manila Symphony Orchestra. He also taught violin at the Centro de Bellas Artes, Centro de Artistas de Manila, San Juan de Letran, San Beda, and La Salle.

Jacobe was first married to Ana Protacio, by whom he had five children, none of whom, however, survived. He had a second wife. The place occupied at present by a gasoline station on the corner of G. Tuason and Castaño Streets in Sampaloc, Manila is where Jacobe's house used to stand.

This great Filipino violinist died on June 17, 1940.

Dionisio Jakosalem

(1878-1931)

First Filipino Cabinet Official
During American Regime

A writer and lawyer, Dionisio Jakosalem was born on May 8, 1878 in Dumanjug, Cebu to Alfonso Jakosalem and Apolonia Abella, who both belonged to hardworking families. After finishing his *primera enseñanza* at the town school, he went to Cebu where he enrolled in the College of San Carlos - he was a classmate of Sergio Osmeña - there to complete his *segunda enseñanza*. He continued his studies at the University of Santo Tomas, where he received his *bachiller en artes* and *licenciado en jurisprudencia*. He was admitted to the Philippine bar in 1907.

His public career started in 1900, when he was appointed municipal secretary of his hometown. In 1903, he was appointed justice of the peace of Cebu. He resigned this post when he was elected to the municipal council of Cebu in 1904. In 1906, he was elected to the provincial board. When the provincial governor, Sergio Osmeña was

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elected to the Philippine Assembly, he was appointed to the position, serving the unexpired term. In November 1907, he himself was elected governor. He ran under the Nacionalista banner. He was reelected as such in November 1909. In the convention of provincial governors held in 1910, he was chosen president.

The construction of roads and public buildings marked his administration as governor of Cebu. He is credited with having linked the southern and northern parts of the province with roads.

He rested for a while after the expiration of his term in October 1912. On February 1, 1913, he was appointed acting provincial fiscal, a position he filled until the end of the year.

In 1917, his achievements as a public servant were given due recognition. On January 18 of that year, he was made a member of the first cabinet under the regime of the Jones Law with his appointment as secretary of commerce and communications by Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison. He was the first Filipino to serve in that capacity. In 1919, he was named member of the first Philippine independence mission to the United States.

He resigned as secretary on October 3, 1922, although the then governor-general, Leonard Wood, wanted to retain him in the cabinet. He was succeeded momentarily by his undersecretary, C.E. Unson. Later, he was offered another cabinet portfolio by Gov. Gen. Stimson, but he declined. He preferred to give others a chance to prove their worth and serve the people.

During his stint in the cabinet, Jakosalem was able to avert a crisis in the supply of rice, precipitated by World War I, by dealing firmly with profiteers. As secretary, he advocated the adoption of a definite national water policy and a general road construction program, as well as the creation of an insurance fund for the benefit of employees and laborers in times of illness, accidents and old age. He also endorsed the passage of a law regulating strikes and lockouts, the creation of a board of conciliation and arbitration, and the fixing of the working hours in all business and industrial establishments. Jakosalem did not look with favor on the introduction of large foreign capital into the country. He believed that foreign investments should be reasonable enough to develop its natural resources without, however, endangering the national interest.

After retiring from public service, he practiced law in Cebu, served as administrator of the Hospicio de San Jose de Barili, which was founded by Benita and Pedro Cui - he discharged this function faithfully until his death - and joined the faculty of the Visayan Institute, where he

Magdalena Jalandoni

later became dean of the college of law.

Jakosalem was married to the former Generosa Teves. They had four children - Salud, Silvano, Maria and Epifania.

He died of blood poisoning from pyorrhea on July 1, 1931 at the age of 53.

Magdalena G. Jalandoni

(1891-1978)

Protean Ilongo Novelist

A pioneering woman writer, feminist, and foremost Hiligaynon author of her time, Magdalena G. Jalandoni was born the eldest of two children on May 27, 1891 in Jaro, Iloilo City. Her father, Gregorio Jalandoni, who died at the early age of 25, had served as the *directorcillo* of Jaro when it was still known as Salog. Her mother, Francisca Gonzaga, was a strict disciplinarian from whom she imbibed her strength of spirit and single-mindedness. Her only sibling, Luis, born when she was two years old, was also inclined to writing. It was he, originally, rather than Magdalena, whom their mother Francisca had hoped would become a writer. But as fate had it, Luis, like his father, had a very brief life.

Magdalena Jalandoni started studying at a school run by Clemente and Donata Gonzaga, where she first learned Spanish. In June 1902, she continued her studies at the Colegio de San Jose, a school run by the Daughters of Charity. Initially, she was a "day boarder;" subsequently, she became a full intern student. Two years later, however, she was taken home by her parents due to the outbreak of a cholera epidemic that had felled so many Ilongos.

A child prodigy, she began writing at a very early age. When she was 10, she produced her first *corrido*, entitled, "Padre Juan Kag Beata Maria." Around this time, she also wrote a narrative poem called "Lilia." From that time on, there was no stopping her prolific pen. At 12, she wrote "Don Juan Gonzaga" and, subsequently, "Lucibar and Portivilar," "General Manfredo kag Pastor Salicio sa Guinhari-an sa Grecia," and "Principe Ricardo," all of which were soon published by *La Editorial* and brought out in the market. She accomplished all this even before she reached adulthood, a rare and awesome feat even by contemporary standards.

She began her high school studies at the Iloilo High School on November 6, 1906, but quit the following year to devote herself fully to

her vocation. In 1907, only 16, she completed her earliest novel, *Ang Mga Tunok Sang Isa Ka Bulak*, of which 2,000 copies were printed by the La Panayana printing press.

Although her mother had advised her to stop writing, believing it to be a masculine endeavor unfit for a young girl, and, instead, become "a proper lady" and acquire the skills needed in housework, she chose to dedicate her whole life to her literary pursuits. In deference to her mother's wishes, she had thought of settling down eventually, but she never found any man who approximated her idol, Jose Rizal, whom she considered the epitome of manhood. Thus, she opted for spinsterhood up to the end of her days.

In the late 20's and early 30's, she became involved in the Women's Suffrage Movement, tirelessly fighting for, and speaking on behalf of, all Filipino women. Again, despite her mother's objections, she managed to participate continuously and actively in politics, thereby giving vent to her patriotic leanings.

Jalandoni produced one creative masterpiece after another, in various literary genres. In time, she would write more than 300 poems, both short and long, including "Angya," "Kauluukan," "Kansilayan," and "Lucrecia Magsilak," all of which were more than 120 pages long; more than 200 short stories, such as "Ang Ginlimot nga Anak" (The Forsaken Child) and "Ang Mga-Utod nga Kapid" (The Twins); meditations; plays and verse-dramas like "Kabuhi kag Gugma" (Life and Love); verse history, "Ang Kahapon Sang Panay" (Panay's Past); *dialogos*; and more than 20 novels, including *Lucia*, her second novel written in 1925, *Mahal Pa Sa Kabuhi* (Dearer Than Life), *Ang Balay nga Walay Tao* (The Deserted House), *Ang Malaw-ay nga Dalaga* (The Ugly Spinster), and *Juanita Cruz*. She also produced translations (including Jose Rizal's "Mi Ultimo Adios"), an autobiography, and a bibliography of her complete works. At the time of her death, she was writing the novel, *Ang Pangulo Sang Monasterio*, which she was unable to finish. Some of her novels were serialized in the Ilongo magazines *Iwag* and *Yuhum*.

A romantic and passionate writer who once confessed to often getting involved in her own characters' pain and tribulations, almost all her works have one common theme: the triumph of love and goodness over evil. She hoped her works would guide readers in their own daily struggles in life.

Jalandoni also painted a little, her subjects usually derived from the Bible and Filipino culture.

During the Japanese Occupation, 20 of her original manuscripts, all novels, went up in smoke in the Palace of the Archbishop in Jaro, where

she had kept them for safekeeping. Nevertheless, she was later on able to donate some works to the Central Philippine University. On July 29, 1971, she donated her complete works, along with 16 original manuscripts, to the University of the Philippines in Diliman, represented by its president, Salvador P. Lopez; she received a certificate of appreciation for the gesture. She likewise secured a copyright on all her works, which are preserved in various institutions, including the Ateneo de Manila University (a complete microfilm collection), the National Library, and the Yale University and Syracuse University in the United States.

In 1975, assisted by her niece, Ofelia J. Jardenil, she personally presented a complete set of her works to the University of the Philippines in Iloilo, through UP President Onofre D. Corpuz. A year later, she graced the inauguration of an exhibit of her memorabilia and her books at the Museo Iloilo, which is also a permanent repository of her works.

On December 10, 1962, Jalandoni was bestowed the Pro Ecclesia Et Pontifice award by Pope John XXIII for her lifelong devotion to the Roman Catholic Church. She returned the honor with the meditation, entitled, "Balasahon Sa Pito Ka Pulong nga Ginmitlang ni Jesus sa Cruz sang Udto Adlaw sang Viernes Santo," requested by the then archbishop of Jaro, Msgr. Jaime Sin in 1967. On September 21, 1967, she accepted a citation from the CPU president, Dr. Rex Drilon, for her donation to the University.

She marked a high point in her career when she was given the first Republic Cultural Heritage Award for Literature by then President Ferdinand E. Marcos on June 12, 1969. Due to her physical infirmity, she had her niece accept it on her behalf.

Other honors that came her way included a certificate of merit from the Iloilo Press and Radio Club, August 28, 1965; a certificate of appreciation from UP Iloilo; the Sumakwelan Award from the Association of Writers in the Visayas and Mindanao, April 30, 1974; the 1973-1974 cultural award from the Iloilo School of Arts and Trades, September 25, 1973; the General Emilio Jacinto PINKIAN Award for vernacular writing, from Himlayang Pilipino in Tandang Sora, Quezon City, on December 15, 1976; the ICRFI (Iloilo Culture and Research Foundation, Inc.) Award, for her outstanding contributions to Hiligaynon writing, May 27, 1975; and the Talalupangdon Nga Ilongo (Outstanding Ilongo) Award for Literature, April 11, 1977.

Even during her last years, Jalandoni continued to write, by dictating to her niece. She died on September 14, 1978, and was buried at the Jaro Catholic Cemetery, thus ending a quiet but distinguished career.

On May 27, 1982, she was honored with a marker set up in her beloved hometown by the National Historical Institute.

Mariano F. Jhocson
(1877-1928)
Founder of the National University

Founder of the National University in Manila, Mariano P. Jhocson was born, the fourth of 12 children, in Sta. Cruz, Manila on October 14, 1877. His parents were Marcela Alegrado and Crispulo Jhocson, a famous sculptor. In return for his son's free matriculation at the Ateneo de Manila, the elder Jhocson was employed by the Jesuit priests.

Mariano Jhocson finished his *segunda enseñanza* at the Ateneo, where he also obtained the title of *perito mercantil*. In order to buy the books and paper he needed in school, he sold *yoyo* and other toys that were made in his father's shop. Most of his customers were his classmates and schoolmates. Among them were Antonio Roxas, Ramon Papa, and Miguel Romualdez.

During the Revolution of 1896, a cousin of his was hunted by the Spanish authorities. Another cousin participated in the guerrilla movement during the Filipino-American War. To avoid association with his radical relatives, he changed his family name from the original "Jocson" to "Jhocson."

On August 1, 1900, Jhocson founded the Colegio Filipino at his residence on Palma Street, Quiapo. It was a nonsectarian and coeducational primary school. Its name was changed to Colegio Mercantil in 1905. The medium of instruction was in both Spanish and English. On May 12, 1913, it was authorized to provide secondary instruction and to confer certificates of graduation on its students. It was in 1913 that the school's educational system underwent radical change with the use of English as means of instruction.

Colegio Mercantil became a corporation in 1915. Its major stockholders were Emmanuel Jhocson, Crispulo Jhocson, Apolonio de Guzman, and Faustino Martin. A board of trustees was set up as governing body. Mariano Jhocson was the comptroller. The school offered courses in bookkeeping, accounting, and commerce.

On October 26, 1916, the school was renamed the National Academy. On May 15, 1917, it ushered in its tertiary education with the opening of its college of liberal arts and the college of law. Then, on March 15, 1921, the school's name was changed to National University.

Before Jhocson died on March 17, 1928, he saw the expanding role of his school in the country's educational system and, thus, instructed his family, particularly his wife and oldest son, Domingo: "*que continuen la tarea a que el ha dedicado toda su vida la educacion de la juventud de ambos sexos de este pais.*"

Pura Villanueva-Kalaw

(1886-1954)

Beauty Queen, Writer, and Suffragette

Pura Kalaw, nee Pura Villanueva, was born on August 27, 1886 in Arevalo, Iloilo to Emilio Villanueva, a highly educated man from Molo, and Emilia Garcia, a very beautiful Spanish lady from Palencia, Spain. At first, she attended the Santa Ana College in Molo, but following the Spanish tradition of limited schooling for girls, her formal education henceforth consisted of a six-month stay at Santa Catalina College in Manila on her 15th year.

Her beauty and charm first attracted Manila's high society when she was proclaimed "the best dressed lady" during the costume ball sponsored by Sociedad Artistica, an organization of Spaniards and well-to-do Filipinos. The crowning glory of her womanhood came in 1908 when, at the age of 22, she was proclaimed "First Carnival Queen" of the Philippines, a beauty title that was the forerunner of today's "Miss Philippines."

Pura Villanueva's first love was writing, and it was as a writer that she first made a name for herself. In fact, before she figured prominently in any beauty contest, she had already won major literary prizes. In 1907, she garnered first prize in an essay contest in Iloilo. This was followed by first and second prizes in other contests.

As a journalist, she contributed weekly articles to *El Tiempo* in Iloilo. She also served as that paper's "Woman's Page" editor. She was also a contributor to metropolitan periodicals. Her writings were not limited to articles and short essays, which mostly dwelt on feminine rights. She also authored books and pamphlets. Among her published works were: *Osmeña*, *From Newspaperman to President*, *How the Filipino Got the Vote*, *Outstanding Filipino Women*, *Anthology of Filipino Women Writers*, *The Consumer Cooperatives in the Philippines*, *The Filipino Cookbook*, *The Filipino Flag*, and *Condimentos Indigenas*.

It was, however, as champion of feminism that Pura Villanueva made her indelible mark in Philippine history. As early as 1906, when she was 20 years old, she already felt the sublime and self-imposed mission of working for the rights of Filipino women. That year, she organized the Asociacion Feminista Ilonga, one of whose purposes was to enfranchise the Filipina. Its credo, as formulated by Pura was, "What a man can do, a woman can do as well."

The suffrage movement brought her to Manila. There, she encouraged Assemblyman Filemon Sotto of Cebu to present the first bill

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on woman suffrage before the first Philippine Assembly in 1907. The bill failed to pass, but she was not disheartened.

In 1912, two world-famous feminists, Dr. Aletta Jacobs of the Netherlands and Mrs. Marie Chapman Catt of the United States visited the Philippines and bolstered the local feminist movement. During the meeting attended by leading figures in the movement, the Society for the Advancement of Women was organized. Its name was later changed to Women's Club of Manila.

Despite the strong opposition in the Assembly, the fight for women's rights went on. In 1918, Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison recommended women's suffrage in his message to the 4th Philippine Legislature. On October 28 of that year, the first major conference on the subject was held at the Manila Hotel. In 1919, the Senate, under its president, Manuel Quezon, passed the suffrage bill authored by Senator Pedro M. Sison. The bill failed to pass in the House of Representatives, however. In 1921 and 1923, Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood urged the passage of the suffrage bill, but to no avail.

In 1921, the numerous women's clubs throughout the country banded together into the National Federation of Women's Clubs. This national organization published its official mouthpiece, *Women's Outlook*, with Trinidad F. Legarda as editor of the English section, and Pura Villanueva as editor of the Spanish section.

The campaign for the enfranchisement of Filipino women continued until the Legislature passed the suffrage bill in 1933. The bill became Commonwealth Act No. 34. The following year, however, this law was repealed by the Constitutional Convention. The Convention called for a plebiscite to be held within two years from the adoption of the Constitution, where at least 300,000 women were required to vote in favor of enfranchisement for that right to be granted to them.

In 1936, the Women's Club organized an all-out drive aimed at bringing women voters to the polling place on plebiscite day. Pura Villanueva-Kalaw was chosen to head this drive. On April 30, 1937, 492,725 women trooped to the polls where an overwhelming majority of them, 447,725, voted for women's suffrage.

The brainy beauty and champion of women's rights became the better half and inspiration of Teodoro M. Kalaw, an illustrious nationalist, scholar, historian, author and statesman, whom she married in Iloilo on May 6, 1910. They had four children, who have also distinguished themselves in their chosen fields: former Senator Maria Kalaw-Katigbak; businessman Teodoro, Jr., who married former Senator Eva Estrada-Kalaw; Purita Kalaw-Ledesma, an artist and member of the

Teodoro Kalaw

Commission on Culture, and Evelina Kalaw-Pines, a singer.

Pura Villanueva-Kalaw was an active worker, civic leader, philanthropist, and successful businesswoman at the time of her death on March 21, 1954, a victim of heart attack. She was then 67.

Teodoro M. Kalaw

(1884-1940)

Eminent Journalist, Public Servant,
and Historian

Teodoro M. Kalaw was a nationalist scholar, legislator, journalist, educator, and historian.

He was born the third child of a prominent couple, Valerio Kalaw and Maria Manguiat, in Lipa, Batangas on March 31, 1884. His older brothers Emilio and Pedro both died in infancy. After him came **Maximo, also an** outstanding scholar and political scientist, and two sisters, Rosario and Manuela. His father, Valerio Kalaw, served as *capitan municipal* during the revolutionary period and, later, as municipal president and then, as chief of police during the early days of the American colonial occupation.

Kalaw learned his first letters at the Escuela Pia, or Catholic parochial school in his hometown, where he came under the tutelage of an uncle-in-law. In 1897, he was sent to Manila to study, a journey delayed by one year because of the political turmoil caused by the activities of the Katipunan. In the previous year also occurred the martyrdom of Jose Rizal, stories of whose patriotism he often heard from his father.

He returned to Lipa to continue his studies at the prestigious *Instituto Rizal*, where he first began writing by contributing poems, essays, and short stories to the student paper, *La Voz de la Juventud*. At the Instituto, he finished his fourth year course at the top of his class. He was then sent back to Manila, to enrol at the newly inaugurated *Liceo de Manila*, which became, during its time, the leading institution of learning in the country. There, he was taught by the likes of Felipe G. Calderon ("father" of the Malolos Constitution) and Fernando Ma. Guerrero, among others.

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An outstanding student, he shone not only in the academics, but in other activities as well, often contributing literary pieces to the student paper, *El Escolar*, which was subsequently renamed *La Alborada*. In the summer vacation, spent in Lipa, during the early days of the American regime, he began studying the English language under American mentors. He also became a member of the *Asociacion Escolar de Filipinas*, the school's organization.

After acquiring his bachelor's degree in the arts (with high honors) from the *Liceo*, he enrolled at the *Escuela de Derecho*, the earliest Philippine school of law, whose founder and director was his old teacher, Felipe G. Calderon. There, he also came under the tutelage of great mentors, such as Rafael Palma and Juan Sumulong. He obtained the degree of bachelor of laws in 1905, and topped the bar examinations that same year with a grade of 100 percent in civil law and three other subjects. He subsequently joined the teaching staff of the *Escuela*. In 1907, he acquired his licentiate in juridical sciences, also from the same institution, after successfully passing the requisite examinations. Following the example of his mentor Calderon, Kalaw aspired to mold his students into upright and patriotic Filipinos, instead of merely lecturing on law. He taught at the *Escuela* for several years.

It was in 1903, while still pursuing law at the *Escuela*, that Kalaw began his career in journalism by working as a staff member of *El Renacimiento*, the organ of the Nacionalistas, a political group that advocated the immediate independence of the Philippines from the United States. At the helm of the militant newspaper were two of his mentors, Rafael Palma and Fernando Ma. Guerrero, the latter being the managing editor.

In time, Kalaw developed a close friendship with Guerrero whom he, then only 23, replaced as the paper's editor in 1907, when Guerrero was elected to the First Philippine Assembly. He took part in Guerrero's campaign by delivering speeches and even writing a manifesto in support of Guerrero's independence from the *Gran Partido Nacionalista*.

As *Renacimiento* editor, Kalaw continued the nationalist tradition begun by his predecessors and produced acerbic editorials defending the rights of the Filipino and assailing the graft-ridden American imperialist rule in the country, even by officials in high places. He likewise zealously propagated the use of a common national language among Filipinos (one of the first to do so), the "preservation" of the Filipino way of life, and the appointment of more Filipinos to high-ranking and crucial positions in the government.

In 1908, Kalaw became the secretary of Manuel L. Quezon, then the

floor leader and chairman of the committee on appropriations of the First Philippine Assembly, for the duration of Quezon's representation of the Philippines to the International Congress on Navigation in St. Petersburg (later named Leningrad) in Russia. He joined Quezon in his trip to Russia, together with an American interpreter, F. Theo Rogers. Since the Congress, the reason for their trip had ended a week before, the three decided to just tour the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Afterwards, he and Quezon proceeded, initially, to Berlin, and then to Paris, before the former, on his own, returned to the Philippines in August or September of 1908. Out of this memorable trip Kalaw wrote the book, *Hacia La Tierra del Zar*, which he dedicated to Quezon.

He returned to his work as *Renacimiento* editor, even as he continued teaching law at the *Escuela de Derecho*, having no inkling of the cause celebre into which he would be drawn as one of the "events" that would soon take prominent defendants. In October of the same year, the paper came out with "Aves de Rapiña" (Birds of Prey), the controversial editorial which opened a Pandora's box of tribulations for him, its author Fidel Reyes, and the paper's publisher, Martin Ocampo. On account of this editorial, a libel suit was lodged against them by Dean C. Worcester, then the Interior Secretary and a member of the Philippine Commission. The case, which dragged on for several years, caused the newspaper to be closed, its equipment auctioned off to pay the damages (totalling P60,000) sought by Worcester, and he and Ocampo meted out prison sentences by Judge J.C. Jenkins (on January 19, 1910). Both the Philippine and US Supreme Courts merely affirmed the Jenkins decision when the case was raised to them on appeal. In 1914, however, Kalaw and Ocampo were pardoned by Gov. Gen. F.B. Harrison.

In 1909, while the case was still being tried in the lower court, Kalaw decided to run during the Second Philippine Assembly elections, as representative of the third district of Batangas, and won. It was a moral victory as well over his court adversary Worcester.

His youth notwithstanding (at 25, he was the Assembly's youngest member), Kalaw consistently evinced throughout his term a wisdom that was beyond his years. His statesmanship gained for him the highest esteem of his colleagues.

At the Assembly, Kalaw sponsored several important bills. One supported "internal migration," a phenomenon that resulted in the settling, and consequently, the agricultural development of various isolated provinces in the country. Another endeavored to strengthen the "territorial unity" of the country by preventing the disposition of huge areas of former friar lands to business groups or individuals. Still

another sought the maintenance of public schools by allowing municipal councils to taxes intended for that purpose.

During his term of office Kalaw fell ill, resulting in the loss of his left leg later on.

In 1913, when his term ended, he was designated secretary of the Assembly. He held that post until 1916, when he was named director of the National Library (where he served until 1917) and undersecretary of the Interior Department (then headed by Rafael Palma). He became the Interior Secretary himself four years later.

On December 21, 1922, he cut short his term as Secretary, an act which was lamented by then Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood. The reason was that, in a letter dated December 20, 1922, Manuel L. Quezon, then chairman of the Commission on Independence, had appointed him as its executive secretary and chief adviser. Generally, his duties were to handle the propaganda and information campaign of the "Philippine cause both in the Philippines" and in the United States, publish periodicals and books supportive of the cause, and to prepare, collate, and disseminate data pertaining to the country.

On August 22, 1925, as part of the staff of Senator Sergio Osmena, who had been chosen the country's special envoy to the US, he left the country to establish anew the Philippine Press Bureau in Washington, D.C., and to form later on a "publicity office" in Paris in order to streamline and fortify the Philippine Independence campaign. Upon his return to Manila early in 1926, he presented to the Commission on Independence his report, dated February 9, 1926, on the country's campaign for freedom in the US. At the same time, he resigned his two positions in the Commission.

He resumed his career in journalism by writing a column, "Mi Pagina Diaria," for *La Vanguardia*. Later, upon the invitation of publisher Ramon Fernandez, he also wrote the editorials of the newspapers *El Debate* and *La Opinion*.

Kalaw compiled some of his writings into pamphlets or books under various titles, such as *La Campaña de Kuomintang*, a collection of his articles on the Kuomintang, which originally appeared in *La Opinion*. His other works include *Reformas en La Enseñanza del Derecho*, his first published book, written during his stint at the *Escuela de Derecho*; *La Constitucion de Malolos* (1910), which became a popular reference among political scientists; *Teorias Constitucionales* (1912), which was later enlarged into the edition, entitled, *Manual de Ciencia Politica*, published in 1918; *The Constitutional Plan of the Philippine Revolution* (1914); *La Revolucion Filipina*, whose English translation appeared in 1925. His

autobiography, published in English as *Aide-de-Camp to Freedom*, and in Filipino as *Kabalikat sa Kalayaan*, earned a special award at the First Commonwealth Literary Contest in 1940.

From 1929 to 1939, Kalaw served anew as director of the National Library, eventually boosting the development of Philippine historical research and writing with the publication of such writings as *Ang Pinagtatalunang Akta ng Katipunan* (1930), *Las Cartas Politicas de Apolinario Mabini* (1930); *Epistolario Rizalino* (1930-1937); *Gregorio H. Del Pilar: Heroe de Tirad* (1930), and others.

A member of Philippine Masonry, Kalaw rose to the high position of grand master, presided over two grand lodges, and was the only Filipino to have acquired the Grand Oriental Chair before even serving as "master of subordinate lodges."

The youngest ever to be elected grand master, he first became a Mason on April 8, 1907, when he joined the Nilad Lodge No. 144, which was the first native lodge to be established in the country. Although he was quite inactive during his early years as a Mason, in 1914, he gained renown with his delivery of his speech entitled, "Principios de Vida Social," copies of which were disseminated among Masonic lodges in the Philippines, Cuba and Spain. Also in 1914, he initiated the publication of *Hojas Sueltas*, a Masonic journal famed for its scholarliness. Within the same year, he was elevated to the third degree of Masonry. Several months later, on February 28, 1915, he was unanimously elected grand master. He had just turned 31 years old.

In 1924, he was made grand orator, and served as such yet again in the years 1926, 1927, and 1931. Meanwhile, he had put out his *Masonic Parliamentary Law* and *Philippine Masonry*, both landmark works in the development of literature on Philippine Masonry. In 1925, he was bestowed the honorary rank of past grand master, having been **only the third Mason to ever receive it. It was three years later, in 1928**, that he was once again elected grand master, this time of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. Finally on June 15, 1932, he was made a 33^o Mason in the Scottish Rite of Masonry.

Highly respected for his analytical and probing intelligence, Kalaw was also a member of various scholarly organizations, including the Academy of Political Science; American Social and Political Science; *Sociedad Americana de Derecho Internacional*; *Real Academia Hispano-Americano de Ciencias y Artes*, of whose Philippine Section he became president in 1925; *Asociacion Hispano-Filipina*, and the Philippine Library Association, serving as president of the latter two.

After he retired from public service in 1939, he completed his memoirs. On December 4, 1940, he died at the Philippine General

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Hospital, leaving behind not only his wife Pura Villanueva and four children, but also a legacy of nationalism, courage, and sacrifice.

In 1959, a historical marker in his honor was installed in his beloved Lipa City.

Nazaria Lagos

(1851-1945)

"Florence Nightingale of Panay"

Nazaria Lagos was a caring and self-sacrificing patriot of the Revolution and the Filipino-American War.

Known as the "Florence Nightingale of Panay," she was born on August 28, 1851 in barrio Burongan (now Jaguimit) Dueñas, Iloilo, the only child of Juan de la Cruz Lagos and Saturnina Labrilloso. It was from her mother that she learned the *caton* and *cartilla*. Then she studied under Maestro Gregorio Tingson, who taught her the *ofrecimiento*, *toksuan*, *cuenta*, *plana*, and *gramatica castellana*.

She was only 12 years old when she was married to Segundo Lagos, son of Bartolome Lagos, founder of the town of Dueñas. Her husband was serving as chief *sacristan* at the town church when he was appointed municipal president by Gen. Martin Delgado on October 27, 1898. This placed her "in the good graces of both the government and church authorities."

When the military governor ordered Fr. Lorenzo Suarez to organize the first Red Cross in Iloilo in 1897, she was appointed as Red Cross *presidenta* of Dueñas, with the priest giving her blanket authority to name its other officers.

Despite their good relationship with both the church and government authorities, she and her husband always aspired for the freedom of the Filipino people. They supported the revolutionary movement by freely giving their time and facilities to the Visayan rebels. Their house in barrio Burongan served as venue for the secret meetings of the revolutionary leaders.

In one of those meetings, Nazaria was appointed chief and director of the proposed rebel hospital in Jaguimit, including the food supply and equipment depot established in the secluded Lagos hacienda, adjoining Jaguimit. She lost no time in asking her father to help build the hospital, as well as provide bamboo beds, chairs, tables, shelves, and

Nazaria Lagos

cabinets, and in soliciting clothing materials and beddings from her townmates. She also collected medicinal plants, such as *alibhon*, *adgaw*, *buyo*, *luy-a*, *beta*, *amargoso*, and *guava*, since there were no readily available medicines and drugs at that time, and mobilized traditional healers.

During the Philippine-American War, that hospital rendered invaluable service to wounded Filipino soldiers who had fought with valor in the battle at the Tacas-Tucud-Sambog-Balantang line in February 1899. When the need for supplies and manpower increased, Nazaria tapped the Red Cross women, who helped her in nursing the sick and the wounded and in soliciting contributions of food and other supplies. As the news about the hospital spread, a number of civilians also went there for treatment.

It was during this time of danger and strife that Nazaria and her husband lost two of their children to smallpox, but the twin tragedies did not stop her from continuing to perform her noble duties for the country.

On June 12, 1899, when Panay observed the first anniversary of the proclamation of Philippine independence, Nazaria showed up with a beautifully embroidered Philippine flag which was raised with solemnity at the Dueñas town plaza. It was made by Nazaria herself, with the help of Gorgonia Somera, Lorenza Calatan and Pomposa and Caridad, her daughters.

When the American troops occupied Iloilo, they burned the Lagos home and the hospital buildings. Nazaria's family fled to different towns and experienced great difficulties. They were reunited and started life anew when peace settled back in the province. Nazaria worked hard on the farm.

Nazaria was blind when she died on January 27, 1945. She was survived by seven children, all of them successful in their chosen fields. Caridad was the donor of the Jaguimit barrio school site. Felicita became a nurse. Ramon turned out to be a pharmacist, politician, and historian. Pomposa and Filomena were teachers. Discoro became the first elementary school principal of Duenas. Jose was the first Filipino district supervisor for five Iloilo towns.

In her honor, on August 28, 1973, the National Historical Institute installed a marker at her birthplace.

Jose Lallana
(1836-1896)
One of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite"

One of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite," Jose Lallana was born in 1836 in Cavite, Cavite. He was the only son of Candido Lallana, a Spanish mestizo, and a certain Josefa, whose family name is not known. Nothing more is known about his parents, or anything about his education.

Lallana was a tailor. Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Spanish navy and military were among his patrons. He was a Mason and a member of the *Katipunán* under *Balangay Marikit* of San Roque. His shop was one of the meeting places of the local revolutionary units. He was a peace-loving and quiet person who never tolerated abuses. He had no respect for the *frailes* of his time. He even advised his relatives not to go to confession. At one time, his cousin, about to be married, almost postponed the ceremony because the officiating priest refused to be disturbed at the gambling table. But Lallana intervened, and the marriage was solemnized.

Lallana was fond of merrymaking. Together with Victorino Luciano, Antonio San Agustin, Hugo Perez, and others, he would sing and play music, and put up the sumptuous and colorful *pabitin* during Flores de Mayo festivals. He delighted in music, and was pleased whenever he heard his daughter play the piano. He enjoyed fishing as a pastime, happy to see his catch grace the table. Although he was a tailor, he preferred to wear the *barong tagalog*.

Lallana was arrested by the authorities after he was suspected, together with 12 others, of being disloyal to Spain, and then implicated in a revolutionary plot in the province of Cavite to overthrow Spanish rule. Following a quick trial, all 13 of them were found guilty of rebellion and condemned to death. On September 12, 1896, these heroes gallantly faced the firing squad at Plaza de Armas, Fort San Felipe, Cavite.

Lallana had two children, a boy and a girl, by his wife, Benita Tapawan of Imus. Then in his teens, the boy, upon learning of the execution of his father, joined the revolutionary ranks to avenge his death, and was never heard of again. Lallana's remains are entombed in the monument erected to the memory of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite."

Severino Lapidario

(1847-1896)

One of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite"

Severino Lapidario, one of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite," was born on January 8, 1847 in Imus, Cavite. He was drafted in the marine infantry of the Spanish army and was a corporal during the Cavite Revolt of 1872. Suspected of complicity in it, he was required to report every month to the military authorities in Cavite.

In 1890, he was appointed *alcaide* of the prison of Cavite, succeeding Severino Topacio. He was a considerate warden, allowing the prisoners to visit their families on occasions. His kindness endeared him to the prisoners, whom he later used for propaganda purposes during the revolutionary period by sending them on missions to Noveleta, Kawit, and Bacoor.

A mason and member of the Katipunan, he was known to both the Magda'lo and Magdiwang revolutionary councils. He actually played an important role in the revolution in Cavite. He set the prisoners in his custody free, armed them with bolos, and led them in the attack against the military and civil authorities in Cavite proper.

Mentioned as one of the rebels in the testimony of an old dressmaker named Sayat, he was placed under arrest by Cavite Governor Parga on September 3, 1896, together with his assistant, A. de Ocampo, and Luis Aguado. They were kept prisoners in the boat *Ulloa* and held *incommunicado*. The authorities had to take such precaution in view of the position that Lapidario occupied in the capital. Subjected to torture, they were forced to implicate several other persons whose arrest was effected immediately. After undergoing a hasty trial, 13 Caviteños were found guilty of rebellion and shot to death on September 12, 1896 at the Plaza de Armas of Fort San Felipe.

Lapidario married twice and had five children.

Hilario D.G. Lara

(1894-1987)

National Scientist

Recognized for his pioneering contributions to public health and public health education in the country, Dr. Hilario D.G. Lara was born on January 15, 1894 in barrio Anabu, Imus, Cavite.

Orphaned by his father when he was only two years old, Lara worked his way through school. After finishing his secondary course in Silliman Institute, he took a preparatory course in medicine, then medicine proper, at the University of the Philippines. He obtained his doctor of medicine degree in 1919. As a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Philippine government, he entered the Johns Hopkins University, where he received his M.P.H. in 1923 and subsequently, his Dr. P.H.

Dr. Lara served as resident physician at the department of pathology and bacteriology of the Philippine General Hospital. He also served as instructor at the UP School of Nursing and special demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology.

In 1919, he became assistant surgeon at the Philippine Health Service and, a year later, surgeon and district health officer. In 1922, he became senior surgeon and, subsequently, was made assistant to the director of health and secretary of the Retirement and Pension Board.

Dr. Lara was also visiting physician at the San Fernando Mission Hospital; surgeon on special detail, Malaria Field Investigation; and captain, Medical Corps Reserve, United States Army.

An authority on public health, he was made associate professor and head of the UP department of hygiene and preventive medicine from 1925 to 1928. In 1936, he was sent to Tokyo, Japan as the Philippine official delegate to the Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress.

Dr. Lara devoted more than five decades of his life to the pursuit, dissemination, and application of knowledge pertaining to epidemiology, health conservation, and environmental sanitation, which led to the control of diseases like cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, measles, and diphtheria in the country. His outstanding works gained for him international recognition with the inclusion of his name in the *Book of World Biography* and the *Book of American Men of Science*.

He authored 42 scientific and technical papers, mostly pioneering works, two of which were published in the *American Journal of Hygiene* and the *American Journal of Public Health*.

A dutiful and loyal public servant, Dr. Lara worked for the organization and development of the UP Institute of Public Health and was instrumental in the establishment of the National Research Council of the Philippines.

Juan C. Laya

For his distinguished contributions in public health, the rank and title of National Scientist was conferred on him by President Marcos in 1985.

Dr. Lara was 93 when he died on December 18, 1987 at the Philippine Heart Center for Asia. As a National Scientist, he was given a state funeral and was buried at the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Juan C. Laya

(1911-1952)

Distinguished Writer and Educator

A distinguished writer and educator, Juan C. Laya dedicated the best years of his life to the educational welfare of the youth of the country. His parents, Telesforo Laya and Alejandra Cabrerros, were full-blooded Ilocanos, natives of Narvacan, Ilocos Sur. Hoping to provide their children with a better future, the couple migrated to San Manuel, Pangasinan, where Juan was born on July 12, 1911.

Laya finished his elementary education in his hometown. He then entered the Pangasinan Academic High School in Lingayen, graduating with honors in 1928. An exceptional student, he finished high school in only three years time. Afterwards, he enrolled at the University of the Philippines, where he obtained his bachelor of science in education degree in 1932. That same year, he took the senior teacher examination and emerged topnotcher.

While studying at UP, Laya became associate editor of the *Philippine Collegian*, in which many of his early stories were published. "Magno" was his first story to appear in the *Sunday Tribune Magazine*. His "Humiliation of the Children" was listed in Jose Garcia Villa's honor roll of 1931. He also wrote "Rivera Story," "A New Day for Filomena," "Ropes," and "Conversation."

From 1932 to 1936, Laya taught at Mapa High School. From 1936 to 1938, he wrote workbooks and courses of study in English for the Bureau of Education.

Shortly after he received his master of arts degree from UP in 1938, he earned a government fellowship to Indiana University for graduate

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studies in English. During his stay in the United States, he wrote feature articles, mostly on educational issues, which were published in various professional magazines for teachers.

Upon his return to the Philippines in 1940, he entered his first novel, *His Native Soil*, written while he was a student at Indiana University, in a literary contest. It won the first prize of P2,000. That same year, he was appointed teacher on special detail at the division of instruction of the Bureau of Education and, a year later, as supervisor of English in Pangasinan and Cebu. He wrote several other novels, which remained unpublished.

Laya developed a sincere interest in the Filipino language after his marriage to Silvina del Carmen, a Tagala. Through self-study and with the help of his wife, he was able to master the language, and then wrote the following plays in Filipino: "Sa Sariling Lupa," based on his novel, *His Native Soil*, 1943; "Mga Pulubi ng Buhay," 1944; and "Pinili ng Sugbo," 1945. A noted playwright, he also wrote "Diego Silang," "May Pangarap Ako," "Money," "Pursuit of Happiness," "Katipunan," and "Out of the Storm." The last play was published in the *Herald Mid-Week Magazine* in 1939.

In 1945, shortly after the war, Laya was appointed principal of the Manila High School and then of Arellano High School. He served as such until 1948, when he became assistant superintendent of schools, division of Pangasinan.

During his stint at the Bureau of Education, Laya was chairman of the committee that compiled and edited the materials included in the textbook, *Philippine Prose and Poetry*. He was also the author-editor of the four-volume *Diwang Kayumanggi*, approved as official school readers for the first to fourth year high school students. His *Basic Tagalog Vocabulary* was published in 1947.

A staunch defender of the Filipino language, Laya was the first non-Tagalog to become a member of the Institute of National Language in 1948.

In 1950, Laya was made assistant superintendent of the division of Bataan. Later, he became its superintendent. It was during this period that he wrote *Little Democracies of Bataan* and the *New School for Little Democracy*.

He was at the peak of his career as a school administrator and writer when he died on August 3, 1952 in a car accident, while commuting between his office in Bataan and his home in Manila.

On July 12, 1982, at his birthplace, the National Historical Institute paid tribute to Laya by installing a historical marker in his honor.

Florencio Lerma

(1861-1897)

Musician, and one of the "Bicol Martyrs"

A musician and one of the "Bicol Martyrs," Florencio Lerma was born on February 23, 1861 in Quiapo, Manila. He was the second of the four children of Jose Lerma and Teodorica Lerma, who were second cousins. His father inherited real estate properties from his parents, and his mother was a vendor who also owned a *carroceria*, or carriage shop.

As a boy, Lerma was sent to the Colegio de Niños Tiples of the Manila Cathedral where he learned the solfeggio and to play the piano and violin. Later, he studied at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila, where he became a friend of Dr. Jose Rizal.

When he was a young man, he gave piano and violin lessons. He also directed an orchestra which furnished the music in stage presentations in the city.

At this time, the local theater was throbbing with new excitement with the arrival of a group of Spanish artists from the Peninsula. He became associated with such performers as Praxedes Fernandez, Valencia Suzara, Patrocinio Tagaroma, and others. He joined them on their provincial tour in the north and south, where he met Simeona Navoa, a charming young stage personality whom he married in 1881. In 1883, he was the musical director of another group, organized by Juan Barbero and Carlos Rodriguez, which toured large towns in the Visayas. He assumed that post later in the Chananay dramatic company when it was formed by Valeriana Mauricio. This troupe staged Spanish *zarzuelas* in a number of provinces.

In 1889, Lerma was persuaded to move to Naga by a Spanish friend of his. He taught music in the Colegio de Santa Isabel and, at the same time, gave private lessons. He also became the organist at the Naga Cathedral. He opened a bazaar, but this was soon closed. Later, he established a carriage shop and engaged in the rice and leather business at the same time. Horseracing was his hobby, and he made trips to Manila with his best horses on racing days. He also joined other enthusiasts in managing seasonal races in Naga. Of refined bearing and pleasant speech, he became a friend to well-known families in Bicol.

When the Revolution of 1896 spread to Albay, many persons were arrested and tortured by the Spanish authorities. Lerma was among them. First arrested and then freed, he was arrested again on September 16, 1896. A rifle was supposedly discovered by the authorities hidden in the organ he was playing. With other prisoners, he was put aboard the ship *Isarog* and was brought to Manila, where he was tried

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and condemned to death. On January 4, 1897, he was shot to death together with 10 others. Their bodies were dumped into a common pit which has never been identified.

Lerma's properties in Naga were seized by the Spanish authorities, leaving his family impoverished. Back in Manila, his wife was forced to appear on stage once more to support their children.

Jose S. Libornio

(1858-1915)

Composer and Military Band Conductor

A composer and all-around musician, Jose Sabas Libornio was born in Sta. Ana, Manila on December 5, 1858. He was the older of the two children of Francisco Libornio, teacher, and Catalina Ibarra, embroideress.

He did the Filipino proud when he was appointed director general of the military bands of the Peruvian Army in 1896.

Libornio was still very young when his father died. He was given to an unknown *hospicio*, where he learned to play the flute. His innate enthusiasm for music made him join the Colegio de Tiples of the Manila Cathedral. After he finished the *segunda enseñanza* in San Juan de Letran, he studied piano under a certain *Capitan* Cosme Ramos of Sta. Ana. He learned to play the violin under a native teacher.

Libornio was with the Spanish Infantry Regiment No. 7 that was routinely assigned in troubled Jolo, Zamboanga, and Cotabato. He was a member of its band. He returned to Manila with the expiration of his enlistment.

In 1879, he married Gregoria del Rosario. His skills in playing musical instruments provided him the means to support his family. He taught bands in Pateros and Taguig, and went to Vigan and Peñaranda. He took over the direction of the town band in Gapan. He returned to Manila after a misunderstanding with this band.

In Manila, he joined the Charini Circus as a musician sometime in 1882. The troupe did a series of performances in the Philippines. When it left Manila the following year, he went along with it for its engagements in Hongkong and Shanghai. The troupe, however, was disbanded after some disagreement. Abandoned by their recruiter, its Filipino members had to eke out a living for their own survival.

Libornio sailed alone for Honolulu. He stayed there for several years, teaching music. Then he proceeded to San Francisco, California where he was employed as a street conductor. He must not have been contented with this job, for he left his employer and "went from state to state as a tramp musician..." He set out for Mexico, and then Peru, in 1895. He enlisted in the Peruvian Army, disguising himself as a native of Cartagena, Spain for immigration purposes.

On December 20, 1896, the Supremo Gobierno del Peru appointed him "Director General de las Bandas de Musicos del Ejercito." It was during his stint in the Peruvian Army that he produced various musical compositions. In 1896, he composed "La Libertad de Tacna y Arica." This was followed by "General Muniz," a march dedicated to the Peruvian general. Some of his compositions that claimed much attention were "Orillas de Chile," "Hortensia," "Maria Isabel," "En la Hamaca," and "Paso-doble de 27 de Enero."

Libornio's compositions total some "106 pieces not including arrangements and orchestrations for more than 500 pieces of classic and contemporary composers." He composed 21 waltzes, 37 marches or *pasodobles*, six funeral marches, two quadrilles, 13 polkas, a piece for a grand ball, two mazurkas, three danzas, and one gavotte. He was the composer of Peru's National Army March. During the 81st annual independence celebration of Peru, the municipality of Callao awarded him a gold medal for "his unusual dedication to his duties and his creative works." The provincial council of Lima also awarded him a silver medal "for directing the bands of the Peruvian army."

Libornio had two children by his first wife in the Philippines. During his long residence in Lima, he married a Peruvian, Maria Estrada. "In 1905 he founded a school of music in Lima called the Conservatorio Libornio," which was housed in the Cuartel de Santa Catalina. After his death on December 9, 1915, his children by his Peruvian wife continued and maintained the music school founded by their father.

He died a hero of Peru. His remains now lie sepulchered in the Cementerio General de Lima.

Pilar Hidalgo-Lim
(1893-1973)
Outstanding Woman Leader

The former Pilar Hidalgo, better known by her married name, Pilar Hidalgo-Lim, was the epitome of Filipino womanhood. Born at a time when women usually consigned themselves to simple motherhood, rearing children and attending to household chores, she struggled in the world of men, earning a name for herself, at the same time performing her family duties with excellence. Indeed, whether at home or in the competitive life outside its walls, her name became synonymous with "success."

Mrs. Lim came from Boac, Marinduque, where she was born on May 24, 1893, the sixth of the nine children of Luis Hidalgo and Eulalia Lardizabal. Of the nine Hidalgo children, she was observed by relatives as the most intelligent.

She studied, initially, at the Instituto de Mujeres, where she was taught by no less than its founder, Maestra Susana Revilla. She finished her elementary education at the Sampaloc Elementary School, and her secondary education at the Manila High School, where she graduated as valedictorian in 1910. At the Manila High School, one of her classmates was Manuel A. Roxas, who would be Philippine President. She distinguished herself as the first woman to graduate with honors from the University of the Philippines where, in 1913, she earned her bachelor of arts degree, *cum laude*.

Her academic achievements were enhanced by the honorary degrees bestowed on her many years later by prestigious institutions in recognition of her outstanding contributions in the fields of education and social work: master of science in social work, Centro Escolar University, 1949; doctor of pedagogy, De la Salle College, 1964; and Philippine Women's University, 1967; and doctor of education, University of Manila, 1970. In 1968, she received the Dakilang Guro Award from the Faculty of the University of the Philippines.

The year she graduated from UP, she joined its staff as a mathematics teacher. She continued teaching there until 1917. Since 1911, however, she had worked as an instructor at the Centro Escolar University. Later, she served as its secretary. In 1962, she became CEU president when the one who had held the post, Carmen de Luna, died.

She married Gen. Vicente Lim, the First Filipino graduate of West Point, then a lieutenant, on August 12, 1917. General Lim died in action during World War II, defending Bataan from the Japanese. A

Pilar Hidalgo-Lim

camp in Calamba, Laguna has been named after him. The couple had six children: Luis (deceased), Roberto, a graduate of the US Naval Academy in Annapolis, and now the president of the Philippine Aerospace Development Corporation; Vicente a graduate of the US Military Academy and California Institute of Technology, now a director of the Philippine Packing Corporation; Patricio, a priest; Eulalia, a master of arts graduate of Cornell University, and vice-president of Mondragon Industries; and Maria Pilar, vice president for business affairs of Centro Escolar University. Her achievements in the home earned for her the Most Outstanding Mother award, given in 1960 by the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

Among the other awards she received for exemplary accomplishments, particularly in the fields of civic and social work and education, were: Outstanding Woman Citizen, National Federation of Women's Clubs, 1950; Most Outstanding Alumnus of UP, 1955; an award as torch-bearer of the feminist movement, Association of Red Feather Agencies, 1958; Aurora Aragon Medal, Philippine National Red Cross, 1959; Silver Humanitarian Cross, PNRC, Manila Chapter, 1962; Award of Recognition, president of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines, 1963; Golden Vision Triangle, Young Men's Christian Association, 1966; and Presidential Award, Women's Party of the Philippines, 1966. On February 1, 1973, she received the VMH Service Testimonial Plaque, 1973; and Most Outstanding Daughter of Boac, Marinduque, 1973.

During her incumbency as GSP president, she also held the following positions: second alternate, executive committee of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts; president, Philippine Association of University Women, 1967-1971; treasurer, Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines; member, board of governors, PNRC; president, Philippine Foundation for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled; treasurer, Federation of Asian Women; charter member, ZONTA Club; member, national advisor, Board of Health and Culture, City of Manila. Prior to her direct involvement with civic organizations, Mrs. Lim helped them when she was in the United States by selling Liberty Bonds and being active in the Red Cross campaigns. She also helped raise funds for the girl scouts movement, the Catholic Women's League of the Philippines, and the National Federation of Women's Clubs. In addition, President Sergio Osmeña designated her member of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, which took charge of the rehabilitation of the Philippines after the war.

Under the administration of President Elpidio Quirino, she served as a member of the Board of Censors for Motion Pictures, the

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Parole Board, and the Integrity Board. She continued to serve in the first two agencies during the terms of Presidents Ramon Magsaysay and Carlos P. Garcia.

On the international scene, her star had been equally luminous as it was in her homeland. At a women's meeting in Kansas City, Missouri she won the admiration of Americans with her passionate speech excoriating the unjust views on the Philippines in Katherine Mayo's book, *Isles of Fear*, and competently defended the dignity of her country. She showed to them the capabilities of Filipinos for self-government and their inherent integrity and intelligence. The audience got so carried away that a resolution was passed adopting her as an honorary member of the University Women's Association of Kansas City.

Pilar Hidalgo-Lim was a tough and resolute advocate of women's suffrage. She spearheaded the women's suffrage movement in the Philippines and joined other feminists in founding the Council of Filipino Women, which was on the forefront of the struggle to achieve women's rights.

She died of cancer on December 8, 1973, at the age of 80.

In her honor, a marker was installed in her hometown on May 24, 1982.

Mariano Limjap

(1856-1926)

Businessman, Patriot and Philanthropist

A member of the Revolutionary Congress, Mariano Limjap was a well-known leader and philanthropist. He was one of the principal patrons who worked for the erection of the Rizal monument at the Luneta. He gave scholarships that provided free tuition, board and lodging, and other incidental expenses to poor but deserving students at the University of the Philippines and other schools.

Limjap was born in Binondo, Manila on October 19, 1856. He was the eldest of three sons of Joaquin Limjap and Policarpia Nolasco of Binondo. His father, a native of Amoy who had converted to Christianity, was a wizard in business. Limjap must have taken after his father in this regard.

Mariano Limjap

His father died in 1888. Henceforth, he was able to put up lucrative commercial firms of his own with "the P100,000 worth of properties and assets left by his father." His exporting and importing business, as well as his investments with the Shanghai Banking Corporation, prospered vigorously. By 1890, he had already established quite a reputation as businessman in Binondo.

In recognition of his remarkable achievements, the Spanish government appointed him *cabeza de barangay* and *gobernadorcillo* of Binondo. It also awarded him with the decoration of "Caballero De la Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Catolica" for his civic-mindedness. The Chinese community hailed this honor accorded to him.

When the 1896 Philippine Revolution broke out, he was charged by the Spanish authorities with "complicity in the uprising." He was arrested and imprisoned. Following the defeat of the Spanish armada in the Philippines by the United States forces, however, he was released.

With the establishment of the Revolutionary Government by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo in 1898, Limjap joined a progressive funding group headed by Pedro A. Paterno and Telesforo Chuidian. The group, which supported the revolutionists, was subsequently mandated to release the Republic's paper bills.

In 1899, the Philippine-American War broke out after an American soldier treacherously shot and killed a Filipino freedom fighter. The newly established Philippine Republic was then in dire need of patriotic men willing to serve its cause. Limjap was one of those who came forward to offer his services. He was made a member of the Revolutionary Congress on July 7, 1899. Unfortunately, in one of the flights of the mobile Philippine Government from the pursuing American forces, he was captured and incarcerated in Manila.

The defeat of the revolutionary forces and the capture of General Aguinaldo in Palanan, Isabela inevitably led to the occupation of the country by its new colonizer, the United States of America. Limjap, after taking his oath of allegiance to the US, was released from prison. He went back to his usual trade.

Limjap invested in real estate and prosperous business establishments. He built vacation houses in Antipolo, Pasig, Marikina, Baguio, and Sibal. He served as director of the Bank of the Philippine Islands. Most of all, he continued his social welfare work, sending to school "poor students who wanted to pursue professional studies."

Limjap married twice. His first wife gave him two children, namely, Mariano Jr., and Gregorio. He had seven children by his second wife, Maria Escolar: Leonarda, Jose, Esperanza, Paciencia, Francisco, Felisa and Pedro. He died on March 4, 1926.

Honorio Lopez
(1875-1958)
Writer, Journalist and Patriot

Honorio Lopez was the organizer of the first Academia Tagala and the publisher of an almanac "which has gained general acceptance among the Filipino masses who have come to regard it as a must item in their homes."

Lopez worked as official interpreter and instructor in Tagalog under the Spanish administration. He relinquished his position when the Philippine Revolution erupted and enlisted as a sergeant in the revolutionary army. He became the aide-de-camp of Gen. Artemio Ricarte. For his distinguished service to the cause of the Revolution, he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant colonel of infantry. He served under the command of Gen. Mariano Trias. He was only about 23 years old when he led a force to liberate Tondo from Spanish dominion during the second phase of the Revolution in 1898. For this, he was acclaimed as a "hero of Tondo."

The American rule, which followed the downfall of the short-lived Philippine Republic and the end of Filipino resistance against the new colonizer, led him back to writing. He became a prominent poet, dramatist, essayist and journalist in Tagalog. He organized the first company of Tagalog *zarzuelas*. He served as editor of the Tagalog segments of three nationalist publications: *Libre*, *La Patria* and *La Consolidacion Nacional*.

In 1916, he was elected as a member of the municipal board of Manila. He served as councilor up to 1920 under the administration of Mayor Justo Lukban. Later, he was appointed member of the Board of Pensions. He became technical assistant, first to President Ramon Magsaysay and, later, to President Carlos P. Garcia.

Lopez was the son of working parents. Born on December 30, 1875, he spent his childhood in Sta. Cruz, Manila. He studied at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, where he obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. He took his surveying course at the University of Santo Tomas, agronomy studies at the Instituto Filipino, and law at the Academia de Jurisprudencia of the Colegio Filipino, where he obtained his bachelor's degree in law in 1908.

Lopez joined the *Libres Pensadores Españoles*, a progressive organization based in Madrid, Spain, and became a Freemason. Nevertheless, he died a Roman Catholic on July 3, 1958. He left two children, Dr. Belen Lopez de Guia, and Dr. Gemiliano Lopez, Sr.

Natividad Almeda — Lopez

On February 1, 1967, the city of Manila passed Ordinance No. 6139, which changed the name of North Bay Boulevard in Tondo to Hon-
orio Lopez Boulevard, a fitting honor to a Filipino nationalist and patriot.

On September 2, 1991, the National Historical Institute installed
a marker at his birthplace.

Natividad Almeda-Lopez

(1892-1977)

Pioneering Woman Lawyer and Presiding Judge

Famous in her time as "dean of women judges," Natividad Almeda-Lopez served as presiding judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court for many years. As chief arbiter of the office that handles the annulment of marriages, acknowledgment of so-called illegitimate or natural children, legal separation, and the invalidation of conjugal partnerships, she worked hard to preserve the Filipino tradition of family solidarity and the sanctity of marriage.

The eldest of the six children of Severina Lerma Almeda and Col. Manuel Almeda y Gomez, she was born in Manila on September 8, 1892. For her college education, she first attended the Liceo de Manila, where she acquired the degree of bachelor of arts in 1909. Thereafter, she pursued law at the Escuela de Derecho de Manila, graduating with a licentiate in jurisprudence in 1913. A year later, after passing the rigorous bar examinations along with other would-be legal luminaries, such as Jose Yulo and Claro M. Recto, she became one of the Filipino woman lawyers. For the next five years, she engaged in private practice in Manila and the nearby provinces.

Her almost 40 years of exemplary service in the government began in 1919, when she was hired as special attorney for the Bureau of Justice. In 1922, she overcame the resistance of her male competitors by being named the assistant attorney in the attorney general's office, then occupied by Leonard Wood. Later, she would discover that discrimination against women was more entrenched in government than in private life. But she never stopped struggling for equal

rights even while her male co-workers, though less deserving than she, were being promoted to the judiciary ahead of her. She served as assistant attorney general for 15 years and was repeatedly elevated in rank by four American governors general until she reached a senior level as assistant attorney general.

In 1931, she was named acting judge of the Municipal Court of Manila by Justice Secretary Jose Abad Santos. In 1936, she was designated permanent municipal judge of the same city, and served in this position until around 1951, including the war years. Meanwhile, in 1937 and 1938, she acquired the degrees of master of laws and doctor of civil law, respectively, at the University of Santo Tomas. In 1952, she was appointed executive judge of the Manila Municipal Courts. Four years later, under the administration of President Ramon Magsaysay, she became the first Filipino woman presiding judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. She was likewise the first Asian woman to attain such a status in the judiciary. Later, following her example, other younger women lawyers like Cecilia Muñoz Palma and Corazon Juliano Agrava, would also be named judges. In 1961, she marked another milestone by being named the first woman associate justice of the Court of Appeals by President Carlos P. Garcia. She retired as such on September 8 of the following year.

Although her career made her quite busy, Judge Almeda Lopez always found time to take part in civic projects. She was an active leader in the women's suffrage movement and headed various women's organizations, including the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Catholic Women's League, and the Asociacion de Damas Filipinas, which she had co-founded. Aside from being with the Philippine Bar Association as director, she also served as honorary president of the Women Lawyers' Association of the Philippines, and as president of the Friendship, Inc., an organization that assists erstwhile prisoners in finding work. She became the vice-president of the American Guardian Association and the Community Chest of Greater Manila. However, it was the La Proteccion de la Infancia, for which she served as president for more than two decades, that took most of her leisure time. One of her projects for it was the founding of the Manila Children's Lying-In Hospital.

Judge Lopez attended a number of international conferences, including that of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which was convened in Portland, Oregon in 1948. While in the United States, she was a guest of several associations. She attended the Republican party convention in Philadelphia as special guest of the Speaker of the US

Pantaleon Lopez

Congress. In 1957, she represented the country at the Second United Nations Seminar on the Prevention of Crimes and the Treatment of Offenders for Asia and the Far East held in Tokyo, Japan. Likewise, in that year, she participated in the UN Seminar on the Protection of Human Rights and Criminal Law and Procedure, which transpired in Baguio City. A year later, she was the Philippine delegate to the International Conference of Judges of Juvenile Courts held in Brussels, and the International Bar Conference held in Cologne, Germany. Later, in 1960, she served as vice-chairman of the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime, which took place in London.

She was the recipient of numerous awards and decorations. In 1955, she received the presidential award for her "leadership in the Feminist Movement." In 1966, she was given another presidential award for her struggles in the women's suffrage movement. Two years later, President Ferdinand Marcos bestowed on her the presidential award of merit. She also received a plaque of appreciation for her pioneering work as a woman lawyer from the League of Women Voters of the Philippines.

Judge Lopez, who was married to Domingo Lopez, one-time governor of Tayabas (then composed of the present Quezon Province and Marinduque), died on January 23, 1977. The Lopezes had three children: Maria Clara A. Lopez-Campos and Augusto Almeda Lopez, both lawyers, and Lourdes A. Lopez Sarabia.

Pantaleon Lopez

(1872-1912)

Prolific Playwright

A Tagalog dramatist, Pantaleon Lopez was born in Pandacan on July 27, 1872. He was the second of two children of Felix Lopez, whose work was ferrying people across the Pasig River, and Pia de los Santos, who sold candles to add to the family income. He was only 12 years old when his father passed away. It was Felipe G. Calderon, a regular passenger of his father, who became his benefactor and assumed responsibility for his education.

When he came of age, he was employed through his guardian's recommendation, by the trader and "propagandist" Jose A. Ramos. Later, allured by the theater, he became a member of the Compañia Fernandez Chorus. Although its management was initially skeptical of his talent, leading him to shower the conductor with gifts just to be able to sing, he eventually showed his competence.

Lopez married Pricila Ignacio, a chorus member whom he met on the stage, in 1893. The couple engaged in buying and selling at the Quiapo market to eke out a living. Later, they established a successful transportation business, leasing *carretelas*, which enabled Lopez to perform with the Fernandez troupe. However, it was only in 1898 that he started thinking of writing plays himself.

His first play, "Masamang Kaugalian," a zarzuela in three acts, was staged in Teatro Filipino on January 31, 1901. This was followed by a three-act play, "Maling Pagsampalataya," which demonstrated the absurdity of believing in superstitions. On March 7, 1903, his three-act zarzuela, "Ang Infierno," whose score was written by Hipolito Rivera and Leon Ignacio, debuted in Teatro Libertad. This was his most successful play. Another successful play, "Rosa," was shown not only in Manila but also in Tarlac, Pampanga, and the Tagalog provinces.

His other Tagalog plays were: "Zarzuelang Tagalog" (1903), "Tindang Tagalog" (1906), "La Independencia," "Bagong Infierno" (1901), "Asamblea," "Delingkente" (1908), "Katubusan" (1909), "La Perla" (1909), "Aves de Rapiña" or "Ibong Manlulupig" (1909), "Rizal en Capilla" (1910), "Dancing School" (1911), and "Nena Pantoques" (1912).

Lopez wrote more than 20 plays before he died. "Sintang Pinucao" was all but finished when acute tuberculosis caught up with him on September 22, 1912. The plays "Nena Pantoques" and "Ibong Manlulupig" were presented in Felicidad Theater, on Calle Principe, immediately prior to his demise. They were initially meant to generate funds for his medical expenses.

By his wife Pricila, who often managed the business side of his presentations, he sired 10 children, among whom were Martin, who married Ciriaca del Prado; Pantaleon, a bass-baritone singer who married Asuncion Loanco, a mezzo-soprano singer; Maria; and Irinea, who married Vicente Ventura.

Jose Luna

(1861-1917)

Physician and Revolutionist

The fourth among the seven children of Joaquin Luna and Laureana Novicio, Jose Luna was born in Trozo, Manila on June 28, 1861. After obtaining his bachelor's degree from the Ateneo Municipal de Manila, he studied medicine at the University of Santo Tomas, where he was granted his *licenciado en medicina y cirujia* in March 1884. He served as municipal physician of Binondo, north district of Manila, from 1888 until the Revolution. A lover of music, he could play the piano, the guitar, and the mandolin with certain accomplishment, and at least on two occasions acted as *impresario* for Italian opera companies which visited Manila.

In the evening of September 16, 1896, he was arrested together with his brothers for alleged complicity in the Revolution. In the early part of September 1898, during the second stage of the Revolution, he was appointed provisional representative to the Malolos Congress. Ironically, toward the end of the same month, he was also appointed health officer of the eighth sanitary district of Manila by the American occupation forces. He was also named member of the faculty of medicine and surgery in the newly founded Universidad Cientifico-Literaria de Filipinas by a presidential decree of October 19. The year following and after the outbreak of the Filipino-American War, he served as medical officer in the revolutionary army.

When peace was restored, Dr. Luna established a polyclinic in his house on Magdalena Street which enjoyed a considerable clientele. He performed operations. His specialty was parturition, or child-delivery. He visited noted clinics and medical centers in Europe from April to October, 1912. In 1913, he transferred his clinic to Tortuosa Street, Sampaloc, where he practiced until his death on January 21, 1917.

He was married to Rosario Melgar, by whom he had an only daughter, Marina.

Manuel N. Luna
(1856-1883)
Violin Virtuoso and Conductor

A violin virtuoso, Manuel Luna was born in Badoc, Ilocos Norte on June 30, 1856 to Joaquin Luna and Laureana Novicio. Manuel was brought to Manila at the age of five and began his early studies at the Ateneo Municipal. Later, he transferred to the Spanish Nautical School where he, being a brilliant student, completed his course in 1877 with first honors. Ambitious as he was, Manuel studied violin in his leisure hours with a teacher known only as Nicacio and, consequently, under the Spanish music teacher, Professor Remifio Calahorra. Not satisfied with the training he had received from them, and to further his artistic education, he decided to go to Europe.

He sailed for Spain, where he enrolled at the Conservatory of Madrid. He was admitted as member of the fourth-year class because of his previous training. He garnered many diplomas from the Conservatory, the most precious of which was that of "Professor de Violino," signed by its director, Emilio Arrieta. Jesus Monasterio, the most celebrated man of Spain in the field of music was Luna's music professor as well as admirer of his brilliant execution.

Luna went to France and Italy to see the most famous violin virtuosos in the neighboring countries of Spain. At the same time, he honed up on his playing until he finally became a consummate violinist. Showing that the Philippines was the Italy of the Orient when it came to playing the violin, he won acclaim and glory for himself and his country.

Toward the end of 1879, he sailed for the Philippines. He became a member of the Liceo Cientifico Artistico-Literario. He performed in one of its selected concerts at the Variedades Theater on December 22, 1879, a benefit affair for the Spanish provinces of Alicante, Murcia, and Almeria. With Luis Vicente Arche at the piano, he executed a work of De Beriot, entitled "Scena di Ballo," on the violin. One of the Manila papers said of his performance: "Mr. Luna played with brilliancy, delicacy, sentiment and purity of intonation, thus giving honor to Monasterio, his former professor."

As conductor, Luna was among the best during his time. He had handled with aplomb big choruses and full orchestras that rendered masses written by famous composers. His real genius as baton wielder was seen, however, in the morning of January 8, 1881, when he led a grand chorus of about 80 voices with members of the orchestra of the Manila Cathedral, Gruet, and the famous Artillery Band. On that day,

Manuel N. Luna

the fine church of the Recoletos was once more inaugurated, and the celebrated mass of Niedermeyer of which the "Gloria" and the "Credo" were the climax - was splendidly sung: Luna's participation in the rousing, if solemn, performance was proof of his dexterity and self-assurance as conductor.

The last concert he appeared in while in Manila was the one patronized by Arche in honor of the latter's departure for Spain. It was held at the Variedades Theater on the evening of February 3, 1882. About 60 musicians composed the orchestra under Arche's direction. The program was made up of three selected parts. With Coppa at the piano, Luna executed the "Souvenir de Merique." *El Comercio* said of his rendition: "Mr. Luna has the heart of a true musician for he feels what he plays...if his enthusiasm does not decline and if he studies as true artists do, he will occupy a distinguished place in his career."

He did not stay long in Manila. Since he intended to visit Europe once more, he went to Agoo, La Union, to bid farewell to his parents. Unfortunately, on July 15, 1883, he died - a victim of an acute disease - and was buried immediately.

He had brothers who also had distinguished careers: Juan Luna was a celebrated painter; Jose Luna, a famous doctor and an excellent surgeon; Joaquin Luna, was an amiable senator. (The violin he used in his concert, a J.B. Vieullaume (1799-1875), was left in the possession of Joaquin.); and Antonio Luna, General of Filipino Revolutionary Army. He also had one sister, named Numeriana, who became the wife of Urbano Ramirez. She was highly educated, could fluently speak Spanish as well as English and French, and was a noted pianist.

Felix Manalo

(1886-1963)

Founder of the Iglesia ni Cristo

Founder of the Iglesia ni Cristo (INC), or Church of Christ, Felix Manalo was born "Felix Ysagun" on May 10, 1886 in Barrio Calzada, Taguig, Rizal to a poverty-stricken couple, Mariano Ysagun and Bonifacia Manalo. His parents were devout Catholics who instilled in him as a child the love of God. His early religious training consisted of attendance at a catechism class, where the basic doctrines and prayers of Catholicism were rudimentarily taught.

As a youth, Manalo tended the fields, fished and engaged in other activities to earn a living. When he grew older, he thought of other occupations that would make him earn more. He studied photography under his cousin, and then found work in his uncle's small studio. With his interest and aptitude, he was able to acquire the skills and know-how in other trades, such as gold-smithing, barbering, and hat-making.

Once, when he went to a church in Sampaloc, he found a package on one of the pews. He inspected it cautiously. The package contained a Bible. This event marked the beginning of his absorption in the study of the Scriptures and his critical attitude toward the religion of his birth.

He joined the Philippine Independent Church. He discovered that its doctrines were not essentially different from those of its mother church, the Roman Catholic Church. Later, he was attracted to the religious sect called Cologium, whose initiation rites led him on a trek to the mountains of San Cristobal and Banahaw. After a brief membership, he realized that the "Voice of the Almighty" emanated from a quite ordinary human being - a Cologium leader.

He went home, then opened a modest hat shop in Parañaque. He did not like what he was doing. He grew restless, for he really aspired to lead a religious life.

In his untiring search for truth, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, enrolling at the Methodist Theological Seminary. He demonstrated his quickness of mind and deep-seated passion for learning, and became an asset to the Methodists. To find more time for the study of religion, he gave up his hat business. Later, he transferred to the Ellinwood Presbyterian Bible Training School, which had better facilities than the Methodist Theological Seminary, and then to the Christian Mission, where he was made an evangelist. After three-and-a-half years of study with the Presbyterians, he discovered the Christian and Missionary Alliance, known as the Disciple of Christ in America, and its

unique practice of baptism by immersion. This, he believed, was more faithful to the Bible's teachings than baptism by infusion or aspersion. He was designated evangelist shortly after he joined the group, and attended its classes in Bible Science for four years.

Between 1911 and 1912, Manalo - still dissatisfied with the teachings and doctrines of the churches he had been part of - joined the Seventh Day Adventist, popularly known as Sabbathists. He continued his studies in the Scriptures. Made a minister of that sect, he proved to be very effective in its propagation. However, due to his constant and profound study of the Bible, he began to entertain doubts about the doctrines and teachings of the Adventists. Finally, he decided to preach the Gospel as it had been revealed to him with the establishment of his own religious denomination, the *Iglesia ni Cristo*.

Manalo completely turned over his material resources to a friend. He started preaching to four or five listeners at the workers' quarters of Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company of Manila, Inc.. As the group of sympathizers grew, he conducted his religious meetings out in the open. After a few months, he left the small congregation he had built in the care of the first ordained minister of his church, and preached in his hometown of Taguig. In the summer of 1914, despite the wave after wave of harassment and persecution he encountered, he was able to baptize a few converts, including some of his persecutors.

On July 27, 1914, the *Iglesia ni Cristo* was officially registered as a "corporation sole," with Felix Manalo as executive minister. In 1915, he left for Manila to launch a missionary campaign in populous Tondo. Small meetings evolved into big rallies and public debates between him and the accomplished debaters and leaders of other religious groups. These debates highlighted the logic and validity of his church's teachings, and served as an effective propaganda tool.

Manalo succeeded in enlisting thousands of members, particularly in the provinces around Manila. As evidence of the big progress he had made, he was able to build not only a beautiful INC mansion in one of the aristocratic suburbs of Manila but also INC chapels in various towns of Central Luzon. He continued his purposeful readings on religion, through whatever religious books he could obtain. He even travelled to the United States, enrolling at a theological school in California in 1919 to learn more of Bible Science. Upon his return in 1921, he resumed his Bible classes for the INC ministry. He ordained some students whom he could depend on for assistance in looking after the multiplying concerns of his church.

Manalo was esteemed as one of the authorities on religion. On

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

December 25, 1918, ministers of the Christian Mission honored him as an outstanding evangelist. On March 28, 1931, the Genius Divinical College of Manila, a non-sectarian institution, conferred on him the master of Bible Science degree, *honoris causa*.

As the Iglesia ni Cristo gained numerical strength and recognition, he dropped his family name Ysagun for Manalo, which means "to triumph" in Tagalog, for it seemed to aptly describe the saga of his church.

He died on April 12, 1963, a year short of the INC's golden jubilee.

Felix Manalo was married twice. His first wife was Tomasa Sereneo. Their only child Ricardo died young. The second wife was Honorata de Guzman, by whom he had six children: Pilar, Avelina, Dominador, Salvador, Eraño. and Bienvenido.

Vicente Manansala

(1910-1981)

National Artist

One of the finest Filipino painters and muralists, Vicente Manansala was born in Macabebe, Pampanga on January 22, 1910 to Perfecto Manansala and Engracia Silva. His father was a good barber whose clients included Presidents Sergio Osmeña and Elpidio Quirino, Sen. Claro M. Recto, businessman Gonzalo Puyat, and Dr. Gregorio Singian.

Manansala spent his childhood in Intramuros. He was less than a year old when his family moved to the place. At the age of 11, he started to earn his keep by working as bootblack, newsboy, and caddy. In 1925, he entered the preparatory school of Ramon Peralta, where he learned to draw. A year later, he enrolled at the Manila South High School, but dropped out after a quarrel with a teacher.

Not wanting to disappoint his father who valued education so much, he decided to take courses at the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines. At that time, it was not necessary for a student to have finished high school in order to enroll in the fine arts.

Vicente Mañansala

Among his teachers were such famous artists as Fernando and Pablo Amorsolo, Ireneo Miranda, Fabian de la Rosa, Vicente Rivera y Mir Ramon Peralta, Teodoro Buenaventura, and Toribio Herrera. He was only 19 when he graduated, the youngest among the batch of 1930.

Shortly after his graduation, he ran away from home after he was reprimanded by his father. He worked as a billboard painter and laborer in the Ipo dam construction.

In 1931, he was employed by the Manila Advertising Company. He resigned a year later to join the staff of the *Philippines Herald* as an illustrator. He stayed on this job until 1934, when he signed up with a British ship, the *Silver Palm*, as a mess boy. Upon his return to Manila in 1935, he rejoined *Herald*, doing the illustrations for the creative works of such writers as Nick Joaquin and Joe Rodas.

Mañansala married Hermenigilda Diaz in 1937. Their marriage, which was solemnized at the Binondo Church, was blessed with an only child, whom they named Emmanuel. The couple started out in a rented one-room apartment on Antonio Rivera Street. Aside from the *Herald*, Mañansala also worked for *Photo News* as chief layout artist. He started to gain recognition as a painter in 1940 when his "Pounding Rice" won the grand prize at the national exhibition in the University of Santo Tomas.

When war broke out in 1942, he and his family fled to Cavite. After two months, they moved to Masantol, Pampanga. There, he supported his family by fishing and doing portraits in exchange for four gantas of rice or eight gantas of palay. It was during the war that his early sketchbooks and award-winning student paintings were burned in Intramuros.

When peace was restored, the family returned to Manila. Mañansala earned a living by doing postcard-size pencil portraits of American soldiers. In 1947, he worked as an illustrator for *Liwayway* and as a layout artist for *Saturday Evening News* magazines. After a couple of years, he was with the Ramon Publication and *Evening News* as staff artist.

Mañansala had always dreamed of studying abroad to perfect his craft. His dream was realized in 1949 when he was granted a UNESCO art fellowship to Canada. At the Banff School of Fine Arts in Canada, he was adjudged one of the five best artists. Another grant, courtesy of the French government, enabled him to attend the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He studied stained glass techniques at Greenland Studio in New York City on a specialist grant from the State Department of the United States.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

Manansala taught at UST from 1951 to 1958. In 1957, he started working on the "Way of the Cross" murals at the UP Chapel of Holy Sacrifice. The other murals he painted can be found at the Philippine Heart Center for Asia, UP Arts and Science lobby, Cultural Center of the Philippines, Merchants Bank, United Coconut Planters Bank, and the National Press Club.

On his own, he went to Los Angeles in 1967 and studied at the Otis Art Institute. In 1973, he was in Zurich on a German grant.

Manansala joined prestigious local and international exhibitions, where his works won awards and prizes. His artistic excellence was given due recognition while he was alive. Among the numerous awards he received were the UP Outstanding Alumni Award, 1957; Republic Cultural Heritage Award, 1963, and the Araw ng Maynila Patnubay ng Kalinangan Award, 1970. On August 27, 1981, shortly after his death, the **government conferred on him the National Artist Award for Visual Arts.**

Manansala died five days earlier, on August 22, 1981, of uremia, leaving behind his wife and their son. At the national conferment ceremonies at the CCP, President Marcos, described Manansala's art as "uniquely Philippine" yet "as universal as the art of the early titans Luna, Hidalgo, and de la Rosa".

On January 22, 1984, on the occasion of the 74th birth anniversary of the master, his widow donated to the government their Binangonan residence, which was declared a national landmark, together with the artist's paintings and memorabilia that it contained.

Tomas B. Mapua

(1888-1965)

Outstanding Architect

The founder of the Mapua Institute of Technology, Tomas Mapua held certificate number one for Filipino registered professional architects. He was born on December 21, 1888 in Manila, to Juan Mapua and Justina Bautista. He obtained his elementary education from the Ateneo Municipal de Manila and Liceo de Manila. In 1903, he went to the United States for his high school studies. He entered Boone's Preparatory School in Berkeley, California. From 1907-1911, he attended Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, where he obtained his bachelor of archi-

Tomas B. Mapua

ture degree. Upon his return to Manila, he was employed as a draftsman in the Bureau of Public Works. In 1916, he engaged in private practice.

Mapua was recalled to the Bureau of Public works in 1918 and was appointed supervising architect. Until 1927, he was in charge of such great government projects as the Philippine General Hospital, Training School Building (Normal School), Nurses' Home (PGH), Psychopatic Building (National Mental Hospital), the School for the Deaf and Blind, and many provincial and municipal buildings. It was during this period that he founded the Mapua Institute of Technology, now a well-known educational institution which has turned out many of the country's highly successful engineers and architects. It was first housed in what used to be the La Vanguardia Building on Carriedo Street, Manila.

A number of private homes designed and built by Mapua, like those of Judge Arsenio Locsin on Taft Avenue and Alfonso M. Tiaogue on Carolina Street, were awarded prizes in the annual Manila's Beautiful House contest before World War II. His design of the De La Salle College Building, which was erected in 1916, won the prize of P5,000 against a number of competing architects (three Spanish, two Americans, one Filipino and one German).

After retiring from public service, he devoted his time and efforts to private practice, organizing such important concerns as the M.Y.T. Construction Works, Inc., which undertook the construction of the New Post Office Building, Fox Theater, and the annex to Paules Church.

He won the Manila Cultural Award for Architecture in 1964.

Mapua, a former Councilor of Manila, was a member of the Philippine Institute of Architecture, Philippine Columbian Association, Fraternal Association of American Institutions, Philippine Chamber of Commerce, Club Filipino, and of the local Masonry's Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4.

He was a member of the board of directors of the National Housing Commission and chairman of the first Board of Examiners for Filipino Architects.

Mapua married Rita Moya on November 3, 1916 and had three children, namely, Carmen, Oscar, and Gloria.

He died on December 22, 1965.

On December 21, 1989, a marker was installed in his honor at the Mapua Institute of Technology in Intramuros, Manila.

Fernando M. Maramag

(1893-1936)

Poet and Journalist

Fernando Maramag was an excellent poet and journalist in English. He had a rich style and deep understanding of human nature - qualities which made his poetry appealing to all readers. On the other hand, his editorial writings "exerted great influence on the various phases of the Filipino way of life, particularly in its government, economics, education and politics," according to a critic.

He was born on January 21, 1893 in Ilagan, Isabela, to Rafael Maramag and Victoria Mamuri, a Spanish mestiza. His parents were wealthy landowners.

At age seven he was enrolled in a public school in his hometown. He finished his high school in 1908. He was 15 when he entered the Philippine Normal School. However, at the insistence of his father, he transferred to the University of the Philippines.

At UP, he started writing for the school organ. A brilliant student, he later became its editor-in-chief. Among his equally brilliant classmates, were Pilar Hidalgo-Lim and Jose Hilario. Together, they managed the school newspaper.

At age 21, he was named principal of the Instituto de Manila, a prestigious school for gifted and well-off students. Later, he became an English professor at UP. He also taught at San Juan de Letran. During this time, he met and married Constanca Ablaza, by whom he had six children.

In 1917, he became the editor of *Rising Philippines*, a daily read by almost every literate Filipino because of its nationalistic contents. *The Philippines Herald* and the *National Weekly* also benefited from his editorship.

With his credentials, he started to work in the government as chief of the publications division of the Department of Justice. Later, he became technical assistant to then Senate President Manuel Luis Quezon.

Maramag published countless poems which were devoured and admired by the reading public, like "My Queen Tagala," "The Atheist," "A Christ Without a Cross," "Jose Rizal," and "The Presentation." He wrote about the history of the English language in the Philippines. This enabled him to mine the secrets of English poetics, especially its techniques. Leopoldo Y. Yabes, a noted literary historian, included seven of Maramag's works in his book of Filipino essays in English, which has

become a standard textbook in English in Philippine schools and universities.

Maramag also wrote appraisingly of some eminent Filipinos in history like the Presidents Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmeña, Sr., not to mention Dr. Jose Rizal, neither understating nor overglorifying their qualities and achievements, but treating his subjects with sincerity and respect.

He died on October 23, 1936.

In his honor, a marker was installed in his hometown on January 21, 1983.

Daniel Maramba

(1870-1941)

"Grand Old Man of Pangasinan"

Often referred to as the "grand old man of Pangasinan," Daniel Maramba spent his lifetime in the service of his people. He was born in Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan on July 21, 1870 to Guillermo Maramba and Maria Bautista. He learned the alphabet from his mother. At seven, he entered the Sta. Barbara public school, which was administered by the parish priest. After his primary education, he was enrolled in a private school in Calasiao. It was conducted by Fr. Ramon Estrada, a scholarly Filipino priest.

In June 1888, he was sent to Manila to study at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran. After obtaining his bachelor of arts degree, he took up agriculture and surveying at the University of Santo Tomas, graduating in 1892. While still a student, he frequented the place of his uncle, Valentin Diaz, one of the organizers of the *Katipunan*, from whom he imbibed his nationalistic ideas.

Shortly after graduation, he returned to his hometown. At the welcome party given by his grandfather, Agustin Bautista, he incurred the ire of the parish priest whom he refused to kiss on the hand. At the priest's instigation, he was arrested and sent to prison. He was released through the intercession of the then Spanish provincial governor.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

Maramba went to Manila in 1893 and, on the night of July 23, was inducted into the Katipunan, with "Baga" as his pseudonym. He returned to Sta. Barbara in 1894, and was chosen director to the *gobernadorcillo*, Tenorio. On April 28 of that year, he married Pelagia Garcia, a charming and religious lass, by whom he had eight children who lived to maturity — Felix, Concepcion, Emilia, Arturo, Tomas, Paz, Nicanor, and Manuela. In 1895, he was appointed as the town's justice of the peace.

When the Sta. Barbara Volunteers was organized in 1897, he was designated as lieutenant. Together with his men, he protected the town from the Katipongos, a group that masqueraded as Katipuneros and engaged in looting during the interim between the revolution of 1896 and its renewal in 1898.

In early February 1898, Maramba presented himself to General Macabulos and offered to join the revolution with his volunteers. Given the rank of a major, he started the uprising in Sta. Barbara and, later, took over Mangaldan and Dagupan from the Spanish defenders. With these successive victories, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and placed in command of the revolutionary forces in Central Pangasinan.

When the Filipino-American War broke out in 1899, he joined General Luna and took part in the losing battle to recapture Manila. After Luna's assassination, he returned to his hometown and resumed command of his forces. In November of that year, he participated in the Bayambang Conference to receive instructions for guerrilla warfare. In this conference, he was designated by General Aguinaldo to lead the revolutionary forces in Central Pangasinan.

When the Americans learned of Maramba's revolutionary activities, they arrested and imprisoned him in Bautista in 1901. Maramba's family sought the help of Juan Lobregat, whose intercession gave Maramba a chance to talk to the American general. Maramba expressed his disgust over the manner war prisoners were treated. As a result, the American general made arrangements for better prison facilities. Later, Maramba was allowed to go back to Sta. Barbara provided that he would report to American headquarters in the town everyday before dark.

On May 1, 1901, after the capture of Aguinaldo, Maramba took his oath of allegiance to the United States and, shortly afterwards, was offered the position of justice of the peace of Sta. Barbara. He politely refused the offer so as not to discourage the remaining guerrillas who were still fighting in the field. In April 1902, after General Malvar's surrender, he finally accepted the position.

Maramba was elected municipal president of Sta. Barbara in 1906.

Ferdinand E. Marcos

During his term, he effected the building of the town hall, schools, and roads through the *bayanihan* system. He also improved agriculture by leading the people in expanding production. Two years later, he was elected chairman of the Municipal Presidents' Convention.

He returned to farming after his term as municipal president. In his Bigol farm, he introduced modern farming methods. He also engaged in livestock production.

In June 1916, he was elected governor of Pangasinan. However, he was only able to begin his term four months later after his opponent's electoral protest was resolved in his favor. He was reelected in 1919. Gov. Gen. F. B. Harrison instructed him to solve the rice crisis at the time. He went back to farming after his second term as governor.

For his staunch leadership during the revolution, he was elected director and vice president of the *Veteranos de la Revolucion* in 1925 and 1926, respectively. When he became seriously ill in 1928, he sold his Bigol farm. He resumed farming on a leased land when he recovered.

As politics seemed to be a part of his life, he ran for representative for the third district of Pangasinan in 1934, and won. A year later, he was elected assemblyman for the same district, a position he held for two terms.

In November 1941, he was elected senator despite his inability to campaign because of failing health. He barely served his term for, on December 28, 1941, he died of tuberculosis at the Quezon Institute. He was temporarily interred at La Loma Cemetery. On February 27, 1947, his remains were transferred to his hometown.

In July 1970, on the occasion of his birth centenary, the National Historical Institute installed a marker at his birthplace.

Ferdinand E. Marcos

(1917-1989)

Sixth President of the Philippine Republic

Scholar, soldier, lawyer and politician who served as President of the Philippines from 1966 to 1986, Ferdinand E. Marcos was born on September 11, 1917 in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, the eldest son of Mariano Marcos and Josefa Edralin, both teachers. He had to study in several elementary schools as his parents' assignments changed constantly.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

From 1923 to 1929, he attended the Sarrat Central School, then the Shamrock Elementary School in Laoag and, finally, the Ermita Elementary School in Manila. He entered the high school department of the University of the Philippines and in 1934, enrolled in a liberal arts course at the same university. While still a student, he was commissioned as third lieutenant (apprentice officer) in the Philippine Constabulary Reserve after having been an ROTC battalion commander, with the rank of cadet major, and team captain of the UP rifle and pistol team. He later took up law at the university.

In 1935, Assemblyman Julio Nalundasan, a political rival of his father, was shot dead. Suspicion for the crime fell on the Marcoses. Ferdinand Marcos was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to murder, was tried, and found guilty in 1939. He argued his case on appeal to the Supreme Court, luckily winning an acquittal a year later.

At the UP College of Law, he joined the Upsilon Sigma Phi Fraternity, which specialized in political heckling of Manuel Quezon's Commonwealth government. In the summer of 1939, he received his bachelor of laws degree, *cum laude*. He would have been class valedictorian and *magna cum laude* had not imprisonment for the Nalundasan murder case prevented him from attending several weeks of classes. He reviewed for the bar examination while in prison. He bailed himself out in order to take the examination, where he emerged topnotcher in November of the same year. He became a trial lawyer in Manila.

During World War II, he served as an officer in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Captured by the Japanese, he survived the Death March from Bataan to Capas, Tarlac, and escaped. His subsequent claims of being an important leader in the Filipino guerrilla resistance movement was a central factor in his later political success.

Marcos was a technical assistant to President Manuel Roxas (1946-47); member of the House of Representatives (1949-59); member of the Senate (1959-65); and Senate President (1963-65). In 1965, Marcos, who had been a prominent member of the Liberal Party founded by Roxas, broke with it after failing to get the party's nomination for President. He then ran as the Nacionalista Party candidate for President against the LP's standard bearer, reelectionist President Diosdado Macapagal. Marcos won and was inaugurated as President on December 30, 1965. In 1969 he was reelected, the first Philippine president to serve a second term. During his first term, he made progress in agriculture, industry and education. However, his administration was troubled by increasing student demonstrations and violent urban guerrilla activities.

Ferdinand E. Marcos

On September 21, 1972 Marcos imposed martial law. Holding that communists and other subversive forces had precipitated the crisis, he acted swiftly. He jailed opposition politicians and made the armed forces an arm of the regime. Apart from political leaders, notably Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr., whom he had arrested and held in detention for almost eight years, Marcos also met some opposition from church leaders and others. In the provinces, the New People's Army and Muslim separatists undertook guerrilla activities intended to bring down the central government.

In 1973, Marcos promulgated a new constitution that established a parliamentary government, with him as Prime Minister. He announced the end of martial law on January 17, 1981. In April, various constitutional changes were approved by plebiscite, resulting in the reversion of the government to the presidential system. Marcos won election for the new post of President, but against only one token opposition, on June 16. He began a new six-year term as President on June 30, 1981. Marcos' wife, Imelda Romualdez, a former beauty queen, became a powerful figure in her own right after her husband instituted martial law in 1972. She held the posts of governor of Metropolitan Manila (1975-1986) and minister of Human Settlements and Ecology (1979-1986).

In 1983, Marcos' health was beginning to fail, and opposition to his rule was growing. Hoping to present an alternative to both Marcos and the increasingly powerful New People's Army, Senator Aquino, after three years of exile in Boston, Massachusetts, returned to Manila on August 21, 1983 only to be shot dead as he stepped off the plane. An independent commission, the Agrava Fact-Finding Board, appointed by Marcos, concluded in 1984 that high-ranking military officials were responsible for Aquino's assassination. To reassert his mandate, Marcos called for a so-called "snap" presidential election to be held in February 1986. But a formidable political opponent soon emerged in Aquino's widow, Corazon Cojuangco-Aquino, who became the presidential candidate of the united opposition. It was widely asserted that Marcos managed to defeat Aquino and retain the presidency in the election of February 7, 1986 through massive voting frauds on the part of his supporters. Widely discredited abroad by his dubious electoral victory, Marcos held fast to his presidency as the military split between supporters of his and of Aquino's legitimate right to the presidency, as dramatized by the now historic four-day "People Power" revolution at EDSA. A tense standoff that ensued between the two sides ended only when

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Marcos left the country post-haste on February 25, 1986 and went into exile in Hawaii.

Marcos died of cardiac arrest on September 28, 1989 in Honolulu, Hawaii. He left behind his wife, Imelda and their three children: Maria Imelda Josefa Trinidad (Imee), Ferdinand, Jr. (Bongbong), and Irene Victoria.

Juan Martinez

(1859-1934)

Pioneer Publisher

Juan Martinez was a man who rose from rags to riches through industry.

He was born on November 24, 1859 in Orani, Bataan to Ponciano Martinez and Severina David. His parents were poor. They had to travel from one place to another in search of a living. This ended when his father landed a job in an *hacienda* in Iloilo. The longer hours he worked in order to earn took their toll on the health of his father, who died not long afterwards.

Due to penury, Martinez did not have proper schooling. He could barely read or write. To survive, he had to fend for himself. He frequented city port of Iloilo, to fish in its waters. He sold whatever he could catch and, with the money, took care of his daily needs.

On learning of his plight, a sympathetic ship employee took him to Manila. There, a childless couple, moved by his story, provided him money as initial capital for peddling religious articles, like holy pictures, rosaries, and scapulars.

In 1900, he had for a shop a small opening in an alley facing Plaza Calderon de la Barca, near the Binondo Church. He encased the religious articles in a small glass display box which he hung on the wall. By 1902, he was already renting a sizable space inside a building and employing six people to assist him in his trade. Also during this time, he had started printing novenas and other popular reading materials.

In 1905, Martinez bought a Minerva press which was capable of printing a sheet of 32 pages. With its press, he reprinted old *awits*, *corridos*, and the ever-popular ballad, *Don Juan Tiñoso*. He marked his finished products "Aring Tunay ni J. Martinez" for his customers, so they would long remember him.

Guillermo Masangkay

His business prospered tremendously. Originally, his printing press was on Calle Jolo (now Juan Luna), Binondo. He moved it to Calle Estraude, and then to Cabildo Street in Intramuros. At this point, he was considered a top businessman, and had some 50 employees.

Martinez contributed much to the spread of local literature and the development of a reading public. He saw to it that the ordinary Filipino reader could well afford what he had to offer of the popular literature of the period. With his innate entrepreneurship, he was able to hold his customer's goodwill by printing more of the lower-priced than the higher-priced reading materials. This way the chain of public patronage of his business continued unbroken.

Martinez either bought outright the work of an author or paid him partly, depending on their contract. Some of the popular works he purchased were Gregorio Cleofas' dramas, "Principe Adonis de Valencia y la Reina Oristela de Bisfatia," and "Wagas na Pagsinta ng Isang Emperadora sa Isang Principe." Since these plays were of theatrical rather than book value, however, Martinez did not publish them but kept them for future use.

Martinez had five children, but only two of them grew to maturity. He died on April 15, 1934. His remains were interred at the North Cemetery.

Guillermo Masangkay

(1867-1963)

Friend and Adviser of Andres Bonifacio

A bosom friend of Andres Bonifacio, the founder of the Katipunan, Guillermo Masangkay - who joined that underground society when he was only 17 - was the Supremo's personal counsellor.

He was born on June 25, 1867 in Meisic, Tondo, Manila. His parents were Domingo Masangkay of Batangas and Victoria Rafael of Tanza, Cavite. He was the youngest of four children.

Masangkay had no formal education. However, he had a strong intellectual drive. He read assiduously books borrowed from his neighbors. Thus, although he was only a *bangkero*, or boatman, he became fluent in Spanish and deeply aware of the political and social conditions of his time.

He was plying his trade when he heard about a prominent young man in his neighborhood whom he became friends with - Bonifacio. As they got to know each other well, they found that they had the same patriotic aspirations. When Bonifacio founded the Katipunan on

July 7, 1892 together with Ladislao Diwa and Teodoro Plata, he became one of its first members, along with Restituto Javier, Vicente Molina, Valentin Diaz, Briccio Pantas, Roman Basa, etc.

As his adviser, Bonifacio sought Masangkay for his approval in transforming the Katipunan into a revolutionary association. It was Masangkay whom he had designated to organize the Katipunan chapter in Cavite.

In August 1896, after the Katipunan was discovered, Masangkay joined Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, and others in a clandestine meeting held on the 24th of that month at Apolonio Samson's house in Caloocan. Initially, the leaders of the movement quarreled over strategy and tactics, and many of its members questioned the wisdom of an open rebellion due to the lack of arms and logistical support. However, after Bonifacio's intense and convincing speech, everyone destroyed their *cedulas* to symbolize their defiance of Mother Spain and, together, raised the cry of "Revolt."

Masangkay was with Bonifacio in April 1896 at the Bernardo Carpio Cave on Mt. Tapusi, San Mateo, Rizal. It was the site originally chosen for the start of the uprising, not Balintawak. However, it was abandoned because of its remoteness from the town. Nonetheless, it was in there that Bonifacio, Masangkay, and Emilio Jacinto planned the attack in Manila. Newly appointed general, Masangkay was tasked by Bonifacio to lead one of the groups that assaulted the city.

As a revolutionary general, Masangkay figured prominently during the Filipino-American War. His competence was demonstrated in the memorable battle against the American forces on Zapote Bridge in Las Piñas Rizal. During the initial day of the 72-hour battle, Masangkay and his troops were winning. They eventually lost their advantage, however, to the superior arms of the enemy.

Gravely injured in that battle, Masangkay was brought to San Juan de Dios Hospital for treatment. After being confined there for three days, Masangkay, dressed as a woman, surreptitiously left the hospital and went into hiding.

With the restoration of peace, Masangkay returned home and was reunited with his wife, Romana Noriel of Cavite, and their 12 children. Since then, he has lived a simple life, attending to the growing family business and his children's education.

When the government decided to erect Bonifacio's Monument, Masangkay strongly supported the project and donated P10,000 from his own funds.

He died on May 30, 1963.

Antonio J. Molina

(1894-1980)

National Artist

Acknowledged in his time as the "dean of Filipino composers," Antonio Molina formed together with Nicanor Abelardo and Francisco Santiago the great triumvirate of composers who hastened the maturing of Filipino music into a respectable form.

He was born in Quiapo, Manila on December 26, 1894 to Juan Molina, an influential and wealthy official of the Spanish government in Manila and founder of the historic Molina Orchestra, and Simeona Naguit. Belonging to a musically inclined family, he showed much enthusiasm for music when he was just in his teens. He took lessons in violin and solfeggio under Celestino de Vera, a member of his father's orchestra. With his perseverance and aptitude, he himself later became a member of that orchestra. He played the cello.

Molina finished his elementary schooling at the Escuela Catolica de Nuestro Padre Jesus Nazareno in Quiapo and his high school at San Juan de Letran, where he also enrolled for a bachelor of arts degree which he obtained in 1909. At Letran, he also studied architectural design, landscape sketching, and decorative and freehand drawing under Ramon Peralta, Juan Nepomuceno, and Angel Tampinco. Later, complying with the wish of his father, Molina took up law, initially at the University of Santo Tomas, and then at the Escuela de Derecho de Manila, where he finished the senior year. Upon his father's death, however, he followed his heart's desire and pursued a formal degree in music. He obtained his teacher's diploma in violoncello at the University of the Philippines' Conservatory of Music in 1923. From 1919 to 1923, while still a student at UP, he served as associate editor of *Leading Tone*, the first annual of the conservatory.

Molina emerged from his UP studies as an eminent violoncellist, as well as composer, conductor, teacher and music administrator. From 1923 to 1924, he figured prominently as a concert soloist, conductor, and composer in Hanoi, Indochina (now Vietnam). His compositions were played at the gala concert of the Exclusive Societe Philharmonique de Hanoi.

Immediately upon his return to the Philippines in 1924, he was appointed faculty member of the UP Conservatory of Music, where he taught harmony, composition, music history, and violoncello until the outbreak of war. He served the university at the same time as a member of the president's committee on Filipino folk songs and dances; faculty councilor and chairman of the scholarship committee of the Music

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Alumni Association; adviser of the Music Student Council; and secretary of the conservatory.

Outside the university, he was featured as soloist of an inaugural season's concert of the Asociacion Musical de Filipinas. He was the first Filipino composer ever invited to Malacañang to perform his own works. An outstanding conductor, he wielded the baton for the Monserrat Philharmonic Band and the Yellow Taxi Orchestra and Rondalla, as well as for the orchestra behind the staging of such operas as "Madame Butterfly," "La Giaconda," "La Forza del Destino," and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

During the war, Molina taught music appreciation and choral singing at the St. Luke's Hospital Nursing School, and was the director of the Knox Central Student Church Choir. He also served as consultant in music education at the Bureau of Public Schools.

Molina returned to his varied musical activities right after the war. In 1946, he was the guest conductor of the Manila Concert Orchestra during its performance at Malacañang Palace. He conducted the first concert ever presented on local television. In 1947, he served as faculty member of the University of Santo Tomas Conservatory of Music and, in 1948, was made musical director of Centro Escolar University, a position he held until he retired in 1970. For his "superior and meritorious services in music," he was made *dean emeritus* of CEU upon his retirement.

A man of great talent, Molina wrote over 500 musical compositions inspired by works in related fields, especially literature. He was the recipient of various awards and citations, which included a diploma of honor, Manila Music Lovers Society, 1940; commemorative medal and diploma, Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare, 1942; "Choral Conductor of the Year" and "Music Researcher of the Year," Music Lovers Society, 1949; doctor of laws, *honoris causa*, CEU, 1953; Araw ng Maynila Award in music, 1969; Phi Kappa Phi Award and the UP Alumni Association Professional Award, 1972. He was twice bestowed the Republic Cultural Heritage Award, in 1965 and 1972. Finally, on June 12, 1973, the most coveted National Artist Award was conferred on him.

Molina married twice. His marriage with his first wife, Pilar Siauinco, was blessed with four children - Antonio Maria, Rosita, Monserrat, and Exequiel. His first wife died in 1957. Eight years later, he married Carmen Serrano, his former student at CEU.

Dr. Molina died of heart failure at the age of 86 on January 29, 1980. As a National Artist, he was given a state funeral.

Juan Nakpil

(1899-1986)

National Artist

The country's first National Artist for architecture, Juan Nakpil was born in Quiapo, Manila on May 26, 1899 to Julio Nakpil, a musician, and Gregoria de Jesus, the widow of Andres Bonifacio, both of whom were illustrious leaders of the Philippine Revolution against Spain.

He obtained his early education in Quiapo and Tondo, and subsequently enrolled at the Manila High School, from where he graduated in 1917. He then took up engineering at the University of the Philippines. While in UP, he also studied freehand drawing, painting, and decorative arts under Fabian de la Rosa and Fernando Amorsolo, and sculpture under Maestro Ocampo. Two years later, he left for the United States and enrolled at the University of Kansas, where he obtained the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering in 1922. He had already enrolled at Cornell University to pursue hydraulic engineering, when he received a wire from his uncle, Dr. Bautista Lin - who was defraying all the expenses for his studies - advising him to switch to another course. Heeding his uncle's counsel, he sailed for France in the summer of 1925 to take up architecture at the Fountainebleau School of Fine Arts, where he received his *diploma d' architecture*. He capped his architecture studies the following year with a master's degree earned at Harvard University in Boston under a Joseph Evelynth fellowship. During his stay in Harvard, he entered a competition opened to the students of the Boston Institute of Technology, members of the Architects Club of Boston, and the architecture students of Harvard. He was the Harvard student who won in it.

Upon his return to Manila in 1926, he worked as assistant architect at the Bureau of Public Works. At this time, he met Anita Noble, then the reigning beauty queen, whom he married in 1927. Their marriage was blessed with five children- Ariston, Francisco, Eulogio, Annie, and Edith. Wanting to share his talents and knowledge with others, he went into teaching from 1927 until the outbreak of the war.

In 1928, Nakpil joined the firm Andres Luna de San Pedro. Later he worked as a designer for Don Gonzalo Puyat and Sons. In 1930, he opened his own architectural firm.

Among the notable structures he designed were the UP administration building and library, the Quezon Institute, the Social Security Systems building, the State and Ever Theaters, and the restored Quiapo Church and Rizal's house in Calamba, Laguna.

Nakpil started the restoration work on the Calamba shrine in 1932. It was interrupted by the Second World War, and was only resumed after

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the liberation period. The restored Rizal house was inaugurated on June 19, 1950, on the occasion of the national hero's 89th birth anniversary, by President Elpidio Quirino.

Nakpil's three sons also became architects, and eventually joined his firm. When they did, he renamed it "Juan F. Nakpil and Sons." On its 30th anniversary, the firm was voted by the Business Writers Association of the Philippines as the "Architectural Firm of the Year." In 1971, the Republic Cultural Heritage Award was presented to Nakpil and his sons. The firm was registered anew as "Nakpil, Nakpil, Nakpil and Nakpil" in 1972.

In 1952, Nakpil was made an honorary correspondent member of the Societe de Architectes par le Gouvernement Francais and, in 1955, a *Chevalier de la legion d' Honneur*. A year later, he was made a correspondent member of the Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile.

In 1954, he became the First Filipino and non-American to be made fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He was the organizer and past president of the Philippine Architects Society, now Philippine Institute of Architects.

Named "Architect of the Year" in 1939, 1940, and 1946, and "Most Outstanding Professional in Architecture" in 1951 by the Philippine Association of Board Examiners, Nakpil was bestowed the gold medal of merit by the Institute of Architects in 1950, the Presidential medal of merit, by President Ramon Magsaysay in 1955, and the Rizal Pro Patria Award in 1972.

On June 12, 1973, he was named National Artist.

Nakpil died on May 7, 1986 at the age of 87. He was given a state funeral and was buried at the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Hernando R. Ocampo

(1911-1978)

National Artist

Hernando Ocampo was a man whose name connotes excellence in the arts - be it in literature, newspapering or painting, but specially in painting.

Ocampo was born on April 28, 1911 in Sta. Cruz, Manila. His parents were Emilio Ocampo and Delfina Ruiz, both *ilustrados*. He finished his high school at the YMCA, Manila in 1928, and then went to Letran College to take up pre-law at the instance of his father. Instead of concentrating on his studies, however, he devoted more time to creative writing. He was partial to poetry and short stories. In 1932, he joined Narciso G. Reyes, who was to become Philippine ambassador, in forming the Veronica Writers' Group.

Jose Garcia Villa's choices for the best Filipino short stories for 1936 and 1937 included Ocampo's "My Name is Mary," "Street Scene in Maypajo," and "We or They."

The nationalism of Ocampo is strongly evident in his writings during the Japanese occupation, particularly in the story, "Ang Ikala-wang Pagdalaw," which was published in *Sinagtala*. This work earned the acclaim of literary critics. Another story, "Ang Kulay ng Lumbay," was reprinted in *Diwang Kayumanggi*, an anthology edited by Juan C. Laya. Moreover, his works were among the 25 best short stories published in 1943.

As a journalist, Ocampo worked as associate editor of the *Herald Midweek Magazine* and the *Manila Chronicle Sunday Magazine* before he served as director of the National Media Production Center from 1954 to 1958.

Although Ocampo excelled in journalism and short story writing, he was more eminent as a painter. A modernist, he painted brilliant canvases that bear a distinctive originality. His abstract paintings won in art compositions in the 40's and 50's.

In 1948, Ocampo represented the Philippines at the Sports Art Exhibition in Victoria and Albert Museum in London. In 1950, he was offered a scholarship to study French art in Paris. The following year, the United States government offered him a Smith-Mundt leader grant in communications. However, he declined both offers for personal reasons. In 1954, in recognition of his contributions towards the advancement of Filipino culture in the field of painting, the government bestowed on him the Republic Cultural Heritage Award.

Ocampo died of heart failure on December 28, 1978. Thirteen years later, in June 1991, he was posthumously named National Artist, thus securing his place of honor in Philippine art and culture.

Pablo L. Ocampo

(1853-1925)

Member of the Malolos Congress and
Resident Commissioner to the US

Pablo Ocampo - lawyer, journalist, member of the Malolos Congress and resident commissioner to the United States - spent his life in the service of the people.

He was born in Quiapo, Manila on January 25, 1853. His father was Andres Ocampo, who was once a *gobernadorcillo* of Sta. Cruz, Manila during the Spanish regime, and his mother was Macaria de Leon y Reyes. After finishing his *primera enseñanza*, he studied at San Juan de Letran for the *segunda enseñanza*. He pursued law at the University of Santo Tomas and earned his *licenciado en jurisprudencia* in Manila in 1882.

Prior to his appointment as *relator* of the Audiencia de Manila in 1888, he had been a law practitioner. In 1889, he was designated *promoter fiscal* in Tondo's Court of First Instance. A year later, he was appointed *defensor de oficio*. Simultaneously, he was elected secretary of the Colegio de Abogados.

Ocampo did not take part in the initial phase of the Philippine Revolution. However, during its second stage, he served as the representative of Lepanto, Principe, Bontok, and Infanta to the Malolos Congress. He was voted as its secretary, and was at the same time a member of the committee that prepared the historic Malolos Constitution. He also taught political economy and civil law at the revolutionary government's Universidad Cientifico-Literaria de Filipinas.

Following the eruption of the Philippine-American War in the early part of 1899, he joined Lorenzo Zialcita, Gregorio del Pilar, Florentino Torres, and Gracio Gonzaga on the commission tasked to meet with the American commanding generals, MacArthur and Otis, for the cessation of hostilities. Later, in July 1899, he not only represented the revolutionary government in the capital city but also headed its Manila-based intelligence office, even as President Aguinaldo and remaining army were being driven to the North by the pursuing American troops.

Ocampo became the editor of the nationalist publication, *La Patria*, on September 16, 1899. Unable to contain his revolutionary fervor, he wrote fiery editorials which so angered the American officials that he was deported to Guam on January 16, 1901. Along with Apolinario Mabini, Artemio Ricarte, and Maximino Hizon, among others, he stayed there for nearly two years. He returned to the Philippines in 1902, following the amnesty proclaimed by President McKinley.

Perhaps as a consequence of his exile in Guam and his swearing of loyalty to the American flag, Ocampo changed his position on the country's political status. If during the war he insisted on early Philip-

pine independence, after his exile, he decided that the Philippines needed to undergo preparation and education on self-government before being bestowed absolute autonomy. Thus, he became a member of the Union Nacionalista, a moderate political party. Thereafter, he ran in the elections for representative to the first Philippine Assembly in 1907, but was outraced by Fernando Ma. Guerrero, who advocated "immediate independence." Nevertheless, in November of the same year, the Assembly designated him as the country's resident commissioner to Washington D.C. Together with Benito Legarda, who was given the same position by the Philippine Commission, he journeyed to the American capital, where he espoused and worked for "immediate" Philippine independence, this being the platform of the country's ruling political party.

As a resident commissioner, Ocampo held that the ability of Filipinos for self-rule should not be measured against the standard used by highly civilized nations or states, that it was not for Americans to judge whether or not the Filipinos were already capable of self-government, hence, the immediate recognition of Philippine independence was mandatory.

On economic development, Ocampo was convinced that Filipinos, once they had attained political sovereignty, would definitely be more capable and inspired to strengthen and advance their country's economy.

Ocampo distinguished himself in the United States Congress when he tried to obstruct the passage of the Payne Tariff Bill, which established free trade between the Philippines and the US. He maintained that the bill was patently unjust because it allowed the unlimited entry of American goods into the Philippines, yet limited the entry of Philippine produce into the US.

In 1909, Ocampo returned home. That year, he was elected to the second Philippine Legislature. As legislator, he showed his wariness over the Americanization of Filipino institutions believing it to be prejudicial to the national interest.

When his tenure as representative ended, he withdrew from politics and concentrated on business pursuits, such as real estate.

Ocampo had 12 children by his wife, Juana Zamora whom he married on September 5, 1885. Unfortunately, of the 12, only six attained adulthood.

He succumbed to a pulmonary disease on February 5, 1925.

In his honor, a marker was installed at the corner of Pablo Ocampo (formerly Vito Cruz St.) and M. Adriatico Streets in Malate, Manila on June 11, 1991.

Maria Y. Orosa

(1893-1945)

Pioneering Food Technologist and Inventor

Advances in modern Filipino food technology owe a great deal to the creative researches and salutary inventiveness of a woman chemist and pharmacist from Batangas - Maria Y. Orosa.

The now-commercially available thirst quencher, the calamansi juice, is just one of the popular native food products in whose preparation and preservation she had a hand. (She produced the "calamansi nip," the dessicated and powdered form of the fruit which could be made into juice.)

The most notable of her food inventions, of course is "Soyalac," a powdered preparation of soya-beans, which helped save the lives of thousands of Filipinos, Americans, and other nationals who were held prisoners in different Japanese concentration camps during World War II. It became known to them as the "magic food."

She is also credited with the making of the banana ketchup; wines from native fruits, like casuy and guava; vinegar from pine-apples; banana starch; soyamilk; banana flour; cassava flour; jelly from guava, santol, mango, and other fruits, as well as the invention of rice cookies, known as ricebran or darak, which is effective in the treatment of patients with beri-beri.

Aside from making food preparations, Miss Orosa taught Filipinos how to preserve such native delicacies as the *adobo*, *dinuguan*, *kilawen*, and *escabeche*. Together with her associates in the Bureau of Plant Industry, she invented "Oroval" and "Clarosa."

This outstanding Filipina was the fourth child of Simplicio Orosa y Agoncillo and Juliana Ylagan. She was born on November 29, 1893 in Taal, Batangas. Her brothers and sisters were Simplicio Jr., Vicente, Sixto, Felisa, Jose, Nicolas, and Rafael. Captain of the *S.S. Bulosan*, her father joined the Philippine Commission that lobbied in Washington and Paris for the recognition of Philippine independence by the United States. Her mother operated a general store in Bauan, Batangas, in 1900.

Maria Orosa had her elementary and high school education in her province. In 1915, she studied at the college of pharmacy of the University of the Philippines. In 1916, at the age of 23, she left for the United States as a government scholar. She was in Seattle in July of that year. With the help of Frank Crone, the American director of education,

she was able to stay at the YMCA. Through the YMCA, she landed a job as household helper of Mrs. Wrentmore, the mother-in-law of Governor-General Harrison.

She enrolled at the University of Seattle as a partial government scholar in 1916. She earned the degree of bachelor of science in pharmaceutical chemistry in 1917; the BS degree in food chemistry in 1918, the BS degree in pharmacy in 1920, and the master of arts degree in pharmacy in 1921. To support her studies, Orosa worked as assistant to Dean Charles Johnson at the college of pharmacy of Washington University for a monthly salary of \$100. In the summer, she earned \$80 per week at a cannery in Ketchikan, Alaska. Upon finishing her studies at the University of Seattle, she was appointed assistant chemist in the State of Washington on the basis of her impressive academic records.

She returned to the Philippines in 1922, and taught home economics at Centro Escolar University. A year later, she transferred to the Bureau of Science as chemist with a salary of P1,800 per annum. Accompanied by six food demonstrators, she travelled throughout the country to promote public and private health through a nutrition program. In 1923, she helped organize the food preservation division under the Bureau of Science. On June 3, 1927, she became the acting division head.

Orosa also tried her hand in improving household wares. She invented the "Orosa Palayok Oven" for cooking various dishes.

In 1928, the government, recognizing her dynamism and strong leadership, sent her to various countries as a state scholar to specialize in food processing and canning. On her way home a year later, she made side-trips to other countries to observe their canning industries and food preservation technologies. Included in her itinerary were Holland, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, France, Hawaii, and China.

When she returned to the Philippines in 1929, she was appointed head of the home economics division of the Bureau of Science. On January 1, 1933, she became the head of the bureau's food preservation division. (Herminia M. Ancheta, in her book, *Reading the Filipino Woman*, claims that Orosa, starting May 1, 1933 served as head of the home economics division of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.) As head of the home economics division, Orosa revived her provincial tour activities. She established the Homemakers Association of the Philippines which, in 1941, had a list of 537 member clubs nationwide.

In time of war, as in peace, her spirit of service to her countrymen, along with her patriotism, came to the fore. When World War II broke out, she immediately joined the Marking's Guerrillas and was

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designated captain. She devoted herself to feeding and caring for allied prisoners in enemy concentration camps in Tarlac, Pampanga, Laguna, and at the campus of the University of Santo Tomas in Manila. With her "magic food," the Soyalac, she saved thousands of such prisoners who would have otherwise died of hunger.

During an intense fighting between the Japanese and American liberating forces, Orosa was hit by shrapnel while performing her job at the Bureau of Plant Industry building, located in Malate, Manila. She was immediately taken to the nearby Malate Remedios Hospital for emergency treatment. However, while being treated, the hospital was bombed and another shrapnel hit her directly in the heart, thus causing her instant death on February 13, 1945. Her remains, together with those of 70 others, were buried at the yard of the Malate Catholic School.

To perpetuate her memory, the government has named after her a street stretching from T.M. Kalaw to Padre Faura in Ermita, Manila, as well as a building in the Bureau of Plants and Industry. She was one of the 19 scientists who were conferred awards on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Institute of Science and Technology.

On November 29, 1983, the National Historical Institute installed a marker in her honor at the Bureau of Plant Industry in San Andres, Manila.

Severina L. Orosa

(1890-1984)

Physician and Writer

One of the country's earliest woman physicians, Severina Orosa, nee Severina Luna, was born in Batangas to Remigio Luna and Rafaela Dinglasan on February 11, 1890. She graduated valedictorian from the college of medicine of the University of the Philippines in 1914.

From 1914 to 1915, she taught medical zoology and protozoology at the UP. In 1916, she worked as resident physician in the Sulu Public Hospital under the supervision of her husband, who was its director and chief surgeon. As the hospital's obstetrician, pediatrician, bacteriologist, anaesthesiologist, and assistant surgeon, she served an area extending from the town proper of Jolo and the Badjao communities to the remote barrios and sitios of the province. In 1926, she was appointed physician for the city schools of Manila. Later, she became chief of the Maternity and Children's Hospital in Bacolod.

Dr. Orosa was also a writer. She often contributed articles to the *Philippines Herald*, and was named the "First Filipino Columnist" by its editor, Modesto Farolan. Later, she wrote a play, "Almost Within Grasp," which tried to portray the tragic consequences of sexual promiscuity and sexually transmitted diseases. She was also the author of *Sex Education in the Home*, which exhorted parents to teach their children correct notions about sex. Her other works are *Rizal and the Filipino Women*, and *Rizal's Liga Filipina*, both of which she edited, and *Rizal: Man and Hero*.

She died on May 23, 1984 at the age of 94.

A marker in her honor was unveiled on December 20, 1990 at the Luna-Orosa Building in Ermita, Manila.

Sixto Y. Orosa

(1891-1981)

Outstanding Physician and Writer

A pioneering physician, Dr. Sixto Y. Orosa was the author of the landmark Philippine Provincial Hospital Act.

He was born in Taal, Batangas on August 6, 1891 to Simplicio Orosa and Juliana Ylagan. He obtained his degree in medicine from the University of the Philippines in 1914, graduating as salutatorian. He and his future wife, Severina Luna, who graduated as valedictorian, were among the only nine successful graduates out of a class of 32.

Offered any of the 12 open slots in the Bureau of Health, Dr. Orosa chose the one at the Butuan Hospital in Agusan. He proceeded there after graduation, serving as its resident physician, with a monthly salary of P150. After a year, he was assigned to the Lanao Public Hospital. He returned to Manila within six months in order to marry his fiancée, Dr. Luna, but immediately resumed his residency at LPH for another six months.

Subsequently, he was designated district health officer of Jolo, and supervising physician of the newly-built Sulu Public Hospital. He served as supervising physician and, later, as hospital chief of SPH from 1916 to 1924. Together with his wife, who was in charge of the "women, children, laboratory and anesthesia," he not only introduced new and scientific medical practices to the Muslims (who, having their own healing traditions, had been antagonistic towards Western medicine), but forged, as well a crucial link between them and Christian Filipinos.

At the start, the hospital did not have any patient, as the Moslem population shied away from it. The situation was rather discouraging for the doctor-couple. After several weeks, however, Dr. Orosa finally had his first patient in the person of Hadji Butu, then the prime minister of Sultan Jamulul Kiram, deputy governor of Sulu, whom he cured of dysentery. Due to Hadji Butu's prominence in Moslem society, Muslims began coming in droves to the hospital for treatment.

The Orosas were to stay for many years in Sulu, ministering to the health needs of the people in the province, and raising a family.

A high point in the professional career of Dr. Orosa occurred in 1924, when Leonard Wood, accompanied by "health adviser," Col. Edward Munson, visited the Sulu Provincial Hospital as part of the government's inspection of all provincial hospitals. The SPH was adjudged "the best administered and the most successful" public hospital in the country. For his accomplishment, Orosa was promoted to chief of the Bureau of Health's division of hospitals, dispensaries and laboratories,

which he himself was tasked to organize by Dr. Vicente de Jesus, director of the bureau.

It was at this time that Orosa contributed his knowledge and experience to the remaking of a law that had a far-reaching effect on the development of the country's public health system. This concerned Act 3114, passed by the Philippine Legislature in March 1923, particularly its provision on extending aid for the construction and operation of provincial hospitals. Finding it deficient, he proposed that a better law be legislated. Governor-General Wood, one of whose priorities was public health, reacted favorably by forming a hospital committee to serve as adviser to the lawmakers. He not only named Orosa as its secretary, but more significantly, assigned to him the task of drafting the new hospital bill.

At the legislature, Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio de las Alas, who was also the chairman of the committee on appropriations, eventually became the sponsor of the bill, which was passed as law in October 1924. Consequently, Orosa's division at the Bureau of Health was deluged by requests for the building of provincial hospitals. In time, thanks to his brain-child bill and legislative spadework, 14 new government hospitals, each with a capacity of 460 beds, were built in different provinces. Part of his job in upgrading the public health system was planning the hospital's standard list of equipment, medical supplies, and surgical instruments, among other things as well as their rules and regulations which, through the years, have remained in effect, barring some minor alterations.

After two years as hospitals division chief, Dr. Orosa, who had become known as the "father of the Provincial Hospital Act," believed that he had completed his given task. Yearning to serve the people directly once again, he asked to be "demoted." He was subsequently designated chief of the Negros Occidental Provincial Hospital, and served as such from 1926 to 1939.

During the Japanese invasion, he was summoned back to Manila by the government and instructed to supervise the formation of Red Cross emergency hospitals for civilians injured in the crossfire. Eventually, around 10 such hospitals were set up. He served as doctor to the prisoners at Villamor Hall, patients at the Remedios Hospital, personnel of the United States High Commissioner's Office as well as of the American, British, and Dutch embassies, and prisoners at the University of Sto. Tomas Interment Camp. After the war, he served as visiting surgeon of the Mindoro Provincial Hospital and, later, of the Batangas Provincial Hospital.

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From May to October 1947, he was in the US observing the latest trends in hospitals and clinics. In 1950-1951, he was the director of the Philippine Mental Health Association. Also in 1951, aside from serving as director of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners, he likewise represented the country as delegate to the World Health Assembly, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, and to the Western Pacific Health Conference, held in Manila. From May to August of the same year, he was on a trip to Europe to observe its major medical institutions. He became the doctor of the Central Bank in 1954, serving as such until 1957, when he also volunteered his services to the earthquake victims in Lanao. Afterwards, he retired from government service.

During his retirement, Orosa was involved as a member of numerous professional organizations. As a private medical practitioner, he served the less fortunate. In the 1960's he became the doctor of the Philippine Commercial and Industrial Bank.

Dr. Orosa was also a passionate scholar, writer, and Rizalist. He was largely self-taught in the Spanish language. In spite of his continually heavy workload and tight schedule, he managed to devote some of his time to historical research and writing. While still working with the government, he produced *The Sulu Archipelago and Its People* (1923), considered as the first authoritative book to be written on the Muslim people by a Filipino. A copy of it is kept in the rare book collection of Harvard University. His works on Rizal include the article, "Jose Rizal, El Heroe Nacional Filipino," and the book, *Jose Rizal, Man, and Hero*, used as reference material in Philippine high schools.

In recognition of his work as a Rizalist, as well as of his achievements in the field of public service, the Order of the Knights of Rizal bestowed on him the Knight Grand Cross of Rizal on June 18, 1966. Prior to this, Orosa had served the Knights of Rizal as supreme trustee of its supreme council, as supreme chancellor (1963), and as supreme archivist (1964-1965).

Dr. Orosa also edited the Mabini Centenary Issue of 1964, edited and compiled *Jose Rizal by Various Authors*, and contributed various articles to such prestigious publications as the *Manila Times*, *Manila Chronicle*, *Manila Daily Bulletin*, *Philippines Herald*, *Daily Mirror*, *Kislap-Graphic*, the *Philippines Free Press*, and *Archipelago*.

Among his other published works are "My Impressions of America" and "Ramblings in Europe."

In the field of scientific or medical research, he was the first to report on *Phinosporidiosis*, a parasite infestation of the nose.

Orosa was a fellow of the Philippine College of Surgeons and the

International College of Surgeons, whose Manila chapter he served as vice-president. He was organizer and president of the Negros Occidental Medical Society, and member of the National Research Council of the Philippines. The other organizations he was part of included the Philippine Medical Association, which he served as vice-president; Bacolod Rotary Club, Filipiniana Book Guild, and the International Association of Historians, of which he was a charter member; Philippine Historical Association, of which he was governor-auditor; General Semantics Group of the Philippines; Peña-Hispano Filipina, and the Quezon City Medical Society. He served also as director of the following: Sociedad de Escritores Hispano-Filipinos, the National Organization of Writers, Philippine-British Society, Philippine-Italian Society, and the Philippine Band of Mercy. In 1964, he was the chairman of the finance committee of the Philippine Medical Association Convention.

As a writer in Spanish, Orosa received the Special Zobel Prize in 1959. In 1962, he was named "Outstanding Physician of Quezon City." He was also honored by the Philippine Tuberculosis Society (1956); 10th Boy Scouts World Jamboree (1959); PMHA (1960); Caltex Refinery, Batangas (1961); Philippine Ophthalmological and Otolaryngological Society (1961); Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission (1961), etc.

He was named a member of the Committee to Select Eisenhower Scholar for the year 1964, by the American ambassador. In 1975, he received a plaque of appreciation from the Jose P. Laurel Memorial Foundation (of which he was a trustee) in honor of his "lifetime service to the Filipino nation."

He and his wife, by whom he had five children (Sixto, Jr., Leonor, Helen, Jose and Rosalinda), were named "Parents of the Year 1962" by his alma mater, UP, while his family was named "Family of the Year" in 1963 by the Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines.

He died on April 21, 1981.

Camilo Osias

(1889-1976)

Outstanding Educator, Writer, and Politician

Camilo Osias was a nationalist who consistently struggled for Philippine independence throughout his life.

Born on March 23, 1889, in Balaoan, La Union, he had his primary education in his hometown under the guidance of Maestro Gabriel Lopez. At the instance of his mother he left for Vigan, Ilocos Sur to study for the priesthood. However, the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1896 disrupted his studies. This may have been providential for, all the while, he had been discovering himself. Realizing that his temperament and intellectual vigor did not conduce to the pursuit of a religious vocation, he started planning his own future.

In 1905, Osias was among the first batch of government *pensionados* sent to the United States to study. He obtained his teacher's diploma from the Illinois State Teacher's College, and his bachelor of arts and bachelor of science in education degrees from Columbia University. It was at Columbia that he also earned his graduate diploma in administration and supervision.

His academic achievements were enhanced by the honorary degree of doctor of laws conferred on him in 1934 by Otterbein College in Ohio, and by the honorary degree of doctor of pedagogy, conferred on him by the National University in Manila in 1961.

Osias was an educator, writer, and politician. From an ordinary public school teacher, he became the first Filipino division superintendent of schools during the American regime. Much later, after he left public service, he served as the first president of National University. He was the author of *Philippine Readers*, *The Filipino Way of Life*, and other textbooks, and a prize-winning biography of Rizal: *Jose Rizal, His Life and Times*. He also wrote countless articles.

In 1925, he was voted senator for the second senatorial district. Years later, he was elected delegate to the 1934 Constitutional Convention, representing the first district of La Union.

As a delegate to the convention, he was credited with the inclusion of educational and economic provisions in the 1935 Constitution. Furthermore, the foundation of the Preamble and woman's suffrage were two items he fought for and for which he earned the support of his peers.

Prior to his election as convention delegate, Osias had served as a member of the first independence mission to the United States in 1921

Mariano Proceso Pabalan

and, later, as resident commissioner to the US Congress, a position he held until 1935. His job was to lobby for the passage of the Philippine independence bill.

In 1935, he ran for a seat in the National Assembly, and won. He was a senator in the postwar Congress, and was dubbed "Man of the Year" by the press in 1947, the same year he was once again elected senator. After serving as the majority and minority floor leader in the Senate, he was subsequently chosen as the Senate President. During the Sixth Congress, he served as Senate protempore, thereby becoming the only politician to have held the Senate's highest posts.

He died on May 20, 1976.

In March 1989, on the occasion of his birth centenary, the National Historical Institute honored him by installing a marker in his hometown in La Union.

Mariano Proceso B. Pabalan

(1862-1904)

Famous Pampango Playwright

Famed Pampango playwright, Mariano Proceso Pabalan y Byron was born on July 2, 1862 in Bacolor, once known as the Athens of Pampanga. He was the fourth of the 10 children of Dorotea Byron, whose lineage was Portuguese, and Potenciano Pabalan, a superintendent of the estate of the Joven family, which was a prominent *ilustrado* family of Bacolor. Mariano Pabalan's brother, Cornelio, was a translator and the first Pampango printer. The name "Pabalan," which signifies "observer," has been traced to Mariano's Negrito great-grandfather, Magsalum, who was hired by some lowlanders as a farmer manager or observer and from that time on, the family assumed the surname Pabalan.

Mariano Pabalan's early education is shrouded in obscurity, but he is known to have acquired his college education at the University of Santo Tomas. After finishing his studies, he founded a school in his hometown and taught Latin, Spanish and English to high school students, the more famous of whom were Pedro Camilo, Monico Mercado, Clemente Puno, Leon Sioco, and Mariano Lampa.

Pabalan, a contributor to the first Pampango newspapers, belonged to the rich period of the Pampango *zarzuela* that spanned 20 years, from 1900 to 1920. Two of his contemporaries and fellow playwrights were Felix Galura (1866-1919) and Juan Crisostomo Soto (1867-1918). The former considered Pabalan as the "father of the modern Pampango drama," and rightly so, for his one-act play, "Ing Managpe" ("The Spotted Dog" or "The Patcher" in translation), initially presented on September 13, 1900 at Bacolor's Teatro Sabina, was not only the first Pampango *zarzuela* but also the first Filipino *zarzuela* to be written in a native language. In writing "Ing Managpe," Pabalan tried to show that Kapampangan was just as poetic and lovely as the colonial language, Spanish, and he succeeded.

Aside from holding the distinction as the first vernacular *zarzuela*, "Ing Managpe" was a milestone in another important aspect: theme. Whereas before, *zarzuelas* had Spanish themes, in *Ing Managpe*, Pabalan introduced the theme of the Filipino family. That theme had since become a constant in Philippine *zarzuelas*.

Amado Gutierrez David, a Pampango composer, wrote the music of this historic musical play.

"Ing Bakulud Kanitang Ya Ing Junio 4, 1898" (Bacolor on June 4, 1898), one of the few exceptions to Pabalan's mostly comic and modern works, was based on an event that occurred in Bacolor on June 4, 1898 and signalled the start of Pampango rebellion against the Spanish regime. On that day, the Bacoloreños assaulted and razed to the ground a Spanish outpost. Compared to his other plays, "Ing Bakulud . . ." is considered the best in terms of "form and content."

A prodigious writer, Pabalan wrote plays inspired by the interesting times he lived in. These include: "Alimpungatan," "O Ita Pa Eh" (That Too, Eh!), "Caparis a Luclac," "Atlu Bagut" (Three Chances), "Mamaligo", "Adua Tata" (Two Fathers), "Magparigaldigal" (The Loafer), and "Ing Mascota." The last play was written in Tagalog and became popular among the Tagalogs. Some of his other *zarzuelas* are: "Alang Utang a e Sana Mabiyan," "Ing Manigu," and "Ding Amazonas." The music of all three works was written by the author himself, proof of his rich talent. His three-act play, "Ing Atul Ning Dios," was an attempt in dramatic writing.

Conscious of the escapist value of the theater, Pabalan strove to combine amusement with didacticism. Thus, his works, although mostly comedies, never failed to teach a lesson or two to the audience.

Pabalan was also a poet and a translator. He translated what is believed to be one of the first, and more important, one of the best

Ricardo Paras, Sr

Pampango translations of Rizal's poem, "Ultimo Adios," whose debut presentation was held at the Sabina Theater on December 20, 1901. He also translated Palma's poem, "Himno Nacional." Some of his known pseudonyms were "M. Pepe" and "Marcos Parabola Piannan."

He was married to Ambrosia Liangco, who was also a native of Bacolor.

Pabalan died on New Year's Day, 1904.

Ricardo Paras, Sr.

(1861-1938)

Member of the Malolos Congress and
Provincial Governor

Ricardo Paras, a member of the historic Malolos Congress, was born the third of seven children in Calapan, Mindoro on August 12, 1861. His father, Crisanto Paras, and his mother, whose last name was Garcia, were both natives of Calapan.

He attended the Ateneo Municipal and, there, was associated with Jose Rizal. After acquiring his bachelor of arts degree, he worked as a public school teacher in Boac, Marinduque, where his family had settled after leaving Mindoro.

Paras joined the Philippine Revolution during its second stage, after the December 1897 Pact of Biak-na-Bato failed. He was elected Marinduque's delegate to the Malolos Revolutionary Congress that formulated and approved the 1898 Philippine Constitution. When the Malolos Government of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo came to naught, Paras gave up the struggle and returned to Boac and the peaceful life. He established a school and named it Colegio Plaridel. Due to the American military conquest of the country, however, the school was short-lived.

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He took the civil service test in Manila, intending to apply for a government position upon passing. However, his plans were preempted by Civil Governor William Howard Taft, who appointed him the first provincial governor of Mindoro and Marinduque upon the approval of Act 125 on May 1, 1901. On March 3, 1902, Governor Paras began to serve his term of office. Later, he was named Marinduque's census supervisor after the province was made part of Tayabas, which was under the administration of Governor Bandholtz. On May 4, 1903, he took over the governorship of Tayabas. Five months later, he met the Tayabas native who would, one day, become the much-loved President of the Philippine Commonwealth - Manuel L. Quezon. In his memoir, *The Good Fight*, Quezon described Governor Paras as "an honest and a real patriot." The governor had confided to the then fairly unknown Quezon that he did not at all beg for his office but rather, agreed to assume it in the honest belief that cooperation with the militarily superior American forces was the only recourse left for the Philippines to eventually attain independence and for the people, their general well-being. He was convinced that America never really sought to subjugate Filipinos, but aimed only to teach them how to govern themselves and then grant them their freedom.

On February 1, 1904, Paras was reelected governor under the banner of the Progresista Party, formerly the Federalista Party. His term ended in 1906. He was succeeded by Quezon. Thereafter, he worked as a translator at the Bureau of Constabulary to support his rather large family. He remained in the Bureau for the next 25 years.

Paras was unusually tall for a Filipino. He was six feet. Around 1888, he married Andrea Mercader, daughter of Silverio Mercader and Venancia Locloc of Boac. She was named one of the outstanding mothers by the National Federation of Women's Clubs in 1949. The Paras family had ten children. A son, Ricardo was a distinguished lawyer, who became an associate justice of the Court of Appeals, justice of the Supreme Court (December 4, 1941), and Supreme Court Chief Justice (1951 to 1961).

Paras died in 1938, and was buried at the La Loma Cemetery.

Quintin B. Paredes

(1884-1973)

Member of the Wartime Cabinet and
Outstanding Politician

Lawyer, legislator, and statesman, Quintin Paredes was born to Juan Felix Paredes and Regine Babila in Bangued, Abra on September 9, 1884. He obtained his elementary education at the school his father had established. Afterwards, he studied at the Colegio Seminario de Vigan and at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran.

In 1902, he served as Abra's assistant provincial treasurer. He resigned this post when he decided to pursue law. He studied at the Escuela de Leyes with the help of his older brother, Justice Isidro Paredes, who had served as a delegate in the Malolos Congress. He had bachelor of arts, bachelor of laws, and master of arts degrees. He took and passed the bar examination in 1906. For the next two years, he practiced law privately, until he was designated deputy fiscal of the city of Manila in 1908. In 1913, he was promoted to the position of first assistant city fiscal. He also taught criminal law at the Escuela de Derecho from 1909 to 1911, and served as its director from 1911 to 1917.

In 1916, after eight years of exemplary service in government, he became Manila's city fiscal. When the municipal government was reorganized the following year, he was asked to join the Bureau of Justice. In 1918, he was named attorney general. Two years later, in 1920, he was designated secretary of justice, and served in this distinguished office until 1921, when he returned to private practice.

In 1919, he joined the parliamentary mission to the United States. While there, he practiced his profession in the US Supreme Court. In 1925, after some years of private practice, he ran in the elections of the seventh Philippine Congress, and was elected representative of Abra. He was reelected for a second term four years later, during which he served as acting speaker of the House of Representatives. For his outstanding performance, he was chosen to represent Abra for a third (1931) and a fourth (1934) term. From 1933 to 1934, he served, once again, as the speaker pro-tempore. He was elected to the National Assembly of the Commonwealth Government in September 1935, but resigned the same year to serve as the Filipino resident commissioner to Washington, D.C.. On November 8, 1938, after his return to the Philippines, he was reelected assemblyman and became the floor leader.

In the early days of the Japanese occupation, Paredes attended a meeting called by Supreme Court Chief Justice Jose Yulo at his house. The others at the meeting, which served as a forum for the exchange of

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ideas on the Japanese occupation, were Manila Mayor and President Quezon's Executive Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, Jose P. Laurel, Benigno S. Aquino Sr. and Teofilo Sison. The leaders agreed to remain loyal to President Quezon and the Commonwealth government, but realized that the Japanese would require them to swear allegiance to the Imperial Army.

On the second day of the meeting, Paredes reported on his interview with Lt. Gen. Maeda Toshinari, chief of staff of Gen. Masaharu Homma, who headed the Japanese military command in the Philippines. He said General Maeda had suggested to him that Filipino leaders "cooperate" with the Japanese in stabilizing the chaotic situation then obtaining in the country, and that the Philippines give up the military struggle since the Japanese had occupied practically the whole country. Maeda had recommended, according to Paredes, that Filipino leaders create a national government that would submit to the Japanese military. Paredes told the meeting that, on the other hand, he had emphasized to Maeda that Filipino officials would stay loyal only to President Quezon, whom they considered as the country's true leader. He reported that he had also complained to the enemy general about the brutalities being committed by Japanese soldiers on Filipino civilians, adding that such demonstrations of barbarism only served to preclude Filipino leaders from cooperating with the Japanese.

On January 23, 1942, Paredes was designated a member of the Provisional Council of State, whose organizational rules he had drafted, together with Ramon Diokno. In June 1943, he joined President Jose P. Laurel, First Vice-President Rafael Alunan, and second Vice-President Benigno S. Aquino in the Preparatory Commission assigned to work for Philippine independence within Japanese jurisdiction. He was also named a member of the National Planning Board, which had been created by President Laurel.

Beginning in October 1943, he served on the Laurel cabinet as Minister of Public Works and Communications. Together with President Laurel, Claro M. Recto, and legislator Jose B. Laurel, Jr., he attended the Greater East Asia Conference on the achievement of Asian progress.

Towards the end of the war, the whole Laurel cabinet, including Paredes, was taken to Baguio by the Japanese to evade capture by the Americans. The group would separate later. Laurel and his family, Aquino, and General Capinpin, travelled to Japan. Paredes crossed Japanese lines and moved to American-occupied territory.

In the transition period after the war, Paredes was accused of collaboration and treason, along with President Laurel and the rest of the

Jose Paua

Japanese-backed cabinet. Although he was himself a political prisoner and defendant, Paredes joined Recto and Jose Laurel Jr. on the legal panel that defended President Laurel before the People's Court. On January 28, 1948, two years after the trial began in 1946, Manuel Roxas, first elected President of the two-year Philippine Republic, granted amnesty to all political prisoners and alleged traitors. The decision to grant amnesty was brought on President Roxas by general public sympathy for President Laurel and his cabinet, whom many people believed only did what they had to do - take the responsibility to cushion the people against the might of the Japanese Army, for the times and the odds warranted no other courses of action. The people had vindicated them.

In 1949, Paredes joined the senatorial race and won. He duplicated his feat years later, in the 1955 elections. At the Senate, he was voted, initially, president pro-tempore, and later, as Senate President. In 1954, he was named a member of the Philippine economic mission, led by Jose P. Laurel, sent by President Ramon Magsaysay to the United States to negotiate a new trade agreement with the US government.

He retired from public service when he turned 79 in 1963, but as he was still spry and full of energy, he continued to serve as president and vice-chairman of General Bank and Trust Company. He died, having lived a full and gallant life, on January 30, 1973.

Jose I. Paua

(-1922)

Revolutionary Leader

A Chinese foundryman-turned-general during the Philippine Revolution and the Philippine-American War, Jose Ignacio Paua was one of the Chinese migrants in the country who helped Filipino freedom fighters in the struggle for colonial liberation.

He was born in Lamua, China. An adventurer and a fortune seeker, he found his way to Manila sometime before the outbreak of the Revolution in 1896. He worked as an apprentice in a foundry shop managed by a Chinese in the district of Binondo. Later, he "mastered the techniques involved in beating metal into finished products." He also learned that the trade was a good business. So, he decided to establish his own foundry shop on Jaboneres Street.

During his trips to Binakayan, a barrio in the town of Kawit, in Cavite, he met Antonia Jamir, a cousin of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, then the municipal captain of Kawit. He was about 25 years old when he

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decided to marry her. Subsequently, he settled in Cavite, where he established an iron-works shop besides engaging in the salt-making trade.

When the Revolution broke out, Paua joined the Filipino revolutionists in Kawit, who belonged to the Katipunan's Magdalo faction, led by Aguinaldo. He was employed by Aguinaldo in the production of locally made cannons, called *lantaka*. Later, Aguinaldo took him under his command and gave him the rank of a major.

Paua participated with Gen. Pio del Pilar in the assault against a regiment of Spanish troops stationed in Imus, Cavite. With Col. Agapito Bonzon, he witnessed the arrest of the Bonifacio brothers. Due to his bravery, he was promoted to colonel. He was a signer of the Biak-na-Bato Constitution, the provisional constitution of the first Philippine Republic. After the Pact of Biak-na-Bato was signed on December 16, 1897, he was one of the revolutionary leaders who joined Aguinaldo in his self-imposed exile in Hongkong.

Although the revolution against Spain was resumed in 1898, Paua returned to the Philippines only after American forces had arrived in Manila. Immediately, he was ordered to take over the military defense against the Spaniards of Manila's northern end. One of the encounters he figured in was reported by Marshall Everett, who wrote that a certain Chinese commander by the name of "Pao-Wah" led the insurgents in Sta. Cruz, a major town of Laguna de Bay. In that encounter, Everett reported further, 95 had been killed and 40 were wounded among the rebels, while the Americans lost only five enlisted men and one officer.

Paua's next assignment was in Bicolandia. He was given charge of the Bicol sector, with headquarters in Camarines. On January 23, 1900, he joined Gen. Vito Belarmino in defending Albay from the attacks mounted by Gen. William Kobbe, commander of the American expeditionary force to the Bicol region. Together, they ably repelled the imperialists if only for a few days.

Paua was known as the "best collector" of funds for the revolution. A few months after the Philippine-American War broke out, the treasury of the newly proclaimed Philippine Republic was practically empty. In Bicol, from February to October 1899, Paua was able to raise P386,000 for the beleaguered Republic. This was supplemented later by P220,000 which he had collected in the province of Tayabas.

Shortly after the capture of General Aguinaldo in Palanan, Isabela, on March 23, 1901, Paua surrendered to the Americans. He died of cancer in Manila, on May 27, 1922. Before his death, he had said: "I want to live up to Independence Day to have the joy and pleasure of seeing the Philippine flag flying alone."

Felipe F. Paular

(1902-1974)

Lawyer, Teacher, and Writer

A distinguished writer, educator, and lawyer, Felipe F. Paular was born in the *cabecera* of Surigao on May 1, 1902 to Faustino Paular, a Surigueño, and Maria Fuentes, a native of Maribojoc, Bohol. He initially studied under the Thomasites in Surigao before journeying to Manila to enrol at the Manila South High School, which was situated along Calle Victoria in Intramuros. On March 26, 1924, he marked a milestone in his life by becoming the first Surigueño graduate of the famed institution. He then proceeded to the University of the Philippines, where he acquired the degree of Associate in Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy in 1930, and Bachelor of Science in Education in 1935. His fields of concentration were journalism, political science, economics and English. Later, not content with his bachelor's degrees, and his age notwithstanding, he decided to take up law at the Manila Law College (previously known as the Escuela de Derecho), graduating from it in 1947. He became a fullfledged lawyer the following year when he was inducted into the bar.

Paular began his career as a government clerk in 1921 after passing the civil service test and acquiring a second-grade eligibility the year before. In 1925, he obtained his first degree eligibility. He worked as a clerk in the Bureau of Audits, Posts, Commerce, and Treasury until 1933, and in the process saw, first hand, the anomalies and irregularities then plaguing the Philippine bureaucracy. He wrote of his experiences and observations in his book, *Now It Can Be Told*, published in 1934, which endeavored to expose the graft and corruption being committed by certain government officials against the very people they pledged to serve honestly and selflessly. His courage and strength of character in publishing his expose merited the praise and admiration of Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy.

In 1933, Paular left government service and decided to teach. He began lecturing to high school and college students on such diverse subjects as English, education, literature, Spanish, history, political science, and economics in different educational institutions, like the Biak-na-Bato Academy in San Miguel, Bulacan (1935-1936); Camarines Sur Catholic Academy in Naga (1937-1938), which has become the Ateneo de Naga; the Rizal Standard Academy in Nagcarlan, Laguna (1938-1939), now a college; Batangas Eastern Academy in San Juan, Batangas (1940-

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1941), now a state college; St. Michael's Academy (now a college) in Iligan City; Misamis Academy in Oroquieta and Ozamis cities (now Misamis University), and Ateneo de Cagayan, the present Xavier University, located in Cagayan de Oro City. Aside from teaching, he also served as moderator of a school publication. As in the government, he gained the respect of his associates in the teaching field for his expertise and discipline.

In 1954, seeking to bring education to the forgotten rural folks, he decided to establish and supervise a secondary school in Esperanza, then an isolated town in Agusan, Mindanao. Thus, from Buhangin, Butuan, where he had settled with his family and farmed when not teaching or appearing as a lawyer in court, he would travel to Upper Agusan by banca, pumpboat, or old launch, heedless of the jungle-like conditions and following the serpentine Agusan River just to be able to contribute in his own way to the uplift of his fellow Filipinos. By farming and selling merchandise at the old Butuan Wharf, he earned just enough to maintain his family and school.

As a writer, Paular produced short stories, essays, and articles on major issues, which he contributed to the *Commonwealth Advocate*, *The Academician*, *The Philippines Free Press*, *The Graphic*, and *The Tribune*. He often provided readers with well ordered analysis of national or local events. He continued to write even in his old age, disregarding the pain and inconvenience brought by serious cataract, and going to such lengths as using a magnifying glass to indulge his avocation. The declaration of martial law in 1972 affected him tremendously for it resulted in the closure of newspapers and magazines, including his favorite, *The Philippines Free Press*.

Aside from *Now It Can Be Told*, his other works include *When Justice Reigns* (1925), translated later into Cebuano as *Kung Ang Balaud Maghari*; *Heroes - Yesterday's and Today's* (1932); *Takes a Crack at So-Called Patriots* (1932); *All Hail the Boot-leggers* (1932); *The Uneducated Educated* (1949); *Why Filipinos Fail in Business* (1938); and *Professors on Parade* (1932).

He won first prize in the Hawes-Cutting Bill slogan writing contest held in 1933, over 589 other contestants.

As hispanista who was fluent in Spanish, Paular greatly admired the works of the Spanish writers Unamuno, Quevedo, and Cervantes, and those of Filipino heroes and writers, like Rizal, Del Pilar, Balmori, and Bernabe. It was his lifelong goal to inculcate in his students and his own children a love for the country's

historico-cultural roots. His son, Regino, undoubtedly influenced by him, was awarded an international award in 1990 for his research book *La Medicina en Filipinas Prehispanica*, thereby giving his fellow Filipinos glory and honor.

As a lawyer, Paular had a gainful practice. He was able to defend and preserve the rights of his own family against the claims of other parties on his private properties in Butuan. A colleague of his in the legal profession once commented: "He is a man who will not fool you, but also expects you not to fool him."

Paular found time for his other interests like designing and inventing practical and useful items, such as an adjustable book-stand, alphabet initial and monograph clips, fireless crackers, acrobat toys, cans, cork and cap opener, *sungka* game, and others. For his accomplishments in this area, he became a member of the prestigious Chartered Institute of American Inventors on January 8, 1938.

Writing in the *UP Philippinian*, Paular said: "Plod on work with less noise, annihilate the oppressors, help the weak, conquer or you will be conquered, for the voyage of life is ceaseless toil; is brief and exacting." He did just that. Quietly excelling in his chosen fields, he remained humble and helping towards his fellowmen until his death, at age 72, on March 6, 1974.

Geronima Tomelden-Pecson

(1896-1989)

First Woman Senator

A well-known suffragette, Geronima Pecson, nee Tomelden, was a "silent-achiever." She went about her work minus the attendant fanfare. Her outstanding accomplishments are substantiated by the numerous awards she received from different civic, religious, and educational institutions. She once said, "I would project my work rather than myself."

A senator, she headed three important committees, namely, the Senate committee on education, the Senate committee on health and public welfare, and the joint congressional committee on education. She was also a member of the Commission on Appointments and of the Senate Electoral Tribunal. She was the prime mover of various notable laws, such as: the Free and Compulsory Education Act of 1953; the Vocational Education Act; the law permitting the establishment of training facilities for instructors in specific national schools of arts and trades; the law transforming the school of forestry of the University of the Philippines into a college; the law establishing the Roxas Memorial Agricultural School; the Municipal Libraries Act, and the laws creating the Home Financing Commission and a fisheries school in Albay.

Known in civic circles as a "super-social worker," Mrs. Pecson started her career as a classroom teacher in Manila High School and in Ermita Elementary School from 1919 to 1926. She served as principal of Soler Intermediate School, and Sta. Clara Primary School (now P. Gomez Elementary School) from 1926 to 1934. From 1934 to 1941, she taught at the Far Eastern University and Centro Escolar University. In 1941 she joined the faculty of the Zamboanga Normal School while her husband was assigned as judge of the Court of First Instance in Zamboanga City. During the Japanese Occupation, she worked as private secretary to President Jose P. Laurel. In 1946, she served as Assistant Executive Secretary of President Manuel A. Roxas. A year later, she joined the senatorial elections, and made political history by garnering the third largest number of votes and becoming the first woman senator.

In 1950, she was elected as a member of the fifth executive board of the UNESCO. She was reelected as such for a second term in 1954. In 1966, she was the official delegate of the Philippine National Red Cross to the biennial conference of the International Council of Social Works in Washington, D.C., during which she was voted a member of its executive board. In 1967, she became chairperson of the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines. Also, she represented the country as delegate to the International Conference of the League of Red

Geronima Pecson

Cross Societies in Istanbul in 1967, and served again as delegate to this same conference in Mexico City (1970) and in Geneva (1972).

Her distinctive accomplishments in national and international affairs evinced ineffable pride among her countrymen, particularly her hometown folks, who referred to her as "Senadora Imay."

Geronima Pecson was born in Barrio Libsong, Lingayen, Pangasinan on December 19, 1896. The second child of Victor Tomelden and Pacita Palisoc, she grew up in the barrio under the care of her parents. She had her early studies in the public schools of Lingayen. She earned her bachelor of science and master of arts degrees from the UP. She married Potenciano Pecson, her fellow student at the state university.

One of the most significant contributions of Mrs. Pecson was the improvement of the plight of Filipino teachers through the establishment of the teacher's pavilion in the Quezon Institute. As a former teacher herself, she had firsthand knowledge of the difficulties they faced. She knew that because of the nature of their job, teachers became "easy victims of tuberculosis". At the pavilion, she hoped that ailing teachers would be accorded proper care and treatment.

Senator Pecson was the recipient of distinguished awards among which were the Press Association's legion of honor from the President of the Philippines, for outstanding service during the Second World War; the Pro Patria presidential award, for exceptional assistance to the cause of Philippine progress; Spain's Gran Cruz de Alfonso el Sabio, grade of commander, in the field of culture; the 1964 Outstanding Award, for excellent service in Philippine education, and for being an exemplary delegate of the Philippines in countless international assemblies and congresses, and the presidential medals and citations, for "educational statesmanship through legislation," for continued and devoted interest in loyalty to education," and "for being the First Filipino and first woman elected to the executive board of UNESCO."

She died on July 31, 1989.

Conrado V. Pedroche

(1909-1980)

Writer and Teacher

Born in Victoria, Tarlac on September 9, 1909 to a Pampango couple, Conrado V. Pedroche was a poet, short story writer, and teacher. He attended the University of the Philippines and, in 1932, he received the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Pedroche belonged to the second generation of Filipino writers in English who came after the likes of such pioneers as Paz Marquez Benitez and Jorge Bocobo. Although greatly influenced by American and European literatures because of the American occupation of the country, this group of writers was able to accomplish what their predecessors had not, or could not - write stories with more substance and, more importantly, stories with a clearly defined Philippine perspective.

In 1929, while still a student at UP, Pedroche was welcomed into the UP Writers' Club. Membership in the club was life-long and by invitation only, and was based on the merits of one's works. Later, he became associate editor of the *Literary Apprentice*, the club's official publication. Some of his famous contemporaries were Fernando Leaño, Salvador P. Lopez, Jose Garcia Villa, Loreto Paras-Sulit, and Manuel Arguilla.

Pedroche wrote largely light comic stories, whose humor easily made him one of the country's renowned and best-loved authors. His stories were often compared to the humorous tales of Carlos Bulosan, but whereas Bulosan's tales treat in a satirical manner the colonial exploitation of the Filipino peasants, thus leaving the reader with a persistent melancholy, those of Pedroche are simply entertainingly hilarious. However, like Bulosan, Pedroche made use of his own experiences and memories of his hometown and family. His settings and characters are based on real places and people. His language is plain and luminous and his images, vibrant and pure. Most of his stories are basically tales of fantasy. His *The Little Creator* is a collection of 13 stories that tell of a wonder-filled world of characters who remain eternally young-hearted. Pedroche wrote these stories perhaps as a way to overcome and survive the untold fears and horrors of life during one of the darkest times our country has ever known: the Japanese occupation. Despite his personal sorrows, he never gave up the belief that we live in a beautiful world.

Writing of Pedroche's *Full Circle: A Literary Journey to This Moment* (1971), Gregorio Brilliantes, one of the country's foremost fictionists, cited the author's faithfulness to his own artistic credo, saying that the book shows Pedroche's depth of human "compassion and sacrifice." The other books by Pedroche include: *The Ginger Girl and Other Stories* (1965), *One World Comedy* (1976), and *Bible Stories for Children*.

Asuncion Ariola Perez

Aside from short stories, some of which have been included in anthologies, he wrote essays and poems as well. A Pre-World War II story, entitled "Ears," was chosen one of the six best short stories of the year by the prestigious *Graphic* magazine.

Pedroche also taught English at the University of the East and served in different high-ranking positions in government. He became the director of the National Media Production Center. He indulged in painting and sculpture as hobbies.

Francisco Arcellana, National Artist for Literature (1990), once told Pedroche: "As long as you are writing, I shall never stop hoping again — for all I have to do is to think of you and at once I have an upsurge of feeling."

Pedroche passed away on May 20, 1980, leaving behind five children by his wife Avelina Gomez.

Asuncion Arriola-Perez

(1895-1967)

Writer, Patriot and Outstanding Social Worker

The former Asuncion M. Arriola was an author and educator, and a distinguished social worker. She was born in Gasan, Marinduque on August 15, 1895 to Quiterio Arriola and Severina Mandac. She married a librarian from Sta. Maria, Bulacan, Cirilo B. Perez, who died a martyr for freedom in the hands of the Japanese in World War II. They had three children, namely, Ernesto, Rebecca, and Edwin.

Mrs. Asuncion A. Perez is best remembered as the social welfare administrator during the Quirino administration, the first Filipino woman to hold a cabinet rank, and as the popular author of the widely acclaimed book, *Love, Courtship and Marriage*.

Mrs. Perez joined the government service on July 1, 1941 as chief of the public assistance division of the Bureau of Public Welfare. She was later appointed as director of the said bureau by President Quezon. The Pacific War, however, interrupted her work.

When the Japanese occupied the Philippines, she resigned from the government and joined Marking's Guerrillas. She was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the intelligence unit. She was arrested by the Japanese together with her husband, who was imprisoned at Fort Santiago from February 3 to May 25, 1944, and subsequently executed by the dreaded Kempetai. She was back in the government right after the war. From being superintendent of the Relief Office for the Greater Manila Area (1945), she became director of the Bureau of Public Welfare (1945-1947), commissioner of social welfare (1947), social welfare administrator (1948), and chairman of the President's Action Committee on Social Amelioration (1948-1953).

Mrs. Perez left government service following President Quirino's loss to Ramon Magsaysay in the 1954 elections. However, her deep interest in social work did not wane, much less abandon her. Bent on helping the poor and "alleviating the woes of the unfortunate," she founded the Children's Garden in Taytay, Rizal, one of the country's most modern child-rearing institutions; the Philippine Foundation for the Crippled, of which she became president, and the Poliomyelitis Association. She also helped initiate welfare programs for victims of the war against communist rebels, as well as for rebels who sought to return to the fold of the law.

She was also involved in various national and international organizations, such as the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, League of Women Voters of the Philippines, Philippine National Red Cross, Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines, ZONTA Club of Manila, Philippine Association of University Women, Council for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the UNICEF, and the Commission of the World's Council of Churches.

In recognition of her extraordinary service and unselfish devotion to humanity, the *Manila Times* cited her as "the most efficient" administrator of the Associated Charities (formerly SWA) and acknowledged her book, *Love, Courtship and Marriage*, as truly inspiring. *The Christian Herald*, a reputable American publication, dubbed her the Philippines' Jane Adams. A US Supreme Court justice considered her as one of the greatest Filipino women. The National Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Legion likewise recognized her achievements.

Mrs. Perez served as president of Philippine Wesleyan College (now a university) in Cabanatuan City. She was a recipient of several honorary degrees and awards. She died in 1967.

Filemon E. Perez

(1883-1943)

Provincial Governor and Statesman

Distinguished governor and statesman, Filemon E. Perez was born on March 21, 1883, in Lucena, Tayabas, now Quezon Province. Although he was the sole child of Simeon Perez, the famous "Coconut King of the Philippines," and Victoria Enriquez, he grew up to be a responsible and enlightened adult, unspoiled by his father's great wealth.

He obtained his early education at a Lucena Catholic school, where he was taught by Fr. Mariano Zamora. When he turned seven years old, he began attending the Ateneo de Manila, graduating from its *segunda enseñanza* in a few years. He was such a frugal student that he would only ask for enough money to defray boarding fees and other necessary expenses.

He joined the Philippine Revolution in its second phase, serving in Gen. Miguel Malvar's forces. He was also a member of the Banahaw battalion, led by Col. Eustaquio Malolos, which fought in Atimonan, just before being captured en masse by American Major Hartigan.

After the Philippine-American War ended, he returned to his studies at the Ateneo de Manila. In 1901, he obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. He proceeded to the United States a year later, and pursued law at the National University of Washington, D.C.. Eventually, he graduated with the degrees of bachelor of laws and master of laws. He had also attended the University of California for a while.

He came back to the Philippines in 1905, and soon gave vent to his musical inclinations by taking part in Juan S. Hernandez' musical group. With compositional skills learned while he was at the Ateneo, he produced a song entitled "Kutang-Kutang Tayabas."

In 1907, he was elected to the provincial council of Tayabas as a Nacionalista Party member. When his term ended, he rejoined the race for the same position, and once more was elected. In 1909, he ran in the elections for representative of the first district of Tayabas, and won. Because of his remarkable performance, he was reelected for another term in 1912, thus serving his constituents for almost eight years.

In 1919, he was elected provincial governor of Tayabas. He was reelected to the same position in 1922, and once again, in 1925. He came to be considered by three American governors-general as the best provincial governor in the entire Philippines during his time, due indubitably to his sterling record. His accomplishments were deemed without comparison, proving his sincere concern for his people. He initiated the construction of municipal buildings, roads, provincial parks, bridges, and schools. He embarked on other government projects that redounded

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to the general progress of Tayabas.

In 1928, he was named Secretary of Commerce and Communications by Gov. Gen. Henry L. Stimson. As secretary, he exhorted his subordinates to serve the public well, and fired crooked employees. In 1933, after a distinguished service, he retired from the government and, thereafter, concentrated on his private business and his music.

On May 20, 1943, he died of cancer in the United States, where he had decided to settle prior to the outbreak of World War II.

He was married to Genoveva Villaseñor, by whom he had a daughter named Paz.

Hugo Perez

(1856-1896)

Physician, and One of the "13 Martyrs of Cavite"

Born in Binondo, Manila, Hugo Perez was a doctor of medicine and one of the 13 martyrs of Cavite. His father's identity has never been ascertained. His mother, Joaquina Perez, a renowned beauty, was related to another Cavite martyr, the pharmacist Victorino Luciano. He had a brother also surnamed Perez.

There are no records on the early education of Hugo Perez, but he is known to have graduated from the University of Santo Tomas with a *licenciado en medicina*. Thereafter, he worked as the provincial doctor of Tarlac and subsequently, of Cavite.

Dr. Perez was also a musician. He played the fife for La Compañía del Trueno, the orchestra of Agapito Conchu, a famed musician and printer, and one of the Cavite martyrs. Aside from Conchu, who played the violin, the others in the orchestra were Francisco Osorio (drums) and Victorino Luciano (pandereta, bass and violoncello). Perez became a Mason, later assuming the rank of worshipful master of the Cavite lodge. Like many other Masons, he joined the Katipunan. He came to be called Comandante by his fellow Katipuneros, indicating the authority and status he had attained within the group.

Hugo Perez

In August 1896, the Philippine Revolution began. Pocket rebellions occurred simultaneously in major towns and provinces. Accounts of these revolts were reported either by friars or soldiers who had escaped from strife-torn areas. Tension mounted in the province of Cavite. Victoria Crespo, Gov. Fernando Parga's wife, was told by her seamstress that an insurrection was being planned in Cavite town. Later, Judge Pedro Solano had his driver's brother arrested on suspicion that they had stolen a knife and some of his cartridges. Upon questioning, the brothers revealed the alleged involvement in the said plot of Severino Lapidario, the provincial jail warden, and Alfonso de Ocampo, assistant jail warden. Luis Aguado, the *maestro de viveres*, was also implicated. All three were apprehended. After three hours of unrelenting labor on the boat *Ulloa*, they divulged some incriminatory information to the authorities.

De Ocampo accused Perez of being a *cabecilla* who, together with Luciano, Conchu, Marcos Jose, Juan Castañeda, and Pablo Jose (the last three were later released), allegedly plotted the failed Cavite rebellion, set to be launched on September 1, 1896. Perez et.al. were arrested and coerced into making self-incriminating statements whose veracity the panicky authorities never endeavored to investigate. On September 10, they were made to choose their defense lawyers from among Spanish and, therefore, biased officers. The next day, September 11, they were charged. Their self-indicting testimonies were read to them. On the same day, they were presented before a military council formed on orders of Brig. Gen. Francisco Rizzo, Cavite's commanding general of operations. All 13 of them were found guilty and sentenced to death by the council. Its verdict, which came in the evening of that day, was upheld by General Rizzo.

On September 12, the death sentence was read to Perez and the others. Except for Luciano, who accepted his fate impassively and tried to comfort his fellow unfortunates, everyone else was stunned. They found the sentence quite harsh. Antonio Osorio, an influential Chinese businessman whose son Francisco was among those convicted, did everything to avert the death sentence until the last hour. Despite his known close association with the provincial governor, his efforts proved futile.

The convicts were taken to Plaza de Armas of Fort San Felipe in the provincial capital, where they were shot at 12:45 p.m.. Just before the execution, an uncanny silence had swept the town. Perhaps it was the people's way of showing their sympathy for their compatriots and protesting their unjust fate. Not even the arrival of army reinforcements or the official welcome given to the soldiers by the town band totally broke the silence.

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Later, it was discovered that apart from the confessions extracted forcibly from his co-accused, the articles of evidence found in the house of Dr. Perez were scarcely enough to convict him as a suspected rebel, or be given much weight in a real court. These so-called proofs consisted of two large pictures of the accused rebels (who were positioned in such a way as to form a triangle, a Masonic symbol), and a booklet whose frontispiece showed the same symbol.

After the execution, the bodies of the martyrs were brought to the Catholic Cemetery in Caridad on a carabao-drawn cart. The corpses of Conchu, Lapidario, Feliciano Cabuco, Eugenio Cabezas, and Maximo Gregorio were unceremoniously dumped in a large hole. The rest were claimed and given decent burials by their relatives.

Leon C. Pichay

(1902-1970)

Eminent Ilocano Writer

Leon C. Pichay, eminent Ilocano poet, fictionist, dramatist, and anthologist, was born in Vigan, Ilocos Sur on June 27, 1902.

He attended the Jesuit-run seminary in his hometown after learning the rudiments of reading at home, then continued his studies at the La Union High School. After graduating, he journeyed to Manila and enrolled at the University of Manila, where he took up law. He did not finish his studies, however, because most of his time was taken up by his poetry-writing and his work in various newspapers. He became a staff member of the *Ilocano Times*, *Heraldo Ilocano*, *El Norte*, and the *Naimbag a Damag*, all of which eventually closed, and editor of *Panagbiag*, *Timekmi*, *Ti-Agipaawat*, and *Wagayway*.

Like his contemporaries, he was educated under the American public school system and was exposed to English and American literary forms, but unlike many of them, he chose to write in his native language, and thus contributed to the development of Ilocano literature. He was one of the initiators of the *bukanegan* (the Ilocano counterpart of the *balagtas*). Considered the most creative Ilocano writer of his generation, he wrote novels, short stories, essays, and hundreds of poems, which made him then the best-loved Ilocano poet. He was so popular

Leon Pichay

among the masses that phonograph records of his poems were sold out in Ilocandia prior to the Japanese Occupation. Another gauge of his celebrity was the attendance drawn by his presence in many a coronation of local beauty queens, the highlight of the annual town fiesta, where he recited "coronation poems."

Crowned "poet laureate" by Vigan Mayor Camilo Formoso, Pichay was likewise designated "prince of Ilocano poetry" at various times. His poetry has varied themes, like patriotism, romantic love, and spirituality. He especially liked to write about his beloved Ilocos, as in the poem "Kailukoan," a blend of tenderness and gaiety, ardor and reserve. He also wrote poems in praise of Filipino heroes like Dr. Jose Rizal and Antonio Luna, his fellow Ilocano, as well as philosophical poems, such as "Imnas," his paean to beauty, in which he alludes to the history and literature of the world and the Philippines. "Ni Kaingungotko" (My Loved One) and "Pinaan Ni Ulila" (Pity the Poor Orphan) are two of his famous narrative poems. "Ti Dilak" (My Tongue) is a patriotic piece expressing his love of the Ilocano language and his passionate belief that one must speak and write in one's own native language, rather than use colonial tongues such as Spanish or English. Moreover, he is credited with pioneering in the practice of coining or inventing words in place of foreign ones.

Two of his love poems are "Nena A Naig Kararuak" (Nena, Joy of My Soul), which he wrote for his wife Filomena Oasan, a native of La Union, and "Ayatenka Uray Ulpitannak" (I Love You In Spite of Your Cruelty). "O Apo Jesucristo Nga Ari" (O, Christ the King), is a religious poem expressive of the Ilocano's spirituality. A prime example of the author's capacity for subtlety, it is neither didactic nor tedious.

Although many of his poems are now considered mawkish and even wordy, they were, for a time, an indispensable part of the Ilocano fiesta, proof of his eminence in Ilocano contemporary culture. What is more important is that, with his other works, they helped uphold Ilocano, therefore Filipino, literary traditions.

Some of his books are *Puso ti Ina*, *Pananakadingpel ni Dr. Jose A. Burgos*, *Sarming Ti Biag*, *Ladingit*, and *Ti Baguio*.

Pichay was an active member of the Filipino Editors and Publishers Union and served as secretary-general of *Romanceros Nacionales*, an organization founded by Ignacio Villamor, the first Filipino president of the University of the Philippines.

He died on August 11, 1970. In his honor, a marker was installed in Vigan on July 5, 1983.

Jorge Pineda
(1879-1946)
Eminent Painter and Illustrator

Jorge Pineda was considered the best illustrator during the "golden age" of Philippine illustration, which spanned 30 years, from 1890 to 1920.

He was born in Sta. Cruz, Manila on July 26, 1879, to poor parents who ran a small shop in the public market. He attended the Mendiola Private School, but chose to stop at the age of 16, when he was in the third year of the secondary level to pursue studies in art. Just before the Philippine Revolution erupted in 1896, he enrolled at the government-run Academia de Dibujo y Pintura. After the Philippine-American War ended, he took drawing lessons under individual tutors while continuing his formal studies in life drawing at Teodoro Buenaventura's Academia de Dibujo, then located on Magdalena Street, in Trozo.

While his classmates dabbled in art for aesthetic reasons, he had decided early to become a full-fledged artist. Belittling the idea of the starving artist, he had said: "I will live by art, and make it pay." Eventually he would prove himself right, thereby astonishing his friends and relatives.

Early in his career, Pineda was influenced by the British artist, C.W. Andrews, whose style and drawings he studied intensively. Soon, he began accepting commissioned works, which were mostly commercial, including cover designs for books, cartoons, labels, posters (like the one for the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes), advertisements for medicines (like "Balsamo Milagrosa" and "Katialis," a salve for skin allergies), memorial or plaque designs, and drawings for the 20-peso bill and a stamp. He produced illustrations for the nationalist newspaper, *Renacimiento Filipino*, and *Philippine Magazine*, and became the caricaturist for the *Philippines Free Press*. His art did turn out to be a viable source of income.

Renacimiento Filipino came to appreciate the candor and vigor of his works, qualities which its readers found extremely appealing. No wonder that, from a roster of outstanding artists, including Fernando Amorsolo, Pineda was chosen to be its permanent head artist. His sensitive, finely detailed drawings of toiling and playing Filipinos captured the message that the fiery *Renacimiento* editorials wanted to impart - that Filipinos were a hardworking and capable race, inferior to none. One of his drawings, which depicted a robust and glowing Filipina dressed in piña blouse and holding numerous tubes of paint, encapsulated the famous Filipino optimism and diligence.

Following the closure of *Renacimiento Filipino*, Pineda found employment at the Carmelo and Bauermann lithography house, where he

soon perfected the lithographic art. He became its art director. In no time at all, he was recognized not only as the country's foremost lithographer, but as one of the best cartoonists of his time as well. Critics cited him for taking Philippine illustration to a level of excellence that had often been attempted, but never surpassed by other Filipino artists.

In spite of the demands of his commercial art, Pineda, at heart a painter, devoted his Sundays to painting. Every weekend, he would journey to Balintawak, where from morning until late afternoon, he would preserve on canvas the quiet and beauty of the scenery. Later, with his savings, he acquired some land in this area and, there, settled with his wife and three sons - Jorge, Jr., Araw and Isagani.

At the St. Louis International Exposition in 1904, Pineda's painting, "Las Buyerias," was exhibited along with the works of such renowned Filipino painters as Juan Luna, Felix R. Hidalgo, and Fabian de la Rosa, who were awarded gold and silver medals. Despite the stiff competition, Pineda's entry won the bronze medal. In 1908, he found time to join a competitive exhibition sponsored by the Asociacion Internacional de Artistas, a group of Filipino artists led by Rafael Enriquez, and held at the Bazar Filipino on the Escolta. Together with his old teacher Teodoro Buenaventura's "Ya Vienen," Ramon Peralta's "Cabeza de Estudios," and Fernando Amorsolo's "Leyendo Periodico," his "Paisaje," which depicted the site of the first Cry of Balintawak, won the second prize.

In 1919, at the age of 40, Pineda took time off his work to get married. By then, he had put aside enough money with which to raise a family.

Pineda was an ardent follower of Rizal's teachings, and a free-thinker. He opposed the Catholic clergy, whom he believed were responsible for Rizal's martyrdom. He especially decried the banning of Rizal's novels, *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*, from Catholic schools. He had no patience with narrow-minded Catholics. A teetotaler, a non-smoker, and quite sparing with his expenses, he indulged himself only in fencing, and regularly played with his friend Alfonso Ongpin. He delighted in the extended strolls he took in the countryside, particularly in Balintawak.

As a painter, Pineda was greatly influenced by Fabian de la Rosa, particularly in genre painting. Nevertheless, he evolved a genre style that was distinctly his own: a combination of delicate realism and subtle lavishness. He gave importance to light and handled it to produce varied moods, but unlike Amorsolo, who painted the "blaze of noon," he was partial to soft, gentle impressions of light. If need be, he painted a particular scene at the same time of day. Thus, a work entitled "Kaka-

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wate" took three months to finish.

Three of his more famous paintings are "Playing Chonka," "Lantern Makers," and "Cornhuskers," all alluding to the fellowship of peasants. "Figueroa," a beautiful rendition of a woman traversing a fragile bamboo bridge, is considered by the critic Emmanuel Torres as his masterpiece. Made in 1906, it has a melancholy ambience emphasized by the dark, earthy colors the artist used. "1896," a tribute to the Philippine Revolution, shows dead Filipino revolutionaries lying on a beach.

Pineda also made around 200 works showing Philippine traditions, architecture, and costumes, and designed the original monument to Andres Bonifacio, constructed in 1911 and moved from its original site to its present one at the University of the Philippines. Just before he died, he painted a set of 14 works portraying the 14 stanzas of Rizal's "Mi Ultimo Adios." He worked on these paintings while he was in great pain, and although they are now considered overly sentimental and simple in interpretation, they are a testament to his devotion to art.

He died on September 12, 1946. On his birth anniversary in 1982, a historical marker was unveiled in his honor. It is located at the corner of Zurbaran and Tomas Mapua Streets, the exact spot where the house he was born in used to stand.

Gil J. Puyat

(1907-1980)

Outstanding Senator and Businessman

Nationalist, business magnate, legislator, educator, and philanthropist, Gil J. Puyat was born on September 1, 1907 in Quiapo, Manila, to Gonzalo Puyat, a native of Pampanga, and Nicasia Juco. His paternal lineage was traced to a Chinese settler expatriated from Manila by the Spanish government as a result of the "anti-Chinese" carnage that occurred in the city in 1603. The elder Puyat, who was a revolutionary during the Philippine Revolution, began his business empire as a mere billiard-hall caretaker in Manila, earning 18 pesos a month. Eventually, he became one of the pioneering Filipino entrepreneurs and self-made millionaires in Philippine business.

Gil Puyat

Gil Puyat acquired his bachelor's degree in commercial science from the University of the Philippines in 1929. While still a student, he helped his parents run their furniture business. Following his graduation, he was given more duties in managing it.

Prudent and possessing a shrewd business sense, he is believed to have contributed to the tremendous growth of their family business just as much as his father had. What started as a small furniture manufacturing enterprise (particularly billiard tables, which were first produced locally by the Puyats in 1912), mushroomed into an empire that came to include steel fabrication, lumber, flour milling, and insurance business. A respected officer of the National Economic Protectionism Association (NEPA), which was founded, along with others, by his father, he became a zealous supporter of the "Filipino First" movement.

Throughout his illustrious career, whether in business, in education or in government, Puyat would consistently display the virtues his parents inculcated in him: uprightness, diligence, and dependability. He became a professor of economics at the UP in 1930, and was named assistant professor five years later. On February 10, 1936, he took a respite from the academe to marry Eugenia Guidote. They would have seven children.

Puyat was an ardent nationalist. He endeavored to propagate the idea of industrialization, especially within the government, for he believed that it was the key to national progress. President Manuel L. Quezon was so impressed by his modern economic ideas that he appointed him dean of the UP college of business administration in 1941. The youngest ever to occupy this distinguished position, Puyat was then only 33.

From 1946 to 1947, Puyat was designated as a member of the Philippine Reparations Committee and, from 1949 to 1950, as chairman of the National Airports Corporation. He was also designated a member of the Urban and National Planning Commission.

He joined the 1951 senatorial race and won the second-largest number of votes. In 1957, he improved on this feat by winning reelection with the biggest number of votes. He was again reelected senator in 1963 and 1969.

Voted chairman of the Senate Committee on public works and communications during his initial year in the Senate, Puyat made political history when he instituted drastic changes in the distribution and administration of government funds. The doctrines he initiated, such as specifying and detailing the use of funds and the stoppage of public works construction 45 days prior to elections, have become general provisions of public works laws.

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Aside from the said committee, Senator Puyat also chaired the committee on national enterprises, committee on civil service, and the committee on finance.

In the finance committee, he made several changes in tax and economic policies. One of his major contributions was the Budget Act. Whereas before, the national budget only gave a catalogue of government offices, after the passage of the landmark act, it had to include a schedule of projects and an auditing of achievements. Moreover, through his efforts, a government salary program founded on a special "scientific" classification, known as the WAPCO, was adopted. He also initiated the formation of the Court of Tax Appeals and introduced the Law on Tax Census, and amendments to the Philippine Code on Tax Customs, which later became the Republic Act No. 1937.

In 1953, Puyat was voted Vice-President and, within the same year, president of the Forty-Second Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference convened in Washington, D.C. which he attended as Philippine representative and senator. He was appointed member and served as vice-chairman of the Philippine Mission led by Jose P. Laurel and tasked by President Magsaysay to negotiate with their American counterparts, led by James Langley, on the amendments, regarding foreign investments and American parity rights, to the Bell Trade Act. This act was eventually superseded by the Laurel-Langley Agreement, signed on December 15, 1954. Puyat defended the amendments, citing the benefits the Philippines would gain through foreign investments, just as Puerto Rico had.

Thereafter, beginning in 1955, he represented the Senate in the National Economic Council of which he served as president from February to October, 1956. In the same year, as a member of the Philippine panel of negotiators, he signed the Japanese Reparations Agreement. He was later designated by the Senate to serve as its delegate to the Joint Legislative-Executive Commission on Tax, which was formed in 1959, and which he chaired from 1959 to 1961.

He was often invited to tour industrial, economic, and business centers by international organizations and governments, such as Britain (September 1958), Israel, (October 1958), SEATO (1959), and the Republic of China (1960). In 1958, as Philippine delegate, he attended the ordination of Pope John XXIII at the Vatican.

Chosen 12 times by the Senate Press Club among the "Four Most Useful Senators," Puyat deservedly became Senate President in 1967, and served as such until martial law was declared in 1972. He was respected by both the local and international business communities. A member of the Rotary Club of Manila, he served as governor of the local

Eduardo Quisumbing

Rotary district and was the first Asian vice-president of Rotary International. For four terms, he was president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce, whose laws had to be changed so that the fourth term would be legal. He served as chairman of the board and president of the Manila Banking Corporation. From 1934 to 1936, he was the director of the UP Alumni Association. Years later, his alma mater would bestow on him the "Most Outstanding Alumnus" award. For his philanthropic activities, he received the Noble Knighthood of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregory award.

On March 23, 1980, a heart attack ended Senator Puyat's inspiring and fruitful life.

Eduardo A. Quisumbing

(1895-1986)

National Scientist

Born on November 24, 1895 in Sta. Cruz, Laguna, Dr. Eduardo A. Quisumbing pioneered in the field of botany in the country, and was especially recognized for his researches on Philippine orchids and other plants. His parents were Honorato Quisumbing, who was of Chinese and Spanish ancestry, and Ciriaca Arguelles, a Spanish mestiza. Despite his family's wealth - his parents owned land in Los Baños - he was taught the value of hard work and, thus, was never idle. As a boy, he was given the task of caring for the family's pigs, for which he would scrounge for roughage and waste food at the neighboring Camp Eldridge.

Quisumbing began studying at the College of Agriculture of the University of the Philippines in Los Baños in 1913. Not having any money for a calesa ride, he would hike all the way from the town proper to the campus, covering around six kilometers, not including his walk back home. Initially bent on taking up medicine and eventually becoming a doctor, he decided to shift to agriculture after attending a summer class in botany under Dean Edwin B. Copeland, the founder of the college. During the numerous excursions in the countryside through which Dean Copeland led the class, Quisumbing, then a freshman, discovered the sheer joy of gathering different kinds of plants and studying these thereafter. Consequently, he enrolled in all the botany courses being taught at the time. He became the assistant of Copeland,

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who entrusted him with the supervision of the school's herbarium prior to the latter's departure from the college. It was Copeland himself who introduced him to Dr. E.D. Merrill, the director of the Bureau of Science in Manila, to whom he would bring his collection of plants every weekend for the proper identification. Thus began what was to be a lifelong friendship and mutual cooperation between the two. Later, Dr. Merrill served as the dean of the college of agriculture of the University of California in Berkeley and as director of the New York Botanic Gardens and Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum. Eventually, Quisumbing would co-author with Merrill, as well as with Prof. Oakes Ames, several works on Philippine flora.

In 1918, Quisumbing obtained the degree of bachelor of science, major in agriculture from the UPCA. He acquired the degree of master of science in 1921 and his doctorate degree from the University of Chicago, *magna cum laude*, in 1923.

When he returned to the Philippines, he was initially designated instructor at the UPCA. He was subsequently promoted to the position of assistant professor. In 1926, through the efforts of Dr. Merrill, he became the first Filipino to be given a fellowship by the United States National Research Council, which allowed him to work as Merrill's research associate at the University of California in Berkeley, until 1928. It was during this period that he produced the work *Philippine Piperaceae*.

Before returning once again to his homeland, Dr. Quisumbing travelled to Europe to observe its outstanding herbaria, like those in Holland, Berlin, Paris, London and Geneva. Back in the Philippines, he accepted appointment as systematic botanist of the division of botany of the Bureau of Science. Later he was promoted to assistant division chief and, thereafter, chief. Subsequently, he was designated chief of the Natural History Museum, serving as such from 1940 to 1945 and then as the first director of the National Museum, 1947-1962. Aside from the University of the Philippines, he was also a professor of botany at the University of the East and the University of Santo Tomas, and served as head of the department of horticulture at Araneta University.

One of his major accomplishments as National Museum director was the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the National Herbarium, whose huge collection of plant samples, ranging around 300,000, was totally destroyed during the Second World War. In spite of the seemingly insurmountable odds, such as lack of funds, he succeeded in the gargantuan task with his crew of plant collectors and Dr. Merrill, who assisted him in acquiring a replica of every known Philippine orchid, samples of which were given to various herbaria throughout the world. Thus, when

he left the government service in 1962, he had already replenished the herbarium with around 80,000 plant samples.

Like no other botanist before him, Dr. Quisumbing furnished Philippine taxonomy and botany with much invaluable basic knowledge. His studies on botany have yielded a wealth of information on the vast subject of Philippine plants. However, it was to orchidology that he devoted much of his research work, resulting mainly in the identification and classification of a huge number of Philippine orchids. His first work was entitled, *Studies on Philippine Bananas*, published in 1919. Subsequently, he produced studies on the anatomy and morphology of the coconut, weed seed, rubber and the Diospyros. In collaboration with Dr. Merrill, he produced works on Philippine plants covering 54 families and 119 species, to which he contributed 72 species.

In 1930, he began another collaboration, this time with Professor Ames of Harvard Herbarium, who had earlier come to the Philippines to study local orchids. Together, they produced a six-part work, "New or Noteworthy Philippine Orchids," for the *Philippine Journal of Science*, from 1931 to 1936. This series of articles mentioned "25 species of Philippine orchids, 12 varieties and one form." Unfortunately, this seminal work, was destroyed during Manila's liberation in 1945. In 1970, Quisumbing published another work which he had also co-authored with Ames. This was *Naming of Orchids*, which has since been used as a handy general reference by orchid aficionados.

In 1947, he co-founded the Philippine Orchid Society, and from 1947 to 1958, edited the *Philippine Orchid Review*, for which he also wrote articles on such topics as "orchid culture," "orchid propagation, "orchid companions," and the building of "orchid houses."

Throughout his career, Dr. Quisumbing attended numerous national and international conferences, such as the Fourth Far Eastern Prehistory Congress held in the Philippines in 1953, during which he served as the organizing chairman for the following categories: botany, plant geography, and museums, and the Eighth International Congress of Botany of the International Union of Biological Sciences, which was convened in Paris, France in 1954. He served as chairman of the Philippine Committee to the International Council of Museum (ICOM), in 1947; the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines, in 1950; and the Philippine Cultural Committee, which attended the Brussels Exposition in 1958.

Quisumbing acted as consultant to the Manila Civic Parks Commit-

tee in 1952 and, later, to the Commission of Wildlife and Parks. He was a member of the subcommittee on ethnobotany of the Pacific Science Association, the executive board of the Children's Museum and Library, the Board of National Education, the Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission, the National Science Board, and the Philippine Historical Commission. In 1957, he was appointed executive director of the Juan Luna Centennial Commission.

The sole acknowledged authority on Philippine orchids, Dr. Quisumbing was a member of various organizations, both here and abroad, including the Botanical Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Sigma Xi (University of Chicago chapter), the Orchid Circle of Ceylon, the American Orchid Society, the Orchid Society of New South Wales, the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, the Fil-American Association (which he served as secretary-treasurer in 1953), the Kapatiran Alagad ni Bonifacio, and the Quezon Society. He was president of the Philippine Science Society, the Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science (1954-1956), the Philippine Society of Plant Taxonomy (1958), and the UP College of Agriculture Alumni Association, and the University of Chicago Alumni Association (Philippine Chapter). In 1953, he served as executive board member of the Philippine Society of Naturalists and the Philippine National Historical Society. In 1956, he was the grand commander of the Knights of Rizal.

In 1954, as part of the celebration of the Philippine National Science Week and, more importantly, in recognition of his signal accomplishments in the area of systematic botany, Dr. Quisumbing was awarded the distinguished service medal and diploma of honor by then President Ramon Magsaysay. In the same year, he was named fellow of the American Philosophical Society. From July 1958 to September 1959, he was in Europe and the United States as recipient of the John Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowship. He received the diploma of merit on orchidology and fellow gold medal from the Malaysian Orchid Society in 1966, the distinguished alumnus award from the UPCA in 1968, the most outstanding award from the Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science in 1975, and the distinguished service award from the Los Banos Orchid Society in 1980. In 1969, he became the first Asian to be awarded the gold medal by the American Orchid Society. On May 29, 1979, he was admitted into the National Academy of Science and Technology. A year later, he was named National Scientist for his outstanding contributions to plant taxonomy, systematics and morphology.

Narciso Ramos

In his honor, various plants were named after him. These include the Quisumbingiana Merrillii, Phopalodia quisumbingiana (B.W. Skortzow); Acasia Quisumbingii (Merrill); Saccolabium quisumbingii (L.O. Williams); Hopea Quisumbingiana (Gutierrez); Doritaenopsis Eduardo Quisumbing, a bi-generic hybrid of orchid; and the Phalaenopsis Eduardo Quisumbing.

Dr. Quisumbing was married twice. He married his first wife, Basilisa Lim in 1919. He had four children, the eldest of whom, Honorato, died as an intern at the Philippine General Hospital during World War II.

He died on August 23, 1986 in Quezon City, at the age of 90, leaving behind his second wife Trinidad Tanchoco and his three other children: Delicia, Lourdes, and Eduardo, Jr. He was buried at the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Narciso R. Ramos

(1900-1986)

Journalist, Statesman, and Diplomat

Born to Placido Ramos and Ramona Rueca in Asingan, Pangasinan on November 11, 1900, Narciso R. Ramos was a journalist, lawyer, assemblyman and ambassador. He attended the Asingan Elementary School and the Manila High School. He graduated from the latter in 1919. After pursuing journalism at the college of liberal arts of the University of the Philippines from 1920 to 1922, he studied law at the National University, where he acquired the degree of bachelor of laws in 1924. In the same year, he took, and passed, the bar examinations.

From 1920 to 1924, while still a student, Ramos worked as a journalist for *The Manila Times* and *The Philippines Herald*. He became the editor-in-chief of *Varsity News*, a student publication of the UP. As a member of the official Philippine delegation, he participated in the International Conference of Students convened in Peking, China in April 1922.

From 1924 to 1934, before joining national politics, Ramos practiced law in his home province and in Manila. He was recognized as a pioneer in the field of law in Pangasinan. Despite the prestige and status he had gained as a lawyer, he still considered it his duty to defend the poor and the oppressed.

In 1934, he was elected representative of the fifth district of Pangasinan to the 10th Philippine Legislature. During the Commonwealth era, he was elected member of the National Assembly. In 1941, due undoubt-

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edly to his brilliant performance as a legislator and unstinting service to his constituents, he was reelected as a congressman. During the dark days of the Japanese occupation, he opted to risk his life by joining the Filipino resistance fighters, rather than collaborate with the enemy.

In 1946, the year the Philippines regained its independence, Ramos, by then already an eminent national figure, was called upon by President Roxas - along with Ambassador Joaquin Elizalde - to establish the country's foreign service and organize the first Philippine embassy in Washington, D.C. Thus began his long and distinguished career in foreign service. Eventually, his sterling attributes - a shrewd sense of political judgement, integrity, dignity, tact, and a forceful speaking and writing style made him the country's foremost envoy. Moreover, he possessed a hearty sense of humor rarely found in high officials.

Ramos prepared the first batch of Filipino consuls in America. While performing his duties as Philippine minister-counsellor in Washington, he also assisted in forming the basic framework of the country's foreign service rules. Among his pioneering achievements was the sending of several Philippine delegations to socialist and Latin American countries.

Ramos served as Philippine ambassador to Argentina from 1949 to 1952. From 1952 to 1956, during the early days of the Non-Aligned Movement, he was the Philippine envoy to India, having established the first Philippine mission in New Delhi. Later, in 1956, through his initiative as chief of mission, another embassy was set up in Taipei, where he served until 1965. In 1965, he was appointed foreign minister by President Ferdinand Marcos. he served in that capacity until 1968. During this period, he achieved several milestones in his career and in the Philippines' international relations.

On August 8, 1967, he joined other Southeast Asian leaders in Bangkok in founding the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), and in signing the ASEAN Declaration. Through the formation of ties with socialist countries, he affirmed his beliefs in a neutral foreign policy, notwithstanding his anti-Communist principles. The bonds he formed then have stayed firm despite the vicissitudes wrought by time on the fragile world of international relations. Also, he endeavored to remold Philippine friendship with the United States by signing the Ramos-Rusk Agreement, which decreased the tenure of the RP-US military bases agreement by 25 years and allowed the crucial changes in the Military Bases Accord on January 7, 1979. He was also instrumen-

Iñigo Regalado

tal in reestablishing the Asia Pacific Council, or ASPAC.

Ramos left government service on December 31, 1968. During his retirement, however, he carried on tirelessly with his various civic, social and economic projects. In 1982, he was asked once more to serve in the government, as director of the Asian Exchange Center in Taipei, Taiwan. He was already 82 then, but he stayed on the job for three years.

He was the quintessential public servant, having served selflessly under eight Philippine presidents, from Manuel L. Quezon to Ferdinand E. Marcos.

A true patriot, too, he believed that nationalism and modernization, through which the country could gain true independence and self-reliance, were the key to national progress.

Ramos received the Legion of Honor award (rank of commander) and the Bronze Medal of Valor for his services as a guerrilla in the Second World War. Later, in recognition of his achievements in the foreign service, he was given the Order of Sikatuna Award (rank of datu).

He married twice. By his first wife, Angela Valdes, he had three children: Fidel V. Ramos, 12th Philippine President; Leticia Ramos-Shahani, twice-elected Senator and Gloria Ramos-da Rodda, a consul in the U.S. His second wife was Alfonsita Lucero.

He died on February 3, 1986. At his wake, the rich and the poor, the great and the small offered their respects to a man who, despite easy access to the corridors of power, never lost his sense of direction and justice.

Iñigo C. Regalado

(1855-1896)

Poet and Printer

Born on June 1, 1855 in Sampalok, Manila, Iñigo Corcuera Regalado was a Tagalog poet and printer. Details about his early life and educational attainment remain unknown, but it is believed that at a young age, he was exposed to the *duplo*, a traditional form of Tagalog poetry which is mainly oral. Most of his *duplo*'s were never printed and, thus have faded into oblivion. This is true also of the love songs and ballads he had written for the public. Very few of these are remembered at all.

Although unpublished during his time or in subsequent years, his much-loved lyric, "Ang Ganda Mo Neneng," remained in the hearts and minds of the Sampalok youth. His poems, having become popular, were published in the calendars or almanacs of Isabelo de los Reyes and

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Pascual H. Poblete, but eventually these were lost, too. He wrote verses for invitations to public gatherings and lyrics laced with wit and gaiety that depicted the customs and traditions of his times.

Regalado belonged to the revolutionary period of Tagalog literature which was then just emerging from the supremacy of church writings. Before this era, Tagalog periodicals were non-existent. He became one of the pioneers in the printing of Tagalog papers. Together with Gregorio Bautista, he printed *La Opinion*, a publication established in 1887. However, in 1889, this trend-setting paper and its press were sold to Juan Atayde, and Regalado and his partner lost their means of livelihood. In January of the following year, he found a new job as manager of the Tagalog part of the bi-weekly paper, *La Lectura Popular*. His colleagues in the paper were Tomas Alup Remigio, Eulogio Julian de Tandiana, and Gabriel Beato Francisco. A translation of his entitled "Ang Cuintas ng Jesuita," was printed in this bi-weekly. But the paper soon folded up and, once again, Regalado found himself without work. Things quickly took an auspicious turn, nevertheless, when Atayde, aware of Regalado's invaluable skills and experience, hired his services as chief printer of his press, Imprenta de Don Juan Atayde y Ca.

In September 1890, *El Eco de Filipinas* was printed under Regalado's guidance. He also printed *La Ilustracion Filipina*, which was believed to be the best periodical of its time, although it was disparaged by W.E. Retana in his article, "El Periodismo Filipino."

Subsequently, Regalado edited *Ang Pliegong Tagalog*, a Spanish-Tagalog periodical that was first published on May 3, 1896 and, later, was used by the Katipunan for its propaganda work. When the Philippine Revolution broke out, Regalado sought refuge from the authorities. He contracted an illness not long afterwards and almost failed to go back to his home.

He wrote under the pseudonyms "Igiñi," "Gaolerad," and "Odal-aguer." J.C. Balmaceda cited him in *Ang Tatlong Panahon ng Tulang Tagalog*, published in 1938, as one of the later 19th century poets who broke from the traditional forms of the metrical romance and the church verse, to forge a new trail in Tagalog poetry. The other poets Balmaceda mentioned were P.H. Poblete, Modesto Santiago, Irineo Cabañero, G.B. Francisco, and Diego Moxica.

Regalado married Saturnina Reyes. They had several children, the two known ones being Saturnina (married to Victor Villamil), and Inigo Ed Regalado, who followed in his footsteps to become a renowned poet, and was a novelist, journalist, and politician as well.

He died on September 2, 1896.

Francisco B. Reinoso

(1859-1929)

Writer and Politician

Writer and politician, Francisco Reinoso was born to Epifanio Reinoso and Joaquina Bito in Alaminos, Pangasinan on December 3, 1859. His parents died when he was very young. Consequently, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Ramon Ventanilla, who was from Mangatarem. It is believed that Francisco acquired his early education in a convent.

When he came of age, he travelled to Manila, and served in the San Juan de Dios Hospital. After years of unstinting service in that medical establishment, he received the title of *practicante en medicina*. Subsequently, he decided to practice in his hometown. In time, townfolks began calling him, affectionately, "the good doctor." He became so popular that he was elected, initially, as the town's mayor and, later, judge. During the Philippine Revolution of 1896, he joined the rebel forces of Ramon Manalang.

In 1901, when the Philippine-American War had virtually ended, and the American colonial government had declared the establishment of peace all over the country, Reinoso was elected municipal president of Alaminos, and served as such until 1903. From 1921 to 1929, he served as the judge of Anda. During his many years of service in the local government, he endeavored to acquire several important towns from the province of Zambales and annex these to Pangasinan.

Reinoso was both a poet and a playwright. In 1907, he wrote "Adriano," a metrical romance. It was his only published work of poetry. He had "novels in verse," like "Say Nepzeg" and "Amazona" (whose original manuscript was lost), both of them written in 1919, "Say Matri-monio o Panamaley" and "Saray Taloran Millionarios," written in 1928, and "Eduardo San Meching," written a year later. As a dramatist, he wrote "Gayaga," a play in nine scenes, in 1905, "Rosas Ya Ag Akabuskag," a play in two acts, in 1922; and "Panongarod," a play in two acts, five years later. "Panomanong," a play in six scenes, was undated. Another play, which used the Bolinao dialect, was staged triumphantly in the province.

Reinoso's dramatic works, well-loved by the western Pangasinenses and regularly staged during town fiestas, vastly differed from the usual moro-moros. They provided their audiences an enlightened kind of diversion. With music composed by Mike Ruamero, his plays were performed by such thespians as Maria Montemayor, Consolacion Reyes, Leopoldo Sison, Alejandro de Castro, and Marcelino Vinluan.

Reinoso was married three times. His first wife was Lorenza de

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Francia, by whom he had two sons. His second wife, Rosa Montemayor, bore him two children, who tragically died young. He had a daughter, Angeles, and a son, Archimedes, by his third wife, Maria Rivera.

Engracia C. Reyes

(1892-1975)

Exponent of Philippine Cuisine

Known as the "mother of Filipino cooking," Engracia Cruz-Reyes was born in Navotas on April 16, 1892. She was the eldest of the six children of Francisco Cruz and Luisa Garcia, a poor but enterprising and industrious couple who strove to raise a fairly large family through the food business.

Her mother wandered through the streets of Manila, peddling fruits and native sauces (bagoong and patis) and, later, managed a small *carinderia* that served native dishes, like *dinuguan*, *kare*, and *lugaw-nagoto*. Everyday, she would go to the slaughterhouses of Tondo to gather the main ingredients for her specialties: cows and pigs' entrails left over by the butchers. In time, she achieved renown through her delicious trademark dishes, and acquired the sobriquet, "Luisang Kare."

Growing up, Engracia learned to cook as well as her mother, as she had to prepare the meals of her younger siblings while her parents eked out a living for the whole family. Ingenious and possessing her parents' enterprise and industry, she was determined to succeed in life—her lack of education (she only had four years of the *caton* school) was not going to prove a hindrance.

In 1912, she married fellow Navoteño Alejandro A. Reyes, who was to become an associate justice of the Supreme Court. He was, at the time, a young law student lodging in the Cruz residence.

To help in the family finances while her husband was still a struggling lawyer, she put up a *carinderia* on the first floor of the Reyes house along Marques de Comillas Street, thereby duplicating her mother's work of many years before. An advocate of Philippine culture, she named the place "Lapu-Lapu," and endowed it with an entirely Filipino

motif in decors. She became the first well-known "exponent of Filipino foods," a distinction that was no doubt complemented by her preference for the native *baro't saya*, which she constantly wore throughout her life.

As her small eatery prospered, so did the legal practice of her husband, whose work brought him in close association with political luminaries like Manuel L. Quezon, Sergio Osmeña and General Carlos P. Romulo. Mrs. Reyes frequently invited them to dinner to savor her excellent home-cooking. Later, however, she realized that she could not maintain such a lifestyle without ruining her budget.

As a family, the Reyeses regularly went on a picnic to the Luneta, with her home-made adobo sandwiches as *baon*. Ever resourceful, she decided to peddle this fare to the park's habitués, using the car loaned to her by a future son-in-law as a mobile "store." From this "moving carinderia" evolved the famous Aristocrat Restaurant.

The Aristocrat was so named not to pander to the elite in Philippine society, but precisely to show them up for their snobbishness. Before it was established, native Filipino dishes were considered unfit for serving on special occasions. More often than not, only Spanish, American or Continental cuisine was the favored fare. At the Aristocrat, Mrs. Reyes took pride in serving native dishes before important personages and, through it, she tried to make Filipino food the principal fare in first-class restaurants. As evidence of her confidence in the superiority of Filipino cuisine, she ushered in the serving of Filipino delicacies, like kare and dinuguan, at parties in Malacañang Palace. She was also known to develop innovations in the standard recipes of the more popular Filipino dishes. In time, she came to be acknowledged as a pioneer in the Philippine restaurant and food industry.

Right from the start, she made it a policy at the Aristocrat to accommodate the poor and the not-so-rich customers by serving good Filipino food at affordable prices. This has been observed by one generation of Reyes restaurateurs to the next. Apart from the Aristocrat and its branches on Roxas Boulevard and in Cubao, Mrs. Reyes was soon managing four other family-owned restaurants, namely, Safari, Round Table, Blue Lagoon, and Sunya.

Reyes did not wholly preoccupy herself with business, but found time to get involved in political activism. In the 1930's along with other feminists of her generation, including Aurora Quezon and Sofia de Veyra, she espoused the cause of women's suffrage, thus contributing her share to its eventual attainment.

Nevertheless, as a wife and mother, she proved to be quite exemplary. All children born into her marriage to Justice Reyes turned out to be successful in their chosen fields.

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Mrs. Reyes lived to a ripe old age. (In her later years, she continued to cook, and even went out of her way to teach her grandchildren the art of cooking.) Her lifetime work and contributions to society did not go unnoticed, though.

As an outstanding restaurateur and leading woman personality, she was honored by the Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines, the Philippine Marketing Association, the Civic Assembly of Women in the Philippines, and by the Metro Manila Council of Women Balikatan Movement, Inc. She also became recipient of the "Mother of the Year" award, from no less than President Ramon Magsaysay. Much later, in honor of her life and works, the Aling Asiung Gintong Ina Award for Outstanding Mother of the Year was established.

She died on July 6, 1975.

Fidel A. Reyes

(1878-1967)

Pharmacist, Crusading Journalist and Legislator

The nationalist author of "Aves de Rapiña," the celebrated 1908 *El Renacimiento* editorial that attacked the abuses of some American officials in the country, Fidel A. Reyes was a pharmacist, journalist and legislator. He was born on May 3, 1878 in Lipa, Batangas to Josefa Reyes Malabanan and Felipe Quizon Reyes, a prosperous land-owning couple. His father, who was highly educated, served as Lipa's *gobernadorcillo* in 1885 and 1886.

After acquiring his early education in his hometown, he went to Manila and enrolled in one of its prestigious schools, the Colegio de San Juan de Letran. In March 1895, he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. Thereafter, he took up pharmacy at the University of Santo Tomas, but the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1896 disrupted his studies and forced him to return to Lipa.

During the early days of the Revolution's second phase, Reyes was named *delegado de policia*. Later, he worked as a staff member of the patriotic publication, *Columnas de Volantes de la Federacion Malaya*, for which he wrote under the pseudonyms "Fin de Siecle" and "Negro," and taught at the same time at the Instituto Rizal. Much later, he worked for the newspapers *El Nacionalismo* and *La Independencia*.

Fidel Reyes

After the Philippine-American War broke out, he was put in commission by Gen. Mariano Trias, and subsequently designated major. Bravely, he saw action in his native Batangas, which was then being devastated by the fierce onslaughts of the American military. His guerrilla struggle soon ended, however, when, on January 13, 1900, he was captured by the enemy.

After gaining his freedom that same year, he resumed his studies in pharmacy at UST. He worked as a clerk at the Bilibid Prison Hospital pharmacy to support himself. He finished schooling within two years, and became a full-fledged pharmacist after passing the board examinations in 1902. He returned to Lipa, and in 1903, established a humble drugstore at the old family residence. Despite his endeavor to make a go of it, the store closed soon after its opening. In 1905, he tried to set up shop once again, but realized this time that there was no profit to be gained from the pharmaceutical profession. Thus, he returned to journalism.

In 1906, he became a staff member of the leading nationalist newspaper at the time, *El Renacimiento*. Its editor then was Fernando Ma. Guerrero. In 1907, Teodoro M. Kalaw took over the editorship. Occasionally, Kalaw would ask Reyes to write the paper's editorials. It was on one such occasion that he produced the now legendary editorial, entitled "Aves de Rapiña" (Birds of Prey), which appeared in the issue of October 10, 1908. Through the editorial, Reyes, enunciating the paper's nationalist aims, fearlessly excoriated the iniquitous administration of the American colonial government. The editorial elicited a libel suit filed by Dean C. Worcester, then the Interior Secretary, who felt alluded to in it. Many years passed before the case was resolved. After passing the lower court, it was brought to the Philippine Supreme Court, which acquitted Reyes of the charge, but sustained the previous decision as it involved Martin Ocampo, the paper's publisher, and Teodoro Kalaw, the editor. However, the court decreased the damages awarded to Worcester, from P60,000 to only P25,000, in May 1914. This decision was maintained by the United States Supreme Court. Meanwhile, after *El Renacimiento* ceased publication, Reyes found employment as editor of *La Vanguardia*.

The Aves de Rapiña case not only influenced, in one way or another, the movement for national independence from colonial rule, but also resulted in the immense popularity of Reyes. Thus, in 1912, when he ran in the election for Batangas' representative to the Third Philippine Legislature, he easily won over his major opponents. That same year, he established the *Revista Economica*, the official publication of

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the Asociacion Economica de Filipinas, which he edited for many years, until 1923. In the Assembly, he served as member of the committee on banks and corporations and headed the committee on commerce and industry. Among his accomplishments were Act 2479, which created sugar centrals, and Act 2198, which formed the Coconut Production Board.

In 1918, he was named assistant director of the Bureau of Commerce. After two years, he was sent by the government to Europe, where for one year, he studied the latest economic trends and ideas. In 1924, he was promoted director of the bureau. He served in that capacity even as he worked as managing editor of its *Commerce and Industry Journal* until 1929, when he was forced to resign due to his alleged entanglement in an irregularity. That same year, he began working for the *La Opinion y El Comercio*.

Throughout this period, Reyes had been buying prime land within and without Manila, which later proved profitable for him. Later, he was employed by the Cebu Portland Cement Company. From being assistant manager, he rose to the position of secretary-treasurer of the firm.

After the Second World War, President Osmeña appointed him Manila's city assessor. He was around 78 years old then. He retired not long after, and devoted himself to his farm in Batangas.

Reyes was a member of the *tribunal de honor* and the *comite de arbitraje* of the Association of Journalists of the Philippines.

He was married to Josefa Katigbak, and had four children.

He died on September 10, 1967.

Gabriel M. Reyes

(1892-1952)

First Filipino Archbishop

The first Filipino archbishop of the Catholic Church, Gabriel M. Reyes was born on March 24, 1892 in Kalibo, Aklan. His parents were Eulogio Reyes and Marcela Martelino. The couple had four other children. After his primary and elementary schooling in Kalibo, he entered the seminary in Jaro, Iloilo City, to study for the priesthood. He excelled in all his classes and was known to be the best in his class. He finished his studies at the age of 23, but a dispensation from Rome was needed before he was ordained as a priest on March 27, 1915.

Gabriel Reyes

After his ordination, he was assigned to Balasan, Iloilo. Later, he was transferred to Capiz (now Roxas City) and then to Santa Barbara, Iloilo.

Fr. Gabriel M. Reyes, won the love and respect of the people in the places where he was assigned. He skillfully used the good will he had generated to motivate them to work together for the common good, thus making the Christian community to which they belonged truly alive.

In recognition of his effectiveness as a spiritual and civic leader, Fr. Reyes was named vicar general of Jaro, Iloilo in 1926. Six years later, on July 29, 1932, he was appointed bishop of Cebu.

Msgr. Reyes seemed destined to shine in Christendom. In no time, the bishopric of Cebu which he headed was made an archdiocese. It became the virtual center of Catholicism for all the Visayas and Mindanao. Consequently, Msgr. Reyes was consecrated archbishop of Cebu on November 29, 1934.

His consecration as the first archbishop of Cebu enthroned Msgr. Reyes in Philippine history as the first Filipino archbishop. (Manila at that time was headed by Archbishop Michael O'Doherty, an American.) Archbishop Reyes had ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the bishoprics of Jaro, Bacolod, Calbayog, Cagayan de Oro, and Zamboanga, or practically the whole of the Visayas and Mindanao.

Catholic education was enhanced during Reyes' reign as archbishop of Cebu. Seminaries were erected to train and attract young boys to the priesthood. Following his exemplary life, many young boys from Aklan entered the seminary. Today, the most number of priests assigned throughout the country hail from Aklan. Catechetical instructions also flourished in both public and private schools. San Carlos University in Cebu was reorganized and revitalized to upgrade Catholic education. St. Theresa's College was established as an exclusive school for girls in Cebu. Charity and welfare institutions were strengthened and reorganized to respond effectively to the needs of the poor.

During World War II, Archbishop Reyes actively helped in the fight against the Japanese invaders. Before the Japanese imperial army could reach Cebu, he had transferred his residence to the hills of the outlying town of Talisay, thereby preventing the enemy from using the Church for their own ends. From the hills of Talisay, his voice sounded like a glorious bell as he exhorted the people to continue fighting for freedom from Japanese domination. His sermons became a source of inspiration and courage to his countrymen.

On his trip to America after the war, Msgr. Reyes was personally received by President Truman at the White House to convey to him the

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appreciation of the American people for his heroic acts during the war.

Impressed by his achievements in the archdiocese of Cebu, Pope Pius XVII elevated Reyes as co-adjutor archbishop of Manila, *sede plena* with the right to succeed Msgr. O'Doherty, who was already very ill, as archbishop of Manila. Finally, on September 29, 1947, amidst great rejoicing, Msgr. Reyes was installed archbishop of Manila even as he remained as archbishop of Cebu until a successor could be named for that position. With this development, Archbishop Reyes became the virtual head of the Catholic Church in the entire Philippines, a singular honor that has never been surpassed by any other Filipino prelate.

As archbishop of Manila, Msgr. Reyes intensified his programs on Catholic education. He directed the establishment of the Philippine Trust Company, the Catholic Center, and the San Juan de Dios Hospital. He actively supported charitable and welfare institutions and helped encourage the establishment of Catholic schools and universities throughout the country.

Having had their first native-born archbishop, Filipinos naturally thought that it was only a matter of time before they could have their first cardinal in Msgr. Reyes. That would have been a fitting culmination of both a process and struggle began in the secularization movement spearheaded by Fr. Pedro Pelaez in the 18th century, and consecrated by the blood of Fathers Burgos, Gomez and Zamora. President Elpidio Quirino actually took up with Pope Pius XII the matter of gaining for Msgr. Reyes the red hat of a cardinal. The discussion was fruitful, and it seemed certain that Reyes would get the Pope's nod. Unfortunately, he fell seriously ill and had to seek medical treatment outside the country for the cancer he had long been suffering from. In August 1952, he left for the United States. He was confined at the Georgetown University Hospital until he died on October 10.

The death of Archbishop Reyes saddened the whole country. However, the hope of the people to have their very own cardinal was realized in the person of Msgr. Rufino Santos, who was installed not long afterwards as the first Filipino cardinal.

Emiliano Riego de Dios

(1864-1926)

Revolutionary Leader

One of the leading lights of the Philippine Revolution in Cavite and once a military governor of the province, Emiliano Riego de Dios was born on September 7, 1864 in the town of Maragondon, Cavite. His parents were Sotero Riego de Dios, whose clan was among the original settlers of Maragondon, and Jorga Loyola.

After obtaining his early education in his hometown, he went to Manila and enrolled for the *segunda enseñanza* at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran. Following his graduation, he proceeded to the Ateneo Municipal. Not long after, however, he decided to stop studying to assist his parents in running their farm.

Together with his brothers Vicente and Mariano who, like him, became ranking officers of the Revolution, Riego de Dios joined the Katipunan on July 21, 1896. He was inducted by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo himself during the celebrations marking the Kawit town fiesta. Prior to the outbreak of the Revolution in August 1896, he had served as a *gobernadorcillo* and *capitan municipal* of Maragondon. In 1897, the Katipunan appointed him as a member of the committee charged with soliciting funds for the revolutionaries in the towns of Maragondon, Bailen, Ternate, and Magallanes.

During the reorganization of the revolutionary forces following the capture by the Spaniards of Silang, Cavite from the rebels, he was tasked to lead the troops of Cristobal Bustamante in launching a counter-offensive in a bid to recapture the town. The west, north, and south of Silang were assigned to the Magdiwang faction, led by Andres Bonifacio, the Magdalo faction under General Aguinaldo and to General Crisostomo, respectively. The Filipinos were able to effect a stalemate, and stalled the enemy from achieving total victory.

When the Magdiwang Council was reorganized, Riego de Dios was elected minister of the interior, under the presidency of Mariano Alvarez. His brother, Mariano, was named its military commander and given the rank of brigadier general.

In March 1897, the leaders of the Katipunan held a convention in Tejeros, Cavite to institute a revolutionary government. Consequently, an election of officials was held. Riego de Dios was voted secretary of war over other contenders, including Ariston Villanueva, Daniel Tirona, and Santiago Alvarez. Following the trial of Katipunan Supremo Andres Bonifacio and his brother Procopio, he counselled General Aguinaldo to change the death sentence imposed on them to a less severe punishment.

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In August 1897, after the rebels released the Biak-na-Bato manifesto, Pedro Paterno began working for peace between them and the Spaniards. While contacting the revolutionary leaders of Central and Southern Luzon during the months of September and October, he came across Riego de Dios, who was in the field leading his men. Although Riego de Dios opposed the proposed truce with the enemy and advocated the continuance of the revolutionary struggle, he nevertheless pledged to escort Paterno to Biak-na-Bato, where Aguinaldo was based at the time.

On December 14 of the same year, the Treaty of Biak-na-Bato was signed by representatives of the contending forces, thus implementing a much-needed truce. One of the requirements of the treaty was the surrender of arms by the rebels. Abiding by this condition, Riego de Dios facilitated the turnover of arms in Maragondon to Spanish General Tejero.

The truce, however, was short-lived. In February of the following year, rebel uprisings broke out anew. General Aguinaldo returned to Cavite from Hongkong and later established the second revolutionary government, under which Riego de Dios was named politico-military governor of Cavite Province. He was given the rank of major general. His gubernatorial term soon ended, however, when he was tasked to lead around 500 men in a military campaign in the Bicol provinces. He was aided in the crucial assignment by Col. Aniano del Rosario and Lt. Col. Pedro Aguinaldo. Riego de Dios stayed in Bicol until October, when he returned to Cavite.

In November 1898, he was named vice-president of the Felipe Agoncillo-led diplomatic commission, tasked with obtaining international recognition of Philippine independence by President Emilio Aguinaldo. Thereafter, during the Philippine-American War, he became the head of the Filipino junta based in Hongkong. He was assisted by Isidro de Santos. Representing the Filipino people, who were suffering at the hands of the American military, he expressed their sentiments in a letter to American President William McKinley.

After the Filipino-American War, he served as secretary-general of the Asociacion de los Veteranos de la Revolucion, then under the leadership of General Aguinaldo.

Riego de Dios was the father of three children - Gorgonio, Juan, and Magpuri - by his wife Gregoria Riel. He died on February 4, 1926. He was interred with full military honors at the Libingan ng mga Bayani at the North Cemetery in Manila.

In his honor, a marker was installed in his hometown in Cavite on March 22, 1975.

Alejandro G. Roces, Sr.
(1875-1943)
"Father of Philippine Journalism"

Alejandro Roces, Sr., considered the "father of Philippine journalism," was born to Filomena Gonzales and Alejandro Roces in Manila on August 26, 1875. He obtained his education in Manila and Madrid, following the tradition of children of prominent Manila families who were sent abroad for further studies. It was in the Spanish capital that he acquired the preparation for the business of publishing.

In 1896, he married Antonia Pardo, by whom he had seven children: Alejandro Jr., Filomena, Isabel, Mercedes, Antonia, Rafael, and Joaquin (who later became the general manager and publisher of the *Manila Times*).

In 1916, in partnership with his brothers Marcos and Rafael, and sister Filomena de Legarda, he raised some capital and bought the old *La Vanguardia* and *Taliba* newspapers from their publisher, Martin Ocampo. He became their general manager and, in 1918, ushered in the era of modern newspaper publishing in the country. This development was enhanced, two years later, by his acquisition from the *Chicago Tribune* of its duplex machine, the most modern printing equipment ever to be brought to the Philippines.

Cognizant of the growing ascendancy of the English language in the country, Roces set the course for Philippine journalism in English by launching the *Tribune* on April 1, 1925. The three newspapers he then owned would eventually be dubbed as the T-V-T triumvirate. A Goss workhorse, a Hoe rotary press brought in from abroad in 1927, and three Linotypes enabled him to keep Philippine journalism abreast with the times.

In 1929, he purchased another English-language newspaper, the *Manila Times*, but this would be thrust out of circulation within a year. As a result, the *Tribune*, for a time, held the distinction of being the only morning-edition national newspaper.

The first Filipino publisher to regard newspaper publishing as a serious business undertaking, Roces proved he was ahead of his time when, in 1917, he gave international news agencies access to his newspapers. In 1922, he assigned the first Filipino correspondent, Manuel Villareal, to report from abroad on the world championship fight between Filipino boxer Pancho Villa and Jimmy Wilde.

In 1929, he assumed the presidency of the T-V-T Publishing Company. His son, Alejandro Jr., succeeded him as general manager. Four years later, he established another milestone in Philippine journalism with the use of the Rotogravure press.

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Besides publishing, Roces also had a thriving real estate business, and was the president of the Ideal Moving Picture Company, Incorporated from 1910 to 1917.

Under his management, the *Taliba*, *La Vanguardia* and the *Tribune* became the biggest newspapers in the whole archipelago, thereby bestowing on him a certain power. Although a confidant of President Quezon (who invited him every weekend on presidential cruises aboard the *Casiana*), Roces never once took advantage of his privileged status by revealing the President's plans through his newspapers. Even at the pinnacle of his success, he remained a gentleman.

From the start, Roces was driven by the desire to share with his countrymen the world of "free information, free from cajolery, free from color." With this goal in mind, he instituted several changes in local journalism, like the prompt delivery of newspapers in the streets and the policy of following a press deadline. He demanded only the best of his reporters — complete and well-written reports. He disdained journalism that was either biased or sensationalistic, and always made sure that the reading public would be able to form their own objective judgments after reading his newspapers. He lived by the dictum, "All the news, all the time."

A true patriot, he served the country as a member of the consultative council that assisted President Jose P. Laurel and his cabinet during the Japanese Occupation. Two of his fellow members were Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and Ramon Avanceña.

He died in 1943.

Concepcion Felix Rodriguez (1884-1967)

Feminist Leader and Humanitarian

Feminist movement pioneer, humanitarian, and prominent civic leader, Concepcion Rodriguez, nee Felix, was born on February 9, 1884, in Tondo, Manila. Her quite wealthy parents, Mauricio Felix and Juana Roque, had been imbued with the nationalist and philanthropic ideas of the Philippine Revolution. Undoubtedly, this influenced her own political viewpoint.

She acquired her early education under Margarita Lopez and later, at the Assumption convent. She then attended the prestigious Instituto de Mujeres, where she excelled in academics and acquired with distinction the degree of *maestra superior de instruccion primaria*. While teaching Tagalog and Mathematics, she pursued her studies at the Instituto, finally earning her bachelor of arts degree in 1904. She did not stop there, but went on to take up law in 1905 at the *Escuela de Derecho de Manila*. She was one of only four female students in the class. There she met her first husband, Felipe G. Calderon, the "father of the Malolos Constitution," who happened to be her teacher. He was 16 years older than she was when they got married in 1906, and eventually had two children. It was a short-lived marriage, however, for Calderon died in 1908. Strong as she was, she went on with her life, applying herself not only to the activities of the home, but to her career as social worker as well.

Even as a young student, Concepcion Felix Rodriguez was already a passionate advocate of women's rights in the Philippines. Once, she was asked to lecture on the subject by the Asociacion Escolar de Filipinos. Her lecture later appeared in the progressive newspaper *El Renacimiento*. Later, she met Fiske Warren, a representative of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, who was on a visit to the country at that time to organize the Nacionalista Party, which advocated immediate Philippine independence. Warren encouraged her to form women's political party that would work side by side with the Nacionalista Party. Although she shared the nationalist and anti-imperialist sentiments of the *Nacionalistas*, she was convinced that her fellow Filipinas were not yet prepared to get into politics. Thus, she directed her efforts towards social work, establishing in 1905 the Asociacion Feminista Filipina, together with Trinidad Rizal and other women leaders.

In leading the group in the struggle for the rights and welfare of Filipino women and child-workers, she diligently paid visits to factories, admonishing abusive owners or managers to institute radical changes for their workers' benefit. She likewise encouraged its members to learn the proper and modern techniques in caring for children through regular lectures conducted by well-known doctors. Eventually, under her pioneering and able leadership, the Asociacion yielded several gains for the feminist movement in the country, including the women's right to vote, the achievement of paraphernal property rights, and the Women and Child Labor Law. Along with her fellow social workers, she also established the La Gota de Leche (La Proteccion de la Infancia), an organization which strove to provide daily nourishment to hundreds of

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infants in order to help reduce the high rate of infant mortality in the country.

A year after the death of her first husband, she accepted from the Bureau of Education the official responsibility for the training and education of the young "delinquents" at the Hospicio de San Jose. In that humanitarian institution, she proved that showering youthful miscreants with compassion and tenderness, rather than punishing them harshly, was a better system, one which yielded minor miracles. In 1912, she took part in the formation of the Society for the Advancement of Women, the precursor of the Women's Club.

Her civic efforts continued unabated. In the dark days of World War I, she participated in the Liberty Bond fund-raising drives and helped in the production of food for the people. Upon the war's end, she established the Federacion Catolica de Mujeres en Filipinas, which later became the Catholic Women's League. A true heroine and christian, she consistently gave her energy and time to the uplift of her fellowmen throughout her life, even in her twilight years.

In humble acknowledgement of her life's work, the government bestowed on her on July 4, 1948 the Republic Medal of Merit. A year later, her struggle for human rights was given recognition at the UNESCO exhibit on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was held in Paris, France. In 1951, she was awarded a diploma of honor by the Instituto de Mujeres, in appreciation of her work in the feminist movement. She received a gold medal of merit from President Magsaysay in 1955 and the Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice award from Pope Pius XII in 1956. In 1966, she was handed the gold medal service award by President Marcos, who extolled her for her signal achievements in the women's movement in the Philippines. Her other awards included the first Josefa Llanes Escoda medal for service from the National Federation of Women's Clubs; the first Carrie Chapman Cott Award, given by the Manila Women's Club; and a citation from the League of Women Voters of the Philippines. Later, an award in honor of outstanding achievers in Philippine society would be named after her: the Doña Concha Memorial Award.

Her second husband was Domingo Rodriguez, a public school principal.

She was 83 when she died on January 27, 1967. She was survived by her daughter, Concepcion Calderon Martelino, and son-in-law, Leopoldo.

Alberto Z. Romualdez

(1915-1986)

Renowned Physician

Alberto Z. Romualdez, distinguished physician and medical professor, was born the sixth of seven children of Miguel Froilan Romualdez and Brigida Zialcita on October 26, 1915 in Tolosa, Leyte. His father, a lawyer and one-time mayor of Manila, was the second of the famous Romualdez brothers of Leyte, the others being Norberto and Vicente Orestes.

For his elementary, high school, and college education, he attended the Ateneo de Manila, where he obtained his associate in arts degree. Thereafter, he studied medicine at the University of Santo Tomas. At UST, he actively participated in campus and extracurricular activities, serving as president of the university's Central Board of Students for one year, from 1938 to 1939. He also distinguished himself in the university's intercollegiate oratorical contest, held in 1938, by winning the silver medal. In 1939, he graduated with a degree in medicine, and became a full-fledged doctor after passing the rigorous board examinations that same year.

During the Japanese occupation, he served in the USAFIP and aided, at the same time, the underground guerrilla movement. Henceforth, he was a practitioner of industrial and general medicine.

He became a professor of anatomy, physiology, and pharmacology at the Manila Central University and the University of the East. He also served as captain of the medical corps and resident physician of the Adamson University from 1951 to 1955. In 1956, he was voted secretary-treasurer of the Philippine Medical Association, and served in such position for five years. While with the PMA, he was general consultant and adviser not only of other medical associations but also of the political dispensation at the time.

In 1961, he represented the Philippines at the World Medical Assembly, convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He served as council member of that prestigious New York City-based organization, from 1960 to 1962. In 1962, he attained international recognition by being elected as its secretary-general. He would prove himself so capable in this position that he served as such until 1973, initiating, during his term, several important changes in "organized medicine."

In 1971, he received the degree of doctor of science from the University of Ottawa in Canada. A year later, he presided, as secretary-general, over the Fourth World Conference on Medical Education held in Amsterdam, Netherlands. He represented the country in three more international medical conferences, all of the World Medical Association:

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in Tokyo, Japan (1975), in Sao Paolo, Brazil (1976), and in Dublin, Ireland (1977).

So greatly respected was his medical expertise that long after he had terminated his extended tenure as secretary-general of the World Medical Association in 1973, his counsel was still often solicited by national, regional, and international medical groups. Aside from maintaining his links with the WMA as consultant-general starting in 1973, he served as medical consultant to the Confederation of Medical Associations of Asia and Oceania, the Japanese Medical Association, the Australian Medical Association, and the Korean Medical Association, not to mention such local business entities as Great Pacific Life Insurance Company and National Life Insurance Company.

He had been a director of the Philippine Cancer Society (1959-1963), a member of the board of editors of the Philippine Medical Association Medical Journal, and a member of the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners and the Manila Medical Society. From 1965 to 1973, he was designated business manager of the World Medical Journal. He was also the medical director of the Philippine Portland Cement and Winthrop-Stearns Corporation.

He received several awards from various institutions, such as the Philippine Medical Association and the University of Santo Tomas, and was made honorable member of the Medical Association of Peru in 1966 and of the American Medical Association in 1967.

His prestige and authority in the international medical community were fittingly recognized when he was elected president of the World Medical Association in 1978.

Dr. Romualdez died on November 21, 1986 at the Lung Center of the Philippines. He left behind his wife, Covadonga del Gallego, and their seven children.

Miguel Froilan Romualdez

(1881-1950)

Renowned Lawyer, Mayor of Manila

Miguel Froilan Romualdez, a lawyer and one-time mayor of the city of Manila, was born on September 29, 1881 in Darami, Leyte. He was the second of the three sons of teachers- Daniel Romualdez, who had served as *cabeza de barangay* of Pandacan, Manila and Trinidad T. Lopez, a Spanish mestiza. Like him, his other lawyer brothers, Norberto and Vicente Orestes, also rose to prominence. Norberto became an associate justice of the Philippine Supreme Court.

Miguel Froilan first attended his parents' school in Leyte, then joined his older brother Norberto at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila, according to the wishes of his father, who wanted his children to get the best education in the country. His studies at the Ateneo were interrupted by the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1896, but in due time, he acquired from that Jesuit school his bachelor of arts degree. Thereafter, he pursued law at the University of Santo Tomas, where he obtained his bachelor of laws degree in 1907.

He was the municipal president of Tolosa, Leyte for four years, starting in 1904. In 1908, he became the town's justice of the peace. He served in that capacity for three years. In 1911, he was finally inducted into the Philippine Bar. He began engaging in private practice, initially on his own, and later, as a partner of his brother in the Romualdez law firm.

In 1912, he was elected to the Third Philippine Legislature. He served there until 1916. A year later, he was designated major and judge advocate of the Philippine National Guard, First Division of the United States Army.

When his stint in the US Army ended in 1918, he resumed working in the private sector. He became the president of the La Previsora Filipina Building and Loan Association, and director of the Philippine Refining Corporation (1917-1920). He was admitted into the Shanghai International Bar in 1920. Several years later, in 1927, he joined the United States Bar.

In 1924, he was named mayor of the City of Manila. During his term, which ended in 1927, he also served as director of the Manila Railroad Company (1924-1927), and of the Bank of the Philippine Islands (1925-1927).

He was an active member of the La Solidaridad Filipina and of the Veteranos de la Revolucion, having served as staff officer in the revolutionary army of Gen. Vicente Lukban in 1899. He was also connected with the Sociedad de Tiro al Blanco and the American Bankers Associa-

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tion.

His wife was Brigida Zialcita, a Manileña, whom he married on August 1, 1900. They had seven children, namely: Estela, Miguel, Daniel (who served as congressman and Speaker pro-tempore), Eduardo (once chairman of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation), Amelia, Alberto (an eminent physician-consultant), and Froilan.

He died of a cerebral attack at the Lourdes Hospital on May 25, 1950, and was buried at the La Loma Cemetery.

Norberto L. Romualdez

(1875-1941)

"The Visayan Rizal"

Touted as the "Visayan Rizal," Norberto Lopez Romualdez was born to a teaching couple on June 6, 1875 in Burauen, Leyte. A man of many talents, he was a teacher, lawyer, jurist, constitutionalist, assemblyman, linguist, composer, musician, and man of letters. His father Daniel Romualdez y Arcilla, was a Tagalog, who had served as the *cabeza de barangay* of Pandacan; his mother, Trinidad Lopez y Talentin, was the daughter of Concepcion Talentin by Fr. Francisco Lopez, a Spanish Franciscan friar assigned to Basey, Samar. Norberto was the second of seven children, the eldest and the three youngest of whom died as infants. His brothers who survived were Miguel Froilan and Vicente Orestes. Being the eldest son, Nonoy, as he was fondly called, was adored and over-protected by his parents, but ironically, instead of growing into a healthy, robust child, he was frequently ill.

In Tolosa, Leyte, where he spent the greater part of his boyhood, he became exposed to music and the arts through his parents' active participation in the town's yearly fiesta. Thus, he learned to play various musical instruments at a very early age.

Aside from his mother, who taught him the *solfeo*, his first teachers in music were his uncles, Manuel and Luis Lopez. Pablo Palerina, a blind man, tutored him on the flute. Thereafter, he would polish his piano-playing and learn the violin under Ángel Delima, the church steward. At the age of 10, he started performing in his parents' musical productions and, later, while vacationing from his studies at the Ateneo Municipal, he joined his uncle Jose's orchestra.

After obtaining his early education at his parents' schoolhouse (where the family lived as well), Norberto, aged 12, was enrolled at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila, and subsequently acquired, in only seven years, what was normally a 16-year education. An exceptional student, he was promoted thrice and often earned the grade of "excellent" in all his subjects. He received 28 medals in all throughout his years at the Jesuit-run school.

His father had a plot of *zacate* in Pandacan, but the earnings derived from it was too little to allow him to be an *interno* at the Ateneo. Thus, he resided with his father's relatives and endured the long daily walk to and from school. When his brothers joined him in school, the three of them lived in an inexpensive boarding house. Norberto had to augment their meager allowance by tutoring other students or singing in the church choir.

He was in his fifth year in college when the Philippine Revolution erupted in August 1896. He would have joined the revolutionaries were it not for his concern for his younger brothers' safety. He brought them home, instead.

In June 1897, he was back in Manila to take a special examination. Although he had not prepared at all for it, he passed. After obtaining the degree of *bachiller en artes*, he considered taking up medicine at the University of Santo Tomas, but realized that it would take too long to finish. Deciding to become a teacher instead, he took, and passed, the test for *profesor de segunda enseñanza* on December 6, 1897. A year later, on October 31, 1898, he received permission to run his own school, the Colegio de San Jose, in Tanauan, Leyte.

Meanwhile, the revolution was still going on. In 1899, he was offered the position of general's aide, with the rank of captain by Gen. Vicente Lukban, who was then in Leyte. He graciously refused the honor, believing that he could best serve the country through teaching.

On September 9, 1899, he married his fellow teacher and Leyteño Mariquita Marquez. Their fathers were friends. It was a short-lived marriage, for Mariquita died eight days after giving birth to their first-born, Amparo, on June 4, 1900. Within three months, on September 24,

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tragedy struck the hapless Norberto once more - his infant child also died.

In June 1900, shortly after the death of his wife, he moved to Tacloban. For the ensuing seven years, he was too busy, as teacher and school director, to think of remarrying. His Colegio soon became so successful that by January 1901, he had to move to a larger building to accommodate a burgeoning student population, which included American soldiers. At that time, the Philippine-American War had officially ended and the new colonial government was already established. On June 27 of the same year, he was appointed clerk of court of the Leyte Court of First Instance by the provincial governor, Henry T. Allen. He continued, however, to serve as director of his school. He was also named an ex-officio notary public. Thereafter, he decided to become a lawyer.

Despite his heavy schedule, he was determined to achieve his goal through self-study. His diligence paid off. After only two years of hard work, he took, and subsequently passed, the bar examination in Manila in September 1903. On October 7, he took the lawyer's oath. He was successfully defending clients left and right in no time at all. In early 1904, due to accumulating paper work, he had to close the Colegio.

He was named provincial fiscal of Leyte on April 16, 1906, on the recommendation of Judge Charles S. Lobinger, who was impressed by his court performance while he was in Samar. After accepting the position, he gave up his private law practice, in which he became known as an upright attorney who defended only innocent clients.

On October 27, 1907, he married his first wife's younger cousin, Beatriz Duarte Buz, in Tacloban. She would give him six children and more than 32 years of happy marriage.

Also a writer, Romualdez produced a novel entitled, "Macaria y Jose," in 1906. It was serialized in *La Voz de Leyte*. He also contributed essays on Visayan orthography to *El Nuevo Dia*, a Cebuano newspaper owned by Sergio Osmeña. These essays were collected in the book, *Bisayan Grammar*, published in 1908.

He endeavored to promote interest in and propagate Visayan literature as well as the use of Visayan orthography, by founding the Saghiran San Binisaya, or the Bisayan Academy, in July 1909. Among its prominent members were Epifanio de los Santos, Pedro Serrano Laktaw, and Najeeb M. Saleeby. (That same year, he became a member of the American Society of International Law of Washington, D.C.) Among his achievements in the Saghiran was the writing and publication of the seminal *Ortografia Filipina*, or *Philippine Orthography*.

Norberto Romualdez

An acknowledged linguist, Romualdez was proficient not just in his own Leyte-Samar Visayan dialect, but also in Bicolano, Pampango, Tagbanwa (the language of Palawan natives which he learned during his term as Palawan's provincial fiscal), Panayon, Spanish, and English. His treatise, 'The Tagbanwa Alphabet,' came out in 1914. A year earlier, he transcribed and translated for Ignacio Villamor, then head of the census office, 17th century Philippine documents stored in the archives of the University of Santo Tomas. His transcription of ancient Philippine writings discovered in Negros Occidental was published in 1914 under the heading, "Tres Documentos en Escritura Filipina Antigua," in the University of the Philippines *Philippine History Quarterly*.

Romualdez was appointed by Gov.-Gen. W.C. Forbes as assistant city attorney of Manila in 1910 and as associate judge of the Court of Land Registration in 1911. Two years later, he was sworn into office as judge of the Court of the First Instance of the 15th judicial district of Capiz. Despite his official obligations, he always found time for cultural events and continued to do research work on linguistics and read his papers in various learning venues. After a year's duty in Capiz, he was designated by Gov.-Gen. F.B. Harrison as CFI judge of Bacolod's second district. During these years, his legal stature grew. He became known as an exemplary public servant and as "un juez sabioasi como enciclopedia," because of his wide range of expertise.

In 1919, he received his licentiate in law from UST. He had received his *licenciado en ciencias jurídicas* from the Escuela de Derecho. Demoralized as a result of being bypassed three times in promotion, he ended his terms CFI judge in Bacolod on December 2, 1919. He returned to private practice and his writing. From 1919 to 1920, he was a professor of law at the National Law School, the Philippine Law School, and the Escuela de Derecho. He served as Philippine delegate to the Universal Postal Convention, held in Madrid, Spain from August to December of 1920, during which he achieved for the country the right to a separate vote and the use of the Philippine peso instead of the American dollar. While there, he was also authorized by Quintin Paredes, then secretary of justice, to acquire for the Philippine government Juan Luna's masterpiece, the "Spoliarium." He was asked to find, likewise, the remains of Marcelo H. del Pilar. He failed to obtain the "Spoliarium", but succeeded in bringing back del Pilar's remains.

In 1921 he acquired the degree of doctor of civil law from UST. His thesis was, "La Separacion entre la iglesia y el estado." Within the year, US President Harding would name him associate justice of the Philippine Supreme Court. He would serve the court distinctly and faithfully

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for 10 years. In 1932, however, his career suffered a cruel blow. After years of trial of the 1926 bar examinations scandal involving his niece, Estela Romualdez, she was found guilty of "falsification of public documents." Out of delicadeza, he resigned from the court, thereby ending his distinguished career in public law.

Within two years, however, he was back in the limelight. His provincemates elected him to the 1934 Constitutional Convention, where he became known as one of the "Seven Wise Men," along with Manuel Roxas, Filemon Sotto, and four others. They were assigned to write the draft of the Constitution itself.

On September 1, 1936, he was elected to the National Assembly as representative of the 4th district of Leyte. At the Assembly, he chaired the committee on national language, paving the way for the creation of an institute of national language, and, more importantly, the adoption of a national language for the country. His efforts bore fruit when President Quezon signed the National Language Law on November 13, 1936. For this achievement, Romualdez would be called the "Father of the National Language Law."

Romualdez published works in various disciplines, such as *Philippine Literature and Art* (1924), *Psychology of the Filipino* (1925), *A Short History of the Filipino People* (1936), *Excerpts and Notes on Legal Ethics* (1939), and *Philippine Progressive Music Series* (1949), to name a few.

An active member of the Catholic Church, Romualdez - who founded the Catholic Action of the Philippines in 1927 - received that year from Pope Pius XI the Vatican's Pro Ecclesia et Pontifico award.

For the senatorial election of November 1941, he was officially named Nacionalista Party bet by President Quezon **himself**. The presidential endorsement would come to naught however. During a respite from his campaign in the Visayas, Romualdez contracted pneumonia. He never recovered from it. He died on November 4, 1941 in Palapag, Samar at the age of 66.

Vicente Orestes Romualdez

(1885-1955)

Lawyer and Educator

The youngest of the three sons who survived into adulthood of Daniel Arcilla Romualdez and Trinidad Talentin Lopez, Vicente Orestes Trifon Romualdez - called the "quiet one" - was born on July 3, 1885 in Tolosa, Leyte. He was baptized into the Roman Catholic church by Fr. Sempio Bermejo, with bandmaster Francisco Ichon and parish fiscal Jesus Perez as godfathers. According to the town's old folk, a church bell developed cracks as it was being rung during the christening.

Vicente Orestes' father, a native of Pandakan, Manila, had once been the town's *cabeza de barangay*. His mother, the daughter of a Spanish priest, was from Basey, Samar. An older sister, Mariquita, had died in infancy, as had the three other siblings who came after him: Serafin, Carlos, and Paz.

Like his older brothers Norberto (who became an associate justice of the Supreme Court) and Miguel Froilan (who became Mayor of the city of Manila), Vicente Orestes was reared in an intellectual and artistic surrounding. He obtained his early education in the school run by his parents, then enrolled for the *segunda enseñanza* at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila, where his brothers also studied. His schooling was interrupted by the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1896. Together with his brothers, he returned to Leyte.

Eventually, he obtained a degree in law, and on October 10, 1916, he officially became a lawyer. In 1919, he joined his brothers in forming Romualdez law firm.

In 1913, four years after the death of their father, the family wealth was divided among his widow and their three sons. Vicente Orestes, who was his mother's favorite, was designated manager of the property. Much later, when he and his family fell into hard times, Norberto asked them to live with his own family in Manila.

Vicente Orestes served as dean of the Divine Word Law School. The school later named him *dean emeritus* in recognition of his deep learning in law and jurisprudence.

He was married twice. His first wife was Juanita Lopez Acedera, by whom he had five children. Remedios Trinidad, his second wife, had borne him six children, including Imelda Romualdez Marcos.

He was much loved by his family for being a paragon of fatherhood. Despite the pressures put to bear on him by his professional responsibilities and personal ambitions, he consistently gave precedence to the needs of his family, especially his children, impressing upon the latter life's timeless values.

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He died on September 30, 1955.

In 1985, his 100th birth anniversary, a marker in honor of his memory was unveiled in Tacloban City.

Carlos P. Romulo

(1899-1985)

National Artist

World-renowned diplomat, writer, and educator, General Carlos P. Romulo was born in Camiling, Tarlac on January 14, 1899, nine days before the first Philippine Republic was inaugurated in Malolos, Bulacan, to Gregorio Besacruz Romulo, a former governor of Tarlac, and Maria Peña.

Romulo had two brothers and three sisters. He learned his *caton* and *cartilla* from his grandmother, Juana Besacruz Romulo.

Shortly after he was born, the Philippine-American War flared up on February 4, 1899. American troops arrived in the province. During this period, his father went into hiding, while his grandfather, Alberto Romulo, was arrested. Once the war was over, the occupation troops were replaced by American teachers. Public schools were opened to Filipino children throughout the country. Romulo attended Camiling's first public school, where he learned the basics of mathematics and English. His father, who had rejoined society won as town president in an election.

When his father was elected as provincial governor, the whole family transferred to Tarlac town. Romulo enrolled in the town's public high school where, as a first-year student, he discovered his inclination for writing. There, he produced and directed a play about Rizal. During his sophomore year, his father transported the family to Manila, settling along Calle Cabildo in Intramuros. Romulo then enrolled in the Manila High School. Although he found part-time employment as a clerk in a government office, he nurtured a bigger ambition - to work as a reporter for a major English-language newspaper in the city.

He realized his ambition soon enough. While still a student, he became a cub-reporter of the *Manila Times*. He was not paid a salary. Instead, he was given a pair of streetcar tickets daily, to enable him to cover his assignment, the Philippine Senate, then headed by Manuel L. Quezon. His reports came out in a daily column, "Senate Doings." Three months later, he was made a regular reporter, with a salary of P75 a month. He left the *Times* after a month, to work for *Cable News*, managing to juggle his time between his classes in the day and his work at night.

His first big scoop was his report on Quezon's diatribe against the Roces family, his adversaries in the press. Bowled over by the article, Quezon invited him over, complimenting him for "not only reproducing his speech, but for improving on it" as well.

After completing his secondary education, he entered the University of the Philippines, where he actively participated in campus politics, and edited the *Varsity News*. He once led a students' demonstration staged in protest of a *Manila Times* editorial questioning the capacity of Ignacio Villamor as the first Filipino president of the state university.

Not long after he was appointed *Cable News'* city editor, he accepted the offer to be the assistant editor of the *Citizen*, a publication put up by Quezon himself as an alternative to the *Philippines Free Press*.

He graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts from UP in 1918 and, thereafter, journeyed to the United States as a *pensionado* of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, where he had been working on a part-time basis. Four years later, at the age of 23, he obtained his master of arts degree from Columbia University. Several jobs awaited him upon his return to the Philippines - as Quezon's personal secretary, as assistant editor of the *Philippines Herald*, and as assistant professor of English at his alma mater. Later, he was designated associate professor and acting head of the UP department of English. In 1928, he joined the UP debating team on a tour of the US, leading it in garnering victories in almost all universities.

When the Roceses bought the *Herald*, Romulo accepted their offer to be its editor and consequently resigned as Quezon's secretary. However, when Quezon and his group bought the paper, he resigned as editor to protest what he believed was Quezon's attempt to censor the press. Not long after, he became the editor of the Roces-backed *Tribune* and, in 1930, editor-in-chief of the T-V-T newspaper chain. By this time, he was also serving as member of the board of regents of the state university and, concurrently, as chairman of its English department. At 31, with these notable accomplishments behind him, Romulo had become the exemplar of the youth throughout the land.

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He returned to the *Herald* as editor, accepting Quezon's plea for him to lead the propaganda campaign for the Tydings-McDuffie Law, which would grant independence to the Philippines. He was also named publisher of the DMHM newspapers.

At the start of the Pacific War, he enlisted as a major in the US Army, and handled, subsequently, the press activities of the Philippine government, operating initially at the USAFFE base in Intramuros. Later, worsening circumstances forced him to separate from his family, in order to join President Quezon and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whom he served as aide-de-camp, in Corregidor. From there, through the airwaves, he urged his fellow Filipinos to carry on the struggle against the enemy.

After Bataan fell in April 1942, Romulo left the country for America, where he served as Secretary of Public Instruction in Quezon's war cabinet, from 1943 to 1944. Elevated to full colonel, he travelled throughout the US, speaking on the Filipino's courageous struggle for freedom and democracy. For this outstanding service, he received the Distinguished Service Star from Quezon himself, just before the latter's death in 1944. Later, he was designated Philippine resident commissioner to the US by the new Philippine president, Sergio Osmeña, serving as such until 1946.

With victory over the Japanese in sight, Romulo triumphantly returned to the country together with the liberating forces led by Osmeña and MacArthur, arriving in Leyte in October, 1944. Soon, he was reunited with his family. Together, they then journeyed to the US where, as the foremost Philippine envoy, he campaigned for support of Philippine recovery efforts from the devastation of the war in the US Congress. He facilitated the passage of important legislations, such as the Philippine Naturalization Act.

In 1945, he was appointed chairman of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations' first conference in San Francisco. Although inexperienced in diplomacy, he moved everyone in that historic assembly to a standing ovation with his speech. He espoused the rights of Third World countries, specially those still under the yoke of colonization and risked the enmity of the more powerful nations by insisting on the incorporation of the word "independence" in its founding charter, which he signed on behalf of the Philippine government.

In 1949, he brought honor and glory to his countrymen when he was elected president of the Fourth General Assembly of the world body. At the end of his stint as UN president in 1950, he was appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs by President Quirino. He served in this

position until 1952. From 1954 to 1955, he was President Magsaysay's special envoy to the US, with the rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He was actually Philippine ambassador to the US from January 1952 to May 1953, and from September 1955 to February 1962. In 1957, he served, twice, as president of the UN Security Council. Two years later, he was envoy extraordinary to Cuba and Brazil, with office based in Washington, D.C.

He was thinking of running for the post of UNESCO director-general, which he could have easily won, when he returned to the Philippines in December 1961 upon the invitation of the incoming Macapagal administration, to begin his term, a year later, as the 10th president of the University of the Philippines. In 1965, he was asked to serve concurrently as Secretary of Education. In 1968, he was appointed Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs by President Marcos. He retired from government service in January 1984, due to failing health.

The recipient of around 60 honorary doctorates from local and international universities and colleges, Romulo became famous as a journalist when he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1942. Forty years later, in 1982, he was made a National Artist in Literature.

In 1983, the UP Alumni Association bestowed on him the Oblation Award. A year later, he was named Bayani ng Republika, and was promoted to major general by President Marcos. Subsequently, he joined the distinguished few, among them the Pope, who were honored with the US Presidential Medal of Freedom. That same year, he was given a gold-leaf bound copy of the original United Nations charter, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the world body and to world peace.

Romulo was the author of a number of books including, *I Saw the Fall of the Philippines*, 1942; *Mother America*, 1943; *My Brother Americans*, 1945; *I See the Philippines Rise*, 1946; *Crusade in Asia*, 1955; *The Magsaysay Story*, 1956; *Mission to Asia: The Dialogue Begins*, 1964; *The United*, a novel, 1951; *I Walked With Heroes*, an autobiography, 1961.

Romulo married twice. His first wife was Virginia Llamas of Pagsanjan, Laguna. They were married on July 1, 1924, and had four sons: Carlos, Jr., who died in 1957; Roberto, Gregorio, and Ricardo. He was widowed in 1968. Ten years later, he married American writer Beth Day.

He died on December 15, 1985, a month short of his 87th birthday. Government leaders and ordinary citizens all over the world mourned the death.

In his honor, the UP Asian Studies Center was renamed after him.

Carlos V. Ronquillo

(1877-1941)

Radical Writer, Journalist, and Editor

One of the earliest advocates of Tagalog language and literature, Carlos V. Ronquillo was born in Floridablanca, Pampanga on October 31, 1877. His parents, Flora Valdes and Jose Ronquillo, a Caviteño, had migrated earlier to Pampanga.

After obtaining his early education, he attended the Jesuit-run Escuela Normal Superior de Manila, where he showed a talent for calligraphy, for which he later won a prize. His studies were interrupted, however, when the Philippine Revolution against Spain erupted in August 1896. He returned to Cavite, where his family had finally settled, and became a revolutionary himself by joining the radical organization, the Katipunan.

Thereafter, he served as private secretary to Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, joining in moving from one place to another, and witnessing battles between the Katipuneros and the Spanish army in Sapote, Pasong Santol, Pintong Bato, Noveleta, Naic, Marigondong, etc., until they finally reached Biac-na Bato.

Named the official chronicler of the Philippine Revolution, he was among those who signed the Pact of Biac-na Bato in December 1897, officially declaring a truce between the revolutionaries and the Spaniards. He joined General Aguinaldo in leaving for Hongkong, in accordance with a provision of the treaty which required the insurrectionists to go on voluntary exile from the country. While in Hongkong, he enrolled at the Victorian High School to learn English, but the period of peace in the Philippines did not last long enough for him to prolong his study. Both parties to the pact had either violated or failed to fulfill its conditions. Soon he and the rest of the revolutionaries were back in the country to resume the struggle for independence. Named major and commander in the Philippine Army, he set the conditions for the eventual capitulation of Spanish soldiers.

Ronquillo also took part in the fight against the treacherous American imperialists during the Filipino-American War. He became Gen. Daniel Tirona's aide-de-camp, and was part of the military entourage which journeyed to Cagayan during a difficult period of the struggle. Not long after, Cagayan fell into enemy hands, but Ronquillo, managing to evade capture, proceeded to Tierra Virgen, where he was instructed by General Aguinaldo to form a guerrilla unit of his own. Between 1900 and 1901, in a battle with American troops in the Cordillera mountain range, Ronquillo was finally ensnared. Although he was incarcerated for four months, his love of country and patriotism remained constant.

Carlos Ronquillo

When peace was reestablished in most parts of the country, he decided to return to his studies and soon acquired a law degree from the Escuela de Derecho de Filipinas.

In April 1903, he was apprehended by the American Constabulary for allowing the Cagayan battalion (the military unit he had led in the war) to exhibit the Philippine flag and for refusing to yield the allegedly incendiary object to the authorities. In March of the following year, he was arrested once again.

Ronquillo began his journalistic career by writing for *La Verdad*, a publication which advocated the cause of the Philippine Independent Church. In 1904, he started contributing to the nationalist newspaper, *Muling Pagsilang*, then served on its editorial staff from 1905 to 1907, eventually becoming its chief writer. In 1905, he began writing for *Kapatid ng Bayan*, and continued to carry the cause of Philippine freedom through his writings. He exposed the cruel and barbaric acts perpetrated by the Philippine Constabulary on Filipino civilians, thereby arousing the people's anger against the abusers. Fearlessly castigating the colonial government for its mismanagement of the country, he continually risked the authorities' wrath and punishment.

He started as a writer of the *Taliba* in 1910, and worked as such until 1914, when he was designated its editor, churning out incisive and courageous editorials that earned the respect of his readers. He served as editor for more than two decades.

He showed his concern over the plight of Tagalog reporters in the burgeoning field of English journalism when he batted for their right to cover the legislative beat. Along with Pascual H. Poblete, Patricio Mariano, Lope K. Santos, Faustino Aguilar, and Iñigo Ed. Regalado, he came to be recognized as a giant in Tagalog journalism. His appellation, "Maginoo ng Wikang Tagalog," attested to his selfless and constant striving for the country's appropriation of Tagalog as the national language.

Aside from being a journalist, Ronquillo was also a literary writer and critic. He belonged to the pioneering and nationalistic group of writers who changed the function of literature from being a mere recording of history or expression of romantic love, to a means of protesting the unjust status quo. Their works are highly realistic portrayals of the immemorial battle between capitalists and workers, or the class struggle. An example is Ronquillo's *Bagong Buhay*, which is about the lives of ordinary Filipinos - "those who live by the sweat of their labor." Ronquillo himself lived what he preached or wrote, for as a labor leader, he fought for workers' rights.

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He wrote under several pseudonyms, including "Palabiro," "Mapagmasid," "Inocencio Dilat," "Concepcion Reyes," "Crispin Resurreccion," "Claro Raro," and "Inang Kataasan." Among his distinguished admirers was Felipe Calderon, who once expressed his appreciation of Mapagmasid's reaction to his article on the Philippine Revolution.

Some of his other works are the novel *Hiwaga*, the two-volume *Tungkol sa Wikang Tagalog*, *Ang Diyos ni Rizal*, *Katotohanang Masaklap* (a historical novel), *Dampot-Dampot na Puna at Pansin*, "Komedyang at Senakulo" (a play), *Ang Pulong sa Tejeros at Tansa-Ang Siphayo ni Aguinardo*, and *Palipas*, a unique compilation of Tagalog traditions and songs, which were submitted by colleagues and fellow devotees of Tagalog culture. The last appeared in *Renacimiento Filipino*, from September 2, 1910 to April of the following year.

He was a prominent member of various literary organizations, such as the Aklatang Bayan, and the Akademya ng Wikang Tagalog. He also served as president of the Panitik Kabite.

Ronquillo died on October 18, 1941, a few days before his 64th birthday. He was immortalized when a street in Sta. Cruz, Manila was named after him by the city council.

Deogracias A. Rosario

(1894-1936)

"Father of the Tagalog Short Story"

Acknowledged as the "father of the Tagalog short story," Deogracias A. Rosario was born on October 17, 1894 in Tondo, Manila. Already a writer at the age of 13, he first worked for the newspaper *Ang Mithi*, one of the three pioneering publications (the other two being *Taliba* and *Ang Democracia*) that greatly contributed to the swift development of the Tagalog short story.

He became a writer of *Ang Democracia* in 1915. Later, he began writing for *Taliba*, which launched a monthly contest for poetry and short story writing. In *Taliba*, he was promoted to the position of assistant to the editor and, finally, to editor. He also wrote for *Photo News*, *Sampaguita*, and *Lipang Kalabaw*.

Together with Cirio H. Panganiban, Amado V. Hernandez, Arsenio R. Afan, and others, Rosario was one of the major contributors to *Liwayway*, a weekly publication that continued what its predecessors had begun, the promotion of writing in Tagalog.

From March to September 1931, he stayed in the United States, courtesy of the T-V-T newspaper chain. In 1932, the eminent historian and critic Teodoro A. Agoncillo named his piece, "Mayroon Akong Isang Ibon," one of the seven best short stories written during the American period. A year later, he vied for the gold medal in a literary contest sponsored by the Kalipunan ng Mga Kuwentista. The contest was doubly memorable for him since his best friend and fellow writer, T.E. Gener, had joined it, too. Competition was narrowed down to Gener's story, "Hindi Maaari," and Rosario's own "Aloha," whose theme was conceived during his stay in Hawaii. But what begun as a purely literary affair was transformed into an academic argument when the two main judges, Alejandro G. Abadilla and Clodualdo del Mundo, fought over the stories' merits. Abadilla considered Rosario's work more deserving of the gold medal, while Del Mundo thought that Gener's was. Finally, the whole Kalipunan decided to award the prize to "Aloha," with the author himself, Rosario, being proclaimed best short story writer of the year.

Rosario was involved in different Tagalog writers' associations. He was a member of the *Kalipunan ng mga Kuwentista*, *Aklatang Bayan*, *Katipunan ng mga Dalubhasa*, and the *Akademya ng Wikang Tagalog*. He served as president of Ilaw at Panitik, whose prominent members were T.E. Gener, Cirio H. Panganiban, and Jose Corazon de Jesus.

A self-confessed romantic who fell for women with attractive eyes (as he once told T.A. Agoncillo), Rosario wove countless stories that have time and again been included in major anthologies, including *Ang Maikling Kuwentong Tagalog* (edited by Abadilla, Santiago, and Mariano); *Mga Kuwentong Ginto* (edited by Abadilla and del Mundo); and *Ang Maikling Kuwentong Tagalog* (1886-1948), edited by T.A. Agoncillo. His stories are devoid of cloying sentimentalism, their realism undoubtedly being a result of his journalistic background.

He belonged to the romantic age, specifically to the period of transition from an age when writers, such as Patricio Mariano and Lope K. Santos, incorporated their personal convictions in their stories, to the then generation of young writers like Clodualdo del Mundo and Abadilla, who rebelled against the old traditional themes and structure. Often compared to Maupassant of France, Turgenev of Russia, Stevenson and Kipling of Britain, and the American Poe, Rosario is credited

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with having transformed the Tagalog short story into a modern art form, and was the first to inspire the next generation of writers to create a deeper and more discerning literary medium.

He was a prodigious writer and a poet in the true sense of the word, for his stories are filled with passages of sheer lyricism. He also wrote under the names of "Rex," "Delio," "Dante A. Rossetti," "Delfin A. Roxas," "DAR," "Angelus," "Dario," and "Rosalino." Aside from "Aloha" and "Mayroon Akong Isang Ibon," his major stories are "Dahil Sa Pag-ibig," "Ang Anak ng Kanyang Asawa," "Ang Manika ni Takeo," "Walang Panginoon," and "Dalawang Larawan." He also produced translations, like "Ang Puso ng Geisha" and "Ang Mapaghimagsik." *Ang Geisha* and *Bulaklak ng Inyong Panahon* are both novels. "Mga Rodolfo Valentino" was a subtly critical piece on Filipino youth's tendency to disown his native values and foolishly replace these with Western ones. His "Pagbabalik sa Pinanggalingan" exposed the hollow pretence of so-called civilized society vis-a-vis the simplicity and supremacy of indigenous cultures. Often, he used the names of people he personally knew.

Rosario also wrote the Tagalog lyrics of several ballads composed by masters of Philippine music, such as Nicanor Abelardo and Francisco Santiago. These songs, which instantly became popular with the public and are now considered classics, include "Mutya ng Pasig," "Dignity of Labor" (its Tagalog version), "Cancion Filipino," or "Ako'y Anak ng Dalita," and "Sakali Man." Also adept in English, he supplied the lyrics to two Santiago compositions: "Alma Mater Commencement Exercise," and "The Peace of Night."

His early death by cerebral hemorrhage at the San Juan De Dios Hospital on November 26, 1936, was believed to have been precipitated by too much work as editor of the regular *Taliba*, and as editor, assistant editor, and staff (all rolled into one), of *Taliba's* two-centavo edition.

He was married to Redencion Roxas of Manila.

Jose J. Roy
(1904-1986)
Outstanding Legislator

Lawyer, economist, legislator, and patriot, Jose J. Roy was born in Moncada, Tarlac on July 19, 1904. His parents, Macario Roy and Marciana de Jesus, both of average means, taught him the values of hard work and self-reliance, qualities which undoubtedly contributed to his early success in politics, not to mention his survival as a resistance fighter during the desperate years of the Japanese occupation.

After acquiring his elementary and high school education in Tarlac, he journeyed to Manila, to take up law at the University of the Philippines. This time, he did not depend on his parents for his tuition but supported himself by working, initially, as a clerk, and subsequently, as an examiner at the Bureau of Civil Service. Much later, he became department secretary and, thereafter, interpreter at the Public Service Commission.

In college, he excelled in the academics, consistently obtaining superior grades, and in extra-curricular activities. He won medals for his outstanding oratorical skills, exhibited during collegiate polemical jousts. A writer, too, he contributed articles in English and Spanish to university and national publications. As an activist, he once led his fellow students in a mass action opposing the Uniform Law.

In 1930, he graduated with a bachelor's degree in law. He passed the bar that same year, and was designated special attorney of the Public Service Commission. One year later, however, he left the commission to start his private legal practice, which soon flourished.

In 1946, he decided to enter national politics by joining the Liberal Party. He was endorsed as the party's congressional candidate for Tarlac's first district by no less than President Manuel A. Roxas himself. Although he was a neophyte and had very limited funds, he made history by beating two politically experienced opponents. His feat was doubly significant, for as it turned out, he was the only LP congressional candidate in the whole of Luzon to emerge victorious.

In Congress, he initiated numerous bills, most of which sought to ease the plight of the masses, specially farmers. He filed a bill aimed at limiting land ownership to only 250 hectares for private owners, and only 1,100 hectares for private corporations. Later, he started a congressional campaign to acquire the vast Hacienda Luisita, in order to divide it among its tenant-farmers. One of his most notable achievements was the authorship and passage of the 70-30 Rice Crop Sharing Law, which directly assisted the struggling farmers. Other laws he initiated and helped pass were the Five-Year Economic Development Plan, the Reha-

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bilitation Finance Corporation Act, the Tax Exemption to Basic Industries Act, the Tariff and Customs Code of 1957, the original Anti-Graft Law, the act establishing the Development Bank of the Philippines, the Import Control Law, the Agricultural Tenancy Act, the Land Tenure Act, and the Central Bank Act.

He served in the Lower House until 1961, the year he was elected to the Senate. During his stint at the House, he was always named one of the "Ten Best Congressmen" by the Philippines Free Press, the Congressional Press Club, and the League of Women Voters, in recognition of his exemplary record in lawmaking and public service. He had served as chairman of the House committee on planning and the special committee on reparations, and was a member of the committee on revision of laws, the ways and means committee, the National Economic Council, and the Labor Council.

As congressman, Roy also represented the country in the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York in 1950 and in 1952. Moreover, he served as the official Philippine representative to the Joint International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Conference convoked in Mexico City in 1952, and in Washington, D.C. in 1954 and 1956. Also in 1954, designated as member of the Philippine Economic Mission tasked with formulating the necessary changes in the Bell Trade Act, he journeyed to Washington for the ultimate negotiations on the emendations.

At the Senate, Roy sponsored the Philippine Veterans Bank Act, the act providing increased capitalization for the DBP, the Agricultural Land Reform Code, and the Philippine Deposits Insurance Corporation Act.

From 1967 to 1972, he was the Senate President pro-tempore. He had also served as the majority floor leader and as member of the powerful Commission on Appointments.

In 1985, he suffered a severe heart attack and was brought immediately to the Cardinal Santos Memorial Hospital. Although he was later released, he died soon after - on March 14, 1986. He was survived by his wife, Consolacion R. Domingo, a native of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, and their three children, Jose, Jr., Ronald, and Vilma Roy-David.

Rafael M. Salas

(1928-1987)

Outstanding Public Administrator

An outstanding public administrator, Rafael M. Salas was born in Bago, Negros Occidental on August 7, 1928, to Ernesto Salas, a physician, and Isabel Montinola, a native of Jaro, Iloilo. He was the second of six children, three of whom died in infancy. His paternal grandfather, Remigio, was of Chinese stock and a cousin of Quintin Salas, revolutionary general.

Although he was the scion of a landed family, Salas grew up among farm folks' children amidst the verdant rice fields of the barrio of Pacol. Even then, he already showed an innate love for people. After being taught his first letters by his mother, he attended the Pacol Barrio Primary School until grade four and, thereafter, the Pulupandan Elementary School. He was a well-rounded boy who loved reading as much as gardening.

In 1940, Dr. Salas brought his family to Manila so he could pursue graduate studies at the University of the Philippines, where the young Salas began his secondary education. A year later, however, amidst rumors of a Pacific war breaking out, the family moved back to Negros. In no time at all, war did break out, disrupting all activities, including the children's studies.

Although he was already employed as a clerk-stenographer at the provincial fiscal's office, at the war's end in 1945, Salas decided to continue his high school studies at the Negros Occidental Provincial High School, his father's alma mater. There, he not only distinguished himself in the academics but also participated actively in campus politics, realizing in the process that his calling lay in law and not in medicine. He became the president of the Student Council, keeping his "campaign promises" and achieving several successes, such as the provision of chairs to the studentry, made possible through fund projects he had started. Full of civic initiative, he led 4,000 fellow high-schoolers in cleaning Bacolod's myriad streets. He also fostered students' interest in national politics.

In 1947, he graduated as school valedictorian, duplicating his father's feat of finishing at the top of his class 31 years earlier. He entered UP, excelling anew in his studies and immersing himself in campus politics. He became president of the second-year class organization and the University's Junior Council; co-chairman of the Conference Delegates Association meeting held in Baguio City in December 1951; president of the university's Supreme Student Council and of the Student Councils Association of the Philippines in 1952; and official delegate to

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the UNESCO Conference on the media and youth, held in Milan, Italy, in 1952. He achieved a milestone in the history of student politics when, on November 30, 1952, he headed a 15,000-strong student march to Fort Santiago, in protest against the administration of President Elpidio Quirino. A month later, he was elected national director of the National Students Movement for Democracy, which supported Ramon Magsaysay for President.

In April 1953, he graduated from UP with two degrees - bachelor of arts, *magna cum laude*, and bachelor of laws, *cum laude*. He would have finished at the top of his law class, instead of third, had it not been for his deep involvement in student politics. That year, he took and passed the bar examinations.

He began his service in the government by accepting appointment as assistant to the then Executive Secretary, Fred Ruiz Castro, often acting as liaison between the President and the country's studentry. In the process, he formed the Consultative Council of Students, which was established formally on April 8, 1954. He likewise, served as technical adviser to the National Economic Council chairman, Alfredo Montelibano, and eventually rose to become head executive assistant. In 1955, he relinquished his position after the chairman himself had resigned. That year, he acquired his master of public administration degree, with distinction, at Harvard University's Littauer Center of Public Administration, where he studied as a Philippine government scholar. When he returned to the Philippines, he became technical adviser to the President, serving as such from 1956 to 1957. He was then elevated to the position of executive secretary of the UNESCO National Commission and, as such, represented the country as a member of the UNESCO preparatory committee on the Seminar on Human Rights, in New York in 1957.

He was back at the NEC in 1958, serving as supervising economist, before journeying to Germany to study at the Goethe Institute in Ebersberg, Bavaria for two months and ultimately returning to the United States as an ICA-NEC fellow on local government development planning at the Littauer Center. On July 30, 1960, President Carlos P. Garcia designated him executive officer, with cabinet rank, of the National Economic Council, where he advocated the policy of decentralization of the national economy, through regionalization. He also served as special assistant in the Department of Local Governments and to the Secretary of Agriculture. Not long after, however, he had to give up all his posts when President Garcia lost to Macapagal in the 1961 elections. Meanwhile, he decided to pursue further studies in Japan.

In September 1962, he returned to the Philippines to serve as

assistant vice-president for public administration of UP, under President Carlos P. Romulo. That same month, he received the Ten Outstanding Young Men Award for public administration. At the state university, he initiated the improvement of the programs of development and assistance, and the increase in the salaries of UP employees.

In 1963, he accepted appointment as assistant to the president of the Lopez-owned Meralco Securities Corporation and as general manager of the *Manila Chronicle*, whose imminent closure he successfully averted. Two years later, during the presidential elections, he became the campaign coordinator of the Marcos-Lopez team, which eventually won. For his efforts, he was awarded the position of Executive Secretary by President Ferdinand Marcos. Known as the "Little President," he was given several functions and powers, including liaison officer, information officer, and supervisor of Malacañang press office, and served concurrently as member of the UP board of regents; head, projects review committee; committee to revise the 1917 administrative code; committee on relief and rehabilitation, and chairman of the GSIS board of trustees.

One of his major accomplishments for the Marcos Administration was the eradication of the rice shortage, a problem that had long scourged the country. As chairman of the revived Rice and Corn Production Coordinating Council, he launched the ambitious program of rice-sufficiency, initiating the formation of farmers cooperatives, the direct release of government funds, and the distribution of 30,000 kilos of R-8 miracle rice seeds. He constantly went out in the field to supervise the implementation of the program. By 1967, it was clear that he had achieved the miracle of rice-sufficiency for the country, for which he came to be known as the "miracle man." For this monumental accomplishment, he was named the most outstanding alumnus of UP and "Man of the Year" by the *Examiner Newsweekly*. His other notable achievements were the initiation of the country's reforestation program the population-awareness project, and the fight against graft and corruption in the government.

After resigning as Executive Secretary in July 1969, Salas accepted appointment as Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Assistance, with headquarters in New York City. Under his able leadership, the UNFPA grew from a small office funded only with \$2 million, to a billion-dollar backed agency with world-wide operations that celebrated the First World Population Conference, as well as World Population Year in 1974. In 1981, backed by Japan, China, the Soviet Union, and the United States, he was nominated to the position of UN secretary general, the highest position in the world organization. Al-

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though he eventually lost to Peruvian Javier Pérez de Cuellar, his mere nomination indicated the exalted position to which he had risen in his career, and the high level of respect he commanded among his colleagues.

An excellent writer and poet, Salas had several books to his name: *People, An International Choice* (1976); *International Population Assistance: The First Decade* (1979); *Reflections on Population* (1984); *Fifty-six Stones*, a collection of poems in haiku (his favorite verse-form) written from 1969 to 1984 (1985); and *Footprints*, a 99-poem collection (1986). His most famous book is *More Than the Grains*, the inspiring story of the successful Philippine rice-sufficiency program.

Other awards he received included an honorary doctorate from UP, and the "Management Man of the Year" award, given by the Management Association of the Philippines in 1966.

Salas was married to Carmen Rodriguez, by whom he had two sons, Ernest and Rafael Miguel. He succumbed to a heart attack in New York City on March 3, 1987.

In 1989, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources named in his honor a portion of Mt. Kanlaon in Negros Occidental the "Rafael M. Salas Parks and Nature Center."

Juan S. Salcedo

(1904-1988)

National Scientist

A giant in the field of Philippine science, Dr. Juan S. Salcedo was the force behind a major medical project that dramatically diminished the death rate in the country.

Born in Pasay City on September 23, 1904, he was the eldest of the eight children of Juan Salcedo, Sr., a lawyer who had worked his way through law school, and Felipa Sanchez. The family was not well-off. His grandfather, a Spaniard who emigrated to the Philippines, served as a dentist at the San Juan de Dios Hospital.

The Salcedos inculcated in their children the golden values of integrity, thrift, and hard work, with the eldest being given the greatest responsibility - that of assisting his younger siblings in their studies.

Even at an early age, Juan Salcedo already possessed the inquisitive, prying mind of a scientist. He was perpetually asking questions. Often, his aunt had to resort to scaring him with the old family legend of the "lightning's tail" to make him stop. When he was older, he taught his brothers and sisters various sports, and formed sports teams among the children in the community. This devotion to the youth's development through sports would endure up to his later years. It was particularly evident when he served as president of the Pasay Catholic Men's League.

Salcedo acquired his elementary education at the Paco Intermediate School, where he graduated as salutatorian in 1918. Afterwards, he studied at the Manila South High School, finishing once again as salutatorian. He then proceeded to the University of the Philippines, initially enrolling in engineering but later deciding to take up medicine instead after seeing a group of indigent and sick children in urgent need of a doctor's help. Four years after obtaining his associate in arts degree from UP in 1924, he graduated as class salutatorian from its college of medicine. He was designated instructor of physiology at the same college following his graduation, and began teaching in April 1929. In 1936, he joined the Philippine Army's medical corps, where he served as captain until 1939. For his service, he was given a certificate of appreciation.

Just before the Japanese occupation of the country began, he resumed teaching at UP, which later named him a fellow in the field of vitamins and endocrines. Thus, he left for the United States to undertake graduate studies. First, he took up biochemistry and endocrinology at the University of Chicago, then pursued public health and nutrition at the Johns Hopkins University. He wound up his US studies as a William J. Gies fellow in biochemistry at Columbia University, where he acquired the degree of master of science in 1943.

In 1944, he returned to his homeland as a member of the historic party of President Sergio Osmeña and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. By then, he had the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Philippine military. Right after the war, he was appointed health and welfare officer and, subsequently, as Director of Public Health by President Osmeña. Then named as executive officer of the Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, he initiated and directed the program of national rehabilitation from the devastation wrought by the Japanese occupation. From 1946 to 1947, he served as consultant on nutrition for the US Public Health Service. It was in 1948 that he launched one of the greatest

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programs in the history of Philippine public health: the eradication and prevention of beriberi in the country with the use of "enriched rice," or rice strengthened with Vitamin B1 (thiamine). Originally planned and initiated by Dr. Robert R. Williams, who had done extensive researches on beriberi in the Philippines, the program was undertaken and supervised by Dr. Salcedo in key areas beset by the deadly disease, particularly in Bataan. Thereafter, "enriched rice" was made a part of the people's diet. This experiment was so successful that it was hailed by scientists throughout the world.

In 1948, Salcedo was named the first director of the newly created Institute of Nutrition by President Manuel A. Roxas, prior to the latter's demise that same year. In 1950, President Elpidio Quirino designated him Secretary of Health and, as such, was the first "non-politician" to occupy a cabinet position. He also served as member and, later, chairman of the UNICEF administrative committee from 1948 to 1953.

As Secretary of Health, he began the rural health service program under which doctors, nurses, and other health workers rendered medical service in the countryside. He also undertook the rural health center project and the nationwide fight against tuberculosis and malaria, through the BCG immunization of children throughout the country and the fumigation of mosquito-infested regions.

In 1952, he brought honor to the whole country when he was voted president of the Fifth World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization, held in Geneva, Switzerland. His election was doubly significant, for not only was he the first Filipino to be named to that prestigious post, he was also the first Asian. As was noted by the International Committee of the Red Cross, Dr. Salcedo's presidency was characterized by his nobility, forbearance and serious concern for all delegates, qualities which indubitably led to the assembly's astounding success. During the final session of the assembly, he was given an ovation that lasted for several minutes.

While he was on the cabinet, Salcedo concurrently served as chairman of the Food Commission (1951-1953), and of the Philippine National Red Cross (1951-1954). He also chaired the advisory board of the Institute of Nutrition from 1951 to 1958.

When his tenure as health secretary ended in 1953, he resumed his teaching career and devoted more time to scientific research. He undertook the advancement of technological knowledge and the large-scale solicitation of financial aid for the teaching of medicine. He served as professor and chairman of the department of biochemistry of the UP college of medicine and of the department of physiological hygiene and

biochemistry of the UP Institute of Hygiene, from 1954 to 1958. Subsequently, he served as dean of the UP Graduate School.

He was named chairman of the advisory board of the Institute of Science and Technology during the term of President Ramon Magsaysay. Later, under the administration of President Carlos P. Garcia, he was designated presidential assistant on science and technology. He became dean of the University of the East's Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Medical Center, which developed into one of the best medical schools in the country under his guidance.

From 1960 to 1962, he served as chairman of the council of the Deans of Medical Schools and, as such, was credited with the framing of its 1962 medical education improvement project, which was ratified by the Board of Medical Education. The project is believed to have immensely contributed to the improvement of local medical education.

Together with other scientists and academicians, Dr. Salcedo founded the Philippine Academy of Science and Humanities in 1961. In 1962, he was named acting chairman of the National Science and Development Board by President Diosdado Macapagal. He was subsequently elevated to the chairmanship of the same agency in the following year, and was reappointed to the same position during the administration of President Ferdinand Marcos.

He travelled to world capitals, including Tokyo, Paris, Madrid, London, and Rome, attending numerous medical and scientific conventions. He was in the conferences on food and agriculture held in Montreal, 1944; Shanghai, 1947; Washington, DC, 1946 and 1949, and Rangoon, 1950. He led the Philippine delegation to the fourth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria held in Washington, DC. Twice, in 1949 and 1954, he served as member of the joint FAO-WHO expert committee on nutrition, which convened in Geneva. He was likewise the chief Philippine delegate to the Tenth Pacific Science Congress held from August 21 to September 4, 1961 in Honolulu, Hawaii. During that congress, he served as member of the Pacific Science Council, the assembly's ruling body, which was composed of only 15 members. Later, he was asked by the New York Academy of Science to lecture on beriberi at a conference held in New York City on September 21 and 22 in 1961. From 1962 to 1964, he served as member of the first board of advisers, East-West Center of the University of Hawaii. He was also a member of the international advisory committee on research, under the National Science Program of the UNESCO. In 1966, he was

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voted the first vice-chairman of the UNICEF Conference of Children and Youth, held in Bangkok, Thailand.

Other organizations he headed were the National Research Council of the Philippines, Science Foundation of the Philippines, Philippine Medical Association, Manila Medical Society, Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines, which he founded in 1959, and the Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science.

He was the recipient of various awards such as the UP college of medicine's most distinguished alumnus award, given for the first time in 1951; the most outstanding professional in medicine, likewise given for the first time in 1951 by the Philippine Board of Examiners; the first fellowship citation and key from the Philippine Public Health Association, July 1952; citation award from the Philippine Tuberculosis Society, 1953; the Rockefeller Foundation grant for observation in Europe and the US, 1954-1955; and the silver humanitarian cross from the Philippine Red Cross, 1954. In April 1955, he was conferred the Ramon Magsaysay Award for outstanding achievement in basic medical science. Two years later, in March 1957, he received this award anew as the "Most Outstanding Public Health Nutritionist of the Past Decade." He received the Republic Cultural Heritage Award in science in 1966 and the Presidential Pro Patria Award in 1969. On July 10, 1978, he was named National Scientist for his signal work in nutrition and public health. That same year, he became a member of the National Academy of Science and Technology.

Listed in *Leaders in American Science*, the *Statesmen's Who's Who*, and *Who's Who in America*, Dr. Salcedo wrote and published hundreds of articles which brought him world renown. Although he retired from government service as NSDB chairman in 1970, he continued to contribute to national development through non-government organizations. He also served as president of Araneta University until 1977.

He was married to Elvira Galvez, by whom he had six children, namely, Joselito, Alberto, Ma. Corona, Dolores, Rosalina, and Elvira. He died on October 25, 1988. Given a state funeral, he was buried at the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Francisco O. Santos

(1893-1983)

National Scientist

An outstanding educator and eminent scientist in the fields of human nutrition and agricultural chemistry, Dr. Francisco O. Santos was born in Calumpit, Bulacan on June 2, 1893, to Miguel Santos and Maria Alvarez. He obtained his bachelor of arts and master of science degrees from the University of the Philippines in 1914 and 1919, respectively.

As an academician, Santos started as assistant instructor in mathematics in UP in 1915. He became an instructor in 1917, serving as such until 1919, when he earned a fellowship to Yale University, where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1922. Upon his return to the Philippines, he resumed teaching at the State University. He was appointed assistant professor in agricultural chemistry, 1922-1926; associate professor, 1926-1929; head, department of agricultural chemistry, 1929; professor and head, 1930-1943; dean, college of agriculture, 1943-1952; professor and assistant dean, UPCA, 1952-1958; and professor emeritus of agricultural chemistry.

On July 29, 1923, he married Adela Paz de Guzman of Malolos, Bulacan. Their marriage was blessed with five children - Fernando, Celso, Orlando, Ruben and Adela.

Deeply concerned over the diet of Filipinos, especially the laboring class, and intent on improving it, Dr. Santos made comprehensive researches on the nutritive and chemical composition of Filipino foods, the amount of nutrients and vitamins found in traditional Philippine food materials, Philippine nutrition problems, the nutrition plan of families in various laborer communities in the country, and the probable effects of a one-sided diet. He not only established the anti-beriberi vitamin content of the sweet potato but also demonstrated the food value of this lowly crop. He was among the first to actively promote the practice of home gardening, for growing fruits and vegetables that can provide supplementary vitamins to the family diet. He initiated and led the organization which became the forerunner of the present Food and Nutrition Research Institute.

Santos was a recipient of the distinguished service medal from the president of the Philippines, for outstanding contributions in the field of nutrition among Filipinos, 1955; the Colonel Andres Soriano Award in chemistry, 1956; and the UP Alumni Award, 1979. He was an elected member of the New York Academy of Sciences, and honorary member of the Sociedad Española de Bromatología.

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He represented the Philippines in the 6th Science Conference held in the United States in 1939. He attended the Food and Agriculture (FAO) conference, Baguio, 1948; International Rice Conference, Bangkok, 1949; 8th Pacific Science Congress, Manila, 1953; and the FAO Council Session, Madrid, 1957.

He was affiliated with the American Institute of Nutrition, Philippine Association of Nutrition, Chemical Society of the Philippines, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Society for the Advancement of Research (which he served as president in 1934), Los Baños Biological Club (president, 1929), and National Research Council of the Philippines (charter member).

Dr. Santos died on February 19, 1983. That same year, the coveted title of National Scientist was posthumously conferred on him.

Rufino Cardinal Santos

(1908-1973)

First Filipino Cardinal

Rufino J. Santos, who would become the first Filipino Cardinal, was born in Barrio Santo Niño, Guagua, Pampanga on August 26, 1908 to Rosalia Jiao and Gaudencio Santos. He was baptized eight days later at the town's parish church, one of the oldest churches in Pampanga, with Emilio Lagman, a close family friend, as sponsor. He was the youngest son and the 10th of the 11 children of the Santos.

His parents were poor. His father worked as an overseer of some farmlands near Mount Arayat. When he was only about seven years old, his mother died. As a consequence, his father sold their house in Santo Niño. With his six brothers and sisters, namely Manuel, Emiliano, Quirino, Clara, Jovita, and Exequiela, they transferred to Manila. His father rented a place in Intramuros and then invested part of his money in the transportation business, which proved to be profitable as time went by.

He was eight years old when he was enrolled in the free grade school of the Manila Cathedral in July 1917. This parochial school was managed by the Belgian Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine. The directress, Sr. Marie Françoise, and the parish priest, Fr. Jose Tahon, both Belgians, considered him as one of the most promising students in class.

Rufino Cardinal Santos

Rufino Santos was brought up under strict parental discipline and religious training at home and in school. Not surprisingly, he finished fourth grade at the Belgian School with honors. And at age 12, when he completed the primary course, he already had a vision of his future. When Father Tahon casually asked him what he wanted to be when he grew up, he answered: "I want to be a priest."

Propelled by this ambition, he entered the San Carlos Seminary on June 15, 1921. His aunt, Florentina Santos, offered to shoulder half of his expenses at the seminary. Father Tahon granted him a half-scholarship to take care of the other half.

In 1927, after six years' stay at the San Carlos Seminary, Santos was sent to Rome to continue his studies there as a scholar. It was at the Pontifical Gregorian University that he obtained his doctorate in sacred theology. Although the Church considered him underage at 23, he was nevertheless ordained as a priest after getting a special dispensation from the pope. His ordination took place at the Basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome on October 25, 1931. The young man from Pampanga and Intramuros, Manila finally attained his goal in life.

In February 1932, Father Santos returned to the Philippines. He was assigned as assistant priest of Imus, Cavite and, subsequently, as parish priest of Marilao, Bulacan. Later, he was appointed to the See of Manila, where he occupied the posts of vice-chancellor, superintendent of instruction, and financial secretary-treasurer. He served as private secretary to Msgr. Michael O'Doherty, the archbishop of Manila, after the Pacific War broke out.

Suspected of promoting sentiments against the Japanese Forces among the people, Santos was arrested on February 4, 1944 and imprisoned at the Muntinlupa and the Old Bilibid penitentiaries. He was rescued by Filipino-American guerillas on February 5, 1945, exactly after one year of suffering indignities at the hands of the enemy.

Two years after the Second World War, he was chosen the titular bishop of Barca and, thereafter, as Manila's assistant bishop. He became Lipa's apostolic administrator in 1949. On February 18, 1953, he was appointed archbishop by Pope Pius XII and assigned as the apostolic administrator of Manila. Among the projects he undertook as archbishop was the organization of Catholic Charities, which provided free medical services to the poor. Seven years later, Archbishop Santos received his *biglietto*, or formal notification of his elevation to the royal rank of "Prince of the Church." The first Filipino cardinal is credited with the establishment of the Pope Pius XII Center in Manila and the Colegio-Seminario Filipino in Rome.

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Santos played an important role in the spiritual life of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, hero of the Philippine Revolution against Spain and the first President of the Philippine Republic. Shortly before Aguinaldo died, the Cardinal often visited him at the Veteran's Memorial Hospital where the sick general had been confined. Aguinaldo had experienced a spiritual crisis when he was made to promise at the deathbed of his wife, Maria, to go back to the Christian fold. So, before his own death, he made a confession to Cardinal Santos "for the first time in more than half a century."

Cardinal Santos received several awards as acknowledgement of his outstanding works. From the Vatican, he obtained the Palium; from Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Orden de Isabel La Catolica, and from President Carlos P. Garcia, the Order of the Golden Heart. He was the recipient of several honorary doctor of philosophy degrees in the humanities and laws.

Cardinal Santos passed away on September 3, 1973. His remains were entombed at the Manila Cathedral.

Fidel V. Segundo

(1894-1944)

World War II Hero

A wartime hero, Fidel V. Segundo was one of the brilliant generals during the Pacific War in the Philippines. His early and tragic death at the hands of the Japanese secret police, which was deeply mourned by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, came barely two months before the liberation of Manila. Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon extolled him for his exemplary and heroic military service.

Brigadier General Segundo's division led the initial victorious attack against the invading Japanese forces during the Bataan military operations. Although a lack of vital war equipment besieged his command, he triumphantly delayed the enemy assault, following General MacArthur's order. General Wainwright, upon learning of the Japanese advance in the Morong area, deployed his forces under Segundo's command. In his book, *The Fateful Years*, historian Teodoro A. Agoncillo, briefly narrated that Filipino soldiers belonging to the USAFFE First Corps Unit blocked the Japanese forces from gaining any headway in the

Fidel Segundo

north of Morong. Until April 9, 1942, when he received the command to yield Bataan, Segundo was still trying to keep the enemy at bay.

On December 19, 1944, he and his son were nabbed by the Japanese. They were first made to suffer cruel torture before being executed.

Fidel Segundo was born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte on April 24, 1894. He was one of the six children of Luciano Segundo and Paula Ventura. At the time he journeyed to the United States in 1914, to study at the West Point Military Academy, he had been taking up a pre-medical course at the University of the Philippines. At West Point, he distinguished himself as a would-be soldier.

He started his military career in 1917. Given the rank of second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, he was initially posted at Fort Stotsenburg in Pampanga. In 1918, he was made first lieutenant. Two years later, he became a captain. In 1920, he graduated from the Philippine Department Aerial Observation School. In June 1924, he attended the Field Artillery School in Fort Sill, Oklahoma and the Cavalry School in Fort Riley, Arkansas for his troop officer's course.

He returned to the Philippines in 1929 and, designated assistant professor, taught military science and tactics at UP. In 1932, he was appointed commandant of cadets with the rank of professor, the position he held up to 1936, when he was assigned chief of staff for intelligence, operations, and training in the Philippine Army.

Other important assignments he held were: U.S. Army, infantry, 1917-18; air service (by detail), 1920; field artillery, 1918-22; cavalry 1922-23; coast artillery corps, 1933; aide-de-camp to Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison, 1918; major and assistant chief of staff, Philippine National Guard operations and training section. He also acted as division personnel assistant, 1918; commanded all types of batteries in the 24th Field Artillery and acted as plans and training officer of the regiment, and acting adjutant and assistant adjutant, Fort Stotsenburg, 1923.

He was promoted to colonel and served as the assistant chief of staff, handling training and operations, prior to being designated the commander of the Second Infantry Regiment, First Regular Division, based in Camp Lana in Parang, Cotabato on September 3, 1940. It was to his credit that under his leadership, the camp became one of the best in the country.

Shortly before the Pacific War broke out, Segundo was assigned superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio on July 2, 1941. When the Japanese commenced the invasion of the Philippines in early 1941, he was given the rank of brigadier general, and named the commanding officer of the First Regular Division of the Philippine

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Army, which met the first major Japanese landing operations on the east coast of Tayabas (now Quezon).

Brigadier General Segundo wrote various articles on military science. He was a member of the Tamaraos, Polo, and Philippine Columbian Clubs, as well as of the Filipino Officers Fraternity and other associations.

He was married to the former Angela Agcaoli, by whom he had four children, namely: Fidel, Lourdes, Lucien, and Roberto.

Honoria Acosta-Sison

(1888-1970)

First Filipino Woman Doctor

An indefatigable medical practitioner, researcher, writer, and inventor, Honoria Acosta-Sison became famous as the first Filipino woman doctor to graduate abroad, the first woman obstetrician and gynecologist to do major surgery, and the first Filipino woman to be named chairman of the obstetrics department of the University of the Philippines' college of medicine. She achieved these milestones in her almost half a century of dedicated service to the country's medical profession.

Dr. Acosta-Sison approached medical problems in the Philippines with courage and originality of ideas. She embarked on medical studies with a determination to excel, as was the norm in medically advanced countries. In 1927, she initiated the low caesarian surgical method. She was the first to research on a pregnant mother's nourishment and how this affected the fetus. She attained another "first" by publishing an obstetrics book written especially for nurses. She actually wrote countless scientific articles and reports, especially on obstetrics and gynecology, which were published in medical journals not just in the Philippines but also abroad. She was very active in the lecture circuit, presenting papers to various local and international scientific or non-academic groups. As a physician, she was in fact considered an institution not only in the Philippine General Hospital but in the medical world.

Honorio Acosta Sison

The former Honorio Acosta was born in Calasiao, Pangasinan on December 30, 1888. She was one of the three children of Mariano Acosta and Pastora Dizon. She grew up with her grandparents. She finished her elementary and secondary education in Lingayen, Pangasinan. In 1904, she was sent as a government *pensionado* to the United States where, five years later, she obtained her medical degree from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She married another medical practitioner, the well-known Dr. Antonio G. Sison.

Dr. Honorio Acosta-Sison was no less distinguished as a civic leader. She was the founder and first president of the Asociacion de Damas Filipinas. She was a founding member and the first vice-president of the Philippine Academy of Sciences and Humanities, which was launched by the National Science Development Board on November 25, 1961. She was a member of the Philippine National Research Council, the Philippine Historical Society, the Manila Medical Society, the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Phi Gamma Mi and Phi Kappa Phi.

Honors and recognitions came her way during her lifetime and beyond. Aside from being elected member of the scientific advisory board of the New York-based American Medical Editors and Authors Association, she was named Manila's "Most Outstanding Medical Practitioner," by the Philippine Medical Association, on June 9, 1959. Four years later, in 1963, her colleagues at the PMA gave her another award, the Distinguished Service Award. The Philippine Medical Women's Association chose her "Most Outstanding Physician" on December 13, 1969. Much earlier, she had been the recipient of the Presidential award for her contributions to the Feminist Movement in the Philippines, 1955; the "Outstanding Founders Award" by the Asociacion de Damas de Filipinas, 1953; a merit citation by the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, 1951; and the Presidential medal for medical research on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Philippine Republic, also in 1951. She retired as *professor emeritus* of the University of the Philippines' college of medicine in 1955.

Dr. Honorio Acosta-Sison passed away on January 19, 1970. That year, the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners bestowed on her a posthumous Award of Honor, and on December 15, 1978 the Bureau of Posts honored her as the first Filipino woman doctor by issuing the Dr. Honorio Acosta-Sison stamp.

Toribio Teodoro
(1887-1965)
Rags-to-Riches Entrepreneur

A wage earner-turned-millionaire, Toribio Teodoro was an inspiring example of Filipino initiative and enterprise.

The son of poor parents from Tondo named Julian Teodoro and Apolinaria del Mundo, he was born in barrio Matang Tubig (now Grace Park), in Caloocan, Rizal on April 27, 1887. Barely 12 years-old but eager to help his parents eke out a living, he began working in El Oriente, a cigar factory, earning a weekly salary of 80 centavos.

Full of ambition, industrious, and determined to improve his lot in life, he gave up his initial job to start a business enterprise with his friend, Juan Katindig. On November 14, 1910, they opened a small shop at 821 Calle Cervantes (now Rizal Avenue) that sold shoes and slippers bearing the "Ang Tibay" brand. The business was capitalized at only P210, of which P30 was put up by Katindig.

The two friends' profitable partnership ended in 1921, when Katindig decided to venture into a new business. With his share of P43,000 from their earnings, Toribio established his own "Ang Tibay Footwear Factory" in 1922. Under his efficient management, the firm metamorphosed, 10 years later, into one of the biggest enterprises in the Philippines. It was then worth P86,000.

Teodoro never completed elementary education, but he could speak and write in Spanish and English. He attended the Tondo Primary School but quit before going to grade three. In Tagalog, his native language, he was an excellent writer. In 1958, the National Teachers College bestowed on him a doctor of business management degree, *honoris causa*, in recognition of his unique achievements in the field of business. In 1961, he received the Legion of Honor award.

Teodoro was only 16 years old when he married his first wife, Florentina Alcantara. He became a widower. Then, he remarried. His second wife, Marta J. de Teodoro, gave him six children, namely, Toribia, Cecilia, Caridad, Prudencio, Francisco and Josefina. He died on August 30, 1965, in Frankfurt, Germany, while on a trip around the world.

Guillermo Tolentino

(1890-1976)

National Artist

A famed sculptor in his generation, Guillermo Tolentino was born in Malolos, Bulacan on July 24, 1890, the fourth child in a family of eight children. At 10 years old he was already doing some drawings and molding animal figures in clay, material he gathered from the banks of fishponds in his hometown.

He finished his elementary education in a public school in Malolos. During his fifth and sixth grades, he studied drawing under Mrs. H.A. Bordner, a Thomasite instructor. He pursued his secondary education at the Malolos High School, spending two years there before he transferred to the Manila High School in Intramuros. He was actually enrolled in two courses at this time. After attending his morning classes in the Manila High School, he would proceed in the afternoon for his art classes in the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines. Vicente Rivera y Mir was his instructor in drawing, while Vicente Franciso was his instructor in sculpture.

During his high school days, Tolentino made a group drawing of the portraits of Rizal, Burgos, Antonio and Juan Luna, Regidor, and other illustrious Filipinos. Severino Reyes, then editor of *Liwayway* magazine, became interested in his work and had it lithographed. This drawing was called, "Grupo de Filipinos Ilustres."

A self-supporting student, Tolentino worked for various marble concerns in Manila. His first important work was the modelling of a figure for the tomb of the Palma family which he completed in 1914.

After earning his diplomas in painting and sculpture in 1915, he worked for two years in Manila and one year in his hometown, doing monuments and other sculptural pieces.

With the little savings he had, he sailed for the United States in 1919, and got a job in a restaurant in Washington, DC. Inspired by President Woodrow Wilson's work for peace, he modelled a 70-centimeter statue symbolizing peace, and personally presented it to the US President at the White House.

Provided financial assistance by Bernand Baruch, an American millionaire, he went to New York and attended classes at the Beaux Art Institute. Through the recommendation of the Secretary of the Art Students' League, he was hired by Gotzum Borglum. While working with Borglum, he received a monthly pension of \$70 from Baruch. He was able to save enough money for a trip to Europe in 1922. He visited the museums and art galleries in London and Paris, and spent three-and-a-half years in Rome's famous Regge Instituto de Belle Arti, for advanced

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studies in sculpture. Out of a hundred students in sculpture, he graduated second in his class.

Upon his return to Manila in 1925, Tolentino opened his own studio. A year later, he was appointed instructor at the UP School of Fine Arts. When Fernando Amorsolo retired as its director, he was appointed to the position. He held onto it until his own retirement in 1954.

In 1931, Tolentino won the first prize in the competition for the design of the Bonifacio Monument. He was also awarded the contract for the erection of this structure in Grace Park, Kalookan City. The memorial was unveiled on November 30, 1933. Today, Grace Park is more popularly known as "Monumento" because of Tolentino's most imposing work.

While teaching at UP, Tolentino became fascinated with spiritism. In 1932, at the age of 42, he married the 19-year old Paz Reymundo, daughter of the medium he used in one of his spiritism sessions. He was one of the founders of the Union Espiritista Christiana de Filipinas, Inc. with his residence in Quezon City as its headquarters.

Tolentino was also a wizard with the guitar and a prolific writer. He wrote six books and the libretto of the operatic version of Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere*. The music was composed by Felipe Padilla de Leon. He was also an expert in reading and writing in the ancient Tagalog script.

Many of Tolentino's sculptures were destroyed during the war. Among them was the life-size wax figure of Jose Rizal. It was destroyed along with the UP Library.

Tolentino was commissioned to do several pieces for Malacañang Palace after the war. These included the suite of Oriental Dances Statuettes; sculpture pieces of Filipino composers Nicanor Abelardo and Julian Felipe for the Music Room; and busts of Jose Rizal, Emilio Aguinaldo, and Lapu-Lapu for the Heroes Hall.

Besides the Bonifacio Monument, the Rizal Monument at the Rizal Park and the UP Oblation serve as the Maestro's lasting legacy to the Filipino people.

As the nation's leading monument builder, Tolentino was bestowed the Rizal Pro Patria Award in the field of art in 1961. On June 12, 1973, the award and decoration of National Artist was conferred on him by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

On July 12, 1976, Tolentino passed away. He was the first National Artist to be given a state funeral and the first civilian to be buried in the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Anastacia Giron-Tupas

(1890-1972)

"Dean of Philippine Nursing"

Born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte, on August 24, 1890, Mrs. Anastacia Tupas, nee Giron, was the first Filipino chief nurse and superintendent of the Philippine General Hospital School of Nursing. It was through her initiative and efforts that the standards of nursing schools and the quality of nursing graduates were elevated.

She was married to an eminent pediatrician, Dr. Alberto Tupas, by whom she had four children, including pianist and TOYM awardee Benjamin Tupas.

Mrs. Tupas graduated from the PGH School of Nursing in 1912. Thereafter, she journeyed to the United States to take up further studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where she acquired the certificate of public nursing. Much later, she obtained from the University of the Philippines the degrees of bachelor of science and master of science in education, and master of arts in nursing. From the Philippine Women's University, she acquired a bachelor of science degree in nursing.

In 1917, she was named the first Filipino chief nurse and superintendent of the PGH School of Nursing. She served in that position until 1923. Her struggle to raise the standards of the nursing profession in the country started early in her career. She headed a committee that prepared a bill systematizing Philippine nursing education. The bill was approved by the Philippine Legislature in 1919. Whereas before, even elementary school graduates could take up nursing, the new law restricted admission to nursing schools to those who had completed the secondary course.

In 1918, Mrs. Tupas founded the Southern Island School of Nursing in Cebu City. She was its president from that year until 1928. In 1919, she began serving as the first secretary-treasurer of the Board of Examiners for Nursing.

In 1929, Tupas, was designated the director of the UP School of Public Health Nursing, which she had helped establish. She held that position for several years. Under her stewardship, the UPSPHN became the premier school of nursing in the country, turning out the best graduates in public health nursing. With the assistance of its faculty, she formulated and organized the first curriculum for a bachelor of science degree in nursing in the Philippines. The first graduates of the UPSPHN under this curriculum were that of the class of 1947. Thereafter, she became dean and, later, dean Emeritus of the College of nursing of the Philippine Women's University.

Mrs. Tupas had her share of community involvement, and found

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time to write as well. Together with others, she founded the Philippine Nurses Association, which she headed in 1922, and whose membership at its peak numbered in the thousands. She was a member of the Association of University Women and the Catholic Women's League. Apart from the book, *The History of Nursing in the Philippines*, which was published in 1952, she also wrote articles, including "Nursing Education of the Public Health Nurse" and "The Promotion of Home Nursing," which were published in local and American magazines.

In 1959, through the initiative of the Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines, she received the presidential medal of merit. In 1975, in honor of her outstanding achievements in Philippine nursing, the Philippine Nursing Association changed the title of its award from "Outstanding Achievement Award" to "Anastacia Giron Tupas Award." Six years later, the same association honored her for its founding, and named her the "dean of nursing" in the Philippines.

Mrs. Tupas died on September 28, 1972. In her memory, a marker was installed in front of the provincial capitol building in Laoag City on December 18, 1985.

Gregorio T. Velasquez

(1901-1989)

National Scientist

A pioneer in Philippine phycology, Dr. Gregorio Velasquez taught and helped develop generations of Filipino biologists.

Born in Calumpit, Bulacan on September 2, 1901, he was the son of Zacarias Velasquez and Elena Tiongson. He obtained his bachelor of science and master of science degrees from the University of the Philippines in 1925 and 1931, respectively, and his master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Michigan in 1937 and 1939.

After receiving his bachelor's degree, he served in the UP as assistant instructor; he was promoted to instructor in 1928. That same year, he was made property officer of the botany department, a position he held until 1935, when he became a UP fellow to the University of Michigan. Upon his return to the Philippines, he was appointed assistant professor, 1940-51; officer-in-charge, department of botany, 1951-1955; secretary, graduate school, 1957-1958; and professor, from 1958 until his retirement in 1967, after which he was appointed professor emeritus.

Gregorio Velasquez

A man of great scientific ability, Dr. Velasquez produced 47 basic research and 77 scientific papers of inestimable value. He devoted some 30 years of his life to the study of local algae, including the very first one on the Philippine Myxophyceae or blue-green algae.

Velasquez was a member of various professional and scientific associations here and abroad, among them, the Philippine Association for the Study of Allergence; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Institute of Biological Science; Food and Agriculture Organization; National Research Council of the Philippines; Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science; Society for the Advancement of Research; Phycological Society of the Philippines; Society for Plant Taxonomists of the Philippines; Phycological Society of America; Pacific Science Association; International Phycological Society; International Association for Plant Taxonomists; National Commission in Marine Science and the Natural Science Research Council.

A prolific writer, Velasquez was associate editor of *Natural and Applied Science Bulletin* and contributing editor of the *Philippine Journal Congress*. He represented the Philippines at the 8th Pacific Science Congress held in Manila in 1953, where he read three papers, and was present at the UNESCO Regional Meeting of Marine Science, which was also held in Manila, in 1962. He served as director of the Philippine Science High School from 1964-1967, and as head of the botany department of Centro Escolar University.

Among the prestigious national and international awards he received for his meritorious work were the distinguished science medal and diploma of honor, Republic of the Philippines, 1956; John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation scholarship, 1956-1957; Republic of the Philippines Cultural Heritage Award, 1972; citations from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in the United States and the Max Planck Institute of Zellbiologie in Germany; and emeritus membership in the New York Academy of Science.

In 1982, the Philippine government fully acknowledged his remarkable achievements in the field of phycology when it conferred on him the rank and title of National Scientist.

Dr. Velasquez, who had kept up with his research activities in his old age, died on July 29, 1989. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Carmen C. Velasquez, also a National Scientist, and their three children - Julieta, Ma. Imperatriz, and Milagros.

He is listed in *Men of Science*, Division of Biological Sciences (1969); and *World's Who's Who in Sciences* (1970).

Jesus Villamor
(1914-1971)
World War II Hero

An ace-pilot who became a celebrated hero in World War II, Jesus Villamor was born on November 7, 1914 in the province of Abra. His father was Ignacio Villamor, one-time associate justice of the Supreme Court and the first Filipino to serve as president of the University of the Philippines.

Villamor acquired his elementary and secondary education in Abra. He then enrolled at the La Salle College in Manila for a college course, but later decided to take up aviation at the Philippine Aerial Taxi Company. After seven months, he proceeded to the United States. He studied at the Aviation School and Air College in Dallas, Texas, completing a six-month course in only three months. An excellent student, he received the school's Eagle Badge of Honor when he was only 20 years old. When he returned, he joined the Philippine Air Corps organized under the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines, which subsequently sent him to study at the US Air Corps Flying School at Randolph and Kelly Field, Texas. He graduated in 1937. The following year, he took up graduate studies at the US Air Force Technical School in Denver, Colorado, where he graduated in 1938.

Back once again in the Philippines, he was appointed director of the Philippine Air Corps Flying School. Then, in 1941, he was named commanding officer of the First Tactical Unit of the Air Corps. After World War II broke out that year, he was appointed commander of the Sixth Pursuit Squadron, Philippine Army Air Corps, with the rank of colonel. Before Bataan fell to the Japanese, he was able to escape to Australia, where he was promptly designated captain of the US Army and given the rating of a military pilot. He served with the 35th US Fighter Group. It was not long before he was made director of the Ground Training and Senior Flight Instructor at the US Air Corps of Enemy Tactics, also in Australia. When he came back to the Philippines, he was appointed station commander of the Philippine Army Flying School.

Villamor gained fame for his dogfights with Japanese fighter pilots. As commander of the PAAC's Sixth Pursuit Squadron, which had only 16 antiquated war planes, he led his men in the most daring aerial exploits, sending enemy planes crashing fierily to the ground. He returned home to base a hero.

Villamor also helped build the guerrilla forces in the Visayas in preparation for the return of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and, thus, pave the way for the liberation of the Philippines from the Japanese Occupa-

Jesus Villamor

tion forces. A military historian recounts Villamor's guerrilla participation:

"MacArthur sent Filipino Ace Pilot Col. Jesus Villamor with seven enlisted men, disguised as Filipino mess boys on board the USS submarine GUDGEON from Perth, Australia for Panay and Mindanao. On account of the reported enemy activities in Panay, Villamor decided to land off Catmon Beach in Southern Negros. On January 14, 1942, Villamor immediately came upon what he thought were irresolvable controversies among the guerrilla leaders in the islands of Negros, Cebu, Bohol and Leyte and also between Peralta in Panay and Fertig in Mindanao. Apparently, not realizing that Peralta had practically established a Unit Command in the Visayas with the organization of IV Philippine Corps, and that Wendell Fertig's brother, Claude Fertig had joined Peralta's staff as Corps Engineer in Panay, Villamor recommended the adoption of Philippine Military Districts to delineate Guerrilla Commands. Following this recommendation, Gen. Douglas MacArthur on February 13, 1943, radioed Peralta that territorial commands will be by the Military Districts. Peralta will command the 6th M.D., and direct Intelligence Networks in the 7th and 8th districts; Fertig was to command the 10th M.D., and direct Intelligence Networks on the 9th M.D., in Samar and Leyte."

After the war, Villamor became the adviser to the Philippine delegation to the United Nations Conference held in San Francisco, California. In 1946, he was recalled to active military service. However, during a brief lull, he worked as a bartender and a gardener.

At the end of 1946, he joined the faculty of the Far East Asian Technical Institute (FEATI). In the same year, he was appointed director of the Bureau of Aeronautics by President Roxas. He also assisted in the planning of the Manila International Airport and was appointed its director upon its establishment. Later, he became the general manager of the National Airports Corporation.

In 1949, Villamor accepted a post in an American aviation company, and consequently had to leave the Philippines. But in the 1950's he was recalled to government service as presidential consultant on air, naval, aviation, and nuclear power activities and as an attaché in the Philippine embassy in Washington.

For his outstanding service throughout the war, he was conferred the Medal of Valor (PII), the Distinguished Flying Cross, with oak leaf clusters (US), the Legion of Merit (US), the Distinguished Star (P.I.), the Philippine Defense Ribbon, with one star, and the Asia Pacific Defense Ribbon, with three stars.

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Colonel Villamor died on October 28, 1971 at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, D.C., at the age of 56. He was survived by his wife, Nanette, and three children: Diana, Rita, and Antonio. President Marcos led the long list of both government and military officials during the necrological service for Villamor, whose mortal remains now lie at the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Maximo S. Viola

(1857-1933)

Rizal's Friend and Publisher
of the *Noli*'s First Edition

Known as the man who saved for posterity the *Noli Me Tangere*, the first of Rizal's two great novels, Dr. Maximo Viola was born on October 17, 1857 in Barrio Sta. Rita, San Miguel, Bulacan. His parents were Isabel Sison of Malabon, Rizal and Pedro Viola, whose family came from San Rafael, same province. He was the couple's first child and only son.

Viola acquired his early education in San Miguel. He took his pre-medical studies at the University of Santo Tomas, where he witnessed the prejudice of Spaniards against the native students. He graduated with a degree in medicine in 1886 from the University of Barcelona, four years after sailing to Spain in 1882.

In Barcelona, he became actively involved in the Propaganda Movement. He met Dr. Jose Rizal, one of its leading lights. A close friendship between the two soon developed. Later, he accepted Rizal's invitation to join him on a tour of Europe, particularly Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Switzerland, from May to June 1887. During that trip, he learned that Rizal was getting despondent over his inability to publish the *Noli* because of financial difficulties, to the point of thinking about destroying its original manuscript. Being a true friend, he offered to finance the publication himself. Through his timely assistance, an initial 2,000 copies of the novel were printed in 1887. In deep gratitude, Rizal gave him the last galley proofs and the first published copy, on which he wrote, "To my friend, Maximo Viola, the first to read and appreciate my work - Jose Rizal, March 29, 1887, Berlin."

Dr. Viola returned to the Philippines in 1887, and began his medical practice. In 1890, he married Juana Roura, a native of San Miguel, by whom he had five sons. However, two of them died as infants.

In the latter part of June 1892, he was invited by Rizal to visit him in Manila. The reunion was a sad one for the two friends, for Rizal had to be at Malacanang Palace often, to confer with Governor General Despujol on the former's political activities. Dr. Viola, who was then also under suspicion of engaging in subversive activities, could not stay long in Manila.

He went back to San Miguel, Bulacan, uncertain of Rizal's fate. His return was doubly unpleasant. Not only had his very home been subjected to thorough inspection by the Spanish Guardia Civil; he also learned from the agent who led it that Rizal had been placed in detention at Fort Santiago. (He would meet Rizal again in December of that year at Pedro Serrano's house in Trozo, Manila.)

During the revolution, Viola went underground to evade the harassment of the Spanish authorities, and only emerged from it after the Americans had arrived. However, because of the malevolence of some of his countrymen who fawned on the new and more powerful colonists, he was incarcerated, initially in a Manila military prison and, later, in Olongapo. During his imprisonment, he came to know and assist Dr. Fresnell, an American doctor who was unfamiliar with tropical diseases. Fresnell would later help him secure his freedom.

Viola became president of the Liga de Propietarios. As such, he aided the owners of rice lands in San Miguel, Bulacan in opposing politicians who were courting the tenants' votes at the expense of the landlords. His fight against the politicians, among whom was Manuel L. Quezon, would reach the Court of First Instance of Malolos, Bulacan. Owing to its political nature, however, case was immediately dismissed without trial. When the Manila Railroad line was being extended to Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Viola likewise fearlessly led the concerned landowners in preventing the prestigious British Company from taking over their land without appropriate reparations.

A kind-hearted physician, Dr. Viola treated his indigent patients for free. Moreover, he would resort to simple remedies or prescriptions so they would not have to spend unnecessarily. For instance, he would disinfect common snakebites by using match-sticks instead of expensive solutions.

Dr. Viola found time for his favorite past-time, which was designing and building furniture. In the 1920's he would prove his competence

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as an amateur designer by winning awards for his furniture pieces displayed in several shows in Manila.

He wrote the memoirs of his friendship with Rizal in later years. These came out in three parts in the Spanish newspaper *El Ideal*, on June 18, 19 and 20, 1913. Their English version, done by eminent writer A. R. Roces, was published in the *Manila Times* on December 30 and 31, 1950, and January 1, 1951.

On September 3, 1933, Dr. Viola, aged 76, died in Barrio San Jose in his hometown. The house he had left to one of his sons was later purchased by Felicisimo V. Reyes. The family house in Sta. Rita, Bulacan, in which he was born, was demolished by the Spanish authorities because of his father's support of the Revolution. Later, another house was constructed on the same lot where an heir of Pedro Viola lived.

In 1962, a marker in honor of Dr. Viola was installed in San Miguel, Bulacan.

Enrique T. Virata

(1899-1973)

Renowned Mathematician and Educator

Born on July 14, 1899 in Imus, Cavite, Enrique Topacio Virata was a renowned mathematician, statistician, and educator. He had his elementary education in public schools in Cavite and his secondary education at the Manila High School, where he graduated as valedictorian in 1918. He proceeded to the University of the Philippines, where he acquired his bachelor of arts degree in 1919. In 1920, he accepted his appointment as mathematics instructor at the University. Not long after, he went to the United States to pursue further studies at Harvard University, obtaining his bachelor of science degree in 1924, *magna cum laude*. A year later, he received his master of arts degree from the same university and, in 1926, his doctor of philosophy degree from the Johns Hopkins University. He undertook his four years' study in the US as a Philippine government scholar.

Upon his return to the Philippines, Dr. Virata resumed teaching at the state university. In 1927, he was made assistant professor of mathe-

matics, serving as such for several years before being designated secretary of the college of arts and letters in 1935. Three years later, he was named full-fledged professor and chairman of the department of mathematics.

Immediately after the Pacific War in 1945, Virata was appointed UP's business manager. He served in this capacity for several years. Thereafter, he became acting dean, concurrently, of the college of business administration and the college of arts and letters. At the same time, he was the dean of arts and sciences in UP Baguio. In 1950, he was appointed acting director of the extension division, which encompassed the university units in Manila and Clark Field in Pampanga, while serving as dean of the graduate school. Also in 1950, he was named executive vice president. Later, after UP President Vidal A. Tan retired, he became acting president. He held on to that post for one and a half years.

A wizard in mathematics and statistics, the latter being his field of expertise, Dr. Virata was named a member of the advisory board of the Institute of Science and Technology in 1952. Later, he organized and established the UP Statistical Center which, under his directorship beginning in 1954, became a leading institution of higher learning that produced outstanding graduates.

All his life, Virata strove to develop highly advanced "statistical systems" in the country. He advocated the use of statistics to achieve social and economic growth. He did various researches in his field and consequently produced numerous works of note, like *College Algebra*. He also wrote articles for local and foreign publications, including "Status of Higher Education in the Philippines" and "Congressional Apportionment," to name a few.

In 1955, he was the chief Philippine delegate to the United Nations Regional Seminar on Population Problems in Asia and the Far East, which was held in Bandung, Indonesia. He wrote an article on this important event, entitled, "Bandung Seminar." He became the president of the Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning and of the Commission on Equivalence of Degrees among Pakistan, Thailand, and the Philippines. He headed the Philippine delegation to the Conference of Asian Statisticians held in Bangkok, Thailand. He co-founded the Family Planning association of the Philippines and the Philippine Statistical Society, and was a member of various prestigious organizations, including the Sigma Xi, the Phi Kappa Phi, the American Statistical Association, the American Mathematical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He also served as vice-president of the Philippine Columbian Association for several years.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

Although he retired from government in 1964, Dr. Virata continued to immerse himself in work and to be involved in national development. In 1969, in recognition of his outstanding achievements in the field of education, he was bestowed the degree of doctor of laws, *honoris causa*, by his alma mater, the University of the Philippines. The UP also gave him the title of vice-president *emeritus* in honor of his long years of devoted service to it.

He died on June 4, 1973 at the Makati Medical Center Manila. He was survived by his wife, Leonor Reyes Aguinaldo, daughter of Gen. Baldomero Aguinaldo, and their children: Cesar, finance minister and prime minister during the Marcos administration; Nestor and Elinor.

On July 14, 1984, a marker in his honor was installed by the National Historical Institute at 172 Medicion II, Imus, Cavite.

Leonides S. Virata

(1918-1976)

Outstanding Economist

One of the most respected economists in the Philippines, Leonides S. Virata was born in Barrio Medicion in Imus, Cavite on April 22, 1918. A graduate of the public schools, he earned his law degree in 1940 and his business administration degree, *cum laude*, in 1941 from the University of the Philippines. He did graduate work at the Harvard University, the University of Chicago, and Northwestern University. In 1963, he was awarded an honorary doctorate degree by the Philippine Women's University.

Leonides Virata

He started his public service with the government-in-exile in Washington, D.C. during the war years. In 1946, he served as officer-in-charge of the Philippine office in the United States. That same year, he acted as adviser to the Philippine delegation to the San Francisco conference that organized the United Nations.

From 1946 to 1948, Virata had a brief stint in the Department of Foreign Affairs as foreign affairs officer. He became the first director of economic research of the Central Bank of the Philippines when it was organized in 1949. He was subsequently appointed as the bank's deputy governor and, later, as a member of the Monetary Board.

In various UN conferences on finance, trade, industry, and economics, Virata served in different capacities: adviser to the Philippine delegate to the International Monetary Fund Conference, Washington, D.C., 1949; adviser, Philippine delegation to the International Monetary Fund and International Bank Conference, Paris, France, 1950; and delegate of the Philippines to the Conference of the Consultative Committee in Economic Development in Southeast Asia under the Colombo plan, Ceylon, 1957.

He became a member of the Joint Legislative-Executive Tax Commission in 1966.

In 1952, he left the government service to join the Philippine-American Life Insurance Company as financial vice-president and vice-chairman of the firm's investment committee. Serving the private sector, he was either chairman, president or board member of various companies involved in insurance, food processing, marketing, oil exploration, plywood manufacture, logging, textile, meat packing, glass making, oil refining, banking, telecommunications, etc.. His leadership in business and industry reached its peak when he was elected president of the Philippine Chamber of Industries and the Management Association of the Philippines.

In 1969, Virata was appointed by President Marcos as Secretary of Trade and Industry, a position he held until 1970, when he was appointed chairman of the Development Bank of the Philippines. As head of the DBP, he helped minor and major agricultural and industrial enterprises through sound financing schemes. He was also responsible for orienting the institutional objective of development to the countryside, to insure that the rural people would enjoy the benefits of economic growth.

He was considered as one of the DBP's most radical chairmen who, upon his assumption to office ordered the investigation of several major firms which had failed to pay the DBP millions of pesos in overdue obligations.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

To him was also attributed the successful transfer of the Manila Electric Company to Filipino control from General Public Utilities of the United States, and the Filipinization of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company.

On July 14, 1976, Virata passed away, after a lingering illness, at a hospital in Houston, Texas. He was still the chairman of the DBP at the time. J.V. de Ocampo, who acted as DBP's chairman upon Virata's death, said: "In the death of Chairman Leonides Virata, we have lost an esteemed leader in the country's economic life. He was a force in our development direction. He was involved in commerce, industry, and finance - in private life as an entrepreneur and as a government official at levels of high policy." De Ocampo added: "Chairman Virata was an articulate exponent of an economic strategy designed to improve the quality of life of our people and he gave of himself liberally to pursuits toward this end. Shortly before his death, he sought to give deeper and massive meaning to the DBP's countryside development program which he himself initiated in line with national policy."

In recognition of his "long and distinguished service to the country in the fields of banking, finance, trade and industry, which spanned a period of 33 years," President Marcos posthumously conferred on him the Presidential Merit Medal.

Virata was survived by his wife, the former Marie Theresa "Bebe" Lammoglia, and two children, Luis and Giovanna.

Luis R. Yangco

(1841-1907)

Modern Water Transport Pioneer

Known as the "pioneer in the water transportation business," Luis R. Yangco was born in Bacoar, Cavite on August 19, 1841, the youngest among the four children of Remigio Yangco, a mestizo sangley, and Agatona Ronguillo, a Spanish mestiza. His was a rags-to-riches story.

When Yangco was orphaned at seven, his aunt, Agatona Yangco de Cortes, assumed the responsibility of bringing him up and taking care of his early education. At 12, he left for Manila and earned his keep by doing odd jobs at the waterfront.

Luis Yangco

His two-year stay at the waterfront gave him the idea of going into the transportation business. With his P 200 savings, he bought a banca *aguador* which he used in transporting water jar barrels as the city enjoyed no modern water supply system during those days. When the Carriedo waterworks was opened, Yangco, instead of being disheartened, used his banca for unloading timber and other cargoes from ships anchoring in the bay.

Through hard work and perseverance, Yangco was able to buy more bancas, *cascos*, and sailboats and started a transport business in Laguna de Bay. He traded with the Moros of Palawan and with the coastal towns across Manila Bay. He soon extended his trips to the Zambales coast where he met, in the town of San Antonio, Ramona Arguelles Vda. de Corpus, a textile dealer and retail store owner, whom he later married. Within the first four years of their marriage, he opened a modest store on Jaboneros Street, and was named as the sole agent of the Ayala distillery in his territory. He also engaged in the lucrative rice and fuel trade, and maintained a large warehouse on La Murallon Street which he used in the storage business. A just and generous businessman, he practiced the "fixed price" policy in his stores and profit-sharing with his employees.

Yangco next built several barges and engaged in the loading and unloading of merchandise for coastwise and ocean-going ships. His business enterprise prospered even more from 1870 onwards. Around 1880, he bought a small steamship, *La Mosca*, which he put on the inter-island shipping lane carrying both passengers and freight. His ships grew in number. He also owned three tow boats for the discharge of cargoes from foreign vessels. For his exceptional ability and rapid success, Yangco was referred to as the "King of Manila Bay and the Pasig River" among shipping men.

Despite the demands of his business concerns, Yangco found time for public service. In 1893, he served as *capitan municipal* of Binondo and, a year later, was appointed *regidor* of the Ayuntamiento of Manila. He became a member of the permanent committees on public works, markets and slaughterhouses, and police lighting, and was designated inspector of the Divisoria market.

On September 16, 1896, together with other wealthy Filipinos, he was arrested and imprisoned in Fort Santiago for alleged involvement in the revolutionary movement. In 1897, shortly after his release, he left for Spain together with his son Teodoro. Returning to the Philippines in 1898, Yangco joined the revolutionary forces. Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo appointed him *director general de tesoro* of the Revolutionary Government.

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Yangco married thrice. With his first wife, he had an only son, Teodoro, who also became a successful businessman. His second wife, Dominga Lam, did not bear him any child. Into his third marriage, with Victorina Ubin, three children were born: Pacita, Luisa, and Luisito.

Yangco died on October 16, 1907. At the time of his death, he was operating his own shipping line, with 28 steamships, and his own dock in Malabon which was fitted with a dike for the repair of his own steamships.

Flora Amoranto-Ylagan

(1893-1969)

Co-Founder of National Teachers College

A well-known name in the fields of education and civic welfare was that of Flora Amoranto-Ylagan, who dedicated 50 years of her life to teaching and community service.

She was born in Biñan, Laguna on December 22, 1893, the only child of Roman G. Amoranto, a Protestant minister, and Maria Alumno. Long before she became one, she already wanted to be a good teacher - a sympathetic and understanding one who would inspire her pupils to do their best and, at the same time, be ever mindful of the good of their country and people.

To achieve this worthy goal, she studied hard and, in 1914, obtained her elementary teacher's certificate from the Philippine Normal School. Being an outstanding graduate, she was immediately offered the position of critic teacher by her alma mater. She accepted it, but always desirous of improving herself, she engaged in further studies at the

Flora Amoranto - Ylagan

University of the Philippines while working in PNS. From UP, she obtained three degrees: bachelor of arts, 1918; bachelor of science in education, 1928; and master of arts, 1934. With her master's thesis on native folklore as her credentials, she was elected as a member of the Institute of National Language.

In 1918, she married a brilliant young lawyer, Pedro Ylagan, from Taal, Batangas. They would have two daughters: Lydia, a physician (now Mrs. Eliodoro Congco) and Pricilla (now Mrs. Jose L. Arguelles). That same year, she taught English and later, headed the English department of National University.

On September 29, 1928, she and Dr. Segundo Infantado founded the National Teacher's College in the heart of Manila. She served as its high school principal from 1929 to 1932. From 1932 until it closed down during the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941, she was its executive secretary. When the college reopened in 1945, she became the dean of instruction. She held that post until 1963, when she became the institution's president.

Aside from the NTC, which has turned out thousands of school teachers and officials since it opened its doors in 1928, Mrs. Ylagan also founded the Lake Shore High School (now Lake Shore Educational Institution) in Biñan, Laguna, in answer to the pressing need for quality education in her hometown. This was in the early 1930's. In the interest of LSHS and NTC, she made an extensive educational trip to Europe and the United States in 1935. She also attended special courses at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, from 1939 to 1940.

For her outstanding contributions to Philippine education and her exemplary community leadership, she received the Presidential gold medal of merit for services in the teacher training field, 1957; a citation from PNC Alumni Association for distinct contribution to teacher education, 1959; a citation from NTC on its 30th year, 1958; an emblem of recognition from the Ellinwood Church for distinguished civic leadership, 1961; certificate of appreciation from the Republic of the Philippines, anniversary committee, 1961; and a certificate of recognition, National Language Week, from the Surian ng Pagtuturo, 1963.

Mrs. Ylagan figured prominently in the field of social service. She was a volunteer worker for schools, Community Chest, Associated Charities of the Philippines, and United Nations Association of the Philippines. She was president of the Young Women's Christian Association, which she represented in London, China, and Bangkok. She was also identified with the feminist movement in the Philippines, through her involvement in the Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines,

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United Evangelical Women's Group, Kababaihang Rizalista, Philippine Association of University Women, League of Women Voters in the Philippines, National Federation of Women's Club, and the Philippine Council of Women.

A prolific writer, to boot, she was the author of articles published in various magazines. She was Philippine contributor for the book, *Women on the Way*, published in New York in 1939. Her topics concerned women in the home and in professional life.

On April 17, 1964, the Philippine Women's University conferred on her the degree of doctor of pedagogy, *honoris causa*, for "living up to the highest ideals of useful womanhood by successfully combining family living and the pursuit of her career." In 1969, before her death, the Centro Escolar University conferred on her the Librada Avelino Award.

Dr. Ylagan, who believed that happiness in life would only be attained by making other people happy, died on March 15, 1969.

Regino R. Ylanan

(1889-1963)

Pillar of Philippine Athletics

Regino R. Ylanan was one of the great leaders of the physical education movement in the Philippines. He made great efforts to keep athletics on a high level, specially for the benefit of the youth in the land.

He was born in Bogo, Cebu on September 7, 1889 to ex-Senator Pedro Rodriguez and Francisca Ylanan. He received his early education in his home province. After graduating from the Cebu High School in 1912, he studied medicine at the University of the Philippines. He finished the course in 1918.

In his student days, he was recognized as one of the best baseball catchers ever developed in the Philippines. He won the Far Eastern Games' pentathlon championship in 1913, his specialties being the shotput and discus throw. In 1915, at the succeeding Far Eastern Games in Shanghai, he won medals in different events. He was the captain and catcher of the Philippine baseball team to the Far Eastern Olympics in 1917.

Regino Ylanan

His medical background motivated him to devote his life to helping promote the physical development of his countrymen. For this, in 1918, shortly after his graduation from UP and upon recommendation of the Bureau of Education, he was sent to the United States as a government *pensionado* to specialize in physical education. He enrolled at Springfield College, where he obtained the degree of bachelor of physical education in 1920. Immediately upon his return to the Philippines, he was appointed physical director of UP, a position he held until 1927.

Dr. Ylanan was instrumental in the creation of the UP department of physical education and in making physical education a requirement for graduation. He also contributed greatly to Philippine participation in international sports competitions in his various capacities - as coach, manager, delegation head, administrative officer, or medical officer.

He was dubbed as the "father of the NCAA," for it was he who, in 1925, organized the National Collegiate Athletic Association, with the leading colleges and universities as charter members. Competition was originally limited to track and field, basketball, and soccer football. However, swimming, tennis, track relays, volleyball, handball, and baseball were subsequently added.

He went abroad several times to observe and study physical education work in US colleges and universities, survey municipal playground and recreation centers, and study the administration of stadium and swimming facilities. He also represented the Philippines in various international conferences. He was a charter member of the Asian Games Federation and was a member of the body that drew up the constitution of that organization.

In 1927, he resigned from UP to accept the position of national physical director, replacing Fred England. The position was created during the administration of Gov. Leonard Wood. That same year, he became secretary-treasurer of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, a position he held for over 30 years. It was during his incumbency that the facilities of the Rizal Memorial Field, of which he became the manager, were constructed. The PAAF's 10-year plan for the establishment of provincial athletic centers in important cities and towns throughout the Philippines was the result of Dr. Ylanan's project to provide playgrounds for children and sports facilities for the training of athletes, as well as the conduct of athletic meets and tournaments, all of which would eventually raise the standard of athletics in the country.

In 1936, he assumed his duties as managing editor of the *Filipino Athlete*, the official organ of the PAAF. As editor, he always stood for the ideals and principles of amateur sports as advocated by the federation.

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Dr. Ylanan also contributed to the training of physical education teachers. He opened the PAAF Summer School of Coaching, taught physical education for several summers at UP, and was the acting dean and registrar of the National College of Physical Education.

For his outstanding contributions to the development and promotion of sports in the Philippines, he received several awards and citations. For having distinguished himself "as an inspiring leader in the field of health, physical education and recreation in the Philippine Islands" and "in recognition of his outstanding qualifications and services," Springfield College awarded him the honorary degree of master of physical education on June 11, 1950.

On August 23, 1963, the pillar of Philippine athletics and sports died of a heart attack. In paying tribute to the memory of the late doctor-sportsman, the then PAAF president, Antonio de las Alas, his closest associate in the athletic federation, declared: "I consider Dr. Ylanan the most outstanding of all the sportsmen in the Philippines. His record of service in sports will be hard to equal. He maintained the purity of amateurism despite the fact that he made a lot of enemies. He was a real sportsman, a real gentleman and a great loss."

Jose Yulo (1894-1976)

Brilliant Lawyer and Distinguished Statesman

Lawyer, agriculturist, and statesman, Jose Yulo was one of the distinguished and outstanding leaders of the country. He was born on September 24, 1894 in Bago, Negros Occidental, the fifth child of Sofronio Yulo and Segunda Yulo. His mother died when he was six years old, and he was completely orphaned at the age of 12. He first studied in the public school in his hometown, and, later, for his secondary course, at the Rizal Institute in Bacolod. After three years' stay in that school, he transferred to Manila High School in 1910, graduating there the following year together with classmates Jose P. Laurel and Elpidio Quirino.

Yulo wanted to take up engineering, but since the course was not offered in the evening, he enrolled in the college of law of the University of the Philippines. He was then below 18, the prescribed age for entrance

to the university. However, by special recommendation of the high school principal, he was admitted. A brilliant student, he gained the attention of the UP law dean, George A. Malcolm, who made him work in the library and later took him in as dean's assistant.

He finished law at 19, the youngest graduate of the UP class of 1914. Being still underage he had to secure special permission from the Supreme Court to take the bar examinations. Out of 192 examinees, he placed third among the 42 successful candidates. The others who passed included Claro M. Recto, Jose Avelino, Vicente Francisco, Fernando Jugo, Ricardo Lacson, Manuel Moran, and Jorge Vargas. Again, being underage, he was not allowed to take the lawyer's oath until September 24, 1915, when he reached the majority age of 21.

After the bar examinations, Yulo did not find it hard to get a job. He was taken as assistant attorney of Bruce and Reed, then one of the leading law firms in Manila, where he devoted his time to corporate practice from 1915 to 1919. In 1919, the Pacific Commercial Company hired him as assistant attorney. He remained with the said firm until 1922, when he opened a private office of his own.

Late in 1923, he became a partner of the law firm Paredes, Buencamino and Yulo, the leading Filipino law firm at the time, where he handled the most important civil and corporate cases. He came to be known as "the ablest lawyer at the time." The law firm was dissolved in 1928, when Paredes and Buencamino entered politics. Yulo continued his law practice alone.

After having made a name as a lawyer, on February 2, 1922, he married Cecilia Araneta of Bago, Negros Occidental, an alumna of the Assumption College. To this marriage, six children were born: Ma. Elena, Ma. Cecilia, Jose, Ramon, Luis, and Jesus Miguel.

So impressive was his law practice that he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1929, while the UP offered him a professorial chair. The local Supreme Court named him a member of the bar examining board in 1924, 1925, 1929, and 1930.

Yulo was a recipient of honorary doctor of laws and doctor of humanities degrees. For his generous assistance to various Roman Catholic undertakings and movements, and his sponsorship of civic and clerical entities, he was twice knighted by the Vatican first, as Papal Knight in the Order of St. Sylvester and, second, as Papal Knight in the Order of Malta.

At age 39, he was drafted into his first cabinet position - as secretary of justice. During his term, from 1934 to 1938, he created the division of investigation patterned after the American FBI; wrote the bill creating the

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Securities and Exchange Commission, which boosted investments and corporate activities that accelerated the national economic growth; and created the Court of Industrial Relations, the Court of Appeals, the juvenile courts, and the office of public defenders for the Department of Labor.

President Quezon once said: "I can literally say that no law enacted during the time he (Yulo) was my secretary of justice received my approval without his going over it personally, nor was any question of major policy ever adopted without the views of Secretary Yulo given full consideration."

In 1938, Yulo ran for assemblyman under the Nacionalista ticket in the third district of Negros Occidental, and won. He assumed his seat in the National Assembly in January 1939, and was unanimously elected Speaker. That same year, he was sent to the United States as head supposedly of a special mission to seek President Roosevelt's approval of the amendments to the Philippine constitution. But it was just a cover-up for the important, secret mission of getting assurances from Roosevelt and Secretary of War Henry Stimson on the defense of the Philippines in the event of war which, as Quezon had foreseen, broke out in December 1941.

Yulo was elected senator in 1941 but, like the others, was not able to serve due to the outbreak of war. In the occupation government, he served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

After the war, he became chairman of Philcusa (Philippine Commission for US Aid) and, for a brief term, governor of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Yulo gave meaning through legislation to the Quezonian pronouncements on social justice, which set the tone for giving dignity and a hope for a better tomorrow to the "common tao." His 1,500-hectare farm in Pabanlag, Floridablanca, Pampanga was the first to be offered to the government in accordance with the agrarian reform program.

In 1948, he acquired the 7,350-hectare Canlubang Sugar Estate from Vicente Madrigal. Before Madrigal, the estate was owned by a group of American businessmen from California under the corporate name of Calamba Sugar Estate. He developed this vast estate into a modern community and made it the base for several agricultural and industrial enterprises. He applied his social justice ideas and programs in Canlubang among the workers and residents. He was ever the wise and loving father to all the employees, always trying to uplift their spiritual and material welfare.

Gregorio Zaide

His wife Cecilia died in 1954 in Paris during a world tour with him and their daughter Ma. Cecilia.

Yulo retired from the government when President Marcos accepted his resignation as secretary of justice in 1967. He had been secretary of justice in the American administration under Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy; in the Quezon cabinet during the Commonwealth; and, finally, under Marcos. His public career spanned three regimes.

Yulo was 82 when he died in the morning of October 27, 1976. The statesman-philanthropist was survived by his six children and his second wife, Tomasa G. Yulo.

Gregorio F. Zaide

(1907-1986)

Foremost Historian and Outstanding Educator

A foremost historian and an outstanding educator, Dr. Gregorio F. Zaide was born on May 25, 1907 in Pagsanjan, Laguna and was educated under both Anglo-Saxon and Latin systems. An exceptionally good student, he graduated valedictorian from Laguna High School and was a consistent scholar during his college days. In 1929, he finished his Ph.B. in history at the college of liberal arts of the University of the Philippines and, in 1931, received master's degree in history and anthropology from the same university. It was from the University of Santo Tomas that he earned his Ph.D. in philosophy and history. With his graduation thesis, "Philippine Civilization" he earned the grade of *excelente*.

Dr. Zaide taught Philippine history at UP from 1929 up to 1931, when he became professor of history and political science at UST and San Beda College. In 1934, he became secretary of the faculty of instructions and professor of history at Far Eastern University, and then head of its history department.

Aside from teaching, Zaide also wrote numerous socio-economic and politico-cultural articles as a free lance journalist and contributed to Manila newspapers and magazines. A proficient writer, he covered the proceedings of the 1934-1935 Constitutional Convention as a political reporter of *La Defensa*.

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Zaide was a most prolific and widely travelled scholar. He did research studies in the libraries of the United States, Mexico, South America, Europe, and Asia. From 1957 to 1959, he was appointed cultural envoy of the Philippines for the gathering of Filipiniana documents in foreign archives. In 1961, he was sent to Japan by the Jose Rizal Cultural Commission to research on Rizal, and from 1964 to 1971, he was appointed by Mayor Antonio Villegas as cultural researcher of Manila in foreign countries. A man of remarkable talent, he was the first Filipino exchange professor at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu (1937-1938) and the first Asian recipient of the United Nations Study Award in 1957.

In recognition of his contributions to Philippine historiography, he was honored by the Philippine government with the Republic Heritage Award for historical writing, given in 1968. He also received an "Achievement Award" from the National Research Council of the Philippines, 1984, and the "Outstanding Man-of-Letters" award from the United Poets Laureate International, 1965. Other awards and fellowships granted to him were the Fullbright-Smith Mundt Scholarship, Philippine Board of Scholarship and Exchange Profs for SEA Fellow in Madras, India; Rockefeller Foundation Fellow and several others.

Zaide was three-time president of the Philippine Historical Association; life member of the American Historical Association, member of Argentina's Instituto Historico de la Independencia Americana, and member of Mexico's Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia.

Dr. Zaide participated actively in local politics. Dearly loved by the people of Pagsanjan, he was elected a councilor of the town in 1947, and as its mayor in 1971. It was during his administration that tourism and industry were promoted in his hometown. Knowing that Pagsanjan is the center of tourism not only in Laguna but also in the whole country, Mayor Zaide stressed the important role that tourism could play in boosting the municipal coffer and the economic conditions of the people. He revived the town's children's orchestra and the celebration of historical events which, he believed, could attract local and foreign visitors.

A great historico-political writer, Dr. Zaide authored a number of books, among which were: *Philippine History*, *Philippine Civilization*, *Ancient Religion of the Filipinos*, and *The Constitution of the Philippines*. His works, some of which are still in use in Philippine schools, serve as his legacy to the Filipino people.

He died on November 1, 1986.

OCT 31,

Calixto O. Zaldivar

(1904-1979)

Legislator, Cabinet Member, and Jurist

Independent-minded and fearless in the defense of human rights and democratic principles, Calixto O. Zaldivar was described by President Diosdado Macapagal as an "A-1 Public Servant." He was born in Pandan, Antique on September 3, 1904, the third child of Pedro Zaldivar and Manuela Ledesma. Because of poverty, his parents entrusted his education and upbringing to his childless aunt, Salvacion Zaldivar-Oirola, and her husband. In gratitude to his foster parents, he adopted Oirola as his middle name.

He finished his elementary studies in his hometown and, in 1922, his secondary studies at the Manila South High School. He graduated from the University of the Philippines college of law in 1928, and placed third in the bar examinations given in the same year. After he was admitted to the bar, he practiced law from 1928 to 1934 as an assistant in the law office of Jose P. Laurel.

During his student days, he was active in campus politics. He also frequented the pre-Commonwealth Assembly Hall and dreamt that someday he would become an assemblyman. The realization of this dream started when he was elected councilor in his hometown, and then as representative of Antique (1934-1935). It culminated in his election as Antique assemblyman to the first and second National Assembly of the Commonwealth Government (1935-1941). He was a Nacionalista by political affiliation.

Zaldivar married his childhood sweetheart, Elena Ang, in 1926 even before they both had finished their studies. He found marriage conducive to serious hard work, and he aimed at self-sufficiency. There were times when the family was hard up, but he found this period of his life as "thrilling and challenging."

When the Pacific War broke out, he was appointed deputy chairman of the Civilian Emergency Administration for the province of Antique and, later, as judge advocate of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the sixth military district. He was one of the survivors of the ill-fated ship *Corregidor* which struck a mine in Manila Bay and sank. He was saved by swimming for four hours and eventually being rescued by a speedboat. This was the reason why he emphasized the value of swimming when he became the president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

After the war, he practiced his profession and taught in different law schools in Iloilo. In 1951, he was elected governor of Antique. When his term expired in 1955, he returned to private practice until January

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1962, when he was appointed to the Reparations Commission. In July 1963, he was appointed assistant Executive Secretary, later becoming acting Executive Secretary of President Macapagal. In September 1964, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court, a position he held until his retirement in 1974. He was the Philippine delegate to the Law conference of the World Association of Judges in Geneva, Switzerland in 1968.

As associate justice, Zaldivar authored a number of significant decisions, but the most famous was the one promulgated in 1969, when he ruled that those charged with rebellion should be found guilty of simply that, and that the crime should not be complexed with murder, kidnapping, or arson. He brought to the court's deliberation a calm and dispassionate air, a manner that belied the aggressiveness of his ideas. He was a steadfast guardian of civil liberties while being a conservative on political matters. He was a member of the so-called "Bengson Court," which handled the famous "statistical probabilities" and "midnight appointments decisions."

He also held other positions, such as: president, YMCA of the Philippines; national chairman, Lay Organizations of the Philippine Independent Church; member, Supreme Court Council of the Order of the Knights of Rizal; chairman, board of trustees of the Moral Rearmament Foundation of the Philippines; member, board of the Philippine Veterans Bank; and grand master, Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippines.

On October 13, 1979, the man who held the distinction of having served in all three branches of government, died of a heart attack. He was survived by his wife Elena and five children: Lorna, Nona, Enrique, Salvacion, and Calixto, Jr.

Manuel A. Zamora

(1870-1929)

Noted Pharmacist

Popularly known as the discoverer of the "Tiki-Tiki" formula against beri-beri, Manuel A. Zamora was born in Sta. Cruz, Manila on March 29, 1870 to Marciano Zamora and Martina Molo Agustin. Since both his parents belonged to affluent families, young Manuel was able to study at the Ateneo de Manila.

Manuel A. Zamora

In 1891, he took up pharmacy at the University of Santo Tomas, finishing the course in 1896. Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, Dean Tomas Torres Perna, and Prof. G. de la Parr were among his instructors. While still a student, he presented two meritorious works which gained for him prizes. These were: "Materia Farmaceutica Animal y Mineral" (1891-92), and "Materia Farmaceutica Animal Vegetal" (1893-94). His "Estudio Farmacologico de la Areca Cateru y Determinacion de Uno o Varios de sus Alkaloides" and "Purificacion de Mil Granos del Acido Sulfurico del Comercio" were presented before his graduation in 1896 and obtained for him the licentiate in pharmacy, *sobresaliente*.

He was able to learn the art of compounding and dispensing medicines during his undergraduate years when he was apprenticing in the old drugstore of Ocampo y Arevalo in Quiapo.

In 1901, during the American occupation, he was appointed *catedratico auxiliar*, or assistant professor, in organic chemistry at UST. He was then promoted to *catedratico agregado* (associate professor), and, finally to full professor. At one time, he was a member of the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners. When the college of pharmacy of Centro Escolar University was established in 1921, Zamora became its first dean, a position he held until his death. He was a member of the Colegio Medico Farmaceutico since 1911, and was one of the founders of the Philippine Pharmaceutical Association in 1920.

In 1908, he established a drugstore and a small laboratory at 928 R. Hidalgo Street, where he spent much of his time studying the preparation of *tiki-tiki*. It was also in this laboratory that he studied the nitrogen compound of *patis* and the comparative study of non-official Galenicals, like *gotas amargas* and the aromatic vinegars which are commonly used in the Philippines.

Among his preparations are: neurovita granulado Zamora, vino yodo-tanico fosfatado Zamora, vino estimulante nutritivo, vino estimulante nutritivo con tiki-tiki Zamora, gonorrema Zamora, lustora, alis galis, mil flores pomade, and elixir digestivo estomacal.

His most outstanding achievement was the discovery of an effective method of producing a stable tiki-tiki extract in 1909. Parke Davis of New York offered him P200,000 for this formula, but he refused to sell his rights to it.

He was married to Baltazara Mangali and they had two children, Marciano and Felicidad.

He died on July 9, 1929.

Nicolas V. Zamora

(1875-1914)

First Filipino Protestant Pastor

Founder of the Iglesia Evangelica Metodista en las Islas Filipinas (IEMELIF), or the Evangelical Methodist Church, Nicolas V. Zamora was also known as the "Luther of the Philippines." He was born on September 10, 1875 in Intramuros, Manila, the eldest child of affluent parents, Paulino Zamora and Epifania Villegas. He was a descendant of Fr. Jacinto Zamora, one of the three Filipino secular priests martyred in 1872. His father was ordered exiled by the Spanish authorities to Cheferino, a small island in the Mediterranean, for possessing a copy of the Bible, which was then prohibited by the church. He was only able to return to the Philippines when the Americans came.

Zamora obtained his early education from the school of Maestro Pedro Serrano in Intramuros. He was later enrolled at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila by his uncle, Fr. Pablo Zamora, parish priest of the Manila Cathedral. After he earned his *bachiller en artes* from the Ateneo, he entered the University of Santo Tomas and studied law. During his stay in this institution, he became one of the most distinguished debaters and orators.

When the Revolution broke out in 1896, he stopped schooling and joined the revolutionary army. For his intelligence and courage, he was appointed *teniente mayor* under Gen. Gregorio del Pilar. It was during the outbreak of the Revolution that he met Isabel de Guia, a charming lass from Bulacan, whom he married on March 2, 1897. Their union was blessed with eight children: Trinidad, Isabel, Jaime, Augusto, Caridad, Nenita, Manuel, and Esperanza.

When the Americans came, they brought with them the teachings of Protestantism and the family of Paulino Zamora was among the first converts. The first Presbyterian mission meeting was held in their house in Intramuros, Manila, where the family members were baptized through Dr. James Rodgers. From then on, the family became enthusiastic in studying the Holy Scriptures.

During those times, there was the Soldiers Institute, which looked after the spiritual needs of the American soldiers. Its administrator, Arthur Pautch, effected the opening of the institute to Filipinos. This caused the increase in its membership and attendance in all its gatherings.

On one occasion, Don Paulino was asked to speak to the congregation, but he graciously refused and, instead, delegated the task to his son Nicolas. When the latter stood before it, everybody was amazed by his powerful voice and his effective delivery of the message. This was the

Nicolas Zamora

beginning of the popularity of Nicolas Zamora, who became known later as the best Filipino preacher at the time. To him was also assigned the administration of the Soldiers Institute for the Filipinos.

To further his studies, he was sent to a seminary in Shanghai and, on March 10, 1900, Bishop James Thoburn appointed him deacon of the Episcopal Methodist Church. He became the first Filipino Protestant pastor. In 1903, he was appointed as the first pastor of the Methodist Church in Cervantes, now the Knox Memorial Church. That same year, during the Philippine Islands District Conference, he was named presbyter by Bishop William P. Oldham.

The history of Methodism in the Philippines will never be complete without mentioning the successful preaching of Pastor Nicolas, especially in the field of evangelization. He was such a gifted speaker that many Filipinos were converted to Methodism.

In time, Filipinos who had embraced the new religion began to feel the need for establishing a truly independent church in the country. They thought of their first native pastor to lead them in this endeavor. A nationalist who was jealous of freedom, Zamora accepted the mandate, determined to prove that Filipinos were capable of building and governing their own church without assistance from the Americans or any other race. Thus, on February 28, 1909, the first Philippine independent Protestant church, named *Iglesia Evangelica Metodista en las Islas Filipinas*, was born.

The American Episcopal mission tried to persuade him to return to the old church by offering to send his family to the United States and provide free education for his children. He politely refused the offer and remained firm in the course of action he had chosen to take. All the pains, the hardships, the persecutions he had encountered did not deter him. He was convinced of the worthiness of his goal.

The IEMELIF grew in number and became famous through his able leadership. He sent pastors and preachers to different parts of the land to evangelize and proselytize. He headed the mission up to the place of the Aetas in the mountains of Sierra Madre. He became so identified with the local Methodist church that its adherents were called "Zamorista". He always tried to prevent that, however, for he wanted the praise and honor to be given not to him but to God alone.

A former revolutionary, Zamora had served his country with selflessness and courage. As a pastor, he served God and his ministry with zeal and devotion. That he was a true Christian was demonstrated by his words and actions. Zamora was left an inheritance by his parents. He spent it generously for his church and in helping its needy members.

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He was only 39 when he died on September 14, 1914. His death was mourned by thousands of people, including foreign missionaries. As a tribute to his exemplary leadership and service to the ministry, he was given the posthumous award of "Bishop of IEMELIF".

Gregorio Y. Zara

(1902-1978)

National Scientist

A distinguished man in the fields of science, engineering and education, Gregorio Y. Zara was renowned not only in the Philippines but in the whole world as well.

Zara was born in Lipa, Batangas on March 12, 1902 to Brigido Zara and Severina Ynciong. He was an ambitious and brilliant student. He graduated from both elementary and high school in his hometown as valedictorian. For his higher education, he first attended the University of the Philippines, then continued it in the United States.

Zara graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of bachelor of science in mechanical engineering in 1926, and from the University of Michigan with the degree of master of science in aeronautical engineering, *summa cum laude*, in 1927. In pursuit of a much higher education, he proceeded to Europe and enrolled at the Sorbonne University of Paris obtaining from it, in 1930, the degree of doctor of science, *magna cum laude*.

Upon his return to the Philippines, Dr. Zara was appointed technical assistant on aviation matters in the office of the secretary of the Department of Public Works and Communications. His promotion came quite fast, and successively. He became assistant chief, aeronautical engineer and, finally, chief of the aeronautical division of the DPWC.

In 1936, he was assistant director and chief aeronautical engineer in the bureau of aeronautics, Department of National Defense, and was later appointed director of aeronautics, the only one ever confirmed by the Congress of the Philippines up to 1952. He also served as technical editor of *Aviation Monthly*. At various times, he worked as vice-chairman and acting chairman of the National Science Development Board, where a number of science projects were given impetus.

He retired from government service in 1946 and joined the founders and organizers of the Far East Asian Technical Institute (FEATI). He became a member of its board of trustees. He was also a member of the

Gregorio Zara

board of directors of the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation and of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

A man of great scientific ability, his outstanding inventions in the fields of engineering and technology earned for him international fame. For his invention of the magnetic and induction compass, he was issued the "Brevet d'Invention" by the Ministre de Industrie of the Kingdom of Belgium. His invention of the semi-automatic propeller-making machine drew admiration from aviation circles throughout the world. His invention of the first aircraft engine using industrial alcohol as fuel also gained for him international acclaim. The other products of his inventive genius include the "solar-sorber," which makes use of solar power for ordinary household needs, and the two-way "television-telephone," a device that permits a caller to see the picture of the party being called, and vice-versa.

Dr. Zara travelled extensively in the United States, the Far East, Malaya, Asia, and Europe to conduct investigative surveys. His research works and technical papers were published not only in the Philippines but in Europe as well. His book, *L'Etude du Compas, Magnetique & Induction*, and his article, "L'Etude Seismologique de l'O de Secondaire," were published in Paris, France in 1930. His locally published research works were "Development of Commercial Aviation in the Philippines," "Prediction of Airplane Performance At a Glance," "Commercial Aviation in the Philippines," "The Technical Aspect of the Arnais & Calvo Manila-Madrid Flight," "Photoelastic Stress Determination," "The Propeller-Cutting Machine," and "Industrial Alcohol as Aircraft Fuel."

Zara was deservedly much honored by his country and people. He was presented diplomas of merit by the Business Writers Association of the Philippines (1951), the Philippines International Fair (1952), and by the Society of Filipino Inventors (1955), the "Propeller Maker of the Year" (1952) and the "Aeronautical Engineer of the Year" (1953) by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Three presidential awards were conferred on him by Presidents Garcia, Macapagal and Marcos. These citations and certificates of recognition were capped by the Republic Cultural Heritage Award, and, in August 1978, two months before his death, the National Scientist Award.

On October 15, 1978, at the age of 76, Dr. Zara died of heart failure. He was survived by his wife, the former Miss Philippines and Queen of the 1933 Philippine Carnival, Engracia Laconico, and four children: Antonio, Pacita, Josefina, and Lourdes. He was given a state funeral and buried at the Libingan ng mga Bayani.

Flavio Zaragoza y Cano

(1892-1965)

Outstanding Poet in Ilongo and Spanish

One of the greatest poets in the Ilongo and Spanish languages, Flavio Zaragoza y Cano was born in Barrio Janipaan, Cabanatuan, Iloilo on June 27, 1892. His parents were Sinforoso Casten Zaragoza and Agapita Montero Cano. Cared for by his grandmother at the age of four, he acquired his early education at a school managed by Felipe Perez. He later entered the Centro Escolar de Molo, where he excelled in the academics.

It was as a 14-year old student at the Instituto de Molo, where he enrolled in 1905, that he wrote his first poem, "Alma Joven," which was published in the *Nuevo Herald*. Encouraged by this initial success, he formed and headed a literary group at the Instituto, called the Sociedad Recreativa Literancia. Upon acquiring the degree of *bachiller en artes* and *bachiller en ciencia*, he embarked on a teaching career at the Escuela Parochial in Molo. He wrote "Binunga Sang Bisaya" during this period. It was later presented in Bulalacao, New Lucena, in Iloilo. He also founded two organizations, Pagbangon and Apostolado de la Mujer, which showed his nationalist sentiments and support of the active participation of women in Philippine society.

Zaragoza journeyed to Manila in 1910, spurred by his dream to become a lawyer and his experiences in campaigning for his high school teacher, Manuel Locsin, during the elections for governor four years earlier. Initially, he attended the Escuela de Derecho, but later, he decided to continue his law studies at the Colegio de Derecho, run by Felipe Buencamino.

While still a student, he worked as a bookkeeper at Binondo's Farmacia Filipina and as a teacher at the Colegio de Mercantil, handling such subjects as literature, physics, botany, and zoology. Despite his heavy work load, he allotted some time for his writing, and consequently produced numerous poems which appeared in such publications as *La Vanguardia*; *El Renacimiento*, which awarded him the first prize in a poetry contest for his poem, "Fort McKinley"; *El Ideal*; the *Philippines Free Press*; *El Tiempo*; *Makinaugalingon*; *El Adalid*; *La Semana*; and *Nuevo Herald* of Iloilo. He was also published in Cavite's *La Solidaridad*; Legaspi's *Heraldo Bicolandia*; Mindanao's *The Union*; Cebu's *La Revolucion*; *Philippine Republic*, published in Hongkong, and *Baile-Baelliere* of Barcelona, Spain.

Before he could finish his law studies, however, Zaragoza married his fiancée Josefa Francisco, a Manileña and thereafter, brought her to Albay where, for five years, he undertook one endeavor after another. Initially, he managed a printing press and the *Heraldo Bicolandia*, a

newspaper he co-owned. He then established two schools, the Colegio Provincial de Albay and the Escuela Popular de Iriga, and an organization called "Cultura Social." He likewise supervised the *Imprenta Monserat* and a bazaar, both based in Legaspi, in 1916.

During this period, he also served as editor of the *Bicol Review*, *Bayang Pilipino*, and *Libertas*, and as director of *Buntot Pague* and *Opinion Popular*. Meanwhile, he continued to devote time to his poetry-writing.

In 1919, he returned to Iloilo and concentrated on his poetry and newspaper work. He participated in the province's cultural affairs, like oratorical contests and poetry jousts often winning the top prize, such as when he was awarded the P500 plum in an elocution contest held at the Casino Español in 1919. In 1920, he won anew in a different competition. He also held the editorship of several newspapers, like the *Baganihan*, *Nuevo Herald*, *El Pueblo*, and *El Adalid*.

Zaragoza was an active participant in local politics. In Albay, in 1916, the people voted him member of their municipal council. A year later, he showed his deep compassion for the poor by organizing a labor union. Moreover, through his persuasive leadership, he resolved a dispute between the laborers and the management of the steamship *Vapor Poizat*.

In Iloilo, he had served as municipal secretary of Cabanatuan, in 1922, of Dumangas, from 1923 to 1927, and as secretary of the provincial board of Iloilo in 1926. He also worked as personal secretary of Senator Jose Ma. Arroyo. Upon passing the civil service test, he became an interpreter at the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, serving as such from 1934 to 1935. From 1923 to 1931, he also worked as a notary public after being granted a license by the authorities despite his status as an undergraduate law student.

As a bard, Zaragoza was known for his magnificent poems, and was acknowledged even by the great Filipino statesman and Spanish literature expert, Claro M. Recto, as unrivalled in the field of Spanish epic poetry in the Philippines. He received his earliest public recognition in 1926, when he was given the title of "Rey de Balagtas en Poesia en Dialecta Bisaya." In 1938, he won his second title, "poet laureate," and was awarded a silver medal in a soiree held in Bacolod.

He produced several volumes of Spanish literature, including *Cantos a España*, *Rizal y La Verdad*, *Cantos Epicos*, *Poesias Varias*, *La Perjura*, *Otros Poemas*, *Cantos de Hogar*, and *Cantos a la Belleza*. But it was his work, *De Mactan a Tirad*, the epic story in verse of the Filipino nation's struggle for freedom and sovereignty, that transported him from relative obscurity to nationwide celebrity status in 1940.

FILIPINOS IN HISTORY

Around that year, Zaragoza submitted the poem that is now considered as his masterpiece to the Philippine Commonwealth Literary Contest. Most literary critics anticipated that he would beat all his rivals, for his entry was unsurpassed in its flowing expression and sheer beauty. Everyone was shocked, however, when it was merely awarded the "diploma of honorable mention," as was the work of his rival Jesus "Batikuling" Balmori. The situation was exacerbated when he received only P800, while Balmori was given P1,200. Thus, during the awarding ceremonies presided by President Manule L. Quezon, he angrily tore his check before the astounded President and audience and, with head held high, left the silenced auditorium. Although Quezon had ordered Civil Service Commissioner Jose Gil to take the appropriate action on Zaragoza, a government worker, Gil desisted from doing so because of his admiration for the poet's works.

Recognized as well as the greatest Hiligaynon poet of his time, Zaragoza diligently composed poetry even in his old age, despite his hypertension, contributing most of his Ilongo poetry to the vernacular magazine, *Yuhum*, and even endeavoring to translate Spanish classics, such as Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere*, into Ilongo. He was likewise a very active member of the Iloilo Press and Radio Club and of the Royal Spanish Academy of Letters.

Married two times, Zaragoza had five children by his first wife, Josefa Francisco, namely Flavio, Jr., Zacarias, Gloria, Florentino, and Betty. His second wife was Socorro Araneta, a native of Talisay, Negros Occidental. He died in 1965.

Miguel Zaragoza

(1849-1923)

Painter and Writer

Miguel Zaragoza was of Spanish descent. He was born in San Isidro, Nueva Ecija. He studied art at the Escuela de Dibujo y Pintura under Agustin Saez, Lorenzo Rocha, and others. Like Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo, he was sent as a *pensionado* to study at the Academia de San Fernando in Madrid, in 1879. Later, he moved on to Rome and there studied for three years also as a government scholar. He garnered minor prizes in painting — second prize in an Exposition in Madrid, and third prize in the Exposicion Universal in Barcelona.

Miguel Zaragoza

He returned to Manila and taught drawing and painting for 11 years at the Ateneo Municipal. He also taught *anatamia pintorica* at the Escuela Superior de Pintura, Escultura y Grabado (the old Escuela de Dibujo y Pintura).

When the Liceo de Manila opened in 1900, he joined its faculty to teach *dibujo y pintura*. During the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, 12 of his paintings were included among the 61 canvases exhibited by Filipino painters. The paintings, with their Spanish titles changed to English for the American viewers, were: "Portrait of Fr. Jose Ignacio Guerrico," "Portrait of Fr. Federico Faura," "Sculptor at Work," "Returning from the Market," "The Lime Carrier," "The Milkmaid," "The Mestiza," "Portrait of Tancad," "Portrait of Bulag," "A Washerwoman," "Portrait of Pedro A. Paterno," and "An Old Man Playing a Viola" (El Violacellista, Manila, 1894). For exhibiting all these works, Zaragoza earned a silver medal and a gold one. He also joined the University of the Philippines' School of Fine Arts as instructor in anatomy.

Some of his paintings adorned the San Ignacio Church, Intramuros, Manila, but they all went up in smoke when the church was burned before the war. Some other paintings of his were acquired by private individuals (like the "Portrait of Pedro A. Paterno," which used to hang at the Malacañang Palace).

A critic, Ignacio Manlapaz, describing his technique as "vigorous rendering of form, unhesitant brushstrokes which impart a delightful freshness to the picture," hailed one of his works, "A Roman Laborer," as "an honest masterpiece" for "his vivid and passionate statement of life." A contemporary painter, the better-known Fabian de la Rosa, adverted to his "polished technique and his deep understanding of the different schools and styles of Europe..."

Zaragoza, who was also a journalist, writer, and art critic, wrote and did drawings for *Ilustracion Filipina*, a publication founded by his brother Jose. He also wrote for *Cultura Filipina*.

He wrote in Spanish. Among his works were "Oriental," a poem, essays like "Las Fiestas de Antaño," "Costumbres Filipinas," "Manila de Ataño," "Bellas Artes, Su Pasado y Su Presente en Filipinas," historical biographies such as "Simon Flores y Rosa," and observations on art and drama.

He died on April 15, 1923.

Lorenzo Zialcita

(1873-1932)

Model Public Servant

Lorenzo Zialcita spent his lifetime serving his country and his people with honesty and extreme faithfulness. He was born on August 17, 1873 in Orani, Bataan to Ciriaco Zialcita, a wine merchant and landowner of Binondo, Manila, and Basilia Torres of Sta. Cruz, also in Manila. His father was the municipal president of Binangonan during the short-lived Revolutionary Government.

After finishing his primary education in Orani, Bataan, he was sent to Manila and enrolled at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree. Among his co-graduates was Juan Sumulong. Intending to be a doctor by profession, he sailed to Hongkong, but when he reached the place, he took up a commercial course instead.

It was in Hongkong that he became acquainted with Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and his group of loyal comrades who were there in exile after the Truce of Biak-na-Bato. His association with General Aguinaldo and his men awakened his nascent spirit of nationalism. He became determined to do everything for the cause of his motherland. Realizing his duty to his country, he returned to the Philippines. Aguinaldo named him as his aide-de-camp because of his knowledge of the English language. He was commissioned as a lieutenant when the seat of the Revolutionary Government was transferred to Malolos, and promoted to captain after the Filipino-American hostilities started. He was later named among the members of the delegation which conferred with the Americans on suspension of hostilities in May 1899.

In 1901, when peace was established and a civil government was in place in the country, Zialcita married Florentina de Leon, a pretty and charming lass from Balanga, Bataan. That marriage would eventually be blessed with eight children. That same year, he became the deputy treasurer of Bataan, the first position he held after the Revolution, which gave him \$25 a month. While working in this capacity, his superiors noticed his cool head and a brain quick in emergencies but slow to take doubtful chances. For this, he was named acting provincial secretary, with an annual salary of P2,200. His appointment became permanent in 1903, when he passed the civil service examinations.

In 1906, he was elected provincial governor of Bataan, defeating and succeeding the popular Tomas G. del Rosario, who was an active participant in the Malolos Congress. On November 5, 1907, he ran for reelection but was defeated by Mariano Rosauro.

In March 1908, after the expiration of his term of office, he was offered a responsible position in the marine division of the Bureau of

Lorenzo Zialcita

Customs, with a monthly remuneration of P199.

A year after the creation and operation of the Bureau of Labor in 1909, he was named by Governor General Forbes as chief clerk, a position he held until his death. This position gave him an annual salary of P2,300, which was increased to P3,800 in 1913.

Modern forms of amusement never attracted Zialcita, who preferred to stay home with his family, specially his children. With them, he found peace and contentment. He was a devout Catholic. Although he was of a quiet nature, he was nevertheless jovial as a person. He played the harp and the bandurria, and could also play the piano a little.

Zialcita became a widower at the age of 52. He died on May 10, 1932 at the age of 58.

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