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This is the fourth 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
1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vicente Abad Santos	1
Rosalina M. Abejo	3
Mariano Abella	6
Concepcion A. Aguila	8
Jose V. Aguilar	11
Emilio Aguilar-Cruz	15
Benigno Q. Aquino	19
Jesus (Batikuling) Balmori	22
Banco or Bankaw	24
Cesar F. Basa	26
Paduka Batara	28
Procopio Bonifacio	31
Lino Brocka	35
Tomas L. Cabili	41
Fernando Calderon	43
Francisco M. Carreon	45
Fred Ruiz Castro	49
Rafael Crame	51
Telesforo Chuidian	53
Roberto R. Concepcion	56
Jose M. Crisol	59
Mariano Crisostomo	62
Geronimo M. Cristobal	65
Pelagio A. Cruz	66
Arsenio Cruz-Herrera	69
Horacio De La Costa	71
Antonio De Las Alas	74
Apolonio de la Cruz	77
Juan De la Cruz (Palaris)	80
Crisanto De los Reyes	83
Arcadio Del Rosario	87
Mariano V. Del Rosario	90
Salvador V. Del Rosario	92
Simplicio Del Rosario	94
Tomas Del Rosario	96
Jose W. Diokno	98

Jose M. Dizon	102
Pio Duran	105
Gabriel "Flash" Elorde	107
Rosario Encarnacion	110
Silvino Encarnacion	113
Virgilio G. Enriquez	116
Jose F. Fabella	120
Jose Maria Feliciano	122
Leandro H. Fernandez	124
Tobias Fornier	126
Domingo T. Franco	128
Perfecto Gabriel	130
Manuel V. Gallego	132
Paulino V. Garcia	136
Jacobo Z. Gonzales	139
Antonino M. Guevara ("Matatag")	141
Pedro Guevarra	145
Luis R. Hora	147
Rajah Humabon	149
Hugo Ilagan	151
Jose D. Ingles	153
Feliciano Jocson	156
Datu Kalantiaw	160
Ruperto K. Kangleon	162
Maria Kalaw-Katigbak	164
Isidro Kintanar	167
Hadji Kiram	169
Princess Tarhata Kiram	171
Aniceto L. Lacson	174
Sotero Laurel	177
Oscar Ledesma	180
Pascual Ledesma	182
Estanislao Legaspi	184
Romualdo Leysan	186
Fernando Lopez	188
Salvador P. Lopez	192
Joaquin Luna	195
Magalate	197
Hipolito Magsalin	199

Andres Malong	201
Eustacio Mañalac	204
Francisco Maniago	205
Mariano Marcos	208
Josefa Jara-Martinez	210
Mauro Mendez	215
Monico Mercado	218
Amai Mingka or Datu Piang	220
Vicente Molina	223
Luis Montilla	225
Guillermo Nakar	228
Francisco Nakpil	230
Jose Nepomuceno	232
Benedicto Nijaga	236
Mariano Noriel	238
Julia Vargas Vda. de Ortigas	242
Enrique Pacheco	244
Ramon Padilla	247
Sabino Padilla	249
Amai Pakpak (Datu Akadir)	253
Briccio Pantas	255
Ricardo Paras	257
Joaquin Pardo de Tavera	259
Salipada K. Pendatun	262
Susana Revilla	265
Fidel Reyes	267
Jose B.L. Reyes	270
Nicanor I. Reyes, Sr.	273
Braulio Rivera	277
Joaquin "Chino" Pardo Rocas	279
Francisco L. Roxas	282
Gerardo Roxas	284
Lorenzo Ruiz	287
Macario L. Sakay	290
Antonio San Agustin Salazar	295
Luis Moreno Salcedo	297
Ambrosio Salvador	299
Luciano San Miguel	301
Alejandro Santiago	305

Jose Turiano Santiago	308
Alejo S. Santos	311
Paulino T. Santos	314
Pedro L. Serrano	317
Vicente G. Sinco	321
Teofilo L. Sison.....	326
Andres R. Soriano, Sr.	329
Vicente Y. Sotto	332
Sumuroy	337
Tamblot	339
Vidal A. Tan	341
Lorenzo M. Tañada	344
Pablo T. Tapia	346
Policarpio Tarla	350
Claudio Teehankee	351
Daniel Tria Tirona	353
Juan Tuason	356
Rajah Tupas	357
Dioscoro L. Umali	359
Datu Uto	361
Basilio J. Valdes	367
Jorge B. Vargas	371
Deogracias V. Villadolid	377
Luis Enciso Villa-real	380
Faustino Villaruel	383
Pantaleon Villegas	386
Nicolas A. Zafra	388
Crispulo M. Zamora	390
Jacobo Z. Zobel	392
References	395

VICENTE ABAD SANTOS
(1916-1993)
Supreme Court Justice

Vicente Abad Santos, the namesake of the father of former Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos, and his nephew, was born on July 12, 1916 in San Fernando, Pampanga. He finished his early schooling in his hometown, then went to Manila for his higher studies. He graduated from the University of the Philippines with a bachelor of arts degree, *cum laude*. He obtained his master's degree in law from Harvard University.

He entered the government service as technical assistant in the department of justice in 1954. In 1956, he was appointed judge of the Court of First Instance in the 15th judicial district. After two years in the judiciary, he became dean and professor at the College of Law of the University of the Philippines. He also served as a supervisor of the UP Law Center and, in 1962, a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole. He was appointed secretary of justice by President Marcos in 1977. In June of the same year, Marcos named him to the Supreme Court as an associate justice, but he did not immediately assume the post and, instead, continued on as justice secretary.

Abad Santos was one of the most learned legal luminaries harnessed by President Marcos in his, lamentably, tainted pursuit of the New Soci-

ety goals. Nevertheless, his integrity as a public servant remained unsullied.

Abad Santos was a participant in various international law gatherings, among which were: the United Nations Seminar on Human Rights, in Canberra, Canada, in 1963; South Asian and Pacific Conference of Jurists on the Dynamic Aspects of the Rule of Law, in Bangkok, 1965; World Peace Through Law Conference in Washington, DC, 1965 and 1975; Regional Conference on International Law, in Hong Kong, 1967; United Nations Conference on Treaties, in Vienna, 1969; United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Seabed, in Geneva, 1971; Third World Congress on Medical Law, in Ghent, 1973; and Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, in Caracas, 1974, Geneva, 1975, and New York, in 1976.

He was a senior fellow at the Yale Law School, 1965 to 1966; charter member and past president (two terms) of the Philippine Society of International Commission of Jurists; member, Philippine Bar Association and the Integrated Bar of the Philippines; and president of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society.

Prior to his appointment as secretary of justice, he was governor of the Philippine National Red Cross, and board member of the Philippine National Bank, the National Teachers College, Philippine Exchange, National Warehouse Corporation, National Sugar Development Corporation, and the Subic National slipways. He was also a member of the Petroleum Board and of the Dangerous Drugs Board.

He was married to Lydia Raquel Santos, who bore him two sons and two daughters. He died on December 30, 1993.

ROSALINA M. ABEJO
(1922-1991)
Renowned Composer and Musician

Born in Tagoloan, Oriental Misamis on July 13, 1922 to Pedro Abejo y Villegas and Beatriz Zamorro y Madronal, Sister Rosalina M. Abejo was an outstanding composer, musician, and music educator.

She was already an accomplished pianist by the time she joined the Congregation of the Religious of the Virgin Mary.

She obtained her Associate in Music degree, major in piano, from the School of Music of St. Scholastica's College in 1949. In 1957, after completing her baccalaureate in music, she acquired her master's degree in music, major in composition, from the Philippine Women's University.

Conducted by Professor Luis Valencia, the Filipino Youth Symphony Orchestra performed her works at her PWU graduation recital, through operatic singers Aurelio Estanislao and Fides Cuyugan and pianist Carmencita Lozada.

To further hone her musical talent and skills, she continued her studies in the United States and Europe from 1962 to 1964. In the US, she attended the Labunski School of Composition in Ohio, the Eastern School of Music in Rochester, New York and the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC. At the same time, she sat through orchestra rehearsals directed by well-known conductors like George Lawner, Thaddeus Jones, Fritz Mahler, and Wallenstein. In Europe, she studied under Darius Milhaud, Marinus Jong, Nadia Boulanger, and Franco Ferrara.

Mindful of her vocation as a nun, she also tried to imbibe as much as she could of modern and sophisticated methods and techniques in dealing with the physically and mentally handicapped. She not only took music therapy lessons at the Kansas University, under the associates of Gaston Thayer, originator of the lessons, but also made observation rounds in various institutions specializing in the field, among them the Meninger Clinic, the Copper Foundation for the Retarded and Crippled and the Medical Foundation for Alcoholics, Drug Addicts and Mentally Sick, all in the US.

Early in her career as a music educator, Sister Rosalina became dean of the Lourdes School of Music in Cagayan de Oro City. While in that city, she helped organize a community orchestra, composed of local musicians and other musical talents, which she later conducted in a series of concerts. She also formed a choir, with members drawn from the Lourdes College Choral Group and the Xavier University Choir. She also became dean of the Schools of Music of St. Mary's College and the Immaculate Conception College.

Sister Rosalina served as cultural chairman of the United Nations Association of the Philippines (UNAP) and the Dr. Jose P. Rizal Memorial Foundation; vice-president of the Philippine Conductors Association; board member of the National Music Council; secretary of the National Subcommission for Liturgical Music; and Catholic representative to the National Council of Churches of the Philippines.

She was often a delegate to international conferences not only on music but on other concerns as well, like the Conference of the International Music Council in New York (1968), and the Conference of the International Society, for the British and Belgian governments (1970).

She co-founded the Nun's Concerts for Charities, which she served as director, and regularly gave concerts herself to advance its cause.

Sister Rosalina was a prolific composer. She wrote about 25 works for orchestra, among which are the "Aeolian Piano Concerto" (1949); "Convent Garden Suite" (1956); "Valle de los Caidos" (1964); "The Conversion of King Humabon," actually a cantata (1967); "Buhay," a cycle for soprano and orchestra (1969); "The Blood Compact of 1565" (1970); "Guerrilla Symphony (1972)"; "Pag-ibig Sa Tinubuang Bayan," a choral symphony (1979); and "Third Symphony" — "Hold High the Torch" — (1981). Her chamber music pieces include the "Five Strings Quarters" (1949-1959); "Piano Quintet" (1965); "Maranaw Trail for Two Marimbas, Piano and Percussions" (1971); and "Strings on the Dignity of Man" (1979). She also produced piano music, operettas, choruses, masses, and hymns, not to mention textbooks on music for elementary and high school students.

All this earned for her a listing in the *Who's Who in International Music* of the International Biography Center.

Sister Rosalina served as secretary-treasurer of the League of Filipino Composers for several years until 1977. A year later, she migrated to the United States, having left the RVM fold and joined the US-based International Sisters for Christian Community and became the head of the music department of Kentucky's Pius X Seminary.

Among the honors bestowed on her as an exemplary musician and nun were the 1967 Cultural Heritage Award; UNAP Leadership Award; Pontifical Mission Society Award; J.P. Rizal Foundation's MacArthur Memorial Award; 1969 PWU Golden Jubilee Special Recognition Award; 1970 Mother Battig Centennial Recognition Award; and, the 1975 Tandang Sora Award.

She died on June 5, 1991.

MARIANO ABELLA
(1860-)
Provincial Governor,
Lawyer and Member of the Malolos Congress

Son of Manuel Abella, who belonged to one of the most prominent families of Bicol, Mariano Abella was born in Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur, on September 25, 1860.

He first studied in the seminary established in his town. At the age of 12, he enrolled as an intern of the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in Manila. After receiving his *bachillerato* in 1879, he pursued a law course at the University of Santo Tomas. However, the pressure of attending to the family's agricultural concerns made him stop and go home. After four years, he resumed his law studies at UST, graduating in 1889. He then opened a law office in his province.

Desirous of excelling in his areas of interests, he embarked for Spain in 1890 and, from there, proceeded to France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy. He stayed abroad for several years. He returned to the Philippines on board the ship *Montevideo*, accompanied by the illustrious brothers Juan and Antonio Luna, on April 27, 1894.

Abella served as a justice of the peace and a judge of the Court of First Instance. He was with the judiciary when the Philippine Revolution flared up.

With so many intrigues and suspicions flying around, coupled with the ire of some people who envied his position, he was arrested and imprisoned in Bilibid with his father before the Cry of Pugad Lawin. Fortunately, he escaped death in 1897, unlike his father and brother Domingo, who were executed along with others. They are now known as the "Bicol martyrs."

His known patriotism brought him to the Malolos Congress, representing his province. He became a member of the committee on message on September 17, 1899.

Abella became provincial governor in December 1898, serving as such until February 1900. That same year, he co-founded the Federal Party. He sat as governor for two more terms, the last starting in 1907.

CONCEPCION A. AGUILA

(1894-1958)

Outstanding Educator

Dr. Concepcion A. Aguila was an outstanding educator. Born in San Jose, Batangas on September 11, 1894 to Pedro Aguila y Reyes and Paula Aguila y Andal, she finished her elementary grades at a public school in Batangas. In 1912, she became a kindergarten teacher at the Centro Escolar de Señoritas and, in 1916, completed her secondary course. In 1924, she earned her bachelor of laws degree from the Philippine Law School, passing the bar examinations in the same year, and her master of laws degree in 1926 from Centro Escolar University. It was also at CEU that she obtained her master of arts degree, in 1937. In 1948, at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., she became the first woman to graduate with a doctoral degree.

Dr. Aguila was a gifted scholar. At CEU, she rose from the ranks, "from classroom teacher . . . to principal and supervisor" and, later, to executive director, consultant, and dean of the graduate school.

After being admitted to law practice by the Supreme Court of the United States on March 5, 1946, she was appointed by President Roxas as member of the National Council of Education. This was in 1947. The following year, President Quirino appointed her as member of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Matters.

Between 1952 and 1955, she was president of the United Nations Association of the Philippines and of the Philippine Association of University Women; general chairman of the preparatory committee of the UN Regional Conference for Non-Governmental Organizations; conference chairman of the UN Regional Conference for Non-Governmental Organizations on UN Information; vice-chairman of the first regional meeting of the International Federation of University Women; and vice-president of the board of directors of the National Federal of Women's Clubs of the Philippines.

Dr. Aguila wrote the following published articles and studies: "Educational Objectives and Policies of the United States Federal Government" (Ph. D. dissertation), "Human Values: Their Ethical Basis and Implications in Citizenship Education and in the Organization of Work," "The Philippine Trade Act of 1946," "History of Diplomatic Service," "Teachers' Role in Functional Democracy," "American Diplomacy in the Far East," "A Comprehensive Study of the Political Theories of Hobbes and Locke," "Sphere of International Politics," "International Cooperation of the Americas," "International Exchange of Persons Program," "UNESCO in the Philippines," "United Nations Organization and the UNESCO Education Program" and "Marxist Socialistic Philosophy." She also authored a book, *Educational Legislation*, published in 1956.

She represented the Philippines at the 1937 Convention of the World Federation of Educational Associations in Tokyo, Japan; 1947 Convention of the General Federation of Women's Club in New York; the 1947 Conference of the International Federation of University Women in Toronto, Canada; 1947 International Goodwill Tour and Forum Discussions in Havana, Cuba, sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America; 1953 International Federation of University Women Conference in London; and the 1953 Centennial Celebration of the University of Salamanca and the Congress of Ibero-American Universities in Madrid.

A recipient of various honors and awards, Dr. Aguila was listed in the *Biography of Educators* in 1950 and in the *Who Is Who In American Education* in 1952. She was featured in the *Philippines Herald* as "outstanding educator" by the Department of Education in December 1956.

In 1947, CEU voted her as its most distinguished alumna. The Philippine Law School gave her the same recognition in 1955. The Federation of University Women of Australia as well as of New Zealand awarded her a travel grant and invited her as guest speaker in their national conferences in January 1956 in Sidney, Australia and Auckland, New Zealand.

She died of cancer on December 16, 1958. In her honor, the city government of Manila renamed Tuberias Street near Malacañang Palace as "Concepcion A. Aguila Street."

JOSE V. AGUILAR
(1900-1980)
Educator and Ramon Magsaysay Awardee
for Government Service

Education pioneer and Ramon Magsaysay Awardee for Government Service in 1959, Jose Vasquez Aguilar was born on March 23, 1900 in barrio Caduhaan, Cadiz, Negros Occidental. After his studies at the Cadiz Central School in 1915, he taught in the barrio school of his native Caduhaan for one year. Upon completing his secondary education in 1920, he left for the United States, where he worked his way through college. He graduated with a bachelor of arts in philosophy degree from the Denison University in Ohio in 1925.

Despite being a working student, Aguilar found time to be active in the university's debating team, which competed with other colleges. In 1924, he was elected to the Tau Kappa Alpha Debating Fraternity. Upon his return to the Philippines in 1925, he was appointed teacher of English at the Negros Occidental High School. The following year, he was promoted to academic supervisor of the Division of Masbate. He transferred to Cebu in the same capacity in 1927. In the same year, he took the division superintendent's examination, which he topped. He was appointed division superintendent of Camarines Norte in 1928. He served in that position in the provinces of Antique, Samar, Capiz, and Iloilo up to 1954.

Aguilar's potential as an authority on education was recognized when he was asked to serve as a consultant on elementary education to the joint congressional committee on education and, later, to the UNESCO Consultative Education Mission to the Philippines. In 1954, he became the country's representative to the Republic of China and adviser to that country's community schools program. He worked for several months in the Taiwan Provincial Department of Education and the US Economic Mission on Community Schools Project in Chitung and Tungshih, where pilot projects for a new educational movement in the Republic of China were undertaken.

In April 1954, Aguilar was promoted as professor in the College of Education in the University of the Philippines. The following year, he was granted a Smith-Mundt fellowship, which allowed him to travel in the US and observe Asian study centers and applied linguistic programs. In 1956, he was designated panel member for community schools in the Social Science Research Center, which was invited by the government to make recommendations in framing an economic program for the country. During the same year, he was named observer for the UP in the Fifth Annual Assembly of World Confederations of Organizations of the Teaching Professions, which was held in Manila. He also attended a workshop for teachers in community schools held in Vietnam.

Also during 1956, Aguilar was appointed director of the UP extension division. In 1958, he was designated head of the department of education of the university. He served as such until June 1958, when he was appointed acting dean. He became dean in October of the same year.

Early in 1959, he served as acting chairman and project director the Community Development Research Council in the absence of its chairman. In May of the same year, he retired from the government service to become the director of the Philippine Center for Language Studies.

In recognition of his valuable contributions to Philippine education and community welfare, Aguilar received an honorary doctorate degree from the Central Philippines University in Iloilo City in 1952. He also received awards from the Philippine Tuberculosis Society in 1950, the Sounthern Iloilo Varsitarian in 1951, the Iloilo Press Club in 1952, and the Boy Scouts of the Philippines in 1953. In 1959, the Philippine Association of School Superintendents cited him for his "distinguished leadership," particularly in the promotion of the community school movement in the Philippines. He was a life member of the Philippine Public School Teachers Association and was president of the Philippine Association of School Superintendents.

Among his published works were: "Education for the Forgotten Masses," "Significance of Bilingual Education," "Native Approach to Education,"

"Influence of Language in Community Life," and "Articles on the Case for the Vernacular" Aguilar wrote detailed reports on the Iloilo Experiment on the Vernacular, the Development of the Santa Barbara Community Schools Project, and a monograph entitled, "This is Our Community School." His other writings discussed conceptual fallacies involving occupational education and the developing approach to occupations in the Philippines. Two of his articles, which described the community school idea and its practice, were published abroad. One, entitled "Development of Community School Concept," appeared in the 52nd yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education in 1953. The other, "Community Schools of the Philippines," was published in the yearbook of the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1957.

Aguilar also authored a novel, *The Great Faith*, which was published in 1948. Set during the Japanese Occupation, the novel "attempted to portray faith in cultural roots as they responded to friendly encouragement from a democratic nation."

In the course of his career as an educator, Dr. Aguilar showed his concern for the rural folk whom he called "the forgotten masses." Although public education had reached the provinces during the American period, he felt that there existed a gap between what the barrio children learned in school and the realities of their daily living. He saw language as a major cause of this social gap. English, which was taught as a common medium for business, professional, intellectual, political, and cultural intercourse "rapidly affected the . . . unification of the upper social level but it is naive to claim that the language performed the same function at the lower social stratum," according to Aguilar. "The context of education transmitted through it does not grow roots in the native soil." Another problem he saw was the separation of schools from rural community life.

Aguilar endeavored to bring the school closer to the community. He saw his opportunity to do this in Capiz in 1938 upon hearing a farmer's own story of how he succeeded in growing a second rice crop. Using that potentially profitable rural activity as a practical course, he initiated a community educational program involving the said farmer, a network of schools, and about 1,200 teachers. Conducted in the vernacular and making extensive use of group dynamics, the program capitalized on teaching farmers along with their children who were attending school, so that by 1940, second rice cropping had become prevalent agricultural practice not only in Capiz but in the neighboring province of Aklan as well.

Aguilar noted that his Capiz experiment succeeded because it sustained the enthusiasm of the participants, particularly the common *tao*, thus

eliminating their *ningas cogon* mentality, and because of his use of flexible leadership, which was lacking in Manila-based projects, where decisions were made at the top. As a result, he advocated the use of the vernacular in the lower grades as a primary teaching medium, and linked the classroom instruction to the school-community program, which now could be effectively performed by "little teacher."

In 1952, Aguilar asked the Bureau of Public Schools to evaluate the performance of his division. In its report, the bureau said that the activities of his community school program "indicated the progressive spirit of the teachers, faith in the program for which they have labored for so long and open mind so essential to long-range planning in education." It cited the "high sense of educational leadership willing to submit itself to a test for validity of its program and eager to assert itself, and its achievements, all in the interest of an adequate and satisfying school system," adding: "There was very good evidence that the children were being educated in a life of excellent work and the people seemed to be retaining better customs and usages than in the past." On the use of the vernacular, - in this case, Hiligaynon - the report said that the students were "more dominant, extrovert, soundly mature and more interested in their schools," and that the teachers were relieved of the "traditional drudgeries of teaching for they "could speak heart to heart with the adults and young."

The bureau supported Aguilar's project. Soon, other superintendents adopted his methods and, later, evolved their own. Eventually, the bureau adopted the school-community scheme in the national program.

In 1959, Dr. Aguilar received the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government Service as "a far-sighted innovator and as a dedicated educator" who had "set a standard to emulate.

He died on January 31, 1980.

EMILIO AGUILAR CRUZ

(1915-1991)

Journalist, Art Critic, Painter and Diplomat

Artist, writer, editor, art critic, diplomat, and nationalist, Emilio Aguilar Cruz was born on June 5, 1915 in Magalang, a town at the foot of Mount Arayat, the majestic mountain on the plains of Pampanga which became his inspiration for many of his essays and paintings. He had been drawing and painting constantly since he was seven, prompting his parents to hire a private tutor to teach him how to draw. As a young boy, he also took up music lessons, but he had to give this up because it was presumed that he would be a painter in the family.

Aguilar Cruz entered the College of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines during the prewar years but quit after a year because, according to him, he "was confined to paint stuffed animals and ketchup bottles." Impatient to paint figures and landscapes of Mt. Arayat and Manila Bay, instead, he regarded his formal art instruction as a course on "how not to paint." He also wanted to learn modern painting, but there was no school teaching it since the dominant style of that prewar American period was realism. Thus, he tried to develop his talent as an artist largely through self-study and observation. It was also through this method that he learned the French language.

Moving to Manila during the late 1930's, he got employed, oddly, as an attendant at the National Psychopathic Hospital. In 1932, he started writing short stories for *Graphic Magazine*. As one of the country's prewar fictionists, Aguilar Cruz merited at least 20 citations in Jose Garcia Villa's annual selections, and made it twice to the famous poet's honor roll. He became *Graphic's* feature writer in 1938.

Aguilar Cruz served with the guerrillas that fought the Japanese during the Second World War. His first oil painting was that of an airdrop of supplies by American planes to his guerrilla unit. After the war, he became the editor of *Sunday Times Magazine*. This was from 1946 to 1949. In 1949, he became chief editor of the *Daily Mirror*, a post he held up to the declaration of martial law on September 21, 1972.

Aside from editorials for the *Daily Mirror* and the *Manila Times*, Aguilar Cruz also wrote columns and essays for several other publications. His topics were wide-ranging — from art and literature, to history and politics. He wrote with deep and brilliant insights. A nationalist who hailed from a hotbed of social unrest, he became one of the severest critics of the parity rights agreement between the United States and the Philippines and the continued presence of the US bases in the country. According to him, however, imitating some of the ways and values of other countries did not necessarily mean a lack of nationalism as long as these would improve the country's social conditions. Nevertheless, he stressed the need for Filipinos to develop a strong cultural and political identity.

As a social critic, Aguilar Cruz satirized the Filipinos' penchant for extravagance, their blind adoption of "modernization," and their vanity, as expressed, for instance, in the habit of some of them of placing their academic degrees after their names. At the same time, he praised the unlettered who had accomplished more despite their lack of education.

The city of Manila figured prominently in his commentaries on history. He argued that the city should really be called "Maynila" since its name was derived from that of the plant "nilad." He also wrote about the Manila Chinese.

A noteworthy contribution of his as a historical writer was his assessment of captured Philippine documents, during the Filipino-American War.

In the arts, Aguilar Cruz wrote about the rather obscure side of Juan Luna. His early essay, "The Autochthonous Tradition" (1944), a revolt against the realist tradition which had dominated the art scene in the country for so long, helped usher in a new era in modern Philippine art.

As an art critic, Aguilar Cruz disliked the pompous and was contemptuous of the mediocre. He exhibited strong opinions but without the bile of the professional cynic.

For his contributions to the arts, Aguilar Cruz was given *Pro Patria* Award by President Diosdado Macapagal in 1961.

Aguilar Cruz never forgot his love for painting, nor relegated it to a mere hobby. He continued to paint whenever he had the time, using oil or watercolor. Although exuding a "French" air, his works were distinctly Filipino in their depiction of Philippine sceneries and figures, mostly in the neo-impressionist style bordering on the expressionist. To some art critics, he was the country's answer to such French masters as Gauguin and Andre Malroux.

Aguilar Cruz was a member of the association of poets and painters called "The Primitives." He was one of the mentor-founders of the Dimasalang Group and a member of the Saturday Group, which used to specialize in painting nudes.

As a painter, Aguilar Cruz never changed his style just to please a client, nor did he join painting sessions to gain potential customers. He was known for his generosity, giving away his paintings even to complete strangers.

In 1973, Aguilar Cruz started a column on the socio-cultural scene in the *Times Journal*. In 1978, he published an anthology of his essays, entitled *Maynila* (Raya Books, Hong Kong).

From 1978 to 1981, he served as the country's permanent representative to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), based in Paris, France.

While in Europe, he encountered some publications about the Philippines written in French which he translated to English. These translations provide valuable insights into the conditions of the country during the 19th century. These were *Journey to Majayjay* and *Twenty Years in the Philippines*, by Paul P. de Gironiere; *Luzon and Palawan*, by Alfred Marche; *Luzon and Mindanao*, by the Duke of Alencon; *Recollections of a Voyage to the Philippines*, by J. de Man, and *One Week in the Philippines*, by Andre Bellesort, which was an account of the author's encounter with Aguinaldo and his party while in exile in Hong Kong in 1897.*

Aguilar Cruz was a board member of the National Historical Commission from July 5, 1967 to June 6, 1972, and the National Historical Institute from July 1, 1972 up to the time of his death.

*Though written in French, these books were Belgian in authorship. These showed Belgium's interest in the Philippines. In fact, there were negotiations between Spain and Belgium after the Cavite Mutiny in 1872 by which Belgium would acquire the Philippines or part of it through a purchase to relieve Spain's depleted coffers, but negotiations fell through in 1875.

Aguilar Cruz taught journalism and humanities at the University of the Philippines, Centro Escolar University, and the Manuel L. Quezon University.

He was married to Felicidad de Jesus, herself a poetess. They had a son, Lorenzo, who served as director of the Bureau of Foreign Information under the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Aguilar Cruz — "Abe" to his friends and colleagues (the word means "friend" or "comrade" in Pampango, his native tongue) — died on December 19, 1991. His remains were cremated, and his ashes were scattered in an orchard near the place where he was born at the foot of Mt. Arayat.

On August 7, 1992, the National Historical Institute honored him with a marker in his name, placed at the town plaza of Magalang, Pampanga.

BENIGNO Q. AQUINO

(1894-1947)

Wartime Leader

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A distinguished legislator and member of the Quezon cabinet, Benigno Q. Aquino was born on September 3, 1894 in Murcia but grew up in Concepcion, Tarlac. His father was Servillano Aquino, revolutionary leader of Tarlac during the Philippine revolution against Spain (1896-1898) and, later, the war against the United States (1900-1902). His mother, Guadalupe Quiambao, was the daughter of a well-to-do couple - Pablo and Lorenza Quiambao.

After being taught the *cartilla* by a private tutor, the young Aquino studied under Bartolome Tablante in Angeles, Pampanga. Then he boarded at the school of Modesto Joaquin in Bacolor. In 1904, he entered the Colegio de San Juan de Letran as a boarding student. There, he reaped medals in oratory, and was the star pupil in the philosophy class. On March 8, 1908, at age 13, he graduated from Letran with bachelor of arts degree. Afterwards, he enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas to take up law. He completed his bachelor of laws degree in 1913 and, the following year, passed the bar.

In May 1916, Aquino married Maria Urquico, the youngest daughter of a rich rice merchant in Tarlac - *Capitan* Antonio, one of the province's first Katipuneros - and Justa Valeriano, who came from an affluent family in Bulacan. As one of the country's first certified public accountant in 1915,

Maria worked as a bookkeeper of the family business at the time of the marriage. She and Benigno lived in a house near the Tarlac market where their first child, Antonio, was born.

In 1923, Servillano Aquino divided what remained of the Murcia hacienda among his heirs. Benigno got the 1,200-hectare Hacienda Tinang as his share. It was during this time that he and his family transferred to Murcia. He constructed a large brick house on his property. With financial help from his brother-in-law, Manuel Urquico, he cleared the *hacienda*, planted sugar cane, and put its old sugar mill back into operation. In pursuing his law practice, he commuted between the town and the farm. He was known in the province as "a lawyer by profesion, a farmer by occupation."

Aquino served as representative of the second district of Tarlac (1919-1928), senator (1928-1934), and assemblyman (1935-1938). In 1938, after his stint in the legislature, he became Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. As such, he worked to preserve the nation's natural resources, set up the machinery for the expeditious and inexpensive disposition of applications for homestead patents, promote Philippine overseas trade, establish an effective system of price control, and expand the facilities for the the speedy disposal of farm produce. He was very careful about the handling and disposition of government property. As department secretary, he never collected his salary but donated it to charitable institutions, like the Hospicio de San Jose. He resigned from the cabinet in 1941.

During the Japanese occupation, Aquino was among the members of the puppet government of President Jose P. Laurel. When the Japanese surrendered, he was arrested by the American military along with President Laurel and other prominent Filipino officials. In mid-September 1945, they joined the first prisoners of war to be sent to Tokyo's Sugamo Prison. It was in that concentration camp that Aquino developed a heart condition, and twice collapsed from a stroke.

On August 25, 1946, after almost a year at the Sugamo, he was flown home by a US Army plane. He was very haggard, having lost about 30 pounds. Arraigned before the People's Court, he entered a plea of innocence to the charge of treason and petitioned for bail. On September 11, 1946, he was released provisionally from prison. During the remainder of the year, he stayed in Concepcion and nursed himself back to health.

By 1947, Aquino was ready for a political comeback. He became close to then President Manuel Roxas. However, Roxas could not receive him openly as US Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes had warned that the war-ravaged country could not expect material aid from the United States if the so-called Japanese "collaborators" were allowed to regain their influence in

the Philippine government. And Roxas needed rehabilitation money very badly.

On the evening of December 20, 1947, the title fight between Manuel Ortiz, the world bantamweight boxing champion from Mexico, and Tirso del Rosario, the Filipino challenger from Tarlac, was held at the Rizal Memorial Stadium in Manila. Aquino was among the spectators. When Del Rosario got knocked down in the fourth round, he suddenly jumped up. He had suffered a heart attack. Del Rosario lost the fight, and Aquino died of cardiac arrest.

Four days after his death, the case of treason against him was dismissed by the People's Court. It was the nation's Christmas gift to his bereaved family.

Aquino was buried in Concepcion. His popularity while still alive can be gauged from the number of people who attended his funeral. The procession was so long that although it had already reached the cemetery outside of the town, its tail-end was still at the church.

JESUS "BATIKULING" BALMORI
(1887-1948)
Renowned Filipino Poet in Spanish

A literary virtuoso in Spanish, Jesus Balmori was born in Ermita, Manila on January 10, 1887. He studied at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran and the University of Santo Tomas, where he excelled in literature. He was married to Dolores Rodriguez. Joaquin Balmori, a pioneer labor leader and foremost organizer of labor unions in the Philippines, was his brother.

While still in his teens, Balmori was already garnering literary honors and prizes for his poetry. In a Rizal Day contest, his three poems, each bearing a different pen-name, won the first, second, and third prizes. In 1904, when he was 17, he published his first book of verses, *Rimas Malayas*. A second volume containing his satirical verses, *El Libro de mis Vidas Manileñas*, came out in 1928.

Later, he figured in friendly poetical jousts with other well-known poets in Spanish of his time, notably Manuel Bernabe of Parañaque and the Ilongo Flavio Zaragosa Cano, emerging triumphant each time.

Before the war, Balmori, popularly known as "Batikuling," wrote a column in *La Vanguardia*, a daily afternoon newspaper belonging to the TVT publications. Called "Vida Manileña," it was a trenchant critique of society's power elite, showcasing his gift for irony and satirical humor, as well as

serious verses. After the war, he wrote a similar column, "Vida Filipina," for the *Vox de Manila*. However, the number of Spanish-speaking readers was already diminishing by that time.

Balmori also wrote three novels: "Bancarrota de Almas," "Se Deshojó la Flor," and "Pájaros de Fuego" which was completed during the Japanese occupation, along with five three-act dramas, which were performed to capacity crowd at the Manila Grand Opera House: "Campañados de Gloria," "Las de Sungkit en Malacañan," "Doña Juana La Oca," "Flor del Carmelo," and "Hidra."

It was as a lyric poet, however, on which his fame and reputation rested.

In 1908, his poem "Gloria" was adjudged first prize winner in a contest sponsored by *El Renacimiento*. In 1920, another poem of his, "A Nuestro Señor Don Quijote de la Mancha," copped the major award in a contest promoted by Casas de España.

He reached the pinnacle of his success as a poet in November 1938 when his *Mi Casa de Nipa*, a collection of his best poems, gave him the first prize in the national literary contests held under the auspices of the Commonwealth government, as part of its third anniversary celebration.

Sent abroad as Philippine Ambassador of goodwill, Balmori was received enthusiastically in Spain, Mexico, South America, and Japan. In Spain, Generalissimo Francisco Franco decorated him with the Cross of the Falangistas.

He was travelling in Mexico when he suffered partial paralysis. He died on May 23, 1948, of cancer of the throat. At the time of his death, he was a presidential technical assistant and a member of the Philippine Historical Research Committee. He died shortly after he finished dictating his last poem, "A Cristo," to his wife. Even at death's door, he was still breathing poetry.

The glory of Spanish poetry was Balmori's. In the words of Antonio Perez de Olaguer, "Had he been in Spain, he would be *primerísimo poeta lírico* and his inseparable *Batikuling* would be catalogued as the first figure cultivating satire with fringe of large humor in the manner of Quevedo."

BANCAO OR BANKAW
(Ca. 1622)
Rebel Chieftain of Limasawa

One of the first converts to Catholicism under the *conquistador* Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, Datu Bankaw was the old chief of Limasawa, site of the "first" Catholic mass held in the Philippines. He received a royal gift from the Spanish monarch Philip II in recognition of his grandfather's hospitality to the navigator Magellan. Later, in appreciation of his own hospitality toward Legaspi and his men, whom he provided with food and other provisions, the Spanish king sent him a letter of gratitude.

In 1622, after around 50 years of peaceful life within the Catholic fold, Bankaw apostatized. Earlier, on the island of Bohol, the babaylan Tamblot had instigated a religious revolt against the Spaniards. Assuring the natives of divine aid from the *diwatas*, he had convinced them of victory over their Spanish oppressors. Although his insurrection was quelled by the *alcalde mayor* of Zebu (Cebu), it had spread to Leyte, where Bankaw, by this time around 75 years old, was aided in his own revolt by his two sons and a daughter, who had likewise apostatized. He built a temple to the native gods, and with the help of his son Pagali, convinced six other villages to join the insurrection.

Greatly alarmed, the parish priest, Fr. Melchor de Vera, immediately journeyed to Zebu to report the incident and seek the assistance of the *alcalde mayor* in putting down the rapidly-spreading rebellion.

After mobilizing a flotilla of 40 vessels manned by Spanish soldiers and Cebuano natives armed with arquebuses, Captain Alcarazo sent the rebels surrender feelers, which Bankaw and his men outrightly rebuffed. Consequently, the government forces formed into three groups for a three-sided assault on the rebels' fort in the hills. In the ensuing battle, the rebels, despite their numbers, were defeated. Many died, including Bankaw and one of his sons. Both were beheaded. His other son and daughter were captured along with others. Later, Bankaw's head was put on a plate and displayed in public as a warning against further insurrection. Several other rebels were also shot, while a *babaylan* was burned at the stake. These atrocities were all meant to strike terror not only among the Leyteños but other natives as well.

Thus ended the revolt of Datu Bankaw.

CESAR F. BASA (1915-1941)

Worldwar II Air Force Hero

The first Filipino fighter pilot killed in action during World War II, Cesar F. Basa was born in Isabela, Negros Occidental on June 21, 1915. His parents were Fernando Basa and Rosario Tianko.

Basa grew up in his hometown, where he completed his primary education. When his family transferred to Manila, his parents enrolled him at the Ateneo de Manila. Majoring in chemistry, he completed his bachelor of science degree with honors in 1939. Afterwards, he attended the Philippine Army flying school. He graduated there in 1940 and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Air Force.

Lieutenant Basa received his first assignment in October 1941. He served under Capt. Jesus Villamor, executive officer of the Batangas Air Field.

Early in December, the Japanese unexpectedly bombed Pearl Harbor in the United States, thus igniting the Pacific War. In no time at all, their air force was pounding all American bases in the country.

On the fateful day of December 12, 1941, about 54 Japanese bombers with an escort of fighter planes rained the Batangas Airfield with bombs. Basa, then returning from a reconnaissance patrol, found himself joining his comrades in a dog-fight with the enemy aircraft. Outnumbered, with about seven enemy planes engaging him and "with only 15 minutes supply of fuel," Basa was shot down.

That fatal aerial combat was to enshrine Basa among the first Filipino heroes of World War II. His exploit earned for him, posthumously, the Gold Cross Medal. In 1947, a commemorative stamp was issued in his honor and the Basa Airbase in Floridablanca, Pampanga was named after him.

PADUKA BATARA
(D. 1417)
Royal Visitor to China

The Philippines and China have had a long history of friendly relations and trade dating back to at least a thousand years. Although the earliest mention by the Chinese about the Philippines appeared in 977 A.D., during the Sung period, there was evidence that they knew about the country as early as 400-100 B.C., during the Han period. Chinese traders conducted their activities through the port of Tongkin. Many parts of the country were well-known in China for their products. This was especially true of the Sulu area, whose exquisite pearls were much sought after in the Celestial Kingdom, as China was called. Trade between China and the Philippines intensified during the Ming period (1368-1644 A.D.). Principalities from Sulu and other kingdoms in Southeast Asia sent missions to the imperial court in Beijing to pay tribute. The payment of tribute did not mean the surrender of their political authority to the Chinese since China never ruled any part of Asia far from its borders. It was simply an acknowledgement of the superiority of the civilization of China. In return, the Chinese emperor accorded the tribute-paying "barbarian" countries trading privileges, which provided them with great prosperity.

The Ming Shih, or the Annals of the Ming period, preserves a pleasant episode in the friendly relations between Sulu and China:

In 1417, the 15th year of the reign of Emperor Yung Lo (Pinyin, Yung Le), a Sulu chieftain named Paduka Batara came to the imperial court to pay tribute. ("Paduka" is not really a name but a title of Malay nobility.) Known in the Ming Shih as Pa-Tu-Ko-Ha-La (Patugohada), the eastern king of Sulu, Paduka was accompanied by the western king, Ma-Ha-La-Chiq-Ko-La-Ma-Ting (Maharajah) and the queen of the cave king Ba-To-Ko-Pa-La-Pok (Paduka Prabu) of Ka-La-Ba-Ting (Klaibatangan or Kinabatangan). The Eastern Kingdom appears to be Jolo and, the western kingdom, Tawi-Tawi. Klaibatangan, or Kinabatangan, is in North Borneo. They arrived with their families and headmen numbering more than 340 persons. After presenting to the Emperor their tribute, which consisted of a letter with gold characters inscribed upon it, along with pearls, precious stones, tortoise shells, and other articles of value, the two chieftains were confirmed as rulers of their respective kingdoms and were each presented with a seal, a commission, a complete court dress, a cap, a girdle, a horse with trappings, insignias of their rank and title, and other things. They were also provided with quarters inside the imperial palace, and attendants were assigned to them at their disposal. (In some accounts, the cave king, or the king of the mountain of Klaibatangan, paduka prabu, was also present during the visit; thus there were three chieftains, instead of just two.)

After staying in China for 27 days, the two rulers signified their intention to return to their homelands. The emperor, Yung Le, provided each of them with a girdle adorned with precious stones, a hundred taels of gold, 2,000 taels of silver, 10,000 taels in paper money, 200 pieces of plain silk, 2,000 strings of cash (small money denomination), a robe embroidered with golden snakes, another embroidered with dragons, and a third embroidered with kilins, a mythical Chinese beast resembling a unicorn.

While journeying from Beijing to the coast, Paduka, the eastern king, fell ill. He was taken to the imperial hall in Tekchow in Shantung (Pinyin, Shandong) province, where he died. Upon learning of his visitor's death, the emperor ordered the authorities concerned to take care of the funeral rites and to build a monument in honor of the late king. He also bestowed upon the Paduka the posthumous title of "Reverence."

Paduka's widow, concubines, and a retinue of 10 persons stayed behind in the Chinese province to care for the tomb and observe a three-year mourning period while his eldest son, Tu-Ba-Hap (Tumahan), returned to Sulu to assume his father's throne. After completing the mourning period, most of Paduka's relatives returned home, too, leaving only his second and

third sons, An-Tu-Luk (Antulu) and Wun-Ha-La (Wenhala), to conduct the sacrificial rites for their father and to take care of this tomb and monument. Their descendants adopted their family names "An" and "Wun" (Wen), respectively. Thus, the Ans and Wuns of Tekchow were of Suluan extraction.

During the Ching period (1644-1911 A.D.), the reigning sultan of Sulu, Mahmud Badr-ud Din, sent an envoy in June 1733 to Emperor Yong Cheng with a memorial expressing his gratitude for the kind treatment his ancestor Paduka had received during his visit to China 300 years earlier. It also conveyed his request for the tombs of Paduka's descendants to be repaired while his descendants who were still alive be bestowed with proper pensions.

The emperor referred the matter to his minister of protocol who, after a period of study, recommended that the sultan's requests be granted. The emperor then issued an order to the authorities concerned to locate the positions of all the monuments, temples, and honorary gateways connecting Paduka's tomb and those of this descendants that needed to be repaired. Also, a representative for each of the An and Wun families was elected to take charge of the sacrificial rites for their ancestors, and bestowed crowns and belts. Henceforth, the practice of sacrificial rites by both families became an official rule observed traditionally in the Celestial Kingdom.

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PROCOPIO C. BONIFACIO

(1873-1897)

Katipunan Leader

The third child of a poor but hard-working couple, Catalina de Castro and Santiago Bonifacio, Procopio Bonifacio was born in 1873. He became one of the stalwarts of the revolutionary organization called *Kataastaasang Kagalanggalang Katipunan nang mga anak nang Bayan*, or "K.K.K.A.N.B.," founded by his eldest brother Andres. His other siblings were Ciriaco, also a *Katipunero*; Esperidiona, Troadio, and Maxima.

Procopio and his siblings were orphaned at a very young age and, thus, had to learn to fend for themselves by making canes and paper fans which Andres sold.

When he came of age, he must have found a better-paying job, like his brothers before him. As a consequence, he was able to contribute more to the family coffers. It is known that he worked as a *factor* at the railway station in Tutuban, where his brother Ciriaco was employed as a train conductor. They acquired their jobs through Andres' able intercession. Andres, by then, was an employee of good standing at Fressel and Company, a German firm.

It is said that it was on a boat bound for Manila, around 1895, that he met Candido Iban and Francisco del Castillo, two seadivers from Capiz who have lived for a while in Australia and who, having won a big prize in a

lottery, decided to return to the country. That meeting proved significant for the two, sponsored by Procopio and initiated into the Katipunan by Andres, would be instrumental in providing the organization with the money to buy its own printing press.

Giving way to his brother's leadership as *Supremo*, Procopio served in the Katipunan in a low-key and quiet manner, but held great responsibilities, such as heading Tanglaw, one of the two sections (the other being Dimasalang, headed by Restituto Javier) of the Katipunan council of Dulumbayan or Sta. Cruz, called "Laong-Laan." The latter, no doubt named after Jose Rizal's pen-name, was then led by Julian Nepomuceno.

About two months after his sister-in-law Gregoria de Jesus gave birth to a son, Procopio joined his brother Andres, Dr. Pio Valenzuela, the Katipunan treasurer; Emilio Jacinto, author of the Katipunan *Cartilla*, and Candido Tirona, who would become the hero of the Battle of Binakayan, in touring and organizing Katipunan branches in the Cavite towns of Imus, Noveleta, and Kawit. It was in April 1896 that he, together with the others, organized a branch in Kawit, whose president was Emilio Aguinaldo. When they returned to Kalookan, where Gregoria had been left behind, they found the Supremo's house razed to the ground by a fire, but Gregoria and the baby were able to escape.

On August 19, 1896, Teodoro Patiño confessed to a Spanish friar, Fr. Mariano Gil, of the existence of the Katipunan. A crackdown on its suspected supporters and members immediately followed and hundreds of people, mostly innocent men, and including prominent and wealthy members of the colonial society, were rounded up and incarcerated. Subjected to torture or threats of death, many were forced to confess to untruths. Meanwhile, the Katipuneros lost no time in regrouping and devising contingent plans for the start of the uprising despite a lack of guns and ammunition. Andres immediately decided to convene a final general assembly on the 24th, before launching the revolution. He sent couriers throughout the Tagalog region to inform all the Katipunan leaders, including Aguinaldo, about it.

That same day, together with Teodoro Plata, Aguedo del Rosario, Jacinto, and Andres himself, Procopio surreptitiously left Manila and journeyed to Balintawak, a suburb of Manila, where the meeting was to be held. Eluding the dragnet of the Guardia Civil, the group reached their destination that same night. Two days later, on August 21, Andres, Procopio and the others, now joined by some 500 rebels, left Balintawak and hiked to Kangkong. They arrived in the house of Apolonio Samson, where they temporarily rested. They journeyed anew the next day, this time towards

Pugadlawin. They reached the house of Tandang Sora's son, Juan A. Ramos, on August 23. There, the rebels, among them Procopio, engaged in a debate, on whether they should begin the revolution on the 29th of the same month or not. Teodoro Plata, Andres' brother-in-law, argued that the date was not propitious, since they had very few arms and ammunition. Nevertheless, it was finally resolved to carry out the planned revolt on that particular date. Whereupon, the Supremo exhorted his compatriots to signify their fight against Spanish tyranny by tearing their *cedulas*. With the rest, Procopio tore this symbol of oppression.

On August 24, the rebels transferred to the residence of Tandang Sora (Melchora Aquino) where on the next day, the revolution unexpectedly began, for they were surprised by an attack by the Guardia Civil, who, being outnumbered, were unable to rout them. Consequently, the rebels decided to proceed to Balara.

In a respite from battle, Procopio joined his brothers and sister-in-law, Gregoria, in leaving for Cavite, in December 1896, upon the invitation of the Magdiwang Council, to settle their dispute with the Magdalo. They were met at Zapote by Emilio Aguinaldo, Candido Tirona, and Edilberto Evangelista. A convention was held by both councils in Imus on December 31, 1896, but no settlement or understanding was reached. Finally, the Magdiwang called for another general assembly, in Tejeros on March 22, 1897, to resolve once and for all the issue of which faction had the right to rule over certain territories in Cavite. In the process, the formation of a revolutionary government was proposed, and subsequently carried out. This was followed immediately by the election of its officers.

From the start, the forum made it clear that the rule of the majority would be respected. However, when the roster of officials, headed by Aguinaldo as President, had been filled up, the choice of Andres Bonifacio, as Minister of the Interior, was disputed by a Magdalo officer, Daniel Tirona. The latter questioned Bonifacio's level of education and Masonic beliefs, and averred that others, Caviteños particularly, were better qualified for his position. Enraged by the insult, the Supremo demanded an apology from Tirona who, however, refused to give one, thus, provoking the threat of bloodshed. Amidst this confusion, and Bonifacio's declaration nullifying the elections, the assembly ended.

Two days later, Andres, assisted by Procopio and other followers, issued the "Acta de Tejeros," a document renouncing the convention's election results, and stating his defiance of the Tejeros government.

Unaware that their arrest had been ordered by General Aguinaldo, the Bonifacio brothers, Gregoria, Francisco Carreon, and the others proceeded

to the barrio of Limbon in Indang, Cavite, where they were attacked by Col. Agapito Bonzon and his forces on April 28, 1897. Ciraco was killed, while Andres was shot and stabbed. Procopio himself was hit on the nose with the butt of a gun by Bonzon's soldiers. The surviving brothers, together with Gregorio and the rest, were then arrested and taken, initially, to the revolutionary government's capital in Naik and, later, to Maragondon, where they underwent trial for their alleged crimes of sedition, treason, and counter-revolution. The trial was conducted by a military court headed by Judge Advocate Pedro Lipana.

Despite the testimonies given by Gregoria, Francisco Carreon, and others, the Bonifacio brothers were found guilty and given the capital punishment. Procopio, who was absolved of guilt by all witnesses including Pedro Giron, a Bonifacio soldier turned state witness, and fairly defended by Teodoro Gonzales, was adjudged as an accessory in the counter-revolution charge. Although Aguinaldo commuted the death sentence to mere exile, he was later persuaded by Generals Mariano Noriel and Pio del Pilar to withdraw his order of pardon, in order, they alleged, to protect the revolution from any future counter-moves.

On May 10, 1897, Andres and Procopio were roused from their prison sleep and marched towards the area of Mt. Buntis by Maj. Lazaro Makapagal. Little did they know that it was to be the last of their earthly days. When they reached the mountain, Major Makapagal, as ordered, read the contents of a sealed letter, and forthwith carried out its instructions. Procopio, still in his youth, was shot just a few minutes before his brother Andres.

LINO BROCKA
(1939-1991)
Renowned Film Director

Lino Brocka was an eminent film, television, and stage director who blazed the path for socially-oriented Filipino films in the seventies.

He was born on April 3, 1939 in Nueva Ecija. His father, Regino, was a skilled carpenter and boatbuilder as well as an itinerant salesman from Sorsogon.

Regino Brocka settled his schoolteacher wife in Pilar, Sorsogon while he carried out his occupations around the country. On a trip to Nueva Ecija, he fell in love with a 15-year-old lass named Pilar, who became Lino's mother. Despite the objections of Pilar's parents, Regino took Lino and his mother to Bicol and, deserting his legal family, lived with them on an island off the coast.

His legal wife filed a case of bigamy against Regino. He was convicted and sentenced to two years in Muntinlupa Prison. The young Lino and his mother moved into a house near the prison, where Lino's brother, Danilo, was born. After serving his sentence, Regino returned with them to their island-home in Bicol.

Regino Brocka had a profound influence on Lino. He poured his knowledge, time, experience, and love into the growing boy. He taught his

son the alphabet, arithmetic, and natural sciences, as well as the art of singing, dancing, and reciting poetry.

Regino was an important man on the island. Nobody else but he owned a complete set of shipbuilding tools. Later, he took an interest in politics. He often took the young Lino to his meetings. His father was killed in what looked like a political murder. With his father's death, their family lost its financial and social position. His mother had to accept odd jobs in town, and, later, stayed with a local fisherman who was kind to young Lino and his brother but who had been totally indifferent to his late father.

His mother's new life apparently did not work out well. Pilar and her family went to her relatives in Nueva Ecija where they were split up. Lino lived with his aunt.

While living with his aunt, Lino was treated as a houseboy and subjected to insults and physical abuse. He had to put up with everything for four years, until he had a heated argument with his aunt, who threw a large bowl at him, knocking him unconscious. After that, he ran away to his grandmother, where he was reunited with his mother and brother.

Upon learning about the maltreatment, Lino's mother broke off with her elder sister and returned to San Jose, where she and her two sons were reduced to a hand-to-mouth existence. He attended the San Jose Elementary School, studying there from 1947 until his graduation in 1952.

Apart from school, the only respite Lino had from his daily chores was the movies. He became an avid movie fan, and since most of the movies he saw were made in Hollywood, he developed a fondness for American lifestyles and movie plots.

When his mother started teaching, Lino now focused his attention on being successful in high school. He excelled in his academic subjects as well as in debate, oration, and in any other activity that needed performing. He also read most of the books at the San Jose Library, and was influenced by authors like A.J. Cronin and William Somerset Maugham.

Lino Brocka graduated from high school with six medals and won a scholarship to the University of the Philippines, where he enrolled in a pre-law course.

However, he dropped his pre-law course and took only subjects which interested him, like literature. He lost his scholarship by the end of his freshman year, and he had to work to pay for his tuition. By the time he left the university, he had enough English units for a master's degree but lacked credits for a freshman course in other subjects.

While he was still at UP, Brocka joined its Dramatic Club. When he applied for membership, he was not accepted because of his *provinciano*

accent. Disgusted, he again started watching American movies and practiced speaking like an American. He returned to the UP Dramatic Club, but not as an actor but as a stage hand pulling curtains. He also worked at the music shop of the UP Canteen and did publicity work for American B-movies shot in the Philippines but packaged in Hollywood. Once, he worked as an assistant director. Among the many friends he made at the Dramatic Club was Behn Cervantes, who later became a fellow stage and film director. Cervantes introduced him to a team of young Mormon missionaries in 1961.

He became the Mormon's first Filipino convert and missionary. He was sent to Hawaii, where he taught part of a course in world religion in the University of Hawaii.

After completing his missionary work, Brocka enrolled at the Mormon College of Hawaii to try to complete his college education, but the balmy Hawaiian climate militated against it. He found himself sleeping under the coconut trees instead of attending his classes.

Brocka left Hawaii for San Francisco. Having little money, he lived among the bums and hoboos of the city. Later, he took a job as a busboy in a diner, where he had his first complete meal in months. He worked next in a hospital for the elderly. Its administrator offered him permanent employment and a chance at getting an American citizenship, but he refused. After five months in San Francisco, he returned home in 1968.

His friend from UP, Behn Cervantes introduced him to Cecille Guidote (now Mrs. Heherson Alvarez) who had founded the Philippine Educational Theater Association in 1967. Brocka joined her group in 1969.

At PETA, Brocka did everything. He ran errands, wrote scripts, and led in theater exercises. Eventually, he started directing for PETA's drama show for television.

In 1970, a movie producer asked Brocka to do a film which his outfit, LEA Productions,, would enter in the Manila Film Festival. The result was "Wanted: Perfect Mother." Based on "The Sound of Music" and a Filipino comic serial. It not only won an award for best screenplay at the festival but also proved that Filipino films could earn as much prestige as foreign films.

Also in 1970, Brocka directed "Santiago," a war movie that won for him the best director award from the Citizens' Council for Mass Media. Later in the year his "Tubog sa Ginto," a film about a wealthy married homosexual and his family, also garnered an award.

For the next four years, he made seven more pictures for LEA Productions.

Brocka realized that he had to make two money-making films for the company before he could make one that he really liked. He exploited topics

which were usually taboo and approached these with sensitivity and sympathy, using actors and actresses with background in the theater. He kept looking for new talents in script-writing, musical scoring, and acting. Among his now-famous acting "discoveries" were Hilda Koronel, Christopher de Leon, Philip Salvador, and Bembol Roco.

In 1971, Brocka won another best director award from CCMM for "Stardom," a film about a young performer forced tragically into stardom by his ambitious mother.

Not wishing to be tied down permanently to filmmaking, he quit LEA Productions to teach film, drama, and speech at St. Theresa's College and St. Paul's College. He impressed upon his students the importance of doing films and plays that would make the audience think.

In 1974, with about 100 artists and 10 businessmen, he formed a film company, CINEMANILA, which he himself headed. In the same year, he directed "Tinimbang Ka Ngunit Kulang," a film about a teenaged lad growing up in a small town amid its petty and gross injustices. A box office hit, it won another best director award from FAMAS for Brocka, apart from a best actor award, and was made a required viewing in religious classes in Catholic schools.

CINEMANILA however, was short-lived. It made only three more films, after "Tinimbang. . ." When it folded up, Brocka, who had been very liberal in signing checks and personally guaranteeing loans, found himself more than P800,000 in debt. Despite his precarious financial condition, Brocka turned down offers by the Marcos administration to do films it "approved."

In 1975, Brocka went on to win another FAMAS best director award from "Maynila Sa Kuko ng Liwanag," which was about a young man searching for his sweetheart in Manila. The young woman was taken in by a "recruiter" who refuses his requests to see her. The young man becomes enmeshed in the intrigues of criminal groups and the lower strata of society and finds out about the fate of his sweetheart. He ends up taking revenge on the "recruiter," a brothel owner, and he was killed by a mob.

Still another such award from FAMAS came his way in 1980 for "Jaguar." Brocka entered "Jaguar," which also won the best director award from the Urian, a critics' association, at the Cannes Film Festival in 1977. Brocka entered two other movies of his, "Insiang" and "Bona", in that prestigious film festival in France.

In 1983, Brocka formed the Concerned Artists of the Philippines, which he led for two years. His stand was that artists were first and foremost citizens and, as such, must address the issues confronting the country. CAP,

which was one of the organizations that gathered at the then Manila International Airport to welcome Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino from his self-exile in the United States, became active in anti-government rallies in both Manila and the provinces after the Aquino assassination. It also figured prominently in protest actions against media censorship. After a nationwide strike supported by jeepney drivers in 1984, Brocka was arrested and imprisoned for 16 days. That year, he became a national council member of the anti-Marcos Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD).

While participating in rallies by day, Brocka made movies at night to support himself and pay off his debts. After securing the support of Malaya Films, an outfit with anti-Marcos leanings, he came out with the movie, "Bayan Ko, Kapit Sa Patalim." In the title, "Bayan Ko" referred to a popular protest song while "Kapit Sa Patalim" formed part of a Filipino saying concerning someone in desperate straits. When he arrived at the Cannes Film Festival to show this film, Brocka wore a barong adorned by a blood-red map of the Philippines with the word "justice" printed under it to dramatize the lack of justice in the country. "Bayan Ko" gained rave reviews at Cannes and was later adjudged best film of the year by the British Film Institute.

The government tried to stop its showing in the country, saying that it was subversive, but the Supreme Court ruled in favor of it. However, before it could be shown to the public, the Board of Censors dubbed it "lascivious" and said it had to cut many scenes. Another legal battle ensued at the Supreme Court before Brocka and Malaya Films secured the showing of the film in its uncut form, but only to audiences over 18-years-old.

After his return from France, the government refused to renew Brocka's passport, but backed down after he was invited to speak at a human rights conference by the French Prime Minister.

In 1985, Brocka, who had become the most popular and respected film director in the country, was honored with the Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Arts "for making cinema a vital social commentary, awakening public consciousness to disturbing realities of life among the Filipino poor."

With the overthrow of the Marcos regime, Brocka strove for a freer media atmosphere. He was selected by the new government of Corazon Aquino as one of the members of the 1986 Constitutional Commission. However, he and some other commissioners later resigned in disgust, saying that the new charter it was drafting was repressive and anti-Filipino. An anti-bases activist, Brocka vigorously campaigned against the presence of US military facilities in the Philippines.

In the film, "Gumapang Ka Sa Lusak," he portrayed the abuse of power by self-serving politicians. In another film, "Ora Pro Nobis," which was shown in Cannes, he portrayed the abuses of the military and the religious cults it had recruited in the anti-insurgency war in the country.

Brocka made many films which were actually rehashes of American originals. He participated in many other film festivals, like those in Toronto, Los Angeles, Montreal, and Chicago, and was interviewed by prestigious magazines.

On May 21, 1991, Brocka met his sudden death in a car crash in Quezon City. At the time of his death, he was filming "Sa Kabila ng Lahat." Brocka, who had remained single, left behind his mother Pilar and brother Danilo.

TOMAS L. CABILI
(1903-1957)
Lawyer and Legislator

Lawyer and former assemblyman, Tomas L. Cabili was born in Iligan, Lanao del Norte on March 7, 1903. His parents were Guillermo Cabili and Epifania H. Lluisma. He was also known as Sultan Demasang kayko-Ranao.

Cabili studied at Iligan Primary School, 1911-1915, and Iligan Elementary School, 1915-1918. From 1919 to 1923, he enrolled in four different schools to complete his secondary education; the Zamboanga Provincial High School, 1919 to 1920; Cebu High School, 1920 to 1921; Silliman Institute, 1921 to 1922; and finally, the Cebu Provincial High School, 1922 to 1923.

Cabili received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of the Philippines-Cebu in 1925, then pursued a law course at the Visayan Institute, also in Cebu, from 1925 to 1927. He transferred to the Philippine College of Law, where he completed his bachelor of laws degree in 1929. After passing the bar examinations, he practiced law in his home province.

In 1934, he was appointed justice of the peace of the municipal district of Lanao as well as of Dansalan, the capital of Lanao. He became a delegate to the Constitutional Assembly. In 1935, he was elected assemblyman for his district in the First National Assembly, serving on the committees on agriculture, codes, franchises, provincial and municipal government, na-

tional language, public instruction, Mindanao and special provinces, appropriations, civil service, and public lands.

Assemblyman Cabili was the only delegate to the Constitutional Convention who did not sign the 1935 Constitution, which was formally ratified on February 8, 1935. He pointed out seven reasons why he refused to, namely: 1. that it carried no provision on promoting the progress of non-Christian Filipinos, in accordance with Article XII, Section 5 of the fundamental law; 2. that it placed too much power in the executive department, and thus might encourage the establishment of a dictatorial government; 3. that it carried no provision for municipal and provincial autonomy; 4. that it might encourage communism by allowing the government to appropriate and substitute landed estates; 5. that its safeguards against the acquisition of agricultural lands by foreigners were not sufficient; 6. that it had no provision for the nationalization of the retail trade; and 7. that at the time of the drafting of the Constitution, there was too much intervention "from the outside," especially from President Manuel L. Quezon.

In 1938, Cabili was reelected. He served the Second National Assembly as chairman of the committee on privileges and member of the committees on agriculture, appropriations, forest, Mindanao and special provinces, and national companies.

Cabili was married to the former Felicitas N. Pepito of Cebu. They have five children, namely, Vismundo, Camilo, Fe, Fulgencio, and Teodoro Delano. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He passed away on March 17, 1957 at the age of 54.

FERNANDO CALDERON

(1866-1948)

Physician, Revolutionary
Leader and Educator

Dr. Fernando R. Calderon was one of the leading Filipino obstetricians during the American colonial period and the first director of the Philippine General Hospital. Named after his paternal grandfather, he was born in the old town of Santa Cruz de Malabon, now called Tanza, Cavite on August 14, 1866, to Jose G. Calderon and Manuela Roca. Felipe G. Calderon, famous for his work on the Malolos Constitution, was his younger brother.

Together with his younger brother, Felipe, Fernando was sent to an elementary school conducted by a teacher called Gabriel in barrio Lamayan. Later, he was transferred to the Ateneo Municipal when the family moved to Santa Ana, Manila. He started his studies at the Ateneo as a second-grade pupil in the primary course. Hardly able to speak Spanish, he was placed at one of the lowest rungs in his class. However, he made great strides in his studies. Before the end of the first semester, he was already at the top and had gained the coveted honor of being the class "emperor."

After obtaining his bachelor of arts degree at the Ateneo in 1885, he moved to the University of Santo Tomas to take up medicine and pharmacy. He completed his licentiate in medicine in February 1891. During the last months of 1891, he secured the post of municipal doctor of Calbayog, Samar.

But after serving there for about two years, he had to go back to Manila to recuperate from an ailment which the famed chemist of that time, Anacleto del Rosario, confirmed as advanced tuberculosis.

When he regained his health, he accepted a job as medical officer of the Carigara municipality in Leyte. Six months later, in 1894, he transferred to Ormoc, which was to be his residence for six years. When the Filipino-American War broke out in 1899, General Lukban appointed him as president of the revolutionary junta of Ormoc, a position he kept for about a year. He returned to Manila when the Americans occupied the town.

After a brief stay in Manila, Dr. Calderon decided to leave for Europe, taking the French steamer *Laos*. He arrived in Paris in March 1900. He was admitted as a resident in the famous Clinique Tarnier, a five-storey hospital that specialized in maternity, gynecology, and puericulture. He stayed there for eight months, and then visited other French hospitals like the Maternidad Baudeloque, under Professor Pinard; the Maternidad Saint Antoine, directed by Professor Bahr; the Cochin and Broca hospitals; and the Necker Hospital, under Professor Guyon. After two years in Europe, he returned to Manila, arriving in March 1902. Later, he married Januaria Alvarez.

On July 1, 1907 he was appointed professor of obstetrics at the School of Medicine, which was created on the recommendation by the Philippine Island Medical Association and approved by the Philippine Commission on June 10, 1907. This school was to become the University of the Philippines' College of Medicine.

On September 16, 1914, Dr. Calderon was appointed auxilliary director of the Philippine General Hospital while serving at the same time, without additional compensation, as head of obstetrics of the UP-College of Medicine. He was named president of the Council of Hygiene on June 3, 1915. He became dean of the College of Medicine and director of the Philippine General Hospital on October 25, 1916. From October 11, 1922 to October 10, 1925, he was a member of the UP board of regents. He was designated acting UP President from January to August 31, 1934. On November 1, 1936, he resigned as dean of the UP College of Medicine and as PGH director due to physical incapacity.

Dr. Calderon was instrumental in the creation of *La Gota de Leche* in Manila. He died on February 7, 1948.

FRANCISCO M. CARREON
(1868-)
Revolutionary Leader

Born on October 5, 1868 in Cotabato, Mindanao, Francisco M. Carreon was a Katipunero who fought not only in the revolution against Spain and in the Philippine-American War, but also in the Sakay-led guerilla struggle against the United States colonial regime in the Philippines during the early 1900's until 1906. His father, Espiridion Carreon, was a *sanidad militar* assigned in Zamboanga. His mother was Jacinta Marcos. He acquired his early education at a local school run by Jesuit priests, but had to continue his studies in Manila when war broke out in Jolo. He studied under a "Maestro Martin" at a public school situated along Benavides Street in Trozo.

When he came of age, he found work as a blacksmith in a shop owned by a certain Marcelo Leaño, earning one peseta a week. Later, he became a *machacante* in Ylaya, Tondo, this time earning one peseta a day. After a time, he decided to look for another job, and subsequently accepted appointment at the Casa Moneda in Intramuros, which was owned by his uncle, beginning in 1886. Two years later, he enlisted in the Spanish *Cuerpo Carabinero*.

It was around this time that he married his fiancée Bibiana Bastida, by whom he had a child who died. In 1892, heeding the call of the Motherland,

he joined the revolutionary organization, the Katipunan, under the *nom de guerre* "F.C. Silanganan," together with his brother Nicomedes, cousin Mariano Carreon, Tomas Remigio, and Enrique and Cipriano Pacheco. Emilio Jacinto, who became Bonifacio's right-hand man, was another cousin of his.

Deeply involved in revolutionary activities, and often joining the Supremo and the other Katipuneros in the former's house, Carreon became head of a Katipunan branch called "Silanganan," whose treasurer was his brother Nicomedes and the fiscal was Mariano Carreon. In time, Silanganan became a council or *sanggunian*. In 1896, he headed the popular council in Trozo called "Dapitan," whose sections were Silanganan and Alapaap, which were, in turn, headed by Juan de la Cruz and R. Concha.

In 1896, he left the Cuerpo de Carabiniero to take the place of his brother in the Guardia Civil. That same year, beginning in January, he served as councilor of the Katipunan Supreme Council, together with Pantaleon Torres, Briccio Pantas, Aguedo del Rosario, Teodoro Plata, and Vicente Molina.

He and his brother Nicomedes were among the many rebels who joined Andres Bonifacio in the house of Juan Ramos, son of Tandang Sora (Melchora Aquino), soon after the discovery of the Katipunan by the Spanish authorities. Like the rest, he tore his *cedula* upon the instigation of their leader, in a symbolic act of rebellion against their oppressors. He was singled out by Bonifacio himself to perform the dangerous task of returning to Manila and communicating with the other rebels who were directly under the Supremo's leadership.

A true son of the people, Carreon took part in the Battle of Zapote Bridge on February 17, 1897, which took the life of the young general Edilberto Evangelista. While in Imus, he rejoined Bonifacio, and being the latter's staunch follower, was among those who defended the Supremo in the early part of 1897 in Montalban from the attack led by Col. Agapito Bonzon and Jose I. Pua. The latter had been ordered by the elected revolutionary president, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, to capture Bonifacio and his forces. Carreon would subsequently testify in the defense of the Bonifacio brothers during their trial conducted by the military court of the revolutionary government. He would, nevertheless, lose his friends through the harsh penalty of death meted out to them.

Later, during the period of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, he lost his own brother Nicomedes, who was then on the verge of surrendering to the Spaniards, at the hands of fellow revolutionaries who opposed the pact.

When the treaty failed, General Aguinaldo called on all patriots to fight anew for the Motherland. Carreon was among those who responded. Eventually, the revolutionists achieved victory and declared national independence in June 1898, but that victory would be short-lived. In February 1899, hostilities between the revolutionary forces and the American military broke out. Carreon continued the struggle even after Aguinaldo's capture by the Americans in March 1901. He joined the forces of fellow Katipunan veteran Macario Sakay, with whom he would organize the Nacionalista Party in the early 1900's. Its other founding members were Pascual Poblete, Lope K. Santos, Santiago Alvarez, Andres Villanueva, and Aguedo del Rosario.

When Sakay established the Tagalog Republic, with Sakay himself as President, Carreon was named Vice-President and Executive Secretary, and as such, served as Sakay's right-hand man and prepared his general correspondence. Others, including Generals Julian Montalan and Leon Villafuerte and Colonels Felizardo and Lucio de Vega, were each given a military command to take over, while Fidel Noble was named Secretary of War.

Although they were portrayed as common bandits by the American black propaganda, they were loved and supported by the people, who continued to provide them with food and arms.

For several years, under their President's leadership, General Carreon and the others harassed the enemy with their systematic guerrilla attacks. They unsettled the so-called "peaceful" colonial regime, protractedly resisting every entreaty of the authorities to yield peacefully, until the latter enlisted the help of the renowned labor leader and president of the *Partido Popular Independista*, Dr. Dominador Gomez.

After several meetings with Gomez, Sakay finally agreed to come down from his mountain redoubt, on the condition that he and his compatriots were allowed to carry their guns, and more important, that the Filipinos would be granted permission to form the Philippine National Assembly. Thus, on July 14, 1906, Sakay, Carreon, and the others entered Manila. For a few days, they were left alone by the enemy. Trusting in the latter's word of honor, they travelled on foot from one town to another, basking in the adoration of the hundreds of people who followed them. Everywhere they went, they were accompanied by a brass band and offered free food and lodging.

On July 17, Sakay, Carreon, and the others were invited by an American colonel, Van Shaick, who was then the governor of Cavite, to attend a town fiesta in the province. Their acceptance would prove to be to their undoing.

While dancing at the festive town hall, they were captured and disarmed, with the hall itself being surrounded by Philippine Constabulary troops who were ready to shoot at any move on their part. Trapped, they had no choice but to surrender. They were brought to a prison ship, where they were disallowed to even move or speak. The ship then brought them to Manila. For less than a month, they underwent trial for their alleged crimes of murder, robbery, and even rape. The likes of Ramon Diokno and Felipe Buencamino, Sr. served as their defense lawyers. They were incarcerated in the old Bilibid Prison.

Although they were all adjudged guilty by Judge Ignacio Villamor on August 6, 1907, Carreon was given the lighter sentence of life imprisonment, along with Montalan, Felizardo, and Villafuerte, while their leader, General Sakay, and Colonel De Vega were hanged like common bandits on September 13, that same year. After the execution, Carreon and the others faded into obscurity, seemingly forgotten by the people. Later, Carreon was released through an *indulto* or pardon. He then joined the Bureau of Labor.

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

(1914-1979)

High Court Jurist

Fred Ruiz Castro was the 13th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the first to die in office. He was born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte to Dr. Santos Castro and Engracia Ruiz on September 2, 1914. After his elementary schooling in his hometown and in Pampanga, he enrolled at the University of the Philippines, where he pursued his college studies. He obtained his associate in arts, bachelor of laws, and philosophy degrees in 1932, 1936, and 1937, respectively. An active campus leader, he edited UP's student paper, the *Collegian*.

Castro became a full-fledged lawyer at age 22. He passed the bar in 1936 with a grade of 84.25 percent. He then taught law in several colleges in Manila, but later joined the Philippine Army as a lieutenant.

It was while he was in the Army that he gained fame. He saw action in Bataan during the Second World War, and was with the guerrilla movement when he was captured by the Japanese and imprisoned in Fort Santiago. After the war, the Armed Forces of the Philippines awarded him the Legion of Merit medal and two Distinguished Service stars.

In 1945, the Army sent him to the United States to study military law at the University of Michigan. He was then an assistant in its Judge Advocate Service. After his special studies abroad, he was assigned in that office as

executive officer. He was already a full colonel at the Judge Advocate General's Office when then President Ramon Magsaysay tapped him as Executive Secretary in 1954.

Castro served as vice-chairman of the board of the Philippine National Bank from 1954 to 1956. In 1955, he accepted a Fulbright scholarship and Smith-Mundt fellowship in public administration. In August 1956, he was appointed associate justice in the Court of Appeals. He later became its presiding justice. He was awarded a U.S. Department of State foreign leader grant to study judicial reforms in the United States in 1962.

He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1966. That same year, the UP Vanguard Fraternity, of which he was a member, conferred on him the Oblation Award. He served as associate justice of the high tribunal until January 4, 1976. On January 5, 1976, he was appointed Chief Justice.

In 1979, he was invited by the Indian Government Council for Cultural Relations to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Rajasthan in India. He left the country on April 20, 1979. About 30 minutes before his plane was scheduled to touch down at the New Delhi airport, however, he succumbed to a heart attack. His wife, the former Natividad Hizon, and their youngest daughter, Melisande, were with him at the time of his death.

RAFAEL CRAME
(1863-1927)
First Filipino Constabulary Chief

The first Filipino to become director of the defunct Philippine Constabulary, Rafael Crame was born on October 2, 1863 in Malabon, Rizal. He was the son of an officer in the artillery corps of the Spanish army in the Philippines, Rafael Ma. de Crame y Gonzales Calderon, and Maria Perez de Tagle.

After studying at the Ateneo de Manila, he enrolled in the Spanish military academy in 1879-1881. Once he completed his cadetship, he was employed by the Spanish government in the *Negociado de Contribución Territorial*. He was a government official in the *Administración de Hacienda Pública* when the Philippine Revolution broke out in 1896.

Crame successively served with the battalion of volunteers organized by the Spanish Army, as private, corporal, and sergeant from August 29, 1896 to June 1898. He had been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant when he was honorably mustered out from the service on August 13, 1898.

During the early phase of American rule in the Philippines, Crame joined the police force of Manila as lieutenant, and subsequently was promoted to captain. Unfortunately, when the city police force in Manila was reorganized, he was one of those canned out as only four of the sixteen police officers with rank of captain were retained.

When the Philippine Constabulary was organized sometime in 1902, Crame joined it at the invitation of Captain Alkinson. Starting as fourth-class inspector, he rose rapidly to second lieutenant on March 1, 1903; first lieutenant on September 15, 1903; Captain on March 15, 1905; assistant superintendent of infantry division on November 1, 1906; lieutenant-colonel and assistant director on December 1, 1907; full-fledged colonel and assistant chief on February 13, 1914; and, acting chief on December 17, 1917.

Crame served the PC with distinction. He led the pacification campaign in Cavite province by breaking up *ladrón* bands and capturing their leaders. He was commended for the successful prosecution of the case of Mariano Noriel, a revolutionary soldier. In his capacity as acting superintendent of the information division in 1913, he was commended by Brig. Gen. H. Bandholtz on the occasion of the recovery of the stolen Corregidor plans.

Crame married thrice. He had three children - Maria, Luis, and Rafael - by his first wife, Maria Garcia. His second wife, Soledad Fernandez, gave birth to Soledad and Teresa. He had eight children by his third wife, Concepcion Fernandez, namely: Antonio, Concepcion, Jose, Pilar, Filomena, Juan, Ines, and Nieves.

A true soldier and peace officer, he died on January 1, 1927, exactly 10 years of dedicated service as PC chief.

TELESFORO CHUIDIAN
(1855-1903)

Businessman, Reformist
and Nationalist

Telesforo Chuidian was a Chinese-Filipino. He was the only son of the four children of Jose Chuy Dian and Silveria Chuaquico. The three other children were Roberta, Raymunda, and Candelaria.

His father was a native Chinese who came to the Philippines at the turn of the 18th century. Soon after setting himself up in business in Manila, he converted into Catholicism and married Silveria Chuaquico, a daughter of a long-established Chinese family in the city.

Jose Chuy Dian, who later changed his name to "Chuidian," had bought a store from a Basque in Escolta, then the business center of Manila. He named it "La Puerta del Sol." He traded in sugar, coffee, palay, tobacco, and abaca. When he died, sometime between 1869 and 1871, his widow and son took over the business.

Telesforo Chuidian was born on January 5, 1855. He studied at the Ateneo Municipal in Intramuros, where he took up a course leading to a bachelor of arts degree in 1870. Among his classmates were Benito Legarda, Vicente Casas, and Leon Maria Guerrero. However, he did not finish the course.

At 22, he was already an established and affluent businessman. He later formed with Mariano Buenaventura a limited partnership. Their firm, Chuidian, Buenaventura Y Cía, granted crop loans. It thrived in the coffee business in Lipa and the sugar business in Balayan, both in Batangas.

Chuidian also engaged in the real estate business. He had large stockholdings in San Miguel Brewery. He acquired sugarestates in Batangas. He developed a liking for Arabian horses to the point of joining the Manila Jockey Club. He became prominent not just in the Chinese community but also in the Manila society of the period.

Dr. Laureano Viado, the famed Filipiniana collector, noted having seen Chuidian growing his fingernails. In Chinese culture, this was a symbol of high social position.

Chuidian was active in the reform movement of the 1890's. Like countless Filipino patriots at the time, he, too, was a Mason. He was also a part of *Liga Filipina*, which was succeeded by the *Cuerpo de Compromisarios* when Rizal was banished to Dapitan. The *Cuerpo* was composed of aristocrats and intellectuals who thought that needed reforms could be obtained peacefully. Together with Roxas, de la Rama, Yangco, Legarda, and Genato, Chuidian supported *La Solidaridad*, the mouthpiece of the Propaganda Movement in Spain.

In 1895, Chuidian was the recipient of the *Caballero de la Real Orden de Isabel la Católica* award from the Spanish government, for his civic and financial contributions. In 1896, the authorities had him arrested and hauled to Fort Santiago as a suspected *filibustero* along with Francisco Roxas, Antonio and Juan Luna, Jacinto Limjap, and others. Their property were confiscated in the process.

In the six months he was incarcerated, Chuidian contracted tuberculosis. It is believed that his wife, Juana, gained his release with a *bayong* full of jewels as bribe to Spanish officials.

Chuidian became the first president of the exclusive Club Filipino in 1898, the same year that Emilio Aguinaldo appointed him to represent the province of Cotabato in the Malolos Congress. Together with Pedro Paterno, he and Marinao Limjap - the two were reputed to be the biggest financiers of the Revolution - were authorized to sign paper bills issued by the Philippine Republic. After his appointment on July 4, 1899 as *jefe de administración de primera clase*, he was also allowed to use the signs and insignias of a brigadier-general.

During the forced occupation of the country by the United States, Chuidian was again imprisoned, this time by the Americans, but not for long.

In 1901, he sailed to England with his four children: Horacio, Adela, Telesforo, and Roberto. He was very sick when he returned in 1902. He died of tuberculosis of the larynx on April 11, 1903.

Chuidian was rumored to have fathered 19 children, but only 11, by three women, could be accounted for. Their mothers were Juana Urbano, a Dutch-Spanish mestiza, Dolores Cerrudo, a Spanish mestiza, and Sofia Lopez, a niece of Jose Rizal.

According to General Jose Alejandrino, he was the prototype of Capitan Tiago in Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere*, judging from the description of the house owned by that fictionalized character in the said novel.

ROBERTO R. CONCEPCION
(1903-1987)

Defender of Civil Liberties
and the Rule of Law

A staunch defender of civil liberties and the rule of law, Roberto R. Concepcion was the 11th chief justice of the Supreme Court. He was born in Manila on June 7, 1903, to Isidro Concepcion and Catalina Reyes. He had his secondary education at San Beda College, where he also received his associate in arts degree. In 1924, he graduated with a bachelor of laws degree, *summa cum laude*, from the University of Santo Tomas. He topped the bar examinations given that same year.

After a short stint as a private law practitioner, Concepcion joined the government service as an assistant attorney in the Bureau of Justice in 1929. In 1940, he was appointed judge-at-large, serving in various parts of the country. He shocked the judicial community when he conducted court sessions at the Jolo town hall instead of on board ships anchored in the bay, which was then standard procedure as a precaution against people who ran amok and indiscriminately killed those in their path. During the Japanese occupation, he served as a judge in Samar and as general consultant to the First Code Commission. Upon the reestablishment of the Commonwealth government with the return of the American forces in 1945, he reassumed his old position as judge. He briefly served as justice undersecretary before being elevated to the Court of Appeals on November 23, 1945. On February

9, 1954, Concepcion was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court. He became Chief Justice on June 4, 1966.

A highly principled man, Justice Concepcion was uncompromising whenever the integrity of the country or the Supreme Court was challenged. His obsession was to clear the dockets of the courts. He instituted some internal changes in the high tribunal so that its decisions could be promulgated as soon as they were made. For this - not to mention his administrative duties - he often had to work late.

To justice Concepcion, no man is above the law. He maintained this resolute stand in decisions he penned even in cases involving the highest officials of the land, such as President Quirino in complex rebellion cases, *People vs. Hernandez* (99 Phil. 545); President Magsaysay, in *Hebron vs. Reyes* (104 Phil. 175); President Macapagal, in *Pelaez vs. Auditor General* (15 SCRA 589), and Marcos, in *Javellana vs. Executive Secretary* (505 SCRA 36), which questioned the presidential proclamation of the ratification of the 1973 Constitution.

In the 1971 habeas corpus cases, he formulated the cardinal rule which is now enshrined in the 1987 Constitution - that the President's constitutionally conferred power to declare martial law or suspend the writ of habeas corpus is neither absolute nor qualified but limited and conditional, and that the Supreme Court is empowered to inquire into the sufficiency of the factual basis for such declaration or suspension.

As Chief Justice during the declaration of martial law in 1972, it fell on Concepcion's shoulders to preserve the independence of the Supreme Court against the pressures exerted by the Marcos administration to use it as an instrument in legitimizing its actions. Marcos had filled the court with justices who were supportive of his decisions, thus making Concepcion's job of maintaining judicial integrity extremely difficult. In his minority decision in *Javellana vs. Executive Secretary*, Concepcion attacked the procedure on how the 1973 Constitution was ratified by a mere show of hands during so-called People's Assemblies and accused the President of violating the Constitution. Concepcion called on his fellow justice to declare the proclamation of the ratification of the 1973 charter null and void. However, in an extended opinion, Associate Justice Felix Makasiar claimed that an executive proclamation could only be nullified by a two-thirds vote by the court, which Concepcion had failed to muster. Thus, the Supreme Court ruled that there were no longer legal impediments to the enforcement of the Constitution.

The erosion of the judiciary's independence and the subordination of the Supreme Court to the Executive Branch was too much for Justice

Concepcion to take. He resigned from the Supreme Court 50 days before his retirement age on April 17, 1973.

After leaving the Supreme Court, Concepcion continued to express his commitment to the rule of law by supporting human rights causes through legal assistance to the poor. He served from time to time as consultant, adviser or chairman of the National Committee on Legal Aid of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. He stressed that legal aid should be made available especially to the indigent to deliver justice and equity without which peace could not be attained. He also served twice as dean of the College of Law of the University of Santo Tomas.

Despite his advanced age and fragile physical condition, Concepcion accepted his appointment on June 2, 1986 as a member of the Constitutional Commission that drafted the 1987 charter. He served as chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was always the first to arrive during its sessions as well as the last to leave. His advice was always sought by the Commission, which considered him as its elder statesman. He was the principal author of the judiciary article of the completed charter, whose draft he signed at his sickbed.

Concepcion was married to Dolores Concepcion, by whom he had four children: Carmencita, Roberto Jr., Milagros, and Jesus. He died on May 3, 1987 at the age of 83.

JOSE M. CRISOL
(1917-1993)
World War II Fighter
and Defense Official

The acknowledged expert on psychological warfare of his time, Jose M. Crisol was born to a working class couple in Pandan, Catanduanes on November 15, 1917. His father, Avelino Crisol, worked as a highway inspector; his mother was, for a long time, a government clerk.

He obtained his higher education from the Mapua Institute of Technology and the University of the Philippines, and his military training from the prestigious Philippine Military Academy. He was commissioned third lieutenant in the regular force of the Philippine Army on December 13, 1941.

During the Japanese Occupation, he was among the thousands who underwent the infamous Death March, at the end of which he suffered imprisonment in the concentration camp at Capas, Tarlac. He miraculously survived both ordeals.

Crisol served as a member of the Allied Intelligence Bureau and as battalion commander of the Bicol Guerrilla Brigade. For his gallantry in action in Bataan, he was decorated with the Gold Cross.

Upon the war's end in 1945, he proceeded to the United States to further hone his military know-how at the Officers Training School in Fort Benning, Georgia. When he returned to the country, he served on the staff of the

Philippine Ground Combat School and of the Reserve Officers Service School, before joining that of his alma mater, the PMA.

In 1950, then Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay tapped him to lead the government's anti-insurgency program aimed at breaking the Huk movement in Central Luzon through psychological warfare and civic action. He was designated chief of the civil affairs office of the Department of National Defense. For the success of the campaign, which resulted in the capture or surrender of the Huk leaders, he was later awarded the Legion of Honor by President Magsaysay.

In 1953, Crisol resigned his regular commission in the Philippine Army to help Magsaysay in this presidential bid by serving as his political strategist.

His outstanding achievements in the field of intelligence as well as his personal sacrifices were rewarded in January 1954 when he was named director of the National Bureau of Investigation, the country's premier intelligence body, and presidential adviser on national security. In a concurrent capacity, he served as government investigations coordinator and presidential performance officer.

In May 1954, he became the undersecretary of national defense-at 36, the youngest ever to be so named.

In 1957, under the administration of President Carlos P. Garcia, he was named acting secretary of national defense. Eleven years later, he would serve in the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos as presidential assistant on civil action, with the rank of undersecretary, as well as the President's special personal representative in the Armed Forces' civil action programs. In 1970, he was given the portfolio of undersecretary for home defense and, as such, directly supervised all AFP "home defense activities," including the government's campaign against the then newly formed New People's Army.

Crisol also served as chairman of the Board of Liquidators; director of NASSCO; "back-pay" commissioner, chairman of the Leyte-Samar Development Coordinating Council; coordinator of the New Kabankalan Negrito Affairs, and member of the Board of Review for Motion Pictures. In June 1978, he was designated acting chairman of the National Police Commission. He was also made national adviser of the Philippine Veterans Legion. At the time he retired from government service, he held the rank of brigadier-general in the AFP's reserved forces.

A much-decorated military officer, Crisol was the recipient of the Wounded Personnel Medal, Resistance Movement Medal, Philippine Defense Medal, American Defense Service Medal and Ribbon with one

Bronze Service Star, World War II Victory Medal, Distinguished Unit Emblem, Anti-Dissidence Campaign Ribbon, Jolo Campaign Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, and the Purple Heart.

He was the author of several works, including *The Red Lie*, his most famous book; *Men and Arms*; *Fundamentals of Village Defense*; *Marcos on the Armed Forces*; *The Home Defense Officer in the Modernization Process*; *The Armed Forces in Nation Building*; and *Military Civil Action*.

His life came to a tragic end on December 12, 1993 when he was killed at his home by disgruntled family employees.

He left behind his wife, the former, Carmen Borromeo, and their children.

MARIANO L. CRISOSTOMO
(1862-1913)
Delegate to the Malolos Congress

Born in Malolos, Bulacan on February 3, 1862, Mariano L. Crisostomo was a lawyer and member of the historic 1898 Malolos Congress. His parents, Guillermo Crisostomo and Maria Lugo, were both from fairly prosperous families. Marcelo H. del Pilar, the famous propagandist, was his uncle.

Crisostomo attended a local school. He completed his secondary education at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, where he also acquired his bachelor of arts degree. Thereafter, he enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas, taking up law while training at the "law office" of his uncle Marcelo, Ambrosio R. Bautista, Isidro Moreno, and I. Fernando Rios, and working as clerk at the Tondo Court of First Instance. Upon finishing his law studies and passing the bar examinations, he engaged in private practice, and then served as assistant registrar of deeds at a branch of the *Audiencia* in Manila. His government promotion came fast. After a year, he was appointed as a judge in the province of Cebu. Later he became registrar of deeds in Misamis province, serving as such up to 1896.

Meanwhile, he began to be involved in political activities. He joined the "Caja de Jesus, Maria, y Jose," an organization founded by Del Pilar, Mariano Ponce, Pedro Serrano Laktaw, and others to help indigent but deserving

students and, more important, to fight "intellectual myopia" in Philippine society. This organization was superseded by the "Caja de Propaganda," which waged a propaganda campaign against the friars' control of the country and aided the Propaganda Movement in Spain by, among other things, raising funds to subsidize the publication of its mouthpiece, *La Solidaridad*.

The later 1880's and the early 1890's were times of social and political ferment in the country. The *ilustrados* were advocating political reforms, even as the seeds of national liberation were slowly being planted in the minds of many by the ideas of Dr. Jose Rizal. In 1892, the year Rizal was banished to Dapitan by the Spanish government, Andres Bonifacio established the Katipunan, an offshoot of the La Liga Filipina which, unlike the latter, aimed at forcibly wresting Philippine independence from the colonial government. Two years later, Crisostomo joined the subversive organization. He himself headed one of its local branches, whose membership encompassed not only his home province of Bulacan, but Nueva Ecija and Pampanga as well. As a leader, his duty was to campaign for the Katipunan and to recruit as many members as possible. Although it was a hard and dangerous task, he performed it well without fear of the dire consequences. When he returned to Manila after fulfilling his assignment in the southern provinces, he was arrested and imprisoned by the Spanish authorities.

Fortunately, following the signing of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato in December 1897, he was released. The pact, however, was soon dissolved owing to infractions committed by both sides. Thus, when General Emilio Aguinaldo made the clarion call to renew the struggle for absolute freedom from Spanish colonization, Crisostomo, along with thousands of other revolutionaries, heeded the summons. He served as auditor in Isidro Torres' army, actively participating in military actions in Macabebe, Pampanga. Subsequently, he was designated general secretary of the *Universidad Literaria de Filipinas* (later renamed *Universidad Científico-Literaria de Filipinas*), when it was established in October, 1898.

The highlights of his political career occurred that same year, when he served as a delegate to the Malolos Congress, which drafted the Philippine Constitution in November. Later, he accepted his nomination as a member of the seven-man revolutionary Supreme Court, which was headed by Apolinario Mabini as Chief Justice.

In February 1899, the Americans replaced the Spaniards as the enemy of the Filipinos when war broke out between the erstwhile allies with the shooting of a Filipino soldier by an American sentry in San Juan del Monte. Although the Filipinos tried gallantly to hold out as long as they could, they

eventually gave up after General Aguinaldo was captured in 1901 by the Americans with the aid of their Filipino collaborators. Realizing they had no other recourse but to work for reforms within the new order itself, most of them heeded the call to surrender once it was made by the victors.

Crisostomo was among those who joined the new regime. He became Bulacan's provincial fiscal for three years, from 1901 to 1904. He subsequently resumed his law practice and engaged in newspaper work, establishing with his fellow Bulakeños a paper he named *Plaridel*. He served as its director, and wrote for it in his native Tagalog as well as in Spanish. His local influence grew. Consequently, he was lured twice into running for public office, losing, however, each time, to his opponent. He likewise engaged actively in business, particularly in nipa production. Aside from organizing Bulacan's *Liga Agraria* and the association of nipa producers, he co-founded the *Liceo de Manila*.

Crisostomo was 28 when he married his fiancée, Filomena Lopez, in February 1890. They had several children. He died on May 11, 1913 at the age of 41.

GENERAL M. CRISTOBAL
(D. 1897)

One of the Thirteen Martyrs
of Bagumbayan

He was an infantry corporal in the regiment known by the nickname "Burgos." As he stood there facing the array of guns pointed menacingly at him and his companions, he must have thought it rather unreal that he should meet his fate at the hands of his former comrades-in-arms, some of whom could be his friends.

His name was Geronimo Medina Cristobal, one of the 13 martyrs of Bagumbayan.

It all started one ominous night when Spanish authorities raided the printing shop of the *Diario de Manila* and confiscated incriminating materials that would confirm the existence of the much whispered-about and feared secret society of determined men who were said to be plotting a bloody revolution for the independence of the Philippines. Houses and other places were also raided, and suspected members, sympathizers, and supporters of the Katipunan were arrested and thrown into prison, where many of them were brutally tortured. Cristobal must have been named by one of those tortured as a Katipunero, thus sealing his fate.

Cristobal, along with 12 of his compatriots, was shot at Bagumbayan on January 11, 1897. They would be honored henceforth as the 13 martyrs of Bagumbayan.

PELAGIO A. CRUZ
(1912-1986)
Distinguished Military Officer

A distinguished military officer, Pelagio A. Cruz was born in Baguio Pulong Gubat, Candaba, Pampanga on June 16, 1912. His family transferred to Baliuag, Bulacan when he was about eight years old.

Cruz finished at the top of his class at the Baliuag Elementary School. He pursued his secondary education at the provincial high school in Malolos, where he graduated as valedictorian in 1932.

In June 1932, he enrolled in the pre-law class at the University of the Philippines, but decided to transfer to the Philippine Constabulary Academy of Baguio where he was a *pensionado*. He did this to give way to his younger brother, who was also enrolled in the state university. His father had died, and his mother could not afford to send them together to college.

Cruz graduated as topnotcher at the PC Academy in 1935. He was commissioned third lieutenant in the infantry. Later, he joined the first group of Filipino officers to study military aviation at the new Philippine Army Air Corps Flying school. He finished the course in October 1937. He and his co-graduates, Lieutenants O'scar Sales, Edwin Andrews, and Basilio Fernando, together formed the nucleus of the Philippine Air Force.

He became commander of the flying school. In 1941, he assumed command of the Maniquis Field in Camp Tinio, Cabanatuan.

His flying school had three obsolete B-10 light bombers used for transition flights from trainer planes to regular aircraft. Philippine planes were not armed when the Japanese Air Force invaded the Philippine skies. During the Bataan campaign, he was made commander of the Philippine Army Air Corps' provisional infantry battalion. He served "as a walking pilot," precisely because the corps lacked armed aircraft.

He won a Silver Star award for gallantry in action for leading an attack against the Japanese at Aglaloma Point. He recalled that in that operation, 43 of his fine young men were killed. Most of them were air corps boys who had not been trained as infantrymen. They did not even know to handle their rifles or how to use cover effectively.

When Bataan fell, Cruz was among the numerous Filipino and American war prisoners who took the long march to Capas, Tarlac, where they were held in concentration camps. He was released in October 1942. He returned to Baliuag to recuperate from the debilitating malaria which he and many of his comrades had contracted while in the prison-camp.

Back in his hometown, Cruz met most of his old friends who were members of the underground movement in Bulacan. Later, he joined the province's guerilla unit and became its chief of staff. To elude the Japanese *Kempetai*, he and his family fled to the swamplands of Candaba.

After the war, he took up his pilot refresher course in USAF flying schools. He returned to the Philippines a year later to become executive officer of the Philippine Air Force, then commanded by Col. Edwin Andrews. When Colonel Andrews died in the tragic "Lili Marlene" crash on Mt. Makaturing in Lanao, he assumed command of the Lipa Army Air Base in Batangas. On August 16, 1947, he became PAF commanding officer.

On May 20, 1949, Cruz received his temporary one-star rank as brigadier-general. He was assigned to the Office of the Planning Board. In the same year, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Star for his services as PAF commanding general.

In 1951, he enrolled at Fort Leavenworth's Command and Staff School, where he graduated with honors. Shortly after his return to the country, he was appointed commandant of the PATC's Command and General Staff School at Fort McKinley (now Fort Bonifacio).

He was Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, with the rank of lieutenant-general, when Cruz retired in 1962, after 30 years of military service. Forthwith, he was appointed as chief of mission to Japan of the Reparations Commission. In 1966, he became chairman of the Anti-Smuggling Action Center, the forerunner of the Finance Ministry Intelligence Bureau.

One of the few government officials of the Marcos era to be retained by the Aquino administration, Cruz was the commissioner of the FMIB when he died at the Philippine Heart Center, after a heart by-pass operation, on October 21, 1986. He was 74.

ARSENIO CRUZ-HERRERA

(1863-1917)

The First Filipino Mayor of Manila

The first civilian mayor of Manila, Arsenio Cruz Herrera was born in Tondo on December 14, 1863 to Tomas Cruz and Ambrosia Herrera. He first studied in a school directed by Fortunato Jacinto. After receiving his *bachiller en artes* degree from the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1880, he enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas, where he earned his licentiate in canon law in 1889 and licentiate in jurisprudence in 1892. At UST, he supported himself as a working student, or *capista*, assigned at the library of the university.

Nothing is known about his activities during the first phase of the Philippine Revolution, except that he was said to have advised General Maximizo Hizon on the capture of the town of Angeles in Pampanga. Upon the return of Emilio Aguinaldo from exile in Hong Kong and the resumption of the revolution, he volunteered his services to the cause. Together with Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, Felipe Buencamino, and others, he became an adviser of Aguinaldo.

Cruz Herrera was offered the position of director of war in the revolutionary cabinet. When he refused, the post went to Antonio Luna. He, however, accepted the position of director of public instruction. It was through his initiative, as such that the revolutionary government, established in 1899 The *Universidad Científico-Literaria de Filipinas*, where he taught law. He was also active in the management of the official organ of the government, *El Heraldo de la Revolución*.

Cruz Herrera was elected to the Malolos Congress, representing Ma-

nila, and became a member of the commission - with Felipe Calderon, Joaquin Gonzales, and Jose Infante - that drafted the Malolos Constitution. When the capital of the revolutionary government was moved to Tarlac during the Filipino-American War, Cruz Herrera was named deputy fiscal in the *Audiencia* of Tarlac.

Realizing the futility of the armed struggle against the superior enemy forces, Cruz Herrera opted to cooperate with the Americans in 1900. Along with others, he organized the Federal Party. On August 7, 1901, Governor William Howard Taft appointed him as presiding officer of the municipal council of the city of Manila. With the establishment of American civil government over the islands, Cruz Herrera became the first civilian mayor of Manila.

Cruz Herrera ran during the elections for the First Philippine Assembly in 1907 under the reorganized Federal Party, which was renamed Progressive Party, but lost. The candidates of the Nacionalista Party won the majority in the elections. In 1912, he joined the Nacionalistas and ran in the next elections for the National Assembly. He was elected assemblyman, representing the first district of Rizal. He moved to the Democrata Party on April 2, 1914.

Before he entered politics, Cruz Herrera had a lucrative law practice, which he started after his graduation from UST. He also taught law at the *Liceo de Manila*. In 1915, he became dean of the law department of the *Academia de Leyes*.

Cruz Herrera was married twice. On September 9, 1888, he married Julita Alejandrino, sister of the great revolutionary general, Jose Alejandrino, by whom he had eight children: Jose, Rosario, Miguel, Concepcion, Augustin, Natividad, Augusto, and Emmanuela. After the death of his first wife on March 4, 1912, he married Bernarda Sastre, widow of Manuel Gonzales.

Cruz Herrera died at the age of 54 on April 8, 1917.

HORACIO DE LA COSTA

(1916-1977)

Eminent Writer, Scholar and Historian

A brilliant writer, scholar, and historian, Horacio Luis de la Costa was born in Mauban, Quezon on May 9, 1916, to Judge Sixto de la Costa and Emiliana Villamayor. Ordained a Jesuit priest at the age of 30, he became, at age 55, the first Filipino provincial superior of his religious order, the Society of Jesus.

De la Costa first attended the public elementary school in Batangas, Batangas before moving on to the Ateneo de Manila, where he distinguished himself for academic excellence and student leadership, particularly as a writer and, later, as editor of the *Guidon*, the campus newspaper. After earning there his bachelor of arts degree, *summa cum laude*, in 1935, he entered the Society of Jesus at the Sacred Heart Novitiate in Novaliches, where he completed his master's degree. Afterwards, he went back to the Ateneo to teach philosophy and history for two years.

During this time, he also worked as a writer and radio talent for the Chesteron Evidence Guild, more specifically, the "Commonwealth Hour," for which he created the character of Teban, the calesa driver, at the height of the controversy over the 1940 divorce bill. The program evolved into "Kuwentong Kutsero," consisting of satirical tales dealing mostly with life in Manila.

During the war, the Japanese imprisoned him for two months in Fort Santiago for his role in the resistance movement. He helped Rev. Fr. John F. Hurley, the Jesuits' superior, in taking clothes and medicines to American and Filipino soldiers who had evaded capture by the Japanese or escaped from Japanese prison camps. For this, he was awarded the medal for freedom by the United States government in 1946.

Earlier, in 1945, he left for the US to pursue further studies in theology at Woodstock College, Maryland, where he was ordained a priest on March 24, 1946 by American Bishop John F. McNamara. He received his doctorate degree in history at Harvard University in 1951.

Back in the Philippines, he served anew with the faculty of the Ateneo de Manila in 1953, later becoming its first Filipino college dean while teaching history at the same time. In 1958, he was made a consultant of the Philippine province of the Society of Jesus and, in 1959, assumed the editorship of its scholarly publication, *Philippine Studies*.

Father De la Costa received a Smith-Mundt-Fulbright scholarship in 1960. In 1962, he became a research associate of the London School of Oriental and Africa Studies. During this period, he received honorary doctorate from the University of Santo Tomas, Tokyo's Sophia University, and Dumaguete's Silliman University.

On December 8, 1969, he assumed office as provincial superior of the Philippine province of the Society of Jesus.

De las Costa was the author of a number of books, particularly on Philippine culture and history, which often showed his nationalistic bent, among which are: *The Jesuits in the Philippines, 1581-1768*; *The Trial of Dr. Rizal*, an edited translation of W.E. Retana's transcription of the official Spanish documents; *Recent Oriental History*; *Readings in Philippine History*; *The Background of Nationalism and Other Essays*; and *Asia and the Philippines*. He also contributed numerous articles on these subjects to various local and foreign scholarly publications, such as *Philippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review*, *Bulletin of the Philippine Historical Association*, *Hispanic American Historical Review*, *Comment*, *Science Review*, *Theological Studies*, and, of course, *Philippine Studies*. The Catholic Encyclopedia carries his article on the Philippines.

In 1965, he was presented the Republic Heritage Award by the President of the Philippines for his historical writings.

In 1971, he became general assistant and consultant to the Jesuit father general in Rome.

De la Costa was one of the founding members of the Philippine Academy of Sciences and Humanities, as well as of the International Association of Historians of Asia.

He was a member of the National Research Council of the Philippines, Philippine Bibliographical Society, Philippine Historical Association, National Historical Society of the Philippines, Philippine Association of International Law, and the National Historical Commission.

He died of cancer on March 20, 1977. He was 60.

A few years before his death, he attended, in Rome, the general congregation of Jesuits from all over the world. In need of a composition on "The Jesuits Today," the delegates entrusted its preparation to Father De la Costa. He worked on it by himself for three days. When he was finished, he returned to the congregation and read his draft. A hush fell over the audience, then everyone stood up and applauded. His composition was accepted exactly as he had written it.

ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS
(1889-1984)

Distinguished Public Official

One of the most distinguished Filipino figures in government service during the American occupation, Antonio de las Alas was born in Taal, Batangas on October 14, 1889. He spent his childhoods days in Taal and went to Spanish-run-school for his early education.

With the Americans already entrenched in the Philippines, he was sent as a *pensionado* to Indiana University, where he obtained his bachelor of laws degree. He finished his master of laws, *cum laude*, at Yale University. Upon his return to the country, he entered the government service.

He served as Chief of the executive bureau under Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison at the same time that he was a professorial lecturer in the University of the Philippines. He transferred to the Department of Interior where, from 1920 to 1922, he held the posts of undersecretary and, later, acting secretary. Then moving on to the Department of Justice, he became acting secretary, still in 1922.

Prior to the elections in that year, he left the executive branch of the government and succesfully ran for congressman in his district of Batangas. He served as member of the lower house for 11 years, assuming the chairmanship of several important and powerful committees, like those on ways and means, and appropriations.

In 1933, after his four-term stint in Congress, he was appointed secretary of the Department of Public Works and Communications. As head of the department, he launched a program for the construction of more roads, bridges, and port facilities throughout the country. He caused new streets to be opened in the suburbs of Manila and old streets in the city itself to be widened. He also started the development of hydraulic power. Seeing the vital role of irrigation in increased rice production for the country, he took special interest in constructing more viable countryside irrigation systems.

In 1936, the newly installed Commonwealth government made him Secretary of Finance. Through an efficient and graft-free tax collection system, he was able to increase the national income and avoid deficit spending. A plan he formulated to reduce public expenditures was successfully implemented in various government offices.

It was during his term as finance secretary that government offices were encouraged to recycle for inter-office communication purposes used envelopes from outside sources. As a corollary measure, the purchase of memorandum pads was prohibited. The result was sizeable savings for the government.

To bolster tax revenues as a source of much-needed funds for the construction of public buildings and portworks as well as the promotion of foreign trade, among other essential government activities, De Las Alas proposed the passage of a law imposing a percentage tax on all sales transactions. Despite the strong opposition of Americans and other foreign businessmen, he was able to convince Congress of the wisdom of such a law, which actually became a model for most states in America that also adopted it as a revenue-generating measure.

His next job in the Commonwealth government was in the National Economic Council, to which President Quezon appointed him as chairman. De las Alas believed that the Philippines should be left on its own by the United States in managing its currency and financial affairs. Thus, as, NEC chairman, he sent Quezon a memorandum urging him to create a Central Bank, an idea that did not sit well with American and other foreign bankers. Quezon returned the memo to him, however, with instructions that he keep the proposal strictly confidential so as not to prejudice the work of an economic mission seeking concessions from Washington. Later, De las Alas was appointed chairman of the National Development Company, where he initiated the establishment of a textile mill and the acquisition of ocean-going vessels.

In 1941, he ran for senator and was elected for a four-year term. Shortly, however, the Second World War broke out, with the subsequent Japanese

invasion of the Philippines leading to more than three years of brutal Japanese occupation.

De las Alas was one of the 32 Filipino leaders who, under duress, agreed to form a provisional civil government in January 1942, in compliance with the order of the Japanese Imperial Army.

After the war, and with the Philippines gaining political independence from the United States in 1946, De las Alas pursued his goals of making the country economically independent from the US. In 1938, he had served as a member of the Philippine economic mission to Washington. In 1954, he was part of a similar mission, but this time as a member of the Central Bank Monetary Board.

De las Alas held a number of prestigious positions in the private sector. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines for three terms, president of the Philippine Lumber Producers Association (1949-1965), director of the Philippine Mahogany Association of the United States, and executive vice president of Marsman Company, one of the biggest corporations in the country. He was also the organizer or served as president or board chairman of many other companies, including Industrial Finance Corporation, one of the biggest financing institutions in Asia.

The Business Writers Association of the Philippines proclaimed him the "1950 Lumberman of the Year" and "1951 Trade Leader of the Year." The highest accolade conferred on him by the same association was as "Businessman of the Year" for 1958.

In 1971, he won an elective seat in the Constitutional Convention, and was made a member of all of its six most important committees, namely: executive power; economic planning and implementations; monetary and fiscal policies; declaration of principles and ideology; trade, tariff and commerce; and budget and appropriations.

De las Alas had nine children from his first marriage. His second wife, Nicetas Gruezo, gave him two sons. He was about to celebrate his 95th birthday when he died on October 5, 1984.

APOLONIO DE LA CRUZ

(1864-1897)

Early Katipunan Martyr

Apolonio de la Cruz was one of the early plebeian heroes who responded to the call of the motherland to serve unselfishly and offer their lives in the struggle for independence.

There is little information about the early life of de la Cruz. Recollections by his only daughter, Segunda Gallardo de la Cruz viuda de Lammoglia, offer that Apolonio was born sometime in 1864 and was the only child of Felipa de la Cruz who had her origins in Bigaa, Bulacan. Around the year 1884, de la Cruz who was about twenty years old, married Apolonia Gallardo, a daughter of a *Guardia Civil*. They had three children, Emigdio, who was born in 1885, Victor in 1889 and Segunda, who was born in 1895.

Like a number of other workers at the printing office of the *Diario de Manila* where he worked as foreman, Apolonio de la Cruz was a member of the Katipunan, the secret revolutionary society that drew heavily from the working class for its affiliates. With *Mapaghiganti* (to avenge) as *nom de guerre*, he was the treasurer of the Katipunan chapter in Tondo, Manila.

The newspaper *Diario de Manila* was published by the *Ramirez y Compañia* which was located at Núm. 40 Calle Beaterio, corner Núm. 1 Calle Magallanes in Intramuros, Manila. It had its business and editorial

offices at 31 Escolta corner Calle San Jacinto in Binondo, Manila. The printing plant was operated by Filipino workers many of whom were members of the Katipunan. They conducted their activities under the unsuspecting eyes of the management who were active and reserved members of the Spanish colonial forces. The Katipuneros did their secret activities during lunch break between 12:00 and 2:30 when the Spanish personnel would take their meals and their *siesta*. The printsmen would avail of the plant's furnace to manufacture daggers, knives and lithographic types with which they printed receipts and propaganda material for the Katipunan. They also held daily meetings, collected dues and conducted initiations of new Katipunan members at the upper floor of the plant. These Katipunero printsmen provided the types and expertise to the Katipunan printing press which published the katipunan newsletter, the *Kalayaan*.

Apolonio de la Cruz was a leader in these clandestine activities and held the rank of *Jefe*. He attended the historic meetings of the chiefs of the Katipunan in Pasig on May 1, 1896 and was entrusted with important documents of the organization.

Sometime before the existence of the Katipunan was exposed in August 1896, he had a petty, if covert, rivalry with a Visayan co-worker, Teodoro Patiño, who was in-charge of tools and equipment. Patiño who was not a Katipunero, was a troubled and troublesome person. Before he worked at the printing plant, he was a streetcar conductor. Addicted to the vice of gambling, he wagered a day's receipts at the cockpits and lost all his money. In his attempt to recoup his losses, he wagered further without money and again lost. He barely escaped from the crowd of irate bettors.

Patiño's rivalry with De la Cruz had to do with a two-peso increase in wages that one of them expected to receive from the plant's general manager, the Spaniard La Font. Since Patiño was close to La Font, it seemed certain that the increase would be given to him. This was resented by De la Cruz, not to mention his co-Katipuneros. De la Cruz decided to write La Font an anonymous letter accusing Patiño of secretly selling some of the office equipment. Naturally, this incensed Patiño, who must have suspected the identity of the letter-writer.

Apparently, it was this incident that prompted Patiño to expose the Katipunan to the authorities, and his motive was clear enough: revenge. However, it was his sister, Honoria, a certain Sor Teresa de Jesus, a Visayan nun, who prodded him to do so through Father Mariano Gil, an Augustinian priest. His sister lived in an Augustinian orphanage in Mandaluyong.

Father Gil, who had long suspected the secret society's existence, lost no time in locating the Spanish authorities, who then raided the printing press on August 19, 1896. Incriminating evidence were found in the possession of De la Cruz, including a *punta diamante* or ceremonial dagger and a list of Katipunan members. De la Cruz was immediately arrested and thrown to prison with other suspected Katipuneros. Probably, all of them were tortured.

The unexpected discovery of the Katipunan advanced the timetable for the launching of the Philippine Revolution.

As for De la Cruz, he was executed by firing squad on February 6, 1897 together with nine other comrades in the Katipunan, namely Roman Basa, Teodoro Plata, Vicente Molina, Hermenegildo de los Reyes, Jose Trinidad, Pedro Nicodemus, Feliciano del Rosario, Gervasio Samson and Doroteo Dominguez.

JUAN DE LA CRUZ (PALARIS)

(1733-1765)

Pangasinan Freedom Fighter

Juan de la Cruz, later to be known as Palaris, was the leader of the second revolt in Pangasinan during the Spanish times.

He was born on January 8, 1733 in Binalatongan, Pangasinan. His father, Santiago de la Cruz, was a former *cabeza de barangay*.¹ His mother was Catalina Ugnay. They were both natives of Binalatongan.

De la Cruz was extraordinarily big, thus earning the sobriquet, "the giant's son." He was fond of playing with calves. Also unusually fast and strong, he ran races with horses and grappled in a tug-of-war with the carabaos.

As a boy, the town priest taught him the rudiments of reading and writing Spanish. Being intelligent, he could easily read many books.

He was 22-years-old when his parents died, leaving him alone to support his brothers and sisters. His grandfather adopted them. It was during this time that he witnessed an incident that would rankle in him and make him lose his respect for the Spanish authorities. It was that of a priest slapping and kicking a native boy for not having kissed his hand. The insurrection in Pangasinan that he would lead also had its beginnings thereabouts. It coincided with the British invasion.

The insurrection started in Binalatongan. Residents of the town defied the tribute collectors on the ground that with the British occupation of Manila, the colonial government no longer existed. They demanded that partial payments made earlier in the year be returned. The rebels also asked that certain officials be deposed and that the native-born be allowed to hold office. They resented being forced to work without pay as laborers in the repair of roads and the construction of ships and buildings.

On November 3, 1762, Dela Cruz, now known as "Palaris" or "Palaripar," led the Pangasinan revolt together with his brother Colet, Juan de Vera Oncatin, and two Hidalgo brothers. A certain Andres was appointed master-of-camp of the province.

The early confrontations between the British and the Spaniards were mostly diplomatic. During this time, Spain was at war with England, the former being an ally of France in the Seven years War. English troops had already occupied Manila. To add to the dismay of Spanish authorities, another revolt farther north of Luzon was being waged by Diego Silang, an Ilocano, and his wife, Gabriela.

At the start, Palaris, backed by his followers, simply intimidated the Spanish authorities to give in to his demands, but when they succeeded in seizing an abandoned armory in Lingayen, they turned combative. Now armed, the rebels would have been a formidable force. Owing to their lack of military skills, however, they were as vulnerable as before to the onslaught of Spanish troops.

Obviously, the people of Pangasinan were deeply Christianized. Dominican priests residing in churches in the province played a decisive role in the suppression of Palaris' revolt. They served as the bridge of communication between the rebels and the Spaniards. The people genuinely respected them. There were no records of a priest being slain during the revolt, and although they were threatened with death by the rebels, no one was inflicted any serious physical injury.

The priests were constantly in touch with Palaris. They implored him to cease the rebellion. Palaris told them that he was willing to do so, but not the people. Having tasted freedom and its fruit, Pangasinenses were not about to give these up. And they had reason not to. Between 1762 and 1763, the ruling class of most towns of the province was made up of Pangasinenses, appointed or elected. The only Spaniards in positions of authority who remained were the priests.

However, on March 1, 1763, the Treaty of Paris was signed, signalling the end of the Seven Year War. Spain was freed to concentrate on the military campaign in Pangasinan.

Spanish officials were slowly reintroduced into the region. At first, the people received them with jubilation, believing that real reforms would be forthcoming. But the imposition of new taxes told them that the onerous old system would again be in place. Another revolt flared up.

This time, with no British threats to contend with, and the Ilocos revolt led by the Silangs had already been quelled, the Spanish forces converged in Pangasinan with confidence.

In contrast to the first stage of the insurrection, this second phase was marked by much cruelty and ruthlessness on both sides. Eventually, the rebels were routed by the combined forces of Spanish and Ilocano troops. The surviving rebels retreated into the forest, but were hunted down and publicly hanged. Some of them were quartered. Their corpses displayed for all to see.

As for Palaris, his own sister, Simeona, betrayed him to the *gobernadorcillo* on January 16, 1765. The theory behind this betrayal was that the Spanish authorities had threatened his family and relatives with harm if they tried to hide him.

During his trial, Palaris declared himself the author of the rebellion and asked forgiveness from God, the king of Spain, and from all the priests in the province. He was hanged on February 26, 1765. Gradually, peace - and the old order - returned to the province.

The town of Binalatongan was renamed San Carlos. It was rebuilt far from its original site (it was razed during a battle by Palaris, who had conducted a scorched-earth policy).

For Pangasinan, there would be no other freedom fighter after Palaris.

CRISANTO DELOS REYES

(1828-1895)

Businessman, Mason, Nationalist and
One of the Exiles of the Cavite Mutiny

Together with Fathers Gomes, Burgos and Zamora, Crisanto de los Reyes and his close friends Maximo Inocencio and Enrique Paraiso were charged as the principal "instigators and accomplices in the rebellion" of Filipino soldiers at the Cavite Arsenal. Their hurried trial by the *Consejo de Guerra* or military tribunal culminated on February 15, 1872 with the condemnation of the three priests to die by strangulation and of De los Reyes and others to ten years of banishment to a penal colony in Spain. Other prominent Filipinos like Basa and Regidor, were rounded up a few days later and exiled to the Marianas the following month.

De los Reyes was a native of Quiapo, Manila, where he was born on October 25, 1828 to Gregorio de los Reyes, a prosperous lawyer and Dominga Mendoza, both of Chinese mestizo background. His father graduated from the University of Santo Tomas with degrees in Canon Law and Civil Law in 1826 and a Licentiate in Civil Law in 1828. De los Reyes was orphaned of both parents when he was still a child. It was the loyal and compassionate family retainers who took it upon themselves to take care of him.

At a young age, Crisanto had shown an inclination for business. He had started as a *tenedor de libros* and his small income enabled him to become financially independent. He ventured into business by buying scrap metal from sunken ships and, after reconditioning them, he would sell them for a tidy profit. As his business prospered, he acquired a piece of land located at Núm. 7 Plaza de Cervantes, Binondo, near the corner of Calle Anloague (now Juan Luna Street) near the Pasig river where he built a warehouse which he proudly called "*La Industria*". He became a ship chandler and supplied the needs of the merchant vessels which docked at the port of Cavite as international trade between the Philippines and other countries had increased. By 1872, De los Reyes had become an affluent chandler in the port and province of Cavite.

Crisanto and his siblings had equally divided their inheritance which was the tile and brick factory left by their father, Gregorio. However, his sister, Dominga asked her brother Apolinario, to administer her share of the business. Eventually, Apolinario who had always been frail and ill to run her sister's share, asked Crisanto to manage the entire enterprise. Under Crisanto's expert management, the business prospered.

Aside from this businesses, De los Reyes also owned a farm located at Calle Mendoza, Quiapo (known then as Barrio Looban). He constructed a small house and supervised the extraction of essential oils from the fragrant *ilang-ilang* flowers which he exported to France. For his *almacen* (warehouse), he provided it with various hardware materials from Europe which made him the leading ship chandler in Cavite by 1872. De los Reyes also owned a cigar factory at Calle Alix (now Legarda street) in Sampaloc.

Because of sad experiences during his early years, De los Reyes developed a deep aversion to any form of oppression. He did not fear the Spaniards, rather he despised their persecution and exploitation of Filipinos, especially the defenseless poor. In his clan, he started the time-honored tradition of not having the children spanked, except if they abused the servants and the underprivileged. He was one of the first Filipinos to join the Masonry, then a secret society sworn to oppose all types of tyranny, specifically its Pandacan Lodge. He was actually a generous contributor to any organization which promoted the welfare of discriminated groups, such as the Filipino secular clergy, and most probably, the underpaid soldiers of Cavite who eventually mutinied on that fateful day in 1872.

In 1850, he married Dorotea de los Reyes and by her, sired four children who reached the age of maturity: Juana (born in 1855); Escolastica

(b. 1858); Manuel (b. 1866); and, Teodoro (b. 1867). When he served his exile, Dorotea was left alone to take care of the family businesses as well as their children. Her repeated pleas for her husband's pardon fell on deaf ears.

From the Bilibid Prison, De los Reyes, Inocencio, Paraiso and two other Filipinos, all in heavy chains, were put aboard the Spanish frigate *Chica* on February 18, 1872 enroute to Spain. The condemned men reached the Port of Cadiz five months later. The governor of the province decided to send them to the penal colony in Cartagena in southeast Spain because it was better secured than the one in Ceuta in Spanish Morocco, where they were originally destined to serve out their sentence. In Cartagena, the Filipino exiles befriended the prison officials and eventually one of them, Paraiso was made a supervisor. During the uprising of the Spanish cantons in 1874, De los Reyes and his companions, taking advantage of the social turmoil, escaped to Oran in French Algiers. They were assisted by local Masons until they obtained passports to France. They settled, in the port city of Marseilles, where De los Reyes established another chandlery enterprise as he had in Cavite.

In the meantime, a royal order on November 23, 1874 granted a general pardon to Filipino deportees in the Marianas, on condition that they would never return to their land of birth. De los Reyes and Inocencio applied for pardon in the same year through the Spanish consul in Marseilles. On August 14, 1876, the Minister of Ultramar finally ruled that the decree of 1874 applied to them also.

De los Reyes tarried in Marseilles for five more years in order to consolidate his business holdings there. He returned to the Philippines in 1881 and once again, took over his commercial interests to which his wife had so competently maintained during his long absence with the help of their eldest daughter, Juana.

His tireless wife died in 1888. Juana, his favorite daughter, followed her to the grave in 1892. Heartbroken by her death, he soon withdrew from the active management of his business, leaving it to his son, Teodoro. His health gradually deteriorated, and he died quietly on July 4, 1895. Six days earlier, he had drawn up his last will with the help of his lawyer, Numeriano Adriano, bequeathing a princely estate to his heirs.

When the Revolution broke out the following year, De los Reyes' name emerged again as one of the foremost contributors to the patriotic cause. Soldiers were dispatched to his residence to arrest him, without knowing that he had already died. Inocencio, his loyal friend, did not elude a

similar dragnet. At the age of 63, he was executed as one of the 13 martyrs of Cavite on September 12, 1896. His lawyer, Numeriano Adriano, suffered the same fate as one of the 13 martyrs of Bagumbayan on January 11, 1897.

De los Reyes' remains were buried beneath the hallowed floor of the Church of Our Lady of Loreto in Sampaloc, Manila with only a simple marble tombstone to mark it.

ARCADIO DEL ROSARIO
(1846-)
Eloquent Advocate of
The Separation of the Church and State

Lawyer, diplomat and framer of the Malolos Constitution, Arcadio del Rosario y Narciso was born on November 13, 1846 in Pandacan. He was the son of Bonifacio del Rosario and Severina Narciso. He studied at the Colegio Real de San Jose and the University of Santo Tomas, where he obtained his law degree.

Del Rosario served as subdirector of internal revenue and, later, as notary public for the provinces of Pampanga and Tarlac. He joined the revolutionary cause in 1897 as one of the Filipino exiles who composed the so-called Hong Kong Committee, which served as a government-in-exile for Aguinaldo and his followers after the Pact of Biak-na-Bato. Disharmony caught up with the group in the wake of Commodore George Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in the Battle of Manila Bay. It was split into two factions, one favoring the annexation of the Philippines to the United States and, the other, for continuing the struggle for Philippine independence. Del Rosario and some of his fellow exiles, like Jose Ma. Basa, Gracio Gonzaga, Doroteo Cortes, and Maximo Cortes and his wife Eustaquia, offered their money to the U.S. Others expressed a desire to become American citizens. Still others wanted a US protectorate status for the Philippines. On the other hand, there

were those who opted for genuine independence for the country and contributed funds and arms to the cause.

Upon his return to the Philippines, Del Rosario was named peace commissioner of the revolutionary government. His job was to establish peace in the Central Luzon area. Later, he became a member of the notarial board of the short-lived Literary University of the Philippines, which was created on October 19, 1898. As a delegate to the Malolos Congress, Del Rosario was active during the deliberations on the proposed constitution. He vigorously opposed the provision allowing the union of the church and state, as advocated by Felipe Calderon.

In his defense of the church-state union, Calderon argued that all countries had state religions; that the separation of the church and state was utopian in concept and was impractical; that the Filipino clergy need not be feared because they had demonstrated their unwavering patriotism; that the Catholic Church was the only bond between the Tagalogs and other linguistic groups, and that the separation of church and state was suicidal. In response, Del Rosario said that it was not the clergy which he was wary about but the papacy, which had influenced temporal matters such as state policies not just in the Philippines but in many other countries in the course of history. He then enumerated 12 reasons why he considered having a state religion repugnant.

The bitter debate over the church-state union took much of the time of the Malolos Congress, with the issue remaining unresolved for more than a month. Battle lines were drawn, with the radicals, led by Antonio Luna, favoring the separation of church and state, and the conservatives, led by Calderon, seeking the union of the two entities. A stalemate ensued during the initial vote. It was resolved, however, when Pedro Paterno changed his original position and later voted for separation. The Congress adopted Del Rosario's amendment under Title III of the constitution, which states: "The State shall recognize freedom and equality of all cults as well as the separation of Church and State."

This provision has since been adopted by subsequent Philippine constitutions, including that of 1987.

In 1899, Del Rosario rejoined the Hong Kong Committee, which had been renamed the Hong Kong Revolutionary Committee, to campaign for international recognition of the fledgling Philippine republic. The committee served as a listening post and propaganda agency for the revolutionary government, aside from functioning as its procurement office for the acquisition of arms and other supplies for the Filipino forces now fighting the Americans. It also conducted diplomatic negotiations with foreign

governments and vigorously opposed the signing and ratification of the Treaty of Paris by the US Senate.

After the fall of the republic, Del Rosario returned to Manila. He was appointed justice of the peace in his native Pandacan. He authored books on Spanish laws still in force under American rule.

Del Rosario was married to Florencia Zamora.

MARIANO V. DEL ROSARIO

(1869-1943)

Scientist and Educator

Pharmacist, chemist, physician, and member of the Malolos Congress, Mariano V. del Rosario was born on December 7, 1869. He was one of the 15 children of Antonio Vivencio del Rosario, a lawyer and jurist. His mother was Felipa San Jose. He obtained his bachelor of arts degree from the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1884 and his licentiate in pharmacy from the University of Santo Tomas in 1890. While still an undergraduate, Del Rosario was appointed as assistant pharmacist in the Cholera Hospital from 1888 to 1889 and, later, as a laboratory assistant in the UST College of Pharmacy in 1890.

After finishing his course at UST, he proceeded to Spain to continue his studies. In 1893, he earned his doctor of pharmacy degree from the Universidad Central de Madrid after presenting his dissertation, entitled, "Ptomainas de Cadáver Humano".

The presence of the Filipino reformist movement in Spain did not detract him from his studies as he was more interested in science than in politics, which claimed the attention of his compatriots like Rizal, Del Pilar, and Lopez Jaena. Left out of the first phase of the Philippine Revolution which broke out in 1896, he, however, joined the cause later, in 1898. He was appointed member of the Malolos Congress on July 7, 1898, and was active

on the staff of the nationalist newspaper, *La Independencia*, which was published by Antoino Luna. He wrote for it under the pen name "Tito-Tato." He also served as professor of chemistry in the *Universidad Literaria de Filipinas*.

After the establishment of American rule in Manila, Del Rosario collaborated with Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera in founding the *Colegio Farmacéutico de Filipinas* in 1899. From 1900 to 1902, he worked as Assistant Chemist at the Municipal Laboratory of Manila while teaching physics at the Liceo de Manila. He also taught chemistry at UST, where he became its director of laboratories.

Later, Del Rosario was sent as a *pensionado*, or government scholar, to the United States. He studied in the University of Chicago, where he obtained his master of science degree after presenting his thesis, entitled, "The Determination of Aldehydes in Distilled Liquors." Upon his return to the country, he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the Philippine Medical School.

In 1914, Del Rosario went to Europe. He undertook advanced studies in alkaloidal chemistry at the University of Hamburg, Germany. Returning once more to the Philippines, he resumed his teaching career. He taught pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of the Philippines. He also continued to teach at UST, which conferred on him his medical degree in 1916. In the same year, he was promoted to Associate Professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the UP, and director of its School of Pharmacy. On October 28, 1918, he became full professor and head of the pharmacy department. It was while he was Department Head that the UP School of Pharmacy was elevated to the status of a college. Thus, he was made its first dean. As college dean, he saw to it that younger people finished their advanced studies abroad.

Del Rosario was the country's representative to the eleventh pharmacopoeial convention held in Washington, D.C. in 1930. He was a member of the Philippine Pharmacy Association, National Research Association of the Philippines, Philippine Science Society, and the International Society of Medical Hydrology.

Del Rosario was married twice. His first wife was Natividad Guevara, by whom he had three children: Teresa, Mariano Jr., and Natividad. After she died, he married his student, Belen Domingo, and had a son by her named Octavio.

Del Rosario died during the Japanese occupation, on April 1, 1943.

SALVADOR V. DEL ROSARIO

(1864-)

Fiery Member of the
Malolos Congress

A physician, academician, and journalist, Salvador Vivencio del Rosario was born in Manila in 1864. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Santo Tomas in 1888. He was one of the 42 delegates to the 193-member Malolos Congress who were chosen by election, the rest having been chosen by decree. Together with Marcial Calleja, he represented the province of Albay. He served on the committees on message, internal regulations and style and was active during the deliberations on the Constitution, especially the controversial issue of the separation of church and state. He sided with the group led by Antonio Luna, who advocated the establishment of a secular government free from religious interference.

Del Rosario was appointed one of the professors of the faculty of medicine of the *Universidad Científico-Literaria de Filipinas*, which was created by an act of Congress on October 19, 1898. When the university was opened in Tambobong (now Malabon, Metro Manila) on November 10, 1898, he taught general anatomy. He continued teaching there when it was later relocated to Malolos.

With the renewal of the Filipino's struggle for liberation during the American occupation, Del Rosario joined the fiercely pro-independence

newspaper *La Independencia* as one of its staff writers. Under the pseudonym "Juan Tagalo," he wrote essays which reflected his intense nationalistic ideals and sentiments. Together with his brilliant fellow writers, he helped keep alive the fire of independence in the articles published in the paper, thereby provoking the Americans to suppress it. Despite being banned by the American censors, however, copies of the paper still managed to come out under their very noses in Manila.

La Independencia had kept moving its place of publication due to the Americans drive to crush the republic. It died a natural death following the assassination of Antonio Luna in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija in 1899. Its last place of publication was in Camiling, Tarlac.

It is not clear what happened to Del Rosario after the Filipino-American War.

SIMPLICIO DEL ROSARIO

(1866-)

Jurist and Moral Critic

"We have been like a man who sports about in a limousine when all he really can afford is a *carromata*."

This stinging remark made in the 1930's, yet still appropriate for the present, may well be what Simplicio del Rosario will be best remembered by.

Born on June 24, 1866 to Tiburcio del Rosario and Teresa Sempio in Bulacan, Bulacan. Del Rosario took up his primary studies at a public school in Bulacan. In 1889, he went to Manila and enrolled at the Ateneo de Manila for his bachelor's degree. There, he received the title of surveyor. He was already working when he pursued law at the University of Santo Tomas, finishing the course in 1891.

After graduating from UST, he practiced law in Bulacan for a short time. Entering the government service, he served as acting fiscal and registrar of deeds of Leyte. During the revolutionary period, he was made a delegate to the Malolos Congress and law professor at the university established by Aguinaldo in Tambobong (now Malabon). Once the Americans had established their rule in the country, he was designated Registrar of Deeds of the north district of Manila, a position he held until his appointment as a judge of the Court of Land Registration on January 1, 1903.

In 1910, he was appointed judge of the fifth judicial district, comprising the provinces of Rizal and Bulacan. The following year, he was transferred to the Manila Court of First Instance, serving there until his retirement in 1931.

Judge Del Rosario was intensely patriotic. He was a man of his convictions and was quite outspoken. Labelled as a miser for his refusal to contribute to the independence fund, he defended his refusal by saying, "The milk of human kindness flows freely from the heart, not forced." He showed his generosity in the case of a young girl who left home because her mother refused to give her money to see a movie; just so the girl would go home and be reconciled with her mother, he gave her money himself.

Del Rosario was known to be a moral crusader, especially against obscene motion pictures and suggestive vaudeville. His crusading spirit extended against corruption in the government. He denounced lavish fiesta celebrations and public dancing as responsible for retarding progress, and wrote of the many failings of Filipinos, particularly what would later be known as "colonial mentality."

"We should gain much if we could inculcate a strong and profound love of country in the minds of our young people from their tenderest years," he once wrote, "Then there could not arise the case of our young men, who, upon returning from the United States and other foreign countries after a few years' stay there, have tried to be everything but Filipinos."

Del Rosario was married to Mrs. Juana V. del Rosario. They had seven children, Teresa, Carmen, Dolores, Jose, Paz, Manuel and Luis.

His death is unrecorded.

TOMAS DEL ROSARIO
(1859-1914)
Staunch Advocate of
the Separation of the Church and State

"The nightingale of Filipino eloquence," as he was called by an admiring young lady during the great debate over the issue of state religion in 1898; Tomas del Rosario was an intellectual orator.

He was born in Binondo, Manila in 1859, the only child of Cipriano del Rosario, a clerk of the Court of First Instance of Bataan, and Severina Tongco, a native of Orani, Bataan. He was sickly as a child, but his mother, a devotee of the Virgin of the Holy Cross, nursed him to health.

He was first tutored at home. He got his secondary and collegiate education at the Ateneo de Manila, where he earned his bachelor of arts degree in 1875.

His critical attitude led him to conclude, during his student days, that students were wasting time learning Latin when they should be studying exact experimental sciences and true literature, instead. He believed that friars were not good educators.

He went on to study further in the University of Santo Tomas, and then sailed for Spain, where he obtained his LL.B.

His liberal views, patriotic tendencies, and affiliation with Masonry caused his deportation to Ceuta, Africa by the Spanish government. He spent 11 months there, from 1896 to 1897.

The Americans were already entrenched militarily in the country when he returned. He joined the fledgling Aguinaldo government and became a member of the Malolos Congress. When Aguinaldo established the *Universidad Científico-Literaria de Filipinas* on October 19, 1898, he joined its law faculty.

At the Malolos Congress, Del Rosario was active in the debates concerning the articles of the constitution. His finest moment came during the session of November 22, when he spoke against the religious provision of the draft with such intellectual persuasiveness that mesmerized not only the gallery but his colleagues as well.

Warning that a religious imposition might provoke a civil war, he said that a state should not protect a religion, for to do so would create a state within a state, a phenomenon rejected by modern civilizations. Felipe Calderon tried to defend the idea of founding a state religion by name-dropping great Catholics, but his effort was downplayed by Del Rosario, who kept interpellating him for its erroneous historical bases.

Del Rosario then proposed that Title III of the draft be amended to read: "The State recognizes the freedom and equality of all cults as well as the separation of the church and state." His amendment won the vote. He was thus acknowledged as the champion of religious equality and freedom and the separation of church and state in this country.

In 1909, perhaps, weary of war, he joined the *Asociación de Paz*, which secured passes from American commanders to negotiate the surrender of partisans in the mountains. Later, it became the *Partido Federal*, which sought the annexation of the Philippines to the US as its main goal. It was not a popular party then, with many Filipinos considering it treasonous.

Del Rosario later became Assistant Attorney General of the Supreme Court under the American rule. He also became provincial governor of Bataan, president of the Rizal Monument Commission, member of a superior advisory board of public instruction, and member of the honorary board of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

He supported the idea of sending young Filipinos to America to study.

In 1909, he represented Bataan in the Philippine Assembly. When the issue of divorce came up in that body, many assumed that because of his liberal ideas, he would support the bill providing for it. He did not, saying that it was contrary to Philippine cultural tradition. He supported measures on irrigation and the development of natural resources.

His wife died on December 22, 1891, leaving him a daughter whom he devotedly loved. He himself died on July 14, 1914. Two public plazas - the first in Orani, Bataan and the second, near Tondo church in Manila - have been named after him.

JOSE W. DIOKNO

(1922-1987)

Renowned Street Parliamentarian,
Nationalist, and Legal Luminary

Jose W. Diokno, or "Ka Pepe," as he was popularly known, was born on February 26, 1922 to Ramon Diokno, a former associate justice of the Supreme Court, and Eleanor Wright, an American who became a Filipino citizen.

He graduated from elementary school with distinction, and finished his secondary education at De La Salle College as valedictorian in 1937. In 1940, he earned his bachelor's degree in commerce *summa cum laude* also at La Salle. He topped the CPA board examination in the same year with a rating of 81.18 percent. In 1944, without finishing his bachelor of laws degree, he took and topped the bar examination, with a rating of 95.3 percent.

Immediately after passing the bar, Diokno embarked on his law practice, handling controversial cases, like the one of Manila Mayor Arsenio Lacson, that brought him to public prominence.

In 1961, President Diosdado Macapagal appointed him Secretary of Justice.

A celebrated case he handled as Secretary of Justice involved the American businessman Harry S. Stonehill, who was suspected of tax evasion and other crimes. In prosecuting it, he issued an order to have the businessman's offices searched. The case became too controversial because

of the tremendous influence that Stonehill wielded on both Americans and the Filipinos. Fearing for the life of his crusading justice secretary, President Macapagal asked him to resign from office.

In the November 1963 elections, Diokno ran for senator, and won.

As chairman of the economic affairs committee in the Senate, Diokno advocated and worked for the passage of pro-Filipino legislations, like the Industrial Incentives Law, which provides incentives to Filipino investors and entrepreneurs in order to place the control of the Philippine economy in the hands of Filipinos.

The *Philippines Free Press* consistently voted Diokno as an outstanding senator for his pro-people legislation and strong opposition to the legislation of laws which he considered inimical to the interests of Filipinos.

In 1968, while the Vietnam War was still raging, the *Free Press* named him and several of his colleagues - Jovito Salonga, Benigno Aquino Jr., and Tecla San Andres Ziga - as outstanding senators for their staunch opposition to the "Philcag Bill," which proposed the sending of Filipino troops to Vietnam and an annual appropriation of P35 million to maintain them while on their mission there.

Interviewed by the *Free Press* on his stand, Diokno said:

"I cannot vote for the bill because it is an affront to our national dignity . . . because I cannot agree to spend P35 million for another people when we cannot even provide for the most basic needs of our own. This amount of P35 million is not all that will be spent. These millions are for one year only . . . Is this right, is this fair to our people when we have not even released the appropriation of P50 million for our school building program and are, today, three years behind schedule?"

When President Ferdinand Marcos proposed a bill appropriating a "political budget" of P2.8 billion, of which P100 million was to be doled out, at P2,000 each, to 31,000 barrios throughout the Philippines without any apparent program for the use of the amount, Senator Diokno reacted strongly. He not only opposed the proposed legislation, but also advised the administration to think twice about going through it, adding that " . . . if it is done, it will surely boomerang."

Consistent with his pro-people advocacy, Diokno proposed a humanized system of taxation. He said:

"I don't believe in imposing on our people more taxes that would burden the poor. But I believe in taxes for the rich, taxes they can afford. That is why I am for imposing travel tax, for increasing taxes on real estate and private automobiles. But I don't think taxes on petroleum products should

be increased as the oil companies would just pass on the burden to the consumers and this would affect the masses."

In 1967, together with Senator Lorenzo Tañada, Diokno was voted outstanding senator by the *Philippines Free Press* on account of his serious studies local petroleum industry which led to the discovery that the said industry was fully controlled by four refineries owned by foreigners. An offshoot of these studies was the passage of a legislation that has since regulated the petroleum industry in the land.

A zealous human rights lawyer, particularly during the martial law period, Diokno believed in the sacredness and dignity of the human personality. Thus, when he learned about the so-called "Jabidah Affair" on Corregidor, he lambasted the Marcos administration.

Diokno was again voted outstanding senator in 1969 and 1970, thus earning the distinction of being the only senator so honored for four consecutive years beginning in 1967.

At that time, President Marcos was bending towards dictatorship in preparation for the declaration of martial law. Diokno, seeing the increase in human rights violations in the Marcos regime, bolted from the Nacionalista Party in the early part of 1972. His crusade for human rights so irked Marcos that, when martial law was finally declared on September 21, he was the first member of the opposition to be arrested. He was imprisoned without any charges being filed against him.

Upon his release in 1974, Diokno immediately organized the Free Legal Assistance Group, which gave free legal services to the victims of military oppression under martial law.

From the time he was released from prison, Diokno fearlessly, and with grim determination, fought for the restoration of Philippine democracy. He was a towering figure in opposition rallies denouncing the Marcos regime from 1974 up to the "EDSA Revolution" in February 1986. During the incarceration of Ninoy Aquino, Diokno was in constant contact with him through Mrs. Aquino, who acted as confidant of the two foremost oppositionists of the Marcos regime.

After the EDSA Revolution, President Corazon C. Aquino appointed him chairman of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights, with the rank of minister, and chairman of the government panel which tried to negotiate for the return of rebel forces to the folds of the law. However, after the "Mendiola massacre" of January 22, 1987, where 15 farmers died during an otherwise peaceful rally, Diokno resigned from his two government posts in protest of what he called "wanton disregard" of human lives by an administration he had helped install.

At 2:40 a.m., on February 26, 1987, Diokno died at his home on 3rd Street, New Manila. The cause of his death was "acute respiratory failure due to cancer."

Diokno was married to the former Carmen Icasiano, by whom he had 10 children: Carmen Leonor, Jose Ramon, Maria de la Paz, Maria Serena, Maria Teresa, Maria Socorro, Jose Miguel, Jose Manuel, Maria Victoria, and Martin Jose.

President Aquino declared March 2-12, 1987 as a period of national mourning for Diokno. During this period, flags of all government buildings and installations throughout the country were flown at half-mast.

Expressing her grief over the passing of Diokno, the President said: "Pepe braved the Marcos dictatorship with a dignified and eloquent courage our country will long remember." A newspaper editorial commented: "With his passing, Mr. Diokno left a void nearly impossible to fill. The Chairman of the Presidential Commission (sic) on Human Rights, he carved a niche in the National Consciousness as a crusading Senator, a brilliant lawyer, and a staunch Nationalist who brought his insight and his expertise to bear (on) such crucial issues as human rights, the nuclear arms race, and American intervention in Philippine affairs." Joaquin "Chino" Roces, Manila Chronicle publisher and street parliamentarian, said of Diokno: "Although his death was expected, it is unfortunate at this time to lose a true Filipino. I hope he will always be remembered by the people. I'm very sorry that he was not given enough time to serve the people."

For its part, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan made this statement: "During much of his lifetime, Ka Pepe Diokno was a driving force behind the Nationalist and Democratic Movement in the country. Ka Pepe is dead and we deeply mourn his loss. But we do so with a knowledge that his was a life that was not led in vain. He had been an effective sower of the seeds of Nationalism and democracy in the country. We owe it to him to nurture his efforts until these bear fruit in a truly just, free and democratic society."

JOSE M. DIZON
(-1897)
One of the Thirteen
Bagumbayan Martyrs

A pioneering Mason and co-founder of the Katipunan, Jose Dizon y Matanza was born in Binondo, Manila. He was married to Roberta Bartolome. Their daughter, Marina Dizon Santiago, was among the first women to join the Katipunan's women's auxiliary, which she served as secretary. Their son-in-law, Jose Turiano Santiago, was likewise a prominent member of the Katipunan. Emilio Jacinto, the "brains of the Katipunan," was Dizon's nephew.

Dizon was employed as a *grabador* (engraver) in *Casa de la Moneda* in Manila. Like most patriots of the revolutionary era, he was a Mason first prior to becoming a Katipunero. In April 1892, he was initiated into the Masonic movement, which was established in Manila by Pedro Serrano Laktaw and others in 1890. Among those initiated with him were Maximo Gregorio, Jose V. Molina, and Mamerto V. Natividad. That same year, he himself founded the Lodge Taliba in Trozo, Manila, and served as its venerable master.

During the elections that highlighted the organization of the movement's grand regional council as a result of the crisis brought on Philippine Masonry by the mother lodge Nilad, Dizon, with the Masonic name of "Mongomerry," was chosen grand fourth vice-president of the council. His

fellow officers were grand master *Muza* (Ambrosio Flores), grand first vice-president *Ipil* (Numeriano Adriano), grand second vice-president *Ilaw* (Faustino Villaruel), and grand third vice-president *Terror* (Paulino Zamora). The grand orator was the "Great Paralytic" Apolinario Mabini. With Dizon, Adriano and Villaruel would ultimately meet the same tragic fate in Bagumbayan the following year.

The year 1892 also marked the beginning of the dynamic movement for change in the country's history. On the islands, Masonry was loosening up the friar's hold on the natives. In the peninsula, the Barcelona-based Propaganda Movement, led by Marcelo H. del Pilar, was badgering the Spanish Crown for long-overdue reforms in Philippine society. Rizal returned to the country that year and, on July 2, established the *Liga Filipina* to pursue the Filipinos' reformist aspirations. Among those who gravitated to it was Dizon, who became a member of its popular council in Trozo, headed by Andres Bonifacio, as president, and Ladislao Diwa, as secretary. Nothing came out of the association, however, for on July 7, Rizal was ordered arrested and deported by Governor-General Despujol. Convinced more than ever of the futility of achieving reforms through a peaceful means, several *Liga* members, led by Bonifacio, decided on that very day to organize the secret society, Katipunan, with the radical aim of achieving Philippine independence through revolution. Aside from Bonifacio Diwa, and Dizon, the other founding members were Deodato Arellano, Valentin Diaz, and Teodoro Plata.

In May 1896, a few months prior to its discovery, the Katipunan formed a committee to negotiate with the admiral of the Japanese ship *Kongo*, the procurement of arms from Japan. Dizon was named to the committee along with Aguedo del Rosario, the brothers Candido and Daniel Tirona, Enrique Pacheco and his son, Cipriano, Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, and Pio Valenzuela. They met at Valenzuela's residence at No. 35 Lavezares Street to discuss the details of the projected negotiation which, however, achieved nothing in the end.

On August 19, 1896, the secret society was bared to Fr. Mariano Gil by Teodoro Patiño, a disgruntled *Diario de Manila* employee. Soon, hundreds of suspected members of the Katipunan and its sympathizers were rounded up and questioned under pain of torture. Although Bonifacio, his wife Gregoria de Jesus, Jacinto, and other prominent Katipuneros were able to escape to the hills, not everyone else was so fortunate.

Shortly after the revolution broke out, Dizon was arrested and forced to confess incriminating information before a court martial. He was sentenced

to death on January 11, 1897. Just before the unholy hour, he submitted himself to the Catholic Church and renounced his Masonic beliefs, saying he was born a Catholic and "shall die a Catholic." Along with his compatriots Eustaquio Mañalac, Moises Salvador, Braulio Rivera, Numeriano Adriano, Domingo Franco, Gabriel Prieto, Macario Valentin, Francisco L. Roxas, Faustino Villaruel, Benedicto Nijaga, Mariano Megarejo, and Tomas Prieto, he marched "under heavy guard" to the field of Bagumbayan, where crowds of foreigners and Filipinos had gathered. As the sun was slowly rising in the east, Dizon and the rest of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Bagumbayan" bravely faced their executioners and gave up their lives as supreme sacrifice for freedom.

PIO DURAN (1888-)

Nationalist Businessman and Politician

A brilliant lawyer who became a successful businessman and a respected politician, Pio S. Duran was born on April 14, 1900 to Jose E. Duran and Miguela Salvador in Guinobatan, Albay.

After his elementary schooling in the province, he enrolled at the Manila High School, where he finished his secondary education in 1917. He then attended the University of the Philippines, earning there three college degrees successively: bachelor of arts, 1919; bachelor of laws, 1923, and master of laws, 1926.

Going into private practice, he formed the law office of Duran, Lim and Tuazon, which gained the confidence of big firms. Apparently, Duran had a way with the common man. Dealing with them in labor conflicts, he settled cases more at the negotiating table than in courts.

On November 11, 1923, he married the former Pilar Ibarra.

With his strong business sense, Duran found himself being drawn more and more toward business activities, particularly in the agricultural field. He bought tracts of land in his province and, soon, became a successful and respected rice and coconut *hacendero*. To help other farmers in the province, he initiated the organization of the Coconut Growers Association with the end in view of improving the quality of their copra products.

Duran was a nationalist. He was a member of a Masonic lodge, and served as a director of the Philippine Columbian Association. He believed in nationalism as a driving force that should guide the people in their daily lives. His idea of nationalism was not, however, secular. He was open to interaction with the rest of the world and, hence, enthusiastically supported foreign investments in the country, as long as Filipino interests were properly protected.

On November 8, 1949, Duran was elected congressman under the Nacionalista Party, representing the second district of Albay. He was reelected in 1953. As a congressman, he served as chairman of the committee on banks, currency, and corporations, and as a member of the committee on education, national language, and foreign affairs.

Duran wrote the following titles: "Philippine Independence and the Far Eastern Questions" and "Japanese Friendship, a Pre-requisite to National Security."

GABRIEL 'FLASH' ELORDE
(1935-1985)
Filipino World Boxing Champion

G abriel "Flash" Elorde, known not just for his impressive skills and power but also his indomitable will and courage as a boxer, was a true champion. Acknowledged by the World Boxing Council as the greatest world junior lightweight boxing champion in its history, he remained humble and deeply religious, and went out of his way to share with his countrymen, especially the needy, whatever he had earned in his trade.

Elorde was born on April 25, 1935 in Bogo, Cebu. He was the youngest of the children of a poor fisherman's family. They were so poor he hardly saw his brothers and sisters in childhood as he had to work while still very young. He tried his hand at everything just to survive. He became an icedrop vendor, houseboy, construction worker, stevedore, pinboy, dishwasher, messenger, etc.

In 1950, when he was 15 and quite used to fighting street thugs, he became seriously interested in boxing. Having heard of young *provincianos* earning big sums of money in the ring, he frequented the gyms to watch the fighters train. He entered professional boxing, however, by accident.

One time, a boxer needed a sparring partner. The daring Elorde volunteered. To his surprise, he decked the experienced pugilist with a vicious left to the jaw. From then on, he decided to pursue a career in boxing.

In Cebu on June 16, 1951, he debuted auspiciously as a bantamweight with a fourth round knockout-win over Kid Gonzaga. He fought nine more bouts that year, winning eight, including six by knockout. The following year, he fought 10 times, losing only once - to Little Dundee of Davao. He started to make a name on the Asian scene when he won and defended once the Orient bantamweight crown.

In 1954, he tried to snatch the Orient featherweight title from Japan's Shigeji Kaneko, but failed. The loss did not dishearten him, though.

His first big fight before he became world junior lightweight champion came in 1955, when he won a 10-round non-title fight against then reigning world featherweight champion Sandy Saddler of the United States. That victory gave him the chance to fight Saddler for a title bout on January 18, 1956. He lost that one in San Francisco by a 13th round technical knockout of a scheduled 15-rounder. But he doggedly pushed on, winning the Philippine lightweight championship on March 16, 1957 over Tommy Romulo in Manila, and the Orient lightweight plum against Omsap Laempafha of Thailand on June 23, the same year.

He was 25-years-old when he realized his dream of becoming a world champion. On March 16, 1960, at the newly inaugurated Araneta Coliseum, he faced American titleholder Harold Gomes, beating in a sensational seventh round knockout. He met Gomes in a return bout five months later, and knocked him out again, this time right in the first round. Elorde defended his junior lightweight crown eight more times, the last via a 15-round decision over Shu Kang II in Manila on December 4, 1965. He was 30-years-old then. He lost it, finally, on June 15, 1967, when he was already 32-years-old, to Japanese Yoshiaki Numata, in a 15-round bout in Tokyo.

Along the way, in his attempt to wrest the world lightweight crown, he fought Carlos Ortiz twice, and lost twice. The first time was on February 15, 1964, in Manila, and the second, on November 14, 1966, in New York's Madison Square Garden, scene of numerous bouts of the "Flash."

Flash Elorde temporarily quit boxing in 1968. He returned to the ring the following year. He fought seven more times until 1971, winning four, two by knockout, and losing three. After that, he announced his retirement.

Elorde had fought a total of 107 bouts, which took him to a number of boxing capitals around the world, winning 79 of them; 28 by knockout.

"Bay," as the gracious, soft-smiling Elorde was affectionately called, was more than just a boxing legend. He was a kindhearted and generous human being. He helped build the St. Rita Chapel in Parañaque, where his family lived, and contributed substantial sums to its St. Agnes Orphanage. He had made it a point to serve at mass daily in that chapel when he was in

good health, but even when his debilitating illness confined him later to a wheelchair, he continued to hear mass there regularly. His lasting legacy in the world of boxing, apart from the memory of his glorious career, is the sports complex, which include facilities where world-class Filipino boxers train, he also helped build.

After his retirement, Elorde took to smoking. It was to be his undoing. He died of lung cancer on January 2, 1985, leaving behind his wife, the former Laura Sarreal, and their seven children. His wife's father, Lope "Papa" Sarreal, was his trainer.

Elorde's seven-year world championship reign in the junior lightweight division was the second longest in the world. It was surpassed only by Joe Louis of the United States, who was heavyweight champion for 12 years.

In 1988, three years after his death, he was elevated to the World Boxing Hall of Fame in Los Angeles, California. He was the second Asian to be accorded that honor, the first being another Filipino, Pancho Villa, who held the world flyweight crown from 1923 to 1925.

Elorde was a recipient of the presidential medal of merit from President Marcos, as well as of the highest award for laymen of the Catholic Church, given to him by Pope John Paul II through Jaime Cardinal Sin.

Other great fighters of the ring hailed Elorde. Roberto Duran of Panama called him "my champion." To Muhammad Ali, he was the greatest Filipino athlete. Japan's Yoshiaki Numata, who took the title away from him in 1967, said the likes of him were a rarity in boxing.

Indeed.

ROSARIO ENCARNACION
(1910-1986)

Ramon Magsaysay Awardee
for Community Leadership

As the popular saying goes, behind a successful man is a woman. Rosario Encarnacion, wife of Silvino L. Encarnacion, was his partner and collaborator in setting up the Bantug Cooperative Credit Union, one of the most successful credit cooperatives in the Philippines. With her husband, she received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1968 for community leadership.

Rosario Encarnacion was born on January 15, 1910 in Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, one of the richest rice-producing provinces in Luzon. Her father, a farmer, died when she was just two-years-old. Her widowed mother, a dressmaker, had to support her family of two boys and two girls until she herself died eight years later. Rosario then went to live with her uncle and aunt who were of modest means but were childless.

Rosario finished high school at the Cabanatuan High School in 1930. She later taught in that town's elementary school until she transferred to Bantug Elementary School, also in Nueva Ecija. Rosario knew her future husband, Silvino Encarnacion, when they were still children, as the Encarnacions and her uncle were neighbors and good friends. They got married, however, when she was already 35-years-old, on January 1, 1946.

She continued teaching. In 1955, she took summer courses at the Philippine Normal School in Manila. She also enrolled at the San Jose College in Nueva Ecija. She completed all her requirements for an academic degree in 1968.

Her husband, who was three years her junior, only had four years of elementary school owing to the death of his father. He had to work to support his three brothers and a sister. With the help of an American correspondence school, he taught himself to become a tailor. He and his wife never had kids of their own, but they later adopted two children.

The Encarnacions were active in the community. Silvino was a coordinator for political campaigns. He was president of the Parents and Teachers Association of the Bantug Elementary School from 1951 to 1959. He was barangay head in 1951, 1952, and 1958. Rosario was involved in community activities as a school teacher.

They were a hospitable couple. When Silvino noticed some strangers in the barrio, he would befriend them and ask how he could be of help. Often, these strangers were minor government people looking for a place to stay or where to start their work. Usually, the Encarnacions would ask them to stay at their house before introducing them to their neighbors. Because of this, the Encarnacions often had guests at their house. Also, Silvino would always be asked to be a member of one committee or other.

One of the strangers the Encarnacions welcomed to their humble home was Angel P. Mandac, a volunteer worker of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement. Mandac was sent to barrio Bantug to organize a credit union there. The PRRM had done that earlier, but the venture failed as the funds it had loaned out were not repaid, at least not on time. One reason for the failure was the illiteracy of many of the barrio folks most of whom were farmers or fishermen, particularly their inability to understand financial accounts and records. Because of that experience, Silvino and his friends were not at all enthusiastic when Mandac suggested to them the idea of getting up another credit cooperative. Mandac had to appeal to Silvino's sense of responsibility towards his barrio mates.

The Barrio Bantug Credit Cooperative Union was inaugurated on April 11, 1960, with Silvino Encarnacion as treasurer-manager and his wife Rosario as chairman of the credit committee. On May 6, it was registered under Republic Act 2023, or the Philippine Non-Agricultural Credit Cooperative Act, with 17 members and P73 as contributions. Silvino was also its collector and bookkeeper.

That year, Silvino resigned as barrio lieutenant to devote more time to his duties at the cooperative. He taught himself the use of the Chinese abacus

for rapid calculations. He had already quit tailoring because of his failing eyesight, and bought a tricycle for his collection errands as well as for passengers fares. Rosario, who screened loan applications, had, of course, her monthly salary as a teacher as stable income for the family.

Officials of the cooperative met each month at the Encarnacion house to discuss its affairs. They had its policies reviewed and its accounts audited regularly.

Its members gathered every January for a general assembly, during which they could check books of accounts, air complaints, offer suggestions, and elected new officers. At the end of each year, they received their dividends.

By 1967, membership in the cooperative had increased to 171 and its contributions, to P17,291. From P1,995 in 1960, it was able to extend loans amounting to P23,072 in 1967. Loans from the barrio cooperative were availed of by its members largely for acquiring new farm implements and better seeds or for setting up of small fishponds, poultry farms, and piggeries. Some were used to buy needed household appliances and furniture.

As of 1968, the cooperative only had one bad loan, which it later collected, however, through court action. And since its establishment, it was forced to expel only five members, who proved to be delinquent borrowers, after they were made to settle their accounts.

It was their exemplary work in the cooperative, which visibly improved living conditions in barrio Bantug, that earned for the Encarnacions that Ramon Magsaysay Award, which carried a \$10,000 cash component.

"This Award has a small voice which whispers that we have a duty and responsibility to our country that we should live to serve our fellowmen," said Rosario in her acceptance speech. "We in the barrios now realize that even a poor man who does something good has a chance to be given recognition and a prize," said Silvino, back in Bantug.

Aging and sickly like her husband, Rosario - who suffered a stroke in 1963, retired from teaching 1971, but continued to help Silvino in managing the cooperative. She died in 1986.

SILVINO ENCARNACION

(1913-1990)

Ramon Magsaysay Awardee
for Community Leadership

Founder and first manager-treasurer of the model credit cooperative union in Nueva Ecija for which he and his wife Rosario won the Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership in 1968, Silvino Encarnacion was born on February 17, 1913 in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija. His father, a grade-school teacher who later decided to work as a timekeeper for government road projects, was able to settle and start a farm on 11 acres of public land in barrio Bantug.

The land had to be mortgaged, however, so the six Encarnacion children could go to school. He had completed only four years of the elementary grades when his father died and he had to stop schooling to help his mother fend for the family. He subscribed to an American correspondence course and taught himself to be a tailor.

Barrio Bantug, which lies near the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains, is a typical rural community. Its fertile land yields much of the rice crop the region is known for. The barrio folk are mostly Ilocanos tilling plots of two to three hectares on large estates owned by a few landlords. As sharecroppers, they have to pay 30 to 50 percent of their produce as rent. Their harvest is totally dependent on the rainfall, which sometimes fails. When this happens, a great majority of them grow deeper in debt to their landlords and moneylenders.

In 1958, the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, a non-profit and non-sectarian private organization, set up a credit cooperative in Bantug, but it soon folded up as its funds were not repaid. Its initial members, mostly unlettered farmers, were simply not familiar with how a cooperative worked.

Silvino Encarnacion and his wife, Rosario, had met the PRRM volunteer who was behind the failed project. They had invited him to stay in their house and had discussed the idea of the cooperative. At the time, Encarnacion was not interested in it, as he did not want to have anything to do with an association or activity which involved money. Besides, he was busy with his work as a tailor and as a barrio lieutenant. He was also president of the Parents-Teachers Association of the Barrio Bantug Elementary School, where Rosario was teaching.

A very hospitable couple even to strangers, the Encarnacions put up as a house guest the new volunteer, Angel Mandac, whom the PRRM sent to Bantug to establish another credit union there. Mandac tried to convince Silvino about the advantages of having one in the barrio. In a talk during a community meeting, he tried to allay the barrio folks' fears regarding its quasi-banking functions, particularly about banks being only for the rich, and about barrio folks' deposits being siphoned off for other people's use. Mandac assured them that in a credit cooperative, their interest-bearing money would remain in the barrio for their own use.

Although still skeptical at first, Encarnacion eventually accepted Mandac's challenge for him not only to push for the establishment of the credit union but also to head it himself. Thus, the Bantug Cooperative Credit Union was organized with him as treasurer-manager and his wife as chairman of the credit committee. Their house served as its first headquarters. The cooperative had initial deposits of P73 and 17 members when it was registered on May 6, 1960 under R.A. 2023, or the Philippine Non-Agricultural Cooperative Act.

Encarnacion resigned as barrio lieutenant to devote more time to the credit union. He taught himself how to use the Chinese abacus for rapid calculations. When his eyesight started to fail, he also gave up tailoring. He bought a tricycle, using it as a poor man's taxicab and to make his rounds for collecting premium payments on loans given out by the cooperative, apart from spreading the word about it.

By 1967, the credit union had 181 members and assets of P26,447. In its first year of operation, the credit union granted loans totalling only P1,995. By the end of 1967, these reached P118,076.

Around 25 percent of the loans was used for farming purposes, like the purchase of improved seeds, implements, and work animals, as well as the payment of the wages of farm laborers and the setting up of small piggeries or poultries, fishponds, and vegetable gardens. Some 20 percent was used to finance small business ventures, like sari-sari stores and tricycle operations. Eleven percent was used to pay old debts, thus liberating the farmers from the bondage of usurious moneylenders. Another 11.9 percent was used to finance the construction of new houses or repair old ones. Seventeen percent was used to finance the education of the members' children. In a survey done in 1967, 72.4 percent of these children attended high school while 52.9 percent attended college, compared to 38.4 percent and 26.3 percent, respectively, for the children of non-members. Five percent was used for the purchase of medicines and the payment of hospital bills.

Encarnacion's credit union helped improve not only the economic life of the barrio but its general appearance as well. Bantug exhibited an image of prosperity seldom found in other barrios of Nueva Ecija. Mandac, who later became PRRM staff member in charge of all cooperatives, referred to the Bantug credit union as a model cooperative, citing its acceptance by the barrio people and the faithfulness and dedication of its treasurer-manager for its remarkable success.

In 1968, Encarnacion and his wife Rosario were presented the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership.

Encarnacion never received a salary as treasurer-manager of the Bantug credit union, which he had described as his "mission in life." However, its members voted to give him a P400 annual bonus for his services as its collector, treasurer, and bookkeeper. He made his livelihood by raising turkeys and ducks in his farm, aside from plying his tricycle business. He owned a second tricycle, which was driven by his adopted daughter's husband.

Encarnacion, who became a widower in 1986, died in November 1990.

VIRGILIO G. ENRIQUEZ

(1942-1994)

*Ama ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino**

Considered as the father of Filipino psychology, Dr. Virgilio G. Enriquez pioneered on the effective use of indigenous methods in Philippine social science research. Born on November 24, 1942, Enriquez was the son of Arsenio Libiran Enriquez and Rosario Galvez Gaspar. He had his early education at the Cosmopolitan College, but finished his elementary schooling at the Espiritu Santo Parochial School in Santa Cruz, Manila and his secondary education at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran.

Inspired by stories about the lives of saints told by his elders, Enriquez thought that he might become a priest someday. He was a voracious reader and preferred to stay all day at the library, reading whatever books he could reach.

Enriquez enrolled at the University of the Philippines where he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in Philosophy in 1961. Two years later, he joined the faculty of the Department of Psychology at the State University where he started his teaching career. By 1977, he had become the Chairman of the said Department, a position he held until 1982.

In 1966, he won a scholarship from the Rockefeller Foundation which enabled him to pursue further studies in the United States. He studied at

*Father of Filipino Psychology.

the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois where he obtained in 1970 his Master of Arts Degree in Psychology. The following year, he earned his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Social Psychology from the same institution. In 1982, Enriquez obtained a second master's degree in Filipino from the University of the Philippines.

After he had finished his studies in the United States, Enriquez initiated the development of an indigenous point of view in psychology. He encouraged his students to write their papers in Filipino and through this approach, they were able to uncover important indigenous concepts on various perspectives of life, human relationship and social philosophy which were difficult to express in a foreign language like English. This approach contributed much to the development of the Filipino psychology which Enriquez called *Sikolohiyang Pilipino*. The latter's concepts can be applied in various fields like education, health, agriculture, law, anthropology, arts, sports and others. It enabled Filipinos to discover and understand the roots of their peculiar problems and situations.

As a professor at the University of the Philippines, Enriquez handled subjects such as linguistics, Filipino personality and Philippine society and culture at the departments of Anthropology and Psychology and at the Asian Center. Dr. Enriquez also served as a professor and lecturer at De La Salle University, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, University of Santo Tomas, Centro Escolar University and others. His influence also went beyond the Philippines when he became a Visiting Professor at the University of Hawaii, the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, the University of Malaya and the University of Hong Kong. He also actively participated as speaker and resource person in various forums in local and international gatherings of psychologists. He also served as a research associate and lecturer in the Philippine Studies Program of the University of Berkeley in California from 1991 to 1992.

Dr. Enriquez was also a recipient of other scholarship grants like the research scholarship from the Tohoku Dental University in Japan in 1982, the Liverlulme Fellowship Award from the University of Hong Kong in 1982, and the Research and Teaching Fellowship grant from the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (1983-1984).

He was conferred such prestigious awards as the Outstanding Young Scientist Award from the National Academy of Science and Technology (1982), the Outstanding Alumni Award from the Colegio San Juan de Letran (1983), and the Professional Achievement Award in Psychology from the University of the Philippines Alumni Association in 1987.

A prolific researcher and writer, Enriquez made various publications on indigenous psychology, the Filipino psychology of language and politics, philosophy and values, cross-cultural psychology and Philippine studies called *Pilipinolohiya*. Among his major books are *Indigenous Psychology: A Book of Readings* (1990), *Sikolohiyang Malaya sa Panahon ng Krisis* (1991); *From Colonial to Liberation Psychology* (1992); and *Pagbabagong-Dangal: Indigenous Psychology and Cultural Empowerment* (1994).

As soon as he arrived from the United States in 1971, Enriquez lost no time in translating psychology articles into Pilipino. The main problem was the lack of textbooks in Pilipino. However in due time, he gradually accumulated a library consisting of psychological material both in English and Filipino. This "library" became the integral part of the Philippine Psychology Research and Training House (PPRTH) or the *Akademya ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino* of which he became its founder. Students, researchers, professors and visitors used the PPRTH library over the years.

Dr. Enriquez was also the founding President of the *Pambansang Samahan sa Sikolohiyang Pilipino* (PSSP) or the National Association for Filipino Psychology which served as an intellectual forum for Filipino psychologists. He also worked for the establishment of affiliate organizations in other countries like Japan, the United States and Australia.

In advocating for the development of Filipino psychology, Dr. Enriquez underscored the need to understand the complex identification and understanding of social processes as the basis for defining Philippine indigenous psychology. He defined Philippine psychology as "the embodiment of the scientific study of ethnicity, society and culture of a people and the formal application to psychological practice of core knowledge rooted in a people's ethnic heritage and consciousness." Decolonization, counter-domination and empowerment were Dr. Enriquez's battle cry.

According to Enriquez the captive Filipino mind is sold to the idea that Filipinos do not have any indigenous religion and that the religion of the country was borrowed from Spain and America. He further explained that denying the facts of a people's history is tantamount to denying their memory. A people without a memory of their past is also deprived of their future. He then gave an example of every Filipino school-child who has to be told about the Egyptian mummies. Meanwhile he is left ignorant about the mummies of Kabayan or told that there is a bit of Egypt in the Philippines. According to him, in the acceptance of foreign education as a means of foreign domination, one is con-

fronted by this dilemma: "To rule, you must not just divide, you must also insult." The study of Philippine psychology is a way to study and internalize the identity of the Filipinos as a people.

Prior to his demise, Dr. Enriquez was the Chairman of the National Committee for Lowland Cultural Communities under the Subcommission for Cultural Communities and Traditional Arts of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA). It was during his term that the committee has become productive. He also worked for the holding of an *International Congress on Indigenous Psychology and Culture*, which was the first of its kind held in Manila on December 8-10, 1994. On this historic event, he was conferred with a posthumous award naming him "Ama ng Sikolohiyang Pilipino."

Dr. Enriquez died on August 31, 1994 at the age of 51 in San Francisco, California, a victim of cancer. He never married. He left behind his mother, Rosario, a sister, Corazon and a brother, Hermenegildo.

JOSE F. FABELLA
(1888-1945)
Public Health Advocate

Jose F. Fabella spent the best years of his life working for the protection and the promotion of public health, particularly the youth.

Born to Juan Fabella and Damiana Fernandez on October 26, 1888 in Pagsanjan, Laguna, he finished his elementary education at his province. He had his secondary schooling at the Ateneo de Manila, and then enrolled at the Philippine Normal College for his pre-medicine course. He went to the United States and studied at Rush Medical College, University of Chicago, where he earned his medical degree in 1912.

In 1914 he took postgraduate courses in children's diseases at Charite Krankenhaus in Berlin, Germany and at the New York Post Graduate Medical School in 1920.

He worked as an intern and, later, as resident physician, at the Children's Free Hospital in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1912-1913. On his return to the Philippines, he was appointed secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, 1914-1916. He also served as secretary of the Public Welfare Board, 1916-1921.

Dr. Fabella served as a member of the Philippine Board of Censorship for Motion Pictures and the Tuberculosis Commission, and as director of the

P.I. Anti-Tuberculosis Commission, and as director of the P.I. Anti-Tuberculosis Society, P.I. Anti-Leprosy Society, Associated Charities, and the *Gota de Leche*.

In recognition of his signal contributions to public health and welfare, he was appointed delegate to the Second Oriental Conference of the League of Red Cross Societies held in Tokyo, Japan in 1926. In 1927, he represented the Philippine government at the Seventh Congress of Tropical Medicine held in Calcutta, India. When the International Tuberculosis Congress was held in Oslo, Norway in 1930, he was there representing both the government of the Philippines and the P.I. Tuberculosis Society.

Concerned about the high mortality rate among infants then prevailing, he worked for the establishment of maternity clinics and puericulture centers in different parts of the country. Along this line, he identified himself and closed rank with different health organizations to initiate various public welfare activities throughout the Islands.

A well-known biographer gave this account of his achievements:

"An international figure in the broad humanitarian field of social services, work, correction of juvenile delinquency, Dr. Fabella has devoted a great deal of his professional career as a physician to the advancement of these agencies. Largely through his efforts, social work was recognized as a profession in the Philippines and modern methods were introduced. He led the movement for reforms in the treatment of minor delinquents both in institutions and in court, including the introduction of Probation works among minors in 1924. With the support of Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos, Dr. Fabella secured a site for the construction of the *Welfareville*, Manila's world famous children's village."

Dr. Fabella was a member of the Wack-Wack Golf Club, Philippine Columbian Association, and the *Colegio Médico-Farmacéutico*.

He was married to the former Esperanza Barcelo of Jaro, Iloilo, by whom he had six children: Jose Jr., Juan Esperanza, Evelyn, Jaime, and Erlinda.

He died on January 16, 1945.

JOSE MARIA T. FELICIANO

(1887-)

Noted Geologist

Educator, writer, geologist, and administrator, Jose Ma. Feliciano distinguished himself in all fields he embarked on through hard work and patience.

He was born in San Fernando, Pampanga on October 22, 1887 to Mariano Feliciano and Graciana Tiomico. He attended the public schools in his province for his elementary and secondary education. In 1916, he obtained a degree in pharmacy at the University of the Philippines. It was also there, in 1917, that he received his bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees. He earned both his masteral and doctoral degrees at the University of Sto. Tomas in 1921. Capping his academic credentials was a doctorate in philosophy, which he got in 1932 from the University of Chicago in the United States.

Feliciano was a chemistry instructor at the UP from 1916 to 1921. He became associate professor and acting head at its department of geology for three terms: 1924-1926; 1926-1928; and, 1930-1936.

As an affirmation of his competence in the fields of research and science, he was commissioned by the UP as its official delegate to the Conference on Higher Education held in Manila in 1934. In 1953, he was designated not only by the UP but by the Philippine government as well as official delegate

to the Third Pan Pacific Science Congress for Prehistoric Research in the Far East, which was also held in Manila.

Feliciano was a charter member of the National Research Council of the Philippine Islands, and a member of the Philippine Pharmaceutical Association and Sigma XI, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

During his student days, he was an active member of Kappa Upsilon, Philippine Scientific Society, Sigma Pi Sigma, and American Geographical Society. He, too, was a UP fellow at the Chicago and Leland Stanford Jr., University.

As a writer, he authored various articles on geological concerns.

Feliciano married Anatolia Panlilio on May 25, 1924. They had three children: Leticia, Florentino, and Erlinda.

LEANDRO H. FERNANDEZ

(1889-1948)

Historian and Educator

A foremost educator and noted historian, Leandro H. Fernandez rose to national prominence from his humble beginnings through hard work, perseverance, and consistency motivated by strong sense of public service and nationalism.

Fernandez was born in 1889 in Barrio Pagsawitan, Pagsanjan, Laguna to Esteban Fernandez and Bonifacia Caballero. He was the third of five children, the others being Susana, Domingo, Zosimo, and Estanislao. He lost his father during his early childhood.

Fernandez initially took his secondary education at the Provincial High School in Sta. Cruz, Laguna, but finished it, in 1909, at the Manila High School. Some of his schoolmates, like Ricardo Paras and Jose P. Dans, also became prominent later.

Sent to the United States as a government *pensionado*, he enrolled at Tri-State College in Angola, Indiana, where he earned his bachelor's degree in pedagogy in 1910. In 1912, he earned another bachelor's degree, this time in philosophy, from the University of Chicago. The following year, he received his master's degree from the same institution.

Returning to the Philippines in 1914, Fernandez was appointed teacher at the Tondo Elementary School. Only two months later, however, he was

appointed instructor in history at the University of the Philippines.

In 1919, his book, *A brief History of the Philippines*, was published by Ginn and Co. It was adopted as a textbook for the 7th grade in all schools throughout the Philippines.

In 1923, he went back to the US as a university fellow to take up postgraduate courses at Yale University. From Yale, he proceeded to Columbia University, where he earned a doctorate in philosophy in 1926. His doctoral dissertation, "The Philippine Republic," was published in the same year by the university.

On his return, Fernandez was appointed professor of history and head of the history department of UP. He became director of its Summer School in 1926, and, in 1937, registrar of the university. In 1933, he served as delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations. When Maximo Kalaw retired from service, he was voted to replace him as dean as well as editor of the *Philippine Social Science Review*.

As an educator, Fernandez handled courses in Philippine history, such as those in the prehistory of the Philippines and the Philippine Revolution. He relied on documentary sources in his lectures, singling out the important ones for analysis and interpretation. He encouraged graduate students to do research on Philippine subjects, accommodating the better ones in his review. He used to be skeptical of the results of anthropological work, but later recognized its value by making use of it in a subsequent edition of his *Brief History*.

Some of his students who became famous historians themselves were Gregorio F. Zaide and Teodoro A. Agoncillo.

As a historian, Fernandez also compiled a sizeable volume of materials through the years to form a unique Filipiniana collection; prepared the biographies of the members of the Malolos Congress; and studied the preparation of *Outlines of Philippine History*.

Fernandez died on March 23, 1948, leaving behind his wife, the former Josefina Tan, and six children: Gloria, Leandro Jr., Josefina, Alma, Arturo, and Alberto.

TOBIAS FORNIER
(1902-)
Lawyer and Legislator

While he was serving in Congress, Tobias Fornier was known as the "strong-willed legislative watchdog" in the government.

Fornier was born to a rich couple in Dao, Antique, on September 6, 1902. During his childhood, he stayed in Manila, where he received his elementary and secondary education. He earned his associate in arts title from the University of Manila and his bachelor of laws degree from the Philippine Law School.

A brilliant lawyer, Fornier attracted rich clients. His practice brought him to different parts of the country.

Once he achieved fame in the legal field, he found himself being drawn toward politics. Municipal and provincial leaders in Antique, capitalizing on his name and his credibility, sought his endorsement to win their political battles.

When the Nacionalista Party needed someone to challenge the leadership of the Liberal Party in the province during the national election in 1949, Fornier was unanimously chosen in the provincial convention. The people installed him in Congress with a landslide victory.

During his first term as congressman, Fornier was a minority member in many important House committees dominated by LP stalwarts. As

minority member, he served as fiscalizer to ensure that public interest was truly served in the legislative processes.

Recognizing his important contributions to their well-being, the people of Antique reelected Fornier to the House of Representatives in 1953. As the NP returned to power in that national election, Congressman Jose B. Laurel, Jr. from Batangas became the Speaker of the House. With the unanimous approval of the body, Laurel appointed him chairman of the powerful committee on appropriation. Through this office, Fornier became instantly powerful, holding as he did the responsibility of appropriating the budget to every government office each fiscal year.

It was during his chairmanship of the appropriations committee that he earned the reputation of "legislative watchdog," since he did not hesitate to slash capital outlays from proposed expenditures if to his judgment these were wasteful or unnecessary.

DOMINGO T. FRANCO

(1856-1897)

Bagumbayan Martyr

Born on August 4, 1856 in Mambusao, Capiz, Domingo Franco was the third among the six children of Juan Franco and Ciriaca Tuason. His father worked as *procurador judicial*, or solicitor, in the local justice of the peace court. His mother was born to a family of successful realtors residing in Quiapo, Manila.

Franco spent most of his growing years in Manila. He studied at the Ateneo Municipal in Intramuros where he obtained a *perito mercantil* diploma. He studied to become a notary public at the University of Santo Tomas, where he struck close friendships with Numeriano Adriano, Apolinario Mabini, and Jose Rizal. Later, Rizal - whom he admired deeply - was to task him with the organization of *La Liga Filipina*.

In 1881, Franco married Concepcion Gonzales, a daughter of a captain of the Spanish Guardia Civil. They first resided on Ylaya Street and then settled down in a house on Nagtahan Street, close to the Pasig River. There, the Francos had as neighbors other notable Filipino nationalists, like Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, Moises Salvador, and Benedicto Nijaga. Apolinario Mabini lived just across the street from them.

To support his family, Franco engaged in the purchase and cutting of tobacco leaves for the making of cigars and cigarettes. He later became one of the main suppliers of such large tobacco companies as *La Flor de Isabela*, *La Yebana*, and *La Insular*. His business acumen earned for him the high respect of the business community.

The outbreak of the French Revolution greatly influenced some liberal Spaniards, who organized Masonic societies in the Philippines with "Liberty, equality and fraternity" as rallying cry. These attracted many young men. Domingo Franco was initiated in the Nilad Lodge. Afterwards, he transferred to the Balagtas Lodge, a branch of *El Gran Oriente Español*, the mother organization in Madrid. He became "venerable master," and was conferred the 18th degree, then the highest rank attained by Filipino Masons in the Philippines during those times. Most of the Filipinos propagandists who were seeking reforms from Spain during that time were Masons.

Franco and Rizal wrote each other regularly while the latter was taking his *licentiate in medicine* in Spain. Whenever Rizal was in the country, the two of them would meet to discuss the current affairs of Philippine society. When Rizal formulated the guiding principles of *La Liga Filipina* in Hongkong, he entrusted to Franco the document containing these for safekeeping and dissemination in Manila.

On July 3, 1896, *La Liga Filipina* was formally organized in the house of Doroteo Onjungco on Calle Ylaya in Tondo. In that gathering, its Supreme Council, headed by Franco, was created. The other members were Numeriano Adriano, Apolinario Mabini, and Moises Salvador.

Franco chose "Felipe Leal" as his alias in the Liga. It was at this name that Mabini mentioned him in his letters to Marcelo H. del Pilar.

Franco lived up to his assumed name. He remained loyal to his libertarian ideals until his death on January 11, 1897 at Bagumbayan Field where, together with 12 other nationalists, he was shot by a squad of Filipino soldiers. These patriots are to be remembered only as "Los trece martires de Bagumbayan."

PERFECTO GABRIEL
(1870-)
Member of Malolos Congress

A lawyer, Perfecto Gabriel was a member of the Malolos Congress that drafted the 1898 Malolos Constitution.

He was born on April 18, 1870 in the district of Sta. Cruz, Manila. He was the oldest of the five children of Vicente Gabriel and Severina del Rosario, the others being Claudio, Gabina, Maria, and Carmen.

He had his early education at the school founded by Escolastico Salandan and, later, at the one of Benedikto Luna.

He pursued further studies at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, where he finished the *segunda enseñanza* (from third to fifth year) and most likely received his *bachiller en artes*, as was the practice during that time. He became a *licenciado en jurisprudencia* at the University of Santo Tomas in 1896.

There is no mention of his active participation during the first phase of the Philippine Revolution.

In 1898, when the Filipino-American war seemed inevitable, he was named a member of the Malolos Congress, representing Mindoro. Later, he was also appointed assistant to Alberto Barretto in handling the course on Roman law at the *Universidad Científico-Literaria de Filipinas*.

A lawyer and "Jesuit" in his ideals, was a deputy for Zambales in the first National Assembly (1907). He also served as *director de diplomacia* of

the secretary of state, director of *La Independencia*, 1906-1907, and vice president of the *Partido Nacionalista*.

After the fall of the Malolos government, Perfecto Gabriel found employment at the city fiscal's office of Manila. He was already a practicing lawyer before the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth.

He was married to Concepcion Rodriquez.

In the book, *The Philippine Insurrection Against the United States*, by John Taylor, Gabriel is mentioned as the representative of Masbate and Ticao islands by decree on July 7, 1899.

MANUEL V. GALLEGO
(1893-1976)
Advocate of Filipino Education

Statesman, educator, lawyer, and diplomat, Manuel Viola Gallego was born on January 18, 1893, to Julio Gallego and Inocencia Viola.

He studied at the University of the Philippines, where he obtained three degrees: bachelor of arts, 1915; bachelor of laws, 1918, and master of laws, 1919. That same year, he earned his *licenciado en jurisprudencia* from the University of Santo Tomas.

Determined to pursue further studies, he flew to the United States and enrolled at Chicago's Northwestern University, where he received his *juris doctor* degree in 1928. His thesis, entitled "A Critical Study of the Usury Laws," was made into a book and later served as reference material in different law schools in the Philippines. Before returning home, he proceeded to Spain and took up postgraduate studies in law at the *Universidad Central de Madrid*.

In 1919, he started his extensive law practice, gaining recognition for handling his cases with brilliance and alertness. His political career began in 1931, when he was elected congressman in the first district of Nueva Ecija. He was reelected in 1941.

As a congressman, he initiated some of the first land reform measures. He also worked for the use of dialects in Philippine schools as a medium of instruction, and of Tagalog as the national language. He was the author of the House bills granting women suffrage and allowing the partial payment by installments of land taxes, both of which became laws, and was co-author of the rice tariff bill, which also became a law. He sponsored the highest number of labor legislations acted upon by the House of Representatives at the time. For that, he won fifth place in the Philippines Free Press' evaluation of lawmakers from 1942 to 1945, for service to country for the years 1931 to 1935.

In 1945, he was appointed to the Philippine Congressional Rehabilitation Reconstruction Commission, which conferred with representatives of the United States government on ways and means of rebuilding the country from the havoc and destruction caused by the war.

Dr. Gallego was the last secretary of instruction of the Commonwealth of the Philippines under the Osmeña administration, and the first secretary of education of the Republic of the Philippines under the Roxas administration.

As education secretary, he promoted cultural development through the introduction of new textbooks, authored by Filipinos, on Philippine government, history, social science, and other relevant subjects. Pursuant to his recommendations, the legislature passed the School Health Act of 1946, mandating the establishment of medical and dental services for students in all educational institutions offering secondary and tertiary programs. He was also instrumental in the passage of the law which changed the curriculum to include values instruction.

It was also through his initiative that Congress enacted a law increasing the salaries of schoolteachers, to induce qualified men and women to enter and remain in the teaching profession. To help teachers financially, particularly in obtaining loans, he formed the National Cooperative for Teachers. He established and implemented a program that enabled educators to pursue studies abroad along technical lines and on the latest technologies and systems in the administration of the educational process. This resulted in the signing in March 1948 of the Fulbright Pact between the Philippines and the United States, with studies of Filipino educators and students in the US being financed by a special fund coming from the sale of American surplus property.

As a diplomat, Gallego represented the country in various international undertakings. In 1935, he was in Tokyo as Philippine representative to the First Oriental Tourist Conference. He was a member of the Far Eastern

Commission, which sought sizable reparations from the Japanese government for the plunders that the Japanese invaders had committed on occupied countries during the war. In 1946, he was in Korea to work for continued peace between that country and the Philippines. That same year, he was one of the delegates to the First Assembly of the United Nations convened in London. Three years later, in 1949, he headed the Philippine delegation to the ECAPE Conference in Australia where he defended Filipino economic rights. In 1950, again as head of mission, he was in Indonesia to formally negotiate a treaty of friendship and amity between that country and the Philippines, with the effort proving successful.

As an educator, Gallego, who served as member of the Council of State, was chairman of the board of regents of the University of the Philippines; professor and dean of the college of law and, later, president of the University of Manila; chairman of the board of trustees of the Manila College of Pharmacy and Dentistry; and chancellor of the Manila Central University.

Gallego was the founder of the Central Luzon School of Nursing in Nueva Ecija, as well as of the Central Luzon Educational Center, now known as the Manuel V. Gallego Foundation Colleges, in the same province.

His varied interests made him president of such groups as the Manila Tobacco Association, United Nations Association of the Philippines, Philippine Constitutional Association, National Rice and Corn Growers Association, and the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities, and vice president of the Homeowners Association and the Foreign Affairs Association of the Philippines.

A prolific writer, Dr. Gallego published the *Philippine Election Law, Dictatorship Under the Guise of Democracy, The Philippine Language Problem, Economic Emancipation, The Price of Philippine Independence, The Philippine Trade Act in the Light of History, A Critical Study of the Philippine Usury Act, Bar Examination Questions and Answers on the Civil Code, Philippine Law of Evidence*, and the *Philippine Law of Water and Water Rights*. He also co-authored the *Law on Obligations*.

Gallego was the recipient of a number of awards and citations from various organizations; for his role as an eminent legislator and erudite thinker, author and writer, Philippine Association of Doctor of Civil Laws, 1967; for being an outstanding exemplar and benefactor of youth, National Executive Committee of the National Youth Day Award, 1967; for his active participation in and wholehearted support to the Commission of Asian and Far Eastern affairs, International Chamber of Commerce, 1958; for his ability and exemplary leadership in promoting the rice and corn industry of the Philippines, Association of Rice and Corn Producers of the Philippines,

Inc., 1966; for promoting and developing a common national language, Surian ng Wikang Pambansa, 1967; for his valuable participation in the Seminar of the Philippine Constitution Association on the proposed amendments to the constitution, Philippine Constitution Association, 1968; for promoting the cause of Philippine education, Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities, 1967; for his outstanding service as dean of the college of law, Manila University, 1970; for being an outstanding PHILCONSA governor, United Commentators Award, 1965; and for being a distinguished educator and as Doctor of Leadership in International Relations and as UNAP president, International Academy of Leadership, 1967 and 1969, respectively.

Dr. Gallego died on August 13, 1976.

On July 11, 1993, as a gesture of honor and respect for this exemplary and multi-faceted man, the Manuel V. Gallego commemorative stamp was formally issued by the Philippine Postal Services.

PAULINO P. GARCIA
(1907-1968)
Long-Serving Health Secretary

A fearless defender of the Philippine medical profession and a respected scientist, Dr. Paulino P. Garcia was both an educator and administrator par excellence who served as Secretary of Health under the administrations of three Presidents: Ramon Magsaysay, Carlos P. Garcia, and Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Born on February 6, 1907 in Gapan, Nueva Ecija, Garcia finished his elementary and secondary education at the Ateneo de Manila. He earned his medical degree at the University of Sto. Tomas in 1932.

Dr. Garcia was resident physician at St. Paul's Hospital in 1933, then transferred to UST Hospital, where he became the chief radiologist. At the same time, he taught at the UST college of medicine as assistant professor in radiology.

He first gained national prominence when he defended himself and the integrity of Filipino doctors in a celebrated court case, an eyewitness account of which follows:

"As a UST medical undergraduate, I first came to know Dr. Garcia way back in the late 30's when a *cause celebre*, unique in Philippine medical history, was being argued before a specially constituted court. Ranged on one side were European doctors, prominent in Philippine

Medical field at that time, who had many of the rich and powerful among their clientele. They had charged a young Filipino physician with incompetence and negligence in the interpretation of the radiological examination of their patients' gastro-intestinal tract. Far from being cowed by the prominence and influence of these alien doctors, the young radiologist challenged them to prove their case, at the same time charging them with trying to make him the scapegoat of their incompetence in the treatment of their patients. The Filipino doctor was Paulino Garcia, then a young instructor of radiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Sto. Tomas.

"Every afternoon, for weeks on end, medical students flocked to the trial lending moral support to the embattled radiologist, watching gleefully as expert medical opinion and legal handling completely discredited the accusations and vindicated the medical reputation of Dr. Garcia.

"As a result of this attempt by alien doctors to impugn the competence of a qualified Filipino physician, the Board of Medical Examiners issued a directive that became a milestone in the annals of Philippine Medicine. No foreign doctor could be licensed to practice medicine in the Philippines without first passing our national board examinations."

On December 29, 1953, Garcia was appointed Secretary of Health by President Ramon Magsaysay. Through his efforts and influence as cabinet member, Garcia secured the passage of Congress of the Rural Health Law, otherwise known as R.A. 1082, which provided for the expansion and improvement of public health services in the country under a six-year program. Owing to the vigor and enthusiasm he exerted in the implementation of this law, Garcia earned the sobriquet, "Mr. 1082."

Complementing the Rural Health Law was the Reorganization Act in the Department of Health, which provided for the decentralization of the national health services. In effect, this decentralization program introduced personalized medical services to the common *tao* in the rural areas. To dramatize the importance of the program, Garcia himself, in 1954, went as far as the Babuyan Islands in the north to minister to the health needs of their inhabitants.

Impressed by his dynamism, Magsaysay's successor, President Carlos P. Garcia, reappointed Dr. Garcia as health secretary. However, on June 15, 1958, President Garcia, wanting to redirect scientific researches to the improvement of medical science in the country, gave him a new appointment, as chairman of the National Science Development Board. In the Macapagal administration, political pressure was exerted to dislodge him as NSDB chairman. Invoking the right to security of tenure, Dr. Garcia

went to the Supreme Court to challenge the legality of his removal. He won the case. However, prior to the handing of the court decision, he had already been working with the Ateneo de Manila as vice-president for research and development and as chairman of the UNICEF Programme in the Philippines. Dr. Garcia was again appointed Secretary of Health under the Marcos administration.

Among the achievements of Garcia as cabinet secretary were:

- Creation of the Office of Hospital Administration for hospitals with more than 100-bed capacity.

- Establishment of 1,329 Rural Health Units throughout the country.

- Initiation of the first nationwide poliomyelitis control program that benefitted 350,000 children, aged six months to below three years old.

- Launching of the anti-malaria eradication program with US-AID assistance, and the passage by Congress in 1966 of the Malaria Eradication Act (R.A. No. 4832).

- Reassessment and redirection of the tuberculosis control program of the government.

- Coordination with US naval authorities, local officials, and the private sector on the strict supervision and use of better techniques in the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases.

- Wide-scale immunization of the population against killer diseases like smallpox, rabies, and cholera through the use of new vaccines.

- Stimulation of further researches on hemorrhagic fever, capilliarisis, and viral diarrhea.

- Improvement of the Alabang Laboratories and the Bureau of Research Laboratories in the San Lazaro Building Compound and the San Lazaro Hospital itself; construction of additional laboratories in some regional offices, and the passage of the Clinical Laboratory Law, which aimed at upgrading laboratory services in the Philippines.

- Spurring the research on and identification of the mystery diseases which struck in Barrio Puduc, Tagudin, Ilocos Sur, killing almost a hundred men; later identified and named "Capillaria Philippinensis," the disease was shown to have been caused by a parasitic virus which thrives in the kidney.

- Construction of the Cancer Center at the Dr. Jose R. Reyes Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Garcia died on August 2, 1968 at the De Ocampo Memorial Hospital. He was survived by his wife, the former Rosalinda Guidote, and their seven children: Fr. Edmondo, a Jesuit priest; Paulino Jr.; Armando; Marissa; Isidro; Maria Divina, and Jesus.

JACOBO Z. GONZALES

(1908-)

Distinguished Lawyer and Lawmaker

A legal luminary and an excellent writer, Jacobo Z. Gonzales distinguished himself as a legislator during his stint in the House of Representatives.

He was born in Biñan, Laguna on November 28, 1908. Justiniano Cruz, Dr. Jose Rizal's teacher in Biñan, was his great-grandfather.

He obtained his bachelor of laws degree from the University of the Philippines in 1934, and his master of laws degree from the University of Sto. Tomas in 1940.

Gonzales had the reputation as a progressive campus leader. At the UP, where he was a consistent honor student, he was vice-president of the UP Debating Club, assistant editor of the *Philippine Law Journal*, member of the Junior Philippine Senate, and president of the UP Senior Student Council.

When Congress surreptitiously passed a bill increasing the salary of lawmakers, Gonzales led a student demonstration in front of the legislative building and denounced what he called an anomalous legislation. The *Manila Tribune*, impressed by his leadership, gave him a citation.

After his student days, he served as chancellor of the Philippine Barristers, and twice president of the UP Alumni Association.

Gonzales consistently advocated national unity over the independence issue, particularly during the Hare-Hawes Cutting Law debate.

Even during his student days, Gonzales wrote legal treatises, like "Laws on Torts and Damages in the Philippines," "Law on Wills," "Descent and Administration," and "Law on Persons and Family Relations," which earned him fame and distinction. Along with the book, *Commercial Law of the Philippines*, which he wrote when he was already a lawyer, these treatises were used as textbooks by the UP Law School and other law schools in the Philippines.

Believing he could serve his people better in the government, he ran for, and was elected, councilor in Biñan, Laguna. Later, he worked as clerk in the House of Representatives. It was during this time that he organized and headed the Civil League of Biñan.

Gonzales also organized the Junior Coalition League and obtained pardon for the members of the Sakdal uprisings. With the help of Congressman Pedro Gil of Manila, Gonzales succeeded in having the power rates in Manila and in the nearby provinces decreased.

In the 1953 national election, Gonzales ran for congressman representing Laguna under the Nacionalista Party. He won with a comfortable margin over his opponent.

In the House of Representatives, he was a member of the Commission on Appointments, vice-chairman of the committee on franchises and transportation and telecommunications, and member of the committee on public works and railways.

ANTONINO M. GUEVARA
(Ca. 1896-1898)
Katipunan Organizer

Revolutionary colonel Antonino M. Guevara was born in San Pedro Tunasan, "the first pueblo" of the province of Laguna. His *nom de guerre* in the Katipunan was "Matatag," but according to Santiago Alvarez in his memoirs, *Ang Katipunan at ang Paghihimagsik*, he was also known as "Salvador Alvaro" during the revolutionary period.

He was an unlikely revolutionary. He belonged to the land-owning elite, who were educated in Spanish. As an intellectual, however, he was influenced by the writings of Dr. Jose Rizal. He became an active participant in the revolution, from its Katipunan days up to its dissolution during the second phase.

In 1897, owing to the unjust practices of the Spanish hacienda overseer, Guevara chose to vacate his land for the town of Muntinlupa, where he would find - or so he believed - respite from authoritarian pressure. He was wrong, for not long after he had settled there, he was accused of owning a copy of the banned *Noli Me Tangere* and of supporting the Propaganda Movement by disseminating the similarly banned *La Solidaridad*, the movement's official organ. The accusations were hurled against him by the Spanish friar Jose Rodriguez.

Guevara had actually joined the Katipunan a year earlier, on August 7, 1896, with the help of one of its members, Mariano Crisostomo. Three days after the Katipunan's discovery later that month, he joined his comrades in leaving the Katipunan meeting house in Trozo, Manila to avoid an impending raid, and marched toward Daang-Toro.

On August 25, they had an encounter with the *Guardia Civil* in Pasong Tamo. They were greatly outnumbered. Fortunately, they were saved by a timely rainfall, and the fact that the area was thickly forested. They then proceeded to Taguig, Pasig, and Pateros, to tell their other comrades that the revolution was already underway and to be prepared for the planned simultaneous uprisings on the 29th of August.

On August 30, Guevara left for his hometown. Learning that an order for his arrest had been out for days, he fled immediately to the Paliparan forest, and thence to Pasong Buaya. It was there that he received news of the successive military victories of the rebels led by General Emilio Aguinaldo. Thus, he decided to go to Cavite, where he met not only Aguinaldo but also other revolutionary leaders like Generals Vito Belarmino, Mariano Trias, and Artemio Ricarte.

After some time, Colonel Guevara returned to San Pedro Tunasan. Aguinaldo had instructed him not to begin as yet the planned uprising in his hometown as this would only cause its loss as a vital link of communication between Laguna and Manila. He was also instructed to find at once a smelter needed for the manufacture of bolos in Cavite.

It was during this period that he established a Katipunan chapter, called "Katipunang Matatag" after his own alias, in his hometown. Its membership expanded quickly since his brother Jose happened to be the town's *capitán*. Through this unit, it became easier for him to aid and promote the revolution by sending supplies of medicines and munitions to Cavite. He also foiled the spies of the other side by raising more funds and, more importantly, recruiting more members. He was able to produce 4,000 new bolos, manufactured from a huge smelter he himself had assembled.

In December 1896, he and his men helped General Crispulo Aguinaldo in building trenches between the towns of Muntinlupa and San Pedro Tunasan. Later, he was also tasked to aid refugees caught in crossfires by moving them to safer areas. Thus, he continued to work for the revolution, often barely escaping death.

In early 1897, Guevara joined the group of Katipunan Supremo Andres Bonifacio, his brother Procopio, Alejandro Santiago, Apolonio Samson, and others, in Indang, Cavite. He served as courier for the

supremo, to carry letters to Katipunan brains Emilio Jacinto. According to General Ricarte in his memoirs, Guevarra was with Bonifacio's group when it was attacked by soldiers of the newly elected revolutionary president, Aguinaldo. Guevara wrote Jacinto in Laguna about his treacherous assault, in a letter dated May 3, 1897. In another letter to Jacinto, he wrote about his decision to request General Paciano Rizal for arms instead of the "Magdalo people," so as not to have "to recognize them as chiefs."

After the execution of the Bonifacios brothers, it was Colonel Guevara who accompanied the Supremo's widow, Gregoria de Jesus, to San Pedro Tunasan, taking her away from the lecherous clutches of Magdalo soldier Jose "Insik" Pawa.

Guevara was directly under the command of General Rizal, who headed the Laguna area at the time. He helped supervise the assignment of spies and the replenishment of funds for the procurement of arms. In 1897, he successfully conducted elections for the *Sanggunian* (town president) in various towns for fund-raising purposes. In December of that year, he was ordered to organize the *Sandatahan* as the combat unit of the revolutionary forces in the province.

That same month, following the signing of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, he was among those who sent off General Aguinaldo and company to their voluntary exile in Hongkong. At that moment, he was suddenly assailed by doubts about the future of the revolution.

In January 1898, accompanied by his old comrade Mariano Crisostomo, he undertook the dangerous mission of delivering Apolinario Mabini, then already debilitated by polio, to the hot springs of Laguna.

In February, on his way to Sta. Cruz to deliver a letter from Aguinaldo to General Rizal, he would have fallen into the hands of the local *Guardia Civil* were it not for the timely warning of a fellow passenger on a boat bound for Biñan.

On May 22, together with Rizal, he attended a meeting of rebels in Biñan, where plans for an attack against the local government forces on the 31st were being finalized. On the day of reckoning itself, the rebels were able to capture the town of Biñan, followed by Sta. Cruz, Cabuyao, and Calamba, where he rejoined his superior. They proceeded to Lipa, Batangas, to lay siege on the enemy there, claiming victory on June 18, 1898. By this time, Philippine independence had already been proclaimed by the revolutionary government in Kawit.

During the period following the fall of Manila, Colonel Guevara served under General Lukban. He was assigned to post duty in Nueva

Cáceres soon after rebel victory was declared in his province, and the popular election records, with a check for P1,500, were delivered to Malolos. He also served as special commissioner of Ambos Camarines' finance department, his duty being mainly to inventory property left by the Spaniards, particularly in San Fernando, Pasacao, Bula, Calabanga, Libmanan, and Maguiring.

PEDRO GUEVARRA
(1879-1938)

Nationalist Politician

A brilliant lawyer, Pedro Guevarra distinguished himself as a politician and statesman during his public career.

Guevarra was born in Sta. Cruz, Laguna on February 23, 1879. He acquired his formal education at the Ateneo de Manila and Colegio de San Juan de Letrán. It was at Letrán that he earned his bachelor's degree and, in 1908, graduated with a bachelor of laws degree. He passed the bar examination in the following year.

During the Philippine Revolution, he served as aide-de-camp to General Cailles. During the early days of the American occupation, he was appointed first lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary.

Driven strongly toward politics, he left the military service. He began his political career as town councilor of San Felipe Nery in the province of Rizal.

As he gained national prominence, Guevarra ran and was elected as a member of the Lower House of Congress, representing the second district of Laguna. He served as congressman up to 1916. In the national election that year, he was elevated to the Senate. He represented the fourth senatorial district, composed of the City of Manila and the provinces of Rizal, Laguna, and Bataan. He served as senator up to 1923.

From 1923 to 1935, Guevarra, an ardent nationalist and brilliant defender of Philippine independence, was the Filipino resident commissioner to the United States. In 1934, as delegate of the second district of Laguna to the Constitutional Convention, Guevarra actively participated in the drafting of the Constitution of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Upon retiring from public service, Guevarra resumed his private law practice and served as business executive of a mining firm.

He died on January 19, 1938 of heart attack while defending a case in the Supreme Court.

The largest high school institution in Sta. Cruz, the capital town of Laguna, was named after him.

LUIS R. HORA
(1912-)
Foremost Geologist

A foremost geologist and mining expert, Luis R. Hora was born to a well-to-do couple, Alfredo Hora and Margarita Rivera, in Balili, Mankayan, Mt. Province on June 10, 1912. He finished his elementary education at the Trinidad Valley Farm School and his secondary education at St. Louis High School. He obtained his bachelor of laws degree from the Baguio Colleges.

Living in a gold-rich environment, Hora spent much time in the mining fields. This exposure honed his talent and skills in gold prospecting. As his reputation spread, people sought his help in locating potential gold mines. Marshman and Company employed him as mine prospector.

Hora worked as secretary to Congressman Clement Irving and assistant secretary-treasurer of the Baguio City Chamber of Commerce. Later, he served as prospector, geologist, and shift-boss of Paracale Gold Mines.

Heeding the call of public service, Hora accepted his appointment as barrio councilor of Balili and, afterwards, as town councilor of Mankayan (1941).

During World War II, he served as radio-operator of the USAFFE.

After the war, he became the mayor of Mankayan town in Bontoc. During his term, Mankayan became a model municipality. It was often visited by tourists and provincial as well as national government officials.

In 1947, Hora was appointed as deputy governor of Benguet. He served as such until 1954. As deputy governor, he endeared himself to the populace by his visits to farflung barrios, to teach them the profitable ways of a settled, economically developed life. At this time, Hora also served as chairman of the Acceptance Board of Mt. Province under the Secretary of National Defense.

In 1957, he was elected congressman, representing the third district of Mt. Province. He was elected twice to the position. In all, he served for 12 consecutive years in the House of Representatives, bringing immeasurable benefits to his people. He finished his term as congressman in 1969.

In the House of Representatives, he was a member of the committees on labor and industrial relations, mines, national language, and provincial and municipal governments.

To be able to remain close to his people, Hora continued residing in Mt. Province, preferring to commute between Manila and his residence. During Congress sessions, he stayed at the Manila YMCA.

Hora had a daughter by his wife, the former Gregoria Guerrero.

RAJAH HUMABON
(Ca. 1521)
King of Cebu

The *Chronicles of Pigafetta* give a glimpse of the life and people of the Philippines during the 1500's. One of the datus or rajahs described in these chronicles is Humabon.

Also known as *Hamabar* or *Humabad*, Datu Humabon was regarded as the "wisest and bravest man on the island" of Sugbu (Cebu), the "king and lord over eight chieftains and over 2,000 lancers." It was he whom Magellan met when he arrived in Cebu in 1521. His was a flourishing kingdom, whose jurisdiction extended over the whole island. He was chieftain of the confederation of barangays and known as their supreme ruler. Cebu was then an entrepot, with a flourishing trade with Siam (Thailand), China, Borneo, etc. This was evident in the ornaments that adorned the bodies and clothes of its people, as well as in the fine China used in its royal houses and court.

When the Spaniards arrived in Cebu in 1521, they found Humabon at his royal residence, which stood on an open plot opposite the landing place. Magellan came face-to-face with Datu Humabon, whom most accounts described as short, fat, and brown-skinned, his broad face having high cheekbones and a flat nose, and his arms tattooed with purple and red geometric patterns that extended to his torso. He wore a yellow silk

turban, a scarf embroidered with a needle about his head, and a loin cloth. A necklace of large pearls hung from his neck, two large gold earrings with precious gems bedecked his ears, and gold rings girded his thick fingers.

Magellan's real mission, which was to sail on to the Moluccas, was sidetracked once he entered Philippine waters. Christianization became a priority, almost as much as colonization for trade and resources. Magellan lost no time in impressing on Humabon the greatness of Christianity. Captivated by its teachings, Humabon decided to convert, making him the first native chieftain to embrace Christianity.

On April 14, 1521, Humabon - along with his wives, relatives, courtiers, and practically the entire populace of Cebu - was baptized by Father Valderama. He was named Carlos, in honor of King Charles I of Spain, while his principal wife was named Juana, after King Charles' mother, Johanna. Magellan also gave her an image of the child Jesus as a gift, and had a large cross erected to mark the baptismal site.

On April 28, Magellan was vanquished by another native chieftain, Lapu-Lapu, in the Battle of Mactan. This made Humabon lose faith in the Spaniards and turn him into an avenger - *the first Filipino to avenge the honor of women*. He hatched a plot to kill all the Spaniards who remained on the island, to avenge their rape of Cebu's women during their entire stay.

Humabon invited the Spaniards to a banquet. The unwary guests, led by Duarte and Barbosa, two new fleet commanders, soon found themselves at the mercy of Humabon's warriors. Learning of the massacre, the Spaniards remaining in Cebu immediately left the island.

HUGO ILAGAN
(1844-1907)
Revolutionary Official

A lawyer who became a member of the Aguinaldo cabinet and of the Malolos Congress, Hugo Ilagan was born in Indang, Cavite on April 8, 1844. He finished law at the University of Santo Tomas in 1870. He is said to have taught Latin, and had Pio Trinidad as a pupil. J. Pardo de Tavera is mentioned as a mentor of his in law. At the Malolos Congress, he represented Cavite along with three elected delegates: Jose Ma. Basa y Enriquez, Jose Salamanca, and Severino de las Alas. He became a member of its committee on message and, eventually, one of the signers of the Malolos Constitution.

When Pedro Paterno replaced Mabini as president of the cabinet, Ilagan became the secretary of finance in place of Chuidian.

The cabinet formed by Paterno and Buencamino, of which Ilagan was a member, tended to be conciliatory toward the Americans in their demand for total and unconditional surrender of the Philippine revolutionary government for peace to be established in the country. This was bitterly criticized by Mabini and other high-ranking Filipino officials who believed that the new cabinet, unlike the previous one that Mabini headed, was too "soft" on the Americans, the softness bordering on treason.

The policy of appeasement of the new cabinet may be attributed to its practical reading of the existing revolutionary situation, that is, Aguinaldo's forces did not have the capacity or the resources to thwart those of the Americans - an attitude that both the revolutionists and the public found unpalatable.

Ilagan also represented Cavite, along with Jose Basa and Jose Salamanca, when the seat of the government was transferred to Tarlac in 1899.

He died in 1907.

JOSE D. INGLES
(1910-1993)

Foreign Affairs Secretary and Diplomat

José Inglés was a career diplomat, par excellence.
He was born in Mauban, Tayabas (now Quezon) on August 24, 1910. His parents were Ricardo Ingles and Genoveva Calleja.

After completing his elementary and secondary education in his home province, he enrolled at the University of the Philippines, where he finished his bachelor of arts in philosophy as well as his bachelor of laws. It was at the University of Santo Tomas, however, that he obtained his master's degree in law in 1937 and, in the following year, his doctorate in civil law.

He tried twice to enter the US Military Academy at West Point, topping the qualifying examinations in both instances, but twice he was rejected for being underweight.

He was already in the foreign service when he took up international law and relations at Columbia University in the United States from 1947 to 1950.

His diplomatic career began in 1946, right after the independence of the Philippines, and continued, with short interruption, until his retirement in 1989.

In 1946, he was drafted by President Manuel Roxas into the original foreign service corps as legal adviser to Carlos P. Romulo, then the permanent Philippine representative to the United Nations. He served in that capacity until 1954. He assumed the post of permanent deputy representative to the UN from 1955 to 1956. In 1956, he was named ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, serving as such until 1962, and then as ambassador to Thailand, from 1962 to 1965. He became acting permanent representative to the UN in 1974.

He was appointed first deputy minister for foreign affairs on March 6, 1986. He served as special Philippine envoy to the ASEAN-EEC ministerial meeting in Djakarta in October of the same year.

Upon the ratification of the 1987 constitution, which reestablished the presidential form of government, he became first undersecretary for foreign affairs, the post he held until his retirement in September 1989.

Dr. Ingles was the country's longest-serving undersecretary of foreign affairs. For a quarter of a century, he helped draft Philippine foreign policy positions on such sensitive matters as the opening of diplomatic relations with Eastern Europe, the Sabah question, involvement in the Non-Aligned Movement, the issues of human rights, apartheid, the presence of American military bases in the country, etc.

At the UN, where he was sometimes addressed as "Judge Ingles," adverting to his stint way back in 1943 as a judge of the Court of the First Instance, Ingles served as presiding chairman, acting chairman, and vice-chairman in various sessions of the General Assembly. He represented the Philippines in every conceivable international forum, namely: UNCA, UNESCO, Commission on Human Rights, UNIDO, NAM, SEATO, and ASEAN. He held one of the longest terms as an expert in the Commission of Human Rights' sub-commission for the prevention of discrimination against minorities. As a UN expert, he published the article, "Right of the person to leave and return to any country, including his own," a distinguished treatise which vindicated the right of asylum of exiles.

He was the first Filipino to argue before the International Court of Justice and presented the Philippine position on the General Assembly request for advisory opinion on the international status of the Territory of Southwest Africa which resulted in the independence of Namibia.

Before joining the diplomatic service, Ingles practice law from 1932 to 1935 after topping the civil service entrance examination and getting the

highest grade in legal ethics in the 1932 bar examinations. He was private secretary to then Associate Justice Jose P. Laurel of the Supreme Court in 1936 and legal assistant to President Manuel Quezon from 1936 to 1940. He became secretary and technical assistant in the Code Commission in 1941 and assistant solicitor general in 1942.

During the dark days of the Japanese occupations, he was appointed by President Laurel as a member of a civic committee to draft the Filipino moral code in 1943. Later that same year, he was appointed judge of the Court of First Instance. He served as assistant executive secretary in 1944-1945 before becoming legislative counsel of the Philippine Senate in 1946.

Dr. Ingles was the recipient of the Order of Sikatuna, the highest decoration awarded by the Philippine government to public officials. He was named by the University of the Philippines as its most distinguished alumnus in 1992. He was the choice as "international man of the year" for 1991-1992 of the International Biographical Centre of Cambridge, England. He was included in the lists of "Who's Who" in the Philippines and in international affairs.

Until his death, on October 30, 1993, he was dean of the college of foreign service, Lyceum of the Philippines.

A few days before he passed away, he wrote former Vice President Salvador Laurel a 12-page memo on how the Philippines could get the United Nations to participate in the celebration of the country's centennial in 1998.

An interesting and historically important paper he left behind concerns the island of Malagasy, now Madagascar, whose people, it says, are the racial cousin of those of the Philippines. It bases this claim principally on the similarity of the islanders' language to Tagalog.

Dr. Ingles is survived by his wife, the former Josefina Feliciano, whom he married in 1942, their sons Hector and Jose Jr., and daughters Lisa and Cita.

FELICIANO JOCSON
(1868-1898)
Teacher, Pharmacist, and
Revolutionary Figure

Little is known about the early life of Feliciano Jocson, one of the thousands of revolutionaries who gave up not only their youth but also their lives to the cause of the Motherland.

According to one source, Jocson was born on June 9, 1868 in the old district of Quiapo, Manila. Although he started to go to school at an early age, his family's meager resources forced him later to temporarily discontinue his studies. Nonetheless, driven by his desire to rise above this family's penury, he resolved to save enough money in order to complete his education, and thereby earn his rightful place in the then colonial society.

He enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas, where he acquired, around 1895 a degree in pharmacy. Two years later, he established his own pharmaceutical shop on the Escolta. It became a secret meeting place of members of the Katipunan, the underground organization founded by Andres Bonifacio in 1892 at a house in Binondo, not far from that fashionable street. By then he had already become one of them, with no less than Dr. Pio Valenzuela, a trusted associate of Bonifacio, having inducted him into the organization. Often, Jocson would spend his own money to help spread the cause of the Katipunan.

On November 21, 1896, some time after Bonifacio's death, he accompanied Jose Alejandrino, who would later become a general, to the headquarters of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo in Kawit, Cavite to offer their services to the full-blown revolution. They were assigned the task of procuring the arms and ammunition which the revolutionary army sorely lacked. It was a daunting task. Travelling incognito amidst the ongoing battles in and out of Cavite, they had to slip through enemy checkpoints to evade capture. It was especially dangerous for Jocson who, as Alejandrino's main contact man, was in charge of the conveyance of messages in and out of the country and, thus, was constantly on the move.

Driven by a revolutionary zeal that astounded even his fellow rebels, Jocson constantly pressed Alejandrino to launch an "arms-smuggling expedition." He sailed for Hongkong via a steamer, staying in its charcoal box during the whole voyage. From the ship he contacted Alejandrino, urging him to follow suit with the money collected for the arms which were being kept in a warehouse. Since Alejandrino was under constant surveillance, the arms could not be transported immediately to the Philippines. They had to wait it out.

His first attempt to smuggle arms occurred at a time when the waters of the China Sea were quite rough. Jocson, accompanied by another Filipino, Tomas Consunji, was undeterred. He persisted in crossing it in a small launch that carried the contraband. Only when the big waves threatened to engulf them did he turn back.

In another such enterprise, he secured a steam-launch in Hongkong and hired an English captain and two Chinese nationals to operate it. He and two other Filipinos completed the party. The boat would have sailed smoothly up to its destination. After a while, however, they were forced to return to Hongkong due to the shortage of drinking water. As it turned out, the captain had purposely allowed that to happen by unstopping the water tank's faucet.

Jocson returned to the country eventually. He continued to take part in the struggle for freedom, his revolutionary fervor undampened by his initial unsuccessful attempts at arms smuggling.

Around April 1897, he journeyed to Maragondon, the new seat of the revolutionary government earlier established in Tejeros. There, he repeatedly proclaimed, "Mabuhay ang Kalayaan ng Pilipinas!" to boost the morale of his fellow rebels, and announced the impending arrival of the arms procured from Hongkong and, eventually, the victory of the revolution.

Later, through his request and initiative, General Aguinaldo authorized the formation of the *gobierno departamental* of Central Luzon, encompassing the seven provinces of Tayabas (Quezon), Laguna, Morong (Rizal), Manila, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, and Bataan. He served as its *secretario de fomento*. Its other officials were Fr. Pedro Dandan, president; Anastacio Francisco, vice-president; Paciano Rizal, secretary of the treasury; Teodoro Gonzales, secretary of interior; and Cipriano Pacheco and Antonio Montenegro, governors. It was around this time that he showed Gen. Artemio Ricarte (Vibora) a picture of what eventually came to be the Philippine flag, with its "three colors, one sun and three stars."

In December 1897, the "Pact of Biak-na-Bato," was signed between the revolutionists and the colonial government. Many rebels, including Jocsón, opposed the pact. According to General Ricarte in his *Memoirs*, Jocsón opposed it because he was angered at being left out in the initial talks and the formalization of the ultimate accord between the two sides. Thus, while the others went on exile in Hongkong, Jocsón returned to his base in Pugad-Baboy, in Kalookan, from where he rallied his forces to persevere in the struggle. His campaign against the Pact of Biak-na-Bato was so vigorous that rebels from as far away as Cebu, following his example, likewise defied the treaty.

In March 1898, he tried to launch an attack on the city of Manila, but because the headquarters of this men was itself attacked, his plan fell through. He and his men had assembled on Calle Camba in Binondo when a Spanish force attacked them in the process killing many of Jocsón's men. Those who had not been killed outright were mauled to death.

Jocsón proceeded to Laguna, but by then, he was already a wanted man accused of continuing the war upon the orders of the friars. His description had been disseminated and his capture ordered by Gen. Pio del Pilar. Thus, upon reaching his destination, he and his followers were arrested by his fellow revolutionary Venancio Cueto. They were incarcerated in the latter's house, treated like common prisoners. Their situation improved, however, after Jocsón met and talked with Apolinario Mabini, who was staying in the same house at the time.

Upon learning of Jocsón's capture, General Del Pilar went immediately to Laguna. He gained custody of Jocsón and his men, but only after he had pledged before Gen. Paciano Rizal that he would not yield Jocsón to the Spanish government or allow any harm to befall him.

How Jocsón, the intense revolutionary met his death, is not absolutely clear. Ricarte wrote that he disappeared mysteriously while in Del Pilar's custody, for which Del Pilar was allegedly accountable. General

Alejandrino speculated that he was killed by fellow rebels bent on surrendering rebel arms, perhaps in exchange for money offered by the colonial government. On the other hand, in the autobiography of Capt. Pascual Casimiro, written in 1920, the author stated that he was shot "treacherously" by the Spanish Guardia Civil in a place called Hagdan-Bato in Mandaluyong. The biographer, Pedrito Reyes, gave May 4, 1898, as the date of his death.

DATU KALANTIAW
(Ca. 1410-1433)
Ancient Filipino Law-giver

The only son of Rajah Gulah, ruler of Aklan, one of the three kingdoms of pre-hispanic Panay, Datu Kalantiaw was said to be the author of the legendary code of conduct named after him. The code is noteworthy for its pragmatic wisdom and rigid justice.

Kalantiaw was born around 1410 A.D. He is believed to have succeeded his father as *datu* upon the latter's death in 1426.

Due to the dearth of written records on the pre-hispanic history of Panay, very little is known of the life of Datu Kalantiaw. It had been previously thought that he was a descendant of Datu Bankaya, one of the 10 Bornean datus believed to have migrated to Panay island and founded the ancient kingdom of Aklan 200 years before Kalantiaw's era. The renowned historian Teodoro Agoncillo declared that Kalantiaw was apparently a direct kin of Datu Sumakwel, Bankaya's brother-in-law. Some quarters have also claimed that "Kalantiaw" is actually a misnomer, a result of the erroneous Hispanic transcription of Lakan Tiaw, which literally means, "Chief Laconic." Whatever its origins, Kalantiaw, nonetheless, has always been the accepted name, cited and acknowledged by tradition and Spanish chronicles.

Only around 16-years-old when he assumed the datuship, Kalantiaw grew up to become one of the most sagacious rulers of ancient Philippines. Ruling from Batan, he produced the famous code when he was in his early 20's. He presented it to Rajah Besar, sovereign of the alliance of the three Panay kingdoms, around 1433.

Praised for its timeless simplicity and clear language, the Code of Kalantiaw was based on native beliefs and customs, and was meant to govern the moral conduct of the Panayonons, which it did for almost a hundred years before the arrival of the Spaniards. It was formulated at a time when the people were starting to form inter-barangay alliance for mutual protection and cooperation.

Incorporated in the code were 18 orders, or *sugo*, dealing with both major and minor crimes. For minor offenses such as vandalism, eating of contaminated animal flesh, and luxurious lifestyle, it usually stipulated beating, fines, and exposure to ants as punishment. Major crimes like stealing, murder, and the destruction of sacred idols often merited slavery or even death.

With the Spanish conquest and the imposition of the white man's religion on the inhabitants of the islands, the code slowly lost its influence until it was totally superseded by Catholicism and Spanish laws.

Around 1614, the Code of Kalantiaw was found in the possession of a native *cacique*. It was eventually translated into Spanish. Its timelessness was shown when the framers of the 1935 Constitution used some of its legal provisions as guidelines.

It is not known how or when Datu Kalantiaw died, but his name will always be remembered for the deathless legacy he left behind.

RUPERTO K. KANGLEON
(1890-1958)

Freedom Fighter

A legend in the resistance movement during the Japanese occupation, Ruperto K. Kangleon was born to Braulio Kangleon and Flora Kadava on March 27, 1890 in Macrohon, Leyte.

Kangleon, who earned early distinction as an all-around athlete for the First Philippine Olympic team sent abroad (1912-1913), studied in the College of Arts, University of the Philippines. However, he was really more inclined toward the military profession. Thus, he transferred to the Philippine Constabulary Academy in Baguio City, where he graduated in 1916.

After his graduation, he was assigned to the Philippine Constabulary, in its Visayan campaign. His exploits in Oto, Panay earned for him fame and military citations. He served with the PC until 1942.

During World War II, Kangleon commanded the 81st Infantry Regiment which fought in Samar and in Mindanao. Apart from proving his gallantry and heroism, his exploits in encounters at the Davao-Agusan national highway fanned the spread of his reputation as a military strategist.

In the course of the war, Kangleon was captured by the Japanese Imperial Forces. He was imprisoned in a concentration camp, but man-

aged to escape. Forthwith, he organized the Visayan resistance movement, based in Leyte and Samar. The Kangleon Guerrilla unified all resistance movements in the area and effectively controlled not only Leyte and Samar but their neighboring provinces as well, a feat duly recognized by both the Philippine and American governments. His group was credited with having exacted 3,500 casualties on the enemy in Leyte alone.

Kangleon's partisans established the civil government of Free Leyte in July 1943. A year later, they were to provide ground support for the landing of MacArthur's liberation forces in Leyte.

Kangleon was appointed military governor of Leyte on October 23, 1944, and its civil governor in 1945.

In 1946, during the short-lived Roxas administration, he was appointed as Secretary of National Defense. He remained in this post, however, until 1950, when he retired due to health problem.

In the 1953 national election, the Nacionalista Party drafted him as one of its candidates for the Senate. With the "guerilla votes," he won with a comfortable margin.

As senator, Kangleon served as chairman of the committee on veterans and military pensions, and member of the committees on commerce and industry, government reorganization, national enterprises, and public works and communications.

Kangleon married Valentina Tagle, of Imus, Cavite with whom he had 10 children.

He died on Feb. 27, 1958.

MARIA KALAW-KATIGBAK
(1912-1992)

Scholar, Senator and Woman Leader

Maria Kalaw-Katigbak - senator, beauty titlist, writer, and civic leader - was born in Manila on February 14, 1912 to Teodoro M. Kalaw, journalist-scholar, and Pura Villanueva, civil leader and exponent of the feminist movement in the Philippines. Her husband, Dr. Jose R. Katigbak, was a gynecologist-obstetrician and University of the Philippines professor of medicine. They had four children who would distinguish themselves in their own fields.

Maria Kalaw belonged to a well-known and much admired family. Her father was a public official whose reputation for integrity was unquestioned. Intellectually, he was at par with the country's top political figures, who were his friends. Her mother, a Spanish mestiza, was a sharp-thinking businesswoman. Practical but principled, she took great pains in protecting the family's name. It was she who greatly shaped the mind of Maria.

Unlike many offsprings of famous and affluent families, Kalaw grew up unspoiled. Her mother accustomed her to a life of Spartan simplicity. Glamour and luxuries were things not to be identified with her. She matured away from the frivolous crowd, but knowing she was intellectually superior to them.

Kalaw studied at the Jefferson Elementary School. She spent a year at St. Scholastica's College for her class in religion, taking the *tranvia* everyday. She was a hard-working student, eager to learn. The many awards she won in school attested to her scholarship.

She graduated as high-school valedictorian from Philippine Women's University. She then enrolled at the University of the Philippines, where she earned two degrees - bachelor of philosophy and master of arts in social work. She later attended the University of Santo Tomas, where she received her bachelor's degree in literature as well as her doctorate in philosophy, *magna cum laude*. She took her master's degree in literature at the University of Michigan, where she was sent as a Barbour scholar. Her sister, Pura, stayed with her in the United States.

Kalaw was a member of the UP Writers Club. Her essay comparing and contrasting the Batangueña and the Ilonga launched her writing career. She authored the biography of her mother, and conducted research on the history of Lipa, her father's hometown, and of Batangas province.

Like her beauteous mother, she also reigned as "Miss Philippines" of the Philippine Carnival, an epitome of beauty and brains.

After she got married and became a mother herself, she knew how it was to be beset with problems of running a household, supervising the children, helping manage the family enterprises, and finding the time to read. Once her children were grown up and her motherly duties over, she decided to enter public service.

The national elections of 1961 made her the lone woman member of the Philippine Senate from 1961 to 1963. She was senator until 1967.

As a senator, Maria Kalaw-Katigbak is credited with the revival of the school calendar which is now in place. That calendar had been changed in 1964 by then Secretary of Education Alejandro Roces, who wanted the opening of classes on all educational classes moved earlier so as to include the summer months in the school year. Secretary Roces reasoned that excluding the months during which typhoons usually hit the country would ensure having more school days for learning and be safer for students. However, his initiative proved to be unpopular. In response to the public clamor, Senator Katigbak authored Senate Bill 652 in order to restore the old school calendar, arguing that the hot, summer months were, in fact, conducive to sleepiness and, therefore, a setback to learning.

Senator Katigbak also authored the Consumer Protection Act, or Republic Act No. 3765, which enabled consumers to buy goods on installments and made similar forms of transaction by credit.

Other Senate measures she authored were those regulating financing companies; creating the National Commission on Culture, and establishing the Philippine Executive Academy as an affiliate of the University of the Philippines.

She was active in other fields. She was president of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines, the Municipal Symphony Orchestra, and the Philippine Association of Women Writers. She was a member of the national board of the Catholic Women's League, the UP board of regents, the Board of National Education, and the board of state colleges. She organized and was the first executive director of the Catholic Charities of Manila. At UST, she headed the Graduate School of Social Work, apart from being an associate professor. She was a professor of English not just in UP but also at PWU. She was a writer and columnist of the *Manila Times* and the *Weekly Nation*.

Her diverse concerns took her to a number of international fora, chiefly as Philippine delegate, notably the Afro-Asian Conference of Girl Scouts in Athens; the Second Congress of the Lay Apostolate in Rome; and the 21st UNESCO General Conference in Paris, over which she presided as chairman.

Senator Katigbak was also some kind of amateur agronomist. In Lipa, she had three farms planted to black pepper, corn, ipil-ipil, and coffee. She was known for regaling her friends with the virtues of brewed Batangas coffee.

She died in 1992.

ISIDRO KINTANAR

(1915-)

Lawmaker

A self-made man, Isidro Kintanar was born to a middle-class family in Barrio Talaytay, Argao, Cebu on May 14, 1915. He studied in the public schools, and finished college with associate in arts and bachelor of laws degree. He supported himself through college by working at the Bureau of Post as a clerk (1937-1940), and, later, at the Cavite Navy Yard (1940-1941).

In the war years, the Japanese Imperial Army sought his collaboration in manning the Cavite shipyard. Kintanar refused. Instead, he secretly engaged in underground activities.

Kintanar started his private law practice immediately after the war. It did not prosper, however, as the economy, like the war-ravaged country, itself, was in shambles. Pressured by the responsibility of supporting a family, he accepted the offer of working with the National Bureau of Investigation as an investigator in 1948. He was connected with the NBI until 1951.

In 1951, he ran for, and was elected, mayor of Carcar, Cebu. His achievements as town executive earned for him public confidence and fame.

When his brother Agustin Kintanar, an incumbent congressman, refused to seek reelection in 1953, the people drafted him as an alternative,

and voted him into office. Once he had assumed his brother's vacated post, he immediately familiarized himself with the legislative processes in the House of Representatives. He became widely known for lending his services to anyone in need of them.

His cautious approach to the planning and implementation of government reorganization won him both praise and respect. Kintanar was specific in the delineations of positions. He never allowed redundancy and duplication in government functions. To him, reorganization should aim at their simplification.

Kintanar served in the House as chairman of the committee on franchises, vice-chairman of the committee on railways, and as member of the following committees: ways and means, reorganization, judiciary, government enterprises, anti-Filipino activities, and fishing and industry.

HADJI KIRAM

(1864-1936)

Sultan of Sulu

Born in Jolo, Sulu on February 25, 1864 to Sultan A'dham and his wife Inchi Jamila, Hadji Kiram, was, in his time, acknowledged as the Muslim's supreme spiritual and political leader. He was officially called, "His Highness Padukka Mahasari Manulalana Hadji Muhammad Jamalul Kiram II, Sultan of Sulu."

Being the sultan's son, Kiram had his preparation for the sultanate rather early. He was educated within the Muslim system, first in Sulu and, subsequently, in Singapore. Afterwards, he took up Arabic studies and mastered the Mohammedan Code in the Council of the Learned in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the Muslims' holy city. Much later, he became a member of the Arabic Literary Society in Singapore.

He earned the title of "Hadji" after he had made several pilgrimages to Mecca. By then, he too, had already assumed the title of "Sultan." Since he was the Muslims' supreme spiritual and political leader his word was law.

Hadji Kiram belonged to one of the oldest Tausug families that had reigned supreme in the southern Philippines for more than half a century. Presumably, the sultanate was established by an Arab missionary who first came to Philippine shores about 1430 - the legendary Salip (Sharif)

Abu Bakr, or Salip-ul-Hashim or Abu Bakrash Sharifud Hashim. The sultanate encompassed the entire Sulu archipelago and all its inhabitants, made up of the Tausugs, numerically the dominant group; Samals, a fishing people; Samal Lauts or Badjaws, a nomadic people; and the Yakan, an agricultural people. The reign of the sultanate became largely nominal and spiritual shortly before the coming of the Americans in Mindanao in the early 1900's.

The American expansionist policy elicited from the Muslims both armed resistance and cooperation, the latter usually as a result of the mighty imperialists' aggressive tactics. Initially, the Americans instituted a policy of "non-interference" or indirect rule in Mindanao. This behooved the sultan of Sulu to deliver a so-called "strong government" that prevented Muslim and armed piracy, slave-trading or armed attacks on American troops and barracks, as well as on Christian settlements. Having nominally accepted the colonial government established in Mindanao, the sultan, however, was unable to curtail the so-called "renegades" who, the Americans believed, manipulated him all too easily.

In 1915, the Americans pressured Hadji Kiram into concluding a treaty with the government. Signed on March 22, the treaty reduced him from actual to a nominal head, thus ending the centuries-old dynastic and once powerful rule of the sultanate.

Among other provisions, the treaty stipulated the renunciation of sovereignty over the whole Sulu archipelago by the sultan and his family, including "the right to collect taxes, the right to decide over religious cases, and the reversionary right to all the islands." In return for his abdication, the colonial government acknowledged the sultan as the "head of the Muslim Church in the whole country" and gave him a grant on the island of Jolo, both hollow concessions. Representing the government was Frank W. Carpenter, executive secretary of Governor Francis B. Harrison.

In 1931, Hadji Kiram was named member of the Philippine Senate, representing the 12th senatorial district, by Governor-General Dwight F. Davis.

He died in 1936.

PRINCESS TARHATA KIRAM

(1904-1979)

Female Muslim Leader

Like the slender curves of a Moro kris, her name conjures the image of Oriental grace and fierceness. Princess Hadja Tarhata Kiram was a Tausug blue blood, who was born in 1904 in the Sulu archipelago, the oldest sultanate in the Philippines. Her father was the sultan of Sulu, Mohammed Esmali Kiram. She was, however, adopted by her uncle, Sultan Jamalul Kiram II.

Strong-willed and liberal-minded, she held feminist views that antedated those espoused by the modern women's lib in the Philippines by decades.

Known for her beauty, she once graced the cover of the *Philippines Free Press* magazine. Her life style, too, was jaw-dropping. It seemed that wherever she went, her governess and her retinue went with her.

As a young woman brimming with intellect, she was chosen to be sent to the United States in 1920 as the first woman pensionado. As expected, her entourage accompanied her. At a time when women were generally considered as homekeepers, her choice must have created quite a stir in the Philippines. She finished her studies at the State University of Illinois.

Her American education over, she returned to Sulu. Except for the noticeable accent, the Princess reverted to her native ways. She went back to wearing *sablay* and *sawwal*, traditional tausug dresses. She went a step further. To the complete dismay of the American administrators, she agreed to become the third wife of Datu Tahil, an outlawed Tausug chieftain whose band plagued Governor John "Black Jack" Pershing's troops in 1927. Her angry family members sent her to exile on a small island for three years. She returned to active participation in Sulu politics around 1931.

Opposition to land taxes, the *cedula*, the imposition of penalties for tax delinquencies, and the prohibition against the carrying of weapons fueled Datu Tahil's uprising in Sulu in 1927. A veteran of the 1913 battle of Bud Bagsak, where he lost his wife and child, Datu Tahil had reconciled to American authority. He had served as the third member of the provincial board of Sulu and was considered as a prospective governor. His disappointment at not being appointed to the post may have precipitated his personal break with the government. He constructed a fort in Patikul, not far from Jolo town, where a sizeable number of his followers rallied behind him. On January 31, 1927, government troops attacked his fort, killing 30 to 40 of his men. Datu Tahil managed to escape, but secretly surrendered on February 8 to the provincial governor. Princess Tarhata pleaded for clemency, and he was sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined P10,000. His surrender enraged his surviving followers. His sisters wished him dead.

Princess Tarhata had two other marriages: to Datu Buyungan and to Salvador Francisco, a Christian lawyer, accountant and engineer.

In politics, she found ways to plug the laws disadvantageous to the Muslims. She was consultant on Islamic affairs at the office of the commissioner, Region 9, under Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon. She became noted for her contributions to the government's development activities in Mindanao.

She was one of the heirs of the island of Sabah, which the Sultan of Sulu had leased to the British but which the British never returned. The Princess led the other royal heirs in renouncing their proprietary rights over the island in July 1977, in line with President Marcos efforts to foster closer relations with Malaysia.

The Princess proved herself not only in politics, but also in music, writing Tausug songs. "Jolo Farewell" was among her most popular compositions.

One of her memorable political battles was her denunciation in 1927 together with Senator Hadji Butu Rasul of the Bacon Bill, which sought to exclude the Sulu archipelago from Mindanao.

Princess Tarhata died of heart failure on May 23, 1979 at the Veterans Memorial Hospital in Quezon City. She was 75. She had two children: Putli Denchurain and Datu Agham Kiram.

As a tribute to her courage in fighting for the rights of her fellow Muslims, the National Historical Institute honored her by placing a marker in her name in Jolo, Sulu in 1984. In the same year, the government also printed a three-peso stamp bearing her portrait.

ANICETO L. LACSON
(1858-1931)

Ilongo Revolutionary Leader

A well-known agriculturist and businessman, Aniceto L. Lacson gained fame in Negros as a general during the Philippine Revolution.

He was born to a rich couple in Molo, Iloilo on September 6, 1858. In search of the proverbial greener pastures, his parents, Lucio Lacson and Clara Ledesma, migrated to Negros Occidental. There they acquired a vast sugar plantation.

Lacson went to schools in Molo for his elementary and secondary education. Afterwards, his parents sent him to Manila. He enrolled at the Ateneo Municipal for a commercial course.

Returning to Talisay, Negros Occidental, he immediately embarked on farming and in business. Soon, he became a prominent *hacendero*. His vast landholdings included tracts he inherited from his parents and those he acquired by purchase from Nicholas Loney & Company.

On the second stage of the Philippine Revolution, Lacson, together with Juan Araneta, led the Ilongo uprising that is known today as the "Cry of Matabang" because it originated in Hacienda Matabang. It came about as a response to the call of the president of the revolutionary government in Iloilo province, Roque Lopez, for Negrenses to rise against Spanish tyranny.

The "cry" sparked the island-wide revolt in Negros. On November 5, 1898, the revolutionists hoisted the Filipino flag at the Silay public plaza and in neighboring towns. Rebels under the command of Gamboa Benedicto attacked the 170-man Spanish garrison under Lt. Maximo Correa. That night, Lacson's men vanquished Spanish *cazadores* during an encounter near the Matabang River.

A Visayan historian recounts this glorious phase of the Negros revolt:

"... While Gen. Lacson was engaging the Spanish forces in Silay and Talisay, Gen. Juan Araneta also took Bago and raised the First Filipino flag at the town plaza. In the north, Don Gil Lopez, commanding hundreds of farmers and hacienda workers, conquered the town of Sagay."

Later, Lacson and Araneta joined forces in taking Bacolod from its colonial defenders. With Araneta's men coming from the south and those of Lacson from the north, they pounced on the Spanish garrison of 300 infantry men. To compensate for their lack of arms, the gutsy rebels simulated the use of nipa or coconut stems as rifles. Seized from the Spaniards in the aftermath of the attack were 185 Remingtons.

Once the Spanish forces surrendered on November 6, 1898, the victorious Filipinos set up a provisional government of Negros through an act signed by 45 prominent Negrenses, headed by Lacson and Araneta. On November 26, the provisional government adopted a constitution which established a federal form of government. Elected to the executive positions were: Lacson, president; Araneta, secretary of war; Antonio Jaime, secretary of justice; Simon Lizares, secretary of the interior; Eusebio Luzuriaga, secretary of finance; Nicolas Golez, secretary of *fomento*, and Agustin Amenabar, secretary of agriculture. Their election was followed by those of members of the legislative assembly on December 19, 1898. The assembly was inaugurated on the same day, with Jose Luzuriaga as the presiding officer.

Demy P. Sonza, in his book, *Visayan Fighters for Freedom*, narrates the fate of the Negros struggle during the Filipino-American War:

"... When the Americans came to Negros after the fall of Ilo-ilo in February 1899, General Lacson and his leaders had a conference with General Marcus P. Miller. The Negrenses decided to collaborate with the Americans for two reasons: first, they knew it was futile to fight against America, and second, the leaders being all rich and landed people, did not want their sugar estates to suffer from the ravages of war. Their offer for cooperation was readily accepted by General Otis and on March 4,

1899, General James F. Smith came with a batallion of the California Volunteers to occupy Bacolod. Except for the sporadic harassing activities of the fanatic 'Papa Isio' in the southern towns, peace came to Negros."

The American governor-general, William Howard Taft, appointed Lacson as governor of Negros. Lacson, however, declined the appointment. He preferred to concentrate on his business and the management of his sugar plantation

Lacson died in Talisay on February 3, 1931, and was buried in his hometown of Molo, Iloilo. He was survived by his children: Jesusa, Carmen, Enrique, Perfecta, Isaac, Mariano, Aniceto Jr., and Dominador.

SOTERO LAUREL (1849-1902)

Revolutionary Leader of Batangas

Sotero Laurel y Remoquillo, son of Mariano Laurel of Tanauan, Batangas, was born on April 22, 1849. He was the most prominent member of the Laurel clan at the turn of the 20th century. He was a gentleman of solemn dignity. A lawyer and justice of the peace of Tanauan, he participated in the Philippine Revolution as a rebel under Generals Emilio Aguinaldo and Miguel Malvar.

Laurel first studied at the primary school of Father Valerio Malabanan where most of the children of prominent families in Batangas were enrolled because it was superior to the local parochial schools. Valerio was different as an educator. Although he believed in corporal punishment, he never wielded the cane on recalcitrant students, but settled for fatherly admonitions, according to Justice Ignacio Villamor. One of Laurel's classmates was Miguel Malvar, whom he would join in the revolution against Spain in 1896-1897 and the war against the United States in 1898-1902. Laurel had his higher education in Manila, at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran and, later, at the University of Santo Tomas, where he took up law.

At UST, he met Filipino nationalists like Felipe Buencamino Sr., Mariano Ponce, and Emilio Jacinto. He also came to know Marcelo del Pilar

e Hilario who wrote articles critical of the colonial administration for *Diariang Tagalog*.

When Del Pilar and four other Manila lawyers founded the secret society known as *El Cinco*, he enlisted himself. The organization, which favored the freedom of the islands, limited its membership to five for each group to avoid alerting the government, particularly the *Guardia Civil*, to its existence. Not long afterwards, however, in October 1888, Del Pilar made a mortal enemy of his own parish priest, and decided to flee to Spain to elude arrest. To throw off the authorities' suspicion on him as an active member of the society, Laurel had himself appointed justice of the peace.

Laurel wanted to study further in Madrid after his graduation at Sto. Tomas, but the untimely death of his father thwarted his plan. As the new head of the family, he had to take care of its affairs.

He was in his early twenties when he fell in love with Jacoba Garcia, nicknamed "Ubay," whom he married. They had five children: Paz, Rosario, Nieves, Jose Paciano, and Alberto.

His reputation as a nationalist reached the Caviteño rebels, led by General Aguinaldo, who named him undersecretary of the interior probably because of his popularity in Batangas. In 1897, when Cavite fell to the Spanish forces, Aguinaldo joined Malvar and Laurel in the defense of Talisay, just east of Tanauan bordering the lake. They were defeated. Aguinaldo then fled to Mount Puray in Bulacan, while Malvar and Laurel hid in the uninhabited mountains northeast of Batangas.

After Commodore Dewey's victory in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, Laurel and his followers returned to the province.

As president of the revolutionary government, Aguinaldo called for a constitutional convention in Malolos, Bulacan, where he had transferred his capital from Bacoar in Cavite since it could not be shelled from the bay by American warships. However, it lay between two American armies bivouacked in Cavite and Paranaque in Manila. Laurel became a delegate to that congress, together with Apolinario Mabini, a townsman. He also served as secretary of the interior of the revolutionary cabinet.

When Laurel returned to Tanauan, war broke out between the United States and the Philippines. He supported Aguinaldo's decision to solicit Japan's aid, but it was too late. Better armed and trained in warfare, the Americans prevailed over the Filipinos, forcing them to resort to guerilla warfare. In turn, the Americans put into effect the policy of "reconcentration" to blunt it.

The people of Batangas suffered from such policy. It meant herding them in guarded areas, which were no different from concentration camps, where epidemics broke out.

Laurel participated in numerous skirmishes with the Americans until after the capture of Aguinaldo in Palanan, Isabela and when Malvar had already assumed command of all armed resistance against them. He was eventually captured and, with his sister Marcela, was imprisoned in a concentration camp.

Laurel contracted dysentery, and died in 1902. He was buried at the municipal cemetery of Tanauan.

OSCAR LEDESMA
(1902-)
Legislator and Diplomat

A rich man's son with a heart for the poor, Oscar Ledesma was born in Silay, Negros Occidental on April 3, 1902. His parents, Manuel Ledesma and the former Perpetua Rofusta, owned vast tracts of land planted to sugar.

Ledesma received his bachelor of arts degree from Ateneo de Manila, and his bachelor of laws degree from the University of the Philippines. He passed the bar examination in 1925, the same year he graduated from UP.

He returned to Silay to engage in the practice of his profession and, at the same time, manage the family hacienda. His success, both as a lawyer and as a businessman earned him fame as well as public confidence.

In 1940, President Manuel L. Quezon, hearing of his reputation, appointed him mayor of Iloilo City. Although Ledesma was not born in He passed the bar examination in 1925, the same year he graduated from UP.

Under his administration, the place was transformed from a sleepy town to a burgeoning urban center with the increase in infrastructures and the growth of commerce and trade. He made the fast delivery of public services and their easy accessibility, especially to the common man, as top priority, and doubled the tax collection.

His popularity as city executive carried him to Congress in 1941 when he was elected to the House to represent the second district of Iloilo.

Following the outbreak of the Pacific War, Ledesma joined the USAFFE as assistant civil affairs officer on Panay island. Several months later, he was appointed as acting governor of Iloilo province. Much later, he was reappointed city mayor.

During the Japanese occupation, he actively supported the resistance movement. He used his authority as government official to direct the people in actively cooperating with the guerilla activities and hastening the liberation of Iloilo from the Japanese forces.

When peace returned to the country, he resumed his private practice and the management of the family sugar hacienda.

It was not long, however, before the people, cognizant of his colorful public service, induced him to run once more for a seat in the House of Representatives in the 1946 elections, which he won.

In 1949, he did not seek reelection as he was determined to devote his time to the rehabilitation of the country's sugar industry and to actively manage his family's own sugarcane haciendas.

His career, both in politics and in government service, was far from over, though.

In 1954, President Ramon Magsaysay, showing great confidence in his administrative abilities, appointed him Secretary of Commerce and Industry.

Under the administration of President Carlos P. Garcia, Ledesma became a senator, and, under that of President Diosdado Macapagal, an ambassador.

That diplomatic post was the last he held before retiring from government service.

PASCUAL LEDESMA

(1843-)

Revolutionary, Politician, and Businessman

A jack-of-all-trades, Pascual Ledesma was a ship captain, revolutionary, farmer, political leader, industrialist, and trader.

He was born to a prominent and rich couple, Simon Ledesma and Felipa Villasis, of Himamayan, Negros Occidental, on May 17, 1843. He received his elementary education from a prestigious school under the supervision of a well-known Visayan educator, Angel Ma. Bayot.

In his early years, Ledesma displayed a strong inclination toward the nautical profession. Thus, his parents sent him to Manila to study at the Escuela Nautica de Manila, where he obtained a degree in captainship.

He worked as ship captain from 1863 to 1878. He eventually got bored with the job, however, and went to Mindoro to engage in farming. He became well-known as a farmer on the island with his use of scientific methods.

Aside from farming, he also engaged in commercial and trading activities from 1878 to 1894.

During the Philippine Revolution, he went to Manila to join the struggle for the country's liberation from Spain. He became a general. When the First Philippine Republic was established, President Aguinaldo appointed him as director of maritime and commerce.

From 1901 to 1905, Ledesma travelled to Japan, China, and Indo-China to conduct trade and commerce with the peoples of these countries.

In 1905, he returned to Manila and helped form the Nacionalista Party together with Sergio Osmeña Sr., Manuel L. Quezon, Macario Adriatico, Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, Pedro A. Paterno, and other well-known political figures. Fully confident of his leadership and abilities, the group installed him as the first party president and chairman. He served in this capacity for two years, from 1906 to 1908.

Ledesma also helped establish the *Liceo de Manila*, which he served as a member of its board of trustees, and the *Asociación de los Veteranos de la Revolución*.

After retiring from public service, he resumed his activities as a businessman and trader in Manila, and became very prosperous.

ESTANISLAO LEGASPI
(Ca. 1892-1904)

Orator, Mason and Revolutionary Figure

The Tagalog Estanislao Legaspi was an artisan. He joined the Masonic movement in the Philippines during its earliest beginnings. Later, together with the bookkeeper and fellow Mason Agustin del la Rosa, he formed the Masonic lodge called *Integridad Española* (No. 212) in Manila. He was cited by Wenceslao E. Retana, in *Vida y Escritos de Dr. José Rizal*, as having resided along Calle Madrid in Manila and Calle Encarnación in Tondo.

In late June 1892, Rizal returned to the Philippines from abroad and, within a week, was said to have called a meeting of progressive Filipinos, mostly Masons, who were one in their desire to see meaningful social and political reforms instituted in their friar-dominated society. Held at the home of Domingo Ongjunco, a wealthy Chinese mestizo, the meeting was attended by Legaspi, along with pioneering Filipino Masons Pedro Serrano Laktaw, Jose Ramos, Timoteo Perez, Domingo Franco, Agustin de la Rosa, Ambrosio Salvador and his son Moises, Numeriano Adriano, Faustino Villaruel, Mariano Crisostomo, Apolinario Mabini, and Andres Bonifacio. In that meeting, Rizal voiced the pressing need to organize a league which would seek the unity of the whole archipelago and work for substantial reforms from the government. To be called *La*

Liga Filipina, the league would endeavor to establish popular councils in key municipalities and provinces through its deputized leaders.

Consequently, Legaspi was designated by Domingo Franco, who had been elected as president of *La Liga Filipina*, as president of the Binondo popular council, with Francisco Diwa as secretary, and Tranquilino Torres as treasurer. He then set up the popular council in Tondo called "Talang Bakero," while Bonifacio, Francisco Nakpil, Juan Zulueta, and other active *Liga* members took care of organizing those in Trozo, Sta. Cruz, etc. Among their recruits was Antonio Salazar, who would later be martyred in Bagumbayan, along with 12 other Masons and revolutionaries.

Left leaderless within a week of its establishment when Rizal was ordered exiled to Dapitan by the Spanish authorities, the reform-oriented *Liga* teetered between survival and dissolution. According to Domingo Franco, in his confession to the authorities following his arrest, the *Liga* members were divided into two factions, one of which gravitated towards the Katipunan, the radical secret society founded by Bonifacio to seek Philippine independence through revolution, the other, towards the *Cuerpo de Compromisarios*, which shared the reformist goals of the *Liga*, whose members included Apolinario Mabini, Numeriano Adriano, Bonifacio Arevalo, and Ambrosio Flores. Legaspi opted to be part of the *Compromisarios*, under whose aegis he continued to head the erstwhile Binondo popular council of the *Liga*.

During the crackdown ordered by Governor-General Blanco following the discovery of the Katipunan in August 1896, Legaspi was among the hundreds of Masons whose homes were searched, and who were themselves imprisoned and arraigned before the military courts. According to historian Teodoro M. Kalaw, he later served as a lieutenant colonel in the infantry of the revolutionary army of General Emilio Aguinaldo.

A survivor of both the Philippine Revolution and the Filipino American War, Legaspi continued to devote himself to the Masonic movement. He served as "orator" of a Philippine Orient mother lodge, called *Primera Luz Oceánica*, which existed in 1903-1904, the other officers being Vicente Lukban, senior warden; Jose de Azas, junior warden; and Santiago Tindaya, secretary.

ROMUALDO LEYSAN
(Ca. 1896-1901)
Revolutionary Officer

Romualdo Leysan was an officer of the Spanish colonial army assigned to the corps of artillery. He was also the army's chief of personnel. Although he belonged to the enemy side, his best friend and confidante was a *Katipunero* named Antonio Guevara Mendoza, who became an active organizer and ranking official of the revolutionary movement south of Manila. Leysan was probably the Katipunan's source of information regarding the movements and strengths of the colonial forces. His friend, Guevara - who was also known by his nom-de-guerre "Matatag" - was a source of confidential information about the Katipunan for the Spaniards. Leysan was warned beforehand of the projected outbreak of the Philippine Revolution on August 23, 1896.

After the defeat of the Spaniards following Dewey's victory at Manila Bay, Leysan defected to the Filipino side and was given the rank of lieutenant in the revolutionary army. In 1899, he commanded the artillery brigade in Central Luzon and was given the rank of colonel. Later, he was assigned to lead the Filipino forces under General Tomas Mascardo which were fighting along the towns of San Fernando and Porac in Pampanga. Mascardo appointed Leysan as his chief-of-staff and ordered him to manage his headquarters in Dolores, Pampanga. One of the officers of Leysan's staff was a young captain named Manuel L. Quezon.

According to Quezon, Leysan was a brilliant officer whose knowledge of tactics brought victories against the Americans in many skirmishes in the Pampanga-Bataan area. "Leysan had served with ability and distinction as an officer of the Spanish Army," said Quezon. "Mascardo rightly considered him to be our chief-of-staff."

General Mascardo divided his forces in Bataan into three commands. Leysan was given a field assignment covering the area from the town of Bagac to Morong in Bataan. At the same time, he stayed on as his chief-of-staff. Other commands were under Colonel Vitan - who operated from Abucay to Dinalupihan, including the area between Bataan and Pampanga - and Quezon, from Balanga to Mariveles. Leysan was believed to have surrendered to the Americans, following Mascardo's own surrender, upon learning of the capture of Aguinaldo in Palanan, Isabela on March 23, 1901.

FERNANDO LOPEZ
(1904-1993)
Veteran Public Official

A public servant of unsullied reputation and record of performance, Fernando Lopez was vice-president and cabinet secretary under two Presidents, and senator for three terms.

He was born on April 13, 1904 in Jaro, Iloilo to Benito Lopez and Presentacion Hofilena. Graciano Lopez-Jaena was his forebear.

He studied at the San Juan de Letran College, where he finished high school in 1921, and at the University of Santo Tomas, where he obtained his bachelor of laws degree in 1925. He passed the bar examinations with a rating of 84.4 percent. He did not go into private practice but, instead, helped his older brother Eugenio manage a chain of Lopez enterprises. At the same time, he indulged his interest in journalism and education.

He was among the founders of Iloilo College and the Feati University in Manila. When Iloilo College evolved into a university, he became its president. Feati University pioneered in technological education after the war.

Before the war, the Lopezes already owned the Iloilo Negros Air Express Company, the first airline company in the country, and a newspaper, the *Iloilo Times* (El Tiempo). After the war, they acquired the *Manila Chronicle*.

In 1945, Lopez was picked by President Osmeña to be mayor of Iloilo City. This gave him an opportunity to rid its government of graft, restore normalcy in business operations, and raise the people's standard of living. When Roxas became President, Lopez tendered his resignation out of loyalty to Osmeña, but Roxas, knowing Lopez to be a good mayor, rejected it. He even called Lopez the best mayor in the country.

In the 1947 elections, he ran on the senatorial ticket of the Liberal Party, and won. In his first Senate term, he sponsored social and labor legislations. He first became vice-president in the elections of 1949, when Elpidio Quirino, also of the LP, emerged President. He served concurrently as secretary of agriculture. Lopez was vice-president from 1949 to 1953. Later, he became disenchanted with the LP and formed the Democratic Party with General Carlos P. Romulo. He was elected again to the Senate in 1953, and then reelected in 1959. For the second time in 1965, he ran and won as vice-president, with Ferdinand Marcos as President. As with Quirino, he served concurrently as secretary of agriculture and natural resources under Marcos. In tandem once more with Marcos, he was reelected vice-president in 1969. However, in 1971, he resigned from Marcos' cabinet in disgust.

In his three terms as senator, he authored or co-authored more than 200 legislative measures, many of which became laws, like the public land act, and those on the Philippine Veterans Bank and the Veterans Federation of the Philippines.

Lopez was responsible for amending C.A. 186, to allow the voluntary retirement of government personnel after rendering 15 years of service and authorizing the Government Service Insurance System to pay in advance their gratuity benefits, as well as Articles 340 and 341 of the Revised Penal Code, to impose heavier penalties for the crimes of corruption of minors and trafficking in white slavery.

He was behind the act authorizing the development, utilization, and exploitation of the nickel and other mineral deposits in the Surigao reservation, and of the act giving tenants the preferential right to buy the lands they occupy, with the consent of the owners, or to lease these.

Two other laws he worked on in the Senate were those appropriating funds for the control and eradication of rats and other agricultural pests, and providing for the establishment of permanent forests as a safeguard against wanton deforestation and the recurrence of floods.

As a senator, Lopez also exposed the immigration quota racket and other forms of graft and corruption in the government.

It was during his tenure as agriculture secretary that the so-called "miracle rice," a high-yielding variety of rice which could be ready for harvest in a much shorter time than the old varieties grown by Filipino farmers, was developed by the International Rice Research Institute in Los Baños, Laguna. Named IR-8, the new breed was a cross between Peta, a taller Philippine variety originating in Indonesia, and a short one from Taiwan, Deegowoogen.

When President Marcos activated the Rice and Corn Production Coordinating Council in 1966, Lopez, who served as its chairman, was dubbed "rice czar." Under him, the council selected 12 provinces in the country to grow IR-8 in a program to boost rice production. It was a huge success. From a national average of 29.8 cavans per hectare, the program recorded a harvest of up to 273 canvans per hectare. Apart from the use of the high-yielding rice variety, Lopez attributed the bumper crops to efficient irrigation and the extension of loans and technical assistance to the farmers.

During his tenure in the cabinet, the country also saw an increase in its fish production and in the livestock at the breeding station of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

He helped avert a major catastrophe when the government panel he headed stopped the United States from dumping its abaca stockpile in the world market.

He held on to his cabinet post until 1971, when he resigned after he and his elder brother Eugenio got into disagreement with President Marcos. Marcos alleged that a group to which the vice-president belonged was exerting undue political pressure on his administration. Marcos singled out the Lopez-owned ABS-CBN radio-television network and the newspaper *Manila Chronicle*, both of which he accused of launching vicious attacks aimed at discrediting him.

Turning into a major opposition critic, Lopez maintained that President Marcos, instead of uniting the country, succeeded only in dividing it. He thus became a major target of elimination by the evolving dictator.

Marcos used the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Customs, the Public Service Commission, and even the courts to harass the businesses of the Lopezes. He questioned transactions made by them, hinting at underhanded legal moves that helped build their empire. After summarily abolishing the vice-president's office in 1972 after he declared martial law, Marcos and his cronies grabbed the Lopez business enterprises left and right, and sent Eugenio Lopez behind bars. Fernando Lopez watched helplessly while his family's business flagship, the MERALCO, was taken

away by Marcos. His plan to run for the presidency in 1973 was scuttled, as the dark days of martial law and national disintegration engulfed the country.

After the February 1986 "EDSA Revolution" that swept Marcos from power and comically dumped him in Hawaii, the Lopezes regained MERALCO, ABS-CBN, and the *Manila Chronicle*.

Lopez, who served briefly with President Ramos as adviser on development affairs, died on May 26, 1993.

He was married to Mariquit Javellana on May 27, 1924. Their simple wedding celebration was given coverage by *La Vanguardia*, a popular Spanish newspaper. She bore him six children.

SALVADOR P. LOPEZ
(1911-1993)

Man of Letters and UP President

Salvador S. Lopez - writer, educator, diplomat - was a nationalist warrior, in war as well as in peace.

He was born in Currimao, Ilocos Norte on May 27, 1911. His parents were Bernabe Lopez and Segunda Sinang Lopez.

He graduated from the University of the Philippines with a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy in 1931 and master of arts degree, also in philosophy, in 1933.

His colorful journalist career began before World War II. From a lowly proofreader of the *Sugar News Press* in 1931, he became associate editor of *The Leader* in 1932.

From 1933 to 1936, he taught literature and journalism at the University of Manila.

In 1936, he became managing editor of *Commonwealth Advocate*, writer of *Herald Midweek Magazine*, and editorial writer of the *Herald*.

He wrote his first book, *Literature and Society*, which won the first literary award in the country, 1941.

When the war came, he joined the USAFFE in Corregidor. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant on the staff of General Douglas McArthur, in the public relations section, where he served as copy and script writer.

Upon General Carlos P. Romulo's departure for the United States, Lopez became acting executive officer of the press relations section under Major Kenneth F. Saur, who succeeded Romulo. As chief of that section, Lopez did an excellent job of helping maintain the morale of the Filipino people and the troops on the front. It was his script that announced to the world on April 9, 1942 the fall of Bataan. A few days before enemy troops took over the island bastion, he was ordered to take the last plane out of Corregidor bound for Mindanao, where he served on the staff of then Brigadier-General Manuel Roxas in Malaybalay, Bukidnon. He was active as a member of Marking's Guerillas.

After the liberation of the Philippines, he was detailed as chief of the historical section at the Philippine Army headquarters.

In 1946, he was tapped for the foreign service. He served as senior adviser to the Philippine mission to the United Nations, where he acted as chairman of various bodies, including the Commission on Human Rights. He was also elected to the UN Economic and Social Council as rapporteur on matters relating to freedom of information. He was among those who drafted the UNESCO charter noted for its pioneering declaration on freedom of information.

He served as ambassador to France from 1955 up to 1962, when he was appointed undersecretary of foreign affairs. He also served as ambassador to Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

He assumed the post of foreign affairs secretary from 1963 to 1964. As such, he was one of the architects of the regional accord, better known as *Maphilindo*, which were Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia. It would be the springboard for the founding, years later, of the Association of South East Asian Nations, or ASEAN.

For four years, from 1964 to 1968, he was the country's permanent representative to the United Nations. In 1968, he served concurrently as ambassador to the United States.

"S.P." Lopez, as he was fondly called by friends and associates, was elected as the 11th president of the University of the Philippines on January 23, 1969. It was during his presidency that UP students were politically radicalized, launching mass protests, from the so-called "First Quarter Storm" in 1970 to the "Diliman commune" in 1971, during which classes were suspended for nine days. It can be said that in those tumultuous times, Lopez succeeded in keeping the university together with his leadership.

He was UP president until 1975, when he retired to write his memoirs while teaching part-time and growing orchids. He once said that being UP president was the job he loved most.

From 1980 to 1991, Lopez served as chairman of the Asian Institute of Journalism's board of trustees. On October 8, 1993, the AIJ paid him tribute by awarding to him the Go Puan Sent professorial chair in development journalism.

Lopez was one of the incorporators of the *Philippine Daily Inquirer* in 1985 and was co-chairman of its board of management. He wrote some of the paper's first editorials.

In 1986, he was recalled to the foreign service to represent the Philippines in the UN once more. He returned in 1988 to serve concurrently as ambassador in the department of foreign affairs and consultant in the office of the vice president of the Philippines. He resigned as ambassador in 1989, but continued as consultant in the OVP.

His writing career did not lag behind his diplomatic career. His published works include: "*Freedom of information*" (1953); "*Human rights and the constitution*" (1970); "*New directions in Philippine foreign policy*" (1975); "*The Philippines in the 21st century - a future studies symposium* (1978), which he edited; "*Aspects of international intellectual cooperation*," prepared at the behest of the UN University in Tokyo (1980); "*Isles of gold - a history of mining in the Philippines*" (1990); and "*The U.S. - Philippine colonial relationship*" (1966).

Lopez was married on March 24, 1936 to Maria Luna of Manila. He died of heart attack on October 18, 1993. He is survived by his second wife, Adelaida Escobar Lopez, and his daughters by his first wife - Rosemary Lopez Rocha and Laura Lopez-Lising and stepdaughter, Eternity Dizon.

JOAQUIN LUNA

(1874-)

Revolutionary Leader and Legislator

A senator in the 1916 Philippine legislature, Joaquin Luna was born in Manila on December 11, 1874. He was a brother of the famous Lunas from the north: Juan, the artist, and Antonio, the general.

Like his brother Antonio, he also took part in the Philippine Revolution. He was a colonel in the revolutionary army.

In 1898, he managed the newspaper *La Independencia* and, later, *La Patria*.

At the Malolos Congress, he represented the province of La Union. He served as treasurer of the *Asociación de Paz*, which hoped to enforce peace through the surrender of arms by the Filipino rebels in exchange for amnesty during the American occupation.

In 1901, Luna became one of the principal members of the organizing committee of the Democratic Party. In 1903, he was appointed as an agent in the International Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1904, he was elected governor of La Union, which declared him an adopted son in 1905, in a resolution passed by the assembly of municipal presidents of the province. In 1907, he was elected to the Philippine Assembly, representing La Union's first district. In 1912, he was reelected to the Assembly.

In 1916, he was appointed governor of Mt. Province and the subprovinces of Apayao, Benguet, Bontoc, Lepanto, Amburayon, Kalinga, and Apayao. Later that year, he was appointed senator for the 12th senatorial district, embracing the city of Baguio, Mountain Province, and Nueva Vizcaya, as well as Mindanao and Sulu.

As a lawmaker, Luna, who had musical inclinations, was instrumental in pushing for the bill creating a music school, later to be known as the Conservatory of Music, under the University of the Philippines, which was established in 1908.

In honor of Joaquin Luna and his more illustrious brothers, the municipality of Namakpakan in La Union, where their mother was born, was renamed "Luna" in 1907.

MAGALATE
(Ca. 1595)
Leader of the Cagayan Revolt

Towards the closing years of the 16th century, the pacification campaign that went with the Spanish colonizing efforts in the Philippines was spreading like a plague, particularly in Luzon and the Visayas. Only Mindanao was spared, and understandingly so, as the people there resisted the Spaniards with such tenacious ferocity that bordered on the legendary. With the Spanish steam rolling conquest came the systematic robbery that was euphemistically called taxation.

As early as 1586, the sixth Spanish governor-general, Dr. Santiago de Vera, had reported to Spain that the provinces of Cagayan and Pangasinan had revolted twice due to oppressive measures taken by some Spaniards to collect tributes.

The area had been subdivided into *encomiendas*, which were awarded to people sympathetic to the Spanish crown. Natives living in the vicinity of an *encomienda* became subjects of its owner, known as an *encomendero*. Because the central government was too far to check upon the *encomienda* simply or was simply apathetic to the plight of the abused natives, discontentment festered among them.

The Spaniards not only milked the natives but treated them as slaves. Aside from paying heavy taxes, they were used as unpaid labor to work the farms as well as to build roads, houses, and ships. This enslavement was deeply resented by the natives who were well-off before the Spaniards came. They refused to work and contended themselves with just paying the taxes, although these were quite high. Unaccustomed to suffering and exploitation, they eventually rose in arms and, soon enough, the rest of the province followed.

In 1595, General Luis Perez Dasmariñas led an expedition to the northeast of Luzon, to quell the rebellion somewhere on the Caraballo Mountain, at the vicinity of the place now known as Dalton Pass. He was accompanied by two Dominican priests. After pacifying the villages bordering the Cagayan River, he returned to Manila, taking with him a number of rebels, including their leader, Magalate, described as the chief of Lubutan village, and his brother.

Besides the mayhem and murder against the Spaniards, however, Magalate and his followers had also inflicted injuries on the peaceful natives and damaged their crops.

Magalate did not remain in detention in Manila for long. Some Dominican priest sought his release, along with his brother, from the governor. They were bound for Segovia, the capital of the province which had revolted against Spain, on a proselytizing mission, and needed a native to guide them to that far-flung diocese.

Some time after reaching Cagayan by way of the Lobo River, Magalate again incited the people of the province to revolt. Among those who heeded his call were the chiefs of Tuguegarao and other settlements. Magalate and his followers brutalized the natives who refused to join them.

The renewed hostilities caused travel to be restricted in the area. Finding the situation intolerable, the governor sent the master-of-camp Pedro de Chavez at the head of troops from Manila to restore order in that province.

In no time at all, the rebel leaders, except Magalate, fell into Spanish hands, and were executed publicly. To get the willy Magalate, Chavez offered a reward for his head. The leader of the revolt was killed in his own house by his own men, who were out to claim the bounty. With his death, peace reigned once more in the province.

Francisco Tello, the governor-general, characterized Magalate as someone who had so much ability, authority, and shrewdness as a leader that he could have caused much greater damage to Spain's colonizing efforts had he lived longer. As a result of his rebellion, however, Tello relaxed the collection of taxes in the places affected by it.

HIPOLITO MAGSALIN

(1850-)

Member of the Malolos Congress

Hipolito Magsalin was born in Tondo, Manila on August 13, 1850. He studied in the University of Santo Tomas, where he received a licentiate in theology and canon law.

Magsalin was a teacher long before the Philippine Revolution broke out. Among his students was Flaviano Yenke, a Chinese mestizo, who became one of the youngest generals in the revolutionary army. Yenke was killed in the battle of Salitran by a gunshot wound in the abdomen. He was also the teacher of Restituto Javier in the first year of the *segunda ensenanza* in Tondo.

Javier was a close friend of Andres Bonifacio, who initiated him into the Katipunan as "Mapangahas" (Daring). He helped form the secret society's three new triangles from the first triangle, composed of the three original founders.

Magsalin also taught philosophy and metaphysics at the *Liceo de Manila*. Later, he taught civil and criminal law at the *Universidad Cientifico-Literaria de Filipinas*, following its establishment by the revolutionary government in 1818.

According to Filipino historians, he served as an appointive member of the Malolos Congress, representing Nueva Ecija. However, in *The Philippine Insurrection Against the United States*, by John Taylor,

Magsalin (spelled 'Macsalin' in that book) is mentioned as being the representative of Catanduanes by decree dated July 7, 1899.

A turn-of-the-century directory listed Magsalin's address as 93 Calle Acenteros, Tondo, Manila. It also classified him as a lawyer.

ANDRES MALONG

(D. 1661)

Leader of the Pangasinan Revolt

Andres Malong was the leader of the short-lived but devastating revolt in Pangasinan in 1660-1661. A native of Binalatongan, Pangasinan, Malong was the province's master-of-camp, the governor's right-hand man in dealing with the natives. He was a *timawa*. An Augustinian account described him as possessing a high degree of intelligence and cleverness. Although it was his job, as master-of-camp, to impress upon his fellow Pangasinenses the advantages of having the Spanish overlord, he had other ideas. Unknown to his Spanish masters, he was sowing the seeds of revolt in the minds of the people.

It was the time of the Dutch invasion of the Philippines. A thousand natives were employed in Pampanga and Bataan to cut timber for the building of ships. They were recruited not just from those provinces but also from Pangasinan, the Ilocos, and Cagayan. After working for eight months away from their families and without being paid their token wages, they had become restive.

The mutinous situation was turned into an open revolt by Pampangos, led by Francisco Maniago, a master-of-camp like Malong. However, this revolt in Pampanga was easily quelled, without any

blood being spilled on its soil. The one that spread to Pangasinan, led by Andres Malong, was something else.

Malong's revolt was directed solely against the Spanish government officials, not the Spanish priest. Obviously, Pangasinenses had a deep reverence for all things Christian. Malong ordered the people not only to attend masses and to pray, but also to guard churches and convents to keep them from harm. This attitude reflected the sincere appreciation of the people towards priest in the province who, according to Spanish chronicles, were dedicated to their mission of Christianizing the natives and assimilating them into a civil society. It was even recorded that these priests regarded the natives as their brethren and jealously guarded their safety as members of the flock. It was the abuses committed by the lay Spaniards, including *encomenderos* and *alcaldes*, that actually fueled the revolt. The first stirrings of the revolt occurred in Malangue, but these were quickly suppressed by the authorities with the aid of soldiers from Pampanga. However, it was to take a violent and bloody turn soon enough.

On December 15, 1660, a mob led by Malong raided the house of the *alguacil mayor* of Lingayen, Nicolas de Campos, killing him and his family and setting fire to the house. The force of the discontented increased each day, in each town. Any town which refused to join the revolt was razed to the ground. For dilly-dallying, Bacnotan was besieged by the rebels. The town's *alcalde-mayor* and his family tried to escape by the river, but they were overtaken when their boat hit a sandbar, and were massacred. Only the town priests were spared.

With the death of Spanish town officials, Malong proclaimed himself "King of Pangasinan." His rebels were then in control of the whole provincial territory, from Bolinao in the west to the Ilocano-populated towns of present-day La Union. Even the Zambals, a mountain people who refused to heed the call of civilized life, were enticed to join the revolt.

With the people of Pangasinan united under him, Malong thought of spreading and consolidating the forces of rebellion in all of Luzon under his command. He sent 6,000 men under Melchor de Vera to Pampanga and another 3,000 men to Ilocos under Pedro Gumapos, retaining only 2,000 men under his immediate command. Unfortunately, Pampanga was, by this time, already at peace with the Spaniards. The Pampanga leader Maniago, who had initiated the revolt in the province, was for Spanish rule once again.

The Spaniards responded to Malong's revolt with a two-pronged attack, one river-borne, the other, by land. Their troops were aug-

mented by Pampangos, mestizos, Japanese (from Dilao, now Paco), Zambals, and Pangasinenses from Bolinao. Having sent the bulk of his army away, Malong faced the Spaniards with a depleted force, which proved no match to them in firepower and military training. The Spaniard overcame the rebel's chief town, Binalatongan, which the rebels themselves had already burned to the ground. They had retaken Lingayen earlier without a fight. The rebels retreated to the forest, hoping to get back at their enemy in an ambush, but the wary Spaniards did not fall into the trap.

Meanwhile, Melchor de Vera's army was defeated at Magalang. He was captured and hanged in Binalatongan. That of Pedro Gumapos met a similar fate in the Ilocos. He was hanged in Vigan.

Soon, scores of rebels deserted King Malong and disbanded, asking the Spaniards for forgiveness. Some of them offered to help the Spaniards track down Malong.

Malong was captured on February 6, 1661 in a hut between Calasiao and Bacnotan. He was with his mother. He was brought to Lingayen for trial and executed there, by firing squad. (Some accounts say it was in Binalatongan that he was tried and executed.) Most of his ardent followers were hanged, the usual penalty for treason. Before his death, Malong accepted the Christian religion, although he had never renounced it.

EUSTACIO MAÑALAC

(D. 1897)

One of the Thirteen Bagumbayan Martyrs

Eustacio Mañalac was one of the 13 martyrs of Bagumbayan. So little is known of him that only by mentioning the circumstances surrounding his death can part of his life be revealed.

He was a man of liberal ideas and, understandably, was a member of Freemasonry, a secret fraternal organization of progressive-thinking men given to the ideals of justice, freedom, and equality. It was anathema to the Spanish authorities, particularly the clergy, who looked at it as a sinister cabal of subversives and devil worshippers. So that when a worker of the *Diario de Manila*, Teodoro Patino, exposed the existence of the Katipunan to one of their kind, Fr. Mariano Gil, the authorities lost no time in rounding up Masons, who were all suspected of being revolutionaries as well. The co-workers whom Patino had denounced were all Katipunian members.

Mañalac was among the Masons and suspected Katipuneros who were arrested and jailed by the Spanish authorities in the aftermath of the raid on the *Diario de Manila* and other places in the city. He was probably also tortured along with others while in prison.

On January 11, 1897, he and twelve other condemned nationalists were taken out from the Bilibid Prison and transported in horse-drawn vehicles to Bagumbayan Field, where they were shot to death by a firing squad.

FRANCISCO MANIAGO

(Ca. 1660)

Leader of the Pampango Revolt

"**T**he most warlike and prominent people on these Islands," said a priest of the Pampangos in the early days of the Spanish conquest. With their known bravery in battle and their exposure to European military methods, they became popular as conscripts for the Spanish forces. Pampangos were often pitted against the Moros and others who resisted the Spaniards.

Pampanga itself, because of its relative wealth, drew the most concentrated attention from the religious. It was also the province that probably bore the greatest burden of the tribute, forced labor, and rice exploitation.

Early in 1660, a thousand Pampangos were conscripted to cut lumber in the forest of Malasinglo and Boco-boco. They were made to work for eight months under oppressive conditions. Their patience strained to the limit, they mutinied and signified their intention to revolt by setting fire to their campsite. They chose Francisco Maniago, a native of Mexico, Pampanga as their leader.

With their vaunted European military training and combative nature, these Pampangos could have shaken the then precarious hold of the Spaniards on the Philippines. At that time, the Spaniards were busy fighting the Dutch, and their troop strength was badly depleted. However, Maniago failed to grasp the magnitude of his opportunity.

Maniago was a master-of-camp. Evidently, he was also a clever and fiery orator. He succeeded in agitating not only his fellow Pampangos, but also the Pangasinenses, Cagayanos, and the Ilocanos to the end that the whole hispanized region seemed to resound with the clamor for revolt.

Maniago sometimes lied and made exaggerated claims to rally followers. He once told them that an army of Pampangos had entered Manila and killed all the Spaniards. He was, however, so confident of his moral suasion that he could ask the chieftains of each town in Pampanga to kill all the Spaniards and liberate the province from Spanish rule.

Under Maniago, a group of armed rebels gathered in Lubao while another group made preparations in Bacolor. They closed river mouths, blocking the entrances to them with wooden stakes.

How the Spanish governor, Manrique de Lara, was able to defuse the revolt is a classic study on the subtle use of psychological warfare.

Basically, what the shrewd and wily governor did was exploit the fundamental division between the native elite and the mass of the people which Spanish colonialism itself had created. He began with a show of force directed at Macabebe, a rich and populous town in Pampanga. Quite intimidated, the Macabebes showed friendliness towards the Spaniards, who returned the compliment. This show of mutual cordiality aroused the suspicion of Pampangos in the other towns, which had joined the revolt. De Lara's next step was to entice Juan Macapagal, chief of the town of Arayat, to be a loyal friend of Spain. Located at a junction between Pampanga and Pangasinan, Arayat occupied a very important strategic position.

When the rebels learned of this preferential treatment to Macapagal, they became envious. The stratagem was also used by the friars on other Pampango chiefs, with good results. Thus, the revolt lost steam.

In the end, Maniago and his followers agreed to make peace with Governor De Lara. They demanded to be paid the remainder of the salaries due them for their services in the forest project, of the cost of the commodities which had been taken by the Spaniards to Manila for the support of their soldiers. Of the P200,000 due to the Pampangos, Lara proposed a partial payment of 14,000. Ever as wily, he then returned to Manila, taking Maniago with him on the pretext of having him appointed as *maestre de campo* of his provincemates residing in the city. Maniago was never heard from again.

The Maniago revolt was a prelude to a much bigger and bloodier revolt in Pangasinan, where a man named Andres Malong had heeded the early call of Maniago to rise in arms against the Spaniards. After it, the fires of revolt would remain quiescent for a long time in Pampanga. They would be stoked again, to conflagration, during the Philippine Revolution.

MARIANO MARCOS

(1897-1945)

Educator and Lawmaker

Lawyer, educator, and legislator, Mariano Marcos was born in Batac, Ilocos Norte on April 21, 1897 to Fabian Marcos, a *gobernadorcillo* of Batac, and Cresencia Rubio.

He had his primary and intermediate education in his hometown. Then he went to Manila to study at the Philippine Normal School, where he graduated in 1916. One of his co-graduates was Josefa Edralin, whom he married that same year. She bore him four children – Ferdinand, who would be president of the Philippines (1965-1986), Pacifico, Elizabeth, and Fortuna.

Right after he received his diploma, the Bureau of Education named him *maestro insular*, a position he held until 1917, when he was promoted to *maestro principal*. A year later, he was enlisted in the National Guard and given the rank of a lieutenant. On September 16, 1919, after passing a rigid examination, he was named supervising teacher, a position he held until January 4, 1921, when he resigned to accept the position of high school teacher at National University. While teaching in this institution, he studied law at the University of the Philippines. Among his professors were Justices Malcolm and Laurel. He graduated valedictorian with a bachelor of laws degree on March 27, 1925.

That same year, with the encouragement of his friends and admirers, he entered politics. Running under the banner of the Nacionalista Party, he was elected representative of the second district of Ilocos Norte. Marcos was considered as one of the most effective speakers in the entire province during his time. His powerful voice gave him an edge over other politicians during political rallies.

In the legislature, he was made chairman of the committee on ways and means and member of the committees on public instruction, public works, public estate, and mines and natural resources.

His wife, while she was still alive, recalled that Marcos was strict about the training of their children but at the same time very understanding. He taught their children to be responsible and obey instructions. She said that their children inherited their intellectual endowments from their talented father.

In March 1945, during the closing days of the war, Marcos died in La Union at the hands of the enemy.

In his memory, a number of streets and schools, both in Manila and in Ilocos Norte, were named after him.

On October 24, 1982, the National Historical Institute paid him tribute by installing a marker at the Don Mariano Marcos State University in Batac, Ilocos Norte.

JOSEFA JARA-MARTINEZ

(1894-1987)

Pioneer Social Welfare Worker and Educator

One of the most outstanding Filipino social workers was Josefa Jara-Martinez, who blazed the trail for the professionalization of social work in the Philippines.

The daughter of Jose Jara and Emilia Goigil, she was born on January 21, 1894 in Mandurriao, Iloilo. In 1910, at the age of 16, she left for Manila to study as a government scholar at the Philippine Normal School. She became a school principal by 1919.

Around that time, she accepted the offer of an American lady for her to specialize in social work in the United States on another government scholarship. She obtained her degree in child and family welfare and community relations in 1921 from the New York School of Social Welfare. She was the first Filipino to be trained professionally as a social worker.

Mrs. Jara-Martinez organized seminars on community leadership and pioneered in the rehabilitation of the handicapped upon her return to the country. She advocated the adoption of the scientific approach in social work at all levels.

After a stint at the Bureau of Public Welfare, she was assigned to the Division of Dependent Children, working in close coordination

with the Department of Public Health. The secretary of the department, Dr. Jose Fabella, then sent her to Negros Occidental to organize the nucleus of women's clubs which would be responsible for establishing and funding puericulture centers. Owing to the high infant and child mortality rates in the country side, these centers were to give some emphasis on maternal and child health care. To overcome the shortage of social workers, she persuaded trained nurses to go into community welfare service.

Jara-Martinez also served with the Associated Charities of Manila, a family-oriented agency established in 1917 by civic-minded Americans and Filipinos. It was closely patterned after the Charity Organization Societies of the United States. In time, she became its first Filipino Executive Secretary. With her in that post, the agency succeeded in arousing community involvement in helping prevent or solve social problems affecting families, using the individualized approach.

Some volunteer home visitors who worked in the field under her supervision would later become prominent civic leaders or government officials. They were Josefa Llanes Escoda, who founded the Girl Scout movement in the Philippines; Trinidad Fernandez Legarda, who became president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines, and Asuncion A. Perez, who served as secretary of the Department of Social Welfare. She trained them in case work and other scientific procedures to deal with social problems besetting young people.

Her finest contribution as a pioneering social worker, however, was in the field of child welfare. As a social worker and, later, as the chief of the Division of Dependent Children, she was responsible for setting up a village for abandoned and abused children in Mandaluyong, known as the Welfareville. To rehabilitate its wards, she made forward-looking recommendations, like tapping the services of foster-parents for them, smoothing their way back to community life in halfway houses, providing them apprenticeships in actual jobs, and employing probation and other services for their needs. She also reorganized the Boys' Reformatory School and the Girls' Reformatory School into the Philippine Training School for Boys and the Philippine Training School for Girls, respectively, providing these with adequate recreational, medical, and religious services, as well as facilities for vocational-technical and academic education.

Jara-Martinez held various in-service training seminars on child welfare and conducted demonstration projects, such as the one she

started in Tondo to check the rise of juvenile delinquency. She trained nursing students in order to build up a pool of social workers. She also trained the staff of the Bureau of Public Welfare in social work to increase its effectivity. For institutional workers in government and semi-government orphanages and reformatories, she established a training program.

Outside the field of social work, Mrs. Jara-Martinez served as Chairman of the first Wage Board.

In 1934, she joined the Young Women's Christian Association as a volunteer. At that time, she was the highest-paid woman official in the government. She became president of its board of directors shortly afterwards. From 1934 to 1945, she was the YWCA's first Filipino executive secretary.

During World War II, Mrs. Jara-Martinez set up with other women a service center in Capas, Tarlac, where the wives, mothers, and daughters of prisoners of war from Bataan and Corregidor were housed while waiting to see their loved ones at the concentration camp in Camp O' Donnel. Her group took care of tracking down the families of POW's and delivering letters from their men at the camp and directing other services for the POW's after they were released from detention.

After the war, Jara-Martinez resumed her work at the YWCA. In 1946, she helped form the Women's Club Assembly, serving as its program director and executive secretary. She gathered representatives from all women's organizations to help in the national rehabilitation efforts. In 1948, she became chairman of the Provisional National YWCA Committee.

Also in 1948, she assumed the directorship of the Philippine National Committee for the United Nations Appeal for Children, and actively directed its fund-raising campaign for the relief of children's suffering. In the same year, she left for abroad as a social welfare fellow of the United Nations to study the administration of schools for social work. Upon her return in 1950, she was able to convince Helena Z. Benitez to establish the Philippine School for Social Work as an affiliate of the Philippine Women's University, through a grant from Andres Soriano.

The first of its kind in the country, the PSSW opened with only 17 students at the start. Jara-Martinez was its first director. However, she did not stay long on the job. After training her successor, she left it to serve as a consultant on social work education at the Centro Escolar University.

Jara-Martinez did not limit her civic activities to the YWCA. She, too, was involved in the fight for giving women the right to vote. From 1949 to 1956, she was a moving force behind some leading fund drives for charity. With Irene E. Murphy and Severino Luna, she helped organize the Community Chest of Greater Manila, first serving as secretary of its budget and admission committee and, later, as its executive director, following Mrs. Murphy's resignation. She also had a hand in the creation of the Council of Welfare Agencies, Association of Red Feather Agency Executives, Philippine Association of Social Workers, and the Zonta Club of Manila. From 1956 to 1967, she was a social welfare adviser of the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operation. She served as such, as an adviser in Guatemala from 1956 to 1959. In 1960 and from 1963 to 1964, she was a social work training adviser in Mexico. She returned to Guatemala in 1966, working in that capacity until 1967. In between her foreign assignments, she worked as an interim consultant with UNICEF-assisted social services projects in the Philippines in 1961 and from 1964 to 1966. She was well into her 80's when she served as a training consultant of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, based in Nueva Ecija.

During the 1970's, she was lecturer-consultant of the Institute of Social Work and Community Development at the University of the Philippines and director for project screening and training of the Philippine Business for Social Progress.

She authored a book, *The Evolution of Philippine Social Work*.

In recognition of her pioneering work and exemplary services in the field of social work, the Centro Escolar University conferred on her an honorary master's degree in social service, "for distinguished service for the cause of social welfare" and, Silliman University, an honorary doctorate degree in humane letters, "for her notable career as teacher, pioneer social welfare educator and administrator and a citizen with a distinguished record of public service."

The other awards and citations she received were: Medal of Merit, for distinguished social service, from the Philippine government (1953); the Philippine Legion of Honor, "for humanitarian service to prisoners of war and their families," from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (1954); Honor Award, from the Council of Social Welfare Agencies, Gold Vision Triangle Award, from the Young Men's Christian Association, "for high integrity, intellect and dedication, exemplifying the ideal social worker, and Award of Merit, from the Philippine

Association of Social Workers, "for pioneering leadership in different social welfare fields," all in 1955; Presidential Merit Award, "for her inspired, enlightened and totally committed leadership in the Filipino women's fight for the right of suffrage" (1966); and the Social Worker of the Year Award, from the Professional Regulation Committee (1978).

In 1985, when she was already 91, the Zonta Club commended her "for being a pioneer social worker, trailblazer in social work education, exemplary professional and volunteer community worker and leader, visionary and nation builder," a citation that summed up her lifetime achievements.

Dr. Jara-Martinez was married to Rufino Martinez, an engineer and naval architect, who died after the Second World War. They had three children: Amelita Martinez-Ramos, the wife of Fidel V. Ramos, 12th Philippine President; Rufino Martinez Jr., now a retired consul, and Erlinda Martinez-McCabe, a businesswoman. She passed away in Manila on April 24, 1987 at the age of 93.

Her centenary was commemorated on January 21, 1994 by the Department of Social Welfare and Development, the Philippine Women's University, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Zonta Club, and various women's groups. At the same event, the PWU launched the Dr. Jose Jara-Martinez Memorial Foundation.

On October 10, 1994, the National Historical Institute installed a marker honoring Josefa Jara-Martinez at the Philippine Women's University in Taft Avenue, Manila.

MAURO MENDEZ

(1896-1966)

Newspaperman and Diplomat

Mauro Mendez was a journalist-turned career diplomat who served as foreign affairs secretary.

Mendez was born in Manila on November 30, 1896. He first studied at the Meisic Primary School, now Gregorio del Pilar Elementary School. He finished the intermediate grades at Tondo Intermediate School in 1912 and his secondary education at Manila High School, now Araullo High School, in 1916. He was chosen class poet for his poem, "Booker T. Washington."

He took up liberal arts, then a two-year course, at the University of the Philippines, receiving his bachelor of arts degree in 1918. Afterwards, he left for the United States and enrolled at Columbia University, where he obtained his bachelor of literature degree in 1922. He stayed in America for two more years. Upon his return to the Philippines in 1925, he joined the *Philippine Herald*, a newspaper that opposed the anti-Filipino policies of Governor-General Leonard Wood. When the *Herald* folded up that same year, he moved to the *Tribune*, which was staffed by ex-*Herald* boys.

In the early 30's, through the newspaper's editorials, Mendez supported the proposal of the Constitutional Convention that English be made the official language of the Philippines. Six years later, however, he was to argue in favor of Tagalog as the national language.

Mendez was a member of the Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalistic fraternity of America, and of the local *Academia de Artes y Letras* and *Sociedad Hispano-Filipino*. He was editor-in-chief of the DMHM Publications in 1936.

In June 1936, he was appointed press officer at Malacanang. He was secretary of information in President Osmena's cabinet in 1945.

Mendez joined the diplomatic service at the behest of his one-time mentor and friend, Carlos P. Romulo. He actually had his first sortie into international relations together with his wife in March and April, 1947. The couple went to India as delegates of the Institute of Pacific Relations to the Inter-Asia Relations Conference. In 1948, Mendez became part of Romulo's staff at the United Nations, joining a diplomatic cast which included Ambassadors Salvador P. Lopez, Jose D. Ingles, and Narciso G. Reyes.

He retired at the end of his tour of duty. He was then deputy chief of the Philippine embassy in Paris. Later, however, he was pressed into service once more by President Macapagal, as Philippine envoy to Tokyo. He served in Tokyo until his appointment as secretary of foreign affairs on May 7, 1964. He relinquished his post at the department on December 30, 1965, at the close of the Macapagal administration.

One of the international gatherings he attended as foreign affairs secretary was the abortive Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers, Algeria in 1965, during which a bomb exploded under the conference hall.

To a former journalist, it was significant that his last official act at the department was a luncheon on December 23, 1965 for the diplomatic press corps, some of whose members were his most outspoken critics.

As a public official, Mendez was bitterly assailed for his supposed lack of patriotism. But according to then Foreign Undersecretary Narciso Ramos, who succeeded him at the department, Mendez, during the war, passed on to him vital information about the enemy. Ramos was a prominent war figure.

As foreign affairs secretary, in addition to the land the US had agreed to give up under that agreement, Mendez was able to negotiate the return of some 10,000 hectares of Clark Air Base.

As foreign affairs secretary, Mendez was also able to complete renegotiation which American William McCormic Blair, Jr. on the jurisdiction and other provisions of the RP-US bases agreement. The talks were actually started in 1956 by then Foreign Secretary Emmanuel Pelaez and American diplomat Carl Berndtsen, and followed up in 1959 by then Foreign Secretary Felixberto Serrano and US Ambassador Charles Bohlen. Mendez, then an ambassador, was also able to secure the implementation of the Serrano-Bohlen memorandum of understanding on the relinquishment by the US of unused areas in its military bases in the country, with an aggregate area of 17,000 hectares.

As foreign affairs secretary, Mendez will be remembered for two signal achievements. He negotiated the final agreement on the controversial criminal jurisdiction clause of the RP-US bases agreement, climaxing a decade of protracted and sometimes highly emotional diplomatic dialogue between the two countries. He also pushed through the amendment to the foreign service law which, in effect, modernized the country's rapidly expanding foreign service.

Mendez, a staunch anti-Communist, was highly respected by foreign diplomats for his deep convictions and unwavering adherence to principles. He became foreign affairs secretary when neutralism had become an attraction to a restless but vocal minority. Communism was then on a rampage in Indonesia and South Vietnam.

Mendez did much to restore diplomatic relations with Malaysia.

As a sidelight to his diplomatic career, Mendez is credited with the discovery of Rizaliana documents in Heidelberg and Wilhelsfeld in late 1959.

Mendez was married to Paz Policarpio, with whom he wrote several textbooks on English grammar for Filipino students. She gave him three sons and three daughters. He died on January 1, 1966.

MONICO R. MERCADO
(1875-1952)
Writer and Legislator

P oet, lawyer, educator, and legislator, Monico Mercado was born in Sexmoan, Pampanga On May 4, 1875. Belonging to a prominent family in his hometown, he was educated, first, in the private school of Professor Quirino in San Fernando, Pampanga and, later, at the Colegio de San Juan de Letrán in Manila, where he graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in 1889. He entered the University of Santo Tomas, obtaining there the title of *licenciado en canones y teología* in 1890 and teacher's certificate in 1891. During the Philippine Revolution, he returned to Sexmoan and was appointed as the town's justice of the peace in 1899. He was later made clerk of the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, a position he held until 1902.

In 1900, Mercado married Tomasa Lorenzo, a *belle* from Mexico, Pampanga. Mercado later attributed his success in life to his wife who, according to him, helped a lot in advancing his public career. Their marriage was blessed with eight children. She died in 1912.

In March 1903, after he received his bachelor of laws degree and was admitted to the bar, he joined the law office of Dr. Rafael Palma. In June 1904, he opened a law office of his own, then returned to his hometown. He continued to practice his profession.

His political career started in 1907, when he was elected delegate to the First Philippine Assembly, representing Pampanga. He was reelected to the same body in 1909.

In the First Assembly, he was named chairman of the civil service committee, and member of the committees on internal government; lands, forests and mines; railroad and franchise; and agriculture. He so distinguished himself in the last committee that in the Second Assembly, he was made its chairman by Speaker Sergio Osmeña.

Mercado was the author of some bills that were enacted into laws by the First Assembly, like the one creating a government agricultural bank, and the one amending the then-existing land registration law by providing, among other things, for the reduction of the fees paid by landowners to the court of land registration.

In the Second Assembly, he served as a member of the committees on ways and means, railroads and franchise, internal government, and public instruction, and as chairman of the special committee that framed the law which eventually instituted the first irrigation systems in the Philippines.

Soon after the Second Assembly closed its sessions, Mercado returned to private practice with the law firm Mercado, Adriatico and Tirona, which was founded earlier.

As a public servant, Mercado also served as representative and governor of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.

Mercado was a gifted writer to boot. His novel, *Ketang Milabas*, and *Ing Bye Na Ning Tau*, an elegy, are considered as his best works. He was one of the founders of the *Katipunan Mipanampun* and *Academia Pampangueña*.

As an educator, he once served as president of Guagua National College.

He died on January 26, 1952.

In 1966, the National Historical Institute installed a marker at his birthplace.

AMAI MINGKA OR DATU PIANG

(1846-1933)

Muslim Leader

From the time the Spaniards, with their Catholic faith, set foot on Mindanao, where Islam held sway over much of the island, the kris and the cross would be locked in furious, seemingly endless combat.

If chronicled in detail, Muslim rebellions against Spanish rule in Mindanao could eclipse all those in Luzon and the Visayas in terms of casualties, number of battles, degree of atrocities, and magnitude of destruction. It is believed that the Muslim struggle in Mindanao was largely unconnected with the Philippine Revolution and the Filipino-American War which were fought in Luzon and the Visayas, but was really a religious war.

For Muslims, there is no separation of church and state since, to them, Islam encompasses all of life. To fight for their religion, is to fight for freedom and life.

Many Muslim warriors of our storied past have epitomized such a fight, for which they are now venerated as heroes.

One of them was Amai Mingka, of Datu Piang.

Tribal Filipinos, especially those with royal blood, do not address persons they refer to directly by name. This Malayan practice, locally

known as *pamatug-ina*, is a sign of courtesy and respect. Instead, they are addressed by their son or daughter's name. "Ama" means father, thus amai Mingka means "father of Mingka." His real name was Piang.

Better known as Datu Piang, Amai Mingka was a Chinese mestizo. He was born in Andavit, Datu Piang in 1846. The town was formerly called Dulawan and, prior to that, Buayan. Chinese migrants had gone to Mindanao and Sulu long before the Muslim Arabs and Christian Spaniards did, with some of them inter-marrying with the natives.

Piang was the minister of lands of Sultan Anwar Ud-din Utto, leader of the consolidated Muslim forces in the valley of Buayan, Maguindanao. Sultan Utto contested Spanish attempts to overrun the whole valley. Although defeated at various times, he was never conquered. In 1899, he turned over his powers and followers to his first cousin, Datu Ali, a fearless warrior. By 1900, however, it was Piang, his former minister, who had become the most powerful datu of Cotabato, with the old Dulawan as his capital.

Having gained ascendancy over Dulawan, Piang attacked and captured Pikit, Reina Regente, and Tumbao. On January 6, 1899, with a thousand warriors, he occupied Cotabato and, later on, Tomontaka, thereby increasing his power over the two mouths of the Pulangi River and gaining stature among the datos of the Pulangi. Even the aging Sultan Utto, with whom he had many differences before and who, more than once, had ordered his death, paid him a visit to encourage him to assert his leadership in order to unite the whole valley. It was in this manner that Piang, who was of humble origin, acquired a legitimate claim to the post of datu.

Datu Piang was considered as the first Muslim educator and politician in Cotabato. It was after him that the former municipality of Dulawan was renamed in 1954. He gained the support of sultanate of Cotabato, especially among the Chinese and the mestizos. He headed a triumvirate with Datu Ali and Datu Djimbangan and, at one time, was also the sultan of Cotabato.

Under the Americans, he was recognized as a unifier of his people, preaching the importance of education and the art of government. He was honored and praised by the Christians, whom he encouraged to live peacefully with the Muslims. He was a friend of the Americans, who let them preserve their religion as long as they paid their taxes, unlike the Spaniards who did all they could to convert them into Christians.

During the Filipino-American War, the revolutionary government tried to enlist the help of the datos and sultans of Mindanao, but to no

avail, for the Muslims were determined to retain their own view of independence. Some datu even fought the revolutionists. Datu Piang and other datu captured many innocent Christian Filipinos and made them slaves, since the Spaniards were no longer there to protect them. When the Americans invaded Mindanao, the Muslims fought them, too, but they eventually came to accept their presence, especially considering their attitude towards Islam. Some Muslim leaders, like Datu Piang, even encouraged American rule.

Datu Piang died on August 23, 1933. He had five equally famous sons. One of them, Gumbay Piang, was elected delegate to the 1934 Constitutional Convention, along with Arolas Tulawi of Sulu, Datu Blah Sinsuat of Cotabato, and Sultan Alaoya Alonto of Lanao.

A street in Cotabato City is also named after him.

VICENTE MOLINA
(Ca. 1892-1897)
Katipunero

A revolutionary, Vicente Molina joined the Katipunan in its early days in 1892. He was initiated into it by the much younger Andres Bonifacio, who formed with him and Restituto Javier a Katipunan triangle, which was the organization's recruitment method at the time. Of his background little is known, except that he was a friend of Bonifacio's father, Santiago, and was, in fact, Andres baptismal godfather.

In February 1893, he became treasurer of the Katipunan's second Supreme Council, then headed by Roman Basa as president, with Bonifacio as fiscal and Jose Turiano Santiago as secretary. When the council was reorganized in 1894, he was again named treasurer. He continued serving as such in the fourth Supreme Council, from January 1896 until he was relegated to simple membership along with Briccio Pantas, Alejandro Santiago, and others. He was in that position in the council when the Katipunan was discovered in August 1896.

What subsequently became of him is not clear. An issue of the Spanish paper *El Comercio*, dated February 6, 1897, contains a list of convicted seditionists executed in Bagumbayan in the morning of the

same day. It included a Vicente Molina. However, news account in the same paper's issue of the day before, February 5, cites the posting of a military order of execution scheduled for February 6, twice mentioning a Vicente Medina Urbano, not a Vicente Molina. Nonetheless, most other accounts, including Artemio Ricarte's *Memoirs*, mention Vicente Molina as one of the Katipuneros executed on February 6, 1897.

LUIS MONTILLA
(1891-1970)
Exponent of Philippine Libraries

Born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte on March 7, 1891 to Carlos Montilla y Fernandez and the former Priscilla Albano, Luis Montilla was to become one of our most committed civil servants. He spent the best years of his life, from 1909 to 1956, in the National Library, holding various positions. He also served on different boards and committees whose functions were related to Philippine culture and history.

He had his early education in Laoag. Secondary schooling took him to Manila, where he eventually finished a library course at the University of the Philippines.

Upon his entry into government service, he occupied the position of library assistant at the Scientific Library of the Bureau of Science, then a division of the National Library, at the age of 18. Transferring to the National Library proper in 1918, he was appointed head of the Technical Division, a post formerly held by an American. For a year (1919-1920), he was a government *pensionado* to the United States. Upon his return, he took and passed the highest civil service examination for librarians.

At the National Library, Montilla demonstrated his executive ability and competence as a librarian, and gradually rose from the ranks. He became chief of the administrative division and, later, of the Filipiniana division. His 14-year stint at the Filipiniana division gave him the opportunity to delve into historical writings, whether in print or manuscript form, particularly those on or by Jose Rizal.

In 1945, while the Library was being reconstituted, he was designated as officer-in-charge. In 1946, President Osmeña appointed him assistant director and acting director simultaneously. He was appointed director of the Bureau of Public Libraries in 1949.

As bureau director, he was responsible for the implementation of the Municipal Libraries Law, which was passed that same year. During that period, the publication work of the Library, then mostly of books by and about Rizal, was given greater impetus and broader range of titles. Among those worth mentioning were *Biografía de Rizal* by Rafael Palma, the Collected Speeches of Graciano Lopez Jaena, the *Collected Addresses of President Manuel Roxas*, the *Epistolario de M.H. del Pilar*, and the *Documentos Rizalinos* received from Spain.

The idea of commemorating the centennial of Rizal's birth anniversary in 1961 came to him in 1953, and he undertook much of the spadework for it. He caused the preparation of the draft of Executive Order No. 52 creating the Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission. It was presented to President Magsaysay for approval on August 10, 1954 by Teodoro Evangelista, Supreme Commander of the Knights of Rizal and president of Far Eastern University.

As provisional secretary of the commission, Montilla prepared a bill which became act 1427, appropriating P2 million as expenses for the Rizal centennial celebration. Later on, another law was approved appropriating P3.6 million for the commission.

After 47 years in government service, Montilla retired as director of the Bureau of Public Libraries in 1956. One-and-a-half years later, however, he was recalled to it, to serve as executive director of the Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission, of which he had been a member since its creation in 1954. He occupied the post until June 30, 1962. For his invaluable services to the commission he was honored with the Grand Cross of Rizal on June 18, 1966.

Montilla also served in other cultural and historical institutions in various capacities. He was chairman (for 15 years) of the Philippine Historical Committee as well as of the Philippine Heraldry Committee, president of the Philippine Library Association, director of the

Philippine National Historical Society, and member of the Juan Luna Centennial Commission, the National Shrines Commission, and the Supreme Council of the Order of the Knights of Rizal. He was affiliated with the Philippine Book-lovers Society, the Philippine Bibliographical Society, the Philippine Geographic Board, and the UNESCO.

Montilla passed away on June 19, 1970, the 109th birth anniversary of Jose Rizal. He was 79.

GUILLERMO NAKAR
(1905-1942)
World War II
Guerrilla Leader and Martyr

Constabulary officer and World War II resistance leader. Guillermo Nakar was born on January 10, 1905 in Infanta, Tayabas (now Quezon). After graduating from the Philippine Military Academy, Nakar was inducted into the Philippine Constabulary, rising from the ranks with his meritorious service. He was already a PC captain by the time the Second World War broke out in December 1941. The PC was then integrated to the United States Armed Forces in the Far East. Nakar served with its 71st Infantry, based on Northern Luzon.

During the Japanese invasion, the sudden landings made by the Japanese Imperial Army in Aparri, Cagayan caught the USAFFE by surprise. The enemy's rapid advance southward prevented some of its units, such as Nakar's 71st Infantry, from joining other USAFFE units in Bataan, where the combined Filipino-American forces intended to resist the invaders until the promised reinforcements would arrive from the United States. To avoid being encircled by the Japanese forces, Nakar led his men out of Bauang Bay in La Union on a northward trek which lasted for 17 days. Arriving in Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya, they then joined up with Troop C of the 26th Cavalry and some elements of the 11th

Infantry, which had earlier taken to the hills. Organizing the combined units under the most unfavorable conditions, Nakar formed a guerilla force, officially designated by the USAFFE headquarters as the 1st Guerilla Regiment, with Nakar as lieutenant colonel. It was one of the early underground resistance groups formed during the war.

On January 13, 1942, the regiment's first battalion attacked the town of Tuguegarao, Cagayan and an adjacent airfield, killing around 100 Japanese soldiers and destroying three enemy planes on the ground. Redesignated as the 14th Infantry, Nakar's unit conducted raids on enemy garrisons and ambushed Japanese patrols while the battles of Bataan and Corregidor raged.

Corregidor fell on May 6, 1942, followed by Bataan, on May 9. Despite these debacles, Nakar refused to surrender. He kept the 14th Infantry intact, resisting all attempts of the Japanese to destroy the guerilla movement. He laid down the foundations of an effective intelligence network, which covered the provinces of Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Pangasinan.

His guerilla force survived until November 1942, when the Japanese launched a coordinated offensive to capture him and other guerilla leaders. Betrayed by a traitor, Nakar was captured and imprisoned by the Japanese. The general headquarters of the Southwest Pacific Area Command under General Douglas MacArthur considered his capture as "the first serious blow to the coordinated command of the USAFFE remnants," since Nakar was regarded as "the most prominent USAFFE officer in the (Northern Luzon) area."

Even as a prisoner, Nakar remained defiant. Offered his freedom in exchange for signing his surrender papers and swearing allegiance to the Japanese, he bluntly refused, saying, "I cannot transfer by allegiance to the United States and my country." In Echague, Isabela, the Japanese allowed him to speak in public as part of their propaganda campaign. Instead of humoring or kowtowing to his captors, however, Nakar denounced the Japanese for the abuses and cruelty they were inflicting on the people. Nakar is said to have been taken later to Fort Santiago, where he was executed on September 29, 1942.

For his intense patriotism and devotion to duty, Nakar was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Conduct Star on July 22, 1945. In Lucena, Quezon, a military camp, which is now the headquarters of the Southern Luzon Command of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, is named in his honor.

Nakar left behind his wife, Angelina Coronel, and two children.

FRANCISCO NAKPIL
(1865-1906)

Loyal *La Liga Filipina* Member

Born on January 29, 1865, Francisco Nakpil was the third child of Juan Nakpil y Luna, a musician and jeweler, and Juana Garcia y Putco of Quiapo Manila. Three days after his birth, he received the sacrament of baptism, with Vicente Villaseñor as godfather.

Francisco Nakpil belonged to a brood of 10 siblings (four brothers and six sisters) one of whom was Julio, who became the composer of the Philippine Revolution. Much later, Francisco himself became godfather to Julio's only son by the widow of Andres Bonifacio, Gregoria de Jesus — Juan F. Nakpil, the first Filipino national artist for architecture.

Unlike his more famous brother, very little is known of Francisco's own life and career, but like his father and his brothers, Francisco was an expert *platero*, or silversmith.

He became a member of the reorganized *Liga Filipina* in April or May of 1893. Along with Estanislao Legaspi and others, he was inducted into the association by its president, Domingo Franco. Immediately after, he was named head of the Liga's popular council in Sta. Cruz, called "Mactan."

By this time, Bonifacio, a *Liga* member, had already organized the Katipunan and had been urging the others to give up the association's reformist goals and seek instead the only alternative left for Filipinos – independence through revolution. Thus, the *Liga* was dissolved in late 1893. A year later, however, its more conservative members, among them Nakpil, decided to regroup under a new association called the *Cuerpo de Compromisarios*. Among its immediate objectives was the rescue of Rizal from his exile in Dapitan. Although its members were able to raise the necessary fund for the risky undertaking, the rescue attempt foundered because the shipowners they contacted were unwilling to cooperate with them.

As the months dragged on, the *Cuerpo* members realized that the colonial government was impervious to their demands for reforms. What made things more disheartening was that funds for the Propaganda Movement's mouthpiece, *La Solidaridad*, were getting harder to obtain. In the end, the *Cuerpo de Compromisarios*, like its predecessor, *La Liga Filipina*, also disbanded. A year later, the Katipunan was exposed, causing the arrest of hundreds of suspects, many of whom were *Liga* officers and members, including its president, Franco. Nakpil himself was captured and imprisoned at the barracks of the Veteran Guards, according to his brother Julio.

In July 1900, during the early part of the American occupation, Nakpil served as member of the committee on arrangements, one of the committees organized by Pedro Paterno following the amnesty declared by Governor-General Arthur MacArthur for all Filipino insurgents who would surrender.

A bachelor up to the end of his days, Nakpil died on April 10, 1906.

JOSE NEPOMUCENO

(1893-1959)

"Father of Philippine Movie Industry"

The coming of motion pictures to the country was a new form of entertainment around 1904. It brought with it foreign cameramen who made the Spanish subtitles which were incorporated in the silent films before they were exhibited to the public.

A certain Mr. Yearsley, who owned the Majestic Theatre on Azcarraga Street near Bilibid, produced "Life of Dr. Jose Rizal." Another foreigner, a certain Mr. Gross - who married the well-known Titay Molina, the operator of the Zorilla Theatre on Azcarraga and Evanglista Streets, Sta. Cruz, Manila - also produced another picture on Dr. Rizal's life. Both pictures were exhibited simultaneously in the said theaters.

Soon after, the Majestic Theatre was gutted by fire, and nothing more was heard of its owner. But Mr. Gross produced more pictures. Later, however, believing that he had used the best stories worth filming and, perhaps, for some other reasons, he sold his equipment and quit the business.

The young Nepomuceno learned photography by assisting a priest who was in charge of taking pictures of students for the school annual. To earn extra pocket money, he collected stamps and sold them

to his classmates. He learned the art of stage designing by painting the sets for the school programs. His love for contraptions and for do-it-yourself schemes, aside from his proficiency in mathematics, algebra, and geometry, prompted him to take up electrical engineering. He rounded up his artistic bent and technical know-how by finishing a fine arts course at the University of Santo Tomas.

On May 15, 1917, Nepomuceno started his movie career with the sets of moving picture cameras he had purchased from Yearsley and Gross. He first acquired a Bive camera, and then a Pathe, a French-made camera. He founded the Malayan Movies in 1917, serving as its producer, story and script writer, director, camera and laboratory man, art director, film distributor and exhibitor. At the time, he was considered the best photographer and owned the most aristocratic studio in Manila. Foreseeing the bright future of the movies, he sold his studio and devoted his time to the new art. His eye for the artful, technical dexterity, and nose for business would guide him in his venture.

Jose Nepomuceno was born in Tondo, Manila on May 15, 1893. His parents were Jose Nepomuceno of Manila and Teofila Zialcita of Orani, Bataan. He obtained his bachelor of arts degree in San Beda College, Manila. He studied painting and electrical engineering. A first-class photographer, he owned the "Electro-Photo-Studio-Parhelio" on Plaza Goite, Manila. (In astrology, "parhelio" means "false" or "fake" sun.) Through self-study, he became the first Filipino cinematographer. His knowledge in photography proved valuable to the practical and creative use of the moving camera. His experience in the field of electrical engineering helped him create substitutes for the expensive lighting devices which he could not afford. His engineering know-how enabled him to improvise equipment. He was responsible for several firsts in local picture-taking. He designed his own transformers for his arc lamps, using big jars and putting water with salt and coiled galvanized iron in them. With these artificial lights, he became the first local photographer to be able to shoot pictures at night.

Nepomuceno conducted experiment after experiment. He spent a big amount of money before making a feature production. He made subtitles in Spanish and English which he inserted in imported French and Italian pictures. He worked for Pathe News, making educational pictures, and for Paramount News, filming the big news events of the period and sending the newsreels to Hollywood. It was the experience he wanted.

In 1919, with help from his brother Jesus, he produced the first silent dramatic feature, entitled "Dalagang Bukid," a popular Tagalog zarzuela written by Hermogenes Ilagan. The stars in the picture were the same as those on the stage — Atang de la Rama and Marceliano Ilagan. It had subtitles in English, Spanish, and Tagalog. For years, this film was remembered for the Song, "Nabasag ang Banga," which swept the country romantically.

The success of "Dalagang Bukid" encouraged him to make other silent films: "La Venganza de Don Silvestre" in 1920, also starring De la Rama and Ilagan; "Un Capullo Marchito" in 1921, starring Luisa Acuna; and "Hoy Nunca o Bésame" in 1923, starring Juanita Angeles and Andres Fernandez. His next films were: "Maria Alimango," "Noli Me Tangere," "Moro Pirates," "The Life of Rizal," "Lilies of Benguet," and "Ligaw na Bulaklak." His silent film, "Ang Tatlong Hambug," produced in 1925, featured the first Philippine cinematic kiss between Elizabeth "Dimples" Cooper and Luis Tuason. His films had artistic values and for their time, were excellently constructed. They also made money.

It was while shooting "Un Capullo Marchito" that he met his would-be-bride, Isabel Acuna, sister of the actress in that film. She was 16 then and, Nepomuceno, 27. They were married on June 6, 1920. They had eight children, one girl and seven boys.

In his youth, Nepomuceno frequented the Spanish zarzuela rehearsals and exhibitions. At the age of four, he would cut figures for use in his own "shadow drama." Years later, when he was making his first movie, he noted that the exaggerated movements of zarzuela players should not be duplicated before the camera which had a way of magnifying every gesture. He was to learn that acting before the camera was more effective if underplayed.

Nepomuceno also made educational pictures and documented interesting events in Asia, including the disastrous earthquake of Tokyo in 1923, for Paramount News. For Universal Studios, he filmed one of the "Pearl White" series. He recorded for posterity the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention in 1935. He also made the first advertising movies.

His first documentary film was on the funeral in Cebu of the first wife of Sergio Osmena Sr. Under contract with the Bureau of Commerce, he produced documentaries on different agricultural and cottage industries.

To raise funds which the government could use to install movie projection apparatus in every municipality, Nepomuceno proposed adding 10 centavos to the residence tax. His idea was to promote industrial education. His proposal was not approved.

Two successive fires destroyed his studios, equipment, and pictures. Instead of being discouraged and quitting the business, however, he acquired new equipment, built a new studio and, with the help and cooperation of a new pioneer from Hollywood, Vicente Salumbides, he reestablished his moving picture outfit.

His association with Salumbides, from 1924 to 1928, proved beneficial to the infant local movie industry. Salumbides applied the techniques which he had learned in Hollywood in photoplay writing, make-up, acting, directing, and editing, while Nepomuceno concentrated on the improvement of cinematography, laboratory work, and sets. Their partnership raised the quality and standard of the local pictures and assured their countrymen's patronage of the new form of entertainment. When Salumbides quit, Nepomuceno kept at it.

In 1932, he produced "Punyal na Ginto," the first local sound film. He followed it up with "Dr. Kuba," "Teniente Rosario," "Diwata ng Karagatan," "Sa Paanan ng Kruz," "Ang Maya," "Punit na Bandila," "Leron-Leron Sinta," "Anak Dalita," and "Biak na Bato." With sound, his films in Tagalog, not only conveyed moral lessons, but also inculcated upon the people a love for the national language.

As a talent scout, he discovered such movie stars as Rogelio de la Rosa, Leopoldo Salcedo, Carlos and Jose Padilla, Fernando Poe, Rosa del Rosario, Lucita Goyena, Elsa Oria, Corazon Noble, Rosario Moreno, and Mila del Sol, themselves giants and legends of the cinematic industry. He also introduced Susan Rocas and Mila Ocampo as child stars in "Mga Bituin ng Kinabukasan," a pilot film produced in 1950.

During his 35 years in the movie industry, he organized a number of production companies, such as Malayan Pictures Corporation in 1931, Nepomuceno Productions in 1932, Nepomuceno-Harris-Tait Partnership in 1933, Parlatone Hispano-Filipino, Inc. in 1935, X-otic Films in 1938, and Polychrome Motion Picture Corporation in 1946, but he did not stay long in each.

Nepomuceno died on December 1, 1959 at the age of 66. In recognition of his singular role in the development of local motion pictures, the Filipino Academy of Movie Arts and Science gave him a posthumous award on March 4, 1960.

In the 1967 Manila Film Festival, he was also awarded posthumously for laying the foundation of the Philippine film industry.

On July 9, 1982, the industry conferred "Walang Kupas" awards on 15 all-time greats among the then living veterans in Philippine show business. All 15 awardees were "discovered" by Nepomuceno.

BENEDICTO NIJAGA
(D. 1897)

Bagumbayan Martyr

In the waves of arrest that followed the discovery of the Katipunan in August 1896, Benedicto Nijaga was among those picked up and thrown into jail by the Spanish authorities. After several months of incarceration during which, like his fellow revolutionaries, he must have been subjected to brutal forms of torture, he was executed with 12 of his companions on January 11, 1897. These 13 patriots, some of whom were also Masons, would later be known as the martyrs of Bagumbayan, after the name of the field where Dr. Jose Rizal met the same fate less than two weeks earlier.

The arrest of suspected Katipuneros were triggered by the initial raid on the printing shop of *Diario de Manila*. The workers in that shop, except one- Teodoro Patiño – were all Katipunan members. An internal intrigue over an expected promotion led to bad blood between Patiño and his co-worker, Apolonio de la Cruz. This drove Patiño to reveal the existence of the Katipunan to his sister who, in turn, urged him to inform a Spanish priest, Fr. Mariano Gil, about it.

Nijaga must have been arrested because his name appeared in the list of Katipunan members kept by one of the *Diario de Manila* workers. Or he could have been incriminated by a prisoner who had been

forced to inform on his compatriots through torture. Be that as it may, the authorities must have been shocked to learn that Nijaga belonged to the heretofore clandestine radical organization out to foment a bloody revolution, for he was supposed to work for the preservation of the state and the Spanish crown on the Islands.

A native of Calbayog, Samar, Nijaga was actually a soldier — a second lieutenant in the Spanish army. He was officially assigned to an infantry regiment of the Visayas command. According to Mariano Ponce, he was a good soldier of commendable character, and was well-liked by his comrades. He, too, was a friend of Emilio Aguinaldo. He took an active part in the organization of the Katipunan.

MARIANO NORIEL
(1864-1915)
Revolutionary General

A native of Bacoar, Cavite, General Mariano Noriel was born in 1864. (There is no information about the exact date and place of his birth, nor about his parents, education, and other personal data.) He joined the Katipunan under the Magdalo chapter founded by Baldomero Aguinaldo, a cousin of Emilio Aguinaldo, and was given the rank of brigadier-general in 1897.

On February 16, 1897, Noriel commanded revolutionary troops together with Generals Pio del Pilar, Lucas Camerino, and Mariano San Gabriel in the Battle of Noveleta. Despite having inferior weapons, the Filipinos fought so gallantly that the Spanish commander was said to have exclaimed that he did not know that the *indios* could put up such a stout defense. The battle, however, was a defeat for the Filipinos, who suffered many casualties, among them General Edilberto Evangelista, who was killed, and General Tomas Mascardo, who was wounded. General Evangelista, a graduate of engineering from the University of Ghent in Belgium, was responsible for the construction of the sand-and-earth-filled barricades used in the defense of Noveleta. The victorious Spanish forces slowly crept toward Binakayan and Kawit, which fell almost without resistance.

Adding to the Filipinos' defeat was the worsening rift within the Katipunan, which had feuding factions in Cavite – the Magdalo, led by Baldomero Aguinaldo, and the Magdiwang, led by Mariano Alvarez. The Katipunan *supremo*, Andres Bonifacio, had to go to Cavite to mediate their differences. The meeting, which took place in the town of Tejeros, turned to be an event that would eliminate Bonifacio as a leader of the revolution and subsequently lead to his death. Bonifacio left the fractious meeting for Naic, intending to form his own army and government. He met with Noriel and Generals Pio del Pilar and Severino de las Alas. Bonifacio offered the post of captain-general to Del Pilar in his army. General Emilio Aguinaldo, who happened to drop by Bonifacio's house, was surprised to see his trusted men with the former *supremo*. When he confronted them later, the three replied, "We were blinded by false promises, Sir." Noriel and De las Alas later turned against Bonifacio.

It was General Noriel who presided over the military tribunal which tried Bonifacio and his brother, Procopio. The trial process lasted from April 29, 1897 to May 6, although the actual trial took only one day, May 5. By May 6, Noriel had readied the decision of the tribunal finding the Bonifacio brothers guilty of treason and sentencing them to death. Through the recommendation of Baldomero Aguinaldo, the auditor at war, General Emilio Aguinaldo commuted the sentence to banishment because of Bonifacio's role in the revolutionary struggle. However, Noriel and Del Pilar pleaded with Aguinaldo to allow the original sentence to stand and have the two brothers executed at once to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Spaniards, who were retaking the other towns of Cavite. On May 10, Major Lazaro Makapagal, who had acted as secretary of the court, carried out Noriel's order of execution.

The death of Bonifacio demoralized the revolutionary movement. Many of his followers gave up the cause and fled to the hills and open fields to fend for themselves. Meanwhile, the Spaniards drove Aguinaldo and his men out of Cavite. After a long march, Aguinaldo set up a camp in Biak-na-Bato, Bulacan. There, he formed a new government with a constitution known as the Constitution of Biak-na-Bato. Noriel was one of the signers of this constitution.

When Aguinaldo left for Hong Kong for his brief exile following the signing of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, Noriel returned to Cavite, where he laid low and waited for Aguinaldo's return. After Dewey's spectacular victory in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, Noriel regrouped

his forces and attacked Bacoor, Cavite with other revolutionary leaders operating in the other towns. By the end of May, the whole of Cavite province was in Filipino hands.

The revolutionists' next goal was the capture of Manila. Having surrounded the city, the Filipino forces divided themselves into four zones. Noriel commanded the first zone (Pasay); Pio del Pilar, the second zone (Makati); Colonel Montemayor, the third zone, and General Pantaleon Garcia, the fourth zone (Navotas, Tambobong, Novaliches, and Caloocan).

The position of the Filipino forces was so secure that they were ready to rush into the beleaguered city, which was cut off from all sources of food and water to force it to surrender. "It was impossible to break the circle," said General Antonio Luna. "We had everything surrounded. Had we not dissipated our strength to the provinces, a well-timed offensive would have resulted in the capture of the capital even with enormous losses.

By the middle of June, Noriel's troops had captured Singalong and Paco districts. Aguinaldo allowed the American troops, who had already landed under General Wesley Meritt, to occupy some territory around Manila. When those troops entered Ermita and Malate just outside the walls of Intramuros, they found these places already under the control of Noriel.

With the outbreak of the Filipino-American War, Noriel returned to Cavite to engage the Americans.

After the capture of Manila by the Americans, the revolutionary army was reorganized. On May 19, 1899, Noriel was given the responsibility over the areas of Bacoor, Las Piñas, Parañaque, Malibay, Pasay, and Malate by the secretary of war, Baldomero Aguinaldo, with General Juan Cailles as second in command. On June 20, 1898, he was named general of division in the province of Manila, together with General Emiliano Riego de Dios. In June 1899, he and General Artemio Ricarte almost defeated the American forces under General Lloyd Wheaton and Samuel Ovenshire had they exploited the exhausted condition of the American forces in the battle of Las Piñas. Were Ricarte and Noriel better tacticians, they would have turned the day into the most disastrous defeat for an American division.

With the disbandment of the Filipino army, the revolutionists resorted to guerilla warfare. Noriel was active in Cavite together with General Luciano San Miguel in 1900. Despite the establishment of a civil government under the Americans on July 4, 1901, underground resistance continued. Guerillas organized ambushes and threatened

collaborators with death. Noriel, however, ordered his men to respect the lives and property of civilians.

"Filipino revolutionist were masters of the barrios. After the ambushes, they walked about in their *sinamay* clothes and as everybody was against us, there was no Judas to denounce them," said General Hughes.

The Americans carried out a mailed-fist policy, consisting of the forced evacuation of civilians and their "reconcentration," the imposition of curfews, and the adoption of torture methods on captured guerrillas or their sympathizers. Soon, hunger forced the remaining leaders of the revolution to give up the fight.

Noriel surrendered to the Americans on March 16, 1902. General Miguel Malvar, who took over as head of the revolutionary government after Aguinaldo's capture in Palanan, Isabela, followed suit on April 16, 1902.

The end of the Filipino-American War did not bring peace to Noriel. Despite having surrendered, he was suspected by the Americans of engaging in *bandolerismo* or banditry, since his cousin happened to be the leader of a bandit group named Felizardo. Accused three times by the constabulary, he was, however, acquitted for lack of evidence. Even after his cousin's death in the hands of the constabulary, the suspicion persisted.

In 1909, Noriel was accused of murder together with two other men, Luis Landas, mayor of Bacoar, and Roman Malabanan. They were found guilty on March 23, 1914. Despite appeals for clemency by his lawyer, Felipe Agoncillo, and suspicions of a frame-up, they were sentenced to die by hanging. The case reached American President Woodrow Wilson, but Governor-General Francis B. Harrison threatened to resign if he intervened.

With two other men, Noriel was hanged on January 27, 1915 at Manila's Bilibid prison. His last words were: "Do not mourn my death. I die happy because I am innocent. Jesus Christ was crucified for the fault of others, and why should it be the same in the case of a poor creature like myself. I am expiating a crime I have not committed."

JULIA VARGAS VDA. DE ORTIGAS
(1881-1960)

Social Worker and Anti-Tuberculosis Crusader

In the fight against tuberculosis in the Philippines during the 1930's one social worker stood out for her unselfish and exemplary service to those afflicted with the then dreaded "white plague": Julia Camus Vargas vda. de Ortigas.

Born in Sta. Cruz, Manila on April 27, 1881, she was the daughter of Governor Vargas of Basilan and Isabela. In 1900, she married Francisco Ortigas, a brilliant lawyer. They had seven children, one of whom – Francisco Jr. – would become the first president of the Lions Club. Her husband died on November 8, 1935. She herself died in 1960.

She received her early schooling in Manila and Spain. At age 12, she entered Inmaculada College for two years, after which she studied in the private school of Leon Quintos. In those days, one could attend an accredited household-type of school, the equivalent of today's high school, and then take a qualifying test to go to college. During the American occupation, she and her husband took English lessons under Sergeant Frederick Fisher of the US Third Infantry.

Mrs. Ortigas devoted the greater part of her life to visiting and ministering to the needy patients of Quezon Institute, alone or with her friends. When she saw the lack of hospital linen for patients, she

organized a group of matrons and young ladies of the community to form the *Ropero de Santol* (Clothes hamper of Santol), Santol being the place where the tuberculosis hospital was located.

For 31 years, from 1929 to 1960, she volunteered her services to the Philippine Tuberculosis Society. She started as a member of its board of directors on February 20, 1929. On March 8, she was elected as the society's first vice president and then, on April 2 of the same year, was given the additional position of chairman of the board's ladies' committee. She was elected president of the society on February 28, 1932, a position she held until her death.

The PTS greatly expanded during her presidency. The bed capacity of the Quezon Institute which was only 150 in 1929, increased to 1,350. Through her leadership, the society was able to enlist active citizen participation and community action in its campaign for TB prevention and control.

The success of the society's vigorous campaigns, as well as the efficacy of voluntary services, can be gauged from the marked reduction in the country's mortality rate from tuberculosis, then the number-one killer disease, from 35,355 in 1939 to 24,194 in 1960. The trend has since continued to go down to an insignificant level today.

During World War II, Mrs. Ortigas showed her patriotism by refusing to accept the Japanese as anything other than an enemy.

Apart from the PTS and *Ropero de Santol*, Mrs. Ortigas was involved in other civic organizations. She served as honorary President of *Club de Damas Filipinas*; president of *Liga Catolica*, the predecessor of Quezon Institute, and *Cofradía del Carmen*; vice president of the Manila Women's Club; treasurer and adviser of the National Federation of Women's Clubs; life member of the Catholic Women's League; and member of the Civic Assembly of Women, Women's International League, and League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Ortigas received no less than 21 citations and awards in recognition of her outstanding services to the country, particularly in the field of social work. The most prestigious of these was the Golden Heart presidential award in 1960.

ENRIQUE PACHECO

(Ca. 1896 - 1897)

Revolutionary Officer

Like many of his fellow participants in the Philippine Revolution, little is known of the life of Enrique Pacheco, who joined the Katipunan with his sons Cipriano and Alfonso, except that he worked as an *escribiente* or clerk, at an accounting office in the Manila civil government, earning eight pesos a month.

Pacheco was probably recruited into the Katipunan during its formative days. He was quite active in it. With his sons and other members like Francisco Carreon and Tomas Remigio, he was often at the house of Katipunan *Supremo* Andres Bonifacio and his wife Gregoria de Jesus, assisting in the induction of hundreds of new recruits or in planning other Katipunan activities, with everyone working well into the night or until dawn.

His son Cipriano came to head the section "Pagtibain" of the Katipunan branch "Katagalugan," which was then based in Tondo. He himself, in a meeting at Bonifacio's house, was made a member of the Katipunan Supreme Council, then under the leadership of Bonifacio. He served from January to August 1896, when the fifth and final supreme Council was reorganized and he was given the portfolio of Finance ("hacienda") secretary. All this occurred just a few days

before the first rally of the Katipunan. Prior to the revolution, however, Pacheco and Cipriano were also named in May 1896 to a committee tasked to negotiate a possible arms deal with the Japanese government through the admiral of the Japanese ship *Kongo*, then stationed at the Manila Bay. However, nothing came of the rebels' preliminary meeting with the admiral.

On August 19, 1896, the day of the Katipunan's discovery, the Pachecos were with Bonifacio and hundreds of other *Katipuneros* in the vicinity of Balintawak, far from the seat of the colonial government. On the 21st, they proceeded to the house of Apolonio Samson in Kangkong, where the rebels planned and discussed their next move without achieving, however, any resolution. Two days later, on August 23, the rebels, this time numbering around a thousand, regrouped in the house of Juan Ramos in the same area, where they finally decided to launch the revolution on the 29th of the same month, notwithstanding the odds against them owing to a lack of arms.

The rebels marked their resolution with a cry and the tearing of their cedula, symbol of Filipino bondage. As events turned out, however, their first battle occurred on the 25th, when as the rebels were finalizing their revolutionary plans in the house of Melchora Aquino, news that the *Guardia Civil* was already in the vicinity reached them. Hardly had they deployed when they were shot at by the enemy. Thus began the revolution.

It is highly probable that Pacheco and his sons were actually involved in that initial battle, for he is named as among those with the group of Bonifacio from August 23 to the 25 in W.E. by Retana's *Archivo Bibliófilo Filipino*, published in 1897. This was corroborated in Santiago Alvarez' memoirs, where Pacheco is mentioned as being present in the Katipunan meeting at Melchora Aquino's house on August 24.

On August 30, Governor-General Ramon Blanco issued a declaration of amnesty for rebels willing to surrender.

Pacheco was eventually captured by the Spanish forces. He was held in Caloocan and forced to divulge information that probably incriminated some of his comrades-in-arms. He himself was caught owing to the confessions of previously captured Katipuneros.

Meanwhile, the government cracked down on well-known Masons, most of whom, if not all, were also *Katipuneros*. Their houses were forcibly searched for tell-tale evidence. Pacheco's son Cipriano was also being hunted by the authorities, but unlike his father, he

managed to elude capture. He continued to participate in the revolution and, in 1897, was even named secretary of war of the departmental government established in Puray, Rizal, with Pedro Dandan as head.

Enrique Pacheco underwent trial before the Spanish court on January 18, 1897 together with fellow Katipuneros Apolonio de la Cruz, Teodoro Plata, Briccio Pantas, Hermenegildo de los Reyes, Restituto Javier, Nicolas de Jesus, Jose Trinidad, and Aguedo del Rosario. His life after this episode remains shrouded in mystery.

RAMON PADILLA
(D. 1897)
Bagumbayan Martyr

Ramon Padilla was one of the 13 martyrs of Bagumbayan. He was a Mason and a member of the Katipunan. Along with countless others, he was arrested by the authorities following the discovery of the Katipunan. The discovery was triggered by a personal squabble between two employees of the *Diario de Manila* – Apolonio de la Cruz and Teodoro Patiño – over an expected pay increase. De la Cruz and a number of his co-employees were *Katipuneros*. Patiño was not. Enraged by a poison letter directed against him, Patiño betrayed the existence of the secret revolutionary society to a Spanish friar, who immediately reported the matter to the military authorities. Imprisoned and tortured, Padilla and 12 others were marched to Bagumbayan Field on January 11, 1897, and shot.

An interesting detail about the otherwise largely undocumented life of Padilla concerns his almost tragic confrontation with Emilio Aguinaldo.

Apparently, Aguinaldo had an altercation with Padilla, and felt aggrieved by it. According to him, Padilla tried to impress people with his superior air, but only succeeded in showing how rude and uncouth he really was.

The incident came to light shortly after Aguinaldo was inducted into the *Katipunan*. Noticing his glumness, Bonifacio, who was with other high-ranking *Katipuneros*, asked him the reason for it. Aguinaldo told him of his previous experience with Padilla. To assuage what he considered Aguinaldo's sullied honor, the Supremo immediately sent Dr. Pio Valenzuela and Jose Dizon to the house of Padilla for redress, by way of an apology. If Padilla refused to offer one, the two emissaries were to act as seconds to a duel.

Santiago Alvarez, who was also present, teased Aguinaldo about being nervous over that prospect. Aguinaldo was infuriated. As it turned out, however, there was not going to be any duel. Dr. Valenzuela and Jose Dizon returned and informed everyone that Padilla had decided to apologize to Aguinaldo.

History might have taken a different course had he not done so.

SABINO PADILLA

(1894-1986)

Legal Luminary and Defender of the Judiciary

An associate justice of the Supreme Court and justice secretary under the Quirino administration, Sabino Padilla y Bibby was born in the district of San Miguel, Manila on August 21, 1894. He was the fourth son of the eleven children of Nicanor Padilla y Escobar, a physician, and Isabel Bibby y Pena, a former teacher.

Sabino's father Dr. Padilla was one of the first eight graduates of the college of medicine of the University of Santo Tomas. He served as a colonel and chief of the medical corps of the revolutionary army under General Antonio Luna. After the Filipino-American War, he returned to Pangasinan, his home province, where he practised his profession. Following the establishment of civil government under the Americans, he was elected representative of the first district of Pangasinan in the First Philippine Assembly, which was convened in 1907.

Sabino Padilla had his secondary education in San Beda College. He obtained his bachelor of arts degree from Ateneo de Manila, graduating *sobresaliente* in 1911. He then took up law at the University of the Philippines, where he earned his bachelor of laws degree in 1915. He was admitted to the bar the same year. At the state university, he gained mastery of the law in the English language. In 1916, Padilla pursued postgraduate studies in the United States. He obtained his

master of laws degree from Columbia University in New York the following year. On April 14, 1919, he was admitted to the bar of the US Supreme Court. It was not until 1937, however, that Padilla earned his doctor of laws degree, *Doctori in Jure Civili, meritissimus (nomine discrepante)*, from the University of Santo Tomas.

Padilla started his career in the government service as a special attorney at the then Bureau of Justice in 1919, with the help of Don Quintin Paredes. A few months after his appointment, he was promoted to assistant attorney-general, a post he retained for the next 10 years. As part of his job, he investigated complaints involving government personnel, some of whom were influential politicians and ranking officials, and in the process drawing their ire but winning the admiration of the public for his uncompromising stand on the rule of law and public order.

In 1929, he was appointed auxiliary judge of the Court of First Instance of Jolo, Sulu. He was also made a travelling judge, with assignments in Zamboanga, Dipolog, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Zambales, Cavite, and Nueva Ecija, to try cases cognizable by his court. In 1933, he became the district judge of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija. The following year, he was assigned to the judiciary committee of the Department of Justice to help draft the Commonwealth Constitution. In 1936, after completing his duties with the committee, he was named judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila. In 1937, he was elevated to the Court of Appeals as an Associate Justice. During the Japanese occupation, Padilla served as undersecretary of the department of justice. On June 25, 1946, President Manuel A. Roxas appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court. His service at the high tribunal was briefly interrupted when he was appointed by President Elpidio S. Quirino as Secretary of Justice on September 19, 1948. Secretary Padilla was reappointed to the Supreme Court on June 30, 1949, and served there until his retirement at age 70 on August 21, 1964.

During his tenure as justice secretary, Padilla also headed, as board chairman, the Philippine National Bank, Board of Pardons and Parole, Rural Progress Administration, Binalbagan-Isabela Sugar Co., Inc., and the Binalbagan Sugar Estate. As chairman of these boards, exercising exceptional frugality, however, he rejected excessive allowances for himself, discretionary funds, a personal car, and even meals served during meetings, saying that he was already receiving his per diem allowances. He refused, likewise, to have bodyguards at his disposal, saying that they were needed more in apprehending criminals and that he himself did not need one to be safe.

Justice Padilla was responsible for writing landmark decisions which are now part of Philippine jurisprudence. One of them was on

the labor case, *Pan Am vs. Pan American Employees Association and the Court of Industrial Relations*, where he held that the peaceful picketing of an office by employees was part of the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution, not a threat to peace and property. In a dissenting opinion of the *Benedictine Order vs. Philippine Trust* case, he warned against the dangerous precedent of honoring Japanese war notes, saying that for paper money to have any value, it must have sufficient backing in the form of gold or silver, which was lacking in the currency issued by the Japanese occupation forces. Justice Padilla also wrote extensively in law publications, which are now much sought after by members of both the bench and the bar.

While he was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Padilla also served as chairman of the House Electoral Tribunal, from 1949 to 1960, until his retirement in 1964.

Padilla already had a reputation as a staunch defender of the integrity and independence of the judiciary even when he was not yet with the Supreme Court. Before the war, Quezon once criticized him for his decision on the Cuevo and Barredo case, saying that it was not in consonance with his social justice theory. Seeing the President's action as an encroachment on the judicial conscience, Padilla, in a commendable display of courage and conviction, resigned in protest. As Judge he showed the same mettle when, at the Supreme Court years later, he voted to nullify the suspension of Manila Mayor Arsenio Lacson by President Quirino, his law classmate at UP and benefactor, as a consequence of the libel suit filed against Lacson by a Manila judge. He said that the suit had nothing to do with the performance of Lacson's duties as mayor.

As chairman of the Committee of Bar Examiners in 1948, 1949, 1952, and 1963, Justice Padilla saw to it that only those of proven competence were appointed as examiners. He exercised extreme but reasonable secrecy to ensure the integrity of the bar examinations. He resisted all pressures to lower the passing grade or any attempt to have the ratings of certain candidates raised.

Padilla suggested ways to improve the administration of justice in the country, such as the abolition of the justices of the peace owing to the incompetence of the men and women who occupied these positions and the influence exerted over them by politicians. He recommended, instead, the expansion of the Courts of First Instance to help ensure that the people would have judges with more integrity and better qualifications.

Padilla was a quiet and unassuming person. In the Supreme Court, he never resorted to polemics to prove his point but simply let the cold logic of his arguments to do the job for him. He once refused to have his picture taken for the front cover of a leading magazine be-

cause he felt that it was too much of an honor for him. Disdainful of the state of politics in the country, he first objected to the entry into it of his brothers, Ambrosio and Benedicto. But they argued that they wanted to serve the people in another field. Ambrosio was later elected senator and, Benedicto, a congressman of the then province of Rizal. Together, the three brothers would subsequently be known as the "Fighting Padillas" because of their crusade against corruption and concern for the *common tao*.

Although quite affluent, Justice Padilla was modest and frugal in his ways, but had an open hand for charity. He also loved to travel, but at his own expense. He was considered one of the most travelled officials in the country. Methodical and systematic, he scheduled his official activities to the minute, beginning his day with prayer and calisthenics.

After his retirement from the Supreme Court, Justice Padilla was appointed president of the *Asociación de los Veteranos de la Revolución* by Emilio Aguinaldo just before his death. As head of the association, he also served as a member of the Supreme Council of the Veterans Federation of the Philippines.

In 1968, he was elected member of the *Real Academia Española*. At his induction, he read his dissertation, entitled, "Mis Pasos Por La Senda Del Castellano."

In recognition of his exemplary public life, Justice Padilla received various awards. In 1961, the Ateneo de Manila honored him on the 50th anniversary of his graduation from it. The University of the Philippines did the same when it marked the golden anniversary of its College of Law in 1963. He received similar honors from the Columbia University Alumni Association of the Philippines that same year. On April 16, 1969, the University of Manila conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. The highest award he received was the Legion of Honor, rank of Commander, which was bestowed on him by President Diosdado P. Macapagal on the eve of his retirement from the Supreme Court.

Padilla was married to Dominga de los Reyes y Sandoval, by whom he had three sons and four daughters: Teodoro, now associate justice of the Supreme Court; Tomas, now undersecretary of foreign affairs, and Sabino Jr., a lawyer; Esperanza Padilla-Fule, Patrocinia Padilla-Villanueva, Maria Padilla-Lizares, and Rose Padilla-Gallego.

He died on June 15, 1986.

On August 20, 1994, on the occasion of his 100th birth anniversary, the National Historical Institute honored him by installing a marker at his birthplace in San Miguel, Manila.

AMAI PAKPAK (DATU AKADIR) (D. 1895)

Maranao Hero

A fearless Maranao warrior, Amai Pakpak, also known as Datu Akadir, lived and died for the cause of Muslim freedom. He was famous for his heroic military exploits against the Spaniards, particularly in his defense of the legendary Kota Marahui (Marawi), the fortification made of earth and stone which he had built. The kota served as a bulwark during the Spanish invasions of 1891 and 1895.

Since 1650, when the Spanish expeditionary forces sent by Governor Corcuera were routed by the Maranaos, Lake Lanao had been free of foreign intrusion. It was not until 1891 that the Spaniards sent another invading force to try to capture the lake area.

Personally led by Governor-General Valeriano Weyler, the campaign had for its overall strategy the quick establishment of military strongholds in key points over Lanao and Cotabato. To carry this out, Weyler organized more than a thousand troops who were transported to Iligan Bay by four ships packed with military supplies. The main objective was Kota Marahui, which had been heavily fortified by cannons and guns, the Muslim warriors manning them ready to sacrifice their lives.

On August 21, 1891, the Spaniards launched a two-pronged attack. They bombarded the fort, overwhelming its defenders. Both sides sustained heavy casualties, though Amai Pakpak and his men who survived the onslaught eluded capture by retreating into the lake settlements. There, they regrouped. The Spaniards did not savor their initial victory for long. Three days later, the Muslims were back — a bigger and more formidable force that compelled them to withdraw into their own redoubts in North Lanao.

Henceforth, the Muslims regularly staged lightning raids, in small units, against enemy settlements in southern Misamis Oriental and Iligan. This went on for four years. In time, the colonial government decided that if the stalemate were to end and the Muslim settlements around Lake Lanao subdued, the campaign on land should be bolstered by naval support — a strategy that had found success elsewhere in Mindanao. Thus, a fleet of four steel-armed and light gunboats were sent to the lake within a period of one year, from 1894 to 1895.

Knowing that the absence of any major confrontation with the enemy was only temporary and that the Spaniards were just biding their time, the Muslims braced themselves for the big battle ahead. In the four years of relative peace, they rebuilt their forts, including that of Amai Pakpak, strategically placing on its stonewalls more massive cannons. In the end, however, these preparations proved of no avail. Amai Pakpak's warriors were simply no match to the 5,000 strong, well-armed Spanish force backed up by four gunboats. Thus, on March 10, 1895, after the first two kotas were captured by the enemy, Fort Marahui also fell. Amai Pakpak died fighting with his men. Among those managed to survive, some escaped to other kotas, others built new ones, but all were fiercely resolved to continue waging the struggle that was made more glorious by Amai Pakpak's supreme sacrifice.

BRICCIO PANTAS
(Ca. 1892-1896)
Katipunero

Taking the symbolic name of "Bungahan" (Fruitful), Briccio Brigido Pantas joined the Katipunan shortly after it was organized on July 7, 1892. He was recruited by Teodoro Plata, one of the secret revolutionary society's founders, (who later became Andres Bonifacio's brother-in-law) through the indirect triangular method.

Pantas quickly became a ranking officer of the Katipunan. He was unanimously elected as a member of its Supreme Council, with Deodato Arellano, as president and Andres Bonifacio as secretary, on July 15, 1892. He retained his membership in the second Supreme Council following the election of February 1893. He served with Roman Basa as president, Bonifacio as fiscal, and Jose Turiano Santiago as secretary. Although he was out of the third as well as fourth Supreme Council, he was elected "ministro de gracia y justicia" (secretary of pardon and justice) of the fifth (and last) Supreme Council, which was formed just before the Cry of the Revolution on August 23, 1896.

Pantas was among the hundreds of fired-up rebels who gathered in an assembly called by their Supremo, Bonifacio, on August 22,

1896. The site was the house of Apolonio Samson, in Kangkong. Along with other more prominent Katipuneros, like Emilio Jacinto, Aguedo del Rosario, Procopio Bonifacio, Alejandro Santiago, Ramon Bernardo, Tomas Remigio, and Enrique Pacheco (who was there with his two sons), Pantas participated in the urgent discussion on the imperative of beginning the armed uprising. From Kangkong, the rebels – including Pantas – moved to the house of Melchora Aquino, more popularly known as “Tandang Sora,” in Pugad-Lawin. On August 24, they congregated in a barn to listen to their leader’s exhortations.

In his memoirs, *Ang Katipunan at ang Paghihimagsik*, General Santiago Alvarez mentions Pantas as among those who flanked Bonifacio at a long table used for that meeting. The others were Jacinto, Plata, Francisco Carreon, Dr. Pio Valenzuela, and Pantaleon Torres.

Pantas was among those who uttered the first cry of the Revolution, highlighted by the ritual tearing of the *cedula* to signify the Motherland’s resolve for an end to her bondage.

In the course of events, Pantas was captured by the authorities and thrown into prison. He underwent a court trial together with Aguedo del Rosario, Valentin Diaz, Wenceslao Diaz, and several others. While many of his fellow prisoners were meted out the death penalty, Pantas was fortunate enough to have been merely deported.

It was during his exile that he met the writer Isabelo de los Reyes, then also in exile. Upon regaining his freedom, De los Reyes petitioned Governor-General Polavieja for the eventual release and repatriation of his fellow exiles, including Restituto Javier and Pantas.

While the Filipino-American War was still raging, Pantas joined other former Katipuneros, his comrades in the early days of the struggle, in the first Nacionalista Party, whose aim was to secure the country’s immediate and true independence from the United States. Founded in 1901 by Pascual Poblete and General Santiago Alvarez, who served as the party’s presidents, the party also had for its members Aurelio Tolentino, famed seditionist playwright; Macario Sakay, who would later become president of the “Tagalog Republic,”; Jose Palma, lyricist of the Philippine national anthem; and Lope K. Santos, nationalist writer.

Following the failure of the party and its subsequent dissolution, some of its members went underground and embarked on a guerrilla warfare. Later captured, they were either sentenced to life imprisonment or executed. What eventually became of Pantas, however, remains unknown.

RICARDO PARAS

(1891 – 1984)

Brilliant Jurist

Ricardo Paras spent the best years of his life serving in the judiciary.

The eldest son of Ricardo Paras and Andrea Mercader, he was born on February 17, 1891 in Boac, Marinduque. His father was a member of the Malolos Congress and governor of then province of Tayabas, now Quezon. He had his primary education in Marinduque and his secondary education at the Tayabas High School and the Manila High School. He earned his law degree at the University of the Philippines in 1913, passing the bar examinations that same year with very impressive grades.

Paras first worked at the Bruce, Lawrence, Ross and Black Law Office. Trying his hand in politics later, he succeeded in winning a seat in the Philippine Assembly. As an assemblyman, he was responsible for the creation of Marinduque as a province.

He began his career in the judiciary on February 7, 1924. On that date, he was appointed judge of the Court of First Instance for the 25th judicial district, the first UP alumnus to be given that distinction by Governor Leonard Wood. In succeeding years, he climbed from one prestigious judicial position to another. He was promoted to the

Court of Appeals in 1936, and became its presiding judge in 1940. In 1941, he was elevated to the Supreme Court. Although he was only third in seniority on the bench, after Chief Justice Moran and Justice Ozaeta, he was named Chief Justice on April 2, 1951.

Justice Paras strongly believed in the dictum, "Justice delayed is justice denied." He faithfully abided by it during his 10-year tenure in the high tribunal as he took up the immense task of "clearing the docket." He succeeded fairly well, too, reducing the number of pending cases before it to an all-time low.

For his exemplary dedication to the highest national ideals, particularly on the bench, Paras was conferred honorary doctorate degrees in law by the Lyceum of the Philippines, 1957; UP, 1960; and Far Eastern University, 1961. Also in 1961, he was honored with a doctor of humanities degree by the Philippine Women's University, and named "Most Distinguished Alumnus" of the UP College of Law. Much earlier, in 1952, the UP gave him a diploma of honor as its "Most Distinguished Alumnus." Paras was also a recipient of the Philippine Legion of Honor, with the rank of commander, and the Presidential Award of Merit.

Even after his retirement from public service, Paras was kept busy by his numerous legal, economic, and civic activities. These included his chairmanship of the Recto Memorial Foundation and the Jose Abad Santos Society, and directorship in the Philippine Bar Association and the Philippine Constitutional Association, as well as in the Laurel Foundation.

As late as 1967, when he was already 76-years-old, he was named chairman of the committee formed by President Marcos to study the electoral system.

Paras was married to Elisa Lardizabal of Boac, Marinduque by whom he had six children: Edgardo, Jorge, Oscar, Leticia (deceased), Ricardo Jr., and Elsie.

He died on October 10, 1984.

JOAQUIN PARDO DE TAVERA
(1829-1884)
Reformist

Born on September 19, 1829 in San Roque, Cavite, Joaquin Pardo de Tavera was the son of Julian Pardo de Tavera and Juana Maria Gomez, both belonging to affluent families of Spanish descent. He was one of the couple's two children who grew up to maturity. The other was Felix, who became the father of Trinidad Hermenegildo Pardo de Tavera.

On July 2, 1849, after his preparatory education in the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, Pardo de Tavera entered the University of Santo Tomas for a course in canon law which he finished on March 6, 1852. On July 2 of that year, he took up *derecho patrio*, a course he completed on March 6, 1857.

He was licensed to practice law in and outside Manila on August 27, 1857. That same year, he was appointed *relator* of the *Real Audiencia*, an appointment he declined, however, due to poor health. Later, he was appointed lieutenant governor of the Batanes Islands, a position he held for just a short term.

Pardo de Tavera began a lucrative practice of his profession when he joined the law firm of his former professor, Dr. J.M. Jugo, and,

afterwards, that of Francisco Licaros, a renowned lawyer like Jugo. He enjoyed a reputable clientele when he established a law office of his own.

In February 1861, he was appointed *promotor fiscal* of Manila, a position vacated by Vicente Arrieta, and was reappointed the following year for another term. On May 12, 1864, he was made *teniente fiscal* of the *Real Audiencia* by the *Gobierno Superior Civil*. A royal order of December 6, 1864 named him *Consejo de administración* when that position was left vacant by the death of his brother Felix.

In 1866, when Francisco de Mercaida resigned as professor in *derecho patrio* at UST, Pardo de Tavera took over the position, but only after submitting to an elaborate and rigid competitive examination. On September 2, 1865, he was promoted to the post of *catedrático de derecho patrio* by the *Gobierno Superior Civil* shortly after he received his *doctor en jurisprudencia* degree. Outside his teaching job at UST, he served as board member of such institutions as *Obras Pías*, Colegio de Santa Isabel, Real Hospicio de San José, and Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País.

Pardo de Tavera's liberalism and brilliance were admired by his students whom he got to be friends with by mingling and chatting with them after class. A number of them, like Florentino Torres, Antonio Ma. Regidor, Mamerto Natividad, Felipe Buencamino Sr., and Hugo Ilagan, eventually helped shape the then nascent national consciousness.

Pardo de Tavera headed a group, known as the "Comité de Reformadores," which gained the support of Carlos de la Torre, the progressive and democratic Spanish governor-general. During De la Torre's term, the Filipino *redentoristas* commenced the work of propaganda against Spain, taking advantage of the atmosphere of liberalism then prevailing to demand for the Filipino people a measure of the same rights and liberties which the Spaniards had secured for themselves in their 1868 Revolution.

The reform movement suffered a setback when Rafael Izquierdo, a reactionary, succeeded De la Torre. The situation became tense as conservative elements were just waiting for the opportunity to regain their dominance in Philippine society. It was rather volatile in the ecclesiastical circle, owing to the growing issue of secularization of parishes. Thus, when soldiers and workers at the Cavite Arsenal rose in revolt in February 1872, church authorities used the incident to get rid of all reform-minded Filipinos, particularly the secularists, who were implicated, or simply suspected of involvement, in the revolt.

Pardo de Tavera and his associates in the *Comité de Reformadores* were among those removed, literally, from the local scene. He was ordered banished to the Marianas for six years. His wife, Gertrudes Garricho, joined him there, to console and comfort him. However, he did not fully serve his term. Along with other exiles, he was granted pardon by a royal decree on November 23, 1874. That same year, he and his wife left for France, settling permanently in Paris.

Pardo de Tavera had three children: Eloisa, married to Daniel Earnshaw; Beatrice, married to Manuel de Yriarte; and Joaquin, who once served as director of the National Bureau of Investigation.

He died in Paris on March 19, 1884 and was buried in the Cementerio del Padre Lachaisse.

SALIPADA K. PENDATUN (1912-1985)

Foremost Mindanao Lawmaker and Military Leader

Salipada K. Pendatun, a distinguished military officer and politician, not only had royal blood but was a descendant of a great religious leader – the prophet Mohammad no less. His lineage could be traced thus:

The sultan of Johore was a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammad. One of the sultan's sons, Shariff Kabungsuan, was the first to bring Mohammedanism to the Philippines. From him descended Rajah Boayan and, later, Datu Ante Pendatun. Datu Ante would go on to marry a woman from a class of *Tupo nasapi*, or "old Brahmans," who acknowledged no datus. This union brought forth a son, named Salipada K. Pendatun.

Pendatun was born on December 3, 1912 in Baggio Kudal Pagalungan, Pikit, Cotabato, but his real date of birth was changed on purpose in 1946 to December 3, 1910 to enable him to run for a seat in the Philippine Senate in the first postwar elections. His father died when he was 11, the age he started going to school. Before that, because he preferred to spend his time hunting than attending classes, his father had a man-to-man talk with him, explaining the importance of education to a leader. He was, after all, a *datu*. Thus, he pushed

himself and, with much enthusiasm and brilliance, finished the elementary grades in just three years. He also associated well with the other school children, showing a leadership quality that gained the notice of school officials, specially his teachers.

Although the Pendatuns were relatively well-off before Datu Ante died, the family did not have much property left when it was time for him to study in high school. This compelled him to seek the help of Edward M. Kuder, the division superintendent of schools in Cotabato, who had once taken note of his potentials for leadership. After stating his purpose, he agreed to have Kuder take him into his household in exchange for his free schooling. Thus began the long association between them.

While in high school, Pendatun was active in military drills. It was therefore no surprise that, when Kuder asked him what he wanted to become, his response was forthright: to be a constabulary officer. Kuder advised him, though, that he could better serve his fellowmen by studying to become a lawyer. As a compromise, he tried to work at being both.

In 1932, Pendatun enrolled at the college of liberal arts of the University of the Philippines. While taking up pre-law, he went through the mandatory ROTC course for two years. Two years later, he entered the college of law. At the same time, he pursued the advanced ROTC course, and eventually became an officer in the UP Cadet Corps. Before graduating, he received his commission as a third lieutenant in the Philippine Army Reserve Force. He took time out from college to attend the officer's course at the Reserve Officers Service School.

In 1938, at the age of 26, he was appointed by President Manuel L. Quezon as Cotabato provincial board member, a position to which he was later elected in 1939. His political career was interrupted when he was called to active military duty at the outbreak of the Second World War. He had been inducted into the United States Army Forces in the Far East several months earlier, in September 1941.

While serving as assistant S-3 (plans and training officer) of the 101st infantry regiment, Lieutenant Pendatun realized the need for more men who would take up expected defensive operations. He proposed the creation of Moro units, composed of Moslem volunteers, for his purpose. After carefully considering his proposal, the commander of the 101st division, General Vachon – believing that Moros were just as patriotic as their Christian brothers – directed the formation of Moro bolo battalions along the lines recommended by Pendatun.

Pendatun rose in rank. From lieutenant, he became lieutenant colonel and, later, full colonel. He closed his glorious military career with the rank of brigadier-general, the first Muslim to attain such a high rank in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. His war exploits earned him 32 decorations and medals from both the Philippine and US governments.

After World War II, he was named military governor of Cotabato. He was elected senator in 1946. He served as President Quirino's technical adviser from 1951 to 1953. He practised law from 1953 to 1957. In 1957, he became a congressman for Cotabato. He again won a Senate seat in 1969. He served as senator until 1973. At the time, he was a ranking member of the Commission on Appointments from 1967 to 1972. He represented Cotabato as an assemblyman at the Interim *Batasang Pambansa*, where he eventually became speaker pro-tempore.

On the night of January 23, 1985, Pendatun was seriously injured in a vehicular accident. At first declared out of danger after a four-hour operation, Pendatun died several days later, on the morning of January 27. He was 72.

Pendatun used to head the Mindanao-Sulu-Palawan Association and the Mindanao Legion of the Philippines. He represented the Philippines in legislative mission abroad. At the time of his death, he was president of the Muslim Association of the Philippines and vice-chairman of the Philippine Council of World Freedom (Philippine anti-Communist League).

He was survived by his wife, the former Aida Fernandez; his three children, Bai Zamrod, Bai Moniera, and Datu Sabdullah, and his grandson, Datu Salipada III.

SUSANA REVILLA
(1871-1917)
Pioneer Educator

The fourth of the six children of Ceferino Revilla, a *procurador* of the court in the city, and Rosenda San Jose, Susana Revilla was born in Sta. Cruz, Manila on May 24, 1871. At 12, she finished her primary education under Maestra Antera Pontoja, and then enrolled in the Colegio de la Concordia. She was 16 when she received the *título de maestra elemental* from the Escuela Municipal under the direction of the *Hermanas de Caridad*.

After her graduation, Revilla opened on Bustos Street a primary school of her own for boys and girls. When the school maintained a steady enrolment of 80 pupils, she enlisted two assistants: Anacleta Revilla, her younger sister, and Pilar Mejia.

Revilla enrolled at the Assumption College when it opened in Manila. She received her *título maestra superior* in 1894, along with its 12 other graduates.

Her primary school ceased operation during the Revolution of 1896. It opened again in October 1898, and remained so until 1900.

That year, Revilla co-founded the *Instituto de Mujeres*, a school for girls, with two other young female leaders, Rosa Sevilla (de Alvero) and Florentina Arellano. She served as secretary-treasurer when the

school was inaugurated on August 5. Mrs. Sevilla de Alvero was the director, while Rev. Manuel Roxas was the spiritual director. When Mrs. Sevilla de Alvero left the school on December 17, 1909, Reverend Roxas assumed the directorship. Following Roxas' death in 1911, Revilla was elected director. She held this position until her own death.

Revilla never married. She died on April 11, 1917. Her remains were interred in a niche at the right side wall of Sta. Cruz Church in Manila.

FIDEL A. REYES

(1876-1967)

Author of "*Aves de Rapíña*"*

Journalist and nationalist, Fidel Alejandro Reyes was born on May 3, 1876 in Lipa, Batangas. There is little information about his early education. He may have studied at the *Escuela de Latinidad*, which was headed by Sebastian Virrey, a famous professor during his time, or at the Grenas School, where his brother, Dr. Carmelo Reyes, also studied. However, records show that he earned his bachelor of arts degree from the Colegio de San Juan de Letrán in 1895.

Two years after returning to his hometown in 1896, Reyes was appointed *delegado de provincia* in 1898 under the revolutionary government. Inspired with nationalistic fervor, he helped found the *Club Democrático Independista*, a patriotic society of Batanguenos dedicated to the attainment of independence for the country. During this time, he edited the weekly newspaper *Columnas Volantes de la Federación Malaya*.

With the installation of civil government in the country under the Americans, Reyes resumed studying, taking up pharmacy at the Uni-

*Birds of Prey

versity of Santo Tomas. In 1902, he passed the board examination for pharmacists, but it was his career as a journalist that he pursued.

Reyes served under Rafael Palma in the newspaper *El Nacionalismo* and under Macario Adriatico, in *Independencia*.

Sometime in 1907 or 1908, he was appointed city editor of the nationalistic newspaper *El Renacimiento*, which was funded in 1901. At the time of his appointment, its chief editor was Teodoro M. Kalaw. The paper was then engaged in an ethical crusade, publishing strongly worded editorials against corrupt and abusive public officials. It did not spare highly placed Americans in government as well as powerful businessmen, including *caciques*, who used their influence and privileges to amass their fortunes.

Reyes was responsible for writing the scathing editorial, "Aves de Rapina" (Birds of Prey"), which elicited a libel suit from Dean Worcester.

A member of the Philippine Commission who was concurrently secretary of the interior, Worcester was a known anti-Filipino who abused his powers and was very unpopular with the people. He was a zoological collector for the University of Michigan from 1887 to 1890 before being named to the commission. Filipino journalists had long been accusing him of dereliction of duty as secretary of the interior.

For the said editorial, which was published on October 30, 1908, Reyes was arrested together with Teodoro Kalaw and Martin Ocampo, the paper's publisher.

In addition to the criminal aspect of the libel case, Worcester filed a civil suit against Kalaw and Ocampo, demanding compensation for moral damages. Both cases were tried with Worcester present in every court session, imposing his intimidating official presence on the court. Testifying in his favor were such high government officials as Governor James Smith, Secretary of Public Instruction Newton Gilbert, and Justice Gregorio Araneta. This prompted Kalaw to call the libel suit "a case against the government."

Reyes, Kalaw, and Ocampo were not without their supporters and sympathizers, though Filipino journalists in Spanish, English, and Tagalog newspapers rallied to their side. Prominent lawyers like Felipe Agoncillo and other people offered free legal services and money for their defense. The trials of the twin case attracted nationwide attention, with even students from schools near their venue attending court sessions.

Ultimately Kalaw and Ocampo were convicted. As a result, they lost not only *El Renacimiento* but also its Tagalog counterpart, *Muling*

Pagsilang, the printing presses and all other facilities being sold at public auction to pay Worcester his moral damages. The case reached the United States Supreme Court. Although it sustained the decision of the lower courts, Kalaw and Ocampo did not spend a single day in jail. They were pardoned by President Woodrow Wilson in 1914.

A *cause celebre*, the case generated publicity mileage for Reyes, Kalaw, and Ocampo in the course of the trials. Kalaw ran for assemblyman in the 1909 elections, and won a resounding victory over his rival. Entering politics later, Reyes was elected to the Philippine Assembly in 1912, representing the third district of Batangas.

In 1924, Reyes was appointed director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. During the Japanese occupation, in 1944, he was named assistant general manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Company.

He died on September 10, 1967.

JOSE B.L. REYES
(1902-1994)
Defender of Civil Liberties

Justice Jose B.L. Reyes, a man of great moral courage and integrity, began his illustrious career in the government service in 1940, when President Quezon appointed him as the first assistant solicitor general.

He was born to Dr. Ricardo A. Reyes and Marcia C. Luna on August 19, 1902 in Manila. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree, *magna cum laude*, from the Ateneo de Manila, where he had the benefit of Jesuit education from the primary grades to college. He then took up law at the University of the Philippines. He passed the bar examinations in 1922, placing 6th among the topnotchers, but being underage he was not able to take his oath as a lawyer until a year later. He went into private practice afterwards.

Reyes took up special legal studies at the *Universidad Central de Madrid* in 1929. Without abandoning his practise, he worked for his master of laws degree, which he obtained from the University of Santo Tomas in 1937.

Reyes also served as a professor of law at the University of the Philippines and other educational institutions in Manila. He believed that to maintain a sense of proportion, legal knowledge should be

complimented with active legal practice. Thus, in 1940 he entered the government service and was appointed by President Quezon as the First Assistant Solicitor General. In 1941, he was assigned to the Code Commission so his vast legal knowledge could be put to good use. After the outbreak of the Second World War, Reyes, together with Lorenzo M. Tañada, Claudio Teehankee Sr. and other legal luminaries, founded the Philippine Civil Liberties Union (CLU), a morale booster for the unsung heroes of World War II. It served as a conduit for invaluable intelligence information for the guerrillas and American forces who were preparing to liberate the Philippines from the Japanese. It published a newsletter called the *Free Philippines* which kept alive the hope of liberation from the Japanese among the civilian population. For his clandestine anti-Japanese activities, Reyes was arrested by the dreaded *Kempeitai* and tortured at Fort Santiago.

After the war, Reyes returned to his duties as Assistant Solicitor General and briefly served at the Office of Special Prosecutors which pursued cases against people accused of collaborating with the Japanese. In 1946, President Roxas appointed him to the Court of Appeals and, in 1954, after briefly assuming the post of Presiding Justice of the appellate court, President Magsaysay elevated him to the Supreme Court. Justice Reyes was the Chairman of the Committee of Bar Examiners, and member of the Senate Electoral Tribunal. He was also the President of the International Society of Jurists. Together with Senator Claro M. Recto, Justice Reyes was nominated for membership in the International Court of Justice. He earned commendations from the Joint Code Commission of both Houses of Congress for his work in codal revisions, particularly its effect in making the system more efficient, fair and applicable to the Filipino way of life.

Justice Reyes was the author of the decision which affirmed the expiration of the Laurel-Langley Agreement or the Parity Rights Agreement on July 3, 1974. The same decision also determined the scope and duration of the rights acquired by American citizens under the agreement.

He was a modest and retiring man who abhorred publicity. His ideal image of judges was best described in the decision he penned on the *Garchitorena vs. Almeda* case, to wit:

"No judge can be justified in demeaning himself and debasing his court by permitting privileges or class distinctions to operate therein, since every litigant, high and low, prince or pauper, must without exception, stand before the Court on equal footing and there can be

no quicker way of losing the popular confidence in the Courts of Justice, nor better proof of a judge's unfitness than a public exhibition of his inability to resist wealth, privilege, or influence in the discharge of his official duties."

Justice Reyes retired from the Judiciary on April 19, 1972. However he remained active in the legal profession. He was the first national President of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines from 1973 to 1975. Along with former Senators Lorenzo M. Tanada, Jose W. Diokno, and others, he helped form the Anti-Bases Coalition (ABC), a militant and nationalist organization which sought the removal of American military installations in the Philippines.

In 1986, President Corazon C. Aquino appointed Justice Reyes as the Chairman of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR). However, he and other committee members resigned in disgust after the "Mendiola Massacre" on January 22, 1987 in which soldiers allegedly fired at protesting farmers at Mendiola Bridge during a demonstration against the government's agrarian reform policy.

Justice Reyes was married to Rosario L. Reyes, by whom he had three children, Adoracion, Leonor and Renato. He died on December 27, 1994 at the age of 92.

NICANOR I. REYES, Sr.

(1894-1945)

Founder of the Far Eastern University

Nicanor Icasiano Reyes was founder of one of the country's major educational institutions, Far Eastern University. Reyes was born in Trozo, Manila on January 2, 1894. When he reached the age of five, he studied at a primary school in Trozo. He completed his elementary education at the Sampaloc Intermediate School in 1909. He then enrolled at the old Manila High School for his secondary course, which he finished in 1913. He decided, to take up commerce on the suggestion of Marcos Roces.

Reyes went to the University of the Philippines, where he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1916. It was, however, in the United States, at the New York University, that he earned his commerce degree in 1917. The following year, he obtained his master's degree in commerce at Columbia University.

Returning to the Philippines in 1921, he started his teaching career as a professor in UP and head of its department of economics. In 1923, he took the board examinations for certified public accountants, which he easily hurdled. That same year, UP sent him to the US as a fellow, to do graduate studies at Columbia University. He was conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in accounting, the first

Filipino to acquire such a degree and Columbia University's first Ph. D. holder in the field.

In 1920, while still teaching at UP, Reyes met a pretty student, Amparo Mendoza, from Sta. Maria, Bulacan, during a party. He courted her and they got married in 1921. Their union was blessed with five children, three boys and two girls. Two of them, Nicanor Jr. and Alfredo, became officials of the Far Eastern University, which he founded.

Dr. Reyes was the auditor of several business firms, and was a ranking officer of the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He was vice-president of the management committee of the Central Student Branch of the YMCA; associate member of the Philippine Alpha Chapter Pan Zenia; secretary-treasurer of the Association of Filipino Universities and Colleges; board member of *La Provisora Filipina*, and vice president of the *Compañía de Filipinas, Inc.*

While he was still the head of the UP department of economics, Reyes noted that there were only two institutions of higher education of consequence in the country: UP, the state university, with its limited facilities, and the somewhat elitist University of Santo Tomas, which provided a religion-oriented education. A large number of young men and women, eager to learn and work their way through college, could not be accommodated in them.

He also noted that while in other countries progressive business establishments could rely on professionally trained accountants and auditors to make their necessary statistical projections, analyses and other economic studies, their counterparts in the Philippines, due to the dearth of such specialists, mostly stuck to "using their heads," often with disastrous results. Many of the existing accounting firms at the time were owned by foreigners, especially the British, like Clark and Larkin, Henry Hunter, and others. The only Filipino accounting firm of importance then was that of Reyes, Fabella and Santiago.

Obsessed with the idea of establishing a school for working students to be trained as accountants, Reyes sought the help of some of his friends, namely, Francisco Del Pan, Rafael Roces, Clemente Uson, and Celso Icasiano. In 1928, they established the Far Eastern College, opening its Institute of Accounting as a first step. In 1930, the nucleus of the college, renamed Institute of Accounts, Business and Finance, merged with Far Eastern College, and forthwith was known as the Far Eastern University.

The Institute of Accounts started out with a few students in a room on the Escolta. When its enrolment grew, it transferred to the

three-storey building on Avenida Rizal. After merging with Far Eastern College to become the Far Eastern University, it moved to Azcarraga Street (now Claro M. Recto Street). When President Quezon ordered the expropriation of the site to give way to the construction of the future Quezon Boulevard, FEU moved to its present location.

The board prevailed upon Reyes to accept the post as president of FEU.

As president, Reyes' dream was to make FEU "the best and biggest university of the Philippine Commonwealth." Its first few years were difficult. Despite having to borrow money just to keep his teachers, however, Reyes was still able to start a preparatory course in medicine, enticing such noted physicians as Dr. Lauro Panganiban from UP and Historian Gregorio Zaide, to join its faculty. All the medical books used in the course were loaned from private libraries. As the universities grew in physical facilities and enrolment, new courses were introduced.

Reyes also stood for academic freedom and the freedom of the press on campus.

Reyes' liberal policy also surfaced when Chinese students of the university held a symposium with the Chinese Consul as speaker. Japanese students protesting the affair vowed to make trouble. Refusing to be cowed, Reyes allowed the Chinese students to hold their symposium.

He adopted the quarterly system of schooling, which enabled students less time to be professionally trained. According to Reyes, the practice of making students study in four years was "a waste of time and energy."

Dr. Reyes fought for the recognition of accountancy as a profession and batted for the elevation of the educational standards of private schools. He was instrumental in the passage of the Accounting Law in 1923. In 1940, President Quezon appointed him to serve in the National Council of Education.

When the Japanese occupied the country during the Second World War, Reyes refused to cooperate with the Imperial Army. When the situation in Manila stabilized, he heeded the clamor of senior accounting students of FEU to open a temporary school so they could complete their studies and hold review classes for the CPA examinations in case the government decided to give them. When word spread that he had opened the school, the Japanese authorities ordered it closed. As a result, he not only had to refund all the fees paid by the students but also pay the salaries of the employees out of his own pocket.

During the war, he supported his family through tutorial lessons. Even at that time, the demand for his services was great. Yet he managed to indulge in one of his favorite sports, golf. He was with President Jose P. Laurel and two others at the Wack-Wack Golf Course when a guerrilla tried to assassinate the wartime President. He and Dr. Nicanor Jacinto rushed the critically wounded Laurel to the hospital.

During much of the war, Reyes lived with his family near De la Salle University in the southern part of Manila. On February 4, 1945, Dr. Reyes, his wife, and some other members of his family were herded inside their house, and shot by the Japanese.

In memory of its founder, FEU named the main plaza of its campus Nicanor Reyes Sr. Also Morayta Street in front of the University was named after him.

BRAULIO RIVERA
(1867-1897)

Katipunero and One of the thirteen
Martyrs of Bagumbayan

'**K**atotohanan," meaning "truth," was the code name of Braulio Rivera as a member of the Katipunan.

He was born on March 26, 1867 in Gitna (now renamed after him), Tondo, near the corner of Zabala and Sto. Cristo Streets, Manila. His father, Jose Rivera, was an employee in the tobacco monopoly administration. After receiving an elementary education, he was employed as a clerk.

He was admitted into the Katipunan upon its organization, and soon became a trusted worker of its founder, Andres Bonifacio. He was ushered into its inner circle because of his reserved nature, Bonifacio preferring tight-lipped men for his trusted companions.

Rivera organized a Katipunan chapter in his district, Balangay Gitna, and headed it himself. Policarpio Tarla was its treasurer.

Tarla, whose code name was "Pagsanjan," was the superintendent of the lithographic and printing plant of Ramirez y Cía, publishers of the *Diario de Manila*. He was probably the leader of the Katipuneros secretly operating there.

It was in the printing shop of the *Diario de Manila* that Tarla and Rivera's code names were deciphered by the Spanish authorities during the nighttime raid on its premises.

The raid came about with the disclosure to the authorities of the existence of the Katipunan by Teodoro Patiño, one of the workers in the printing shop. A rivalry for a promotion between Patiño and his co-employees, Apolonio de la Cruz, who was a Katipunan member, triggered a grudge fight that drove De la Cruz to write a poison letter to the owner of the newspaper detailing Patiño's efforts to clinch the promotion. This so angered Patiño that he divulged the secrets of the Katipunan to his sister who, in turn, divulged it to Fr. Mariano Gil, a cleric who had long suspected the existence of the secret society.

Although he knew about its existence, Patiño was not a member of the Katipunan. He came from the Visayas and, probably, ethnic unfamiliarity with his Tagalog co-workers who were members of its kept him from their circle. It is generally conceded that he spilled the secrets of the Katipunan merely out of rancor for the shame brought on him by the poison letter which he believed – and rightly so – was written by De la Cruz.

Nevertheless, the damage had been done. The raid on the printing shop yielded the authorities enough evidence to convince them that, indeed, there existed a dangerous, subversive organization in their midst.

The raid was conducted on August 19, 1896 at the instance of Father Gil. Arrested on August 24, Rivera was thrown into Fort Santiago along with other suspected Katipuneros, and subjected to indescribable torture. To extract incriminating information from them, they were hung upside-down, drowned, etc. The drowning torture, where a prisoner would be dunked into a well filled with dirty water, was described by Jose Rizal in his first novel, *Noli me Tangere*.

He was executed by firing squad in the morning of January 11, 1897 on Bagumbayan Field, together with 12 others, namely: Moises Salvador, Faustino Villaruel, Luis Villa-real, Jose Dizon, Numeriano Adriano, Ramon Padilla, Geronimo Medina, Antonio Salazar, Eustaquio Mañalac, Domingo Franco, Benedicto Nijaga, and the wealthy aristocrat, Francisco Roxas.

Roxas was not actually a member of the Katipunan. He had been asked to join it, but he declined, some say vehemently. This so angered Katipunan members that they included his name on their membership lists so as to blackmail him. That ruse proved fatal to him.

The 13 men shot to death on that fateful morning are known as he "Thirteen Martyrs of Bagumbayan."

Rivera had a wife, Francisca Santos, who bore him several children, of whom none survived to maturity. He had a fairly good voice, and used to sing in serenades, and could play the guitar, flute, and violin.

JOAQUIN "CHINO" ROCES (1913-1988)

Newspaper Publisher and Street Parliamentarian

A quiet and unassuming newspaper publisher turned militant street parliamentarian during the Marcos regime, Joaquin "Chino" Roces was born on June 29, 1913. He was the youngest son of Alejandro Roces Sr. of Binondo, Manila and Antonia Pardo of Paete, Laguna.

A prominent, aristocratic family, the Roceses went into the publishing business in 1916 by acquiring *La Vanguardia*, an afternoon newspaper in Spanish, and *Taliba*, a Tagalog newspaper. Nine years later, they added another newspaper, the English-language *Tribune*, to their publication chain.

The three newspapers, the country's most widely read ones before World War II, formed the Roceses' TVT Publishing Co.

Joaquin Roces was educated in a British public school connected with Oxford University. He began his publishing career by working as an apprentice in the circulation department of his family's publishing empire.

In September 1945, he launched the first issue of *The Manila Times*, the newspaper with which he would most closely be identified. It was then in tabloid form. He served as its general manager. He also controlled one radio station, DZMT, and, later, one television station.

It was he who put Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino on the payroll of the *Manila Times* and sent him to Korea in the 1950's to cover the war, which Aquino did superbly.

With Roces as publisher, the *Times* became Asia's Largest English-language daily in the 1950's and 1960's.

In 1965, Ferdinand Marcos became President. He was re-elected overwhelmingly in 1969. Soon, however, his popularity started to erode as the political opposition and the press, spearheaded by the *Manila Times*, rake up one scandal after another against his administration, along with charges of corruption against not just him but the First Lady, Imelda Marcos, as well. Uneligible for another term by virtue of a constitutional limitation, Marcos would have stepped down as President in 1973, but in a stroke of Machiavellian genius, he declared martial law in September 21, 1972, shut down all media facilities, including the *Times*, and arrested and jailed his political critics and alleged subversives, among them student activists, writers, and journalists. To all intents and purposes, he installed himself President-for-life.

Chino Roces was among the journalists incarcerated by Marcos. He found himself sharing the same cell with Teodoro Locsin, publisher and editor of the *Philippines Free Press*, a no-nonsense weekly magazine that railed against the excesses of the Marcoses. Roces remained in prison for two months, and then was released.

In 1978, Marcos relaxed his despotic rule under pressure, among others, from the Catholic Church and the international community. Slowly, student activists, joined by other militant sectors, again took to the streets. This time, human rights violations were added to the list of Marcos abuses. But it was not after the assassination on August 21, 1983 of Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, whom he had jailed the longest among his political adversaries and then allowed to go on self-exile in the United States, that the dam of resentment, anger, and frustration against his regime broke and burst with raging floodwaters.

The post-assassination marches, rallies, and demonstrations against Marcos were more defiant and more representative of an outraged society. Students joined hands with workers, women, professionals, and the religions – the middle class with the rich and the peasants – along with a sprinkling of highly respected nationalist leaders like ex-Senators Lorenzo Tañada and Jose W. Diokno. From the shadows of what may well have been forced retirement, Roces emerged into the limelight of an uncommon role – that of a street parliamentarian – braving with Tañada and the others the truncheons, water hoses, and the tear gas of Marcos' embattled security forces.

In 1985, Roces received the Golden Pen Award during the 38th Congress of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers in Tokyo, Japan.

For the February 1986, "snap" presidential election called by Marcos, he set about gathering the one million signatures that Ninoy Aquino's widow, Corazon Aquino, had sought as endorsement for her to run as the opposition's common candidate against Marcos. That presidential race culminated in the historic "people power" revolution on EDSA that drove the Marcoses and the Marcos cronies ignominiously out of the country.

After Mrs. Aquino assumed the presidency, Roces went back into newspaper publishing by reviving the *Manila Times*. By this time, he was known as the "grand old man" of Philippine journalism." Trouble with the *Times* management, however, made him transfer to the *Manila Chronicle*, which the Lopezes also revived.

The aging Roces was already a sick man when President Aquino conferred on him the Philippine Legion of Honor, degree of chief commander. His thank-you speech consisted of candid, if fatherly remarks that rankled, being not too kind to her government. They said something about an old problem – political corruption – against which, in part, Roces had taken to the streets to protest and denounce quietly but steadfastly, without having to utter a word.

Roces died of cancer on September 30, 1988. He was survived by his wife Pacita, sons Eduardo and Joaquin Jr., and daughter Peachy. He was 75 years old. The day of his burial was declared a national day of mourning by the government.

FRANCISCO L. ROXAS
(1851-1897)
Musician and Businessman

A man of protean talents, Francisco L. Roxas was born on January 11, 1851. His place of origin and parents' identities have never been ascertained. However, he was known to be the cousin of Felix Roxas, the writer.

Roxas became a famous violinist and composer. At the same time, he successfully engaged in business, particularly in the shipping industry, as a commission and shipping agent as well as a dealer in the export and import of shipping supplies. He held office on Calle de la Barca in Binondo. As such, he rose to a position of authority and influence in Manila society. He became a member of the *Cámara de Comercio de Manila*, and an honorary member of the Council of Civil Administration. Since the council was an arm of the government, his affiliation with it gave him official status. He also served as a member of the governing board of the *Banco Español Filipino*.

Roxas first achieved prominence as a musician. Unfortunately, most of his compositions have been lost. Some of the known ones are "Magnificat," "Ave Maria" (both of which have no remaining copies), and *pas-de-quatre* entitled "Florence." He also had a reputation as a conductor, having led an 80-member orchestra for the wedding of Margarita Roxas.

As instigated by the Katipunan, the Philippine Revolution erupted in August, 1896, thereby plunging the Spanish colonial government and the country into chaos. Somehow, Roxas got embroiled in the melee that followed the initial revolutionary outburst. He was incriminated in the Katipunan's subversive activities, particularly in its procurement of arms. Although his involvement was never ascertained, he was suspended from serving his office at the city government on September 18, 1896. That same month, he was arrested and thrown into prison. His properties were seized.

Despite his continued denial of involvement and the efforts of his family at securing his freedom, Roxas remained in prison, and was subsequently given the death sentence. A year later, together with other prisoners, he was shot in Bagumbayan. It was January 11, 1897, his 46th birthday.

He left behind his wife, Maria Elio, and their six children, who eventually settled in another country in order to forget the tragedy that had befallen their family, a tragedy that was called a "fatal mistake" by Mariano Ponce.

GERARDO M. ROXAS
(1924-1982)
Outstanding Politician

The only son of an illustrious couple, Manuel A. Roxas, first president of the Third Republic of the Philippines, and Trinidad de Leon, Gerardo M. Roxas strove to carve his own, niche in Philippine politics and society. He was born in Manila, on August 25, 1924, and grew up to become a brilliant lawyer, congressman, senator, and dedicated public servant.

Roxas acquired his elementary education at the De la Salle College, and his secondary education at the Jesuit-run Ateneo de Manila. Thereafter, he proceeded to the University of the Philippines, where he gained the respect and admiration of his classmates and teachers for excelling in the academics. He was included in the honor roll every semester. But what endeared him most to his peers was that, despite his being a former President's son, he went to school in a dilapidated jeep, and wore "the same old clothes every day."

Roxas obtained his bachelor of laws degree in 1949, and passed the bar with flying colors that same year. From 1950 to 1951, was employed as a law clerk at the department of Justice. Together with Abraham Sarmiento he later opened his own law office and practiced privately for several years.

Although he never intended to follow in his father's footsteps, he was inevitably drawn into politics by his father's colleagues in the Liberal Party in Capiz. This was in the late 1950's, a period that marked a turning point in his life. During this period, he was approached by the LP vanguards and broached with the idea of running for Congress in a bid to prevent the province from falling totally into the hands of the opposition. Thus, in the 1957 elections, he began his distinguished political career by winning the contest for the first congressional district of Capiz over veteran politicians. In 1960, he was named one of the "Ten Most Outstanding Congressmen" of the year, particularly for his skill in parliamentary debate, scholarliness, and decorum.

Roxas was reelected to Congress in 1961. During his second term, he was given the chairmanship of the committee on economic affairs and the Joint Executive-Legislative Tax Commission, and the vice-chairmanship of the appropriations committee. He also served as member of the committees on public works, good government, and appointments. For the second time, he was named as one of the "Ten Most Outstanding Congressmen" of the country.

Right from the start, Roxas distinguished himself as a humble and soft-spoken politician who exerted a "sobering influence on Philippine politics" by virtue of his untainted record. He was an advocate of "grassroots democracy" and the freer distribution of tax earnings among local government units. It was he who recommended the creation of the Rice and Corn Authority.

When his congressional term ended, Roxas decided to run for senator, and was subsequently drafted as head of the LP senatorial ticket. He became the masses' favorite candidate during the party's electoral sorties because of his unassuming and direct manner with the people and, more importantly, for his refusal to take part in the usual political mudslinging. Believing in his sincerity, the people gave him the highest number of votes ever garnered by any politician in a national election at that time. In the Senate, as in the Lower House, he served with industry and dedication, which showed in the numerous bills he either authored or co-authored.

For the 1965 presidential elections, the LP chose him as its vice-presidential candidate over such political heavyweights as Speaker Cornelio T. Villareal, Speaker Pro Tempore Salipada Pendatun, and Cebu Mayor Sergio Osmeña, Jr. His running mate was reelectionist President Diosdado Macapagal. Their ticket, of course, lost in the elections.

In August 1968, Roxas was named president of his party, a tribute no doubt to his capabilities as a national leader. A year later, he was elected anew to the Senate, where he served as the minority floor leader and as member of the blue ribbon and appropriations committees. For his achievements, he was voted by the Senate Press Club and the major national publications as "outstanding senator."

In September 1972, his desire to serve his country anew through an elected office was thwarted by the declaration of martial law by then President Ferdinand Marcos. Not long after, he organized and headed the above-ground opposition with the establishment of the UNIDO, or United Democratic Organization, which presented to the people an alternative program of government.

Despite the many opportunities to flee from a life of hardship, he chose to remain in the country and serve his fellow Filipinos by constantly striving for the restoration of genuine freedom and democracy. He went abroad only when he fell ill in 1981. A year later, on April 20, 1982, he succumbed to liver failure at the Lennox Hill Hospital in New York City. He was, at that time, LP president and co-chairman of the UNIDO. He was survived by his wife, Judy Araneta Roxas, and their three children: Ma. Lourdes, Manuel, and Gerardo, Jr.

At his funeral, several high-ranking government leaders, including Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, and his colleagues in the opposition movement, extolled his qualities as a statesman, political leader, and as a true gentleman. He was buried beside his father's grave at the North Cemetery in Manila.

LORENZO RUIZ
(Ca. 1600-1637)
First Filipino Saint

Born sometime between 1600 and 1610 to a Chinese father and a Filipino mother, Lorenzo Ruiz was the first Filipino to be proclaimed saint by the Roman Catholic Church.

Much of his early life is shrouded in obscurity, but it is believed that he was baptized into the Catholic faith soon after his birth, in the Dominican Church of San Gabriel, in the then already Chinese enclave of Binondo, where he was born.

He attended a Dominican-run school, and being a good Christian, served in the Binondo church and convent, either as an errand boy or a *sacristan*.

Exposed as he was to three different cultures, Ruiz became knowledgeable in Tagalog, Chinese, and Spanish, which greatly aided his work as an "unofficial" notary or *escribano* in the service of a Spaniard. His job mostly entailed the transcription of papers and documents in elegant calligraphy for "private or official use."

He became a member of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary and, as such, likewise became very active in the Church. Eventually, he married and sired three children, a daughter and two sons.

Sometime around 1636, Ruiz was unfortunately implicated in a crime of murder. Fearing that he might be given a mistrial and the death sentence owing to his Indio-Chinese lineage, he thought of leaving the country as the only alternative left open to him. He decided to seek the help of the Dominican fathers, his old mentors. He offered his clerical assistance to a group of five Dominican missionaries and one Japanese layman, who were being tasked to spread the Catholic gospel in Japan. Together, Ruiz and the priest, namely, Fr. Antonio Gonzalez, a rector and professor of theology; Fr. Domingo Ibañez de Erquicia, also a professor of theology; Fr. Lucas del Espiritu Santo, a philosophy professor; Fr. Guillaume Courtet, professor of theology, and Fr. Thomas Hioji de San Jacinto, a Japanese student of theology, left Manila in secrecy, for the Spanish general-governor had banned missionary travel to Japan because of the fatal end missionaries had met there in the past. On a Chinese *sampan*, they travelled to Japan, reaching Okinawa sometime in the middle of 1636. Unfortunately, the group was captured and imprisoned on July 10 of that year. For over a year, they remained incarcerated, and Ruiz realized that in escaping from his uncertain fate in Manila, he had only leaped from one peril to another.

Touched by the inspiring example of his fellow prisoners – the missionaries, who bore their sufferings, including torture and hunger, heroically, Ruiz courageously endured his own at the hands of his captors, and in the process, strengthened his own faith. From the beginning, he and his fellow prisoners readied themselves for any possible outcome, including death, by praying to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

On September 21, 1637, one week before their execution, Ruiz and two others, Lazaro of Kyoto and Fr. Antonio Gonzalez, were brought to Nagasaki, where they were tortured with all kinds of pain-inducing methods, such as the water cure. Despite his sufferings, Ruiz remained steadfast in his faith, even as before him, Father Gonzalez did the same, while Lazaro of Kyoto recanted. When he was given the choice between recanting and clemency, and death, he chose the latter option, proclaiming bravely: "I am a Christian and . . . for God, I shall give up my life!" Like the others before him, Ruiz was thrown back into prison after he was tortured.

On September 27 of the same year, they were all brought to Nishizaka Hill, and there they were gradually tortured to death. To avert easy death, the Japanese authorities hanged them upsidedown,

dropping their heads slowly into a hole two yards deep, with its mouth being closed by stones thrown on it so as to increase the downward pressure on their dangling bodies. Ruiz, in particular, was given cuts on the forehead and temples, and by the time he was beheaded, he had already passed away. Instead of being given a Christian burial, he was cremated and his ashes thrown away.

On February 18, 1981, Ruiz was proclaimed a *beato*, or blessed, by the Church. Six years later, on October 18, 1987, World Mission Sunday, he was elevated to the "full honors of the altar by canonization", by Pope John Paul II.

Prior to his beatification, extensive research was done on his life and martyrdom. Of the latter, historical proof was needed to be shown. On the other hand, for his canonization, it was important to prove that devotion to him had truly become widespread in the Philippines and, more importantly, that he possessed the "fame of miracle." Several such miracles were reported and documented, one of the most famous being the cure of a little girl who had been born with encephalitis. Thus, having proven himself worthy, Lorenzo Ruiz became the first Filipino saint.

MACARIO L. SAKAY

(1870-1907)

Revolutionary Leader

Macario Leon Sakay was born in 1870, most likely in a nipa hut, on Calle Tabora in Tondo, Manila, birthplace of many a revolutionary hero. Apparently he was born out of wedlock, for "Sakay" was his mother's maiden name. He never found out who his father was.

As a young man, he worked as a tailor and later as an apprentice at a *calesa*-manufacturing shop. He also became an actor, often appearing in the then highly popular *comedias* and *moro-moros* staged in the famous theaters of Tondo, Infantil, Trozo, and Diaz.

In 1894, Sakay joined the Katipunan, often serving at first as disseminator of revolutionary materials. Eventually, he proved to be such a worthy and active member that he was appointed president of one of its chapters, called "Dapitan," whose fiscal was Guillermo Masangkay.

When the radical secret society was discovered by the Spanish authorities in August 1896, a crackdown on its suspected members and supporters immediately followed. Many were caught and imprisoned. Sakay himself eluded arrest, however, by purposely performing in stage plays, on the assumption that the authorities were not

likely to look for him in the theater. It proved to be a clever ruse, for he never fell into the enemy's dragnet.

One of the more memorable events in which he participated in the Revolution was the attack by the Katipunan on the Spanish forces around San Mateo, following its unsuccessful assault on San Juan del Monte. He was in the company, among others, of Emilio Jacinto, Faustino Guillermo, Apolonio Samson, Francisco de los Santos, Hermogenes Bautista, and the Katipunan Supremo, Andres Bonifacio. Swooping down from the surrounding hills, he and his fellow rebels were able to seize not only San Mateo but the neighboring towns of Montalban and Marikina as well. After several days, however, they were themselves attacked by reenforced Spanish troops, and driven out of San Mateo towards Balara, where they rested temporarily.

Sakay continued to take part in the revolution until the Filipinos, led this time by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, triumphed over the Spaniards and proclaimed Philippine Independence in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898.

In February 1899, the Philippine-American War broke out with the American attack on a Filipino garrison in San Juan del Monte. The war would go on for several years, with General Aguinaldo leading the Filipino patriots, including Sakay, who had by then become a general in the renewed struggle for freedom and independence.

Meanwhile, early in 1901, perhaps believing in the eventual triumph of the Filipinos, General Sakay formed the Nacionalista Party on Guano Street in Quiapo, together with Pascual H. Poblete, Lope K. Santos, Santiago Alvarez, Gen. Francisco Carreon, Andres Villanueva, and Aguedo del Rosario.

After holding out for as long as he could while transferring the seat of the revolutionary government from one place to another, Aguinaldo was finally captured by the Americans in March 1901 in Palanan, Isabela. A month later, on April 19, he issued a "manifesto of peace," urging all resistance fighters to do the unthinkable: surrender and pledge their loyalty to America. Many did, but Sakay refused to. Instead, he gathered and reorganized the remaining rebels in the mountains of Luzon, and seized the leadership of the Revolution as "Supreme President of the Philippine Republic."

Taking over the Morong (Rizal)-Nueva Ecija ~~command~~ ^{Montalban}, he assigned the rest to the following leaders: Gen. Julian Montalban, Cavite; Gen. Leon Villafuerte, Bulacan and Pampanga; Col. Cornelio Felizardo, Laguna; and Col. Lucio de Vega, Batangas. He designated Gen. Fran-

cisco Carreon as his executive secretary, and Fidel Noble as secretary of war.

His own idealism very much intact, General Sakay, calling to mind the tears and blood already expended by their fellow revolutionaries in the name of liberty and independence, rallied his forces, numbering in the thousands, to a more resolute patriotic fervor. They welcomed his leadership and followed the rules he had set in his Republic. On May 6, 1902, they declared "an open resistance" against the US and, for the next several years, waged a guerrilla war that broke the already fragile "peace" established by the authorities. Consequently, the Americans created the Philippine Constabulary, or insular police, which consisted mostly of Filipinos who had sided with the Americans. It was headed by Gen. Henry T. Allen.

Ruling the "Tagalog Republic" with a firm hand, Sakay regularly issued manifestos that served as disciplinary guides for his followers and even civilians, such as the one of May 6, 1902 which imposed the punishment of exile, imprisonment or death to traitors, or those guilty of supporting the enemy. Another manifesto, issued on May 5, 1903, likewise imposed the extreme punishment of death on revolutionary soldiers found guilty of treason, robbery, and rape. He also formed a war council that decided on cases of maltreatment of prisoners, extortion or murder.

The Americans tried to vanquish him in many ways: if not militarily, then through black propaganda, portraying him as a common bandit, for indeed, Sakay had grown his hair long not only as a sign of his non-capitulation to the new colonialists but also as a reminder to them of the stolen Philippine Republic. There was a time when the Americans attempted to isolate Sakay and his men from the people and, thus, from food – but the people, being on his side, somehow managed to continue sending him and his men provisions, including arms. To the people, Sakay was a true hero.

However, there were real bandits who joined him, attracted as they were by his presidential decree issued on May 8, 1903, which declared anyone who donated arms, as a soldier, with corresponding rank of the revolutionary army.

In the end, both means employed by the Americans, military and propaganda, failed to effect Sakay's surrender. Consequently, they resorted to another – friendly persuasion. They engaged Dr. Dominador Gomez, a labor leader and president of the *Partido Popular Independista*, to act as liaison between them and Sakay. Accompanied

by Joaquin Balmori and Buenaventura Cabalos, Gomez first contacted Gen. Leon Villafuerte in Floridablanca, Pampanga, and informed him that the Americans were ready to offer Sakay and his men absolute freedom, including the right to carry firearms and "take up residence wherever they wanted," and the establishment of the Philippine National Assembly. General Villafuerte replied that he could not decide on the matter, as it was Sakay who was the leader of the Republic. What he did was facilitate Dr. Gomez' meeting with Sakay himself in his mountain stronghold in Dayatan, Tanay, Rizal. It was attended by the other rebel leaders and around a thousand of their armed followers.

Gomez eventually persuaded Sakay and his men to come down from their lair, on condition that the National Assembly would be established immediately. Armed with pistols and daggers, Sakay, together with General Carreon, Villafuerte, Montalan, and De Vega, entered the city of Manila on July 14, 1906. They were issued safe conduct passes by the authorities. Such was their popularity that hordes of people and a brass band constantly trailed them as they trudge on foot as they refused to ride in *calesas* or cars. They were invited to countless dances, banquets or fiestas – as well as homes – to which thus rendering hollow the Americans' black propaganda against them.

Their days, however, were numbered. Only July 17, four days after their arrival in Manila, Sakay accepted an invitation from Colonel Van Shaick, the acting governor of Cavite, to attend a town fiesta in the province.

While everyone, except Sakay and Montalan, was dancing at the Cavite townhall, an American officer approached the two rebel leaders who were watching from the sidelines, and whispered something to them. Then a commotion occurred. Suddenly, Sakay found himself forcibly disarmed by Capt. Winfield S. Grove. While the other rebels were being ordered to yield their weapons, government soldiers, with drawn rifles, surrounded the hall. Captured through more or less the same treachery that befell Aguinaldo, Sakay and his men were herded to a ship, where they were kept prisoners under heavy guard, and later taken to Manila. While on board the prison ship, they were kept incognito.

Sakay and his men underwent trial for about a month in the jam-packed courts of Manila, Rizal, and Cavite on the charges of murder, robbery, and even rape and, generally, according to Gen. Artemio

Ricarte, for violating the *Ley de Bandolerismo*, which had been enacted earlier by the Philippine Commission. Later, they received a letter from Gomez exhorting them to plead guilty to the charges, or else suffer the consequence of death to which Sakay refused.

On August 6, 1907, the court presided by Judge Ignacio Villamor found them guilty of all charges. Sakay and de Vega were sentenced to die by hanging, while Carreon, Villafuerte, Montalan, and the others were sentenced only to life imprisonment. Until the end, Sakay remained firm in his conviction: that he was never a bandit.

In the morning of September 13, 1907, Sakay and De Vega were hanged. As he climbed the platform, he cried out: "Death comes to all of us sooner or later, so I will face the Lord Almighty calmly. But I want to tell you that we are not bandits or robbers as the Americans have accused us, but members of the revolutionary force that defended our country, the Philippines! Long live the Republic and may our independence be born in the future!"

Though Sakay was paraded as proof of the dictum, "Crime does not pay," many people considered him a real hero. General Ricarte acknowledged the sacrifice that he and his men had made for the early establishment of the National Assembly. Gen. Pio del Pilar called him "a true patriot . . . whom his fellow countrymen must revere for all times."

ANTONIO SAN AGUSTIN SALAZAR
(D. 1897)
Bagumbayan Martyr

Antonio Salazar y San Agustin was one of the 13 Masons and revolutionaries who were executed by the Spanish authorities in Bagumbayan on January 11, 1897.

A Caviteño merchant, he was always seen in the company of other Filipinos, like Francisco Roxas and Salvador Villaruel, who figured prominently in reform movements prior to the Revolution.

The premature discovery of the Katipunan, the secret revolutionary society with which disgruntled Filipino reformists had affiliated themselves, would eventually seal the fate of Salazar and many of his fellow Masons. That incident, which led to the raid on the printing press of the *Diario de Manila*, was an offshoot of the professional rivalry between two of the plant's employees: Teodoro Patiño, who was not a *Katipunán* member, and Apolonio de la Cruz, a ranking *Katipunero*. The rest of the men in the press room were also Katipunan members, and naturally batted for the professional advancement of Dela Cruz, and were understandably hostile towards Patino, who was known to be close to the Spanish owner of the *Diario*. A plot to defame Patino, already estranged from his fellow worker, only drove him to a vengeful mood and to the Spanish authorities, to whom he divulged the secret of the Katipunan.

With the existence of the Katipunan exposed, it was not long before the enemies of Masonry, the Catholic clergy, seized the opportunity to emasculate the ranks of this fraternal brotherhood. Masonry was linked with Katipunan, and all its suspected members were arrested and imprisoned. Many of them were tortured in the frantic efforts of the authorities to extract confessions. One of them was Antonio Salazar.

There are records of confessions attributed to Antonio Salazar, confessions that led to the arrests of other prominent reformists. Salazar told the Spanish interrogators about Domingo Franco's connection with the *La Propaganda*, a secret organization that helped fund the Propaganda Movement abroad. He also told the Spaniards about the disbandment of the *Liga Filipina* with the exile of its founder, Jose Rizal, to Dapitan, and about the failure of the plan to revive it, except when it served the purpose of other leaders in winning adherents to the new organization that was the Katipunan.

The horrors of torture made extraction of confession from Salazar seemed easy.

Domingo Franco, Numeriano Adriano, Jeronimo Medina, Jose Dizon, Eustacio Manalac, Benedicto Nijaga, Ramon Padilla, Braulio Rivera, Francisco Roxas, Moises Salvador, Luis Enciso Villareal, Faustino Villaruel, and Antonio San Agustin Salazar – these 13 men were executed by a firing squad on January 11, 1897 and, now, are barely remembered as "Bagumbayan martyrs."

LUIS MORENO SALCEDO

(1918 -1988)

Diplomat, Author, and College Dean

Luis Moreno Salcedo was born in Sara, Iloilo on September 5, 1918. He took his elementary and secondary studies in Iloilo and then proceeded to Manila, where he studied law at the University of Santo Tomas, graduating *magna cum laude* in 1940.

At the outbreak of the Second World War, he joined the Philippine Army as a lieutenant. After the war, he entered the foreign service as an assistant in the home office and later became a foreign service officer after passing the foreign service examinations in 1946. In 1947, he received training at the Foreign Service Institute of the State Department of the United States in Washington, D.C. The following year, he was promoted to chief of protocol, in which capacity he served up to 1954. His first foreign posting was in Mexico, where he served as second secretary and consul from 1954 to 1958. He was transferred to Washington, DC afterwards. In 1957, he was again promoted to career minister, and served as minister-counselor in Rome, Italy from 1957 to 1958. He returned to the Philippines in 1958, serving as counselor on political and home affairs of the home office until the following year.

While in the Philippines, Salcedo taught at the Far Eastern University, from 1946 to 1959, and at St. Theresa's College, from 1958 to

1959. He also served as professorial lecturer in the foreign service program of the University of Santo Tomas.

In the latter part of 1958, Salcedo was promoted to minister-counselor and posted in Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was in this Latin American country that he was elevated to the rank of ambassador in 1962. He was ambassador extraordinary-plenipotentiary to Argentina from 1962 to 1964. His subsequent postings as an ambassador were in Vietnam, from 1965 to 1968, and in France, in 1969. His last assignment were in the Soviet Union, in 1979, after which he retired from the foreign service.

The ease and comforts of retirement did not lull him into inactivity. Immediately after leaving the service, Salcedo was tapped by the Lyceum of the Philippines to head its College of Foreign Service. He served as dean of that college until his death in 1988.

While he was still in the service and as dean, Salcedo authored books on foreign affairs. Among these were *A Guide to Protocol* and *Selected Readings on the Foreign Policy of the Philippines*, which became important guides for students intending to enter the foreign service and those who were already in the service.

In his long and distinguished career as a diplomat, Salcedo received various commendations and awards from the governments of countries to which he had been assigned, notably the Grand Cross of the Order of the Liberator General Jose de San Martin of Argentina, the Grand Officer of the National Order of Merit of Vietnam, the Grand Officer of the National Order of Merit of France, the Knight of Magistral Grace of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, the Grand Cross of the Order of *Alfonso X El Sabio* of Spain, and the *Encomienda de Número de Isabel la Católica*, also of Spain.

Upon his retirement from the foreign service, President Ferdinand E. Marcos conferred on him the Datu of the Ancient Order of Sikatuna Award, in recognition of his exemplary and dedicated service in the field of foreign affairs.

Ambassador Salcedo was married to the former Hermelinda Ycasiano. They had four children, two girls and two boys: Ruy, Maria Luisa, Ramon, and Esmeralda. He died on March 5, 1988 at the age of 69.

AMBROSIO SALVADOR

(Ca. 1892-1898)

First President of *La Liga Filipina*

An eminent architect, Ambrosio Salvador was the father of Moises Salvador, a patriot and propagandist who was martyred at Bagumbayan on January 11, 1897. He was married to Acosta-Francisco. During the time of Governor-General Eulogio Despujol, he served as *gobernadorcillo*, or mayor, of the "tribunal municipal" of Quiapo, where Moises was born. Being also a wealthy proprietor and contractor of public services, he held a niche in the upper echelons of pre-revolutionary colonial society. His son Moises was among the few Filipinos who had the privilege of being sent abroad to study, particularly in Spain.

Ambrosio Salvador belonged to the new group of *ilustrados* who were infused with the ideals of equality and liberty for all Filipinos. Historian Teodoro M. Kalaw described him as a "pioneering mason."

In 1892, he and his son would be plunged into the vortex of events that shook the country, leaving the Spanish government bewildered. In June, 1892, Dr. Jose Rizal returned from abroad, creating a stir not only among the authorities but also the burgeoning ranks of progressive Filipinos, most of whom were Masons. On July 3 of the same year, an assembly in which Rizal was to be the focal point and

main speaker, was called in the residence of Doroteo Ongjunco at No. 176 Ilaya Street in Tondo. The Salvadors were among those who attended.

In that meeting, Rizal enunciated the pressing need to establish an association of Filipinos willing to join hands and work for the emancipation of the land from the tyranny of the friars, but only through peaceful means. *La Liga Filipina* was thus founded, with its officers immediately elected. Perhaps in recognition of his stature among his peers, Ambrosio Salvador was elected president of the league's provisional supreme council, its other officers being Agustin de la Rosa, fiscal; Bonifacio Arevalo, treasurer, and Deodato Arellano, secretary. The Liga's main goals were to obtain political reforms and to unify the whole Philippines into one homogenous body.

Four days later, however, Rizal's exile to Dapitan as ordered by the governor-general caused the eventual disintegration of the organization. With the collapse of the Propaganda Movement in Spain, it was split into two factions: the *Cuerpo de Compromisarios*, and the Katipunan. The younger Salvador opted to affiliate with the more conservative *Cuerpo*.

During the crackdown following the exposure of the radical Katipunan in August 1896, the home of the Salvadors was among those searched by the authorities. Both father and son were placed under arrest, imprisoned, and subsequently tortured for information. In September, through a decree issued by Despujol, Ambrosio Salvador was ordered deported to the districts of Principe and Bontoc, along with Doroteo Cortes, Antonio Roxas, and others. His son was not as "lucky," for he was executed together with 12 others. On January 11, 1897, Moises Salvador, together with 12 other prisoners, was executed in field of Bagumbayan.

In 1898, Ambrosio Salvador was appointed to the Consultative Assembly, which was formed by the foundering Spanish government as a last-ditch effort to stop the spreading revolt of the Katipunan. Even before it could convene, however, the assembly was dissolved, with many of its members joining the ranks of the revolutionists.

LUCIANO SAN MIGUEL
(1875-1903)
Revolutionary Leader

A native of Noveleta, Cavite, Luciano San Miguel was born on January 7, 1875 to Regino San Miguel and Gabriela Saklolo. He was the eldest and only son among five children.

After acquiring his early education in his hometown, he proceeded to the Ateneo de Manila, working while studying for a degree in agriculture. Upon graduating, he tried to find employment in Manila, but having found none, he decided to make his living by sewing. After a while, he found work as an inspector at the hacienda of Pedro Roxas in Nasugbu, Batangas.

It was around this time that he met his fiancée, Maria Ongcapin. They were at the point of marriage when the Philippine Revolution erupted in August 1896. Despite her entreaties, he joined the Katipunan in his hometown, affiliating himself with the Magdiwang chapter, some of whose more famous members were Mariano Alvarez, Artemio Ricarte, and Diego Mojica.

San Miguel, who rose to the rank of colonel early in the revolution, led a unit of rebels in garrisoning Nasugbu, and, later, defended

it against the Spanish forces headed by a Colonel Rosas, who had earlier massacred the town's civilians. San Miguel and his defenders lost the battle.

On March 25, 1897, he joined Generals Artemio Ricarte and Emilio Aguinaldo in Imus, Cavite for a planned assault on the Spaniards, who had recaptured the two and were on their way to Cavite Viejo and San Francisco de Malabon. It did not materialize, however, for he and General Ricarte were unable to find a strategic position from which to launch the attack, while General Aguinaldo and his men withdrew to Naik.

On the 26th of the same month, San Miguel led his men in assaulting, together with the troops of Colonels Antonio Virata and Esteban San Juan and Major Julian Montalan, enemy soldiers coming from Barrio Bacao in San Francisco de Malabon. The Spaniards were forced to withdraw but, in the process, were able to snare Noveleta, which had been abandoned, in turn, by Colonel San Miguel's troops.

Generally, however, the revolutionists held on to their captured territories, and it became clear to the Spanish colonial government that it was fast losing the war to the rebels. A truce, intended to benefit both sides, was proposed. It was formalized in the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, which was signed in December 1897. The treaty, however, was short-lived, for infractions against it were committed. As a result, General Aguinaldo returned from his exile in Hongkong early in 1898 and, forthwith, issued a new call to all patriots to resume the struggle against Spain. It was in this context that on May 20 of that year, Colonel San Miguel appeared before Aguinaldo in order to receive his command, which was given to him immediately. It was composed on the northern provinces; Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan, Morong, Batangas, Laguna, and Manila. In Kawit, Cavite the following June, Aguinaldo proclaimed Philippine independence and the establishment of the first Philippine Republic, with Aguinaldo himself as President. San Miguel was named the "*talibang pandangal*," or *guardia de honor*, and conferred the unofficial title of "general" by his own followers.

Meanwhile, the revolutionaries had been befriended by the Americans, who promised them arms in their struggle, in exchange for this assistance in the United States' war with Spain. After the "Battle of Manila Bay," tension began to grow between the two "allies" as they squabbled over territories they had occupied. Soon it became clear to

the Filipinos that the Americans were bent on taking over the Philippines. Early in February 1899, San Miguel received a letter from Gen. Arthur MacArthur protesting the occupation by some of San Miguel's soldiers of a barrio near the Americans' command. To prevent the situation from getting out of hand, he immediately replied to it, saying that he would order the men concerned to leave the place. He executed this order promptly.

On February 4, 1899, while San Miguel was in Malolos, Bulacan, meeting with Generals Aguinaldo and Ricarte, shooting occurred between the two sides on Balsahan Bridge in San Juan del Monte, which was part of San Miguel's command. Thus did the Philippine-American War begin.

Within days of the shooting, and after attempts by the Philippine government to avert war failed, Aguinaldo mobilized his forces, this time against a new enemy. San Miguel continued to fight in the redirected struggle with exemplary leadership, for which he was rewarded with promotion as a brigadier-general by Aguinaldo, who also appointed him representative of Negros Oriental to the revolutionary Congress in June 1899.

Life was hard for the revolutionists, who were underfed and underarmed. Once, General San Miguel was compelled to go to his superiors to ask for more provisions for his starving men, but was told that these had run out. As he went on his way with a heavy heart, however, he saw a veritable banquet being served before the others, some of whom were generals. He suddenly flared up, and cried out to them, "In these times of struggle, only bones should be served before you – and not this feast! It is our men who deserved food such as this, for they are the ones in the front lines, and we at the rear, who merely give them orders, deserve much less!" One of the generals felt insulted and challenged him to a duel. Had it not been for the intervention of cooler heads, blood would have been unnecessarily spilled.

Hoping to reverse the trend of the war, with the revolutionists slowly losing to the enemy, he decided, in late 1899, to revive the Katipunan. On December 6, he issued a circular to this effect among his officers and troops in Zambales.

He was in San Fernando, Pampanga, when news about General Aguinaldo's capture reached him. Naturally, this dampened his spirits, but only for a moment. Like many other revolutionaries, he resolved to continue fighting. Two years later, on January 15, 1903, he

was elected supreme commander of the remaining revolutionary army. He gathered his forces and embarked on a guerrilla struggle that tested the might of the enemy, thereby becoming one of the most wanted leaders by the authorities.

It is said that at the height of his last battle, which occurred in Koral-na-Bato in Antipolo, Rizal, on March 27, 1903, San Miguel – himself on the very edge of death while his men were being felled one by one by the enemy's firepower, was heard to utter these glorious words: "To give up one's life for the Motherland and her freedom – this alone, is true happiness and honor!" He was still wielding his gun and saber when his end finally came.

ALEJANDRO SANTIAGO
(Ca. 1892 - 1897)
Patriot and Revolutionist

Alejandro Santiago joined the Katipunan during its early days in 1892, and was among the first initiates who passed the rigorous Katipunan rites. Little is known of his early life, as in the case of many other Katipuneros who, owing perhaps to their impecunious class beginnings, were eclipsed by their more illustrious comrades. It is known that, like many Katipunan members, Santiago was an active Mason before and during his participation in the Katipunan.

An able and zealous revolutionary, Santiago, in time, came to head one of the more active popular councils of the Katipunan, the Tondo-based "Katagalugan," which had several sections under it, namely, "Kabuhayan," "Katotohanan," "Pagtibain," "Kalingaan," and "Bagongsilang." This was in 1896. A year before, in May 1895, he was named member of a commission formed by the Katipunan higher-ups, including Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, and Dr. Pio Valenzuela (who, likewise, served as members), that was tasked to meet with the admiral of the Japanese cruiser *Kongo*, then just anchored off Manila Bay. Their objective was to solicit Japanese support for their cause, particularly in the procurement of arms and ammunition. Although

the rebels succeeded in meeting the admiral, Kanimura, they only managed to elicit words of sympathy from the latter, forcing them to pursue a different tack in arms acquisition.

Rising through the rank of the organization, Santiago served as member of the Katipunan's Supreme Council during its periodic reorganizations under the presidency of Supremo Andres Bonifacio, prior to the rebels' untimely discovery by the authorities. His fellow *concejeros* were Vicente Molina, Francisco Carreon, Procopio Bonifacio, Briccio Pantas, Restituto Javier, Aguedo del Rosario, and others who had been with the Katipunan since its earliest days.

On May 1, 1896, in a crucial meeting held in sitio Ugong in Pasig, Santiago joined his comrades, led by Bonifacio and the newly inducted Emilio Aguinaldo, in discussing the need to obtain Dr. Jose Rizal's opinion on the Katipunan's plan to launch a revolution against Spain. Dr. Rizal was then in exile in Dapitan, Mindanao. In the course of the meeting, each rebel contributed to the fare of Dr. Valenzuela, who was assigned to undertake the perilous assignment.

When the Katipunan decided to put out a mouthpiece for the dissemination of its revolutionary ideals among the masses, Santiago did not think twice in volunteering his services for the risky but heroic endeavor, joining Jacinto, Del Rosario, and the Pachecos (Cipriano and Mariano) in printing copies of the Katipunan "Kartilya," or Decalogue, and the first issue of the *Kalayaan*. It was in his home that the authorities overtook the press, following Teodoro Patino's betrayal of the clandestine organization on August 19, 1896. In the terror-filled backlash that followed the discovery, hundreds were captured and tortured into divulging information implicating others. Santiago, naturally, was implicated, and consequently, his name was added to the list of individuals, most wanted by the authorities, along with those of Bonifacio, Valenzuela, Del Rosario, and others. However, having been apprised of the discovery, Santiago escaped arrest by joining his comrades, now led by the *Supremo*, initially in Kangkong at Apolonio Samson's house and, later, in Pugadlawin, on August 22. There, in the outskirts of Manila, the revolutionaries, exhorted by their leader, decided in unison to begin their fight for freedom and, brimming with emotion, tore their *cedulas* in symbolic defiance as they uttered their war cry against their oppressors.

On August 25, Santiago was named a suspect for the crimes of rebellion and illicit association, in the second of two groups cited in the first arraignment of "Case No. 92" before the court of Tondo.

Right after this episode, Santiago sank back into obscurity, for records make no mention of his revolutionary activities during this

period. It may be surmised, though, that he joined the rebels in military engagements or performed tasks assigned him by the leadership, before eventually resurfacing in April 1897, in the barrio of Limbon in Cavite. Forming part of the Supremo's coterie, Santiago is mentioned by General Artemio "Vibora" Ricarte, in his personal chronicle of the revolution, as being among those who defended the *Supremo* against the treacherous assault of General Emilio Aguinaldo's soldiers.

Santiago is cited, likewise, in Santiago Alvarez' memoirs, although despairingly. Alvarez castigated him for not having done the ultimate, that is, give up his life in order to save that of the Supremo, whom Alvarez reverently called "ang tunay na bayani" (the true hero) and "Ama ng Paghihimagsik" (Father of the Revolution).

Santiago would subsequently become one of the numerous witnesses called by the revolutionary court martial, led by Colonel Pedro Lipana, which conducted a hasty trial of the Bonifacios' alleged crime of treason, in Maragondon, Cavite, from April 29 to May 4, 1897.

Santiago's name would crop up again in the Sakay-led guerrilla war against the American occupation of the country in the 1900's. In an account published in the pro-American *Manila American*, dated May 16, 1902, Santiago is mentioned allegedly by Sakay himself as serving in the Tagalog Republic government (headed by Sakay as president and Francisco Carreon as vice-president) as secretary of the treasury, the other officers being Domingo Moriones as secretary of war, Nicolas Rivera as secretary of state, and Solistiano (sic) Cruz as secretary of justice.

JOSE TURIANO SANTIAGO

(1875-1942?)

Katipunero

One of the stalwarts of the Katipunan, Jose Turiano Santiago was born in Trozo, Manila on July 13, 1875. His parents were Jose V. Santiago and Telesfora Acosta. He attended the University of Santo Tomas, where he acquired the degree of *perito mercantil* in 1892, the year Andres Bonifacio founded the Katipunan in Tondo, Manila.

Santiago was the half-brother of Restituto Javier, who was also a notable bellwether of the Katipunan prior to their unfortunate expulsion from it in 1895. His father-in-law, Jose Dizon, a founding member of the secret revolutionary society, was later martyred in Bagumbayan.

He was already affiliated with the Katipunan when he married Marina Dizon, who had served as president and secretary of its women's auxiliary. Their wedding took place on September 16, 1894 in the church of Binondo. He would eventually sire eight children: Jose Cirilo, Restituto, Resurreccion, Jose Vicente, Pilar, Luz, Isabel, and Jesus.

It was during their engagement that Santiago and his would-be wife witnessed, along with other ranking Katipunan members and officers such as Roman Basa, Dr. Pio Valenzuela, and Jose Rizal, the wedding of Andres Bonifacio and Gregorio de Jesus according to Katipunan rites, at the house of Santiago's half-brother Javier.

Santiago is remembered in history for his impassioned toast to Rizal during a Katipunan meeting on July 23, 1893. Following Emilio Jacinto's own intense invocation at the end of the meeting, he emotionally declared, "Cheers for the Philippines! Cheers for Liberty! Cheers for the eminent Dr. Rizal! Death to the nation of oppressors!"

A Mason, Santiago joined the Katipunan in its early days in 1893, along with Briccio Pantas, Alejandro Santiago, Aurelio Tolentino, and many others. Driven by revolutionary zeal, he was among those tasked to organize Katipunan popular councils in the key areas of Manila in 1894. Trozo, his place of birth, was the area assigned to him, and there he founded the Katipunan arm "Dapitan," named after the place of exile of Rizal, the *Katipuneros'* noble inspiration. Its two sections were "Alapaap" (Cloud) and "Silanganan" (East), which were, at one point, headed respectively by Juan de la Cruz and R. Concha. Simultaneously, other councils were organized: "Laong-laan" in Dulong-Bayan, "Ilog-Pasig" in Binondo, and "Katagalugan" in Tondo, all meant to spread the Katipunan's ideals and eventually obtain freedom for the Filipinos. Subsequently, other branches were established, particularly in Cavite, as the revolutionary movement grew and expanded.

Recognized early for his ability and leadership, Santiago was named secretary of the Katipunan's Second Supreme Council, which was under the presidency of Roman Basa, during a reorganization meeting in early 1893. Its other officers were fiscal Andres Bonifacio, treasurer Vicente Molina, and councilors Briccio Pantas, Teodoro Plata, and Teodoro Gonzales. In 1895, he served the council once again as secretary.

In the latter part of 1895, Santiago and his half-brother Javier were expelled from the Katipunan on the ground that they were traitors. It seems that a Spanish priest-professor of UST, Fr. Evaristo Arias, had, in some way, gotten hold of a letter written in the Katipunan secret code. Since the Spanish husband of Santiago's half-sister, Felicula Javier, happened to be a friend of the priest, Santiago and Javier unfortunately became the likely suspects, although they were never truly proven guilty. Despite their unjust expulsion, they continued to uphold the ideals and convictions of the Katipunan, remaining thus true patriots. In the aftermath of his removal, Santiago was replaced as Supreme Council secretary by Emilio Jacinto.

Soon after the discovery of the revolutionary organization in August 1896, a crackdown on suspected rebels was ordered by the governor-general. Houses were searched and countless individuals were arrested, including Santiago. Together with Dr. Valenzuela, Deodato Arellano, Teodoro Plata, Aguedo del Rosario, and others, he was questioned in Spanish courts before his case was finally settled. His

brother, Restituto, was charged with sedition and rebellion, and tried before the council of war, prior to being banished to the Canary Islands in 1897. His father-in-law, Dizon, was arrested and executed in the fields of Bagumbayan on January 11, 1897. His wife Marina was, fortunately, spared imprisonment, but was nevertheless placed under constant watch. He was eventually released on September 11, 1897 and, subsequently, was able to get back into the mainstream of society.

He actively rejoined the fight for freedom during the second phase of the Revolution. In 1898, he was called upon by the revolutionary government to serve as representative of the province of Nueva Ecija in the historic Malolos Congress.

When the American military forces came to Manila in 1898, Santiago and his wife fled for safety to Meycauayan, Bulacan, and thought of returning a little later when the situation warranted it. A year later, however, the Filipino-American War erupted. Consequently, the couple joined the embattled revolutionary forces in escaping towards Tarlac.

At the war's end, they returned to Manila, and there, lived in peace once again. But their troubles were not over as yet, for no sooner had Santiago resumed his profession as accountant under a previous employer that he was exposed as an insurgent to the authorities. Thus, once more, he left Manila and sailed to Hong Kong, leaving temporarily his wife and their children.

From 1902 to 1904, he worked as cashier, assistant manager, and general manager of the Abreu, Newbury and Reyes Office. Thereafter, he worked as accountant and secretary of the Globe Drug Store from 1917 to 1924, and as member of the Manila municipal board from 1922 to 1925.

In 1924, he finally became a full-fledged accountant by acquiring his certificate in public accountancy. He then served as auditor for various companies in Manila.

During the late 1920's, the National Library appointed him president of a committee composed of several former *Katipuneros* and tasked to investigate the veracity of the papers of erstwhile Katipunan member Colonel Pedro Cortes. Among other things, the papers alleged that Teodoro Patiño divulged the secret society's existence in a confession to Fr. Mariano Gil, and that the latter, in turn, reported it to the authorities, thereby breaking the sanctity of the confessional. However, Santiago denied these allegations, stating officially that it was Bonifacio himself who allegedly ordered Patiño to divulge the Katipunan's existence to the said priest, to hasten the revolution.

Santiago died during the Japanese occupation.

ALEJO S. SANTOS

(1911-1984)

Bulacan World War II Guerrilla Leader

Alejo S. Santos was born on July 11, 1911 in Bustos, Bulacan. His father was Pedro de los Santos, a farmer who worked as foreman in the Angat River project. He was married to Juanita Garcia of Baliwag, Bulacan.

Santos was an education graduate of the University of the Philippines. In 1934, he joined the Manila Police Department. In 1941, he attended the United States Army anti-aircraft school.

Prior to the outbreak of World War II, he was a captain of the 1st battalion, 31st infantry of the US-Filipino Armed Forces. On the eve of the Japanese invasion of the country, his outfit was deployed against the enemy. Pitifully outgunned and under-practiced, it ended up in Bataan, where it was routed by the Japanese forces.

It was in Bataan that all organized Filipino-American resistance to the Japanese juggernaut ceased. Santos, however, was spared the ignominy of a soldier's surrender with the fall of Bataan by managing to escape.

He found his way back to his hometown, in Bustos, Bulacan.

As elsewhere, mistreatment by the Japanese of the population of the province has created a furnace of hatred targeted against them.

The town mayor, Alfredo Cruz Erana, asked him if he was disposed to surrender. If so, Erana would accompany him to Malolos; if not, he would join him in the underground. Santos declared that he would go to the mountains to organize a guerrilla movement. Erana offered him his house as a temporary refuge.

From Bustos, the resistance movement spread to other Bulacan towns. Many professionals and intellectuals of the province joined Santos' growing outfit, which was named Bulacan Military Area. Prominent among the recruits was Agustin C. Fabian, prewar editor of the weekly *Graphic*. By the end of 1944, the BMA, which had its headquarters in Victoria Hills, had eight regiments: M-Ponce, Mountain, Biyak-na-bato, Valenzuela, Republic, Buenavista, Kakarong, and Batute.

The BMA was under the overall command of Lieutenant Edwin Ramsey, an American regular cavalry officer. Ramsey's entire command, the East Central Luzon Guerilla Area, practiced strict discipline since the Japanese army was not its only enemy. Other guerrilla units sometimes fought one another.

After the war, Santos was awarded 13 military medals and five civilian decorations. He was appointed Bulacan military governor for 1945-1946. Two years later, he was commended by Ramon Magsaysay as the best provincial executive. The Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines bestowed on him a plaque of distinction for his efforts in community development.

Santos was elected to Congress twice, in 1946 and in 1953. He served as defense secretary under President Garcia, from 1959 to 1961. Before that, he was Bulacan provincial governor for two terms, beginning in 1951.

Two non-political positions he held were those of chairman of the board of directors of the Philippine Veterans Bank, and director of the Bureau of Prisons for four years from 1967 to 1971.

Santos was the only Filipino WW II soldier to be conferred the rank of brigadier-general by the American government.

In 1978, Santos, then 69-years-old, ran against President Marcos as a candidate of a decimated and, in effect, non-existent opposition – and expectedly lost lopsidedly.

Santos died three years later, on February 18, 1984. Until his death, he was commander of the American Legion, Philippine department, and head of such organizations as MacArthur's Memorial, Bulacan Military Area Association, and Council for World Freedom. His fam-

ily owned the Mt. Banawe Hospital in Quezon City. He left behind his wife, sons Reynaldo, Edgardo, Revenal and Lamberto, and daughters Liberty, Daisy, and Nenita.

A Philippine National Police camp in Bulacan is named after him.

PAULINO T. SANTOS

(1890-1945)

Military Leader and Land Resettlement Pioneer

E pitome of Filipino courage and perseverance, General Paulino Santos was born in Camiling, Tarlac on June 22, 1890 to Rosa Torres and Remigio Santos.

He was educated in Spanish-run schools from 1897 to 1900, and in American-run schools from 1901 to 1907. He became a municipal teacher in 1907, serving as such until 1908. That year, he tried to join the United States Navy in Cavite. Unable to, because of a moratorium on the enlistment of natives at the time, he proceed to Manila. He got employed at a Tondo factory of aerated water, working everyday for seven pesos a month.

A year later, he enlisted in the Philippine Constabulary. He was assigned to its First General Service Company. In 1912, he was promoted from private to supply sergeant, serving as such for two years. Simultaneously, he strove to upgrade his skills and knowledge by pursuing his studies. His perseverance paid off, for he soon finished high school.

In 1913, he passed the entrance examinations to the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio, then known as the Constabulary Officers School. In 1914, he graduated, not surprisingly, at the top of his class, and was commissioned third lieutenant in the regular force in February of the

same year. Thereafter, his rise through the ranks was astonishingly swift: he became second lieutenant in 1917, captain in 1918, major in 1923, and assistant chief of Constabulary, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in 1930.

From 1917 to 1924, he also served as auxiliary justice of the peace in the municipal districts of Lanao and Sulu. Later in 1924, he was designated director of the Bureau of Prisons, serving thus until 1936. Shortly after that he was recalled to military service through his appointment as chief of staff of the Philippine Army and given the rank of major general by President Quezon.

As a soldier, Santos served in the Lanao campaign in 1916, where he sustained wounds from a Moro spear, and in the Bayang Cota campaign in 1917, where he was wounded anew, but this time by bullets. It was in the latter campaign that he demonstrated extraordinary courage and leadership.

As government cannons were bombarding the Muslim bulwark of Lumamba, then 2nd Lieutenant Santos led his platoon in penetrating the formerly secure redoubt, through an opening made in the barricade, and immediately erected a ladder to scale the first *kota*. Immediately, he and his men engaged its defenders in a bloody hand-to-hand combat, killing 30 of them, and thus preserving the lives of government soldiers. For this exceptional military feat, he received the medal of valor, the highest military award for "gallantry in action," in 1935.

Two years later, in 1937, President Quezon gave him the difficult and dangerous task of minimizing, if not eliminating, the problem of Moro piracy in the south through the destruction of the pirates' *kotas*, particularly *kota Dilausan*, in Lanao.

Not long after his term as Army chief of staff ended in December 1938, Santos was named general manager of the National Land Settlement Administration. He served in this capacity until 1941, when World War II broke out.

In 1939, as NLSA chief, Santos led the first group of 200 migrants from Luzon and the Visayas who transformed the primeval Lagao area in Koronadal Valley into a productive and progressive colony. Being the man of action that he was, Santos usually stayed with the men in the field, constantly exhorting them to give their best to the arduous task with discipline and high purpose.

During the Japanese Occupation, he was picked by the Japanese-backed civilian government to serve as manager of the Koronadal and Allah Valley projects. In 1943, he became commissioner for Mindanao

and Sulu. A year later, against his better judgment and convictions, he accepted the post of commanding general of the Philippine Constabulary.

Before the Japanese surrender in 1945, he was taken prisoner and commandeered to the North, first to Nueva Vizcaya, and then to the Ifugao mountains in the Mountain Province, where the Japanese forces had retreated.

According to official Army files, he died of pneumonia in 1945. However, what truly caused his demise remains unknown. It is said that during the last three months of his life, he was made to eat only rice and kangkong, thereby weakening him until he contracted the fatal illness. It was his aide, Juan Ablan, who buried him without a casket in a crude, shallow pit in the sitio of Tammangan, barrio Wangwang, Hunduon town.

General Santos was married to Elisa Angeles of Bulacan, by whom he had seven children.

For his pioneering efforts in the Koronadal and Allah Valleys, the town of Dadiangas was renamed after him when it was made a city on September 5, 1968

PEDRO L. SERRANO
(1853-1928)

Tagalog Author and Lexicographer

Well-known as lexicographer and author of the *Diccionario Tagalo-Hispano*, Pedro Serrano y Laktaw was born in Kupang, Bulacan, Bulacan, on October 24, 1853. He was the sixth of the eight children of Rosalio Serrano, also a lexicographer, and Juana Laktaw, whose love of the Tagalog language and literature was ingrained in the young Serranos, especially Pedro.

He acquired his title of *maestro elemental* at the Escuela Normal Superior de Maestros in Manila and, thereafter, taught at a school in San Luis, Pampanga, where he absorbed invaluable knowledge of Pampango culture and language. He put this knowledge to good use later when he wrote "Folklore Pampango," which was published in *Isabelo de los Reyes' Folklore Filipino* in 1889.

In 1877, he married Roberta Buison, by whom he would have numerous children.

After his stint in Pampanga, Serrano returned to his home province of Bulacan, teaching in and directing a school in Malolos. Then he decided to move anew, this time to Binondo, Manila. He is said to have served also as schoolmaster of a municipal school in Quiapo.

Aside from teaching, he became actively involved in civic activities as well. He joined Marcelo H. del Pilar, Mariano Ponce, Jose Gatmaitan, and Mariano Crisostomo in forming a group, called *Caja de Jesús, María y José*, which endeavored to develop an enlightened youth through its financial support of bright but indigent students. Later, his involvement with Del Pilar and the others assumed a more political tone, resulting in his membership, together with Ambrosio R. Bautista and Deodato Arellano, in *Caja de Propaganda*, or Committee of Propaganda, headed by Del Pilar and Doroteo Cortes. Its aims were to disseminate or publish propaganda materials against the abuses of friars, on one hand, and to propagate democratic ideas, on the other. In time, being a writer of wit and skill, he co-authored with Del Pilar and Rafael Enriquez the satirical works, "Dasalan at Toksohan," and "Pasiong dapat ipag-alab ng Puso ng taong babasa." The group likewise co-financed the publication of *La Solidaridad*, the organ of the propaganda movement of the same name that was based in Spain.

At one point, Serrano journeyed to Spain to pursue further studies in teaching. After acquiring the degree of *maestro superior* from the Normal School of Salamanca, he worked as a private tutor to the son of King Alfonso XII, thereby gaining renown as the only Filipino tutor in the service of a Spanish king. He joined the Madrid Normal School, where he also acquired a postgraduate degree in teaching.

It was in Spain that Serrano became a Mason, attracted as he was, like so many others, to the Masonic movement's high ideals of fraternity and enlightenment. Together with Antonio Luna, he was designated by Miguel Morayta, grand master of the *Gran Oriente Espanol*, to launch the Philippine Masonic movement. However, he returned to Manila alone, for Luna, who had prepared the organizational rules and scheme, had to journey to Paris. Upon his return in 1890, Serrano immediately began his work. Together with two other Masons, Moises Salvador, who was initiated in Spain, and the London-based Jose A. Ramos, he established the first Filipino lodge in the country, called, "Nilad," from which sprung all Filipino Masonic lodges. Named after *Maynila*, it was given official recognition by the *Gran Oriente* a year later, with Jose Ramos, worshipful master, as its head. Serrano, who had assumed the name of "Panday Pira" and served as the mother lodge's first secretary, eventually reached the 24th degree.

In 1892, Dr. Jose Rizal organized the *La Liga Filipina* in the house of Domingo Ongjunco, where an election of its officers was immedi-

ately held. Elected president was Ambrosio Flores, while Pedro Serrano was chosen secretary. It aimed to work for political reforms in the country. However, its supreme council was dissolved in October 1893, following the organization's discovery by the Spanish authorities.

Serrano's involvement in the Masonic and propaganda movements, no less than in *La Liga Filipina*, marked him as an object of suspicion by the authorities. It subsequently caused his dismissal from his teaching position, and eventually landed him in jail. After his release, he returned to his teaching career, until the Philippine Revolution broke out in 1896.

Early in 1892, Philippine Masonry, only a year old, already began to be rocked by disagreements. The mother lodge was accused of despotism, of arbitrarily imposing its rules on other lodges, such as the Lodge Balagtas. A high-ranking officer of the Nilad, singled out Serrano as the one responsible for its "unpopular edicts." As a result, many members of the Lodge Balagtas sought the intervention of Marcelo H. Del Pilar, worshipful master of Lodge Solidaridad in Spain. This provoked a quarrel between Serrano and Del Pilar, with the former accusing the latter of misadministering the movement's funds. Serrano's action cost him a great deal, for the majority of Masons sided with Del Pilar. He was considered "profane" and found guilty of abusing the society, and later censured as a "traitor," allegedly for often visiting the Archbishop's Palace and the *Colegio de San Juan de Letrán*. Thenceforth, he was forbidden to enter any Masonic lodge, and ordered ostracized by the *Gran Consejo Regional*, which was established in 1893. After this, he returned to the Catholic Church, becoming a contributor to *Revista Católica* and *Espana Oriental*.

Little is known about his activities during the early part of the Revolution, but he resurfaced during its second phase. He must have undergone another change of heart for he became, once again, an active advocate of change by contributing articles to the revolutionary *El Heraldo de la Revolución*. In May 1898, he was appointed as a member of the Consultative Assembly, which was formed by the Spanish government in Manila as an advisory body on the political administration of the country. Considered a dilatory expedient, it could not, however, stop the masses of Filipinos from joining the ranks of the rebels.

During the Philippine-American War, he wrote for the revolutionary papers *Ang Bayan*, *Kalayaan*, and *Kapatid ng Bayan*.

A man of deep learning and master of the Tagalog language, Serrano advocated and practiced the use of a purely Tagalog orthog-

raphy in place of the Hispanic system. Thus, instead of the Spanish C, he used the Tagalog K for the Tagalog words in his signal work, *Diccionario Hispano-Tagalog*. Published in 1889, it was lauded by no less than Dr. Rizal and Trinidad Pardo de Tavera. In time, together with the 1914 *Diccionario Tagalog-Hispano*, it would be acknowledged by experts as the sole authoritative work on the subject until then.

After 1889, he produced other works, such as "Ang Sikap Magulang," a six-act play published in 1903; *Ang Kamatayang Kristiano ni Dr. Jose Rizal*, a translation work published in 1909; "Los Dialectos Secretos en Filipinas," which came out in *Cultura Filipina* in September 1910; *Estudios Gramaticales Sobre La Lengua Tagala*, a grammar book published after his death; and *Ang Catolicong taga Filipinas na Binihasa nang Pakikitungali Ukol sa Religion*.

He died on September 22, 1928.

VICENTE G. SINCO

(1894-1987)

Legal Authority and Eighth UP President

Dr. Vicente G. Sinco was the eighth president of the University of the Philippines and was a member of the 1971 Constitutional Convention.

He was born in Bais, Negros Oriental on April 5, 1894.

After acquiring his bachelor of arts degree, a class valedictorian from the then Silliman Institute in 1917, he took up law at the University of the Philippines, graduating with the degrees of bachelor of laws in 1921 – and passing the bar that same year – and master of laws in 1925.

While studying at UP, he taught economics at the National University from 1919 to 1923.

He began teaching at the UP College of Law itself in 1925, a stint that would span 22 years, initially ending in 1942, and then resuming in 1953, when he was made its dean, until 1958. The subjects he handled were constitutional law, in which he was considered one of the few authorities in the country; international law, and political law.

In 1936, he became an exchange professor at the Tokyo Imperial University and Waseda University in Japan.

His expertise was not confined to teaching though. In 1932, he served on the committee on community assemblies of the American governor-general. Later, he served as technical adviser to the committee on natural resources and local government of the 1935 Constitutional Conventional.

Right after the war in 1945, he was named director of the Bureau of Education by President Sergio Osmena but was shortly reappointed as the President's legal and commercial adviser. In November of the same year, he was designated chief of the Philippine Foreign Office, which was reorganized into the Department of Foreign Affairs, and headed it until 1946. Also in 1945, he acted as Chairman of the Philippine Reparations Commission, which was tasked to evaluate the war damages to be paid by the Japanese government.

As a member of the Philippine delegation to the historic United Nations organizations conference in San Francisco in 1945, Sinco had the distinction of being one of the signers of the UN Charter. Another historic conference he attended as a member of the Philippine delegation was that on the Japanese Peace Treaty, which was held in 1951, also in San Francisco. He too, was one of the treaty's signers.

A year later, he served as delegate to the International Civil Organization in Montreal, Canada.

Sinco received the first of his three honorary doctorate degrees in 1952. This was in humane letters from the Ohio Northern University. The other two, both Doctor of Laws, came a decade later, from National University and Silliman University.

He was a member of the Philippine bar, and of the bar of the United States.

In 1953, his legal expertise was harnessed once more when he was made a member of the committee for the revision of the Philippine-American trade agreement, to see to it that the Philippines got a fair deal from the United States. He also served as technical consultant to the Philippine legislative trade mission to Japan, formed to study ways of improving economic relations between the two countries. In 1954, he was part of the working group of technical experts of the SEATO conference held in Manila.

During the Magsaysay administration, he was named by the President as a member of the Survey Commission, which studied the operations of the Central Bank, on whose Monetary Board he served as member from 1956 to 1958. Among his more exemplary accomplishments on the board was his lobbying for the 50 percent reduction in the country's annual log exports in order to conserve raw materials for local plywood manufacturers.

In 1958, he served as member and, later, as acting chairman, of the United States Educational Foundation in the Philippines. That same year, he headed the Philippine delegation to the Colombo Plan Conference in Seattle, Washington. In 1961, he represented the country at the "Asian Conference on World Peace Through the Rule of Law" held in Tokyo. He was delegate to the International Association of Universities Conference in Mexico, in which he served as Chairman. In 1962, this time in Athens, Greece, he represented the country once again in the "World Conference on World Peace Through the Rule of Law."

It was in the field of education that Dr. Sinco rose to national prominence. In February 1958, after an extended period of deliberation over who would take over the presidency of the state university, then left vacant by Dr. Vidal Tan's retirement, the UP board of regents finally elected Sinco, then the dean of the College of Law, as the eighth UP president. What finally turned the tide for the "reforming dean," as he had come to be called, against his equally qualified rivals – including Dr. Juan Salcedo, Dr. Enrique Virata, and then Ambassador Salvador P. Lopez – was the board's recognition of his "invaluable service at the College of Law," which consistently turned out bar topnotchers, especially during that year.

Among those who headed the UP College of Law, it was he who had initiated the most number of changes, improving in the process the quality of legal education not only in the college but in other law schools as well. Among these were the "term system," or the "concentrated-guided study plan," introduced in 1954, which mandated the allotment of seven weeks of study for each subject during term, and the awarding of bachelor of science and master of arts degrees in jurisprudence to students with extra units in English or the humanities, a clear indication of his bias for liberal education.

He was sworn in as UP head by President Carlos P. Garcia on March 2, 1958, and was officially installed as such during the celebration of UP's 50th anniversary in June.

As UP president, Sinco pushed for a "progressive program of administration" that promoted the sciences and the humanities through the advancement of scholarship and research. He consistently opposed political and sectarian meddling in the affairs of the university, a policy he adhered to throughout his four-year term, which ended in 1962. He reformed the curricula, resulting in the positive abridgement of courses; implemented a general education scheme for the initial

two years of college; and encouraged the holding of colloquia or seminars to stimulate intellectual discourse within the university. To inspire scholarship among the students, he initiated semestral scholars' assemblies, which he attended, personally handing out certificates of commendation and the honors' curricular in different disciplines. He also raised the salaries of teachers.

An advocate of the democratization of university education, he sought the bridging of the gap between the university and the people through the so-called "extra-mural studies," which involved the holding of extension and summer classes, particularly in areas where no UP branch existed. Complementing its goal were his efforts, despite great financial odds, to reestablish or open several U.P. units or colleges, like those in Baguio and Cebu. It was through his initiative that a law allowing funds for the establishment of an agricultural college in La Granja, Negros Occidental, was approved by Congress.

His reforms extended beyond academic matters, and encompassed the administrative and business side of the university. Through his importunings, the board of regents created positions for a business executive and two vice-presidents, one for agricultural affairs, and another for extramural affairs. It was also his idea that the new position of university professor, the highest teaching rank in the university, be created to encourage healthy competition among the faculty and, thus, promote academic excellence.

Sinco favored the free discussion of communism inside and outside the classroom, but to the chagrin of a sectarian group, he disallowed religious proselytization within the campus.

As UP president, Sinco was also a member of the Board of National Education. As such, he was appointed chairman of the committee on reforms for the Philippine educational system. Its task was to study the root causes of illiteracy and other problems then ailing the system. In its "Sinco Report," the committee stressed the need for "functional literacy" which, it said, students could gain by acquiring basic skills along with basic knowledge of Philippine history and geography, instruction in basic health habits, and practical arts. Likening education to a structure, Sinco said that a good college education rested on solid elementary education.

Recognition of his multifarious achievements came by way of honors and awards he received in the Philippines and from abroad, like the Rizal Pro Patria Award; the first Jose P. Laurel Memorial Foundation Award for "outstanding contribution to nation-building,"

given by the Lyceum of the Philippines; an award from the University of Minnesota, for "excellence in his record as scholar, educator, civic leader and public servant," and a citation from the Southwestern Legal Foundation, "for his contribution to the furtherance of Anglo-American law in Asia."

At UP, the students, represented by the University Student Union, presented him with a plaque of appreciation.

Dr. Sinco was already 76 when he served as a member of the 1971 Constitutional Convention, representing the first district of Oriental Negros. There, he used his knowledge of constitutional law in advocating a unicameral system of government. He also proposed constitutional reforms geared toward his favored causes; the furtherance of the autonomy of higher institutions of learning; the expansion of local government autonomy; the strengthening of the powers of the COMELEC, and the establishment of a responsible cabinet system.

As a writer, Dr. Sinco authored several books on education, politics, and law, namely: *Philippine Political Law, Constitutional Government of the Philippines, Administrative Cases and Materials, The Case of Philippine Private Education: A Study of a Monolithic System of Education, and Reflections on Philippine Education*. At one time, he edited the *Philippine Law Journal*.

Sinco headed several commercial enterprises. He was a member of the national board of the YMCA. In the 1940's he founded the Foundation College and the Dumaguete Rural Bank, Incorporated in Dumaguete City.

He was 93 when he died on April 8, 1987. He left behind his children Leandro, Tito, Edmundo, Pilar, Sylvia, and Amelia. A fourth son, Arturo, passed away before him.

TEOFILO L. SISON
(1880-1975)
Exemplary Public Servant

Statesman, jurist, lawmaker, and the first secretary of defense of the Philippines, Teofilo L. Sison was born in Dagupan, Pangasinan on February 29, 1880, a leap year. He was the third of the five children of Benito Sison and Escolastica Leuterio.

Taught the rudiments of reading by his own father, who had been a teacher, Sison obtained his early formal education at the San Alberto Magno School. Much later, he enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas, where he obtained the degree of bachelor of arts in 1896. He was pursuing a course in medicine, with a view to becoming a doctor, when the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1896 changed his plans.

He became a bookkeeper and accountant at the Warner, Barnes and Co. branch in Benguet. Afterwards, he taught at the public school of Binmaley, Pangasinan from October 1900 to June 1901, walking five kilometers everyday from the town of Lingayen and earning 14 pesos a month.

From July 1901 up to 1914, he worked as an interpreter at the Court of First Instance in his home province, first, in the third judicial district and, later, in the fifth judicial district.

Earlier, on September 7, 1914, having been granted special permission by the Supreme Court, he had taken and passed the bar examinations, one of the first Filipinos to accomplish such a feat without the benefit of any formal legal education. While working at the CFI, he had studied law on his own at the court library in Lingayen, and had tried to absorb whatever he could at judges' salas.

Subsequently, he established his own law office and engaged in private practice for a while, making it his personal commitment to give free legal aid to the poor. He polished his legal skills by contending with such luminaries in his own profession as Quintin Paredes, Narciso Ramos, and Ricardo Paras and, in time, gained reputation as one of the country's most brilliant trial lawyers.

Determined to seek greater glory through public service, however, he ran for the position of municipal councilor of Lingayen in 1916. He won, and served in this capacity until 1919. Henceforth, he helped then Senate President Manuel L. Quezon in organizing the Colectivista Party.

In 1922, he ran for the provincial governorship, which he effortlessly won. As governor, he devoted himself to the province's modern development. He served his constituents so well that he won reelection in 1925, with his term ending in 1928. One of his more memorable and selfless acts as governor was his donation of a one-hectare lot he owned for the site of the Pangasinan provincial hospital, which has remained the province's main hospital.

Driven by the bigger goal of serving the greatest number of people through lawmaking, Sison joined the senatorial elections in 1928, and won as senator of the second district which, at the time, was composed of the provinces of Pangasinan, La Union, and Zambales. At the Senate, he served as chairman of the committees on civil service, national enterprise, and justice, and as member of the committee on finance; public works and communications; appointments; municipal and provincial governments; elections and privileges (for the city of Manila); commerce and industry; labor and immigrations; public instruction; external relations; banks, corporations and franchises; and library.

While still a senator, he was appointed as Secretary of the Interior. He resigned this post (an act commended by then American Governor Frank Murphy), in order to run again for the Senate in 1934. He won over his opponent, Camilo Osias, particularly on the issue of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill, and was reappointed Secretary of Interior, thus serving concurrently in two positions. As Interior Secretary, he

chaired the committee
November 15, 1935.
approval of the 1935
by the people and approval

inauguration of the Commonwealth on
he chaired the committee to mark the
Constitution, following its ratification
President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Upon the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935,
he was appointed by President Manuel Quezon as an associate justice
of the country's first Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal after the
Supreme Court. He would surely have ascended to the latter body
had not President Quezon tapped him to be the country's first defense
chief, tasked to organize the national defense system, in 1939. In this
endeavor, he was aided by Generals Douglas MacArthur and Dwight
Eisenhower. Later, in 1941, he served as Quezon's Secretary of Justice.

During the Second World War, Sison lost his valuable collections
of law books and other precious memorabilia when his house in
Pangasinan was destroyed by fire.

Sison was the recipient of various honors and awards, the most
prestigious of which was the Order of Kalantiaw, one of the country's
highest awards. It was bestowed on him by then President Ferdinand
Marcos on his leap-year birthday in 1972, in recognition of his out-
standing achievements in the field of public service. At 92, he had by
that time already retired from public life, particularly from a unique
and brilliant career in government which spanned a period of around
50 years and covered all of its three branches of the government. At
the judiciary, especially, he distinguished himself by defending the
rights of the poor and curbing the abuses of the powerful elite through
his major decisions. He was also conferred a doctor of laws degree,
honoris causa, by the University of Pangasinan, for his service as a
lawyer and jurist.

Sison died a poor man on April 13, 1975, barely two months after
his 95th birthday, leaving his wife Angela Sison with only his retire-
ment pension. His had been a rich and full life, however, for he had
been an exemplary public servant.

He was given full military honors in Quezon City, where he had
spent the last years of his life, and in his home province. He was
buried at the Loyola Memorial Park in Marikina.

ANDRES R. SORIANO, Sr.
(1898-1964)
Industry Leader

Andrés Soriano y Roxas headed an industrial empire that was not only entrenched in the Philippines but also had foot-holds in other countries in Southeast Asia, as well as in the United States and Europe.

He was born in Manila on February 8, 1898 to a rich Spanish couple, Eduardo Soriano, an engineer, and Margarita Roxas y Ayala.

Soriano studied at the Ateneo de Manila and at Stonyhurst College in Lancashire, England, and the *Escuela Superior de Comercio* in Madrid, Spain, where he received the degree of bachelor of commerce in 1917.

His title of certified public accountant was conferred on him later by the Philippine department of finance.

In 1918, upon his return to the Philippines, he was employed as an accountant in the San Miguel Brewery. While serving as its acting manager in 1919, he initiated the expansion of the firm so it could cope with the growing demand for its products. In 1924 he became its general manager and, in 1931, was elected as its president.

In 1930, he organized *Sorox y Cía*, now known as *A. Soriano y Cía.*, a company of executives, to assist him in managing his diverse commercial, industrial, and financial concerns.

When World War II reached the Philippines in 1941, Soriano unhesitatingly left behind his business empire, donned the uniform of an infantry captain of the USAFFE in December of that year, and saw action in Bataan. After being promoted to major in February 1942, he was assigned by General Douglas MacArthur as the military escort of President Manuel L. Quezon, who was evacuated from Negros to Australia in March. In the Commonwealth government in exile in Washington, DC, he served as the secretary of finance.

Soriano was promoted to lieutenant colonel in April 1943, and then to full colonel in July 1944. After Quezon's death that year, he was reassigned to MacArthur's staff in the Southwest Pacific war theater in Australia.

When the American forces of liberation landed on Leyte and Lingayen, Pangasinan, Soriano was with them. He entered Manila with the advance forces in February 1945.

For his military services, he received seven decorations from the American government and one from the Philippine government.

His US decorations were the silver star, with oak cluster; legion of merit; Philippine liberation ribbon with two bronze stars; Philippine defense ribbon, with two bronze stars; Asiatic-Pacific ribbon, with five bronze stars; bronze arrowhead for assault landings, and US combat infantry badge. His Philippine decoration consisted of the distinguished service star, with *anahaw* cluster.

Apart from his reputation as a business leader, he was also prominently identified as a generous benefactor of education and research, music and the arts, and of civic causes.

As an entrepreneur, Soriano was responsible for the organization of the first commercial air transportation company in the Philippines. His interest in scientific research proved the extensive adaptability of the Philippine bamboo (*buho*) for pulp paper production.

For his pioneering spirit and demonstrated leadership in business and finance, Soriano was the recipient of a number of awards and citations, among which were the following: title of "model employer," given by President Quezon in 1937; plaque from the Airline Pilots Association of the Philippines, 1947, for the advancement of the aviation industry; "Businessman of the Year 1947," from the Business Writers Association of the Philippines; plaque of loyalty, Ateneo Alumni Association, 1948; award of recognition, Knights of Columbus, Cebu, Cebu Council No. 3106, 1951; plaque of appreciation, Branch Supervisors of the Philippine Air Lines, 1952; leadership award, Philippine

Institute of leaders, 1952; certificate of appreciation, 1951 National Fund Campaign, Philippine National Red Cross; "Patron of the Year 1949," from Philippine musicians and artists; Grand Cross of Naval Merit, 1939 (Spain); "Stella Della Solidarieta Italiana Prima Classe," 1953, Italian government; and medal of merit and plaque, from the Chemical Society of the Philippines, 1956.

Soriano received several honorary doctorate degrees, to wit: doctor of commercial science, University of Santo Tomas, 1940; doctor of science in business administration, National University, 1950, and doctor of economics, University of the East, 1963.

In the Philippines, Soriano was chairman of the board and president of Andres Soriano y Cía.; Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp.; Bislig Bay Lumber Co.; Bislig Industries, Inc.; Commonwealth Insurance Co.; Industrial Textiles Manufacturing Co. of the Philippines; International Engineering Corp.; Philippine Air Lines, Philippine Electrical Manufacturing Co.; Philippine Industrial Equipment Co., Philippine Oil Development Corp.; Rheem of the Philippines, Inc; and San Miguel Brewery. He was also vice-president and director of Philippine Iron Mines, Inc..

In Hongkong, he was board chairman of Anta-M-IXL Selection Trust, Ltd., and board chairman and president of San Miguel Brewery Hongkong, Ltd.

In Spain, he was president of Soriamont, Inc. and *Organizador Servicios Especializados (OESTE)*, director of *Fomento Industrial Comercial Español*, and *consejero delegado* of La Segarra, S.A.

In France, he held the controlling interest in Ansor Corporation, and in the United States, he was president of the Ansor Corporation.

Soriano was made honorary consular agent for Cuba in the Philippines in 1935.

He was a member of various exclusive social and sporting clubs in the Philippines and abroad.

Soriano married Carmen de Montemar in San Sebastian, Spain on September 24, 1920. They had two children: Jose Mariano Soriano (born on February 6, 1925), and Andres Soriano Jr. (born on May 3, 1926).

He died on December 30, 1964.

VICENTE Y. SOTTO
(1877-1950)

Fervent Nationalist, Author of Press Freedom Law and
"Father of Cebuano letters"

Vicente Y. Sotto was a fearless journalist, lawyer, senator, and patriot. He was born in Cebu City on April 18, 1877 to Marcelino Sotto and Pascuala Yap, who both hailed from Manila. Filemon Sotto, his equally famous elder brother, who also became a journalist and senator, was the publisher of *La Revolucion* and *El Imparcial*.

Sotto had his secondary education at the Colegio de San Carlos in Cebu City. After finishing with a bachelor's degree at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in Manila, he enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas to pursue studies in commerce, but had to stop and return home when the Revolution broke out in 1896. Later, he obtained a *perito mercantil* degree from UST and a *bachiller en ciencias jurídicas* from the *Escuela de Derecho*.

Like many of his contemporaries and other intellectuals of the period, Sotto struggled for the reestablishment of the 1898 Philippine Republic, the first republic in Asia. He hoped to achieve this through newspaper work. Hence, by the time he passed the rigid bar examinations in 1907, he already had an established, an eight-year controversy-ridden, career in journalism. His first publishing endeavor was

La Justicia, the first Filipino paper published in Cebu, which he founded in 1899 together with Matias de Arrieta. Due to its nationalist support of then newly established Philippine Republic, however, it was soon closed after its initial publication by the Americans who had become the country's new colonial masters.

During the same year, he published his second journal, a Spanish weekly called *El Nacional*, which was likewise closed. This time, Sotto underwent additional punishment by being arrested and incarcerated at the Fort San Pedro, or *Kotta de San Pedro*, from which he derived his pen name; "Taga-Kotta," for two months. He was charged with being an agent of the revolutionary committees in Manila and Hongkong, and a provocateur. However, he remained undaunted by his ordeal.

After his release in March 1900, he founded and edited *El Pueblo*, another publication espousing the cause of independence. No sooner had it appeared, however, that he began encountering new problems, this time in the form of libel suits. Fortunately, he was eventually acquitted of all of these. Nevertheless, he was harassed no end by certain sectors. On two occasions, he was charged with sedition, being fined 200 pesos on the first by the Philippine Provost, and absolved by Judge Grant Trent, on the second. In one libel case, he was ordered banished for four years by Judge Lyman. J. Carlock, but luckily, this penalty was reversed by the Philippine Supreme Court, in a ruling penned by Justice Victorino Mapa.

In 1901, he established *Ang Suga* (The Light), the first newspaper published in the vernacular in the Visayas. Aside from its Spanish section, the *five-centavo* triweekly also carried English reports beginning in 1907. *Ang Suga* not only served as the springboard for numerous Visayan journalist but, under his guidance, propagated as well a standard Visayan orthography.

The following year, he transformed the heretofore traditional Visayan dramatic form with the presentation of *Ang Paghigugma sa Yutang Katawhan* (Love of Country), considered the first Cebuano realistic play, at the *Teatro Junquera*, by the *Compañía de Aficionados Filipinos*. That same year, another play of his, "Elena," was staged at the same theater. He would later produce other plays, such as *Ang Dila sa Babaye* (The Woman's Tongue) and *Maputi ug Maitum* (Black and White).

In 1902, albeit underage, Sotto entered politics. He ran for the municipal councilorship of Cebu, and handily won. In 1903, he was cleared of sedition charges against him. Four years later, in 1907, just

after he was admitted into the bar, he was elected *presidente* (mayor) of his native city despite his absence during the elections, owing to his involvement in a court battle caused by a kidnapping suit lodge against him by his opponents. Towards the year's end, he was forced to stay to Hongkong where, in 1911, he established the bilingual fortnightly he named *The Philippine Republic*. Like his previous publications, it waged a campaign against continued American rule of the country, championing the early reinstatement of the Philippine Republic "by whatever means and in whatever form." Naturally, American imperialism and its Filipino supporters, the so-called "Filipino oligarchs", became the perennial object of the paper's ire.

For his radical activities, the Americans petitioned the British government to extradite him three times, but the former refused each time, for Sotto was recognized as a "political refugee" and, as such, merited political protection. Finally, after around seven years' stay in the Crown Colony, Sotto decided to return to the country in 1914, through an agreement he had made with Gov. F.B. Harrison. He was imprisoned upon arrival, but was subsequently pardoned.

Obviously, his nationalist zeal remained undiminished. In 1919, believing that it was time to engage anew in an open struggle, he founded yet another revolutionary paper, *The Independent*. As it was published in Manila, it made his name famous in the nation's premier city. At the same time though, it opened a new Pandora's box of criminal cases for libel and sedition. He was convicted three times, but was pardoned each time by Governor Harrison. He would later be known as the journalist who fought the greatest number of libel suits in the history of the Philippine Journalism.

In 1922, he was elected representative of the second district of Cebu under the banner of the Democrata Party. He served as such until 1925. In 1928, he ran for a seat in the Senate, but lost to a man who would later be Philippine President, Sergio Osmena. A year later, he embarked on a world trip. While, in Paris, he published a unique trilingual issue of the *Independent* in Spanish, English, and French. Read on the floor of the United States Senate by an American senator, the English edition of the paper sparked a movement supporting Philippine independence in the US Senate itself.

When Sotto returned from his world trip in 1929, he organized the Philippine Independence League, a group advocating the immediate reestablishment of the Philippine Republic through the joint efforts of all Filipinos, regardless of political or religious affiliations. It opposed

the idea of a mere Philippine autonomy through its representative, Isauro Gabaldon, whom it sent to Washington, D.C. precisely to campaign for independence.

In 1931, the Philippine Independence League was replaced by the Philippine Civic Union, which was formed mainly to oppose the Hare-Hawes Cutting Bill. As its president, Sotto led the group towards the unchanging causes of true sovereignty through the staging of strikes, boycotts, and other acts of protest by organized labor, as well as through its mouthpiece, *The Union*. This publication became known as a purveyor of "progressive" ideas.

In 1934, after being beaten once again in the senatorial elections by his old rival, Osmena, he decided to run for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and was resoundingly elected representative of Cebu's third district. He served in that capacity until the Convention's work was completed in 1935. After four years, he joined Jose Topacio Nueno, Aurelio Alvero, revolutionary general Jose Alejandrino, and Celerino Tiongco, a *Sakdalista*, in organizing another opposition party to the Nacionalistas. However, this party, which was made up of members of various groups, such as the Democratas and the Popular Front, was short-lived.

Although he had favored Japan over the United States prior to the Pacific War, he continued to fight for the country's independence and against imperialism of whatever kind during the Japanese Occupation. For this, he himself experienced typical Japanese brutality – arrest and manhandling. Added to the hardships he suffered at the time was the loss of his house, including his precious book-collection and printing shop, during a fire.

On July 4, 1946, after almost five decades of torturous and determined struggle, Sotto – along with other nationalists – finally saw the dawn of a new day for the country, with the restoration by the US of its independence. In the elections the following November, he ran for senator, and won. He served as chairman of the Senate committee on finance until 1950.

While still a senator, he was designated as a member of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations in 1947 by President Manuel Roxas and, in 1949, by President Elpidio Quirino, despite his being the latter's worst critic. One of his most outstanding contributions as UN delegate was his authorship of a resolution "declaring Spanish as one of the working language" of the world body. He returned to the country in 1949, his health already deteriorating.

As a writer, Sotto produced a small body of works showcasing his varied interests – in literature, education, and law. These include "Maning," believed to be one of the earliest Cebuano short stories; "Maktan," an operetta in Cebuano; *Mga Sugilanong Pilipinhon*, an anthology of "narrative sketches," published in 1929; a *catón* incorporating parts of Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere* and his own translation of the Philippine national anthem, entitled, "Abakadhan ug Pupo sa Noli Me Tangere ni Rizal," published in 1930; *Municipal Code and Amendments*, with an introduction by Sergio Osmena; *Far From My Country*, an anthology of his articles written for various publications during his exile; "Un Rapido Viaje Alrededor del Mundo," an account of his first trip around the world; and "My Second Trip Around The World," published in 1948. He also produced a Visayan-Spanish translation of the *Holy Bible*.

As a lawmaker, he was acknowledged as the "father of press freedom," having authored one of the landmark laws in the country, known as the "Sotto Press Freedom Law." Its most important feature in the granting of "absolute press freedom," in the sense that a reporter, publisher or editor cannot be forced to reveal a source of information given in confidence.

Essentially an intellectual maverick, Sotto remained true to his ideals up to the end of his days. His passionate and uncompromising espousal of nationalist and libertarian causes gained for him not only the respect of both his opponents and friends, but also the admiration of the people. For his beliefs he was called a "leftist," "free-thinker," and a "fighter." President Quirino praised him at his death for his "sincerity and militance, nationalism and championing of press freedom."

A Mason, he died of acute leukemia at the UST hospital on May 28, 1950, firmly refusing to yield to the entreaties of the priests for his conversion to the Catholic faith. He was buried in his native city. A divorcee, he left behind many children.

SUMUROY
(Ca. 1649)
Leader of the Samareño Revolt

B orn to a *babaylan* in Palapag, in Northeastern Samar, which was then called *Ibabaw*, Sumuroy was a "chieftain and leader" of his people in their struggle against the Spaniards.

A skilled sailor, he worked as a *castellano* and pilot at a "small fort" in his native town, and as such he was exempted from paying the tribute or rendering the required *servicio* to the government.

During that time, the province of Cavite was the center of the shipbuilding industry in the country. It was the site of a large shipyard supported by laborers who were forcibly recruited, under the inhumane colonial policy of *polos y servicios*, from the island of Luzon. However, under the administration of Military Governor Diego Fajardo, it was decided that the procurement of workers be redirected from Luzon to the Visayan islands, including Samar. Little did the Spaniards know that under this cruel system, the seeds of rebellion were being sown in the natives of Samar.

Reeling from the harsh conditions in Cavite and their forced separation from their loved ones, Samarenos tried to put a stop to their sufferings, initially, by seeking the intercession of their priests who, in turn, conveyed their message to the concerned authorities. This

endeavor, however, failed to end their unjust recruitment. Before long, the natives of Palapag decided to take matters into their own hands and, consequently, gathered in the house of Sumuroy where they discussed the remaining alternatives. At first, they resolved to protest peacefully by forsaking their town for the mountain. Finally, though, they embarked on a more radical solution at the instigation of Sumuroy, who became their leader, along with Pedro Caamug, chief of Catubig.

Beginning in Palapag, in June 1649, the Sumuroy-led rebellion spread like wildfire to the nearby villages and other seaside towns of Samar and, thence, the provinces of Sorsogon, Albay, Camarines, and Masbate, down towards Leyte, Cebu, Bohol, Camiguin, Iligan, Cagayan, and even Zamboanga. Many were killed, including Spanish soldiers (In Tinao and Leyte) and priests, like Palapag's Fr. Miguel Ponce Barberan, whose death mark the start of the insurrection. But retaliation, from several points, was swift.

From Leyte, the *alcalde mayor* led a battery of boats manned by soldiers and launched an attack on Palapag. However, this was foiled by Sumuroy and his men, who were safely ensconced in their hill-redoubt. The next assault, bigger and more elaborate than the earlier one, was undertaken by Capt. Gines de Roxas, who was assigned the task by the governor himself. It involved around 20 sea vessels, including *champan*s and *caracoas*, and an assemblage of Spaniards, Pampangos, and approximately 400 of Zamboanga's *Lutaos*, who were, in turn, buttressed by forces coming from Cebu, from which the whole flotilla sailed toward three of the rebel strongholds. This time, the targets included not only Palapag and Catubig, but Catarman, Bobor, and Borongan as well.

Before the enemies could invade, however, they were themselves attacked, like a bolt out of the blue, by Sumuroy and his forces. But the attackers failed, with their leader himself being injured. The Spanish forces then retaliated with a two-pronged assault headed by De Roxas and Silvestre de Rochas, who was assisted by the *Lutaos*, Francisco Ugbo and Alonso Maconbon. The latter group successfully penetrated the rebels' fort in July 1650. From this point on, time began to run out on the rebels. Caught unaware, they suffered many losses, including the death of Sumuroy's mother. Those who survived the initial attack, including Sumuroy, his father, Juan Ponce, and Caamug, fled the camp. Remaining steadfast in their cause, they refused to surrender to the Spanish authorities.

After a time, however, Sumuroy met his own death at the hands of his fellow rebels. With his death, the rebellion ended, too.

TAMBLLOT
(Ca. 1621)
Leader of the Boholano Revolt

In 1621, a rebellion broke out on the island of Bohol. This was shortly after Tamblot, a *babaylan*, or native pagan priest, reported seeing a vision of a *diwata* who promised a better life for the people – free from the oppressive taxes and dues imposed by the colonial government and the Catholic Church – if they overthrew the hated Spaniards. The spirit instructed him to lead the people to the hills and build a temple there.

Donning the habit of a Lenten penitent, Tamblot incited the people of Bohol and told them to return to the faith of their ancestors, assuring them of the assistance of their ancestors and *diwatas* in their struggle. Around 2,000 Boholanos rallied around Tamblot, and while most of the officials of the island had gone to Cebu to celebrate the beatification of St. Francis Xavier, Tamblot launched his uprising.

The rebels seized all of the towns, except Laboc and Baclayon, which remained loyal to the Spaniards. They killed the priests and other officials who remained and desecrated all religious items they could find, including the image of the Virgin Mary which they repeatedly pierced with their javelins. After burning their villages, Tamblot and his followers withdrew to the highlands where they built a tem-

ple to the old Boholano gods. They also built a fortification on top of a promontory where they could easily spot the approach of an intruder.

Upon hearing of the outbreak of the revolt in Bohol, the *alcalde mayor* of Cebu, Juan de Alcarazo, dispatched an expeditionary force to the island consisting of 50 Spaniards and a thousand natives. Landing on January 2, 1622, the well-armed troops were met by the rebels, who fought them with crude wooden stakes and crossbows. They were also pelted with rocks and other missiles launched from the rebel's hilltop redoubt.

The rebel's temple was captured within the month, but it took six more months and another expedition from Cebu, consisting of Pampangos and Cebuanos, for their fortress to fall. Tamblot and his leaders were captured and hanged. His other followers were later pardoned.

The Spaniards regarded Tamblot's revolt, the first major uprising against them in the Visayas, as a serious threat to their dominance, as there were signs that it would spread to other areas. In fact, even before it was quelled, the natives of Carigara, led by the aged chieftain Bankaw, also rose in arms.

Though religious in character, the rebellion of Tamblot showed the Boholanos' longing to regain the freedom which their forefathers enjoyed before the coming of the Spaniards but which they had since lost.

In his account of the uprising in Bohol and Leyte, Fray Juan de Medina commented that after the fight, the two places became quiet and their inhabitants humble. "Those who desired to raise the yoke, placed their necks once more under it." Fray Medina added, however, "whenever they see their chance, they will not lose it as they are a people who wish to live free."

VIDAL A. TAN

(1893-1978)

Seventh President of the University of the Philippines

An eminent teacher, mathematician, and engineer, Dr. Vidal A. Tan, was the seventh president of the University of the Philippines.

He was born in Bacolor, Pampanga on April 28, 1893. He obtained his bachelor of arts degree from UP in 1913, working as a student assistant from 1912 until a year after graduating. He began his teaching career as an assistant instructor in mathematics at the university in 1914, rising to instructor in 1918. He earned his degrees in civil engineering and master of arts from Cornell University.

Tan became associate professor of mathematics at UP in 1920, serving as such for two years before becoming full professor and acting head of the department of mathematics from 1922 to 1923. After two years of being a fellow at the University of Chicago, he obtained his doctorate in mathematics in 1925, the year he began serving as chairman of the UP mathematics department. He continued thus until 1937.

While head of that department, he served as part-time civil engineer at the Metropolitan Water District from 1925 to 1928. In 1926, he was also secretary of the UP College of Arts and Letters and, from 1926 to 1928, was university registrar. From 1929 to 1931, he was acting dean of the College of Arts and Letters.

He was named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in UP Baguio, serving as such until 1940. From 1940 to 1949, he was dean of the College of Engineering.

Right after the war in 1945, he was appointed vice-chairman of the Board of Review for Moving Pictures. He held this position for nine years. He took a break from the state university for a while to serve as president for the Far Eastern University from 1949 to 1951. He returned to his alma mater in the latter part of 1951, when he was called upon to serve as its seventh president. His term spanned five years.

As an educator, he held the presidency of the United Nations Association of the Philippines from 1950 to 1952, and the chairmanship of the UNESCO National Committee of the Philippines (1952-1956), during which he also served as editor of the *NRCP Bulletin*. In 1957, he was elevated to chairman emeritus of that institution.

In the field of business, he was a member of the board of directors of the Philippine Food Industries, and director of Commonwealth Foods, Incorporated.

Being a scholar of international renown, Dr. Tan was often invited to conferences in the Philippines and abroad. He attended the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference in China in 1931, the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in 1933 and 1936, the seventh session of the UNESCO General Conference in Paris, France, in 1952; the Conference of the American Society for Engineering Education in Houston, Texas; the 4th Far Eastern Pre-history Congress, of which he was honorary president, in Manila, in 1953, the First General Conference of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning in Bangkok, Thailand, from January 16 to 18, 1956; and the 10th Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1961.

He was a member of various prestigious institutions and charitable organizations, like the Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science; Philippine Academy of Science and Humanities, of which he was a founding member in 1961; Friends of the Lepers; Quezon Society; Philippine Columbian Association; Philippine Statistical Association; American Association for Engineering Education; College Engineering Teachers Association; Philippine-British Society; Sigma Xi (in research); Sigma Pi Sigma (in physics); and the Phi Kappa Phi.

In 1959, he joined local politics in Quezon City by running as candidate of the Citizens League in the elections for city councilor, eventually winning a four-year term.

His published works, mostly in mathematics, include *Modern High School Arithmetic for the Philippines* (1924); *Applied Arithmetic for Philippine High Schools* (1934); *General Mathematics* (authored with F. Perez, 1940); *Plane and Spherical Trigonometry with Solid Geometry* (1950); *First Course in College Algebra* (1956); and *Arithmetic for Community Living* (1961).

He was married to Teresa Yulo, by whom he had one son, Vidal Jr.

He died of a heart attack on February 7, 1978 at his home in San Juan, Manila.

LORENZO M. TAÑADA

(1898-1992)

Nationalist Crusader and
Staunch Defender of Civil Rights

Lorenzo M. Tañada, a man of peace who sought to build a country through peaceful means, was born on August 10, 1898, four months before Spain ceded the Philippine Islands to the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War.

"Ka Tanny" – as he was fondly called later in his life – grew up fighting the presence of a foreign power that took over after almost 400 years of colonization by another foreign presence, which his father, Capitan Vicente Lopez Tañada, served as the last *gobernadorcillo* of Gumaca, Quezon. From his father, he learned the value of truth, and from his mother, Anastacia Martinez, that of discipline apart from a love for reading.

He was first enrolled in a trade school by his parents, but was later on transferred to De La Salle, where he proved his worth by moving from the 29th place in class to fifth place. By graduation time, he was at the top of his class, receiving a gold medal awarded only to the student with the highest academic standing.

He went on to enroll at the University of the Philippines for the two-year bachelor of arts course. He obtained his law degree from the same institution in 1924. While at the university, he was active in both academic and extra-curricular activities. He was major of the ROTC, a

lead actor of the UP Dramatic Club, a goalkeeper of the university's football team and two Olympic squads, and winner of the coveted Heacock & Quezon gold medals in forensics.

After his law studies, he became part of the Camus & Delgado law group (which later on became Abad Santos, Camus, Delgado & Recto). While there, he became friends with Claro M. Recto, with whom he shared the same commitment and ideals of nationalism and integrity.

His public life began after World War II, when he served as a government prosecutor against accused Japanese collaborators. In 1947, he was elected to the first postwar Philippine Senate. He served as senator continuously for 24 years until 1971, never losing in his reelection bids in four terms. It was at the Senate that he developed his political identity.

Ka Tanny is best remembered, though, for being a parliamentarian of the streets, braving truncheons, tear gas, and water-hosing together with those who believed in the same nationalist and libertarian causes as he. He was a life-long opponent of the US role in the Philippines. This relentless battle of his eventually triumphed on September 16, 1991 with the rejection of the Philippines-US Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security by the Philippine Senate, of which his son, Wigberto Tanada, was a member.

Tanada organized and spearheaded various organizations, such as: the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines, of which he was founding chairman; Nationalist Citizen's party; Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy; Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism; *Bagong Alyansang Makabayan*; Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism; *Lakas ng Bayan (LABAN)*, of which he was chairman; Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition, of which he was founding chairman and chairman emeritus; and the Justice for Aquino, Justice for All, of which he was chairman.

He was the recipient of countless honors from various civic organizations, among which were the "Outstanding Senator" awards from media and civic organizations; OZANAM Award, from the Ateneo University in 1954; "Most Distinguished Alumnus Award," from the University of the Philippines in 1986; and the Legion of Honor, the highest Philippine Award, conferred on him by President Corazon C. Aquino on August 10, 1986.

All good things come to an end. For Ka Tanny, the "Grand Old Man of Philippine Politics" who worked and fought hard to protect the basic rights of the Filipino people specially against despotic rule, died on May 29, 1992. He was ¹.

PABLO T. TAPIA

(1908-1967)

Magsaysay Awardee for Community Leadership

He was born on June 26, 1908 in Tanauan, Batangas, the sixth of seven children. He lost his father when he was only seven-years-old. His mother, Maria Torres, supported them by selling clothes.

Tapia studied first in Tanauan. An uncle, Juan Torres, who graduated from Cornell University in the 1920's, specializing in plant hybridization, encouraged his interest in farming and was his mentor and consultant in his later life. After finishing high school at the Tanauan Institute in 1928, he helped manage the family's seven-hectare farm. In October of that year, he married Lolita Onate and settled with her there.

Two years later, he enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas, where he finished his associate in arts degree in 1932. He then took up law at the University of the Philippines and graduated in 1936. After passing the bar examinations that same year, he returned to Tanauan to become a notary public. In 1937, he joined the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a special investigator. The next year, he was employed as an agricultural appraiser at the Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

During the Japanese occupation, Tapia worked in Manila as secretary-assistant to the judges of the Rental Commission under the Department of Interior, but the deteriorating conditions in the city forced him to move his family back to Tanauan. There, tragedy struck. In one of the battles between the Americans and the Japanese, his wife was killed by shrapnel as they were moving their belongings to a safer place. Their 14-year-old son, who was left behind in the town, was among those killed by the Japanese.

To feed his four remaining children, Tapia served in to the U.S. Army, as a real estate appraiser at its base near Batangas City. Part of his job was helping negotiate land rentals and reparation payments. When the Agricultural and Industrial Bank was reorganized as the Rehabilitation and Finance Corporation, he returned to his old position as agricultural appraiser. By this time, he had already reestablished his practice as notary public of Tanauan.

Before the war, Tanauan was served by a savings and loan association, known as the Square Deal, Inc., which was established in 1935 by Dr. Juan Pagaspas, a Ph. D. from Indiana University, as a means of ending the bondage of farmers from moneylenders. It did not last long, however, Pagaspas was killed by the Japanese during the war. Its outstanding loans were paid with Japanese war notes, which became worthless after the war.

Alarmed by the ill effects of usury on Tanauan's postwar rehabilitation efforts, he decided to revive the prewar savings and loan association with some of his townmates, registering it formally on April 15, 1947 with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Tanauan Square Deal, Inc. One of its incorporators, Basilisa Carandang, a lawyer, later became his wife. Tapia served as its president and manager, Atty. Carandang as vice-president and bookkeeper, and Agapito Leus, another incorporator, as auditor and accountant. They did not receive any remuneration until after a few months of Square Deal's operation.

The association had an initial deposit of only P40 from Andres Carandang, held office at a makeshift building owned by Sebastian Carandang, and used a battered typewriter loaned by Basilisa Carandang. Tapia and his associates had to make house-to-house calls to campaign for deposits of at least five pesos a month among their generally skeptical townmates.

Tapia took to the outlying barrios to explain to the people how Square Deal could help get them started on some livelihood projects, or improve their farm production through loans they could get from

it. His love and self-acquired knowledge of agriculture provided him rapport with the rural folks.

Tapia saw the need for education to help them improve their standard of living and end their sense of isolation from the outside world. With the help of his uncle, Juan Torres, he began collecting agricultural tips from the UP College of Agriculture at Los Banos and from clippings from fertilizer and pesticide companies which he translated into Tagalog and mimeographed in whatever used paper he could find. Then he travelled to the barrios lugging his precious bulletins which became the beginnings of the *Tinig ng Tanauan*, the first barrio-farm newspaper in the Philippines.

Tapia encouraged his townmates not just to put their savings in banks or in Square Deal but also to invest in government bonds as a patriotic duty. On wasteful activities such as the holding of lavish fiestas, he got a boost from the Catholic Church when the local bishop issued a pastoral letter bewailing the practice, which he himself had done much earlier.

He had to hire additional press operators when the association's printing shop started receiving extra jobs for printing receipts, commercial forms, calling cards, etc. With its increased volume of business, the shop eventually became a profitable adjunct of the Tanauan Farmers Cooperative Marketing, (FACOMA) which was established in 1948 as a sister organization of Tanauan Square Deal, Inc.

By 1950, Square Deal had capital and deposits amounting to P300,000, of which about two-thirds represented its outstanding loans, mostly to farmers and small businessmen. Among the projects it helped finance was the reconstruction of the Tanauan market.

Soon, word of its bank-like activities reached Manila, with no less than the Philippine Bankers' Association getting interested in its Tanauan "experiment" for the purpose of possibly setting up rural banks. Meanwhile, Square Deal was expanding its provincial operations to cover the towns of Santo Tomas and Malvar and the cities of Lipa and Batangas, as well as the adjacent San Pablo City in Laguna.

On February 22, 1951, the Central Bank approved its conversion into a commercial bank. Renamed Square Deal Banking Corporation, it had an authorized capital of P400,000. Of its 90 stockholders, 25 were farmers. Vicente Sebalvario served as its board chairman, with Tapia as president and Basilisa Carandang as vice President.

In 1957, the bank was reorganized as the Philippine Banking Corporation, with Senator Jose P. Laurel as president and Tapia as vice-

president and, concurrently, manager of its Tanauan branch. Sebalvario remained as board chairman. Agapito Leus was auditor.

The bank retained the Tanauan FACOMA as an affiliate, to provide low-cost goods and services to farmers. When it was reactivated in 1948 with Tapia as manager, it had a capital of P2,500 loaned to it by Square Deal. Its first project was a grocery store. In 1951, it set up a bonded warehouse with a mechanical drier and elevator. In 1954, it added rice and corn mill to its operations. Two years later, it acquired a lumber yard. In 1957, the grocery was merged with a hardware store: The Tanauan Press, which publishes *Tinig*, became a separate division of the cooperative.

By 1964, the Tanauan FACOMA had a capital of P60,000 and 750 stockholders, majority of whom were farmers. It sold feeds, fertilizers, lumber, grains, and kerosene to both members and non-members. It became a distributor of the National Marketing Corporation.

Even as the bank prospered, Tapia kept in touch with the ordinary farmers. When the UPLB held agricultural demonstrations, he would take some of them there on a truck to expose them to new technologies. Because of his experience and expertise in rural affairs, government agencies and private groups sought his help in their outreach programs.

Tapia started a mobile bank to get children interested in saving. Upon learning of a bank with such a facility in the United States, he bought a van for the purpose. Manned by a teller, security guard, and a community leader, his bank-on-wheels made the rounds of elementary and high schools. Soon, it was not only the school children but also teachers and small businessmen from Tanauan and nearby towns who where patronizing it.

In September 1960, Tapia became vice president for loans and credit on the main bank, but continued to keep an eye on its Tanauan branch during Sundays, as well as to edit *Tinig*.

In 1954, his alma mater, the Tanauan Institute, cited him for his contributions towards improving the lot of his townmates, particularly the farmers. A decade later, in 1964, he received the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award for community leadership.

Tapia died on March 22, 1967 at the age of 58.

POLICARPIO TARLA

(Ca. 1896)

Katipunan Leader

Policarpio Tarla was one of the members of the Katipunan who were connected with the *Diario de Manila*. His code name in the secret organization was "Pagsanjan," after the picturesque town in Laguna.

Tarla was the superintendent of the lithographic and printing plant of Ramirez y Cía, publishers of the *Diario*. He was probably the top man in the Katipunan operations there. Tarla was also the treasurer of the organization's Tondo council, whose leader was Braulio Rivera.

Upon the discovery of the Katipunan, incriminating documents and other paraphernalia were found in the drawer of Apolinario de la Cruz, another *Katipunero* who was the foreman at the printing plant. These included a members' list, with Tarla's name on it. Tarla was arrested and his drawer ransacked, yielding more Katipunan materials. He was jailed, sometimes put in solitary confinement. Eventually, he and some of his co-workers in the *Diario de Manila* were exiled to penal colonies for hard labor. Tarla was sent to Iligan on March 28, 1897. However, fate was kinder to him than some of the others, like Rivera and De la Cruz, who were executed earlier by firing squad at Bagumbayan (now Luneta).

What happened to Tarla afterwards is not documented, including his early personal background

CLAUDIO TEEHANKEE
(1918-1989)

Eloquent Defender of Civil Rights

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1986-1988, Claudio Teehankee was born on April 18, 1918 to Jose Teehankee and Julia Ong Sangroniz.

He studied at the Ateneo de Manila, where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree, *summa cum laude*. He proceeded to take up law in the same school, graduating, also *summa cum laude*, in 1940. In the bar examinations that year, he brought further honor to Ateneo by gaining first place with an all-time-high average of 94.35 percent.

He started practising his profession in 1941. In 1946, he became a partner in the Tanada, Pelaez and Teehankee law office, which later became the Tanada, Teehankee and Carreon law office. It was during this period that, together with Senators Lorenzo Tanada and Claro M. Recto, he organized the Citizen's Party.

On January 15, 1966, Teehankee was appointed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos as undersecretary of justice. A year later, on August 5, 1967, he was designated justice secretary.

As justice secretary, Teehankee introduced various innovations to improve the delivery of justice. He conceived the creation of circuit criminal courts, which could hold sessions anywhere within their dis-

tracts for the convenience and safety of litigants and witnesses. These circuit courts conducted continuous sessions and render their verdict within 30 days of the submission of a case. Sixteen of these courts were created, one for each of the 16 judicial districts. Teehankee also shortened the time for preliminary investigations to six days, and issued guidelines to judges against the indiscriminate issuance of search warrants. During his term as justice secretary, his department recorded the settlement of 2,000 cases by the Court of Agrarian Relations and the speedy resolution of strikes by the Court of Industrial Relations.

As the President's chief legal counsel, Teehankee provided legal opinion that the Philippines could legally trade with socialist and communist countries without violating any law, and that the President had the prerogative to decide on the implementation of the Retail Trade Nationalization Law, which was then being contested by local officials.

In November 1968, Teehankee was elevated to the Supreme Court as one of its associate justices. He distinguished himself when he upheld the rights of the people even during the height of the martial law period. Teehankee often dissented from the majority opinion of his colleagues in the court, accusing Marcos and the military of human rights abuses. He authored the opinion questioning the jurisdiction of military commissions over civilians, such as the one that tried former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. In his role of "great dissenter," Teehankee was called "the conscience of the Supreme Court." When he became a senior member of the Supreme Court, Teehankee was twice bypassed for the position of Chief Justice, violating the protocol that the most senior of the justices be named to head it.

Teehankee weathered the bar scandal of 1982, which involved the son of another Supreme Court justice, and was reappointed to the court. He also survived attempts to impeach him and questions concerning his citizenship during the same year.

At the height of the EDSA Revolution in February 1986, Teehankee played a crucial role in swearing in Corazon C. Aquino as the country's 11th President while Marcos was holding his own inaugural ceremony at Malacanang.

Teehankee served as Chief Justice until his retirement on April 18, 1988. He died of cancer in New York City on November 27, 1989 at the age of 72.

DANIEL TRIA TIRONA
(1864-1939)
Revolutionist

Daniel Tria Tirona was born in the historic town of Kawit, Cavite on July 22, 1864, the younger of two sons of Estanislao T. Tirona and his second wife Juana Mata, both of the land owning elite of the town. His older brother Candido, born in 1862, who also became a revolutionary general, died a hero's death in the famous battle of Binakayan, Cavite, on November 12, 1896.

After obtaining his *segunda ensenanza* in a school run by schoolmaster and, later, Malolos Congress member Jose E. Basa, in Cavite (where he met the likes of Emilio Aguinaldo, Jose Salamanca, and Joaquin Luciano), Tirona proceeded to the Escuela Normal in Manila, where he took up a course in teaching. Thereafter, he studied at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, from which he eventually obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. He decided to pursue law at the University of Santo Tomas, but was unable to finish it due to the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in August 1896. He then rushed back to his home province and, fired as he was with nationalist fervor, joined the burgeoning ranks of Filipino revolutionists led by his old schoolmate, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

After his brother was killed in the Battle of Binakayan, a tragic loss which spurred the surviving troops to eventually capture the town from the enemy, General Tirona took his brother's place as secretary of war of the Magdalo Council.

Early in 1897, the rebels held a convention in Tejeros, Cavite, during which they declared the formation of the "Republic of the Philippines." In the election of officers that followed, Tirona was nominated for the position of director of war, but lost to a fellow Caviteño, Emiliano Riego de Dios. In the same convention, he objected to the popular election of the Katipunan Supremo, Andres Bonifacio, as director of the interior, due to the latter's alleged lack of education and his links with Masonry, thereby insulting him and provoking his anger. Bonifacio demanded Tirona's apology, saying that Tirona insulted not only the Supremo's person, but also the rest of the delegates to the convention who had vowed to respect the decision of the majority. Despite the Supremo's threat to shoot him, Tirona refused to apologize, and were it not for the intercession of cooler heads, blood would have been shed.

A supporter of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, General Tirona was, likewise, one of those who initially sided with Spain in the latter's war with the United States. In April 1898, he joined Mariano Alvarez, Baldomero Aguinaldo, Ariston Villanueva, and Mariano Trias in pledging his support to the Spanish politico-military governor of Cavite, Gen. Leopoldo Garcia Pena.

Following the convening of the Malolos Congress in 1898, he led, upon the orders of General Aguinaldo, a military campaign to the Cagayan Valley, where he engaged enemy troops in a fierce battle that ended with the revolutionists' triumph. Consequently, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and was named military governor of Isabela and Cagayan. In the middle of 1899, he was elected representative of Batanes to the National Congress, which met anew in July.

On February 4-5, 1899, the shaky alliance against Spain of General Aguinaldo and the Americans finally crumbled when forces from both groups exchanged gunfire at San Juan del Monte, thus marking the start of Philippine-American hostilities. Although the determined Filipinos fought valiantly, in time, however, the superior might of the enemy caused their defeat. Many were reported to have surrendered, among them Generals Fernando Canon, Venancio Concepcion, and Tirona, who yielded to American Captain McCalla on December 2, 1899.

In 1901, the year Aguinaldo and his cabinet were captured by the Americans, General Tirona accepted appointment as provincial secretary of Cavite, serving as such until 1913, when he was designated Cavite's provincial assessor. Then in 1916, he became provincial treasurer of Tarlac. Later, he resigned this position to attend to the family's business.

Tirona was married four times. His first wife was Agapita Escobar. After her death, he married Maria T. Tirona, who gave him two children, Jose and Tomasa. When he was widowed anew, he married Felisa Osorio, the widow of Luis Aguado, one of then 13 martyrs of Cavite. From this third marriage came another son, Rodolfo. His fourth wife was Dionisia Flores.

He died on September 3, 1939, and was interred in the family mausoleum.

JUAN TUASON
(Ca. 1898)
Patron of Music

A descendant of the landowning family which owned much of Marikina and vast tracts of land that now make up Quezon City and parts of San Juan, Juan Tuason was known as a patron of music. Little is known about his life and education, and records of the Malolos Congress, of which he was a part, offer only fragmentary information about him.

Tuason supported the Marikina Orchestra, which was conducted by Ladislao Bonus. Later, he provided valuable material assistance to the Arevalo Band, both of which were directed by Bonus. The Pasig Band became a sort of national band in the revolutionary government. It played the national anthem and other music during the opening of the Malolos Congress.

Tuason was a member of the committee on felicitation of the Malolos Congress. He served the Congress as the representative of the politico-military government of Basilan by decree. He was one of the signers of the 1898 Malolos Constitution.

Tuason's name is mentioned in the memoirs of Antonio Guevarra y Mendoza, a close friend and comrade of General Paciano Rizal, brother of the national hero.

RAJAH TUPAS

(Ca. 1565)

Cebu Chieftain

Rajah Tupas, the greatest of the chieftains of Cebu, was the one reigning over it when the Spaniards, under Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, landed on the island in 1565.

Magellan "discovered" the island in 1521. He called its inhabitants "pintados" because of the colorful designs which they made on their bodies with iron and fire. The inhabitants of neighboring provinces regarded them as lords and masters, feared for their great valor.

When Legaspi and his men tried to subjugate the island, its inhabitants, led by Rajah Tupas, faced them defiantly. Under cover of artillery fire, the Spaniards assaulted the shore. There, the island's gallant defenders engaged them in a furious battle. The mighty arms of the invaders eventually prevailed. Tupas and his men retreated to the hills, leaving his realm in flames.

The following day, one of Legaspi's men, Juan de Camus, found an image of the child Jesus in an unburned Cebuano house. This was the same image that Magellan had given in 1521 to the wife of Datu Humabon, then Cebu's ruler, when she became a Christian and was baptized "Juana."

Tactfully, Legaspi tried to befriend the natives by adopting a policy of attraction. By forgiving them for their resistance, he won the trust

and friendship of Rajah Tupas and his men who, within a short time, settled amicably with the Spaniards on the island.

Owing to the abundant food supply and the good anchorage the place provided, Legaspi had a Spanish settlement, the first one in the Philippines, built in Cebu. Shaped like a triangle, with two sides facing the sea and the third side facing the land, the settlement was surrounded by a strong palisade and defended by a fort. Erected inside it were buildings for the soldiers and a church for the Augustinian fathers where the historic image of the Holy Child was kept. The settlers assured themselves of constant water supply by digging wells.

Legaspi initially named this settlement "San Miguel" but later changed it to "Villa del Santísimo Nombre de Jesús," or "City of the Most Holy Name of Jesus."

On June 4, 1565, he forged a peace pact with Rajah Tupas and Tupas' son Pisuncan (crown prince), brother Simaquoio, and subordinate chieftains. This was the first recorded treaty between Filipinos and Caucasians. It stipulated the submission and loyalty of Tupas and his subjects to the crown of Castille which, in turn, promised them aid and protection, particularly against other natives hostile to them.

Tupas was baptised as a Christian by Fr. Diego de Herrera, with Legaspi acting as his godfather. He received the name "Felipe" in honor of King Philip II.

DIOSCORO UMALI
(1917-1992)
National Scientist

Dioscoro Umali was born in Manila on November 29, 1917. His parents were Cesario Umali and Edilberta Lopez. Umali obtained his bachelor of science degree in agriculture, majoring in agronomy, from the University of the Philippines in Los Banos (UPLB) in 1939. He taught there that same year, up to 1946. Afterwards, he took advanced studies in agriculture and genetics at Cornell University in the United States where he obtained his Ph. D. in 1949.

Returning home that year, he became an assistant professor in UPLB, where he also served as a plant breeder in 1953. The following year, he was promoted to the position of associate research professor, then full research professor in 1956. He became dean of the College of Agriculture in 1959 and, in 1962, vice president for agriculture and forestry affairs of the university. He served concurrently as undersecretary for agriculture from 1966 to 1971.

Earlier, from 1958 to 1959, Umali was a researcher professor and director of the Rice and Corn Project. Later, from 1967 to 1971, he also held the post of director at the Southeast Asia Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture.

Under Umali's leadership, the UPLB became a premier institution of higher learning in Asia. Wanting to alleviate the plight of small farmers and fishermen, he oriented the thrust of its research programs toward helping solve the national problems of unemployment and poverty. He advocated people's involvement in planning and decision-making, as well as the adoption of technology compatible with a country's geography, traditions, and social history.

As a scientist, Dr. Umali was known for his efforts in breeding varieties of cereals, legumes, fruits, and ornamentals which produced disease-and-pest-resistant plant strains and increased agricultural production. His publications and researches made possible the launching of important programs on rain-fed and upland agriculture, social forestry, environmental conservation, and rural poverty alleviation. He provided his fellow scientists useful insights and shared with them valuable experiences, reminding them of their vital role in the process of social change and of the responsibility in improving the welfare of mankind.

His standing in the international scientific community was duly acknowledged. He served as assistant director-general and regional representative for Asia and the Far East of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and as a member of the board of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) for Semi-Arid and Tropics Area. He was a liaison scientist of the Asian Non-Governmental Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and the Cooperative Union of the Philippines for Small Farmers.

Initially one of the 10 members of the National Academy of Science and Technology formed in 1978, he became its president in 1989 until the time of his death. He also served as chairman of the Cooperative Union of the Philippines and of the board of trustees of the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation.

The recipient of four honorary doctorate degrees and other honors and awards from the Philippines and abroad, he was conferred the National Scientists Award on July 11, 1986 by President Aquino.

Dr. Umali was married to Zenaida Lopez on January 21, 1940. They had five children: Dioscoro Jr., Irma, Rico, Celia, and Dina. He died at the age of 74 on July 1, 1992.

DATU UTO
(Ca. 1860-1888)
Maguindanao Chieftain

Datu Uto was the son of Sultan "Bangon" Marajanun of Buayan, the most famous ruling family of the upper valley of Maguindanao, and Tuan Bai Sa Buayan, sister of Sultan "Untung" Qudratullah of Maguindanao, in whose marriage was combined the power and influence of two separate sultanates. Amidst the background of tension between the Maguindanao kingdoms of Sa-Ilud, the lower valley, and Sa-Raya, the upper valley, of the Pulangi River, Uto, officially known as Sultan Anwarud-din Uto, rose to prominence in the 1860's when he led the rebellion that proved to be the main hindrance to absolute Spanish domination of the Mindanao mainland at the time.

Spanish incursions into Mindanao had serious repercussions on the factional politics of the island, particularly on the existing rivalry between the sultanates of Cotabato and Buayan, whose prominence in Maguindanao periodically interchanged. Cultivating this rivalry, as well as the varying loyalties of the other Maguindanao chiefdoms, the Spanish colonial government, which by then had already established a base in Zamboanga, gradually gained influence on the Cotabato sultanate. In turn, beginning in the 1730's the Cotabato sultan, although nominally superior to the rajah of Buayan, slowly lost

his control over Maguindanao and became increasingly dependent on the colonial government for the preservation of his authority.

Early in the 19th century, owing to the increasing Moslem piracy and slave-trading against the Christian settlements and the widening of trade in the area, the government sought to revive its expansionist drive in Mindanao, if not through military means, then through diplomacy. To achieve the twin goals of curtailing piracy and profiting from the local trade, Spain signed treaties with Sulu and Cotabato in 1836 and 1837. The two sultanates were to guarantee protection to Spanish vessels in return for duties to be paid by the latter at the Cotabato and Sulu trading posts, and trading concessions to Cotabato and Sulu vessels in Manila.

The sultanate of Cotabato began losing a great deal of its wealth due to trade reversals, caused partly by the establishment of the Zamboanga fort – where Spanish ships blocked incoming Chinese traders from proceeding to Cotabato – and, consequently, its sphere of influence. Its continued reliance on Spanish support for its maintenance in power bothered more and more the sultanate of Buayan, which became increasingly convinced that Cotabato was preventing the flourishing of ties between the Spaniards and Buayan. Exacerbating the rivalry between the two domains was the threat of the Buayan sultan (who was Datu Uto's father) to capture the seat of power of Cotabato. In fact, there were several other chiefdoms striving to win supremacy in the region, a chaotic situation that the colonial government exploited for its own ends and prompted it to finally seek the total colonization of the whole of Maguindanao.

Believing that the seemingly unstable condition was a result of the divisions among the chieftains, the Spaniards refashioned their policy of diplomacy to a military one. What they did not realize was that a non-traditional leader, different from the Cotabato sultan, could consolidate the various sultanates into one unified force.

It was against this background that Datu Uto rose to power and influence.

In 1861, the Spaniards openly occupied the Cotabato sultanate. They raised their flag at the *kota* of Datu Amirol, the sultan's father, convinced that the rest of Cotabato, and thereafter Maguindanao, would acquiesce easily to their control. However, a force led by Datu Maghuda, one of the Tumbao sultan, initiated a rebellion against the Cotabato sultan at Pagalungan, but this was quickly crushed by the Spanish forces. At the end of what came to be known as a massacre, 200 natives were dead. It was in this battle that Datu Uto, having joined his Muslim brothers, lost his right eye, for which he acquired the nickname, "One-eyed man." Another revolt subsequently broke

out, this time in Taviran, and although likewise quelled, it spread to other points.

In 1864, the Spaniards, having decided to strike at the then core of rebellion in Talayan, asked for assistance from the sultan of Buayan, Datu Uto's father. Given the fluctuating stability of their position that, to a great extent, depended on the shifting loyalties of the various chieftains, it is no mystery that the Spaniards should be in good terms with the Buayan sultan. Thus, the Spanish force of 500, led by the Cotabato governor, Lieutenant Colonel La Hoz, was furnished guides and warriors headed by Datu Uto himself.

Marching towards Talayan, the group came upon a field of grass, where they were suddenly attacked by knife-wielding Talayans. Disobeying his father, Uto and his own men quickly joined the Talayans and, although inferior in number, overcame the Spaniards. Datu Uto, acclaimed as the hero of that encounter, soon became the de facto leader of a freedom-loving Maguindanao seeking the total expulsion of the unwelcomed colonizers. He figured in clashes with the Spaniards beginning in 1865 (when he signed, in his father's name, a treaty with them) and continuing until 1872.

When his father died in 1872, it was his uncle, instead of him, who officially succeeded to the sultanate of Buayan. However, it was he who actually held the reins of power.

The Sulu sultanate, then on the brink of Spanish occupation, joined forces with Datu Uto. It was only a matter of time before the rest of the datus were cowed into giving him their fealty. That year, he wrote Colonel Ramon de Careaga, the governor of Mindanao, a boasting of his great power. The governor reacted quickly by ordering a military manhunt for him. Although the Spaniards were able to partially occupy Bakat, his foremost stronghold, Datu Uto escaped unscathed. Later, through guerrilla attacks, he and his men forced the Spaniards not only to relinquish their position in the stronghold but also opted, in May 1875, to establish a concord with Uto.

The seeming harmony, however, was short-lived. The following year, the Spaniards occupied Jolo and, by 1877, had persuaded the sultan of Tumbao to form an alliance with the sultan of Cotabato against the Buayan chief. But the latter, persisting in his efforts to gather the upper-valley chiefs within his sphere of influence, particularly through marriages he had arranged between his daughters and other datus, had become, by 1878, the undisputed Sa-Raya leader. That year, in an apparent exhibition of his might, he led a formidable armada of around a hundred vintas, in the lower valley of Cotabato.

Married to Rajah Putri, the daughter of Cotabato Sultan Qudrat II and known as the "Princess," Datu Uto gained power not only through his political alliances, but also through his accumulation of wealth,

derived mainly from his continued trading within both the Sulu and Cotabato trading systems. He had as many as 4,000 to 5,000 slaves at the peak of his power in the 1870's, then the biggest number owned by one person, and a great deal of modern arms, including cannons or *lantakas*.

Owing to the provisions of the 1875 treaty, the Spaniards recognized the independence of Datu Uto's territory as long as he kept away from their strongholds. From 1878 to 1884, they avoided military means of gaining foothold in the upper valley, and simply encouraged the exchange of "friendly visits" between the Spanish governor of Cotabato and Datu Uto.

In 1885, however, Cotabato had a new Spanish governor, Federico Roldan, who abandoned this policy of accommodation for one of confrontation. Roldan initiated a sequence of moves to provoke renewed hostilities between his camp and that of Datu Uto. When the Spaniards threatened to forcibly take Bakat, Uto's main *kota*, the reaction was quick and predictable.

The big battle, which took place early the following year, was actually triggered by Mindanao Governor Julio Serina. On February 13, 1886, Serina ordered the destruction of the grove of trees sheltering the ancestral homes of Datu Uto's family in Bakat, but sparing the tombs themselves, to give way to the construction of a planned Spanish fort on a site beside the grove. Standing their ground, the Maguindanao warriors guarding the place defied the order, refusing to leave the place without Datu Uto's instructions. The tense situation was broken by a gunshot and, before long, a bloody clash had ensued, ending with the destruction of the sacred grove of trees and the death of several men. Uto's men retaliated by burning the Spanish naval coal station and military headquarters in Cotabato and raiding and destroying Christian settlements. They razed to the ground the building where the freed slaves resided among the missionaries, along with the priests' house and even the church. But these actions did not stop the forces of Serina from advancing.

Left with no other recourse, Datu Uto raised the white flag on March 28 and had it literally brought to the Spanish camp by his minister of war, Datu Kabalo. Before accepting his surrender, however, Governor Serina first demanded that he and his wife present a signed petition for peace which came the following day. The petitioners asked the Spaniards to occupy any place along the Pulangi River, but not Bakat itself, since it was considered sacred by the people of Maguindanao. The plea went unheeded.

Not long after, the victors also occupied Sarangani Bay, from which Uto had derived much of his sultanate's income. In June 1886, his base in the bay was demolished.

The bay's closure to inland Maguindanao meant the loss of trade as well as access to Sulu firearms not only for Buayan but also for the sultans loyal to Spain. Incensed, these sultans formed an alliance against Uto and declared war against him that same year.

One by one, Datu Uto's chief followers fell, starting with Datu Kambing, followed by Datu Kaliz, and finally, the sultan of Talayan. In September, he sued for peace once more, but his plea was outrightly denied, although the Spaniards were divided among themselves between giving him the peace and continuing the war. The latter policy won out. In January 1887, Governor-General Emilio Terrero personally led an all-out attack on Buayan itself. Every *kota* of Maguindanao, including that of Datu Uto, was demolished. Even his provisional *kota* at Pidsandana, located upriver, was imperilled. Before the datus could convene, however, this *kota* was lost, too.

Through the initiative of his uncle, the sultan of Kudarangan, negotiations for absolute peace was undertaken. This was followed by the pledge of loyalty to Spain by his cousin Tambilawan, the *rajah muda* of Kudarangan, and by a Maguindanao peace mission headed by his other uncle, Datu Silungan. Finally, on March 10, 1887, Datu Uto himself, along with his wife and other datus, signed the peace treaty formulated by the Spaniards and brought to him by Datu Silungan.

With the loss not only of a great number of his slaves, who cooperated with Christian missionaries, but also of his *kota* and other points of defense, and the defection of his allies in the lower valley, Datu Uto gradually lost his prestige among the Datus of the valley.

Sultan Talaluku defected in 1884. The sultan of Kudarangan, his uncle, defected in early 1887. His most trusted ally, the sultan of Talayan, defected in 1888.

His erstwhile supporter, Datu Abdul, who defected to Tumbao, left him out of frustration, resulting from his inability to raise the dowry for Uto's daughter.

All these defections were manipulated by the Spaniards.

Datu Uto began to be opposed by the datus of the lower valley, headed by Datu Ayunan, the foremost ally of the Spaniards. In late 1885 or early 1886, Ayunan, in a bid for the Maguindanao's leadership, declared war against him, capturing many of his followers in the process and building up his own stature with the Spaniards.

After 1888, Datu Uto faded into obscurity.

BASILIO J. VALDES

(1892-1970)

Eminent Doctor and Soldier

The third of the four children, all boys, of Benito Valdes and Filomena Pica, a Cuban, Basilio J. Valdes was born in Manila on July 10, 1892. He was a well-known surgeon and military officer whose service to the country spanned the American, Commonwealth, and postwar years. His father was also a famous doctor who had studied with Jose Rizal in Madrid, Spain. His continuing friendship with Rizal, whom he visited regularly while imprisoned in Manila, was the reason the elder Valdes was arrested and was imprisoned himself by the Spanish authorities in October 1896. This misfortune took its toll on the Valdes family. Mrs. Valdes succumbed to a relapse soon after giving birth and securing her husband's release from Jail. After her burial, Dr. Valdes took all his children with him to Barcelona, Spain.

Basilio Valdes began his studies in Barcelona, at the La Salle College pre-school. Around 1900-1901, after he and his younger brother Tito returned to the Philippines with their father, he continued his studies at San Beda College from 1901-1903. After that period, during 1903-1904, he found himself studying at the Saint Joseph's College in Hongkong. Later, he returned to Manila and was enrolled by his

father at the local American School, where he learned the language of the new colonial masters. After a year, he was once again transferred, together with his brother, to another school, the Laguna Intermediate School in Pagsanjan, Laguna. There he excelled in academics.

Valdes completed his secondary education at the Manila High School in only three years, finishing at the top of his class in 1908. Undoubtedly influenced by his father, he then enrolled at the college of medicine of the University of Santo Tomas, excelling anew in academic subjects.

In an essay-writing contest open to freshmen, he won a gold watch as a prize for his entry, entitled, "The Value of Physics and Chemistry in the Study of Medicine." He would be winning similar awards throughout his collegiate years at UST, where he also proved his competence as a student leader. In 1911, he formed a musical group called "La Estudiantina" (which was conducted by Dr. Roman Lopez). Two years later, he organized the UST Student Association, of which he was elected president annually, until his graduation in 1916.

The outbreak of World War I in Europe would have a profound effect on his life. In September 1916, after a very brief stint as instructor at the University of the Philippines, he journeyed to France and applied as a medical surgeon directly to the minister of foreign affairs, and was accepted. In November 1916, he was assigned as assistant to Captain Cotte at the French Red Cross Hospital No. 101. He later applied at the medical corps of the U.S. Army, but his application was first rejected, because he was not an American citizen. He then sought the intercession of Gen. John Pershing, of the Philippine department of the US Army, who happened to be a family friend. Consequently, his application was accepted, and he was appointed captain in the American Red Cross. It did not matter to him that he was not to be paid any salary.

On July 10, 1917, his 25th birthday, Dr. Valdes left Paris to assume his post as assistant to Col. William L. Keller of the US Army Medical Services, based in France. A year later, in June 1918, Keller named him despite his youth, chief surgeon of the Anglo-French Military Hospital, located at Arc-En-Barrois in Haute Marne, in place of the English doctor who had to take a leave of absence due to illness.

Valdes became a member of the Inter-Allied Commission to Germany. As such, he had to travel and inspect the conditions of prisoners-of-war at various camps throughout that country. His report, particularly on prisoners held in Prague, where an outbreak of typhoid

had taken place, prompted the American Red Cross to put up a unit there. He was also assigned to ascertain health conditions in Kovno, Lithuania, where people were dying like flies for lack of medicines and medical supplies. Alarmed by what he had seen, he promptly called for official help, which was immediately given.

In 1919, Dr. Valdes was named deputy commissioner, with rank of major, in the American Red Cross based in Germany. In August, he became Chief of the medical services of the American Red Cross Commission to Albania. As such, he initiated the establishment of clinics and hospitals throughout the country. Unfortunately, he fell ill before he could finish his work. Despite his protestations, he was advised to return to the Philippines.

Back in Manila, he resumed his private practice and taught again, this time at UST, where he had been appointed assistant professor of surgery. Shortly thereafter, he was persuaded by his friend, then Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, to join the government service.

In 1921, he was appointed medical inspector, with the rank of first lieutenant, in the Philippine Constabulary.

In March 1922, he became surgeon, with the rank of captain, and was likewise appointed member of the Board of Medical Examiners. He was promoted to surgeon major in November 1925 and, in February 1926, to chief surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In April 1926, he became president of the Board of Medical Examiners, a position he held until around 1932. He was also named Commissioner of Health and Public Welfare in an acting capacity, tasked with the organization of the department. In May 1934, he was designated chief of staff of the Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of brigadier-general, by no less than the Philippine governor-general himself. He was, at that time, the Commissioner of Health and Public Welfare.

Under his leadership, the PC expanded from a force of only 4,500 men to a formidable one of 8,000. He also established the Air Corps, which undertook the defense of Philippine skies.

During his term, Dr. Valdes had to contend with the insurrection of the *Sakdalistas*. As a solution, he urged the government to institute substantial social changes in the country.

In January 1936, he was appointed first Assistant Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, then under the leadership of Gen. Paulino Santos, by the newly elected president of the Philippine Commonwealth, Quezon. As such, he became part of the core group of generals headed by Santos and Douglas MacArthur, that formulated the country's National Defense Act.

In June 1938, upon the reorganization of the Philippine Constabulary, General Valdes was named as its acting chief. It was at this time that the PC undertook the establishment of Camps Crame and Aguinaldo. A year later, he was designated Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army.

In the next two years prior to the Japanese occupation, he would be reviewing, together with his Filipino and American colleagues, the country's defense plan, which had earlier been drafted. He was present at the council of state meeting called by President Quezon on December 12, 1941, four days after Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, and three days after Manila itself was bombed on December 9. Twelve days later, he joined President Quezon and his family, Vice-President Osmena, Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos, and other close Quezon advisers on the island of Corregidor, the country's last defense stronghold, where the Commonwealth government was transferred.

In Corregidor, it was like World War I in Europe all over again for Dr. Valdes as he treated wounded soldiers, both Filipino and American, who came pouring in from the trenches after each air raid. Together with Dr. Trepp, he became Quezon's personal physician, and headed a corps of medics and nurses, Valdes attended to the wounded under the most extreme conditions.

Aside from ministering to the sick and wounded, Valdes was also made a part of the committee which President Quezon had formed to supervise the counting and destruction of the money collected from Manila, to prevent its acquisition by the enemy, as well as the counting of the gold bullions that were later shipped to the United States.

From Corregidor, Quezon and his party, including Dr. Valdes, journeyed to Iloilo, Bacolod, Eastern Negros, and thence, Australia, where they heard of the Fall of Bataan. For his exemplary defense of the country and world democracy, he was awarded the US Silver Star by General MacArthur. They then proceeded to the United States, where Valdes and his fellow Filipino leaders went on a lecture-tour, recounting the courage and determination of the Filipino soldiers in the war against Japan.

Valdes served on the Cabinet of the Commonwealth government in the US as Secretary of National Defense. He also served on the Post-War Planning Board formed by the President to "study and recommend plans" for the general rehabilitation of the country, in anticipation of the war's end.

Meanwhile, President Quezon's health steadily deteriorated until he expired on August 1, 1944. It was Valdes, the President's confidante, who consoled Mrs. Aurora Quezon at her moment of grief.

Dr. Valdes returned to the Philippines, together with President Osmena and General MacArthur, and witnessed his country's final liberation from the Japanese forces. He was with Osmena during the restoration of the Commonwealth government in February 1945 in Malacanang Palace, and was promptly named Secretary of Health. He retained his other positions as Defense Secretary and Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army. As health secretary, he established "health centers" and acquired medical supplies from the US Peace Corps.

During this period, he was designated by General MacArthur as one of the five members of the military tribunal that tried the Japanese general, Masaharu Homma for war crimes.

He ended his service in government as Philippine Army chief of staff in 1946, just as the Third Philippine Republic was being established under the leadership of President Manuel Roxas. Soon after, he rejoined the UST college of medicine as professor of surgery and chief of orthopedics. He also reestablished his clinic at his residence, and immersed himself in the various projects of civic and medical organizations, such as the Philippine Tuberculosis Society, Philippine Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., the Philippine section of the International College of Surgeons, Philippine Orthopedic Association, Philippine Medical Association, American Association of Military Surgeons, and the International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism.

In 1950, together with Dr. Carlo Casa, he established the Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, of which he was designated director in July. In March 1955, he was named chairman of the deans' committee of the New Veterans Memorial Hospital by President Ramon Magsaysay. He likewise succeeded Julia Vargas Vda. de Ortigas as president of the Quezon Institute.

Valdes headed the *Hacienda del Carmen, Inc.*, and in 1926, was elected director of the Manila Electric Company, of which he remained a board member until his death in 1970.

Up to the end of his days, Dr. Valdes remained the epitome of integrity and humility, following his personal dictum of service to the people, by giving free medical service to those who could not afford it. During his last years, he continued to serve as director of the Lourdes Hospital.

Surviving his death were his daughter Rosario and son-in-law Antonio Llorca. His wife, Rosario Legarda, had passed away before him. He was eulogized by his family and colleagues from both the government and the medical field. He was buried with full military honors at the family mausoleum at the North Cemetery.

JORGE B. VARGAS
(1890-1980)

President Quezon's "Think-Tank" Executive Secretary

Chairman of the Executive Commission during the Japanese occupation, and Philippine ambassador to Japan during the Second Philippine Republic, Jorge Bartolome Vargas was the eldest son of Angel Vargas y Tiongco, a businessman and hacienda manager, and Filomena Celis Trinidad. He was born on August 24, 1890 in Bago City, Negros Oriental.

Vargas was first tutored by Eustaquio Torres in 1899. With his brother Ramon, he then enrolled at the Bago Public School and, later, at the Kabankalan Public School. In June 1905, they studied at the Rizal Institute in Bacolod, where they finished high school in 1909, with Jorge graduating as class valedictorian.

In the same year, Vargas enrolled at the college of liberal arts of the University of the Philippines, which was then under the presidency of an American, Murray Barlett. He became the managing editor of *Folio*, the college newsletter, for which he wrote a stirring editorial in its maiden issue, "What is the University of the Philippines?"

In 1911, Vargas caused a public furor when, at the instance of his former teacher at the Rizal Institute, F. Theo Rogers, he reprinted one of his essays which first appeared in the *Philippines Free Press*, enti-

tled, "The Philosophy of the Filipino Peasant." The essay presented a vivid profile of the rural folk in his native Negros Oriental, complete with their simple joys and frustrations, as well as aspirations and idiosyncrasies. It reflected his Protestant upbringing while he was a student at the Rizal Institute. The archbishop of Manila, Jeremias Harty, who happened to be a member of the UP board of regents, was not impressed, however. The monsignor viewed the essay as a judgment on the conservative Catholic Church and sought to have Vargas investigated. Though publicly rebuked and given a warning by the school authorities, Vargas became famous overnight, attracting the attention of Manuel Quezon, the resident commissioner who would later figure prominently in his career as a government official.

Vargas led the very first batch of graduates of the college as valedictorian when he obtained his bachelor of arts degree in 1911. He stayed in UP to pursue law. He was also valedictorian of the second batch of graduates in 1914.

During his law studies, Vargas had to work as a legal researcher in the legislative reference section of the Philippine Assembly to support himself. Despite this, he managed to participate actively in the affairs of the UP Law Student Council and the Philippine Barristers Association, of which he was a counsellor. He placed 6th in the bar examinations of 1914.

An idealist, Vargas quit his private legal practice only three months after he started it due to an unhappy experience involving an American judge in Iloilo. He applied for a government scholarship to the United States to pursue further law studies but did not get one since the government preferred to have more specialist in business and industry than in the legal profession. In 1915, he started to work in the government as a legal clerk, but only after demanding that he be paid the salary equal to that received by an American clerk in the same position. Thus, he became the first beneficiary of the "equal work, equal pay policy" which fostered the Filipinization of the civil service under Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison.

Vargas served as clerk in the offices of Resident Commissioners Jaime C. De Veyra and Rafael Palma. Once the Jones Law was implemented on August 29, 1916, he was promoted to chief clerk in the Department of Interior. When Quezon became president of the first Philippine Senate in 1916, Vargas became his personal secretary. This started his long association with Quezon which lasted until the outbreak of World War II, when Quezon, then already Commonwealth President, was evacuated to the US.

On April 6, 1917, Vargas was appointed major in the Judge Advocate General's office of the Philippine National Guard, which was formed to help the US fight Germany during World War I. The following year, he was made a member of the First Philippine Independence Mission:

Following his return to the Philippines, Vargas married Marina Yulo Ortiz, the eldest daughter of the governor of Iloilo, Gregorio Yulo, on July 23, 1919. She gave him eight children: Jorge B. Jr., Angel Federico, Gregorio Roberto, Lourdes Filomena, Eduardo Mariano, Ramon Teodoro, Teresita Carolina, and Maria Luisa.

On April 9, 1920, Vargas was appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. In 1922, he again accompanied Quezon in the Second Philippine Independence Mission to the US. From 1922 to 1928, he was the Director of the Bureau of Lands.

As Bureau of Lands head, he hastened the implementation of the Homestead Law to make it easier for share-cropping peasants, or *kasamas*, to have lands of their own. At the same time, he gave impetus to land cultivation by granting patents to actual tillers of the soil rather than to absentee landlords.

From 1928 to 1935, Vargas served as undersecretary of agriculture and commerce. Vargas was a member of the Baguio Improvement Committee in 1923. He served as a director on the boards of the Manila Hotel, Manila Railroad Company, Metropolitan Civil Commission, Manila Yacht Club, and the *Asociación de Empleados Civiles de Filipinas*.

With the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth in 1935, Vargas was appointed Executive Secretary. He had to rebuild the Executive Office practically from scratch, as the last American governor-general, Frank Murphy, had taken with him all the best personnel and equipment. With the personnel he had trained, he turned the department into the most efficient in the government.

As the President's right-hand man, Vargas had supervision and control over all unassigned bureaus and offices. Once Quezon left him with a task, it was considered good as done. Quezon trusted him completely. He had blanket authority to act in the President's name. Quezon went so far as to provide him a pad of presidential stationery with Quezon's signature on the lower-right-hand corner. Thus, any instruction he made on each sheet had the force of being written by the President's own hand. Vargas also had the President's proxy in voting the government's stocks in such corporations as the Philippine

National Bank, National Development Company, National Coal Company, National Petroleum Company, and the National Iron Company.

Understandably, Vargas was the busiest man in the government. Aside from his official duties, Vargas regularly met with the press twice a day to apprise them of the developments in the office of the president.

When the Second World War broke out, Quezon instructed Vargas to stay behind to protect the people. Before being evacuated to Corregidor, Quezon appointed him Mayor of Greater Manila, composed of Manila proper, Quezon City, Caloocan, Mandaluyong, Pasay, and Paranaque. After consulting with the USAFEE commander, General Douglas MacArthur, Quezon also instructed Vargas that he could do anything that the Japanese might tell him to do, except to swear allegiance to the Japanese.

One of Vargas' unpleasant tasks was destroying government property and supplies to prevent them from falling into Japanese hands. For this purpose, he formed a seven-man destruction committee. He then presided over the burning of millions of pesos at the Central Bank and opened government bodegas to the people, who carted away foodstuff and equipment. With some reservation, he also ordered the disabling of the MERALCO plants and the burning of the Pandacan fuel storage facilities, which blazed for a week.

As mayor of Greater Manila, Vargas was one of the first Filipino high officials contacted by the enemy. To relieve themselves of administering captured territory while fighting the USAFFE forces, the Japanese ordered Vargas to form a civilian government. On January 7, 1942, he signed an agreement with the Japanese where he pledged to: maintain peace and order; supervise captured foreign enemy nationals; control and regulate the movement of goods, supply materials and labor to the Japanese; surrender all firearms and ammunition; continue relief work; and accept Japanese directors and experts in the city administration. In return, the Japanese guaranteed the following: continuance of status and authority; protection of life and property, continued free religious worship; recognition of existing laws, orders, and customs, except those incompatible with the new situation.

On January 8, 1942, Vargas was appointed spokesman of the provisional Council of State. On January 23, the Japanese formed the executive Commission, with him as chairman. Despite their high positions and the assurances by the Japanese that they would respect

their authority; Vargas and the other Filipino officials were treated as puppets. Vargas, specially, was not allowed to speak freely.

On December 6, 1942, the Japanese organized the *Kapisanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas*, or KALIBAPI to abolish all political parties. The organization was formally launched on December 30, with Vargas as ex-officio chairman and Benigno Aquino Sr. as director-general. On May 18, 1943, Vargas issued executive Order 156 establishing its youth arm, known as the Junior KALIBAPI.

On June 17-19, Vargas was chosen as a member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, which would write a new constitution for a new Philippine Republic planned by the Japanese. The commission had its first session on July 5, 1943. After much delay, it presented a new constitution based on the 1935 charter on August 24. Vargas then called for the convening of the National Assembly, which was elected on September 20. Two days later, the assembly met and elected Aquino as speaker and Jose P. Laurel as president of the Second Philippine Republic.

Once this new republic was inaugurated on October 14, 1943, the Executive Commission under Vargas bowed out of the public scene. It had been in existence for 21 months, from January 23, 1942 to October 14, 1943, during which time Vargas was the highest Filipino governor official and titular head of the country. Vargas had hoped to live in retirement, but was appointed ambassador plenipotentiary to Japan on October 23. He took office in Japan on February 9, 1944 and stayed there until the end of the war.

After the American victory, Vargas tried to welcome MacArthur in Japan but found himself arrested for treason on the general's orders. Vargas felt betrayed by MacArthur not because he served the Japanese but because he believed he only complied with Quezon's and MacArthur's instructions in dealing with the enemy and that he served to spare the people from greater harm. Vargas was imprisoned in Japan from September 12, 1945 to July 22, 1946. After being repatriated to the Philippines on July 23, 1946, he was whisked to Muntinlupa prison where he was detained while awaiting trial for collaboration.

Vargas was charged with 115 counts of collaboration. More than half of the evidence presented against him was based on his speeches while serving as head of the Executive Commission and ambassador of the Japanese-sponsored government. He was tried with other Filipino officials, among whom were Claro M. Recto, Benigno S. Aquino Sr., and Teofilo Sison.

Upon the ascension of Manuel Roxas to the presidency of the first postwar republic, a more sympathetic attitude towards alleged collaborators prevailed. Following the March 1946 ruling of the Supreme Court that alleged collaborators could post bail, Vargas was released on bail on October 17. Meantime, his trial began on July 7, 1947. A year later, on January 28, 1948, he and all others accused of collaboration were amnestied by President Roxas.

After the war, Vargas retired from public life but remained active as an executive of private firms, like the American Biscuit Co., Imperial Hotel of Hong Kong, and the Gas Corporation of the Philippines. He served on the board of trustees of the Lyceum of the Philippines, founded by Jose P. Laurel. He was chairman of that of Tradewinds, a hotel group. Vargas also managed his family's business – the Kawilihan Corporation and Jorge B. Vargas, Inc.

After the death of his first wife in March 1955, Vargas married Adelaida Montilla in 1956.

Vargas continued to involve himself in civic affairs. He was president of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines from 1941 to 1961. He was the one who organized the First National Boy Scouts Jamboree in 1954 and the International Jamboree in Mt. Makiling in 1959. He was also president of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation from 1935 to 1955, and was the country's representative to the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Prague, Czechoslovakia in May 1977.

On March 1, 1978, Vargas donated his lifetime memorabilia to the University of the Philippines. These memorabilia, now housed in a museum bearing his name on the UP campus, could easily be worth millions of pesos. They consist of 5,000 volumes of periodicals, maps, documents, and personal scrapbooks, and over 60,000 pieces of coins, badges, china, lacquerware, furniture, and personal mementoes, as well as more than 450 paintings, including those of Filipino masters like Juan Luna, Felix R. Hidalgo, Fernando Amorsolo, and Fabian de la Rosa.

On April 16, 1978, UP honored him with a degree of doctor of laws, *honoris causa*.

Vargas died on February 23, 1980.

DEOGRACIAS V. VILLADOLID

(1896-1976)

Noted Marine Biologist

Deogracias Villadolid y Villamarin, a distinguished marine biologist, was born of a middle-class family in Nasugbu, Batangas on March 22, 1896. His parents were Damaso Villadolid and Julia Villamarin. He was the sixth of 13 children, and one of the seven who survived to maturity. He was greatly attached to his mother, who died, however, when he was only 13.

It was from his mother that he learned his ABC's. He then attended the town's parochial school, which was run by "Maestra Enchang" (Florencia Villa Cruz), as well as public schools.

His first-grade teacher was the American Sergeant Johnson, who taught him the value of gaining the respect of others through friendly understanding. Johnson let him teach others older than himself.

Bored with being confined within the school walls, he varied his teaching method by lecturing in the open fields. This liberating experience, close to nature, gave him the opportunity to indulge his youthful interests that, eventually, would make him a scientist.

At the prodding of his good friend, Florencio Oliva, he enrolled at the College of Agriculture in Los Baños, Laguna on June 13, 1903. While studying, he augmented his allowance by working in the school

and running errands. He graduated on April 2, 1919 with a bachelor's degree in agriculture.

During World War I, the whole student body of the college, including Villadolid, volunteered to join the Allies in fighting the Axis nations. However, before they were deployed, the Axis nations surrendered.

After his graduation, Villadolid accepted a teaching job in the college on June 9, 1921. Then he married Restituta Salandan y Marfori of Calauan, Laguna. After their honeymoon, he was sent to the United States for advanced studies.

Villadolid sailed for the US with his wife. He enrolled at Leland Stanford University in California. Finding that the subjects he had taken in the Philippines were inadequate, he was forced to take some undergraduate subjects. He completed all requirements for a doctorate degree, major in marine biology and minor in aquatic botany, in 1927.

The couple returned to the Philippines in June of that year. Dr. Villadolid resumed teaching at the College of Agriculture.

In the early 1930's, he left the college and moved over to the newly created Fish and Game Administration.

During World War II, the Japanese let him direct the Bureau of Fisheries for a while. When they caught him helping the guerrilla cause, they incarcerated him and his 14-year-old son Leland. He and Leland escaped during an air raid, when an American plane dropped its bomb near his cell.

He hid with his family at a friend's house on Estrada Street, Singalong.

After the war, they returned to their home. Jobless, like countless others, he used his car to ferry people for a fee. Shortly, however, he was reinstated to his position as Chief of the Division of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

On July 1, 1946, Villadolid organized the Philippine Institute of Fisheries and Technology under the division of fisheries. Exactly a year later, the division was converted by law into a bureau.

The bureau attracted students and professionals in fisheries development programs from other Southeast Asian countries, and received intellectual and material collaborations from the US, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom, etc. The institute itself was converted into a College of Fisheries under the University of the Philippines.

At the bureau, Villadolid pushed programs to help the poor fishermen who lived by shallow-water fishing. The government extended to them technical assistance and liberal loans. Through similar programs, he also encouraged motorized fishing boat operators to take advantage of the rich archipelagic wealth of the open seas by ocean-fishing.

Dr. Villadolid was an active participant in international aquatic science fora. He was the co-author with Josefina Marquez of the paper on the smallest fish in the world, the *Pandaca pygmaea*, whose image is stamped on the latest 10-centavo coin of the Philippines. His successful breeding of *bangus* (Chano-chanos) and *tilapia* (*Tilapia mossambica*) in one common fishpond gave rise to a breeding technique being used all over the country at present.

In the middle of the 1950's, Villadolid was appointed dean of the Institute of Science of the newly-established Araneta University. Upon retiring from government service on his 65th birthday, he returned there to resume teaching.

Villadolid was a trustee of the Science Foundation of the Philippines when he died on March 4, 1976.

A presidential gold medalist and diploma of honor awardee in science in 1954 and holder of the distinguished star of the Republic, Dr. Villadolid may best be remembered for introducing *tilapia*, the "miracle fish," to the Philippines and drawing upon it as a source of protein for the masses.

LUIS ENCISO VILLA-REAL
(1846-1897)

Mason and one of the thirteen
Martyrs of Bagumbayan

Luis Enciso Villa-real was one of the 13 martyrs of Bagumbayan.

He was born in Daraga, Albay, on August 25, 1846. His father, Francisco Villa-real, was called the "wonderful fiddler" and nicknamed the *espanto* for his graceful dancing. His mother, Maria Espinas, was a proprietress and abaca planter. He was the oldest of four children.

He first studied at a school in Daraga. Later, he enrolled at the seminary of Nueva Caceres (now Naga), where he finished his bachelor of arts course. He then obtained an appointment as *oficial de mesa* in the justice of the peace court of Albay. When its presiding judge, Sr. Feced, was transferred to Bacolor, Pampanga, he followed him there in the same capacity, and up to Tarlac, Tarlac, where he saw clerical abuse at its worst. Unable to ignore the injustice being done to his hapless countrymen, he took a hand in helping some people being harassed by the parish priest. This rare show of righteousness and courage marked him as a *filibustero*, a frightening sobriquet in those perilous, pre-revolutionary times.

Resigning his court position, he settled in the town of his wife, Francisca Ochangco y Medina, in Arayat, Pampanga, where they were married around 1876. An industrious husband, he engaged in farming, planting cacao and coffee, and traded in sugar and palay. He learned tailoring by himself by unsewing a suit he had ordered from Manila. After several trials, he set up a tailoring shop in Arayat, the first of its kind in that town.

Discerning the need of his children for better education, he moved to Manila in 1889. After ordering a French tailoring manual from Paris, he established a tailoring shop on Legaspi Street, then on San Francisco Street, on the Escolta, where the Brias Building now stands, and lastly, at Plaza Moraga. It must have been an ideal location for, obviously, his business turned brisk. He employed no less than 20 helpers at a time, and his advertisement was the only one appearing in one of the best cultural magazines being published during the period, *La Ilustración Filipina*. Considering the popularity of his shop, he must have made a lot of acquaintances from the upper and lower classes of Manila society.

In February 1892, Villa-real entered Masonry, through its Taliba Lodge. He became the lodge's venerable master, succeeding Jose Dizon. Later, he was named representative to the *Gran Consejo Regional*.

Villa-real was an acknowledged contributor to the *La Propaganda*. When this body was reorganized, he continued his subscription to the *Cuerpo de Compromisarios*.

Favored by fortune, he won the first prize in the lottery draw of May 1895. The following July, he sailed for Japan with an avowed political mission, as well as to visit his son, Antonio, then in Tokyo. He resided there for some time, learning the Japanese language and imbibing the spirit of the Bushido. Antonio would later be an associate justice of the Philippine Supreme Court.

Two weeks after his return in August 1896, however, he was placed under arrest by the authorities.

To the local clergy, Villa-real was already a pain in the neck. His link to the *Cuerpo de Compromisarios*, a group dedicated to support the Filipino reform cause abroad, must have leaked to the authorities. Worse, the Katipunan's planned trip to Japan to acquire arms coincided with his visit there.

His arrest came at a time when a number of patriots were being tortured in prison to talk about the members and activities of groups seeking reforms or independence from Spain. This was the result of

the discovery of Katipunan members in the *Diario de Manila*. Obviously implicated by persons being tortured, he was thrown into jail and probably tortured, too.

On January 11, 1897, he and 12 others were taken out of Bilibid Prison and transported in four *quiles*, horse-drawn vehicles, to Bagumbayan Field where they were executed by a firing squad. Their bodies were thrown into a *forgon*, a closed horse-drawn cart used by the government to transport all sorts of rubbish. Four cavalrymen, under an *alferez*, followed the vehicle to La Loma Cemetery, where the bodies of the 13 martyrs were dumped into a well or hole behind the church. The spot was never marked, nor was it ever identified in subsequent years.

At the time of his death, Villa-Real had four children: Ricardo, the oldest, who followed the occupation of his father and succeeded him in his business; Antonio, the Supreme Court justice; and Ildefonso, a physician. His fourth child's name is unrecorded.

FAUSTINO VILLARUEL*
(1841-1897)

Masonic Leader, Reformist and
Bagumbayan Martyr

An exemplary Mason, Faustino Villaruel was born on April 23, 1841 in Pandacan, then a town separate from Manila. His father was Alejandro Villaruel, a Spaniard from Madrid who earned his living as a teacher. His mother, the former Manuela Gomara, was a Tagala from one of the well-to-do families in Quiapo, Manila.

Villaruel went to school at the *Colegio de San Juan de Letrán*, but it is not known what course he took. After completing his studies, he married Maria Navarrete, a widow. He supported her by trading in rice and sugar in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija. This business did not flourish. In the end, he was forced to sell all the land he had acquired.

Moving to Manila, Villaruel was employed in the office of a Spanish lawyer. After a period of apprenticeship, he opened a notarial office on Calle Jolo, now Juan Luna, in Tondo. Later, he went again into business, dealing in firewood and rattan, as well as rice and

*In Wenceslao Retana's book, *Archivo de Bibliófilo Filipino*, Villaruel's name was spelled with a double "r," Villarruel.

copra. This time he was successful. Eventually, he was able to acquire not only a *bodega* on Murallon Street, now *Muelle de la Industria*, just opposite Fort Santiago, but also three sailboats which carried merchandise to Tayabas, Marinduque, and the Bicol provinces.

His life took a crucial turn when Masonry began to make inroads in the Philippines. Like other young Filipinos, Villaruel was attracted to its ideal of equality among men and freedom of worship. Fiercely nationalistic, the Masons, of course, advocated other social and political reforms for the country.

Villaruel assumed the Masonic name "Ilaw," but it is not known in what lodge he was initiated. Later, he founded his own lodge, which became the Lodge Walana (No. 158) in May 1893.

Teodoro M. Kalaw described him as a true and tireless apostle of Masonry. Indeed, Villaruel travelled north and south of the country initiating new members and founding other lodges. He was responsible for establishing the first central Masonic organization, the *Gran Consejo Regional*, on April 16, 1893. It was also through his efforts that the first lodge for women, *La Semilla*, was set up. His daughter Rosario, then 18-years-old, was initiated as the first woman Mason in the country on July 18, 1893, assuming the Masonic name "Minerva."

In recognition of his contributions to the Masonic movement, Lodge Villaruel (No. 223) of Tarlac was founded by Procopio Hilario. Lodge Minerva (No. 217) of Aparri, Cagayan was founded by Gracio Gonzaga and Pastor Makanaya in honor of his daughter, Rosario.

Together with Jose Ma. Basa's Lodge Vanguardia, Villaruel's Lodge Walana became the center of nationalist propaganda literature clamoring for reforms in the Philippines. Villaruel's own house on Asuncion Street in Tondo served a similar purpose.

Villaruel was present when Jose Rizal founded *La Liga Filipina* in the house of Doroteo Onjunco on Calle Ylaya in Tondo, Manila on July 2, 1892. The association, however, soon found itself without a leader following Rizal's arrest and deportation to Dapitan on July 6, 1892, and virtually self-dissolved. Through the initiative of some of its members, led by Juan Zulueta, Deodato Arellano, and Domingo Franco, it resurfaced with a different name but the same reformist orientation in the *Cuerpo de Compromisarios*.

Villaruel was active among the organizers of the Cuerpo's committee which financed the publication of *La Solidaridad* and other propaganda activities of Marcelo H. del Pilar and his fellow reformists abroad. He also travelled to the provinces with another Mason,

Ambrosio Flores, who later became chief of the revolutionary army, to raise funds for Rizal who was then in exile in Dapitan.*

The Spanish friars had long suspected Masonry as a subversive organization. Fr. Agustin Fernandez reported that the meetings of Masons were actually meeting of separatists. In reference to what could probably be the Katipunan, he said "that entire secret societies with masonic character propagate anti-nationalistic ideas," and directed the authorities to double their vigilance against persons with anti-religious tendencies and study their movements. With the discovery of the Katipunan on August 21, 1896, the Spaniards embarked on a reign of terror, with Masons among the first to be arrested.**

Villaruel was apprehended by the *Guardia Civil* at his home at midnight of that fateful day. He and the heads of the other Masonic lodges, among whom were Antonio Ylagan, Jose Dizon, Moises Salvador, Domingo Franco, and Numeriano Adriano, were detained at Fort Santiago where they were tortured, held incommunicado, and tried by a military court presided by Colonel Olive, the same officer who presided over the trial of Rizal. The court decided that being active in the Liga and the Cuerpo was cause enough for anyone to merit the death penalty.

On January 11, 1897, 12 days after the execution of Rizal, Villaruel, together with 12 others, was led to Bagumbayan Field, to what is now the Chinese Gardens in Rizal Park, and shot by a squad of Filipino soldiers. Afterwards, their bodies were piled onto a *forgon*, a cart used to carry garbage, and dumped in an unmarked grave in the La Loma Cemetery.

Before his death, Villaruel told his daughter Rosario not to shed tears as long as there was a Filipino left to defend the cause for which he and his compatriots were laying down their lives. Like that of Rizal, the execution of the "Thirteen Martyrs of Bagumbayan" stoked the flames of the struggle for independence.

*The *Liga* was dissolved when it was found out by its conservative members that the popular councils organized by Andres Bonifacio were no longer willing to send money to the propagandists in Spain because they believed that peaceful agitation was futile.

**One of the reasons for the reign of terror against the Masons was the confession of Antonio Luna which stated that the Liga was the parent organization of the Katipunan, hence the arrests of the Liga and Cuerpo members who were Masons.

PANTALEON VILLEGAS (1873-1898)

Fiery Cebuano Revolutionary Leader

A revolutionary leader in the Visayas, Pantaleon Villegas was born in 1873 in Bacong, Negros Oriental to Policarpio Villegas, a farmer, and Ursula Solda, a *sinamay* weaver. He received little education on account of his parent's poverty.

At an early age, Villegas worked as a servant of a Spanish priest, a certain Father Angel, who taught him to read and write and recite prayers. When the priest left for Manila, he was taken along. Maltreatment by his master forced him to run away. He tried to return to his home province but instead found himself in Cebu. There he wandered around aimlessly until Kaffen Bauer, the owner of the *Botica Antigua*, took pity on him and hired him as a houseboy. Two years later, he found employment at the branch office of Singer Sewing Machine, Co. He must have been a good employee, for when the branch manager went to Manila, Villegas accompanied him. It was in Manila that he was introduced to the *Katipunan*, which he joined shortly, assuming his famous nom-de-guerre, *Leon Kilat*.

He was still in Manila when the revolution broke out in 1896. He was arrested and jailed by the authorities, but he managed to escape and link up with the revolutionaries in Cavite, where he gained the

attention of Emilio Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo later sent Villegas to the Visayas to organize and lead the revolution there.

Villegas arrived in Cebu during the last quarter of 1897. His first task was to acquaint the local leaders with the objectives of the Katipunan. His primary mission was to spread the revolution in the Visayas. He presented himself to the Cebuano leaders, among whom were Andres Abellana, the *capitan municipal* of Cebu, and Candido Padilla and Florencio Gonzales. They received him warily, suspecting him of being a spy for the Spaniards. Their doubts were dispelled after they received a communication from Aguinaldo confirming Villegas' mission in the Visayas.

Villegas then met with the other rebel leaders at the house of Uy Ma Yan, a wealthy Chinese merchant, in the town of San Nicolas to plan their initial moves. They decided to seize Cebu's provincial capital on Good Friday, 1898. The plot fell through, however, when some of its would-be participants were arrested beforehand. Changing strategies, they seized Talisay instead, on April 1. The town put up only token resistance. Two days later, they won a much tougher battle against the combined Spanish forces under Adolfo Montero and Captains Monfort, Gutierrez, and Iboleon. The following day, the victorious rebels led by Villegas, Candido Padilla, and Luis Flores entered Cebu City. Except for the Fort of Cebu, where the Bishop of Cebu and the rest of the Spanish community had holed up, the entire city was in rebel hands.

However, on April 7, Spanish reinforcements under General Tejero arrived from Manila and Iloilo and drove them out of the city. In that encounter, they suffered heavy casualties, with many of their leaders, among them, Padilla, Olimpio Regis, and Captain Emilio Regis, being captured.

Villegas retreated with his men to the south, and established his headquarters in Carcar. He quickly formed a war council together with Troadio Galicano, Fructuoso Ramos, Tomas Olanzo, and Solomon Manalili. Afterwards, Villegas, tired after the day's battle, retired for the night in one of the houses. Around midnight, he was murdered in his sleep, probably by his political enemies or by loyalist residents of Carcar who opposed his plan to make the town a rebel stronghold. In the morning, his companions were all shot to death. The revolution that Villegas started in the south was only beginning to flare up, however.

NICOLAS A. ZAFRA
(1892-1979)

Outstanding Educator and Historian

Born on December 21, 1892 in San Fernando, La Union, Nicolas Zafra was an outstanding educator, historian, writer, and Rizalist. His parents, both of prominent families, were Pia Alviar and Eugenio Zafra, whose manner of death, while in exile in Balabac in 1898, was never ascertained. He had one sister and two brothers. The Zafra family was quite active in local politics at the time.

He obtained his elementary and part of his secondary education in San Fernando. He then transferred to the prestigious Manila High School, where he graduated in 1912. For college, he attended the University of the Philippines, where he acquired three degrees: bachelor of arts in 1916; bachelor of education in 1918; and master of arts, major in history, in 1920.

He received his master's degree while he was also taking up a few subjects in law. Apparently, he was thinking of pursuing a law course at the time. Subsequently, however, he abandoned it in order to concentrate on his career as teacher.

Zafra began his career in 1917, as assistant instructor in the department of history of the UP. From 1939 to 1940, he pursued gradu-

ate studies in history at the University of Minnesota. Thereafter, his rise in the UP academic hierarchy was sure and steady. He became full professor and head of the history department in 1948, serving as such for a full 10 years. From 1952 to 1953, he was a Fulbright research grantee. In 1955, he was invited by the American Academy of Asian Studies in San Francisco as its visiting professor.

Zafra did not confine himself to the academe. Believing that inculcating historical awareness among the people, especially the young, was a major responsibility of every historian, he took active part in the propagation of its study by joining historical and other professional groups. He was a member of the Philippine Historical Association, Philippine National Historical Society, National Research Council of the Philippines, and the International Association of Historians of Asia. These prestigious institutions were all involved in local and international conferences and seminars on history. He also undertook investigations and researches into Philippine historical landmarks and personalities, both prominent and obscure, as well as prepared and wrote historical biographies, particularly of the members of the Malolos Congress, and the text of various historical markers.

His expert knowledge of Jose Rizal and his life eminently qualified him to head the committee formed to review *The First Filipino*, the outstanding biography of the national hero written by Leon Ma. Guerrero, against which a Rizal descendant had raised some pertinent points. Guided by his zealous scholarship and strict adherence to accuracy, the committee painstakingly studied the parts in question during long drawn-out meetings before submitting its findings to the Rizal Centennial Committee which, in turn, undertook the finalization of the biography after the necessary corrections had been made.

In 1967, he was also asked by the Order of the Knights of Rizal to head a committee tasked to review various works on Rizal for any erroneous data, a task that affirmed what he had always maintained: that a historian's work was to give an objective and accurate account.

In 1963, the University of the Philippines conferred on him the rare title of professor emeritus of history. Capping the other honors he received – including the one he shared with his family in 1965 (Outstanding Family Award), was the Cultural Heritage Award, which the government presented to him in 1969.

Zafra was married to a fellow academician, Professor Luz Alzona. They had two daughters: Sister Lourdes, a nun, and Felicidad. He died on January 7, 1979.

CRISPULO M. ZAMORA

(1871-1922)

Pioneer Engraver

Eminent engraver and silversmith, Crispulo M. Zamora was born to Mauricio Zamora and Gervasia Mendoza in Sampaloc, Manila on June 10, 1871. It was the elder Zamora who introduced him and his five brothers to engraving in the family shop.

He had attended initially a school in Quiapo managed by Jose Flores before being transferred to the *Academia de Dibujo y Pintura* by his father, who had discerned in him a strong inclination to the arts.

He studied at the Academia from 1890 to 1893. There, he was taught the rudiments of painting by Lorenzo Rocha, the school's director, and Melecio Figueroa, a consummate Ilongo artist of the era. At the same time, he continued to develop his engraver's skills at his father's atelier.

With diligence and industry, he pursued his schooling at the *Escuela de Artes y Oficios* while working as a student aide to Professor Campa. Upon finishing his studies, he worked full-time at the family shop, eventually taking over its management when his father died.

Zamora ran the shop with his wife, Pelagia Mendoza, a classmate whom he had married while still a student in June 1892. Together,

through thrift and hard work, they transformed it from a small business into a burgeoning enterprise producing all kinds of engraved articles, including buttons, decorations, and badges, which it supplied to Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's army during the Philippine Revolution.

Under the American colonial rule, the shop further expanded with its acquisition of modern machines. The lack of competition in the industry itself also contributed to its growth. In time, it had to increase its work force to around 50 employees to meet the steady demand of its numerous clients, which included the Philippine Constabulary, the United States Army, and such institutions as churches, for finely crafted ornaments like pins, medals, and jewels.

Zamora died on October 11, 1922, leaving behind his wife and eight children who, together, continued his life's work in his stead.

JACOBO Z. ZOBEL

(1842-1896)

Pharmacist and Numismatist

Born on October 12, 1842 to Jacobo Zobel e Hinsch and Ana Zangroniz y Arrieta, Jacobo Zobel was a man of many talents. He was a numismatist, scholar, linguist, and a pharmacist like his father, who had established and managed the well-known *Botica de Don Zobel* located on Real Street in Intramuros. He began his education in Manila, but continued it in Germany, in the school of Dr. Brandmann and in Johanneum public school.

In 1858, his father decided to have him study in Spain, at the *Universidad Central de Madrid*. There he became an active and hard-working student. He took various courses, such as music and languages, aside from his major ones. He acquired a bachelor's degree and a licentiate in *farmacia* and *ciencias naturales* in 1864.

Aside from his studies, other concerns, such as numismatics, took a lot of his time. So great was his interest in coinage that, in 1862 and 1863, he travelled to Paris, Berlin, and London to visit famous coin museums, absorbing valuable knowledge on the subject. Also in 1863, he brought out his work, entitled *Memoria sobre las monedas Libiofenicias Teutetanas*, which was subsequently entitled, *Noticias de various monumentos que demuestran la existencia de un Alfabeto Desconocido*

Empleado Antiguamente en algunas regiones de la Betica. He returned to Manila in the latter part of the year.

Three years later, while travelling to the United States, his father died. Consequently, he took complete control of the family's pharmacy, a job that his father had entrusted to him before taking that fateful trip. It required his full attention.

It is believed that it was around this time that Zobel joined Philippine Masonry, attracted as he was to its ideals of enlightenment and freedom. He rose swiftly up the Masonic ladder, becoming the secretary of the First Scottish Lodge before 1869. His stature in local Masonry was preeminent, as can be gleaned by the reference to him by the great historian and scholar, Teodoro M. Kalaw, as the "premier Filipino mason."

Possessed by a liberal and progressive mind, Zobel was profoundly affected by the deteriorating social and political conditions in the Philippines that had kept his countrymen oppressed and impoverished. This prompted him to write. His ideas were put to good use when the archipelago came under the governorship of the equally liberal Carlos de la Torre, who appointed him to the *regidorship* of Manila. He served as such until December 31, 1870. De la Torre was soon replaced, however, and the colonial society again found itself under the shroud of official and ecclesiastic corruption and bigotry.

Meanwhile, the campaign for the secularization of the parishes that had gained ground among the Filipino clergy and was fast transforming itself into a broad movement for general reforms culminated in the Cavite Mutiny of January 20, 1872, which, in turn, led to the arrest and execution of three Filipino priests: Fathers Gomes, Burgos, and Zamora.

Despite his pedigree and exalted position in society, Zobel became suspect to the colonial government because of the ideas he espoused and his known activities. In no time at all, he was arrested and incarcerated in Fort Santiago. It took several months, and the mediation of the German consul, before the authorities released him. Later, he would recall these events in a detached, historian's manner.

On February 5, 1875, three years after this distressing episode, he found new happiness in his marriage to Trinidad Ayala de Roxas, a rich Manilena, by whom he would have four children: Fernando, Enrique, Alfonso, and Margarita. In June of that year, he and his bride journeyed to Japan, where he studied the native systems of government and education. In 1876, they left for San Francisco, in the

United States, to see the World's Fair. From there, they went to Europe, travelling from London, to Paris, and to Seville. They lived for some years in Spain, where he endeavoured to learn about the modern transport system of Europe. He likewise renewed his interest in coins and, soon after, produced a work, entitled, *Estudio Histórico de la Moneda Antigua Española desde Su Origen hasta el imperio Romano*.

In 1880, he returned for good to the land of his birth. He became a representative of Eiffel and Company, an enterprise based in Paris, and, as such, beginning in 1880, embarked on the construction of bridges, including a temporary steel bridge and the Quiapo Bridge. A year later, he obtained a permit to build five tramway lines within Manila and the surrounding areas, the first being the Manila-Tondo line, which was later stretched to Malabon, under the financial backing of the Spanish banker, Alfonso Bayo.

Zobel joined the colonial government service. His appointment as a member of the Consejo de Administracion was made by the King of Spain himself in 1882. He likewise served as a member of the *Junta de Aranceles* (Tariff Board), *Real Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País*, and the *Junta Central de Agricultura*, of whose industries section he served as secretary. In addition, he was the municipal pharmacist for Intramuros and a *conciliario* of the *Banco Español-Filipino*.

On December 28, 1885, together with Bayo, Zobel founded in Madrid the *Compañía de Los Tranvías de Filipinas*. Its board of directors was composed of Bayo as president, based in Spain; D. G. Tuason as vice-president, based in the Philippines, and members led by Zobel himself.

An avowed scholar who became a respected member of the *Real Academia de la Historia*, Zobel also distinguished himself as a linguist. Apart from Spanish, he was adept in French, German, English, Italian, Portuguese, Greek, Chaldean, and Etruscan. For pastimes, he collected art, not just coins, and enjoyed hunting.

Zobel was the recipient of several prestigious awards, including the *Gran Cruz de la Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica*, given in 1880; the *Caballero de la Orden de Carlos III*; the title of knight commander of the Order of the Northern Star of Sweden and Norway, and gold medals from the Paris-based *Numismatique Allier de Hauteroche* and the *Exposición Regional de Filipinas* held in 1895 in Manila.

He died on October 6, 1896, just more than a month after the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution.

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