

MANUEL L. QUEZON: A LIFE LED WITH ACHIEVEMENT *

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A life led without achievement is worthless, and only that life is livable that is dedicated to the achievement of a noble aim. We want to die leaving something behind us so that those who may come after may think of us kindly. That life which ends with death only is a life of frustration and futility, and that is not the life of the artist nor of the public man.

--Manuel L. Quezon,
"Achievements of Men," 1937

Birth and Education

Basically rebellious in spirit, he always moved in a hurry, never satisfied. He always wanted to go on without looking back. He always wanted to jump! That in a nutshell was Manuel Luis Quezon, the man.

Born in Baler, Nueva Ecija (later Tayabas) on 19 August 1878,² Quezon grew up under the strict guidance of his father, Lucio Quezon, who wanted him to be a soldier, and his mother, Maria Dolores Molina, who wanted him to be a priest.³ The middle name, Luis, which his mother gave him, was taken from the patron saint of Baler, Bishop Louis of Toulouse, whose feast day happened to be the same as Quezon's natal day.

Having learned the rudiments of reading and writing from his aunt,⁴ catechism, Spanish, and the fundamentals of arithmetic from his mother, Quezon studied religion, history, grammar, Latin, and geography in 1885 under the Franciscan parish priest, Teodoro Fernandez. Upon the request of Lucio, Fernandez took Quezon with him to Manila as his *muchacho* and the boy enrolled in San Juan de Letran College. The following year, when Fernandez was assigned back to the province, Quezon stayed with his father's cousin whose husband was a Spanish army officer. The rough treatment he received from his uncle and the three-kilometer distance of the Paco house from the Intramuros school made him decide to become a boarder at San Juan de Letran. His parents informed him, however, that since their income and savings could support him only till he finished college, he should therefore find the means to support himself in taking up law, medicine, or the priesthood. Five years later, on 24 February 1894, Quezon graduated with two courses: an A.B. degree, *summa cum laude*, and the title of "Experienced Surveyor and Appraiser of Lands."⁵

Upon returning home he found his mother sick of tuberculosis and several weeks later she died in his arms. His first conflict with the law in Baler occurred one evening when he clubbed the corporal of the Civil Guard, Pio Enriquez, for attempting to use him in convincing one of his female cousins to yield to the corporal's advances. Three days later, he was locked in the schoolhouse on the charge of being a member of the Katipunan⁶ --a charge that Quezon learned later was raised against him by Enriquez and the parish priest of Baler, who was apparently offended when he did not kiss his hand at the time they were introduced to each other several days earlier. Released by the Military Governor after two weeks through the intercession of Lucio, Quezon promised his father he would not be a revolutionary.

In Manila, Quezon studied law (1895) at the University of Santo Tomas, a course which at the time took seven years: one year preparatory and six years law proper. Although he enjoyed free tuition and free board and lodging, he earned money for his expenses by coaching students whom Father Serapio Tamayo, the Director of Interns, put under his charge. After finishing the preparatory course, he enrolled in the first year proper when a Dominican priest advised him to take simultaneously a course in dogmatic theology in case he may later find himself suited for the priesthood, but the professor of dogmatic theology discouraged him.

Despite the spread of the Katipunan uprising, Quezon went on with his studies. He was on a Christmas vacation in Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, when Jose Rizal was executed. In April 1898, Quezon had to board in a private house in Intramuros as punishment for violating some university house rules.⁷ From Intramuros, he witnessed the Battle of Manila Bay on 1 May 1898. He then joined the Manila Battalion or the *Leales Voluntarios de Manila* commanded by civilian Spanish officials. The Spanish mestizos like himself enlisted therein to save themselves from possible American persecution and execution.⁸ With the American occupation of Manila and the suspension of classes, Quezon visited Baler and learned that bandits had murdered his father and younger half-brother, Pedro.⁹ He stayed with his aunt who was the mother of his future wife.

Quezon was in Baler when the Filipino-American hostilities broke out on 4 February 1899. Believing that the U.S. Army had broken faith with the Filipino people, Quezon decided to fight for Philippine freedom. Presenting himself to Colonel Villacorta in Pantabangan, he was given the rank of second lieutenant. In Cabanatuan, upon instruction of General Mariano Llanera, Villacorta ordered Quezon to capture a band of bandits in Aliaga. Having accomplished this in two days, he was promoted to first lieutenant. When General Emilio Aguinaldo's seat of government was moved from Malolos to Cabanatuan, Quezon was detailed to form part of Aguinaldo's staff. The promotion to captain came about when Quezon, through the instruction of

Colonel Sitar of Aguinaldo's staff, successfully escorted General Benito Natividad, who was wounded in the Battle of Calumpit, to Bayambang, the headquarters of General Antonio Luna. Not long afterward, Aguinaldo moved his government to Angeles and then to Tarlac where Quezon stayed in the house of Colonel Alejandro Albert of the Medical Service. Later, General Aguinaldo ordered Quezon to replace the commanding officer of the Baguio garrison until relieved by another officer. Upon his return to Tarlac, he told Aguinaldo he was bored doing nothing but office work. Aguinaldo promptly sent him to the front-line between San Fernando and Porac--under the command of Colonel Leysan. When Major Liraz, the commander of the battalion on the other side of the road between Bacolor and Porac, died in action, Colonel Leysan ordered Quezon to take over the command of that battalion. With the fall of Bacolor, General Tomas Mascardo whom General Aguinaldo had appointed as commanding general of all Filipino forces operating in Central Luzon moved his headquarters to Dolores, and with the fall of Porac, General Mascardo moved his Leysan his Chief of Staff who in turn made Quezon his assistant. Being constantly pressed by Major J.F. Bell, General Mascardo moved his brigade to the mountains separating Pampanga from Bataan. Upon the order of General Mascardo, Quezon went to Bataan where he recommended that the forest between Bagac and Morong would be the best hiding place. When Mascardo went there, Quezon was given the command to operate the area from Balanga to Mariveles.¹⁰ Mascardo noted in his memoirs that Quezon successfully defended a Frenchman who was charged with espionage before his (Mascardo's) court martial.¹¹

About the last week of March 1901¹² a report reached Mascardo that Aguinaldo was captured in Palanan. On March 31 he ordered Quezon who had been suffering from malaria to surrender and find out the truth.¹³ The latter surrendered in April to Lt. Lawrence S. Miller, the American commander of Mariveles and the next day, Quezon met General Arthur MacArthur who, after knowing the latter's mission, motioned him to enter Aguinaldo's room. Informed of the mission, Aguinaldo--who was initially suspicious--told Quezon that Mascardo should make his own decision of whether to surrender or not. After completing the mission, Quezon stayed in the house of Albert in Manila, but was arrested and imprisoned for six months without any charge.¹⁴ Upon his release, he stayed in Navotas and went to Albert's residence only when he was sure he was not released by mistake.

Passing the Bar

Having recovered from a nervous breakdown and from confinement for many months at San Juan de Dios Hospital, Quezon worked as a clerk in Monte de Piedad for P25 a month and at the same time prepared for the bar, since the American administration allowed those who finished at least three years of

studies in law to take the examination. At this time, he was staying with a poor man, Santiago D. Antonio.¹⁶ After passing the bar with a fourth place rating of 87.83% in 1903, Quezon took his oath as a licensed lawyer on 16 April 1903,¹⁶ and joined the law firm of Francisco Ortigas where he won many cases. After three months, he put up his own law firm. Proud of not knowing the English language, he was determined not to study it.

In October 1903, Quezon went to Tayabas in order to retrieve his father's two-hectare farm from a certain Fabian Hernandez. After his case had been disposed of in his favor, he handled other cases and won them handily. Toward the end of 1903, he accepted the position of fiscal of Mindoro. Judge Paul Linebarger conferred with Trinidad Pardo de Tavera--founder of the Federal Party and current member of the Philippine Commission--who was then visiting Tayabas, and through him, Civil Governor William H. Taft signed Quezon's appointment in Manila.

In Mindoro, Quezon moved for the dismissal of all cases with insufficient evidence against two-thirds of the men in prison charged with banditry. Six months later he was transferred to Tayabas when its fiscal, Sofio Alandy, who was involved in extra-legal practices in early 1904, was demoted to Mindoro, a smaller province.¹⁷ It was during this time, i.e., in Tayabas, that Harry H. Bandholtz of the Constabulary insisted on Quezon's learning the English language and offered himself as teacher. Not much was accomplished here. The case that made Quezon popular in the province and which he believed contributed to his election as provincial governor, involved an American lawyer, Francis Berry, editor of *Cablenews-American*. Berry offered legal assistance to a group of Filipino farmers accused of banditry in exchange for a fee to be paid later, but which would be guaranteed by their lands and working animals. Berry tricked them into signing deeds of sale instead. Quezon found this out when he interviewed the farmers and with the help of a young lawyer, Mr. Basset, who was sent by the office of the attorney general to help try cases against four of the best lawyers of Manila who came to defend Berry, Quezon succeeded in having the American convicted of estafa. The Philippine Supreme Court, and later the U.S. Supreme Court, confirmed the decision of the lower court. Although Quezon won many friends, he also had many enemies. While he was discharging his duties as fiscal of Tayabas, a fact-finding investigation was conducted regarding his activities as fiscal of Mindoro. He was accused of attempted rape, abduction, malfeasance in office, assault, etc. Of the nine charges, Hartford Beaumont, the lawyer assigned to conduct the investigation, found Quezon guilty of attempted rape (10 February 1904) and malfeasance in office (29 February 1904 and another between January-March 1904); not guilty of rape (13 February 1904) and forced labor without pay (between January-March 1904); conditionally guilty--pending introduction of new evidence--of abduction (14 February 1904) and assault (15 March 1904 and another on 16 March 1904); and judgment suspended (albeit probably guilty--pending adequate explanation from Quezon) of malfeasance in office (14 December 1903). Quezon denied the charges except

one of assault, saying later in 1940, he regretted it and "blamed it all on his quick temper and his youth." Bandholtz, who was said to be building up Quezon's political career, never considered the "Mindoro affair" as very serious, attributing it to the folly of Quezon's youth, and was believed by some Americans to be responsible for Quezon's not being imprisoned. With the advice of Judge Linebarger and against the advice of Judge James Ross, the supervisor of prosecuting attorneys, Quezon resigned. He resumed his lucrative law practice in Lucena.

In 1905, Quezon decided to run for provincial governor¹⁹ after a conference with Colonel James G. Harbord who succeeded Bandholtz as head of the Second Constabulary District, since Bandholtz had been promoted to the First Constabulary District headquarters in Manila. On 31 October 1905, Harbord sounded Bandholtz on the possibility of Quezon being a gubernatorial "dark horse."²⁰ With the full backing of the Constabulary, he won as governor and was confirmed in office on 21 February 1906 despite protests of alleged election irregularities.²¹

On 1 October 1906, a convention of governors was held in Manila. Although Sergio Osmeña, Sr. was elected chairman, Quezon was no less active in the deliberations. In 1907, Quezon decided to run for a seat in the National Assembly and was elected without campaigning in the Fifth Senatorial District composed of Tayabas, Batangas, Cavite, Mindoro, and Marinduque. He became the floor leader and Osmeña, the Assembly Speaker, appointed him as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. It was in this year that he joined freemasonry.²²

His first clash with the U.S. government while serving in the National Assembly had to do with a bill pending in the U.S. Congress providing for free trade between the Philippines and the U.S. He fought the measure on the ground that free trade relations between the two countries would result in making the Philippines absolutely dependent upon the U.S. market. Although he appeared at one time convinced by Governor General James F. Smith and Secretary of Commerce and Police William C. Forbes about the merits of free trade, Quezon reverted to his original position when the Philippine Assembly remained unconvinced. The Assembly rejected Resolution No. 8 which favored free trade, apparently because the arguments of Smith and Forbes were not logically convincing. For one, Congress had the discretion of revising the Public Lands Act of 1903 and so the Assembly's fear of extensive landholdings falling into American hands on the adoption of free trade was real. Forbes should have known better than to accept at face value the superficial but convenient reason of "saving face" which most of the assemblymen expressed to him. Most probably it meant they were not convinced.²³

Quezon decided in 1908 to attend the International Congress of Navigation at St. Petersburg. It was known he would arrive late in the conference, but the point of the trip was for his "political education,"²⁴ that is to say, to compare the Philippines with the world in preparation for the next post of Resident Commissioner. He had earlier persuaded Osmeña to have the Assembly elect him to this position.²⁵ From Russia, he went to the United States via Europe. There, he had a luncheon meeting with President Theodore Roosevelt. On his return in late 1908, he was irked by *La Democracia's* criticism concerning the propriety of three ranking American officials (Bandholtz, Harbord, and Eugene Gilmore) travelling with Quezon to Tayabas where the latter was allegedly involved in two cases pending in the Tayabas Court and so he gave the editor, Hugo Salazar, a "severe drubbing."²⁶

In 1909, the Assembly elected Quezon as Resident Commissioner. Having received his appointment on 15 May 1909, he later left for the United States and arrived there in December. After about five months, i.e., after having studied the English language through a tutor, through reading magazines and books with the help of a Spanish-English dictionary, and through attending social functions without an interpreter, he delivered in May 1910 his maiden speech at the House of Representatives, arguing that despite the benefits received from the U.S. government, the Filipinos still wanted independence.²⁷ In another speech in late 1910, he supported the investigation proposed by Congressman Martin on the sale to Americans of friar lands in the Philippines, saying that large American investments in the Islands would inevitably result in the permanent retention of the country by the United States.²⁸

Quezon, in 1910, befriended Moorfield Storey and Alfred Erving Winslow, the President and Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, respectively, although Winslow's committed friendship was expressed to him only in late 1911.²⁹ In the autumn of that year, he went on a speech-making tour through the New England states under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston. In 1912, Jones Bill No. 1 was favorably reported in the House but unfortunately, it was not discussed on the floor. When Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, was elected President in November 1912, the prospect of replacing the Governor General became imminent. Asked by Wilson whether Governor General William Cameron Forbes should be replaced, Quezon replied that if Wilson would honestly carry out the intention of the Democratic platform to grant Philippine independence as soon as practicable, then Governor Forbes could neither serve as the spokesman for nor the executor of Wilson's Philippine policies. President Wilson subsequently appointed Congressman Francis B. Harrison who was Quezon's choice as Governor General of the Philippines. In executing Wilson's policies in the Islands, Harrison gave the majority of the Philippine Commission to the Filipinos and rapidly Filipinized the Govern-³⁰

In 1914, William Atkinson Jones, with the approval of Wilson, presented Jones Bill No. 2 whose preamble committed the United States to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as a stable government could be established in the Islands. The bill provided for an elective Senate to replace the Philippine Commission. Though the bill passed the House, there was no more time to discuss it in the Senate. During the break, Quezon came home and was in Manila from April to October 1915.³¹ In the next Congress, Jones reintroduced the same bill in the House and Senator Hitchcock introduced it in the Senate. Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas presented an amendment providing for Philippine independence in one to two years, or as later amended, in two to four years. The Clarke amendment passed the Senate but was defeated in the House. The original Jones bill was then passed in both Houses of Congress. President Wilson signed it into law in 1916.

Quezon decided to resign as Resident Commissioner in order to practice his legal profession. He had earlier advised Osmeña to run for the Senate, but the latter declined and instead notified him that the Nacionalista party would present him as a Senate candidate with a view to having him elected as Senate President. Quezon was received with tremendous warmth on his arrival in Manila. His friends and colleagues persuaded him to desist from leaving politics in order to practice law, saying that as a bachelor, he had no need for much money. He attended public meetings and several banquets, but without making a campaign, he was elected senator from his district and was subsequently elected Senate President.

First World War

During the First World War, Quezon went to the United States (May 1917) to convey to President Wilson the Filipino sentiment of offering assistance in human resource. Wilson gave the War Department instructions to help in every way in the organization of a Filipino army. On Quezon's return to Manila in the same year, the Philippine Legislature enacted a law authorizing the creation of the National Guard, the body trained by American officers and then mustered into the Federal Army. The Philippine Legislature authorized Governor Harrison to offer the United States one destroyer and one submarine. The division organized was, however, incorporated into the service of the Federal Army only a short time before the armistice was signed and therefore failed to take part under General John J. Pershing in World War I.

After the war, Quezon headed, in December 1918, an advance delegation to plead for immediate independence for the Philippines. In Hongkong, on the way to the United States, he married Aurora Aragon, a first cousin, on the fourteenth (civil) and the seventeenth (church) of that month.³² In Washington, together with the members of the first independence mission

that arrived later, Quezon was received by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, representing the absent President Wilson who was in Europe busy campaigning for his League of Nations.³³ After the mission, he was determined to retire and practice law: he needed money now that he was married. He made arrangements to open a law firm with Clyde DeWitt and Quintin Paredes, but upon his return to the Islands, his friends once more put pressure on him not to resign. He finally yielded.

Toward the end of his term, President Wilson recommended that Congress grant independence to the Philippines because a stable government had already been established, but Congress being now controlled by the Republicans ignored it. No progressive step was taken toward greater self-government or independence in the succeeding republican administrations of Presidents Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert C. Hoover. President Harding appointed General Leonard Wood, who believed Governor General Harrison had Filipinized the service too rapidly, as Harrison's successor.

The birth of Quezon's first child, Maria Aurora, on 23 September 1919, compelled Quezon to go into business. He went into real estate with a modest beginning. He secured a loan of ₱ 1,000 from the Philippine National Bank which was guaranteed by Thomas Earnshaw, a wealthy businessman. Although his first venture was a success, the pressure of political work hindered his becoming a big-time real estate businessman. On 9 April 1921, the second child, Maria Zeneida, was born. To ascertain the Philippine policy of President Harding, Quezon went to America in July and obtained the assurance of a "no backward step" policy in Philippine administration. He came home in September. The following year he broke away from Osmeña on the issue of leadership. He wanted collective leadership as against Osmeña's unipersonal kind of leadership. This ultimately led to his heading the party.

Quezon disagreed with many of Governor Wood's policies, including the abolition of the Board of Control and the Independence Fund. When Wood reinstated police detective Ray Conley who was accused of being connected with vice lords prior to the resolution of the administrative case against the latter, the entire Cabinet and members of the Council of State resigned on 17 July 1923.

Quezon's third child, Luisa Corazon Paz, was born in February 1924, but she died of meningitis on 14 December. When Quezon left for the United States via Europe in April 1924 as head of an independence mission, he had himself physically examined in New York by the Life Extension Institute, Inc. where it was found that he had no impairment in the "heart, lungs, abdominal organs, brain and nervous system."³⁴ On 23 June 1926 his last child, a boy, was born.³⁵

On 7 August 1927, Governor General Wood died and President Coolidge, through the recommendation of Quezon who was in America, appointed Colonel Henry Stimson as Governor General. By this time, the New York Institute of Health pronounced Quezon suffering from tuberculosis. A specialist, Dr. James Alexander Miller, confirmed it.³⁶ By May 1928, however, Quezon wrote a friend that he was practically restored to health.³⁷

Governor Stimson revived the Council of State. Quezon succeeded in opposing the Timberlake Bill which limited the importation of Philippine sugar to the United States and taxed Philippine products entering the United States while keeping open the Philippine market for the free entry of American goods. When Hoover became President in 1929, Stimson became Secretary of State and was succeeded by Dwight F. Davis who arrived in Manila on 8 July of that year. In 1929, the University of the Philippines conferred on Quezon the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. In October of that year, he was elected to the thirty-third degree in freemasonry by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons of Washington, D. C. The next year, when he went to the United States for treatment of his lung disease, he abandoned freemasonry and rejoined the Catholic Church--on his fifty-second birth anniversary.³⁸ While under a thorough physical treatment at Pottenger Sanatorium, he objected to the appointment of Nicholas Roosevelt as Vice Governor for having contemptuously written about the Filipino in his book.³⁹ As the Great Depression set in during the latter part of Hoover's administration, a movement in the United States to close the American market to Philippine products and the active campaign of Sergio Osmeña and Manuel Roxas in America led to the passage of a bill in both Houses of Congress granting Philippine independence in ten years. President Franklin D. Roosevelt took over the presidency before the law could be submitted to the Philippine Legislature. Quezon who returned home on 22 October 1931, opposed the law because it called for the possible retention of all military and naval establishments by the United States after the proclamation of the Philippine Republic. That the retention of naval stations would depend upon the consent of the Philippine Republic was all right with him, but that the President may retain all the American military bases and reservations in the country would make the Republic a farce. After the Philippine Legislature rejected the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law, Quezon went to the United States to explain to the President and the U.S. Congress the reasons behind the rejection and to secure a better bill. On 2 February 1934, an agreement between Quezon on the one hand, and Senator Millard Tydings and Congressman John McDuffie, on the other, led to the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act where a provision on the surrender of military and other reservations to the Philippine Republic was stipulated, excepting only such naval reservations and fueling stations which the United States and the Philippine Republic would later settle to their own satisfaction.⁴⁰ Roosevelt signed the Tydings-McDuffie bill into law on 24 March 1934.

Before returning to the Philippines Quezon conferred with General Douglas MacArthur, then the U.S. Chief of Staff, regarding the defense of the Philippines. MacArthur expressed willingness to help the Philippines defend itself provided higher authorities consented. Both Secretary of War George H. Dern and President Roosevelt agreed with the plan.⁴¹

After the Philippine Legislature accepted the Tydings-McDuffie Act, a constitutional convention followed with Claro M. Recto elected as president.⁴² At about this time, Quezon who suffered from gallstones went to the United States via Europe for an operation. Successfully operated on 26 October 1934 at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, he returned home in December. On 8 February 1935, the constitutional convention approved the constitution. Favorably recommended by Governor General Frank Murphy and assented to by President Roosevelt on 23 March 1935, the constitution was finally ratified by the Filipino people on 14 May--less than two weeks after the Sakdal revolt in San Ildefonso, Bulacan and in Cabuyao, Laguna. On 15 November, the Philippine Commonwealth was inaugurated with Quezon as President and Osmeña as Vice President in view of their having coalesced after the disagreement on the acceptance of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act.

On 28 March 1936, the University of Santo Tomas conferred on Quezon an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The following year he received the decoration of the Order of the Brilliant Jade given by Mayor Wu of Shanghai.⁴³ In April 1937, Quezon and his family visited Mexico and on the seventeenth of that month, Georgetown University conferred upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Then he visited Cuba and Europe. On 23 November, he was operated on for appendicitis at the Philippine General Hospital.⁴⁴

In 1938, Quezon vetoed the Religious Instruction Bill because he believed in the separation of church and state, and the following year, he assured President Roosevelt that should the United States become involved in a conflict with Japan, the Filipino people would side with her to the bitter end. Also in this year and in the next, the National Assembly authorized him to accept from the Italian king the decoration known as the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, from the Mexican government the gift consisting of arms of Mexican manufacture, and from the Belgian king the decoration known as the Grand Croix de L'Ordre de la Couronne.⁴⁵ Quezon laid the cornerstone of what was to be the future capital of the Philippines, Quezon City, in 1940. The University of the Philippines campus, originally established in Manila, was to be moved to this new site.⁴⁶ On 26 July 1941, the United States commissioned Douglas MacArthur as commanding general of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East, and on 1 September, ten divisions of the Philippine Army were inducted into the U.S. Army.⁴⁷ Forty days later, Quezon and Osmeña were reelected to their respective positions in accordance with the 1939 amended Commonwealth Constitution.

On 8 December, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. The next day, the Japanese bombed Clark Field, Camp John Hay, and Nichols Field. Four days later, Colonel Sidney L. Huff informed Quezon that General MacArthur wanted him to be ready in four hours' notice to go with MacArthur to Corregidor. In a conversation with MacArthur, Quezon learned that his personal safety was of great significance to the revival of the Commonwealth government. As Quezon recalled:

... as long as I was free, the occupation of Manila or even of the Philippines, by the Japanese Army would not have the same significance under international law as if the Government had been captured or had surrendered.⁴⁸

On 22 December, Quezon issued Executive Order No. 390 designating Manuel Roxas as Secretary to the President and authorizing him to succeed to the presidency should something happen to the President and the Vice-President.⁴⁹ Two days later, Quezon and his family together with Vice President Osmeña, Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos, Maj. Gen. Basilio Valdes, Col. Manuel Nieto, and Serapio D. Carceran went to Corregidor. His last instruction to the Cabinet members left behind was to "do everything in their power to minimize the sufferings of the civilian population." Manila was declared an "open city." At or about 4:00 P.M. of 30 December, the inauguration of the second Philippine Commonwealth government took place at Corregidor and Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos administered Quezon's oath of office. Quezon pledged in his inaugural address to fight with America for the sake of both America and the Philippines: "To this task we shall devote all our resources in men and materials." Quezon mentioned Roosevelt's proclamation solemnly pledging to the Filipinos the redemption of their freedom and the establishment and protection of their independence: "The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind that pledge."⁵⁰

On 1 January 1942, MacArthur read a telegram from Washington dated 31 December 1941 that if Quezon's evacuation could possibly be accomplished, he should be taken to Washington to serve as the head of the Commonwealth-in-exile and as the symbol of the redemption of the Philippines. After consulting his War Cabinet who suggested that he accept it provided it could be done without serious risk to his life and with assurances that the Philippine Army's morale would not be adversely affected, Quezon replied that he was "willing to do what the Government of the United States may think [would] be more helpful for the successful prosecution of the war."⁵¹ By 2 January, Quezon suspected that Roosevelt would temporarily abandon the Philippines in favor of the European campaign since the latter's proclamation issued on 29 December 1941 used the phrase "your freedom will be redeemed." MacArthur sug-

gested that the transmission of the message might have been garbled. On 3 January 1941, Quezon issued Executive Order No. 1--in an apparent gesture of overflowing gratitude for MacArthur's attempt at defending the Philippines--granting recompense and reward for "distinguished service" rendered between 15 November and 30 December 1941 to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Jr., and Lt. Col. Sidney L. Huff.⁵² On 13 January 1941, Quezon cabled Roosevelt expressing his "belief and desire that the whole force of America should be directed first against Japan in the Far East." Fifteen days later, Tokyo radio broadcast announced that a new government had been established in the Philippines, although Quezon trusted those men who ran the Executive Commission: "I am...convinced of the loyalty of the men who have accepted positions in the so-called new government."⁵³

Quezon expected reinforcements from America, trusting that MacArthur would urge Washington for its early arrival. Roosevelt assured that ships and warplanes carrying troops and necessary supplies had been dispatched to Manila. On 6 February, General Aguinaldo urged General MacArthur in a radio broadcast to surrender in view of the futility of continuing the fight against superior enemy forces. While waiting for the reinforcements to arrive, Quezon thought of asking Roosevelt to authorize him to issue a public manifesto asking the United States to grant immediate, complete, and absolute independence to the Philippines and that its neutralization be agreed at once by the United States and Japan. Quezon's War Cabinet, however, doubted the wisdom of such an idea, but they later consented when Quezon told them about his misgivings as to the ability of their forces to prolong their resistance with so little food and so much dysentery and malaria--a resistance which might be further weakened by their knowledge that the civilian population had already accepted the Japanese promise of independence. Roosevelt's response to Quezon's cable was that the present sufferings of the Filipino people were indefinitely less than the sufferings and permanent enslavement which would inevitably follow the acceptance of Japanese promises. Though Roosevelt allowed the Filipino forces to surrender, the American forces would defend the Islands to the end. Quezon then made up his mind to stick it out with America.

On 16 February, MacArthur cabled Washington that Quezon, in agreement with his War Cabinet, wished to transfer the seat of the Philippine government to the Visayas. When Washington consented, Quezon and party (Roxas was left behind) took the submarine *Swordfish*, and on 22 February, arrived at San Jose de Buenavista, Antique. Quezon travelled to Iloilo and Capiz by car. He later decided to go to Negros on board the *S.S. Don Esteban* but disembarked instead at Guimaras Island. Aboard the *S.S. Princess of Negros*, Quezon and party went to Bacolod, and on 27 February to Dumaguete.

On 16 March, MacArthur wrote Quezon from Mindanao that Roosevelt had directed him (MacArthur) to proceed to Australia in order to plan for an offensive drive to the Philippines. MacArthur wanted Quezon to rejoin him at his headquarters in Australia in the great drive for victory in the Islands. Quezon agreed on 17 March. At around 2:30 A.M. of 19 March, Quezon and party left Dumaguete aboard two small PT boats and reached Oroquieta, Northern Mindanao at 6:30 A.M. Travelling by land, Quezon and party reached Del Monte in Bukidnon via Dansalan, Lanao. After seven days, Quezon and Osmeña who rode separately in two planes left Del Monte and after nine hours, landed on Bachelor Field, Australia. From here, Quezon went to Alice Springs, Adelaide and finally, Melbourne where General MacArthur received him and where Quezon received the news of the tragic fall of Bataan. Leaving Australia on 20 April 1942 aboard the *S.S. President Coolidge*, Quezon and party reached San Francisco on 8 May, two days after Corregidor fell.

On 2 June, Quezon addressed the House of Representatives and two days later, the Senate.⁵⁴ After twelve days, he signed the United Nations Charter and the Philippines was admitted as a member of the Pacific War Council. Although very sick he constantly kept himself abreast with the developments in the Philippines via MacArthur's headquarters. Since the Japanese promised the Philippines complete independence in due time, Quezon was perturbed and conferred with Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Senator Millard Tydings on the possibility of advancing Philippine independence. Tydings introduced two resolutions: S.J. Res. No. 93 which moved forward Philippine independence and S.J. Res. No. 94 which authorized establishment of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. They passed Congress a few weeks before Quzon died.⁵⁵

Reminded by Osmeña that his term of office would expire on 15 November 1943, Quezon sought for an extension of his term in order to bolster the morale of the Filipinos back home since he believed he was the rallying point. After a lengthy debate between Quezon and Osmeña which involved Quezon's entire War Cabinet and some members of the U.S. administration, Osmeña finally worked for Quezon's extension. The U.S. Congress approved the joint resolution that Osmeña prepared, authorizing Quezon to continue his term of office until such time that the U.S. President would proclaim that "constitutional processes and normal functions of government shall have been restored in the Philippine Islands."⁵⁶ Roosevelt signed this into law on 12 November 1943.

Not quite convinced that the Philippines would be liberated earlier than 1943, Quezon did not grant funds to the Post-War Planning Board which he created on 15 September 1943, but he initially appropriated five million dollars for the Philippine Commonwealth Relief Committee which he created on 20 June 1944 in anticipation of the forthcoming Philippine redemption.⁵⁷

In 1945, Macarthur was island-hopping in the Pacific. Quezon was elated about the prospect of returning to his native land with Macarthur whose troops had just landed at Noemfor in Dutch New Guinea, about 600 miles from the Philippines. But death overtook him on 1 August 1944 at Saranac Lake, New York.⁶⁸

References

*This biographical sketch of Quezon is taken from my doctoral dissertation which was partly funded by the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE) through the Philippine Social Science Center and the Mindanao State University through the Academic Personnel Development Program.

¹Manuel L. Quezon, "Compliment from the Chief," *Graphic*, 15 September 1938, p. 13. Also found in *Sergio Osmeña Papers*, National Library, Manila.

²Originally Baler was a part of Nueva Ecija. It was later annexed to Tayabas. In 1917, a move to return Baler to Nueva Ecija did not prosper. See Manuel L. Quezon, *The Good Fight* (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1946), p.87. See also Teodorico Molina to Quezon, 10 October 1917 and Quezon to Molina, *Quezon Papers* (henceforth *QP*), ser. I, National Library, Manila. For significant events that occurred in 1878, see Adeudato J. Agbayani, *When M. L. Quezon Was Born* (Manila: The Ilocos Times, 1939), pp. 1-18.

³Quezon's father was a Spanish army sergeant from Peñafrancia, Paco, Manila. He retired to Baler and eventually became the teacher for boys in the local school. Although his father was said to be a Spanish mestizo, Quezon did not say so in *The Good Fight*, pp. 2 and 6, but described him as a Tagalog. In 1914, he said that his father was a "full-blooded Filipino." Quoted by Juan F. Rivera, *The Father of the First Brown Race Civil Code* (Quezon City: U.P. Law Center, 1978), p. 152. His mother was a Spanish mestiza with an unknown ethnic origin, although it is also probably Tagalog. He had two half-brothers and apparently a half-sister. See Sol Gwekoh, *Manuel L. Quezon: His Life and Career* (Manila: University Publishing Co., Inc., 1948), pp. 7-8; Isabelo P. Caballero and M. de Gracia Concepcion, *Quezon: The Story of a Nation and Its Foremost Statesman* (Manila: The United Publishers, 1935), p. 5; and Carlos Quirino, *Quezon: Paladin of Philippine Freedom* (Manila: Filipiniana Book Guild, 1971), p. 5. All cited by Alfredo B. Saulo, "Manuel Luis Quezon on His Centenary" (Metro Manila: National Science Development Board, 1978), pp. 31 and 96.

In "Philippine Party Sails for America," Ruth D. Kerby called Quezon a "half-breed--the illegitimate son of a Spanish priest." See *Portland Oregonian*, 9 September 1922, and Jaime de Veyra to Quezon, 20 September 1922. Both from *QP*, ser. V. Quezon planned to file a libel suit, but through the intercession of friends, this was amicably settled. See Quezon wire de Veyra, 1 October 1922 and 16 December 1922; de Veyra wire Quezon, 2 November 1922 and 24

November 1922; James Ross to Quezon, 2 October 1922; James Frear to Edgar Piper, editor of the *Oregonian*, 14 November 1922 and 13 December 1922; and Ansberry to Quezon, 2 February 1923. All from *QP*, ser. V. In the December 1922 correspondence, Piper gave Frear the following information: the Philippine Independence Commission employed Mr. Kerby and his wife Mrs. Duniway-Kerby, to perform a certain service. Since it was not satisfactory, he was discharged. Thereupon Kerby or his wife, or both, gave the *Oregonian* some letters "taking a view of the Filipino matter entirely at variance with the views they had been employed to take, and incidentally, made certain damaging statements as to Mr. Quezon."

⁴Manuel L. Quezon, "An Autobiography," *Tribune*, 26 July 1933. Reprinted in Caballero and Concepcion, *Story of a Nation*, pp. 485-98. See Carlos Quirino, *Quezon: Man of Destiny* (Manila: n.p., 1935), p. 6. See also Federico Mangahas, "The Quezon Autobiography," in *New Philippines*, eds. Felixberto G. Bustos and Abelardo J. Fajardo (Manila: Carmelo and Bauerman, Inc., 1934), pp. 296-98.

⁵Gwekoh, *Quezon: Life and Career*, p. 15. According to Teodoro Agoncillo, the *Bachiller en Artes* under Spain "was the equivalent of the present day high school." See Agoncillo's "No Finer Paladin, Manuel L. Quezon in Profile," *Fookien Times Yearbook* (1978), p. 88.

⁶This is rather odd. The Katipunan as a secret revolutionary society, though founded in 1892, was discovered only on 19 August 1896 while Quezon went home much earlier, i.e., in 1894. Quezon may have heard of the Katipunan in 1895 when he entered the University of Santo Tomas because some of its students were inclined to radicalism. One of them, Emilio Jacinto, had already joined the secret society. See Caballero and Concepcion, *Story of a Nation*, p. 13. Quezon may have meant only a subversive organization, otherwise he erred. See Quirino, *Paladin*, p. 12

⁷Caballero and Concepcion, *Story of a Nation*, p. 64.

⁸Gwekoh, *Quezon: Life and Career*, p. 24. At this time, Quezon was nineteen years old running to twenty.

⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 9-10. Later when Quezon became a lawyer, he had three bandits, headed by Teodorico Novicio, who were responsible for the crime, brought to court and imprisoned.

¹⁰Quezon denied having married in Bataan, but admitted he had an illegitimate child--a boy--who later died. He wanted to marry the girl after the war but he later heard she had already married another man. See the transcript of the Caballero-Concepcion meeting with Quezon, 7 October 1937, *QP*, ser. IX.

¹¹Caballero and Concepcion, *Story of a Nation*, p. 63.

¹²Quezon recalled this date mistakenly as February 1901 because Aguinaldo was captured on 23 March 1901. See Quezon, *The Good Fight*, p. 74 and Lazaro Segovia, *The Full Story of Aguinaldo's Capture*, trans. Frank de Thoma (Manila: MCS Enterprises, 1969), p. 145. The report of Aguinaldo's capture may have reached Mascardo during the last week of March.

¹³Quezon, *The Good Fight*, p. 75.

¹⁴Idem, "Spanish-American War and National Defense," 27 February 1937, in Eulogio Rodriguez, ed., *President Quezon: His Biographical Sketch, Messages and Speeches* (Manila: Publishers Incorporated, 1940), p. 91 and idem, "The MacArthurs in Philippine History," 24 August 1936, in Rodriguez, *President Quezon*, pp. 57-59. Quezon learned later that he was falsely accused of complicity in a murder case and his release was made through the intercession of his former botany professor, Father Florencio Llanos and Archbishop Alcocer. See Gwekoh, *Quezon: Life and Career*, pp. 39-40.

¹⁵Antonio to Quezon, 5 October 1923, *QP*, ser. I.

¹⁶Vicente Albano Pacis, *Sergio Osmeña*, 2 vols. (Manila: Phoenix Press, Inc., 1971), 1:16.

¹⁷See Frank L. Jenista, "Problems of the Colonial Service: An Illustration from the Career of Manuel L. Quezon," *Southeast Asia, an International Quarterly* 3 (1974): 812. See also Michael Cullinane, "Quezon and Harry Bandholtz," *Bulletin of the American Historical Collection* 9 (1981): 79-80 and 90. A typewritten earlier version of this can be found in the B.R. Churchill Collection. Cited with permission by Michael Cullinane.

¹⁸Jenista, "Colonial Service," pp. 809-29. See the various documents related to Quezon's charges, especially the letters between Judge Linebarger and Henry C. Ide, the Secretary of Finance and Justice (later Acting Governor General); the report of Hartform Beaumont as submitted to Secretary Ide, dated 7 December 1904 (published in Jenista); and the various testimonies of witnesses, in *QP*, ser. IX. See also Gwekoh, *Quezon: Life and Career*, p. 50 and Cullinane, "Quezon and Bandoltz," p. 5.

In 1937, Quezon admitted having sexual intercourse with Tomasa Alcala, but denied having raped her: "She agreed to lie in bed with me, and by God, I believe twenty men went ahead of me." He said he told Secretary Ide to look at him and to tell him if he had to commit a rape. When Ide pulled down his glasses and asked if he had sexual relation with Tomasa, Quezon replied he did not know a provincial fiscal could not have sexual intercourse with a woman: "She is not a virtuous girl." Quezon then explained that Governor R. S. Offley

of Mindoro accused him of rape because while he was fiscal of Mindoro, he refused to file any charge--usually of banditry--against a man until Otley could present his witnesses to him (Quezon). See the transcript of the Caballero-Concepcion meeting with Quezon, 7 October 1937, QP, ser. IX. See also the extract from Louis van Schaick's *Journal*, 18 January 1929, QP, ser. V.

¹⁹Upon the recommendation of the Philippine Commission on 28 March 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt issued an executive order calling for a general election for the establishment of the Philippine Assembly in 1907. Prior to his decision to run for the governorship, Quezon was said to have run and won as *vocal* of Tayabas on 15 January 1906 as published in an unidentified newspaper of October 1931 and became probably the basis of the entry in the compilation of the Filipiniana Division, Bureau of Public Libraries, entitled "Red-Letter Days in President Manuel Luis Quezon's Life," QP, ser. IX. Printed in *Historical Bulletin* 22 (1978): 370-74. See also Gwekoh, *Quezon: Life and Career*, p. 51. Quezon did not mention this in *The Good Fight*.

²⁰Cullinane, "Quezon and Bandholtz," p. 6.

²¹*Ibid.*, pp. 7-9. See Acting Governor General Ide's report dated 23 February 1906 on Quezon's confirmation to office and other attached documents, QP, ser. IX. See also Quezon, "Spanish American War," p. 92.

When Governor Ide lifted the ban against pro-independence parties in 1906, the Partido Independista came into being in July. The radicals among its members who wanted immediate independence formed their own party on 17 January 1907, the Partido Independista Inmediatista. By this time another party, the Partido Union Nacionalista (a merger of Dominador Gomez's Partido Urgentista and the conservative Independista's Comite de la Union Nacionalista) came into existence. A fourth party, the Partido Nacional Progresista, was the new name of the old federal Party. On 12 March 1907, the Partido Independista Inmediatista merged with the Partido Union Nacionalista to form the Partido Nacionalista with whom Quezon affiliated and whose platform had the plank: "immediate independence of the Philippine Islands." But because the party was laden with factionalism and dissensions, Quezon declared himself an "independent" candidate two months before the Assembly elections, more so because he wanted to talk without limitations anchored on party considerations. See Quirino, *Paladin*, p. 79; Elinor Goettel, *Eagle of the Philippines* (New York: Julian Messner, 1970), p. 78; Jose B.L. Reyes, *Galicano Apacible: Profile of a Filipino Patriot* (Pasay City: Heirs of Galicano Apacible, 1971), pp. 159-60; and Michael Cullinane, "American-made Caciques? The Rise to Political Prominence of Manuel Quezon and the Emergence of the Partido Nacionalista, 1898-1907," June 1978. (Preliminary typewritten draft.) From B. R. Churchill Collection. Cited with permission from Cullinane. Cf. Dapen Liang, *Philippine Parties and Politics* (San Francisco: The Gladstone Company, 1970), pp. 59-62.

²⁶Gwekoh, *Quezon: Life and Career*, p.33. Cited by Saulo, "Quezon on His Centenary," p.50.

²⁷Quezon, *The Good Fight*, pp. 107-8 See in this connection Bonifacio Salsamencia, "New Light on Manuel L. Quezon's Nationalism," *Panorama*, 21 August 1983, p.38. See also idem, *The Filipino Reaction to American Rule 1901-1913* (Hamden: Shoe-string Press, Inc., 1968; reprint ed., Quezon City: New Day Publishers, 1984). pp. 113-15. It is significant to stress that when Governor Smith was apprehensive about free trade, Quezon and the Assembly followed him. When Smith changed his position and argued for free trade, Quezon continued to follow him. But when the Assembly rejected free trade, Quezon finally followed the Assembly.

²⁸Caballero and Concepcion, *Story of a Nation*, p. 95; Goettel, *Eagle of the Philippines*, p. 81; and Quirino, *Paladin*, p.82

²⁹Teodoro Agoncillo, *A Short History of the Philippines* (New York: New American Library , 1969; reprinted., Caloocan City: National Book Store, Inc., 1975), p. 166 .

³⁰See Leopoldo R. Serrano. "The Quezon-Salazar Incident," in Juan F. Rivera, *Quezon: Thoughts and Anecdotes About Him and His Fight* (Quezon City: Juan F. Rivera, 1979), pp. 367-71

³¹*Congressional Record* 45 (14 May 1910); 6310 and 6312-13.

³²Quezon, *The Good Fight*, pp. 117-19.

³³Winslow to Quezon, 29 December 1911, *QP*, ser. VI.

³⁴Francis Burton Harrison, *The Cornerstone of Philippine Independence* (New York: The Century Co., 1922) , pp. 75-91. Quirino, *Paladin*, p. 102
Quezon to Winslow, 22 August 1913, *QP*, ser. V.

³⁵See McIntyre to Quezon , 6 March 1915, *QP*, ser. V; Quezon to Harbord. 31 July 1915 and James Ross to Quezon, 1 October 1915, *QP*, ser. I.

³⁶Sol Gwekoh, *Aurora A. Quezon : Her Life and Deeds* (Manila: Fortune, 1950), p. 31 See Osmeña wire Jorge Vargas, 12 December 1918, *QP*, ser IV. See also Armando Malay, *Occupied Philippines: The Role of Jorge B. Vargas during the Japanese Occupation* (Manila Filipiniana Book Guild, 1967), pp. 4-5 .
Quezon and his American sweetheart, Nina Thomas, broke their relations off in November 1918. See de Veyra for Nina, 29 September 1918. Both from *QP*, ser. V.

³³See Honesto Villanueva, "The Independence Mission 1919: Independence Lies Ahead," *Asian Studies* 9 (1917): 282-306.

³⁴Eugene Fisher To Quezon, 16 June 1924, *QP*, ser. I

³⁵See Gwekoh, *Aurora Quezon*, p. 32

³⁶Gwekoh, *Quezon: Life and Career*, p. 145. "When I entered his clinic, Quezon said, "the sun was shining, the day was beautiful, and my spirits were high, but when Dr. Miller diagnosed me as positive for tuberculosis, I felt that the day had suddenly darkened, my ambition shattered, and my spirits depressed. The only thing that kept me from going apart was the assurance given by Dr. Miller that nobody died from tuberculosis when he had the will power to get well, and my own desire to fulfill my aspirations."

³⁷Quezon to Charles Nathorst, 29 May 1928, *QP*, ser. I

³⁸Caballero and Concepcion, *Story of a Nation*, p. 294. Frederic S. Marquardt, "Quezon and the Church," *Historical Bulletin* 22 (1978): 190.

³⁹See Quezon wire Roxas, 7 June 1930; Quezon to Vargas, 5 August 1930; Quezon to Jose Abad Santos, 9 September 1930; Quezon wire Osmeña, 31 August 1930; and Vicente Bunuan wire Quezon, 24 September 1930. All from *QP*, ser. V. See the news clippings on the Quezon-Roosevelt controversy in *Camilo Osias Papers*, 1930, National Library, Manila. See also Nicholas Roosevelt, *The Philippines: A Treasure and a Problem* (New York: Sears Publishing Company, 1933), pp. 1-325.

⁴⁰This has been discussed extensively in Rolando M. Gripaldo, "Manuel L. Quezon: His Political and Social Thought" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of the Philippines, 1984), pp. 120-69. See sec. 10(a) and 10(b) of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

⁴¹Manuel L. Quezon, "The Philippine National Defense," 18 January 1937, in Rodriguez, *President Quezon*, p. 80.

⁴²See "Baedeker on Philippine Constitutions," *Solidarity* 6 (1971): 50.

⁴³Manuel L. Quezon, "Sino-Philippine Relations," 28 January 1937, in Rodriguez, *President Quezon*, p. 80.

⁴⁴Quirino Lizardo to Quezon, 24 November 1937, *QP*, ser. I

⁴⁵Commonwealth Act No. 482, 18 June 1939; Commonwealth Act No. 483, 18 June 1939; and Commonwealth Act No. 577, 8 June 1940, respectively.

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- ⁴⁶See Teodoro Agoncillo, "Student Activism of the 1930s," *Solidarity* 10 (1976): 28.
- ⁴⁷Of these ten divisions seven were in Luzon, two in the Visayas, and one in Mindanao.
- ⁴⁸Quezon, *The Good Fight*, p.198
- ⁴⁹*Official Gazette* 40 (6-27 December 1941): 55. See Quezon to Roxas, 18 February 1942 in Quezon, *The Good Fight*, pp. 180-81. See also Saulo, "Quezon on His Centenary," pp. 147-48.
- ⁵⁰Quezon, *The Good Fight*, pp. 208, 231 and 233.
- ⁵¹*Ibid.*, p. 236.
- ⁵²Carol M. Petillo, "Douglas MacArthur and Manuel Quezon: A Note on the Imperial Bond," *Pacific Historical Review* 48 (1979): 109-10. See Carlos Quirino. "Did Quezon Bribe MacArthur?" *Manila*, November 1981, pp. 40-44; Paul P. Rogers, "MacArthur, Quezon, and Executive Order Number One-- Another View," *Pacific Historical Review* 52 (1983): 93-100; and Carol M. Petillo, "Rejoinder," *Pacific Historical Review* 52 (1983): 100-102.
- ⁵³Quezon, *The Good Fight*, pp. 248 and 257.
- ⁵⁴See *idem*, "Our Faith in America is Undaunted" and "Remember the Philippines," *Historical Bulletin* 22 (1978): I-II.
- ⁵⁵Gwekoh, *Quezon: Life and Career*, pp. 237-38.
- ⁵⁶Quirino, *Paladin*, p. 378.
- ⁵⁷*Ibid.*, p. 364.
- ⁵⁸See the various memorials in *QP*, ser. XIII and in *Sol Gwekoh Papers*, University Archives, University of the Philippines Library, Diliman, Quezon City. For a glimpse of Quezon in photographs, see *QP*, ser. X.

Errata

Dr. Rolando Gripaldo's "Transcribing the Filipino Language Through a Computer: A Preliminary Study," *The Technician* 5 (1986), pp. 100-107 contains some misprints.

1. p. 101, par 4: "(9)" should read "(9/2)."
2. p. 101, par. 5: "canon-kanyon" should read "cannon-kanyon."
3. p. 102, par. 2: "CV-CVC-CV CV CVC-CV-CV" should read "CV-CVC-CV VCV CV CVC-CV-CV."
4. p. 103, par. 1: "a" should read "'a' in 'baseball'."
5. p. 103, par. 3, line 2: "(57)" should read "(56)."
6. p. 103, par. 3, line 7: "57 x 6=337" should read "56 x 6 = 336 + 1 = 337."
7. p. 103, par. 4: "mangaso" should read "mgangaso."
8. p. 104, par. 2, lines 6-7: "'aide' will be spelled eyd" should read "'Aide' will be spelled 'eyd'."
9. p. 104, par. 2: "instrak-tor" should read "ins-traktor'."
10. p. 107, note 11: "'oath, in Filipino `oath'" should read "'oath,' in Filipino `oth.'"