Ang Nawala at Ang Naiwan:
Dalawang Pilipinas at si Jose P. Laurel

Manuel L. Quezon III

Mayo 23, 2023

Lyceum University Founder's Lecture





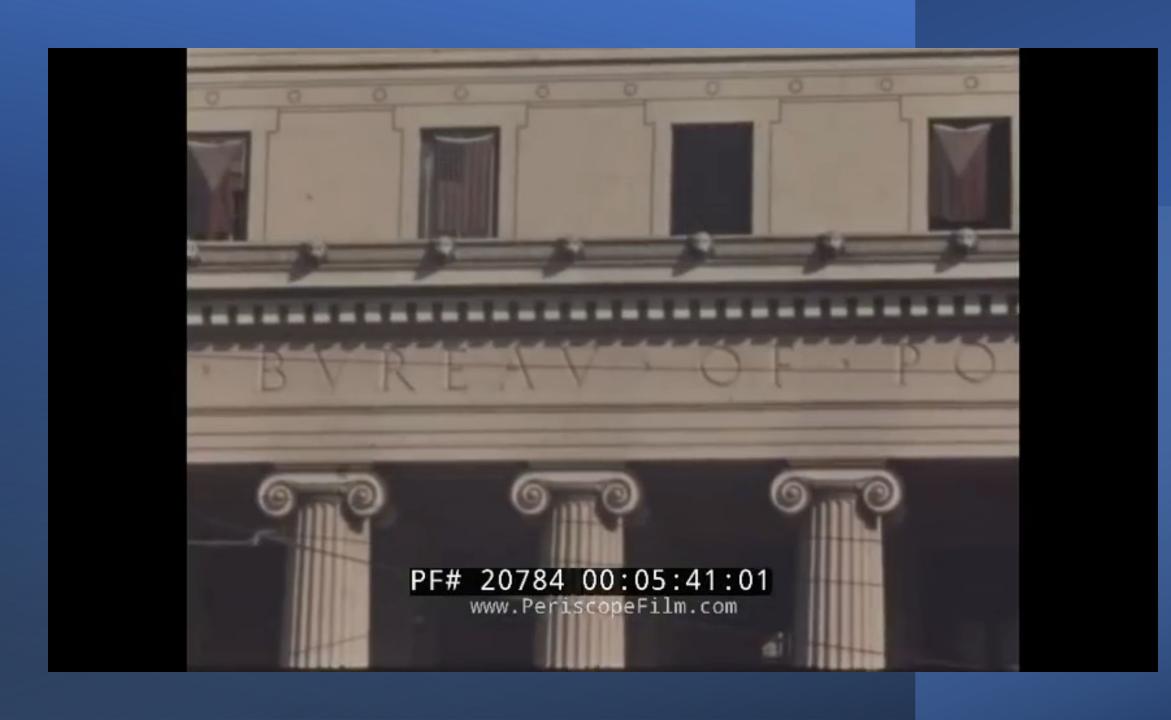




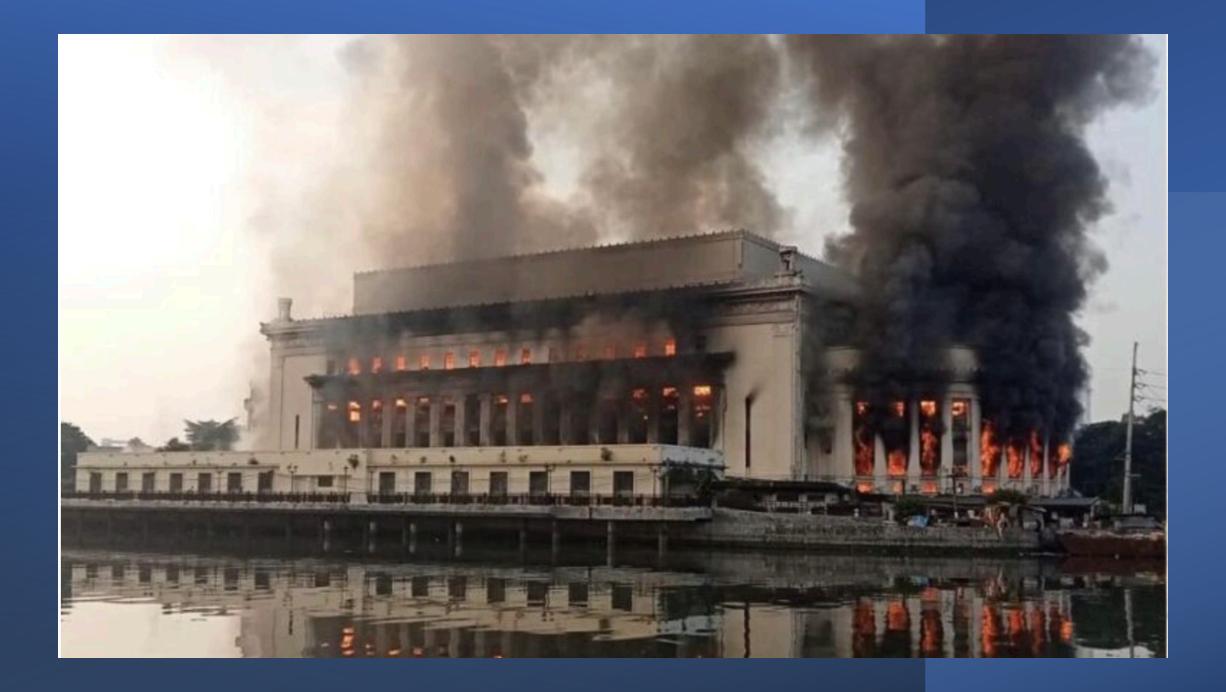






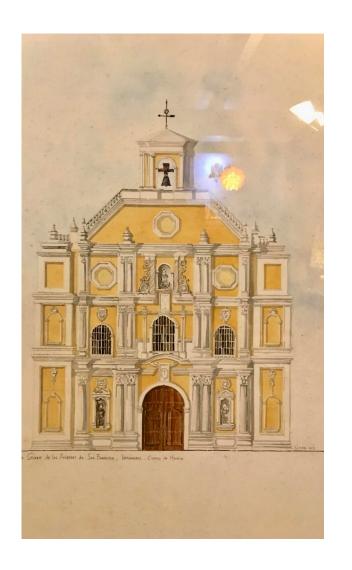






# Ang Nawala













# Ang Naiwan















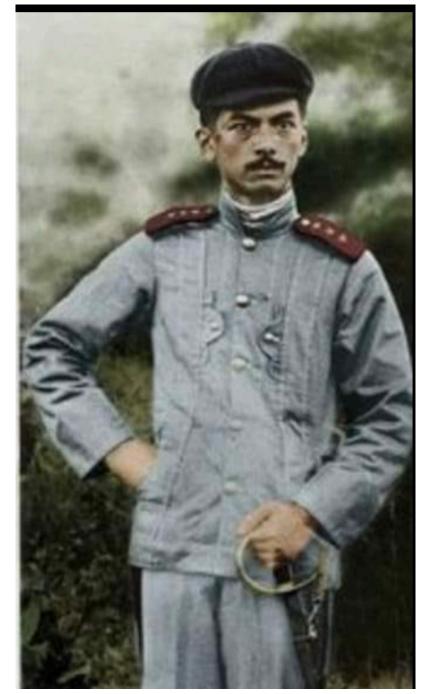


# Ang Nawala at Ang Naiwan

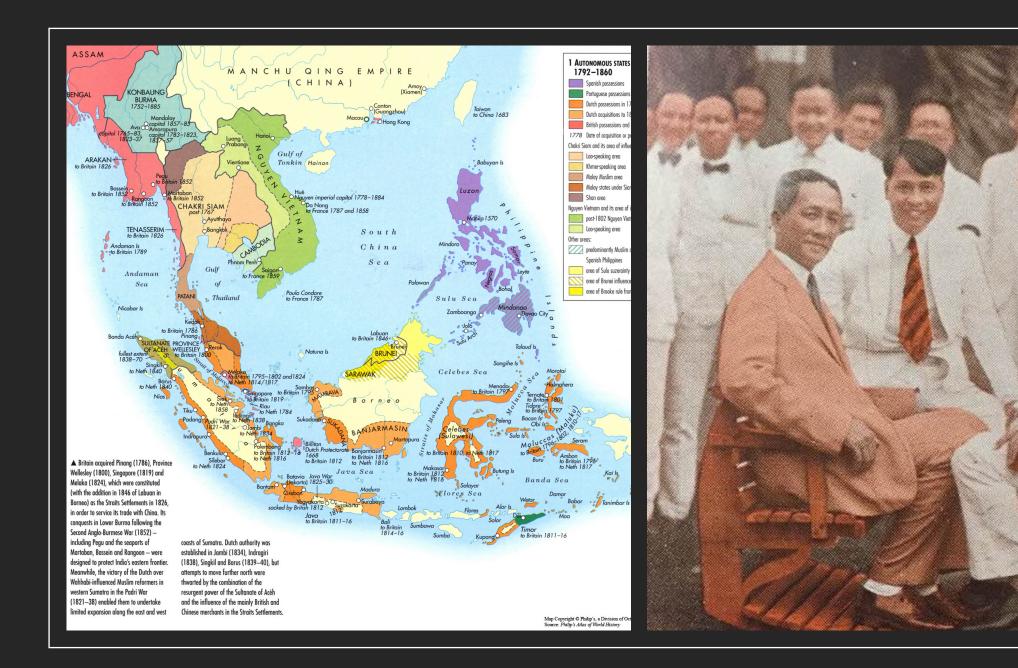
# "Peacetime"

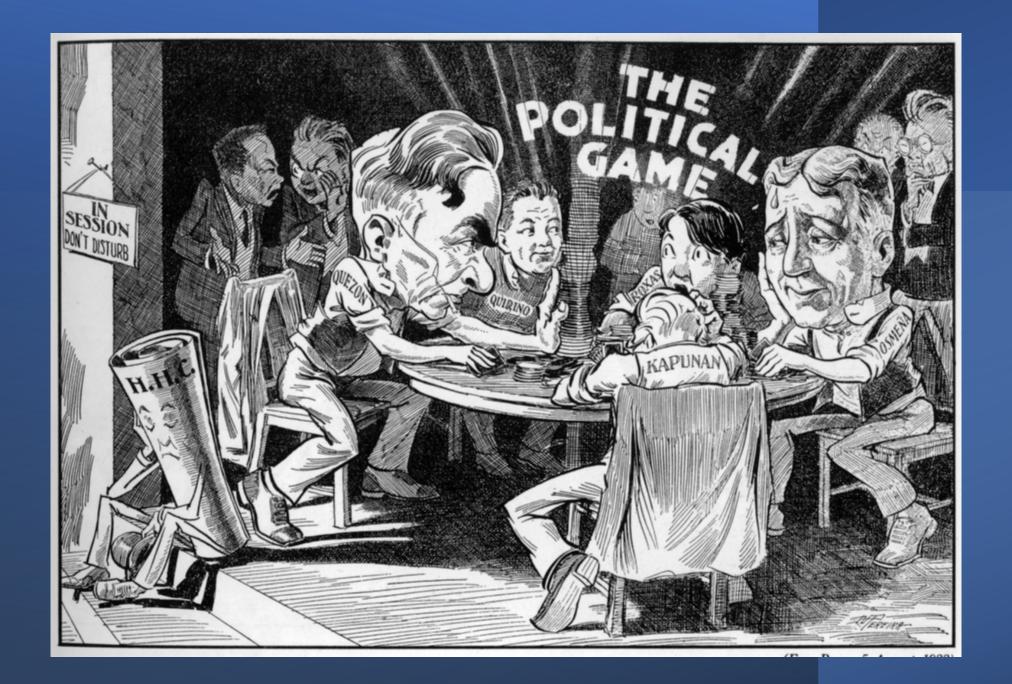
















To the quatert hoing Religions, the distinguished and honared fundered of the Philippine Senate, Non Manuel & Overon Almany 26, 1926, District) With empliments LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS







### CODE OF ETHICS

SUBMITTED TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

### THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Committee:

RAMON AVANCEÑA, Chairman
MANUEL A. ROXAS, Member

JORGE BOCOBO, Member

NORBERTO ROMUALDEZ, Member

TEODORO M. KALAW, Member

JOSE P. LAUREL, Member (drafted and submitted the Code)

- 0 -

EULOGIO B. RODRIGUEZA

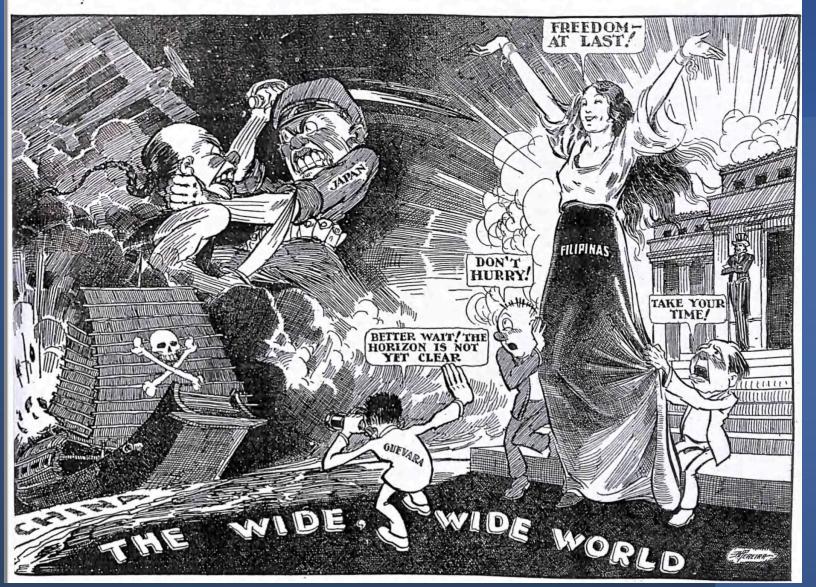


LIBRE

MANILA BUREAU OF PRINTING 1940

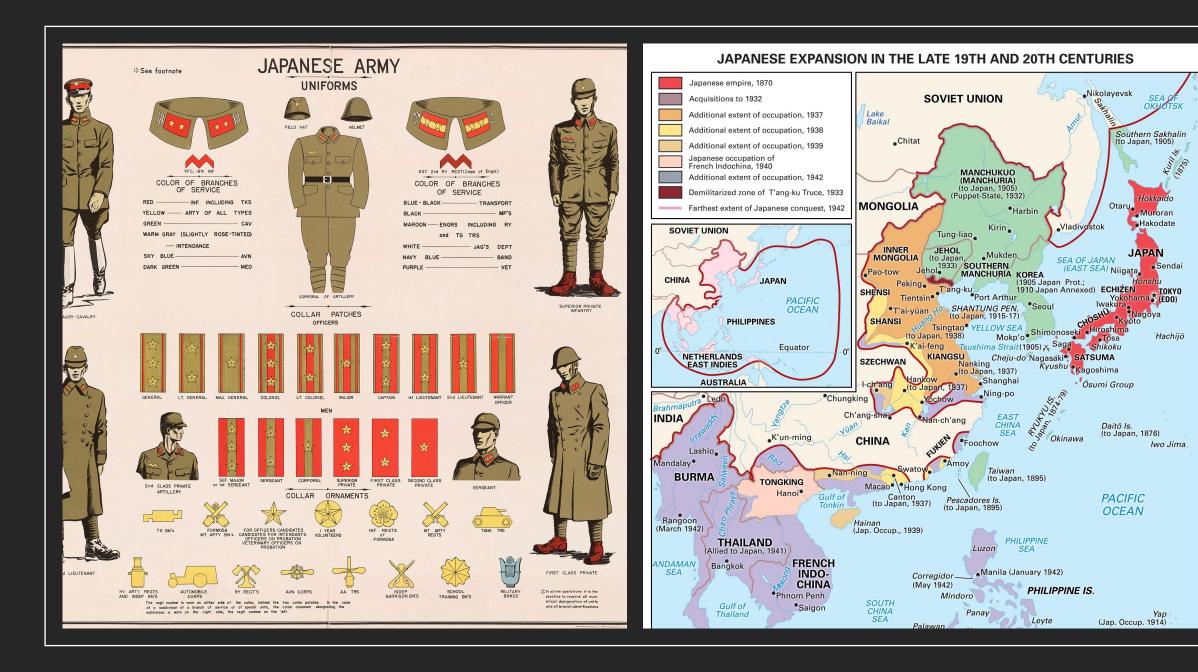
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## "To/Be-Or Not To Be?"-":Ser O No Ser?"



Battle of Tsushima, May 27-28, 1905





Hachiiō

Marco Polo Bridge Incident, July 7, 1937

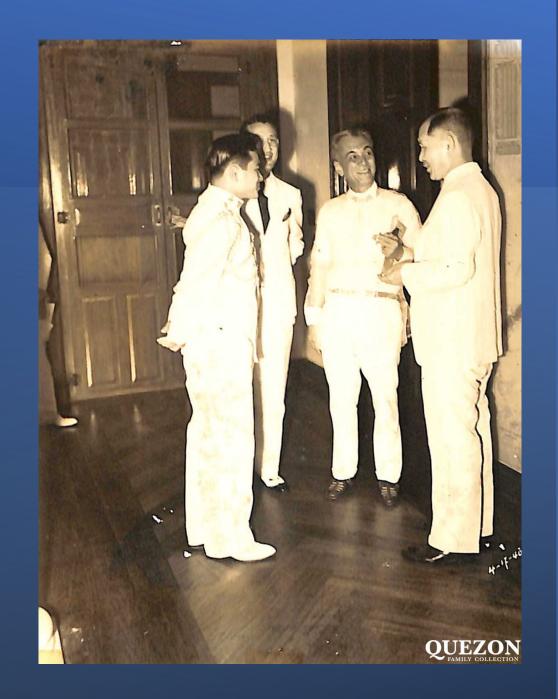


# "QUO VADIS?"

















VOTE "NACIONALISTA" **PHILIPPINES** 



MANUEL L. QUEZON











TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PHILIPPINES

HECOCO REDRECATE S. Stanoul Commiss Recogni Federalists Puris Statusher S, 1961





### VOTE "NACIONALISTA" FOR A STRONG UNITED **PHILIPPINES**





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Pearl Harbor, December 8, 1941



# Panahon ng Giyera











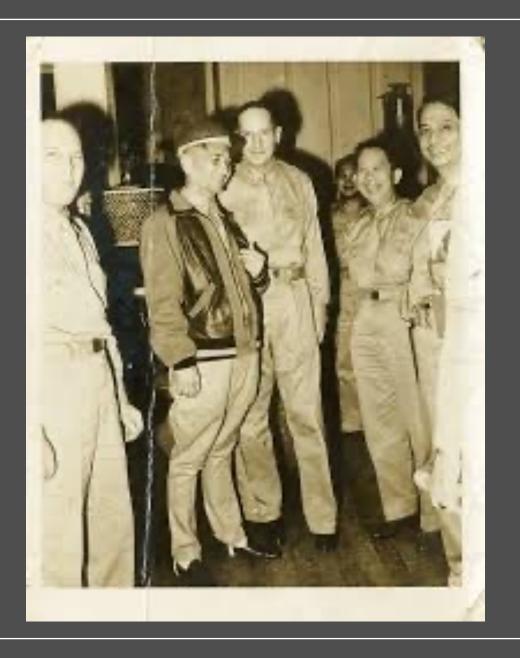








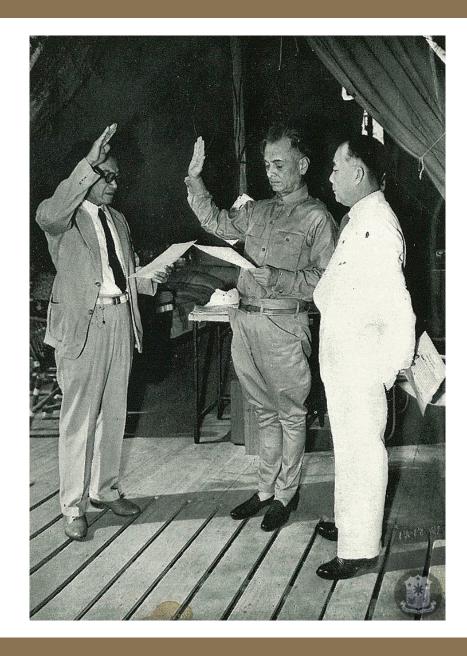
OWNERS NAMED IN SECURITY OF STREET, AND ADDRESS ASSESSED.

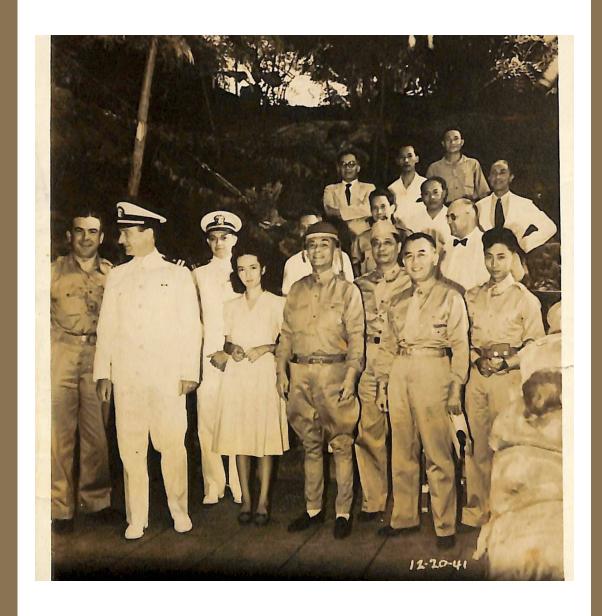




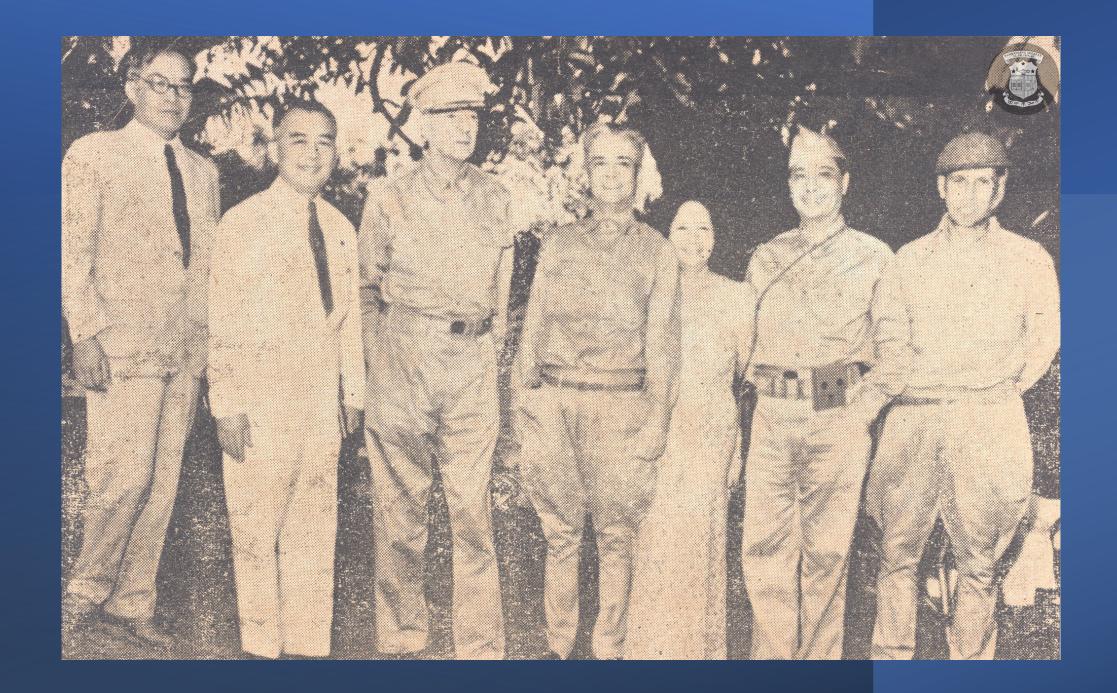
Sinong mawawala, sinong maiiwan?















"Tatlong taong walang Diyos."



Armand Fabella, 2005 Tatlong Kabanata sa Panahon ng Giyera:

I. Disyembre 8, 1941 hanggang Mayo 8, 1942

II. Pagsuko ng Corregidor, Mayo 8, 1942, hanggang unang air raid ng mga Americano, Setyembre 21, 1944

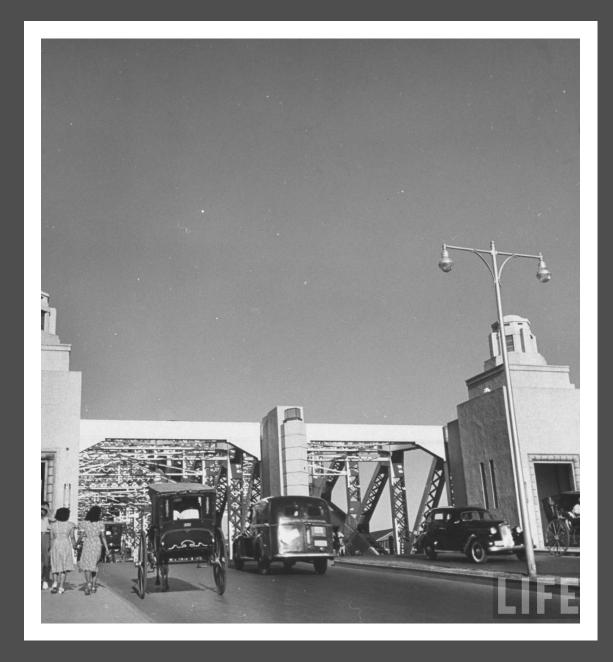
III. Martial Law, Setyembre 23,1944, hanggang sa pagsuko ng Hapones, Agosto 15, 1945

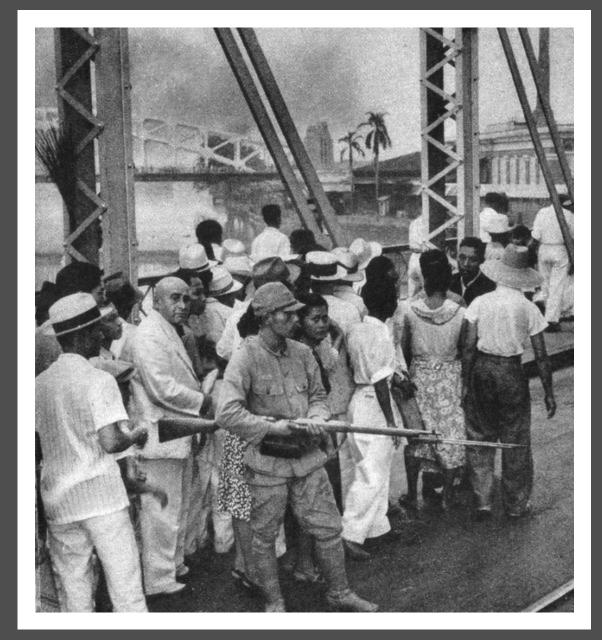


Outbreak of the War to the Fall of the Philippines: "Keep 'em flying!" and destroyed hope of the "thousand-mile convoy" coming to the rescue

I. Disyembre 8, 1941 hanggang Mayo 8, 1942









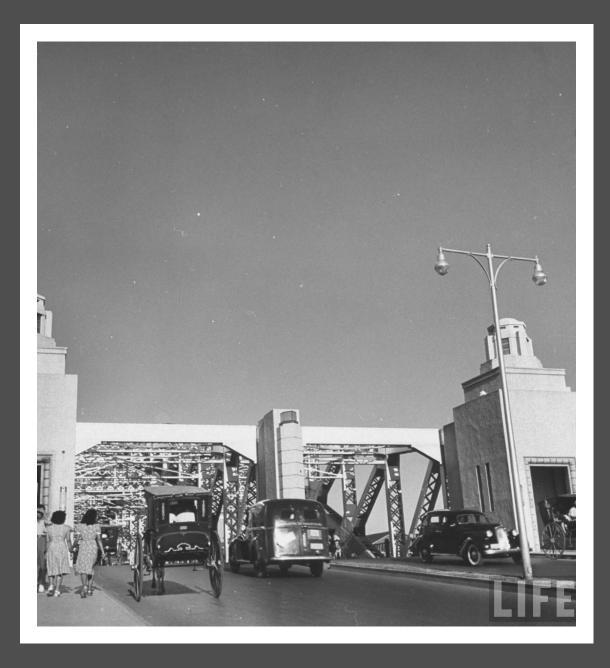




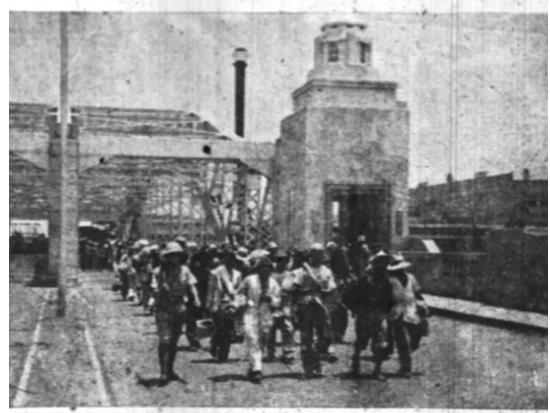
Survival and despondency.

II. Pagsuko ng Corregidor, Mayo 8, 1942, hanggang unang air raid ng mga Americano, Setyembre 21, 1944





# ORREGIDOR MARCH THRU MANILA STREET



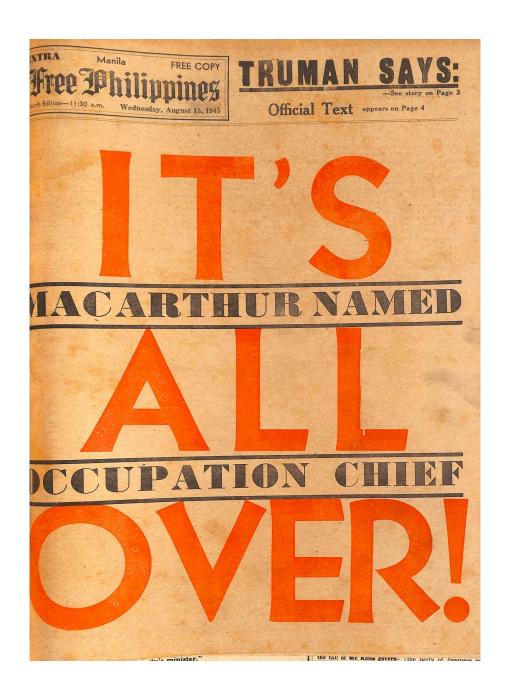
ORREGIDOR defenders on Manila's Quezon Bridge for firme in five months. On May 25, they were marched from Porea to Bilibid Prison, then entrained to their camp

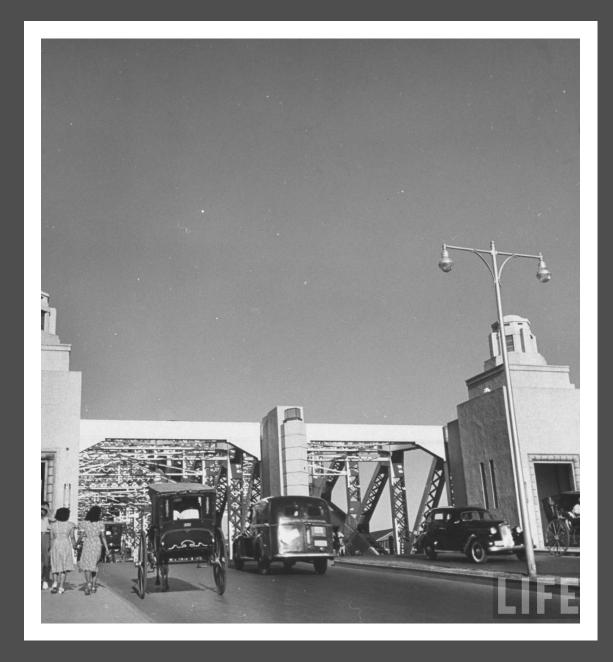




Bumalik ang mga eroplanong Amerikano: "Aba, may mangyayari ata." "Victory, Joe!"

III. Martial Law, Setyembre 23, 1944, hanggang sa pagsuko ng Hapones, Agosto 15, 1945









Ang Nawala 1942-1945



### Commonwealth of the Bhilippines

## Bath of Office

I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, of Baler, Province of Tayabas, having been elected and proclaimed President of the Philippines, hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation; and I hereby declare that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippines and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto.

So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of 97.00cmbc1? A.D. 1935 at 97.00mila

Philippines.

Charles Supreme Court of the Philippines

Issued at Manika
Dated Jan 2, 1935

### Oath of Office of Jency Manuel L. Quez

## His Excellency Manuel L. Quezon President of the Philippines

[Signed on November 15, 1935]

I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, of Baler, Province of Tayabas, having been elected and proclaimed President of the Philippines, hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation; and I hereby declare that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippines and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto.

So help me God.

(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON** President of the Philippines



#### COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES

#### OATH OF OFFICE

I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, of Baler, province of Tayabas, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation.

So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of December, A.D., Nineteen hundred forty-one at Corregidor, Philippines.

## Oath of Office of Nency Manuel I Out

### His Excellency Manuel L. Quezon President of the Philippines

[Signed on December 30, 1941]

I, MANUEL L. QUEZON, of Baler, province of Tayabas, having been elected and proclaimed President of the Philippines, hereby solemnly swear that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation.

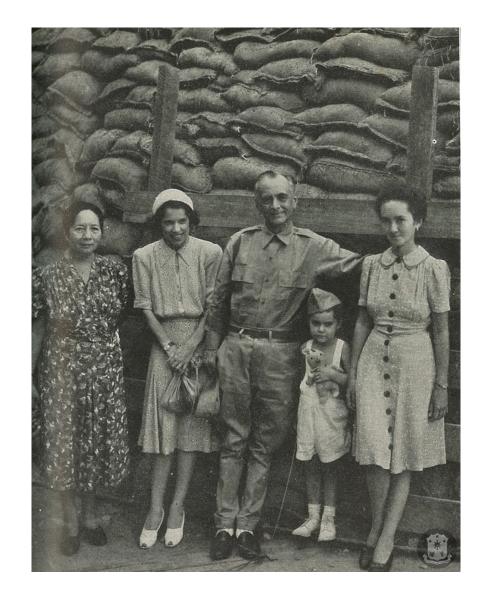
So help me God.

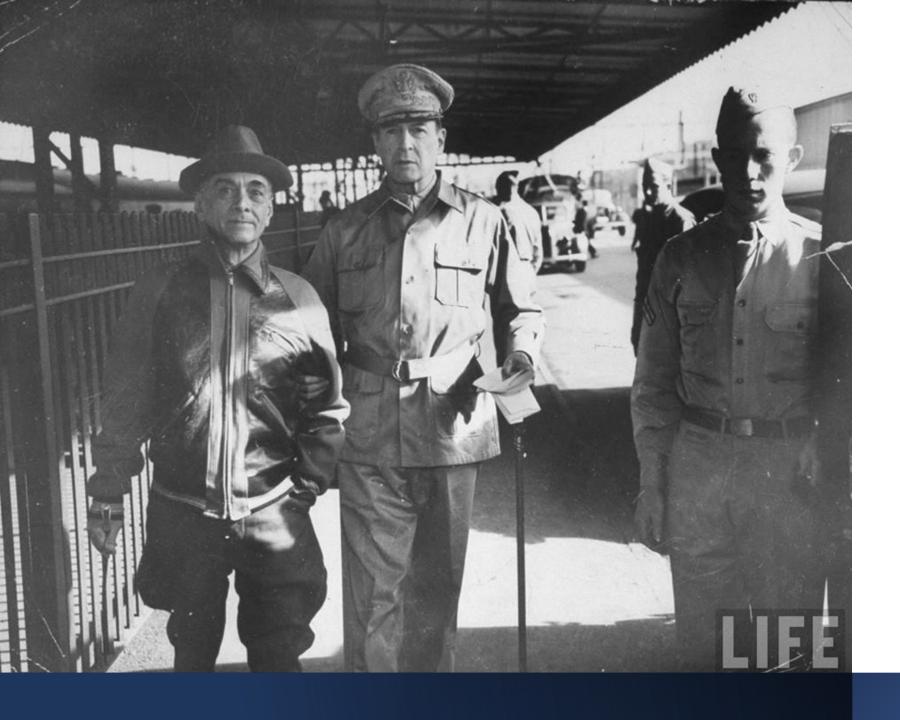
(Sgd.) **MANUEL L. QUEZON** President of the Philippines

In reference to the men who have accepted positions in the commission established by the Japanese, everyone of them wanted to come to Corregidor, but you told me that there was no place for them here.

They are not Quislings. The Quislings are the men who betray their country to the enemy. These men did what they had been asked to do, under the protection of their Government. Today they are virtually prisoners of the enemy. I am sure they are only doing what they think is their duty. They are not traitors. They are the victims of the adverse fortunes of war and I am sure they had no choice. Besides, it is most probable that they accepted their positions in order to safeguard the welfare of the civilian population in the occupied areas. I think, under the circumstances, America should look upon their situation sympathetically and understandingly.

--Manuel L. Quezon to Douglas MacArthur, January 28, 1942





Quezon tells me that when he went to Corregidor on December 24 last, part of the "doubts" about the policy he should adopt were based upon the possibility of a declaration by the Japanese of Philippine independence. This thought was, for him, a "nightmare."

--Diary of Francis Burton Harrison, June 15-16, 1942 "As soon as I heard that the voting was to be done only by members of the *Kalibapi*, all my anxieties were ended. If it had been a vote of the Filipino people I would never have gone against it—I would have resigned."

--Diary of Francis Burton Harrison, September 6-9, 1943



Ang Naiwan 1942-1945











Manila, December 31, 1941

MEMORANDUM for His Excellency, the President:

1. I am very grateful to you for your very inspiring letter of yesterday which arrived, together with a copy of your inaugural address, last night just on time for us to be able to release it to the press and to radio it to Commissioner Elizalde, with the request that it be given wide publicity in the United States and have it inserted in the Congressional Record. I am doing everything to uphold the dignity and cohesion of the part of our government and administration that you have left in Manila and will continue to do so to the best of my ability under these extremely trying times.

2. The Japanese have apparently stopped bombing Manila although one or two presumably recommaisance planes keep coming and flying over the City, particularly around Murphy, McKinley, and Nichols Fields. The pressure in the South is, however, so great that I presume you know the enemy occupation of Manila is only a matter of a few days probably through the south front.

3. In view of the unfavorable military situation insofar as Manila is concerned, I sent for Consul Nihro tonight and arranged for his going out to try to contact the Japanese commander of the South Front tomorrow in accordance with the program outlined to me by Gen. MacArthur before you left and with the full knowledge and approval of Gen. Marshall. Claude Buss of the High Commissioner's Office also knows about this. I have detailed Col. Natividad to escort the Consul through our lines and Mr. Justice Laurel has offered to accompany the Consul on our behalf, but Laurel is to stay behind when the Consul goes to see the Japanese commender.

4, We were finally able to open the Treasury vaults and we are moving out tonight to your place as much of the securities and currency as we can transport via the "Don Esteban" under the custody of Major Javalera together with Treasurer De Leon and a representative of the Auditor General. They should return on the "Ethel" which is leaving tonight

with the provisions and other things that we are sending to you so as to make life a little more bearable on the Rock for you and your family.

5. Franco with one of our Malacañan houseboys (Placido) are on the "Ethel" to make the record you want of your inaugural address. The "Ethel" will wait for Franco and the Treasury people.

6. Andres Soriano was so anxious to go out to the front that although appointed major in the Philippine Army, he accepted a commission as captain in the USAFFE and and in the Southern Forces in the field this afternoon.

7. Gen. Francisco, with the entire Constabulary Force, including our Presidential Guards, have left the City so that we have had to organize another unit to take their place in policing the Metropolitan area. This organization we have designated as Provisional Metropolitan Police and is composed of the former Anti-Sabotage Regiment of the USAFFE commanded by Col. Buenconsejo. A few of the Constabulary officers remain with this new police force, i.e. Col. Buenconsejo, Tabuena, Villalobos, Guido, Hernandez, De Veras, Punzalang our doctor, and several others including the Nieto boys and young Valdes. We have organized a new Malacanan Guard under the command of De Veras until Capt. Bautista could come back. They will perform the same duties that were formerly attended to by the Constabulary Malacañan Guards including guard duty in Mariquina and Pasay.

I shall try to communicate to you the result of Nihro's mission.

I informed Mrs. Quezon's family of your permission for them to stay in Mariquina but in view of the precarious military situation, they have preferred to remain in Malacañan which I consider as the safest place for them.

Your inaugural address was wonderful and has elicited the widest approbation in Manila.

VARGAS

### BABALA

Sa kapangyarihan nang Sasakharing Hukbóng Hapón sang-ayon sa patakarang mang-alagá sa kalusugán nang mangá mámamayán bilang pagtulong sa mangá kapangyarihan nang lungsód, ay ipinagbibigáy-alám sa may-ari o máypamamahala sa bahay o gusali na dinikitán nitó na siya ay nápansing lumálabag sa pagtataguyod nang kalinisáng pangpuók.

Dahil dito'y binábalaan siyá na sa muling pagsisiyasat hinggil sa kalinisang pangpuók ay ináatasan siyáng magpakilala nang pagbabagung-anyo sa pamamagitan nang paglilinis nang mangá táraanan, daan, harápbahay at likudbahay na sakop niyá. Ang paglabág sa atas na itó ay lálapatan nang mahigpit na parusa sang-ayon sa mangá batás nang Hukbó.

Sa atas nang

Pangkalahatáng Patnugot "Samahan nang mangá Bagong Simuno"

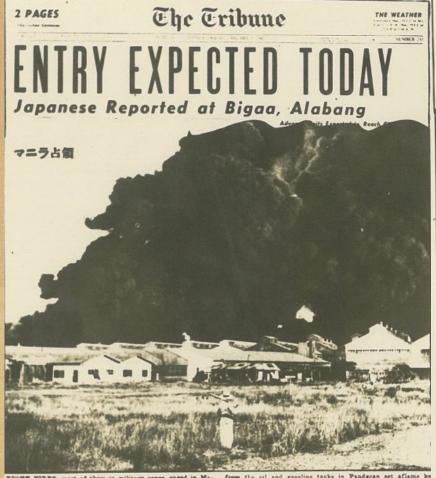
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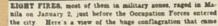
### WARNING

By authority of the Imperial Japanese Army in consonance with its policy of safeguarding the health of the civilian population in cooperation with the civic authorities, warning is hereby given to the owner or manager of the house or building to which this warning is affixed that he has been found a violator of community sanitation rules.

For this reason, he is hereby warned that in the next inspection of the sanitary conditions of his community, his premises including the sidewalk, street and front and rear of his house or building must be kept clean. Failure to comply with this order shall subject him to severe penalty in accordance with Martial Law.

By order of the







from the oil and gasoline tanks in Pandacan set aflame by the USAFFE. Conservative estimates made of that day's



THE STRFAMER that was displayed across Manila's City Hall tabove) told Manila's residents what to do during the first the Manila Police Department (right, foreground), views, with the days of the city's occupation by the Japanese Porces. It was

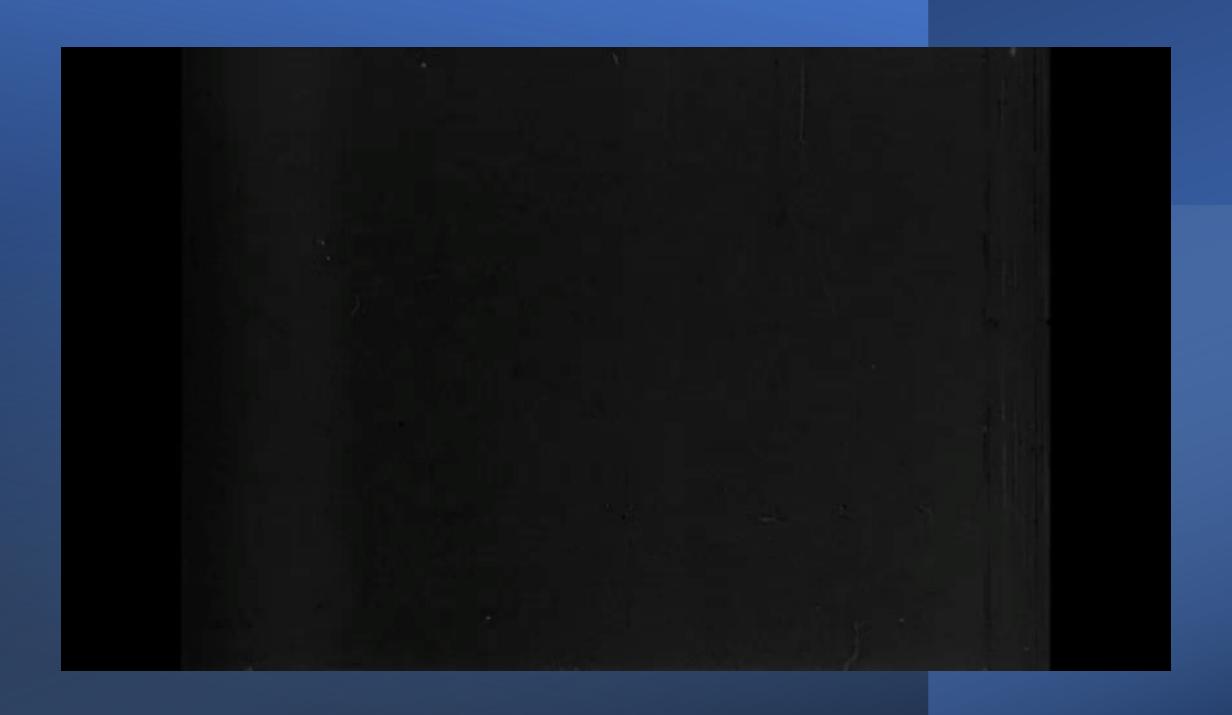












Ang Pagsuko Abril 9, 1942 Mayo 9, 1942





# Benigno S. Aquino Sr speaks to the crowd about the Philippines' cooperation with Japan









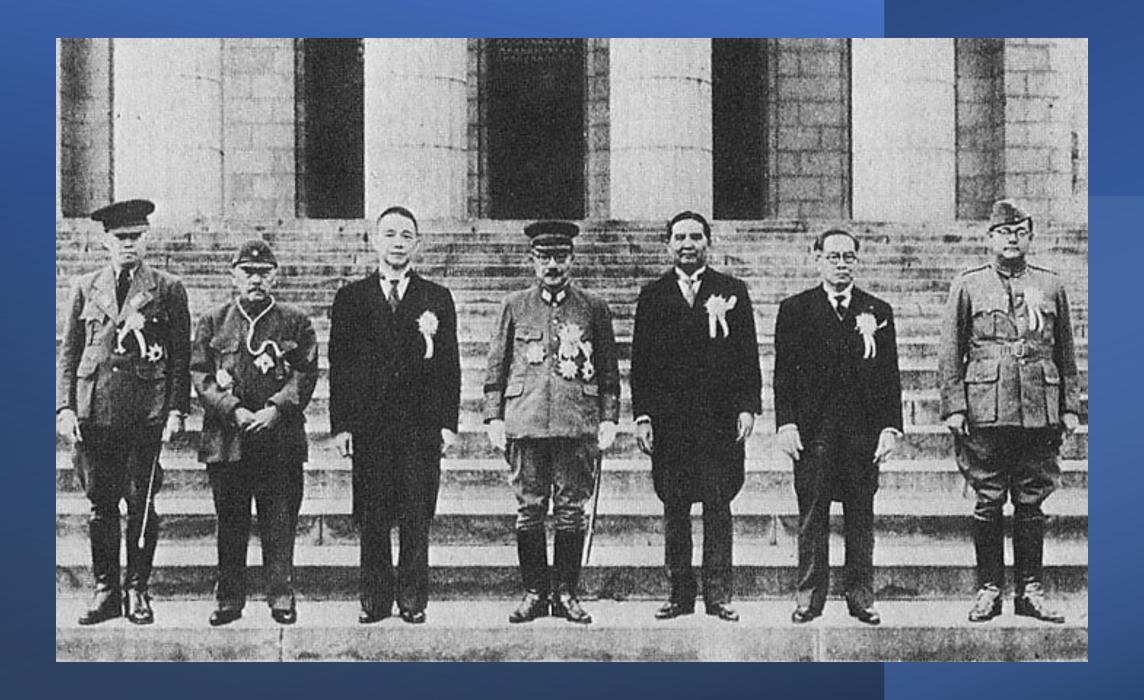




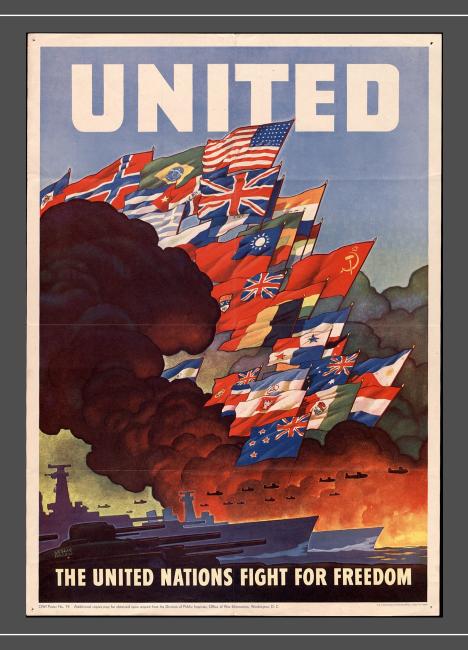










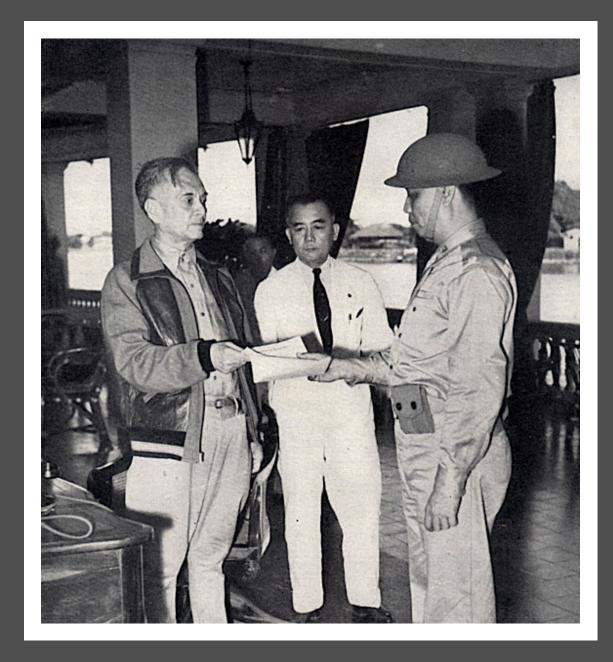


Ang Pagbalik



Ang Paghuhusga





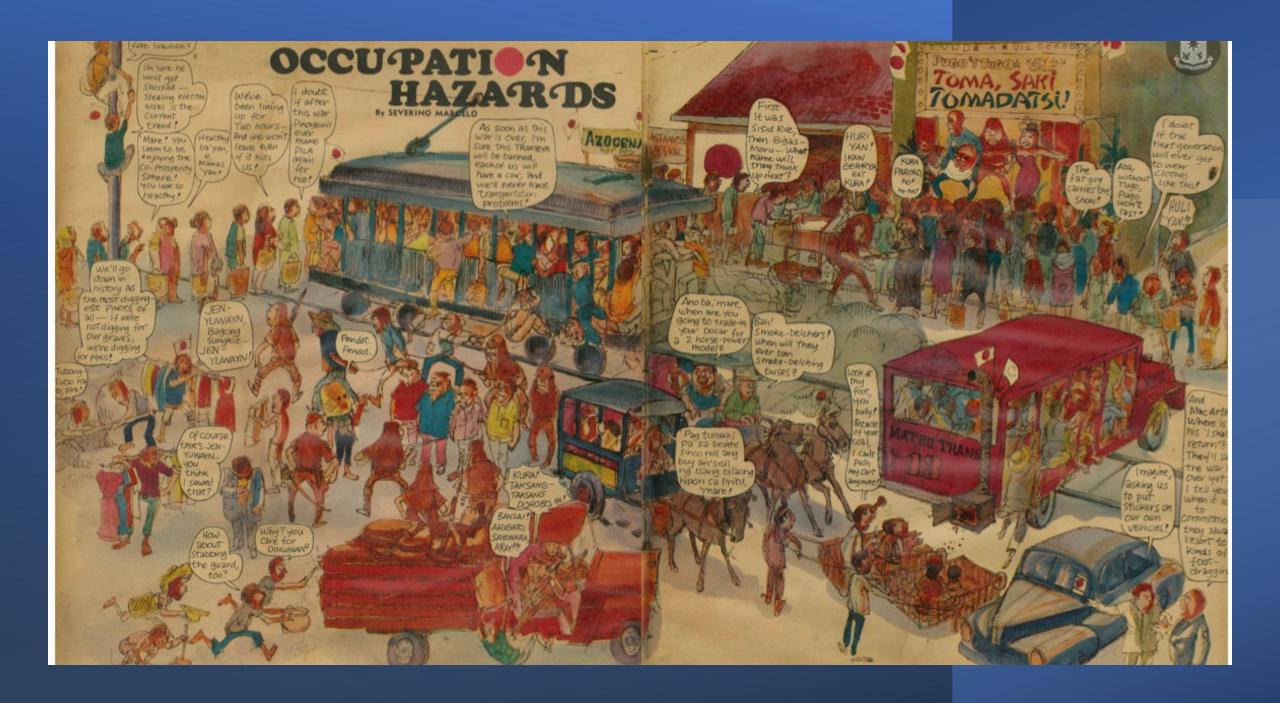




## Ang Pagtitimbang

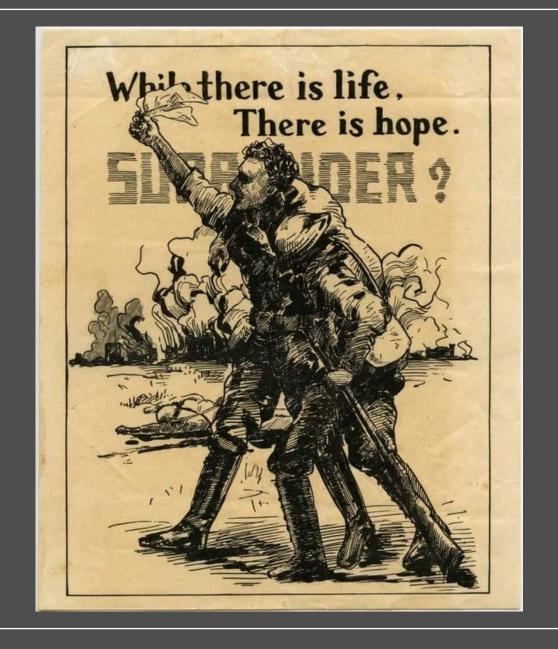






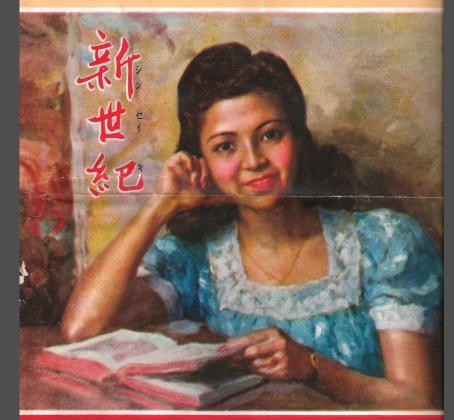






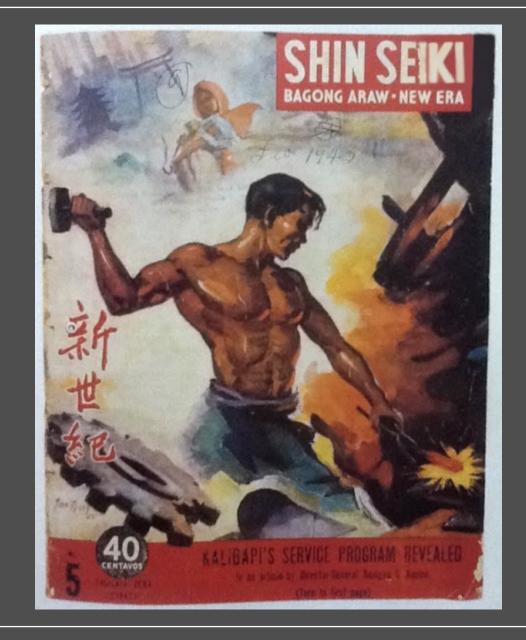


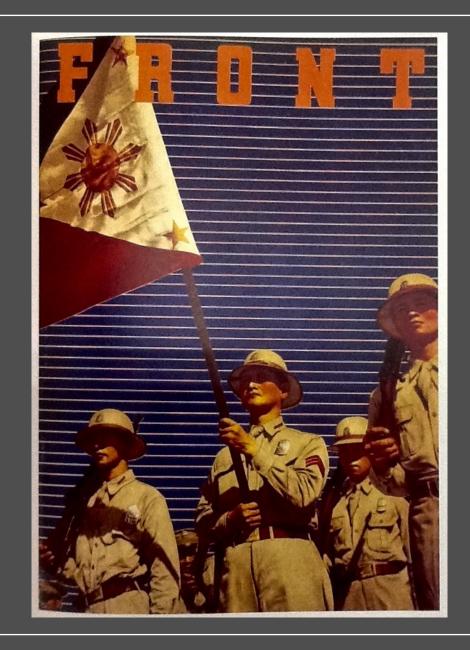
昭和十七年九月一日大日本比島源證軍發行腮可 No. **6** March 2603 (1943) SHIN SEIKI BAGONG ARAW-NEW ERA





WATER FOR THE THIRSTY OF CORREGIO



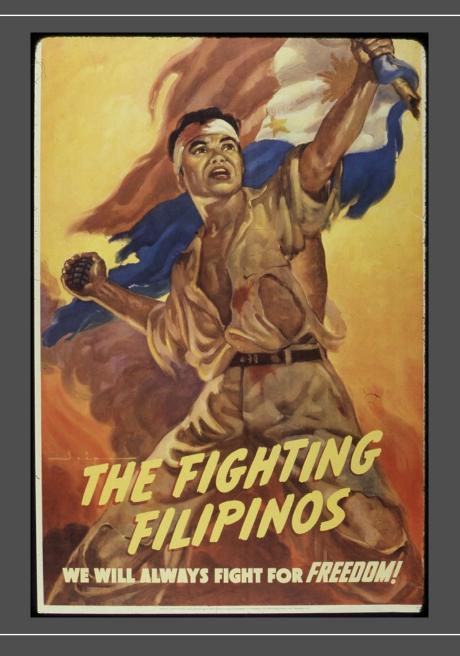






TOZYO AND AQUINO—Speaker Aquino, leader of the Philippine Gratitude Mission to Japan, lights the cigarette of Nippon Premier Tozyo at the tea party given by Ambassador Vargas in Tokyo.











Ang Pagkikilala











# Office of the President of the Philippines

Shoreham Hotel washington, D. C. September 30, 1943

Mr. Sotero H. Laurel 1617 Manuschusetts Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C.

My dear Laurel:

Your letter of September 27, touched by very soul. being a father and having been a son I understand what you mean. The question of your remaining in the service of the Covernment of the Commonwealth must be decided solely upon this question. Are you in conscience loyal to America and to the Government of the Philippine. Commenwealth regardless of whether your father has intruth become pro-Japanese. If you are loyal to the Government of the Commonwealth it is your duty to remain in your job and it is my right to divise you to do so. I may say in passing that I am not convinced that your father is a traitor either to the United States or to the Philippines. I know him personally and have been closely connected with him officially for many years. I believe he is doing what he honestry believes is in the best interest of the Filipino people for the time being, and not because he has become a tool of the Japanese.

after saying what I have said it is a matter for you to lecide what you should so. Is you are loval to america and to my government, stay is your job. If you are not, resign, and I will accept your resignation forthwith.

Sincerely yours,

Mark. Chy

Your letter of September 27, touched y very soul. being a father and having been a son I understand what you mean. The question of your remaining in the service of the Covernment of the Commonwealth must be decided solely upon this question. Are you in conscience loval to America and to the Government of the Phillippine tommenwealth regardless of whether our father has intruth become pro-Japanese. If you are loval to the Government of the Commonwealth it is your duty to remain in your job and it is my right to divise you to do so. I may say in passing that I am not convinced that your father is a traitor either to the United States or to the Philippines. I know him personally and have been closely connected with him officially for many years. believe he is doing what he honestry telleves is its the best interest of the Filipino people for the time being, and not because he has become a too for the Januaries.

Ifter saying what I have sin it is smaller for the to testile what you should be a second to merica and to my government, stay is your so. If you are not resign, and I will accest your resignation forthwith.













1947 Jose Juco's Quezon presents the Congressional Medal of Valor to Major Emigdio Cruz, 1944 March, Pres. Quezon presents the Medal of Valor, to Major Emigdio Cruz with María Aurora "Baby" Quezon (1919-1949) as witness, Saranac Lake, New York



President Quezon was deeply moved. He asked me about Laurel. I replied that General Roxas thought that Laurel was honest in his conviction that what he (Laurel) was doing was in the best interests of the Filipino people. President Quezon said, "I agree with Manoling in his opinion of Laurel."

--**Lt. Col. Emigdio** Cruz (writing in 1947 of his 1943 mission to Manila)



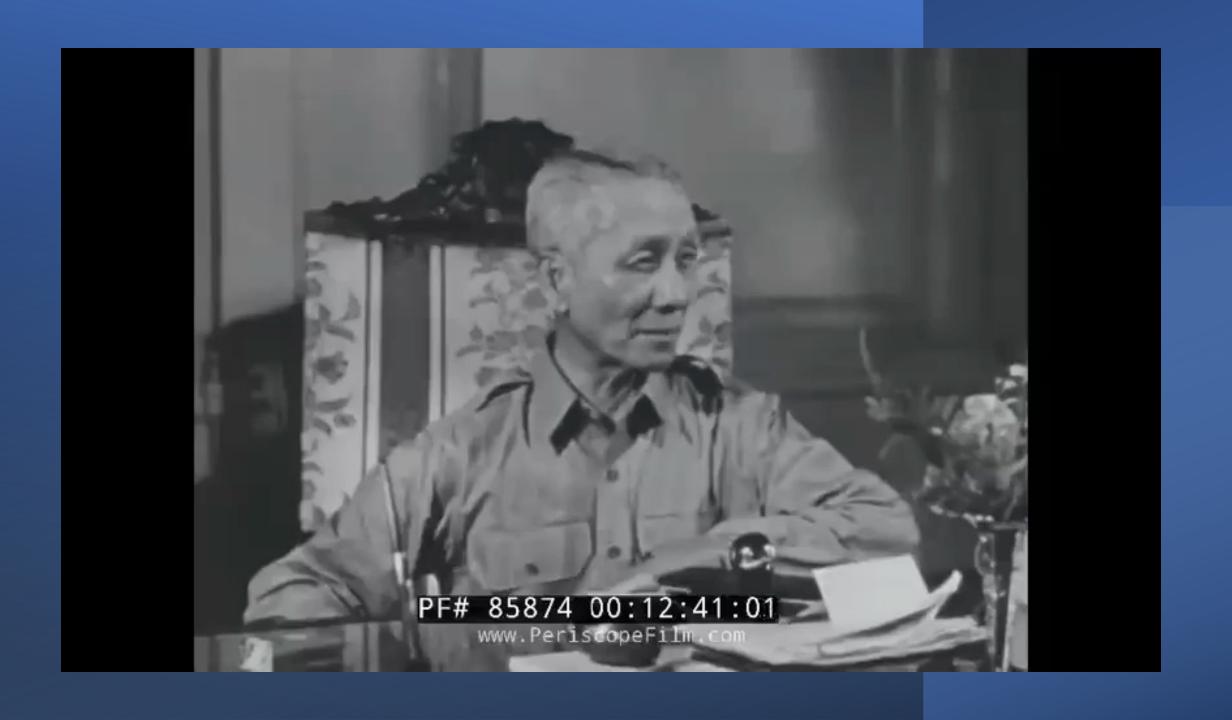
Also all the news we used to get from Tokyo radio broadcasts were not accurate. For a long time he did not get direct news from Manila. Long before my husband died he no longer held the conviction that what Laurel had done was ignominious. Rather he believed Laurel was acting with the best interest of the Filipinos at heart.

-Aurora A. Quezon to Morgan Shuster, undated letter



Sa wakas







High School [1911];
Bachelor of Laws, Universite Philippines [1915];
Master of Laws,
Escuela de Derecho [1919]
Doctor of Chil Laws,
Yale University (1920);
Doctor of Philosophy,
University of Santo Tomas [1

Paciencia Hidalgo y Valencia (m. 1911) (1889 — 1960)

OCTOBER 14, 1943 — AUGUST 17, 1945

Senator, 5th Senatorial Dist 11925 — 19311; Senator (1951 — 1957)

Executive: Bureaucracy Clerk for the Bureau of Forestry (1989)- Chief cleri d Forestry (1909); Chief cle he Law Division of the Exe Bureau (1918 — 1921); Chie Jark of the Administrative Division of the Executive Bu 1921 — 1922); Undersecret d the Interior (1922)

Executive: Cabinet

INAUGURATION October 14, 1943 Legislative Building (now National Museum), Manila

DATE ELECTED September 25, 1943 (elected by the KALIBAP Assembly)

OTHER: 2nd place in the Philippii Examination (1915); Delegate to the 1934 Constitutional Corwentio

WORK UNDER OTHER
ADMINISTRATIONS
OUEZON: Associate Justice
OUIRINO: Senator
MABSAYSAY: Senator;
Special envoy [Lauret-Langley
Agreement]
GARCIA: Senator

ACADEME
Professor of Law,
University of the Philippine
Professor of Law,
University of the Philippine
Professor of Law,
University of Santo Tomas;
Professor of Law,
University of Marilia;
Professor of Law,
Frain Eastern University;
Professor of Law,
Adamson University;
Adamson University PUBLIC SERVICE
Judicial
Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court [1936 — 1941]



PRESIDENCY MAY 28, 1946 — APRIL 15, 1948

VICE PRESIDENT

Manita High School

SPOUSE Trinidad de Leon y Roura (m. 1921) (1900 — 1995)

PROFESSION Interpreter in the Court of Fi Instance of the 15th Judicial District, lawyer

ACADEME Professor of Law, Philippine Law School

PUBLIC SERVICE Military Service Brigadier General

Legislative: Local

Legislative: Lower House Speaker of the House [1922 — 1933]; Representative of the 1st District of Capiz [1922 — 1935]; Assemblyman for the 1st District of

Elpidio Quirino (1946 — 1948)

POLITICAL PARTY Liberal Party (LP)

Legislative: Upper House Senator (elected in 1941 but did not assume office due to Japanese Occupation! (1945 — 1946); Senate President (1945 — 1946) Executive: Provincial Go Governor of Capiz (1919 — 1921)

Executive: Bureaucracy Chairman of the National Ec Council (1938 — 1941); Chairman of the National Development Corporation

Development Corporation (1938 – 1941); Chairman of the Philippine Char Sweepstakes Office (1938 – 194 Chairman of the Rural Progress Administration (1938 – 1941);

DEATH March 17, 1957 Mt. Manunggal, Cebu Secretary of Finance (1938 - 1941) POLITICAL PARTY Nacionalista Party (NF INAUGURATION May 28, 1946 Legislative Building (now National Museum), Manila

DATE ELECTED April 23, 1946 1,333,392 votes (54% of the electorate)

EDUCATION
Zambales Academy
[1924];
Bachelor of Arts,
Major in Commerce,
Jose Rizal University ( OTHER: 1st place in the Philippine Bar Examination (1913); Delegate to the 1935 Constitutional Convention SPOUSE Luz Rosauro Banzon (m. 1933 (1915 — 2004) WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS ADMINISTRATIONS
OUEZON: Assemblyman;
Secretary of Finance, Ilaison to
U.S. Army Forces in the Far East
(WSAFFE!
Secretary to the President; Senat
LAUREL: Head of Bigasang
Bayan (BiBA)
OSMEÑA: Senate President

PUBLIC SERVICE Military Service Overall guerilla commander of Zambales Military District

1953

7th DECEMBER 30, 1953 — MARCH 17, 1957

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

Legislative: Lower House Representative of Zambales (1946 — 1950);

Executive: Provincial Government Military Governor of Zambal (1942 — 1945) EDUCATION

VICE PRESIDENT Emmanuel Pelae [1961 — 1965]

Pampanga High School (1929); Bachelor of Laws (1930); Master of Laws (1941); Dector of Olvic Law (1947); Dector of Economics (1957) at the University of Santo Toma

PROFESSION Poet, reporter, lawyer DATE ELECTED November 10, 1953 electoral tally 2,912,992 (68,9% of the electorate) PRIVATE PRACTICE
Assistant attorney of
Ross, Lawrence, Selph and
Carriscoso Law Firm
[1937 — 1940] WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS OSMEÑA: Military Governor of Zambales ROXAS: Congressman

ACADEME Professor of Law, University of Santo Tomas [1941 – 1957]; Professor of Law, San Beda College [1948]

PUBLIC SERVICE Legislative: Lower House Representative of the 1st Distr of Pampanga (1949 — 1957)

1961



FEBRUARY 25, 1986 —

JUNE 30, 1992 Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Legal Affairs [1946 Chief negotiator to the British Government [1947]

Executive: National Govern Vice President [1957 - 1961]

9th

DECEMBER 30, 1961 — DECEMBER 30, 1965

Executive: Bureaucracy

Member of the Laurel Missio GARCIA: Vice President MARCOS: President of the

Constitutional Convention
C. ADUINO: Member of Counci
of State
RAMOS: Head of the National

POLITICAL PARTY
United Nationalist Democratic
Organization (UNIDO) (1986 — 1987) December 30, 1961 Quirino Grandstand DATE ELECTED November 14, 1961 electoral tally 3,554,840 [55% of the electorate]

Benigno S. Aquino Jr. (m. 1954) (1932 — 1983)

WORK UNDER OTHER
ADMINISTRATIONS
QUEZON: Legal assistant
QUIRINO: Assistant Secretary
Foreign Affairs for Legal Affai
Congressman
MASSAYSAY; Congressman;
Member of the law-file. EDUCATION
Notre Dame Convent School (now Notre Dame School) [1949];
Bachelier of Arts,
Major in French and Mathematics,
College of Mount Saint Vincent [195

PROFESSION Housewife

BAGONG LIPUNAN FOURTH REPUBLIC

February 25, 1986 Club Filipino, San Ju DATE ELECTED
February 25, 1986
NAMFREL tolly:
7,909,320 votes [51.74% of the electorate]

COMELEC tally: 9,291,719 votes |46.09% of the electorate|

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS
RAMOS: Member of
National Security Council
ESTRADA: Member of
National Security Council
ARROYO: Member of Council of State;
Member of the National Security Council

JUNE 30, 1998 -

Anti-Crime Commission [1992 — 1997] Executive: National Governme Vice President [1992-1998]

THE PRESIDENTS **OF THE PHILIPPINES** 

Gloria Macapagal-Arroy (1998 — 2001) lune 30, 1998 Barasoain Church, Kalolos, Bulacan

EDUCATION Ateneo de Manila High School (Attended until 1953)

BIRTH April 19, 1937 Tondo, Manila

PROFESSION Actor Legislative: Upper House Senator (1987 — 1992)

Executive: Provincial Government Mayor of San Juan (1967 — 1986); Mayor of Manila (2013 — 2016)

15th

JUNE 30, 2010 — JUNE 30, 2016

BIRTH February 8, 1960 Manila

POLITICAL PARTY Liberal Party (LP)

Jejomar C. Binay (2010 — 2016)

Ateneo de Manika High School (1977) Bachelor of Arts, Major in Economics, Ateneo de Manika University (1981)

DATE ELECTED May 11, 1998 10,956,610 votes (39.86% of the electorate)

ADMINISTRATIONS
MARCOS: Mayor of San Juan
C. AQUINO: Mayor of San Juan
Senstor
RAMOS: Vice President; Head o
the Presidential Anti-Organizer
Crime Task Force
ARROYO: Member of National
Security Council
B. AQUINO: Mayor of Manila

1998

2001

Legislative: Upper House Senator (2007 — 2010) INAUGURATION June 30, 2010 DATE ELECTED
May 10, 2010
15,208,678 votes (42.08% of the electorate)

Legislative: Lower House Representative of the 2nd District of Tartac (1998 — 2007)

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRA ESTRADA: Congressman ARROYO: Congressman; Senator

2010

1899 FIRST REPUBLIC

EDUCATION Colegio de San Juan de Letran, college preparatory (Attended until 1880)

intrepreneur, farmer, soldier

**Executive: Local Government** 

Cabeza de Barangay of Binakayan, Cavite El Viejo Inow Kawit, Cavitel [1886]

Executive: Provincial Government Capitan Municipal of Cavite El Viejo [1895]

PROFESSION

PUBLIC SERVICE

AMERICAN COLONIAL PERIOD 1901

2nd

1st EMILIO AGUINALDO

PRESIDENCY JANUARY 23, 1899 — MARCH 23, 1901

Executive: National Government President of the Tejeros government [March 22,1897 — November 1, 1897]; President of the Blak-na-Bate Republic [November 1, 1897— December 20, 1897]; Presiden

of the Dictatorial Government (May 24,1898 — June 23, 1898 President of the Revolutionary

INAUGURATION January 23, 1899

DATE ELECTED

January 23, 1899 (through the majority of the Malolos Congre

LAUREL, Member of Council of State ROXAS; Member of Council of State QUIRINO; Member of Council of State MADSAY/SAY, Member of Council of State GARCIIA, Member of Council of State MACAPAGAI, Member of Council of State

DEATH August 1, 1944 Saranac Lake, New York

POLITICAL PARTY Coalition (1935 — 1938); Nacionalista Party (NP) (1938 — 1944)

Rachelor of Arts Colonia de Sa

Juan de Letran [1894]; Bachelor of Laws, University of Santo Tomas (began in 1894, resumed 1902 — 1903]

SPOUSE Aurora Aragon y Molina [m. 1918] [1888 — 1949]

PROFESSION Land surveyor, lawyer

VICE PRESIDENT Sergio Osmeña [1935 — 1944]

NOVEMBER 15, 1935 — AUGUST 1, 1944

Executive: Provincial Government Governor of Tayabas [1986 — 1987]

Legislative: Upper House Senator; 5th Senatorial District [1916 — 1935]; Senate President [1916 — 1935]

1935

SECOND REPUBLIC

19/3

1946 Oun JAPANESE 1944

> 4th SERGIO OSMEÑA

> > Executive: Bureaucracy Fiscal of Cebu (1904 — 1

Executive: National Vice President

AUGUST 1, 1944 —

POLITICAL PARTY Nacionalista Party (NP)

Executive: Bureaucracy Provincial Fiscal of Mindors (1903 — 1904); Provincial Fiscal of Tayabas (now Quezon Province) [190 INAUGURATION November 15, 1935 Legislative Building Inow National Museum

December 30, 1941 Corregidor Island

November 15, 1943 Washington, D.C. (by virtu U.S. Congressional Resol

DATE ELECTED September 16, 1935 695,332 votes (67,99% of the electorate);

November 11, 1941 1,340,638 votes (81,78% of the electorate) Legislative: Local Governmen Municipal Councilor of Lucena (1986)

United States Congress [1909 — 1916] WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS AGUINALDO: Aide-de-camp (c.1899 — 1900)

Executive: Provincial Government Governor of Cebu (1905 — 1907)

Veloso y Rosales (m. 1901) (1875 — 1918); Esperanza Limjap y Esci [m. 1920] (1894 — 1978)

PUBLIC SERVICE Legislative: Local Legislative: Lower House Representative of the 2nd Dist of Cebu (1907 — 1922); Speak of the House (1907 — 1922)

Legislative: Upper House Senate President pro tempore (1922 — 1934); Senator, 10th Senatorial District (1922 — 1935)

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

POLITICAL PARTY Liberal Party (Quirino Wins 11949); Liberal Party (1953

SPOUSE Alicia Syquia y Jimenez [m.1921] [1904 — 1945]

ACADEME Law School Dean, Adamson University [1941 — 1946]

PUBLIC SERVICE Legislative: Lower House Legal clerk in the Philippir Commission [1915 — 1916 Representative of the 1st I of Ilocos [1919 — 1922]

Legislative: Upper House

Private secretary of Senate President Manuel L. Quezon Senator (1925 — 1935); Senator (etected in 1941 but did not assume office due to

apanese occupation) 1945 — 1946)

Executive: Cabinet
Secretary of Public Instruction,
(1935 — 1939);
Secretary of Public Instruction,
Health, and Public Welfare
(1941 — 1944) VICE PRESIDENT Fernando Lopez [1949 — 1953] EDUCATION Manila High School Inow Araulle High School Bachelor of Laws, University of the Philipp [1915]

August 1, 1944 Washington, D.C. DATE ELECTED August 1, 1944 (succeeded into office)

WORK UNDER OTHER
ADMINISTRATIONS
QUEZON: Vice Precident;
Secretary of Public Instruction;
Secretary of Health; Secretary or
Public Welters
ROXAS: Member of
Council of State
QUIRINO, Member of
Council of State
MAGSAYSAY; Member of

6th

1948

PRESIDENCY APRIL 17, 1948 — DECEMBER 30, 1953

Executive: Cabinet Secretary of Finance (1935 — 1936 and 1946); Secretary of the Interior (1936 — 1938); Secretary of Foreign Affairs (1946 — 1948)

DATE ELECTED April 17, 1948 (succeeded into office)

November 8, 1949 1,803,808 votes (50,93% of the electorate OTHER Delegate to the 1934 Constitutional Conver

LAUREL: Member of Council of State OSMEÑA: Senate President p 8th CARLOS P. GARCIA MARCH 18, 1957 — DECEMBER 30, 1961

1957

BIRTH November 4, 1896 Talibon, Bohol DEATH June 14, 1971 Quezon City

POLITICAL PARTY Nacionalista Party (NP VICE PRESIDENT Diosdado Macapai [1957 — 1961]

EDUCATION
Cabu Provincial High School
[Abellana National School];
Bachelor of Laws,
Philippine Law School (1923)

SPOUSE Leonila de la Se Im. 1933) [1906 -ACADEME Teacher, Bohol Provincial School [1923]

PUBLIC SERVICE Legislative: Lower H Representative of the 3rd District of Bohol [1925 — 1931]

Legislative: Upper House

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS QUEZON: Secretary of Interior; Secretary of Fir Senator

Executive: Provincial Government Governor of Bohol 11934 — 19401 Executive: Bureaucracy Member of the Rehabilitat Commission (1959) Executive: Cabinet

Executive: National Governme Vice President (1953 — 1957)

INAUGURATION March 18, 1957 Malacañan Palace December 30, 1957 Independence Grandstand (now Quirino Grandstand) DATE ELECTED March 18, 1957

November 12, 1957 2,072,257 votes (41.3% of the electorate OTHERS

Legislative Upper House
The Committee of the Committee of the due to Jupanese occupation (1945 — 1953);
Minority Floor Leader (1946 — 1953)

BIRTH September 11, 1917 Sarrat, Ilocos Norte DEATH September 28, 1989 Honolulu, Hawaii

POLITICAL PARTY Nacionalista Party (NP) (1965); Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) (1981) VICE PRESIDENT

SPOUSE Imelda Trinidad Romualdez |born July 2, 1929| (m. 1954| EDUCATION
University of the Philippines
High School (1934);
Bachelor of Laws,
University of the Philippines
[1939]

PROFESSION Lawyer

10th FERDINAND E. MARCOS DECEMBER 30, 1965 — FEBRUARY 25, 1986

1972

ernando Lopez | 1965 - 1972

WORK UNDER OTHER
ADMINISTRATIONS
UUEZON: Governor;
Senator; Member of the
Rehabilitation Commission
OSMENA; Senator; Member o
the Rehabilitation Commission
ROXAS; Senator;
GOXAS; Senator
UUIRINO; Senator
MAGSAYSAY; Vice President;
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

December 30, 1969 December 30, 1969 June 30, 1981 Quirino Grandstand

February 25, 1986 Malacañan Palace DATE ELECTED November 9, 1965 3,861,324 votes [51,94% of the electorate]

> November 11, 1969 5,017,343 votes [61.47% of the electorate] June 16, 1981 18,309,360 votes [88,02% of the electorate]

February 7, 1986 COMELEC tally; 10,807,197 votes [53,62% of the electorate]; NAMFREL tally; 7,376,599 votes [48,25% of the electorate] OTHERS 1st place in the Philippine Ba Examination (1939)

WORK UNDER OTHER
ADMINISTRATIONS
GUEZON: Member of the U.S.
Army Secosi in the Far East
(USAFE) Technical assistant
GUIRNO: Congressman
MAGSAYSAY: Congressman
GARCIA: Congressman
GARCIA: Congressman Legislative: Lower House Representative of the 3rd Distr of Ilocos Norte (1949 — 1959) Legislative: Upper House Senator [1959 — 1965] Executive: Bureaucracy Presidential technical assistant |1946 — 1947|

1986

BIRTH March 18, 1928 Lingayen, Pangasinan

POLITICAL PARTY Lakas-National Union of Christian Democrats (Lakas-NUCD) VICE PRESIDENT Joseph Ejercito E: (1992 — 1998) Executive: Cabinet Secretary of National D [1988 — 1991]

Born December 25, 1927)

EDUCATION
University of the Philippines
High School 1940 — 1941;
Mapus Institute of Technology
High School 1942 — 1944;
High School 1942 — 1944;
Borys High School 1945;
Borys High School 1945;
Borys High School 1945;
Authority School 1945;
Matter of School 1945;
Matter in National Security
Matter in Nati May 11, 1992 5,342,521 votes (23.58% of the electorate)

WORK UNDER OTHER
ADMINISTRATIONS
MARCOS: Chief of the Philippin
Censibablary, Armed Forces
Vice Chief of Staff
C. AQUIND, Armed Forces
Of Staff
Defense
ESTRADE Member of National
Sacurity Osunoti
ARROYO: Special Ambassador;
Member of Council of Stafe;
Member of National Society
Member of National Society
Council College of the Philippines (1969); Master in Business Administration, Ateneo de Manila University (1980)

JUNE 30, 1992 — JUNE 30, 1998

Military Service
Chief of Staff of the Arme
Forces of the Philippines
[1988 — 1991]
Executive: Bureaucracy
Presidential assistant on
Military Affairs [1968 — 1

1992

POLITICAL PARTY Lakes-Kabaliket ng Melaye Pilipino-Christian Muslim Democrats (Lakas-KAMPI-

EDUCATION

Assumption Convent
(Assumption Collegel (1964);
Studies in International Trade, Major in Economics, Assumptior College (1968); Masters of Arts in Economics, Ateneo de Manita University (1978):

ACADEME
Professor, Assumption Colleg
(c. 1977 — 1987);
Professor, Ateneo de Manila
University (c. 1977 — 1987);
Professor, University of the
Philippines (c. 1977 — 1987)

Legislative: Upper House Senator (1992 — 1998) Legislative: Lower House

Executive: Cabinet Secretary of Social Welfare a Development [1998 — 2000]

WORK UNDER OTHER ADMINISTRATIONS
C. AQUINO: Undersecretary
of Trade and Industry
RAMOS: Senator
ESTRADA: Vice President;
Secretary of Social Welfare
and Development
S. AQUINO: Representative of the
2nd District of Pampanga









PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC PLANNING OFFICE





# UNDERSTANDING THE SECOND REPUBLIC

# -1941

CABINET

Francis B. Sayre U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER

### ■ NOVEMBER 15, 1941

The Philippines was a Commonwealth. The U.S. High Commissioner was the representative of the President of the United States. The Commonwealth was self-governing, preparing for full independence in 1946.



Ramon Avanceña GHIEF JUSTICE (April 1, 1925 - December 23, 1941)



## DECEMBER 8, 1941

Japanese bomb the Philippines, and other U.S. installations in the Pacific, prompting the U.S. to enter the war.

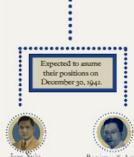
### DECEMBER 11, 1941

The National Assembly proclaims the winners of



SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Philippines had reverted to bicamerlism from unicameralism in 1940 with officials elected on November 11, 1941.



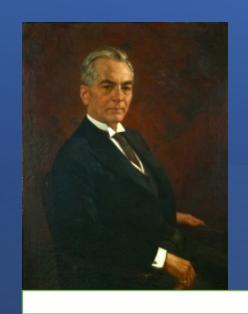


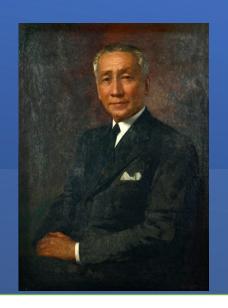
SENATE PRESIDENT





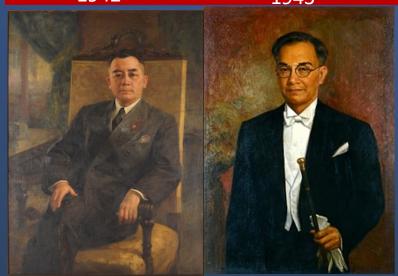








1941 1942 1943 1944 <sub>1945</sub> 1946









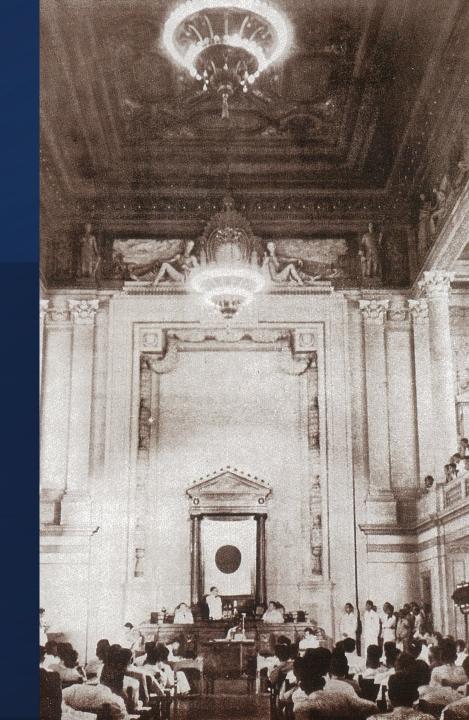




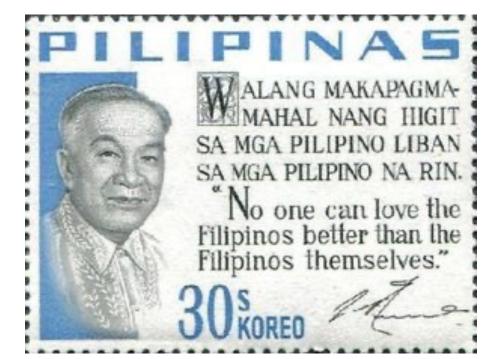




1943 & 1973







Mabuhay!

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Twitter: @mlq3 FB: Manuel L. Quezo n III

