

# BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL

ANTOLOHIYA NG ALAALA



COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
**Perfecto T. Martin**

WITH A FOREWORD BY  
**Jaime A. FlorCruz**



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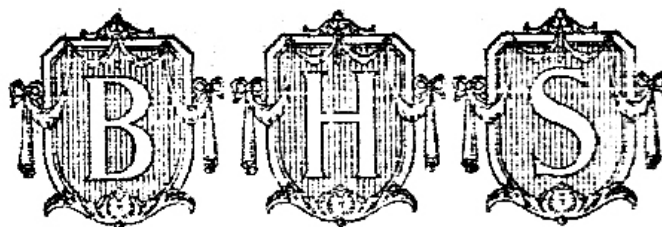




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Published by  
Solidaridad Resource Center  
and  
MHPNHS Alumni Association



## **Bulacan High School: Antolohiya ng Alaala**

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First edition, 2017

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Published by

Solidaridad Resource Center (SRC)

and MHPNHS Alumni Association (MAA)





Sa alaala ni

*Jesusa Teodoro Martin*  
(1903-1984)

Class of 1924  
Bulacan High School





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*ni Jaime A. FlorCruz*

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*ni Perfecto T. Martin*

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Ang Paaralan ay isang gusali.

Tabla, bakal, yero at sementong pinagbugkos, pinatatag, at inaruga. May bubungan, hagdanan, at bintana. May silid aralan, aklatan, palaruan, at iba pa.

Higit sa lahat, ang Paaralan ay isang komunidad na may natatanging katauhan at hangarin.

Siya ay kabataang naghahangad ng karunungan at kasanayan. Siya ay guro na nagmamalasakit na ibahagi ang kaalaman at karanasan. Siya ay magulang na naghahangad ng magandang kinabukasan para sa anak at pamilya.

Bukod sa lahat, ang paaralan ay isa ring antolohiya ng alaala—samotsamot na kuwento, litrato, memorabilia, at aral sa buhay na minamana at pinayayabong ng bawat henerasyon.

Marami rin akong narinig na kuwento at pangaral ng aking amang si Cenon FlorCruz, kasapi ng Class 1930 sa Bulacan High School.

Madalas noong magkuwento si Amang.

Dahil mahirap at maagang naulila ang kanyang ina (Rosenda Roxas FlorCruz o “Sendang”), na nag-aruga ng anim na anak, si Amang ay natutong magtipid at magsinop.

“Maalaga ako noon sa damit dahil isusuot pa iyon ng aking mga nakababatang kapatid kapag nag-high school na rin sila. Pasa-pasa lang. Tumutulong kaming lahat sa gawaing bahay habang nag-aaral.”

Dahil Grade IV lang ang natapos ng kanyang Inang Sendang, hinangad niyang mapagtapos ng kolehiyo ang kanyang mga anak.

Para kumita, tumaggap siya ng mga boarder na taga karatig-lugar at nag-aaral sa BHS.

Para may dagdag na kita, nanahi siya ng kimona, pantalon, at kamison para sa iba. “Kung minsan naririnig namin ang ugong ng makinang panahi habang natutulog kaming magkakapatid,” sabi ni Amang. “Kaya naman kami nagpursigeng mag-aral at naging propesyonal.”

Madalas din siyang magbigay ng pangaral. “Huwag kang mag-aksaya ng panahon,” payo niya. “Ang panahong dumaraan, di na babalik kailan man.” Dagdag pa nya: “Ang hindi lumingon sa pinanggalingan ay di dumarating sa paroroonan.”

Salamat sa kanyang magagandang alaala at pangaral, sumunod kaming magkakapatid sa kanyang halimbawa.

Ipinagmamalaki naming makapagtapos sa Bulacan High School nang ito’y tinatawag nang Marcelo H. del Pilar High School.

**Jaime A. FlorCruz**



# ANG ALBUM NA ITO

ay pugad ng alaala at kaban ng pamana.

GANYAN namin tinitingnan itong antolohiya ng mga kuwento at larawan ng Bulacan High School (BHS)—unang pampublikong haysskul sa lalawigan, isa sa pinakamatandang paaralan sa bansa.

Nasa mga dahon nitong album ang mga nag-aral, nagturo, at nangasiwa sa paaralan; ang iba't ibang gusali para sa iba't ibang layunin at larangan; at mga pangyayaring nagpapahiwatig ng tagumpay, kaganapan, at pagtanaw sa panibagong yugto ng buhay-mag-aaral.

Dito namin sininop ang lahat ng natuklasan at nabalitaan—maging ang sa amiy kusang ibinigay—tungkol sa paaralan, mula nang maitayo noong panahon ng Amerikano, hanggang sa tawaging Marcelo H. del Pilar High School (MHPHS) pagkaraan ng digmaan.

NAGSIMULA kami sa isang layunin: pasiglahin at palakasin ang kasalukuyang samahan ng mga nagsipagtapos sa paaralan—ang MHPNHS Alumni Association (MAA).

Bago ito mangyari, naniniwala kaming dapat munang magkaroon ng ganap na pagkaunawa ang mga anak ng BHS at MHPHS kung paano nabuo at umunlad ang Inang Paaralan.

Noong 2015, inilathala namin ang *The Del Pilarian Alumni Register* upang maitala ang humigit-kumulang sa 90,000 nagsipagtapos sa paaralan. Ito, sa aming pagkaalala, ang una at tanging listahan ng mga nagsipagtapos mula 1909 (unang graduation) hanggang 2015 (huling graduation bago ipatupad ang programang K-12).

Dahil sa nabuong listahan, naipakilala namin ang unang limang nagtapos sa BHS (buhat sa tatlong bayan ng Bulakan, Malolos, at Baliwag) at ang libo-libo pang pang sumunod sa kanila buhat sa halos lahat ng bayan sa lalawigan, mula San Miguel at San Ildefonso hanggang Polo at Obando, mula Hagonoy at Paombong hanggang Angat at Norzagaray. At ang mangilan-ngilang nagmula pa sa mga lalawigan ng Tarlac, Pampanga, at Nueva Ecija.

NATAGPUAN namin sa isang lumang limbagan sa Malolos ang mga nalathalang programa ng pagtatapos, sa mga baul at aparador ng mga pamilya at kamag-anak ang mga unang graduation yearbook, at sa mga tindahan ng antigong muwebles sa Guiguinto ang matatandang retratong nakatambak sa mga kahon ng sapatos.

Lungkot ang salubong sa amin ng mga balitang nabusog ang anay sa mga lumang retrato at dokumento ng angkan, kung hindi man dinilaan ng apoy o inanod ng baha. At matinding hinayang kapag napasama sa itinatapon basura ang hindi inakalang mga pamanang yaman.

Sa kabila ng lahat, nagpatuloy kami sa paghahanap. Walang iniwan sa isang sekretang tumutugis ng mga alaala: sa bawat mabasang kuwento sa mga golden jubilee souvenir program, may mga bagong pangalang magtuturo sa iba pang mga pangalan; sa bawat lumang larawang pinagmasdang maigi, may mga bagong mukhang makikilala, at may bagong pintong magbubukas, at may panibagong mukha at karanasang tatambad.

Unti-unti, nagkaroon ng mga mukha ang Inang Paaralan.

Nagkabuhay ang mga pangalan, at nagsalaysay ng maraming kuwento sa malawak na bakuran at bagong tatag na pusod ng lalawigan.

Isinilang ang iba't ibang gusali ng karunungan at kasaysayan. Sinimulan ng mga bagong mananakop ang pagtatanim ng isa na namang bagong wika, paniniwala, at pamumuhay na dayuhan.

MAHALAGA ang kuwentong isinalaysay ni Damaso Figueroa ng Class 1918: “History of Bulacan High School”. Ito ang kauna-unahang mahabang talakay sa mga unang taon ng BHS.

Ang mga larawang itinabi at iningatan ng Thomasite na si Harvey A. Bordner ang nagbigay ng mga larawan ng basal at malawak na lupaing dating pag-aari nina Felipa C.



Santos at magkapatid na Mercedes at Agapita Tiongson. Dito itinayo ang unang gusali ng pamahalaan noong 1904 at ng mataas na paaralan ng Bulacan noong 1905.

Nagwelga ang mga mag-aaral ng BHS noong 1912 laban sa “mabilasik” na palakad ng prinsipal na si William McVey. Hindi sila pumasok ng klase, at sa halip, nagmartsa sa kabayanan ng Malolos, kasama ang isang banda ng musiko habang iwinawagayway ang simbolo ng bagong republika, sa panahong mahigpit na ipinagbabawal ng pamahalaang Amerikano ang pagsasabit ng bandila ng bansa.

Isang pag-aaral ang ginawa ni Gng. Maria Espino Reyes—nagtapos sa BHS noong 1922 at nagsimulang magturo noong 1926 hanggang magretiro noong 1967—tungkol sa mga balediktoryan, salutatoryan, at mga prominenteng nagtapos sa BHS mula 1909 hanggang 1960.

Bago pumutok ang digmaan, isinalaysay ni Rufo S. Bernardo ng Class 1941 ang Camp Sibul kung saan nila ginawa ang summer cadre training ng PMT—gamit ang mga tunay na baril at bala! *“Little did we realize,”* ani Bernardo, *“that many members of Class ’41 would be involved in the battles at Bataan and that many would be lost in the process. It was a sad thought for such young classmates to die in war which was not really our own.”*

Hindi isang tuluyang pagsasalaysay ang mababasa sa album na ito. May mga paksang sinulat namin ayon sa nasaliksik na impormasyon.

Isinalaysay namin ang panimulang pagbubuo ng paaralan sa Baliwag ni E.G. Turner, superintendente noong 1904.

Ipinaliwanag din namin kung paanong natuklasan ang kopya ng *The Bulakenian* mula sa pamilya ng isang kasapi ng Class 1918 na sumakabilang-buhay dahil sa sakit ilang araw bago mag-graduation. Nasa pag-iingat ito ngayon ng isang apo buhat sa Class 1975.

Hindi *Republic* kung hindi *Plaridel* ang unang pahayagan ng mga estudyante ng BHS, bagay na aming natuklasan dahil sa kuwento ng isang associate editor na nagtapos noong 1931.

KUNG INYONG MAPAPANSIN, sadya naming iniwasan ang mahaba’t tuloy-tuloy na pagkukuwento. Naisip namin, hindi pa sapat ang mga nahukay naming datos at impormasyon upang makagawa ng isang malawak at malalim na kasaysayan ng ating paaralan.

Umaasa kaming mula sa album na ito, maraming mananaliksik at mag-aaral, nagtapos man o hindi sa ating paaralan, ang magpapatuloy upang sumulat tungkol sa mahahalagang bahagi, kundi man sa buong kasaysayan.

SA MGA BABASA, nawa’y nabigyan namin ng buhay ang maraming alaala sa album na ito upang maipamana sa mga susunod pang henerasyon na iluluwal ng Bulacan High School.

**Perfecto T. Martin**









#### **CARLOS HOUSE**

The first home of the "provincial high school" in Tibag, Baliwag, originally a property of the family of former Bulacan governor, Dr. Juan B. Carlos, now owned by the family of Engr. Vicente R. Cruz.



# 1905-1908

## Beginnings in Baliwag

ON AUGUST 23, 1901, some 509 American teachers aboard the U.S. Army Transport *Thomas* disembarked in Manila. A month earlier, 48 had arrived from another ship called *Sheridan*. The two groups plus the American soldiers (already in the Philippines during the American occupation) who volunteered to teach, and those who came in succession in the next two decades, became known as Thomasites, totalling 1,074.



E.G. Turner, a teacher from Ohio, USA and with eight years of teaching experience, was among the Thomasites who disembarked from the *Thomas*. Upon arrival, he was immediately assigned in Iloilo. But Turner did not stay long in his Panay island assignment.

On November 28, 1902, he was appointed superintendent of the newly created division of Bulacan. The year before, the province of Bulacan was part of the newly established Division IX which included the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, and Pampanga. It was under the supervision of David Gibbs with an office in San Fernando, Pampanga.

Upon receiving the news of his assignment, Turner immediately travelled to Manila, and from there proceeded to Bulacan, arriving on December 9. His mission: look for a town in the province best suited for a secondary school.

It was Turner who organized the first provincial high school of Bulacan in the town of Baliwag.

“Little had been done in the way of supervision since November 1,” said Turner in his report to the Philippine Commission, “as the former superintendent did not care

to take any new steps in the supervision of a division soon to be under the direction of another person.”

“On investigation,” reported Turner, “it was found that a suitable building could not be located in Malolos, capital of the province, owing to the scarcity of buildings. Baliuag, one of the largest and most centrally located towns of the province, was then selected as the best and most suitable town for a high school and an office.”

Turner immediately requested furniture from the general superintendent of schools in Manila, but was reminded that according to a new law, the province should be the one “to furnish and equip” the office “if the provincial board deem it proper to do so.” The provincial board, after being informed, “responded very promptly, and soon furnished an office building and the necessary furniture.”

As summer approached, the big and spacious house of the well-known Carlos clan in the village of Tibag in Baliwag was chosen site of the provincial high school. It was a property of Dr. Juan B. Carlos, son of Gil Carlos, a former gobernadorcillo of Baliwag. Dr. Carlos was the governor of Bulacan province in 1919-1921. (At present, the house is owned by the family of Engr. Vicente R. Cruz.)

Turner continues: “The school at Baliuag was reorganized and put on the basis of a provincial high school in January, with Miss Ella King Vogel, Mr. James A. Fairchild, and Mrs. Lillie Turner as teachers.”

Vogel was from Pennsylvania, with 8 years of teaching experience, and assigned immediately to Baliwag; Fairchild, with 3 years of teaching experience, was pulled out by



Turner from the nearby town of Bustos; and wife Lillie who came with him from Iloilo to Baliwag.

It was Fairchild who served as the first principal of the provincial school. For advanced students in the entire province who took an examination to qualify for high school, many of them got high scores and 75 of them were given certificates to enter the secondary level.

“It is encouraging to note that most of the best families of Baliuag are represented in this school, and the Spanish *colegio* that was established here February 1 had but little or no influence upon the provincial school. The outlook for the coming year is very good,” the superintendent added.

After the structure was painted, repaired, and desks were set up, the temporary school was prepared for about 250 students. The big house was renovated to contain 8 classrooms: 6 fair-sized recitation rooms, 1 small recitation room, and 1 book room or library.

“The rent of this building costs the provincial board P42 per month,” explains Turner. “The janitor gets P8 per month; this makes a total of P584 for rent and janitor. The incidentals amount to enough to make an annual expenditure of about P600 per year for its provincial high school.”

As superintendent, Turner also dealt with the American and Filipino teachers, and the local officials about the upcoming opening of the high school.



#### BALIWAG HOUSE

Photographs of house in Baliwag, found in the album of Harvey A. Bordner, school division superintendent of Bulacan who lived there before moving to Malolos. From the top: (1) Back porch, Baliuag. 1904. View of the back of possible house used temporarily as classrooms of the provincial high school before the school moved to Malolos; (2) Backyard, Baliuag. 1904. Banana and mango trees at the backyard; (3) On the back porch near the well. 1904, Bordner and wife Maude.





**EARLY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.** *Señoritas* and school children by the stairs of the house used as temporary provincial school in Baliwag

There were 21 Thomasites who were assigned to teach in primary schools in the municipalities of Bulacan in 1902. In his school inspections around the nearby towns, Turner was impressed by his fellow teachers, “I found three schools which, through the untiring efforts of the teachers had actually imbibed some of the real spirit of the American schools. These schools are to be highly complimented. In this connection I mention Bocaue, with Mr. George M. Palmer as teacher; Calumpit whose teacher is Mr. O. C. Lewis, and San Miguel whose schools have been made by Mr. Fred Lawrence and the influence of Governor [Pablo] Tecson.”

Turner was glad upon noticing that most children from prominent families in Baliwag went to the newly established school and “the Spanish *colegio* [school] that was established in the town on the first day of February had no effect [in terms of enrollment].”

Describing the first students of the school, Damaso Figueroa, class historian of the Bulacan High School batch of 1918, said:

“Here a number of students, mostly boys, representing but a few towns of the province together with a class of twenty who had made some progress in the Spanish

schools, were placed in a room of a private dwelling place under the charge of two American teachers. It was called a High School in order to induce the attendance of those pupils who had some instruction in the Spanish ‘Colegios’ and were unwilling to attend an elementary school under its true name. These young men being only beginners were assigned to Second and Third Grade work. At the end of the year the classes had eighty seven members. During its short period of existence, it had accomplished much, for it had sent forth many young teachers to the province.”

The opening date of the school, set on June, was rescheduled on July 13, 1903 due to the spread of cholera. “We were prepared to admit 125 students, but we were surprised that 200 enrolled,” Turner said. The years 1903-1904 can be considered as the first school year of the provincial high school before it became a full-fledged high school or secondary school.

Turner served as superintendent of the division of Bulacan for a year and two months. On March 1, 1904, he was transferred to Pangasinan and was temporarily replaced by Opha C. Lewis for five months.





#### BULACAN TEACHERS

Early Thomasites in Bulacan together with some Filipino teachers, identified by numbers; a similar photograph, with a caption found in the Bordner Collection of Indiana University, indicates the picture is taken "in the Bulacan Normal School, S. Miguel". The ten teachers, standing from left: (1) Marcial Olivera, (2) Mr. House, (3) Mr. Kelly, (4) Mr. Templeton, (5) Mr. F.T. Lawrence, (6) Mr. E.E. Zook, (7) Mr. C.H. Crowe, and (8) Mr. R. Sunga; seated from left: (9) Miss A. Cortez and (10) Miss S. Airan. The last one, Soledad Airan, was a member of the Bulacan High School teaching force in 1913.



#### BALIWAG TEACHERS

The first teachers in Baliwag in an undated photograph and named in the book *Baliwag Then and Now* (1985). Seated on the floor, from left: (1) Agustina Fernando, (2) Rosa Rustia and (3) Andrea Ramos. Seated on the chair, from left: (4) Paulina Marquez, (5) Marcosa de Leon, (6) Petronila Guevara, (7) Francisca Gonzales, and (8) Petra G. Baltazar. Standing, from left: (9) Adela Francisco, (10) Matilde Garcia, (11) Soledad Sevilla, and (12) Sixta Lopez. Guevara was one of the dormitory matrons; Baltazar became a teacher in 1916-1917.

By July 1, 1904, Harvey A. Bordner officially became the head of the public schools in Bulacan and remained in the office and the high school in Baliwag. Bordner graduated from Indiana University, and after his marriage to Maude Ethel Martin in 1902, went to the Philippines together with the other Thomasites. The couple was first assigned in Solano, Nueva Vizcaya.

For the school year 1904-1905, W.W. Pettit was appointed principal. He was from Fredonia, New York and was

already familiar with Bulacan as he was first assigned in the town of Norzagaray in 1902.

With Bordner's guidance, Pettit continued teaching the students in the primary level until reaching Grades 4, 5, 6.

There were five American teachers under Pettit: Edgar M. Ledyard (who became a professor of entomology in the UP College of Agriculture and the writer of the book *Lessons on Familiar Philippine Animals* in 1905), H.L. Evarett



(from Malolos), Samuel S. Milligan (from Lipa, Batangas), Elizabeth Brenizer (from Gerona, Tarlac), and Flora Cross. There were 227 students enrolled in this year.

In the following school year of 1905-1906, the Intermediate course was eventually completed and the First Year of high school started. (At the end of the school year, Eliseo Tayao got his Intermediate diploma in Baliwag and continued his secondary course in Malolos.)

Looking for a bigger and more permanent site of the provincial high school was a challenge. The big house in Baliwag was only temporary. The needed area had to be big enough for several buildings and open spaces for the school.

According to a report to the Philippine Commission, head superintendent David P. Barrows, described the need for a bigger campus. He estimated that “(it) is no less than 4 acres [1.6 hectares] and in other instances, bigger than that, like the one of Leyte with 181 acres [73.24 hectares].”

After the main building which is usually used as recitation rooms or classrooms was built, the school will also be in need of a shop building, science laboratories, a dormitory, a gymnasium, and other facilities that an expanding school needs.

Rolando E. Villacorte, local historian of Baliwag, wrote about why Baliwag was unable to offer a permanent site to the provincial government for the provincial school. He recounted:

“It was a wealthy citizen of Baliwag who allegedly opposed the projected establishment of the Bulacan High School in this town. Whether he did it for some selfish reason or out of sheer ignorance was not immediately clear. The sad fact remains that his narrowmindedness caused Baliwag to forfeit the benefits afforded by the provincial high school.”

Referring to the same issue, the secretary of public instruction looked at the issue in this way:

“In Bulacan, there was great rivalry between the town of Baliuag, the present site of the provincial school, and Malolos, which has this year [1904?] been made the provincial capital. Both towns offered sites of land and large bonuses of money. The offer of Malolos was accepted.”

Bordner who succeeded Turner as division superintendent of Bulacan reported that the plans and specifications of a building for a high school have been prepared. It would cost P30,000 which will come from the provincial fund. He believes that if ever the high school cannot be transferred from Baliwag to Malolos on the first day of 1906, it would be just in time for the opening of classes for the year 1906-1907.

The “land” referred to is the big open space in the village of Ginhawa in Malolos which was first used as the site of the capitol or the provincial government building. It was after the capitol’s construction when the high school was built.

Antonio Bautista, a wealthy landowner and prominent political and civic leader of Malolos narrates: “In the year 1904, during the term of the Provincial Governor, the Hon. Pablo Tekson, the building of the Provincial Government was built on the lot bought from Felipa C. Santos in the village of Ginhawa and the lot bought from the siblings Mercedes and Agapita Tionsgon.”

Felipa, mother of Antonio Bautista, was “a strong woman who became part of the first Red Cross [Asociacion Central de Cruz Roja] in 1899 and the first women’s organization in 1906 [Asociacion Femenista de Filipinas]” while Mercedes and Agapita were among the “Women of Malolos who signed the letter to [Governor-General Valeriano] Weyler on December 12, 1888.” More information about the three are available in Nicanor G. Tiongson’s book *The Women of Malolos* (2004).

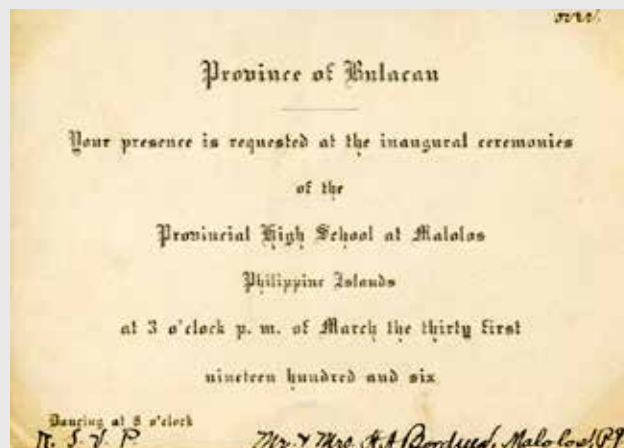
Bautista added: “The [Bulacan] high school was built on the provincial land in Ginhawa in a structure very similar to the provincial government building.”





#### HIGH SCHOOL INAUGURATION

The formal photograph of Bulacan High School (with the sign: PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, to differentiate it from the provincial capitol building which has the US seal instead) recently discovered at the Indiana University Archive. The other photo shows what appears to be the inauguration of the building, as described in the invitation sent by Harvey A. Bordner to his family and relatives in Indiana. The two photos are part of the Bordner collection in the Indiana University Archives while the invitation is in the Michael G. Price Collection in Michigan.



My dear home folks:

This invitation was sent out to about 600 persons from the inauguration of the new high school which was completed about the first of February, 1906. The high school cost \$32,000 dollars and was planned and built under my supervision. We commenced the building in July, 1905. It is an excellent school building and the Director of Education for the Philippine Islands says it is the best and most modern school house in the Philippines.

In haste with love,

H. A. Bordner

Malolos, March 19, 1906

#### "BEST AND MOST MODERN"

My dear home folks:

This invitation was sent out to about 600 persons for the inauguration of the new high school which was completed about the first of February, 1906. The High School cost P32,000 dollars and was planned and built under my supervision. We commenced the building in July, 1905. It is an excellent school building and the Director of Education in the Philippine Islands says it is the best and most modern school house in the Philippines.

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## “High School” in Malolos

**M**ALOLOS became the new capital when the Americans established their civil government in the province. The vast tract of land on which the provincial ground was built, became the seat of the provincial government of Bulacan.

During the administration of Governor Pablo Tecson, the first government building—the *capitolio*—was built in 1904. Completed in November, it was occupied on the first day of December.

H. Thurber, the provincial supervisor of Bulacan, described the first capitolio in detail:

“The original plans for this building were selected from competitive designs submitted.

“These plans were changed considerably after acceptance, and finally the contract for the building was awarded to B.W. Cadwallader & Co. The contract price is P36,075.

“The building is located near the Malolos Railway Station, on land which, though apparently low, is quite as high as any land in Malolos. The water is dammed there occasionally by the high railway embankment. This will be remedied shortly.

“The structure rests on a stone foundation 132 by 117 feet, 5 feet high, and is built of Oregon pine, excepting floor, which will be of guijo and yacal laid alternately.

“The building is one-story high and has veranda roof, supported by ornamental hardwood posts around the entire outside. Two inner courts provide light and air for the corridors inside. The offices are 16 feet 6 inches high, and there is plenty of room for any enlargement than can be anticipated for the next few years. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet iron and has a decorative ventilator tower.

“A large pediment in front cased in hardwood will add greatly in the appearance.

“The framing is a combination of American and native practices, some of the posts running into the ground (these are spliced at their lower end with molave), others are mortised into a sill bolted to the foundation. All connections of the trusses are bolted.

“Partitions have 4 x 4 inch studding, and are sheathed on both sides, offering great lateral resistance, which is almost entirely lacking in native construction. All plumbing will be modern and the building will be lighted by electricity and be supplied with electric fans. For this purpose, specifications for a small electric-light plant were prepared by this office, and contract awarded to Henry D. Woolfe for a sum of P6,313.90. This electric-light plant was also designed much larger than needed at present, but as a provincial high school is contemplated this was taken into consideration.”

Thurber also made this disparaging remark on local labor:

“The greatest drawback to all work was the question of transportation, which was somewhat relieved through the purchase of Chinese horses by the province. These have [been] done exceptionally well.

“The question of unskilled labor has never been of any concern here, there always being plenty available.

“It is almost unbelievable, but nevertheless a fact, that there are hardly any natives here that can handle a shovel or spade properly. This is pure and simple ignorance.

“It seems that if some shovels, or, for that matter, all tools could be secured slightly smaller than usually used in the United States better results could be obtained.





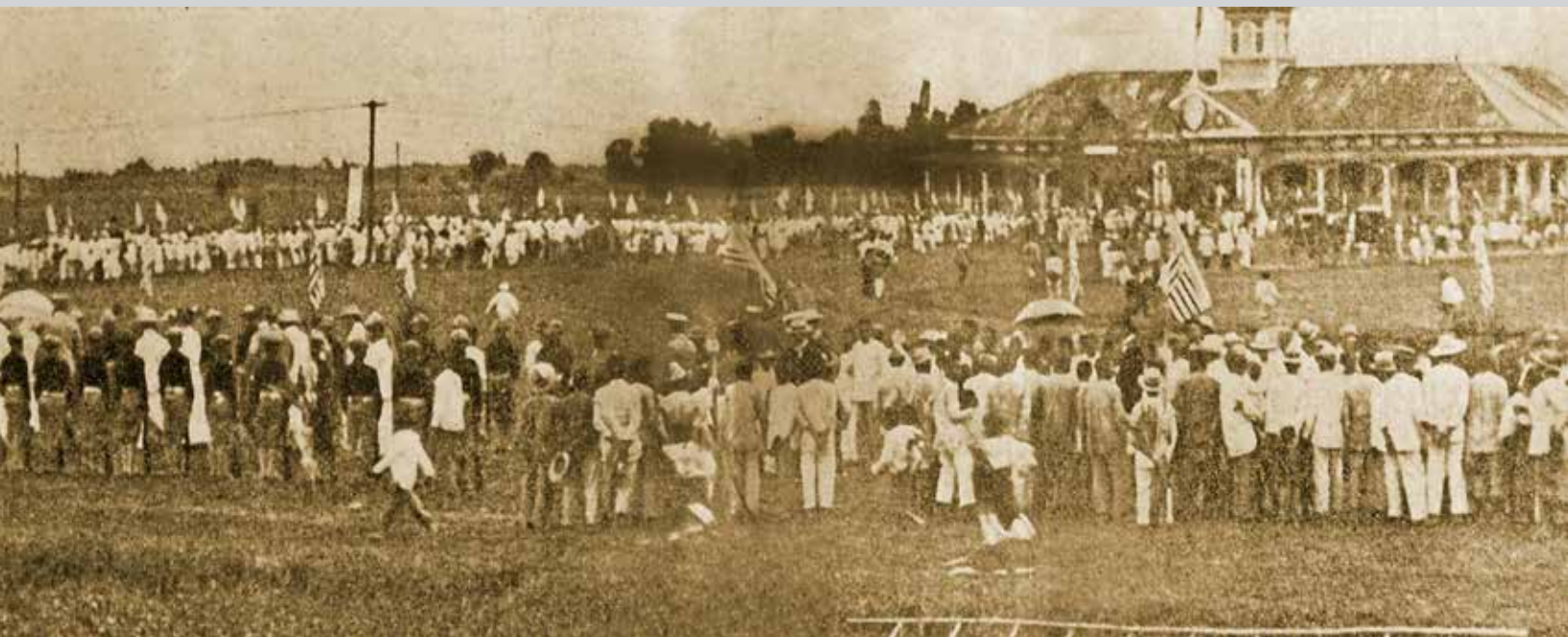
## CAPITOLIO



A close-up of the provincial government building circa 1906



People flock to the newly constructed provincial government building



The visit of William H. Taft, US secretary of war, in Malolos on August 12, 1905. The "visit" (more like a stopover) of the first civil governor in the Philippines is part of his "two serious diplomatic purposes: to assist with peace negotiations in order to end the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05); and to demonstrate American accomplishments in the Philippines." Dubbed "Looking East: William Howard Taft and the 1905 Mission in Asia", there is no mention at all of this event in the capitol ground.

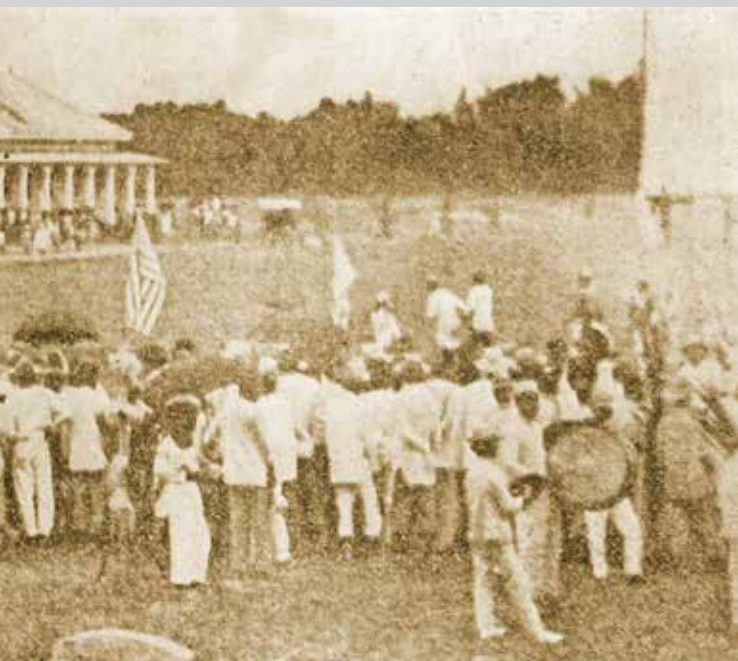




The "Crossing", a small bridge used to negotiate the swampy areas in front of the provincial grounds going to the train station



View of the Bulacan provincial grounds from the railroad tracks showing the relative distance of the two almost identically-designed buildings—the first two—in the provincial ground. On the left is the high school building and on the right is the government building. Between them is a structure which could house the assembly hall and other facilities of the high school. On the foreground, before the railroad tracks, is the main road which could very well be the present MacArthur Highway.



The railroad station in Malolos across the provincial government building showing the swampy area in front. The railroad tracks run from Manila to Dagupan.





“The use of the wheelbarrow was given up almost entirely and a two-wheeled cart was secured, with which one native does exactly four times the amount of work that he can do with a wheelbarrow.

“As a whole the laborers can be considered satisfactory if properly managed, but it is very difficult to secure a good, competent foreman.”

EIGHT MONTHS after the government officials and employees occupied the capitol, the construction of the high school building began in July 1905. It was finished within eight months on February 1, 1906.

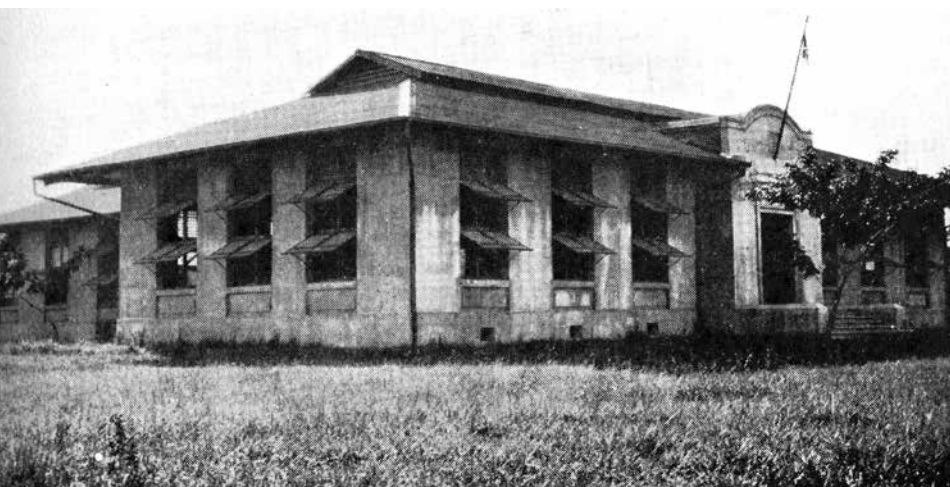
Like Thurber, Harvey A. Bordner—the superintendent of the provincial division—was proud of the building which was “planned and constructed under my supervision.” The construction amounted to P32,000, and according to Bordner, it was praised for being “the best and the most modern school in the country” by the Director of Education.

The Bulacan High School in Malolos was one of the buildings built one after another beginning in 1902. This is in accordance with Philippine Commission Act No. 372 establishing secondary schools in the different provinces.

According to David P. Barrows, general superintendent of education, in his report to the secretary of public instruction in 1905:

“To properly conduct these provincial high schools calls for a liberal provision of buildings and for the equipment of the following departments: English literature, mathematics, history, languages, sciences, teaching, commerce, agriculture, arts, and trades. Nineteen of these schools are provided with good equipment for manual training and carpentry. Nearly all of them have procured or will have, within a few months, ample sites of land for school farms. The amount of money actually spent for new high school buildings is P147,401. The finest high school building so far erected is that of Batangas, which is about completed at the cost of P37,000. Work on the Bulacan provincial high school at Malolos is also under way, and will cost P32,000. The first high school building to be built is that of Tarlac at a cost of P24,000. Nueva Ecija has just completed an excellent building at a cost of P17,000. ...”

After the new building was inaugurated in March, Bulacan High School was formally opened in Malolos in the school year 1906-1907. The school year 1908-1909 was notable because of the first graduation of five out of eight students of the school’s Senior Class in April of 1909.



The two photos of the same structure—the manual training department building (left) and the trade school (right)—of the Bulacan High School, are dated two years apart. The trade school in 1908 and the manual training department in 1910, are both part of the Bulacan High School. The term “manual training” is sometimes used to differentiate it from the “academic building”, term for the Bulacan High School building.





### HOUSEKEEPING

The domestic science building was built in 1908. With a cost of P700, it was a model of a common Filipino house with equipment and furniture for the teaching of cooking, sewing, sanitation, and other domestic chores.

In his report in 1908, David P. Barrows stated that the teaching of domestic science started in 1905 in almost all of the first schools established by the colonial government. After the model house was finished, the Bureau of Education granted equipment such as stove, dining tables, and other things for the home.

Housekeeping, according to Barrows, is one of the delightful parts of the schools that were established. "Filipino girls are very ambitious to be good housewives and anxious that their homes shall accord with cultivated standards," he said.

Barrows reported: "Instruction in domestic science, which was not organized until about three years ago, has made hardly less satisfactory progress. Forty-one women teachers are at present engaged in giving this instruction to intermediate classes. A few of these has special university training to fit them to be teachers of domestic science; the rest are women selected because of their skills in housewifery, their practical effectiveness, and their interest in the social side of the Filipino life. Such instruction is now given in all but five high schools. In most instances special buildings have been provided, in two cases a model Filipino house has been built and a third one is in process of erection. The Bureau of Education supplies the outfit—stove, cooking utensils, and table service. Few features of our work have attracted more attention or have been heartily welcomed as this instruction in housekeeping and household arts. Filipino girls are very ambitious to be good housewives and anxious that their homes shall accord with cultivated standards."

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Domestic science was taught not only in high schools. In primary schools, basic sewing and cooking of simple dishes in native stoves are taught in this course. Frank R. White, director of education, reported that in 1908, some 12,603 girls in about 527 schools took the course. The following year, lace making and embroidery were also included.

According to White: "In the primary course of instruction in so-called 'domestic science' includes elementary sewing and an introduction to the cooking of



simple dishes of the country upon native stoves. This instruction was given last year [1908] in 527 schools to 12,603 girls. Lace making and embroidery have recently been added to the course of study as optional subjects. These latter industries are believed to be susceptible of very extensive and profitable development in this country. Many of the women and girls throughout the provinces have received some instruction in these lines in the convents. Because of their great natural aptitude for this sort of work, their patience, and delicacy of execution, the Filipino women are considered among the most skillful workers in the world in these arts, their product being classed by experts as even superior to that of the French and the Swiss. These are essentially household arts, however, carried on independently under crude conditions, without system, and frequently following ancient models with no attention to of modern demands. The work needs to be systematized; the girls instructed with reference to modern styles, and trained to use suitable materials. Indeed, much has already been accomplished in this direction in the schools in Manila, Albay, and one or two other divisions."

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In 1917, after about a decade, housekeeping or household management became a separate course. There were eighteen secondary schools that year that had this course including the Philippine Normal School. During the next decade, changes were introduced such as its change of name into "home economics". According to Luther B. Bewley, director of education in 1927, "In order to conform with more modern nomenclature and to raise the work in this course to a higher plane, it has been thought advisable to change its name from the domestic-science course to the secondary course in home economics."





## AWAY FROM HOME

The temporary dormitory of Bulacan High School for ladies which was built in 1906 at the price of P3,500. December of this year, the building--made of wood, interwoven bamboo splits, and nipa that can accommodate about fifty people--was inaugurated. There was a separate room for the manager or matron who was also the one managing the dining room. The monthly board (including food) costed about P12.

Twelve female students were the first boarders and a Mrs. Cofren looked after them. The other dormitory matrons were Mrs. Mary O. McComb, Mrs. Petronila Guevara, and Miss Myrtle Cook.



## TO MARIA, FROM LIBRADA

A group picture in front of the dormitory sent by Librada Bernardo (C1918) of Bigaa to her friend Maria Crisostomo (C1914), undated.

Maria Crisostomo was the Valedictorian of Class 1914, and Librada Bernardo was the secretary-treasurer of Class 1918. They both finished college at University of the Philippines. This picture is likely taken in front of the ladies' dormitory of BHS. Seated at the center is the Thomasite who was the dormitory's matron, and seated second from the right is Librada.



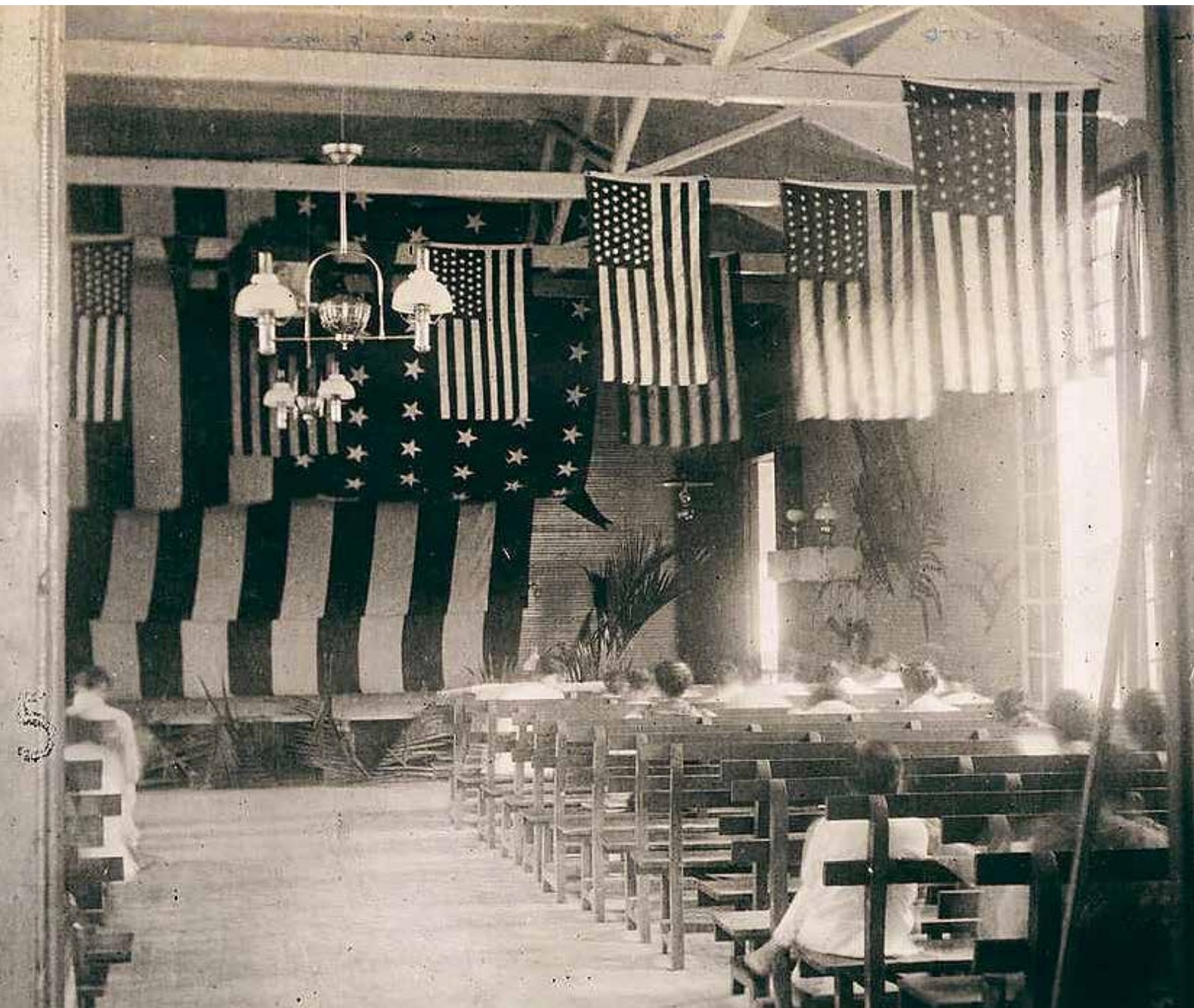
Miss Maria Crisostomo  
High School  
Malolos, Bulacan, P.I.

Dear Mary:

Though this is not of the same shape as the one you gave me, do accept so that my unfailing affection will once again be proven.

Librada Bernardo





#### STARS-AND-STRIPES CEILING

This photo of the Assembly Hall (circa 1907) does not suggest whether it is a structure separate or part of the main building of BHS. Different sources indicate that it is a multi-purpose hall for school activities (including graduation programs of BHS in its early years) as well as official government functions like a welcome or farewell party for a provincial government functionary, most often an American.

The American flags hanging from the ceiling is a statement of the colonial status of the country during this time, just like the American flag waving proudly atop the wooden pediment of the building.





## Narrative of the Empire

Is it an understatement to say how great it has changed? Just think of the present—the capitol grounds of Bulacan sixteen years into the twenty-first century—and compare it with the past that these turn-of-the-twentieth-century photographs are telling us.

Kept in the Indiana University archives thousands of miles away from Bulacan, these images—cottages made of nipa and bamboo, rows of young acacia trees, and dirt roads hoping to pave the way to so-called progress—are what remains of that not-so-distant past.







And as you reflect on what the American teachers are mulling on their minds—there is the American superintendent on the porch with his wife watering the green vines, another teacher lounging on a native rattan divan, and two male teachers posing for *sabong*, a newfound pastime popular among the natives—and you suddenly remember “the narrative of the American empire” and the need “to provide deeper understanding of the process of colonization.”

“The legacy of American education in the Philippines is a conflicted, ambivalent one,” wrote Sarah Katherine Steinbock-Pratt in her 2013 doctoral dissertation at the University of Texas in Austin. “During the 2001 centennial celebrations of the arrival of the Thomasites, the teachers were both remembered in glowing panegyrics and condemned as racist colonizers. This contested memory reveals the individual nature of empire: the memory of colonization is often based on personal experiences and relationships. Therefore, it was possible for some Filipinos to remember individual Americans with great fondness, while other bemoaned teachers’ prejudices and the effects of colonial education.” (From “A Great Army of Instruction”: American Teachers and the Negotiation of Empire in the Philippines”, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation)



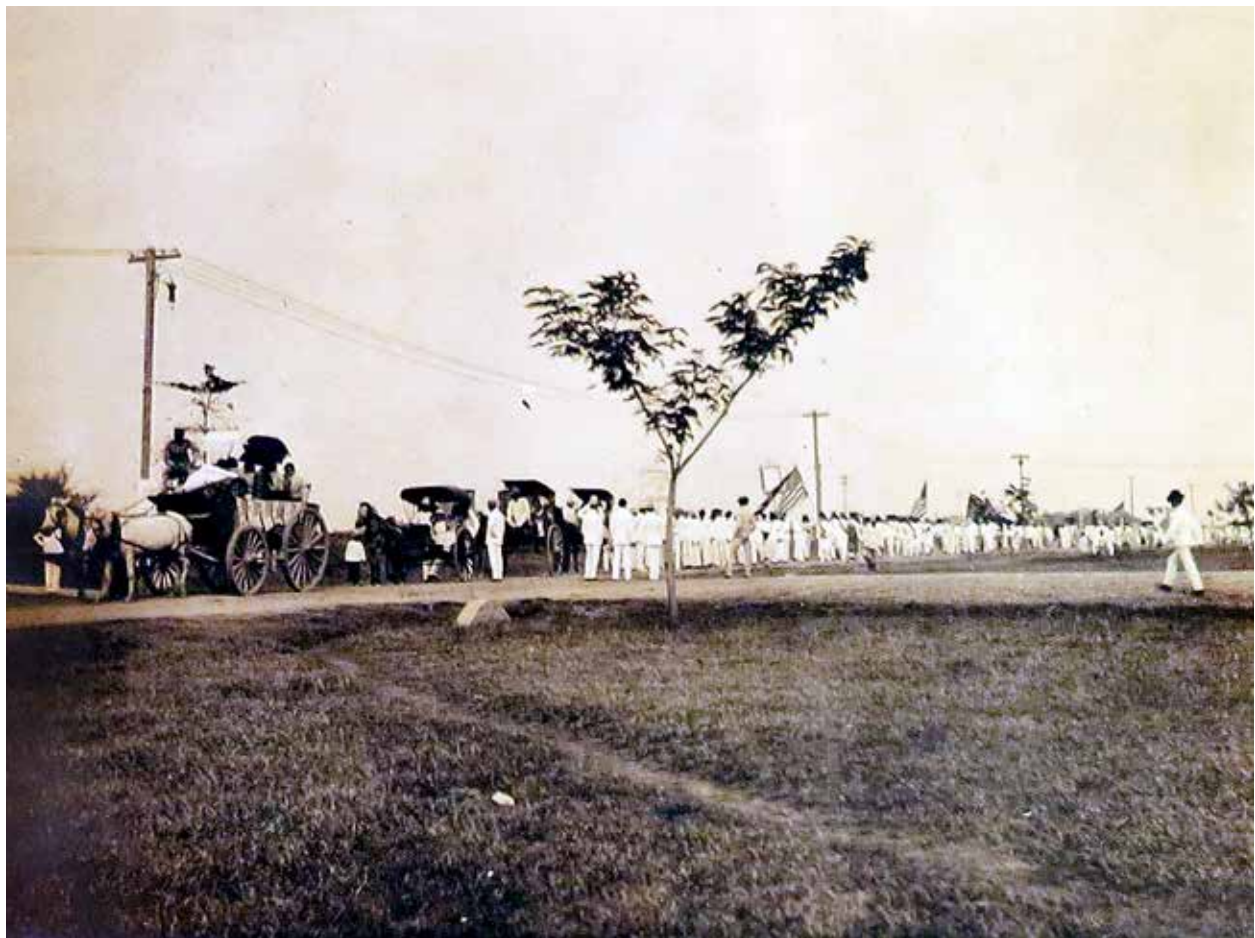
## On Vacations and Other Holidays

In 1902, Fred Atkinson explained the different “holidays, vacations, and school session” in Chapter XXIX (Education in the Philippines) on the Report of the Commissioner of Education from 1900 to 1901 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902) . This is an early description of the school calendar introduced by the Americans in the public school system:

The school year in Spanish times was from six to twelve months, according to the locality. School sessions varied from three to eight hours, and vacations came at all times of the year.

After a consideration of the local conditions peculiar to each province, uniformity in the periods of vacation was found impracticable, and the matter, with certain general regulations, was left to the individual division superintendents to decide. These regulations were:

1. The school shall be divided into a morning and an afternoon session, and shall not be less than five and one-half hours, one of which shall be spent in daily instruction of Filipino teachers.
2. There shall be allowed fourteen weeks' vacation each year, two of which shall be the usual Christmas vacation.
3. Of the remaining twelve vacation weeks all may be given consecutively, but eight must be.
4. There shall be no more than three vacations during the year, one of these being the Christmas vacation.



George Washington's birthday is celebrated in a parade at the provincial grounds in 1907.





Christmas Day in Malolos depicting the holiday celebration of local residents and American teachers, in the provincial grounds and in a nearby village, in 1908.

In addition to the regular vacations, the following holidays have been established by act of the United States Philippine Commission:

**New Year's Day** (January 1), **Washington's Birthday** (February 22), **Holy Thursday** (March 27), **Good Friday** (March 28), **Independence Day** (July 4), **Occupation Day** (August 13), **Thanksgiving Day** (November 27), **Christmas Day** (December 25), and **Rizal Day** (December 30).

In addition to these, the following church fiestas, or such of them as are considered advisable, may be observed as holidays by the schools of these islands:

**Epiphany, or Three Kings' Day** (January 6), **Purification of the Blessed Virgin** (February 2), **Ascension Day** (May 11), **Corpus Christi Day** (June 1), **Assumption Day** (August 15), **All Saints' Day** (November 1), **Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary** (December 8).

After about two decades, Luther B. Bewley, director of education, issued a memorandum on the school calendar for the school year 1930-1931. These holidays observed as school holidays were observed up to the period before the inauguration of the Commonwealth in 1935.



Christmas break in 1906 when botany students of Bulacan High School go on an educational trip up in the mountains of Angat, Bulacan.

Legal holidays:

**Independence Day** (July 4), **Occupation Day** (August 13), **Thanksgiving Day** (November 28, movable), **Bonifacio Day** (November 30), **Christmas Day** (December 25), **Rizal Day** (December 30), **New Year's Day** (January 1), **Washington's Birthday** (February 22), **Holy Thursday** (April 17, movable), **Good Friday** (April 18, movable), **Labor Day** (May 1), **Memorial Day** (May 30, movable)  
School holidays that are not legal holidays: **Ascension Day** (May 29), **Town Patron Saint's Day** (one day only), **Assumption Day** (August 15), **Bird and Arbor Day** (October 12, movable)

*(Bureau of Education Memorandum No. 7, s. 1930 dated January 29, 1930)*





Decoration Day in Malolos, an old term for Memorial Day, a holiday in the US in honor of those who died in the war and included in the holidays in Philippine schools by the Americans. Photos depict the celebration in a ceremony and parades of students in the provincial grounds (notice the old railway station in the background), in 1907.



# The “Provincial High School”

By F. E. Hemenway

**A**lthough public schools were opened at the beginning of the American occupation in the Philippines, the secondary grades are of more recent origin. The reason for this is that there was no one at first who was capable of taking up the more advanced work. But in 1905 in most of the provinces a sufficient number of students had passed the intermediate grades so the secondary course was established, and it was extended to the rest of the islands as fast as the requirements demanded.

The regular secondary course is entirely different from any of the intermediate courses. It lasts four years and provides for four subjects at a time. Some of the subjects are half-year or semester subjects. Unlike the preceeding grades no industrial instruction is given. In many respects it resembles the average high school course in the United States. About the same subjects are studied and the course is as difficult as is found there. One important difference in the curriculum is found in the fact about that about twice as much English, composition, rhetoric, and literature is required as is given in the American high schools. The first year for instance devotes half of the time to the study of the English language and literature. The obvious reason for this is to acquaint the Filipinos with the foreign tongue. However, no other language is taught except Latin in the fourth year and that is optional. Mathematics and science are given important places. In order to show the students the history of other countries and how the United States is governed, history and government are taught in the first two years. The study of the local conditions and how to improve them is provided for here as well as in the other courses, so such subjects as Economic Conditions of the Philippines, Commercial Geography of the Philippine Islands, and Colonial Government receive considerable attention.

Unlike other courses the textbooks of the secondary course are the standard texts from the United States. Exceptions to

this rule are found in the texts for the Economic Conditions of the Philippines, Colonial History, and a supplement to the Physical Geography. The above mentioned books were written by members of the Bureau of Education, and the first two after exhaustive study of conditions all over the archipelago. Textbooks and supplies are furnished by the government but the students have to purchase them.

As already stated English is the only language taught, except Latin, and twice as much as in the United States. This language is the only logical one to teach. In order make the Filipinos united and be able to stablish a stable government, succeed in business and maintain a friendly intercourse, a common language is absolutely necessary. There are a great many dialects in the archipelago and even the same dialect differs with a small area. It often happens that people from adjoining towns can hardly understand each other. To try to establish one of the local dialects would develop great opposition from those speaking the others. Furthermore, no local dialect is adapted to enlightened teaching and a highly developed national life. They are very simple in both grammar and vocabulary, and even the common “*taos*” (peasants) some Spanish and English words have to be used in order to express themselves. They have no words for the ordinary tableware, and “thank you” has no counterpart in most of the dialects. Abstract expressions cannot be used and abstract ideas cannot be explained. It would be practically impossible to write textbooks in anyone of these dialects and even if such an experiment were made a large number of the words and expressions would have to be in a foreign language. It has been said that Spanish should be adopted, but why? Very few now undertstand it—practically none of the students—so teaching it would be as difficult as English. The language of Shakespeare is the business and diplomatic language of the Orient while Spanish is almost unknown. So there is every reason for teaching English in the schools and in emphasizing it in the secondary course.

The secondary course is taught almost entirely outside of Manila in the provincial high schools. Each province maintains a school which however is part of the Bureau of Education of the entire islands. Just as the primary and



some of the intermediate schools are called municipal, that is the towns furnish most of the money for their support but they are still a part of the educational system of the archipelago, so each province furnishes the buildings and equipment for a school but the Bureau of Education has complete control. Even the money spent by the province is under the supervision of the Bureau. The province is obliged to maintain a high school, and it may decide to a certain extent the amount of money to be appropriated, but not a cent is spent without the approval of an officer of the Bureau of Education. The officer in direct control is the Division Superintendent of Schools who has charge of all the public schools of the province, and he in turn is responsible to the Director of Education who is the head of the entire public school system. The high school teachers are hired by the Bureau of Education and paid out of its annual appropriation. The Bureau also buys the books and supplies and of course decides upon what ones to get, but these in turn, as already stated, are sold to the students.

Most of these provincial high schools still give one or two grades, and in some cases all three, of the intermediate course. The reason for this are that there are not sufficient number of students of secondary attainments for a large school, and furthermore some of the municipalities are not yet able to support intermediate people, so the pupils come to the provincial school for instruction in that course. Only a few of the high schools give the entire secondary course because there is still a scarcity of students prepared to take up the third and fourth year work. Twenty students are necessary to start a new grade and some of the provinces cannot furnish that number. But when we consider that the present public school system has only been in force fourteen years, that before that little instruction was given in any language, and that only a small percentage are able for financial reasons or otherwise to continue their studies, it is easily seen that a large number of students in the higher grades cannot be expected. On account of the smaller number of subjects the secondary department of a high school has but one session, and that in the morning.

The building for the secondary schools, as well as for the other public schools have received a great deal of

attention from the Bureau of Education. This Bureau has a department devoted entirely to the study of buildings for this country, to the making of suitable plans, and to the supervision of their construction. After years of study and experience standard plans have been worked out for the kinds of schoolhouses, so that already in the majority of the provinces magnificent buildings have been erected for the high schools. These structures are made of reinforced concrete with galvanized iron roofs so that the work is made from the first group of timber. This timber is the best in the world. As a result of all these precautions the new high school buildings are impervious to the ravages of the destructive tropical insects and will withstand the severe typhoons and earthquakes that visit the archipelago. They are sanitary and up-to-date in every respect and have already been copied in other tropical countries.

The grounds around these school buildings are spacious so as to provide for lawn and athletic fields. They are excellent examples for other public grounds and private premises. These grounds are often cared for by the students themselves and they do get practical instruction in the beautification of their own towns.

Perhaps the most important phase of school life outside the regular classroom work is the athletics. When the Americans came to these islands physical effort of all kinds was looked down upon by the educated as beneath them. As a result of this and on account of poor food and unsanitary conditions the Filipinos had become a weak and sickly race. But upon the introduction of athletics they soon came to take a great interest so that now there are as many base ball and other “fans” here per square foot as in the United States. The following games and other athletics are generally popular in all secondary schools: base ball, indoor base ball, basket ball, tennis, volley ball, and field and track. All these games are played out of doors. As a rule every student who is not physically unable, both male and female takes part in athletics and the whole school is organized for this purpose. Athletic organizations are formed and they are under the control and supervision of the teachers. Teachers act as coaches and managers. To stimulate interest and social intercourse athletic meets



are held between towns and provinces. Then the winning teams, composed mostly of secondary students, come together in Manila at the annual carnival and strive for the honors of the Philippines. The records already made are not to be sneered at.

Literary societies of all kinds are another important part of the secondary schools. Each school has one or more of these societies and they are very popular. The Filipino students are very fond of such and they do very well in them. A great deal of practice in English is acquired in this way. The meetings are always attended not only by the students themselves but also by their friends. These societies then are social centers as well as literary associations. They are always supervised by teachers and coached by them so as much good can be obtained as possible.

Musical organizations, both instrumental and vocal, are found in all secondary schools. These are in charge of music teachers and they are among the most enjoyable activities of the secondary school life. Filipinos are good musicians and they enjoy it a great deal. Music forms an important part of morning assemblies and literary societies, and musical entertainment are occasionally given to the public.

High school libraries have come to be very important institutions. There is no public library outside of Manila so the only places to get books are at these libraries. As practically no home has books except the text books used by the students it can be readily seen how much the school library has to be depended upon. A high school library contains from a few hundred to several thousand carefully selected volumes, and money to purchase them is raised by contribution and from proceeds of entertainment given by the schools.

Some of the provincial schools maintain dormitories for those who wish to live in them. These dormitories are under the direct supervision of the matron who is responsible to the principal and the superintendents of schools. Some provinces have dormitories for girls while a very few furnish them for both boys and girls. They are patronized by the

richer students and by all who can afford to live in them as they are so much better cared for than in private houses.

The Provincial High School then is like a college or university on a very small scale. It is the highest institution of learning in the provinces and its influence therein is great. Students matriculate from all parts of the province, and from 200 to 700, including about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the intermediate grades attend annually. Not only is it the center of learning but also the social center. The social life of the average Filipino is confined to the church and the school, and as the social activities of the church consists mostly to the occasional "fiestas" the young people especially but with them their parents naturally gravitate to the social intercourse of the school. The secondary school with its athletics, its society meetings, its entertainment and contests, its library and its regular classroom work furnishes an endless chain of healthy social enjoyment and profit.

This is one main reason why the schools have such a hold upon the affections of the Filipino people. But not only is it the center of all this but the provincial high school is always the chief attraction of the provincial capital. Its large buildings, its well kept grounds, and its general appearance of progress are in pleasing contrast to all other points of interest and they attract all visitors to the capital, who return to their homes to tell of the grandeurs of the new education.

A very small percentage of those pupils who pass the primary, or even the intermediate graduates ever graduate from the secondary course. The number however is increasing. In 1908 only eleven students graduated in the entire archipelago, while in 1913, 342 completed the course. The reasons why more do not study in the higher grades are as follows:

In the first place only a few can afford it. The average Filipino family is very poor and as most of the young men and women would have to leave home to go to the provincial capital to enter high school they do not have means to carry out their desire. It is surprising however to



see how many privations and hardships some go through to attend. Some work as servants in the houses, while others pay a peso (fifty cents) a week for five days, walk home from five to thirty miles Friday nights or Saturdays to wash their own clothes, help their parents in their work and get another peso for the following week. Others carry food with them and as it sometimes gives out before the week is over they will go a day or two with nothing to eat. They are very fortunate enough to get some position to hold during school time but such opportunities are by no means as frequent as they are in the United States. Members of large families take turns in going to school while the others work and supply them with money. This means of going to the high schools is very common.

Another reason for the small percentage of high school students is that only a few can do the advanced work required of them. They begin to drop out in the primary grades, but if they succeed in passing the seventh grade and the first year secondary they are capable of continuing the work. When we stop to consider that the instruction is given to them in a tongue foreign to them, and that it is opening up the whole world of knowledge to those who never left their own little town until they came to the school, it cannot be wondered at that some cannot stand the strain.

In addition to the regular secondary course as given in the provincial school a few special courses are offered in certain schools. Whereas the intermediate school offers such industrial courses those other institutions give professional

courses. The Manila High School has a course in surveying which is well patronized. The Philippine School of Commerce gives a commercial course and here advanced business is taught. The Philippine Normal School is one of the most important schools in the Philippines. This presents the teaching course and hundreds of the best teachers in the islands are graduates of this institution.

The regular course, however, is just the kind for the islands as a certain number in the Philippines as well as in other parts of the world are needed for more advanced positions in life. The natives are given positions in the government service as fast as they fitted for them, many more are needed as teachers of high attainment, and others are required for business and professional life. The secondary course is the highest given by the Bureau of Education. The University of the Philippines is maintained by the government and although this course does not necessarily lead to the University a diploma admits the holder without an examination. Quite a large percentage of secondary graduates are either in the University of the Philippines or in similar institutions in the United States.

The secondary course prepares the student for a good position and for leadership in the Philippines. A large percentage are doing excellent work as teachers. Nearly all the other who are not studying are holding good positions and are leaders among their people. The great and good influence of the school is shown by her graduates, and the graduates are daily demonstrating that the courses and the school meet the needs and wishes of the Filipino people.

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*This undated article of Francis E. Hemenway provides a picture of the role the provincial high school plays in the Philippine public school system. The manuscript was found among the other manuscripts in bound volumes at the Walter W. Marquardt Papers in Bentley Historical Library of the University of Michigan. The original title was "Philippine Secondary Schools."*

*F. E. Hemenway was most likely a division superintendent of Capiz when he wrote this (1917?), and Marquardt a director of the Bureau of Education. They both started in the service in 1901, with Hemenway stationed in Masbate, and Marquardt in Leyte. Before Capiz, Hemenway was a supervising teacher in Burawen, Leyte. In 1915-17, he became a principal, then a division superintendent of Capiz until his death on May 3, 1919.*



# English and Miseducation of The Filipino

By Renato Constantino

The economic exploitation of the colony could be efficiently carried out only under conditions of peaceful acceptance of colonial rule. This required a transformation of the attitudes of the Filipinos toward their new rulers. For this purpose, military suppression had to be supplemented with more sophisticated methods of subduing the spirit and seducing the minds of the Filipino. The re-creation of Philippine society in the image of its conqueror, the conversion of the elite into adjuncts of colonial rule, and the cultural Americanization of the population became integral parts of the process of colonization. A program of virtual de-Filipinization was therefore instituted. This had the effect of gradually dissipating the intense feelings of nationalism that had animated the Revolution and the resistance to American occupation.

A quasi-American society was eventually established which bore the imprint of the institutions, values, and outlook of the colonizing power. The American colonial technique finally earned for the United States the loyalty of millions of Filipinos whose sense of values was distorted, whose children were miseducated, and whose tastes were conditioned to the consumption of American products. It should be noted, however, that generally speaking the degree of loyalty, miseducation, and Americanization was in direct proportion to economic and social status.

## Pacification Through Education

The principal agent of Americanization was the public school system, and the master stroke of educational policy was the adoption of English as the medium of instruction. Miseducated Filipinos invariably regard as one of the qualified benefits of American colonial rule the rapid

introduction, on a large scale, of the public school system. They point to the early efforts to put up schools as evidence of the altruistic intentions of the United States government. On the contrary, what initially spurred the establishment of public schools was the conviction of the military leaders that education was one of the best ways of promoting the pacification of the islands. In recommending a large appropriation for school purposes, Gen. Arthur MacArthur frankly revealed his purpose in these words:

This appropriation is recommended primarily and exclusively as an adjunct to military operations calculated to pacify the people and to procure and expedite the restoration of tranquility throughout the archipelago.<sup>1</sup>

General Otis shared this view. He detailed soldiers to act as teachers and officers as superintendents; he even selected the textbooks to be used.<sup>2</sup> The military men assigned to take charge of education advanced the opinion that by teaching Filipinos the English language and inculcating in them an appreciation of American institutions the educational system would be facilitating their “assimilation.”<sup>3</sup> Thus, from an instrument of pacification, colonial education became an instrument of assimilation or Americanization.

As early as August 1900, while resistance was still raging and the American army was still conducting a cruel war of suppression, a military officer, seeking to implement his superiors’ concept of education as a colonial weapon, recommended to the military governor a series of education measures. These were: the early establishment of a “comprehensive modern school system of instruction in all schools, the establishment of a normal school to prepare Filipino teachers of English, the prohibition of religious instruction in government-supported schools, and the establishment of industrial schools.”<sup>4</sup>

## The New Invasion

The Philippine Commission adopted much the same view as the military and on January 21, 1901, passed Act No. 74 establishing a public school system with free public primary education and a normal school in Manila where Filipino



teachers were to be trained to take over the educational duties of the American military and civilian teachers. To provide the correct American foundation for the new educational system, six hundred Americans were brought in from the United States to serve as teachers, principals, and supervisors all over the country. A high school system was established the next year and soon after, special schools such as a trade and art school, an agricultural school, and a school of commerce.<sup>5</sup>

A *pensionado* program instituted in 1903 accelerated the production of Filipino transmission belts of colonial education. The first batch of young Filipinos chosen for “stateside” training numbered one hundred. By 1912, more than two hundred young men and women had obtained their university degrees in the United States.<sup>6</sup> This initial advantage enabled them to rise to positions of influence in colonial society, a fact that maximized their utility to colonial power. Not only did they transmit the ideas they had imbibed from their American education, they could be pointed out as examples of the advancement made possible by American benevolence. Of course, the expenses of these pensionados were shouldered by the insular government, which is to say, by the taxes Filipinos themselves paid.

The pensionado system was one of the ways by which the Americans attracted the Filipino elite to their side. Considering the very limited opportunities for education under Spain, the requirement that pensionados be of high school graduates narrowed down the choices to sons and daughters of the well-to-do. As a matter of fact, even up to 1923, high school graduates still came mainly from the upper and middle classes. Taft’s instructions to the provincial governors on the qualifications of the applicants reveal a definite presence for the children of the local elite. He directed that apart from the usual moral and physical qualifications, weight should be given to the social status of the applicant.<sup>7</sup>

### **The Opening Wedge**

The single, most far-reaching aspect of the educational program was the imposition of the English language.

Although President McKinley’s instruction had been to employ the vernacular of the region in the primary schools, he also asked the Taft Commission to establish English as “a common medium of communication.” Taft went ahead and made English the medium of instruction on all levels of the public school system.

American officials claimed that the Filipinos were eager to learn English; others dispute this allegation. In any event, whatever his personal opinion regarding English, any Filipino who wanted employment or was ambitious to get ahead was forced to learn the language. Not only was it the medium of instruction in all public schools, but opportunities for employment and advancement in government and in American firms were based on competence in English. Thus, although civil service examinations were initially conducted in English and Spanish, by 1906, there were more Filipinos taking the examination in English than in Spanish.<sup>8</sup>

In the courts, however, Spanish continued to be the official language. The Americans sought to impose English as early as 1906 but due to Filipino opposition that change was repeatedly postponed. The final compromise was that from 1911, English became the primary official language of the courts with Spanish also an official language until January 1, 1920.<sup>9</sup>

Another instance which demonstrates the American determination to impose the English language was the clash in 1908 between the Philippine Assembly and the Philippine Commission over Bill No. 148. This bill sought to amend the Educational Act of 1901 by providing that the language or dialect of each province or region be used as the medium of instruction in the public elementary schools. The American-dominated Philippine Commission rejected the bill on the ground that it would create confusion, waste and inefficiency. The real objection was that the use of the local dialect would delay the spread of English.<sup>10</sup>

It should be noted, however, that the Filipino leaders themselves already believed in using English as the common language of the country. Speaker Sergio Osmeña’s view was



that even after independence had been attained, English would still be the principal medium of instruction with the vernacular confined to the primary schools.<sup>11</sup>

### Handmaiden of Colonial Policy

The Philippine educational system was conceived as the handmaiden of colonial policy. The importance of English in the furtherance of this purpose has been and continues to be little recognized, many holding to the view that language is merely a neutral vehicle for thought. The Filipino experience belies this.

The colonial power gained a tremendous advantage from its imposition of the English language in education and government administration. In government, the insistence on English helped to insure closer supervision since the business of administration was carried on in the language of the colonizer. A measure of competence in English served as a fairly good guarantee that public servants has at least begun their own process of cultural Americanization. Since proficiency in English was an important qualification for advancement, the process of Americanization received a powerful impetus. The psychological advantage the Americans gained cannot be discounted.

The use of English as the medium of instruction in the schools made possible the speedy introduction of the American public school curriculum. With American textbooks, Filipinos began learning not only a new language but a new culture. Education became miseducation because it began to de-Filipinize the youth, taught them too look up to the American heroes, to regard American culture as superior to theirs and American society as the model par excellence for Philippine society. These textbooks have gave

them a good dose of American history while distorting, or at least ignoring, their own.

Such aspects of Philippine life and history as found their way into later school material naturally had to conform to the American viewpoint since the whole system was highly centralized. Until 1935, the head of the Department of Education was an American—a fact that underscores the importance the colonizers gave to the question of education.

### NOTES

1. *Census of the Philippines*, 1903, Vol. III, p. 640.
2. Renato Constantino, "The Miseducation of the Filipino," *The Filipinos in the Philippines*, Quezon City, Malaya Books, 1966, p. 41
3. Manuel G. Lacuesta, "Foundations of an American Educational System in the Philippines," *Philippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review* (June-December, 1958), pp. 126-132.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 133
5. Teodoro Agoncillo and Milagros Guerrero, *History of the Filipino People*, Q.C., Malaya Books, 1970, p. 339
6. See Celia Bocobo Olivar, *The First Pensionado—An Appraisal of Their Contribution to the National Welfare*, M.A. Thesis, College of Education, U.P., 1950.
7. *Report of the Philippine Commission*, 1901, Pt. I, p. 133.
8. Bonifacio Salamanca, *Filipino Reaction to American Colonial Rule, 1901-1913*, Shoestring Press, 1968, pp. 86-87.
9. *Report of the Philippine Commission*, 1913, p. 29; for discussions on the reaction of Filipinos to the teaching of English see Ernest J. Frei, *The Historical Development of the Philippine National Language*, Institute of National Language, Manila, 1959; Henry Parker Wills, *Our Philippine Problem*, pp. 238-239; Onofre Corpus, *The Bureaucracy in the Philippines*, Institute of Public Administration, U.P., 1959, pp. 182-184; Don Hart, "Philippine Education: An American Viewpoint from 1906," *Solidarity* (November, 1972), pp. 55-57.
10. *Journal of the Philippine Commission*, Vol. II, pp. 196-199.
11. Henry Jones, "Main Report" quoted in Salamanca, *Filipino Reaction...*, p. 88.

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*From A History of the Philippines: From the Spanish Colonization to the Second World War by Renato Constantino, with the collaboration of Letizia R. Constantino, published by the Monthly Review Press, New York and London, 1975, pp. 308-312.*





#### ULAT MULA SA "HIGH SCHOOL"

Two reports about the academic grades of the students of Bulacan High School published in *Plaridel*. A community newspaper in Malolos from 1907 to 1914, *Plaridel* was published by Mariano Crisostomo, a founding member of the local chapter of the Katipunan, a nationalist lawyer, and one of the signatories of the Malolos Constitution. The newspaper published occasionally similar reports from the "high school", one of which is the historic first student strike in the school in 1912.



## Class 1909: The First Five

**J**uan Sepulvida **Fernando**, Gabriel Adriano **Bernardo**, Miguela Guevara **Baltazar**, Enrique Florencio Pangilinan **Ochoa**, Irene **San Juan**.

Five of them make up Class 1909, the first batch that graduated from Bulacan High School. Three boys and two girls. One from Bulakan, Bulacan; three from Baliwag; and one from Malolos. (Out of the eight students of the Senior Class in the school year 1908-1909, three were not able to make it.)

Among the five, it was only **Irene San Juan** who did not continue with her studies. After graduation in 1909, she immediately worked as a clerk in the office of the treasurer, Charles G. Stark, at the capitol. She died after 12 years due to an illness. She was married to Guillermo Reyes.

The other three—Fernando, Baltazar, and Ochoa—continued their studies at the newly opened University of the Philippines in Manila. The three finished medicine consecutively, while the fourth (Bernardo), who finished last, remained at UP, to become the university's chief librarian.

The class valedictorian, **Juan S. Fernando**, was the first to become a doctor in 1914. Coming from a famous clan in Bulakan, Bulacan, he was the third child of Francisco S.

Fernando and Maria Rodrigo. His siblings Jose (a clerk), Roque (a teacher), Antonio (an eye doctor), and Isaías (a civil engineer), were all professionals.

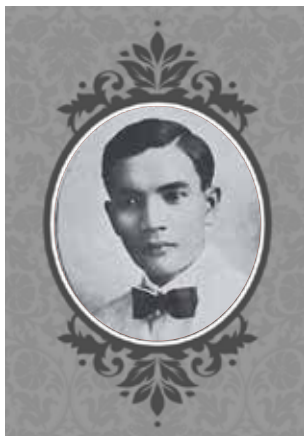
After graduating at UP, he worked in the field of public health, occupying different positions in the medical offices of the government. This included being the Chief of Sanitation of the Bureau of Hospitals, and the last position he held, District Health Officer or head doctor of the province of Bulacan. Aside from being the first president of the BHS Alumni Association, Dr. Fernando was also active in different civic organizations and groups in the province, as well as being a member of the Freemasonry in Malolos.

He married Encarnacion Gatmaitan (also a graduate of BHS in 1912), a pharmacist, born in Santiago, Malolos. They had seven children. Dr. Fernando passed away in 1972.

**Enrique Florencio P. Ochoa** of Baliwag finished medicine at UP in 1915. Like Dr. Fernando, he also served in the government in the field of health. He became senior surgeon and afterwards, medical inspector in the Division of Sanitation, and was assigned to different places as district health officer (such as Lanao and Mountain Province). In the end, he was chief of the Bureau of Hospitals.



Juan S. Fernando



Gabriel A. Bernardo



Miguela G. Baltazar



Enrique P. Ochoa



Irene San Juan



Another native of Baliwag became a doctor: **Miguela G. Baltazar**. She finished medicine at UP in 1916. Even at BHS, Dr. Baltazar was already hailed as Queen of Arbor Day in fourth year because of her beauty. Dr. Baltazar first served as a resident doctor at Philippine General Hospital in 1917, under the management of Dr. Fernando Calderon. She also taught Pathology and Bacteriology at the UP college of medicine.

As a female doctor, she became one of the founding members of the Women's Medical Association in 1921, with Dr. Maria Paz Mendoza-Guazon, the country's first female doctor. She opened her own clinic and practiced medicine in her native town before the war, but had to stop due to health concerns.

The class salutatorian, **Gabriel A. Bernardo**, was different from the three not only in terms of the course he took up. After graduating in 1909, he worked first as a clerk (like his classmate, San Juan) at the treasurer's office in Bulacan. The following year, he went to Manila and worked as junior corrector at the Exam Division of the Bureau of Civil Service while studying at UP.

He finished Bachelor of Arts in 1916, Bachelor of Science in Library Science in 1921, and Master of Arts in English and Bibliography in 1923.

He was one of the first four who graduated in library science at UP and was sent to the United States to continue his studies as a government scholar. He took further studies at the University of Wisconsin in 1918-1920, and was awarded a certificate in General Library Service and Legislative Reference, and Municipal Reference Library Service.

Professor Bernardo's entire professional life was devoted to the UP Main Library—the first chief librarian after being a lecturer of library science in 1920, then, as full professor in 1935, and retiring in 1957 as professor emeritus.

He was considered a pillar in the development of libraries not only at UP but in the whole country. He is known as

the “Doyen of Philippine Librarianship,” “Dean of Filipino Librarians,” or “Father of Philippine Librarianship.” A street inside the Diliman campus was named after him.

Professor Bernardo was born in Barasoain, Malolos on March 14, 1891 to Mauricio Bernardo and Engracia Adriano. He was the second of six children. They were poor—the father built and repaired horse-drawn carriages and the mother sold meat in the market. But despite their poverty, they maintained their kindness and being helpful to others, as well as their love of God. It was said that the father, Mauricio, passed on his great appreciation and love for books to his son.

He married Angelina Romero of Plaridel, and they had two children: Josefina (who became Sr. Maria Angelina of CICM) and Antonio. Professor Bernardo passed away on December 5, 1962.



#### FOUR OUT OF FIVE

For the first time since their graduation, four of them got together once more for a photograph in front of the school's newly erected building on March 19, 1950. The fifth classmate died early in 1921. From left: Gabriel A. Bernardo, Miguela G. Baltazar, Juan S. Fernando, and Enrique P. Ochoa.

Opposite page: In the celebration of the school's Golden Jubilee in 1955, Bulacan High School's growth was portrayed on the cover of the special issue of *The Republic*: "On the cover portrays the rise of our school. Upper portion shows the first five graduates leaving the first high school building... then... the gradually increasing number of students coming to the new building (lower portion) of the school, ever dedicated to the noble task of educating the youth!"



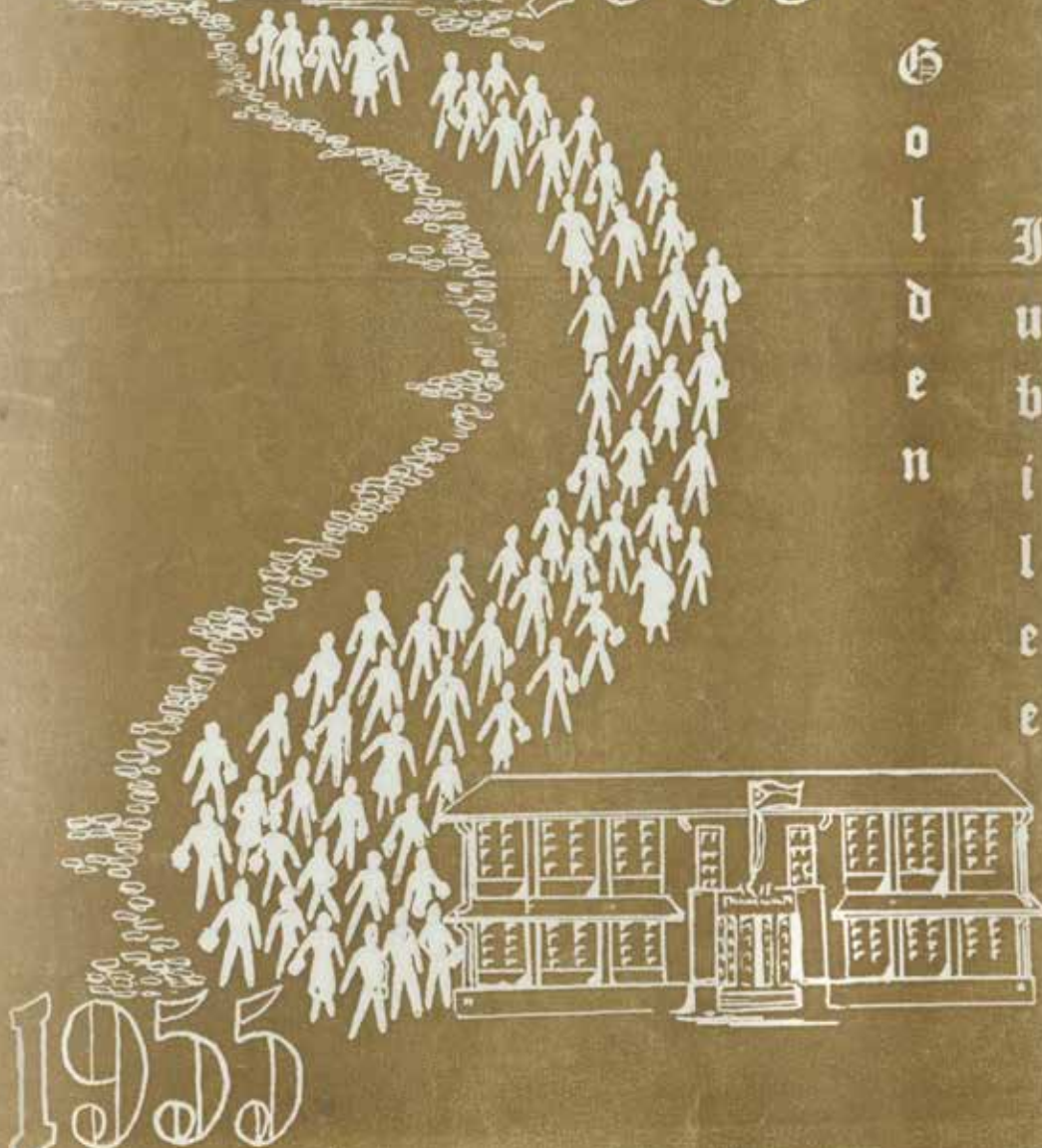
# The Republic

Official Organ of the Student Body of the Bulacan High School  
NOW THE MARCELO H. DEL PILAR HIGH SCHOOL  
Republic Act No. 618  
Member, Philippine Public Secondary Schools Press Association

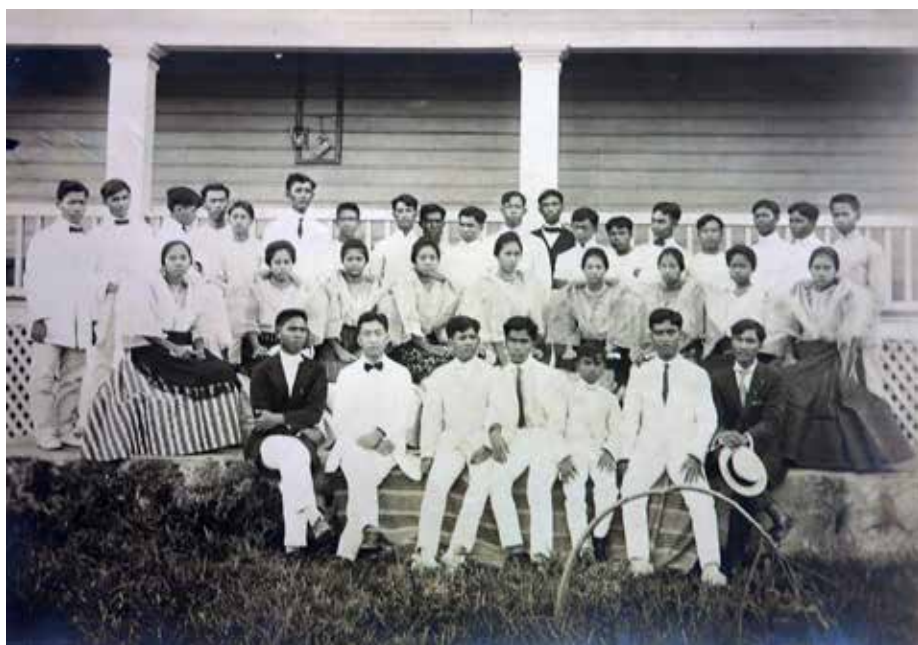
Vol. XII

Malolos, Bulacan, December, 1955—January, 1956

No. 4







The Intermediate Graduating Class of 1909, the batch of Grade VII students who will form another batch of Class 1913 or 1914.



The caption reads: "First Graduating Class. Bulacan High School." The missing important photo of the first five graduates of BHS, two girls and three boys. Is the photo misplaced? Does someone keep it? Is it already missing when the album was turned over to the archive? Will we be able to see this important photograph of Juan Fernando (valedictorian), Gabriel Bernardo (salutatorian), Enrique Ochoa, Miguela Baltazar, and Irene San Juan someday?



Well-dressed American teachers posing in front of a cottage (the superintendent's?) on graduation day, April 2, 1909



The pupils of Bulacan High School after "rendering" a number, William Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream", as part of the school's first graduation ceremonies



## CLASS 1910

Aleja Baltazar  
 Simeon Cunanan  
 Gregorio Francisco, Sr.  
 Vicenta Guevarra  
 Gregorio Guzman  
 Carmen Marquez  
 Alfredo Ramos  
 Antonio Sempio  
 Guillerma Serrano  
 Herminio Talusan  
 Eliseo Tayao  
 Angel Villa Ignacio

### COMMENCEMENT

In the morning of April 1, 1910, the certificate of completion of the Intermediate course was distributed to the 82 graduates (Grade VII), and the high school diploma for the 12, were given in the evening.

The graduation rites were attended by Frank L. Crone, assistant director of education, with musical numbers featuring the duets of Vicenta Guevarra and Guillerma Serrano ("Whispering Hope") and Mr. Shafer and Mr. Lopez ("Solo").



**Gabriel O. Bernardo**

The 1910 class valedictorian from Malolos, Bulacan; this photo of "Quiko" was taken when he graduated from the University of the Philippines (BS Agriculture) in 1917.



## “BULACAN PROVINCIAL SCHOOL”

A graduation souvenir of the intermediate course at Bulacan High School. Some 82 students of “Bulacan Provincial School” finished Grade VII (the last grade of the intermediate course) on April 1, 1910 in Malolos.

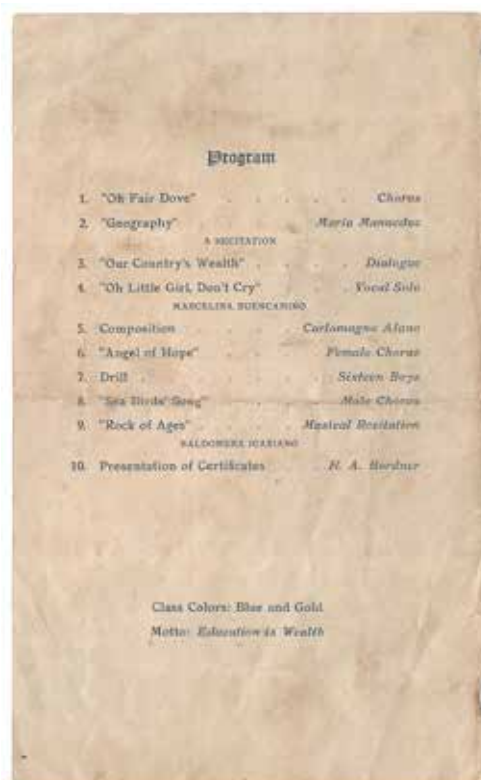
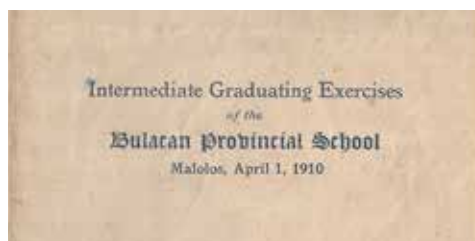
The 82 graduates were among the 260 Intermediate students in the school year 1907-1908 referred to by Damaso Figueroa (historian of Class 1918 and the first to write the history of BHS).

Of the 82, a number of them would continue studying at BHS, while others were to be given the opportunity to

teach at the newly opened public schools in the neighboring towns of Malolos.

The first to finish high school in 1914 were Maria Crisostomo (valedictorian) and Rita Veneracion; Urbano Lopez, Hermogenes Mendoza, and Pedro Paulino in 1916; and Feliza Marquez in 1917. There was no record whether Ama[n]do Centeno continued, but there is proof that he taught at the public school in Bigaa (present-day Balagtas) and later on, a head teacher in Santor, Malolos.

Harvey A. Bordner, the Bulacan provincial superintendent, awarded their diplomas, five years before he was transferred to the Philippine Normal School in Manila.





## CLASS 1911

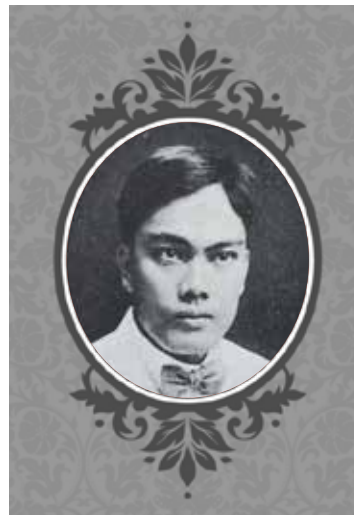
Gregorio Arellano  
 Eugenio T. Baltao  
 Mateo Borlongan  
 Catalino Cailipan  
 Gregorio Castelo  
 Hilario S. Clemente  
 Amado Dayao  
 Felipe Eugenio  
 Alejo Flores  
 Remigio Flores  
 Jose Garcia  
 Jose Gatchalian  
 Liberato Lopez  
 Felino Merced  
 Pablo Padilla  
 Cristobal Santiago  
 Maria Santos  
 Pedro R. Santos  
 Lucio Tolentino  
 Teofilo Yambao

### COMMENCEMENT

The third commencement exercises were held on March 31, 1911, with the Intermediate graduates receiving their diplomas in the morning, and the high school graduates at eight in the evening. The twenty graduates were residents of Malolos (6), Paombong (4), San Rafael (2), Baliwag (2), Hagonoy (2), Calumpit (1), Sto. Domingo and Peñaranda in Nueva Ecija (2), and Victoria, Tarlac (1). The dance party after the graduation lasted until 2 a.m. at the school's Assembly Hall. Below, four of the class members when they graduated from the University of the Philippines.



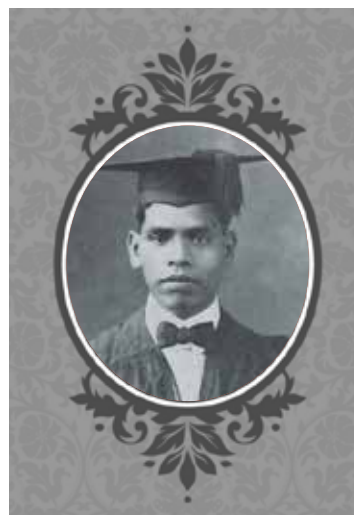
Eugenio T. Baltao of San Miguel



Mateo Borlongan of Paombong



Hilario S. Clemente of Paombong



Cristobal Santiago of Malolos



# "High School!"

(Handog sa mga kasama.)

Larongán ng dunong, larongáng ketnled ng isang awali,  
larongáng tagpan ng bayanog Diwá at Akiát na hari,  
larongáng ang ayon ang kisi at dikit mandin ay niopt  
sa liká na gará niyang bulaklak, bulaklakang taní!.....  
Sa larongáng itó' balos angáw angáw ang angakaling  
tumungá sa araw ng ketanuhang di kalimí lili  
ang hloakeng-utá at pulót-pukyutan sa tamis ng uri;  
sa larongáng itó' inawasiwas ng langít na larol  
ang samyo ng hamóg sa mga bulaklak na kabili-bili;  
sa larongáng itó' ipinamutong ng napakayumog  
dalit ng Diyós ang kinawit-kawit na dengá ng í-hi  
sa ulo ng mga bunyog piró-paróng búkas ay babawi  
sa ating bandilang sa tangkay ng palad ay napaunsiyami.

\*\*\*

Kung ang mga embón at sinag ng araw na pabahid-bahid  
ay nakalilikhá siyang bahag-bahag animo'y makisig  
na isang balantók ng pinatung tungo sa bash-w na langit,  
at kung ang legaslas ng diyós ng agos sa tudling ng batís  
ay nakasasaliw ng mga kundiman, kuodman ang ting  
ay napaawang makehabag-puso magtampó-umibig,  
dito'y ibá naman, dito ay haligui  
ng maka-mulawing  
dakilang pag-asa ang linaatayó ng kamay at blag  
ng kawal pagguiliw!  
Sa larongáng itó—sa taha na sabi—  
maguigulag bihasang magunog ng kisiy, bumungá ng lip,  
magpayao't dito, manabik-mangalay, lumungón-tumilig  
sa dahan ng akiát ang ating "pag-asa" upang malpanig  
na liká sa klos ng sariling utak ang talisong lolo  
ng sa ibang dunong hanggang magulog diwáng lambak-magalit  
kay Mapagmalaki, kay Tiwang Matakaw, kay Dayuhang Gaid.

\*\*\*

Ang kawilwilang anyó ng bituin, talá't bulakaw  
na sa himpapawid ay burog lunggating pinag-saralan  
ang libim ng gabí, mulang takip-silim hanggang magkakulay  
ang plid ng bundók sa pamamagang ng madaling-araw,  
ang ukas na yaong sa pihikang puso'y nakapag-asalay  
ng mga pengatap, mga salamisim at tamis ng bubay,  
ang huguis na yaong huguis ng demana ng napakayameng  
Bathala ng dunong—ng diyós—"Minerva",—ay siyang larawan  
ng larongáng itong mulang mamulsa sa kasilangman  
ng laro elukob hanggang mapatag sa bundók-kaluren,  
ay libong binata't mga paritumang diwát ng bayan  
ang magpupuyagugulag martirik sa diwá ng ketanuhang  
kutá ng lali kung laong pinatung sa kamulanan

\*\*\*

Ang sigaw ng pugilang sa purang ng digma'y ganid na pancelot,  
ang patik na daga ng mga bayanog kinal m-llimot,  
ang tuló ng lola ng mga nabulo sa kanilang frog,  
ang gotom at uhaw ng magkaila sa amang nagdulot  
ng dakilang bubay sa di makelayang bryan ng Tagalog,  
ang labet nang iyan kung napaditwar't ang imbing busabos  
ng palad na sawing pinamuharawan,  
ay dagilang hloamig  
ng bago na namang sa dalampisigan ay pidgád ng agos,  
ngayo'y náitirik  
namán ang marami at magkagatán  
na katulad nitong larongán ng dunong, upang sa tugatog  
na alinalungkapan ng mga larka ng liping Barasoq  
at Mariá Clarang aliw ng bayan sa pakikihemok,  
ay makapagtayó ng barong kina slog wílang mga apot  
na matakah-ló sa dakilang mithins laong sinisicon  
na mapagpaguá, nguol't guinagagá ng lakás himasok.

\*\*\*

PADAIA:  
Bunyog piró-parót' bulaklak ng lahing napaipaghikan  
sa larongáng itó ng bagong tagumpay ng dakilang palad:  
sa plias ng layóse mga náituhang bagong kilos-utak,  
sa gultá ng layóse matatnang lunggaling aking nimanalas,  
at sa kapurukan ng dakilang larong ang ating watawat  
ay masig gawig sa lupang itó ng unang lwanag,  
ay samó ko saang sa pamamagang-masagang inawasiwas  
na maynang aghil ng pinabóng gultó ay layóng lapa  
ang magpupuyagugulag naman sa BARI NATING TANGUNGUAT,  
napag't ang tin ay ating talagá et héhellmayak  
sa puso ng í-bag daton at panawan ng mga bagabag;  
di gaya ng í-ba sa p-hiya lamang sa pinabihikap  
na lupain natung dapit na mag-íw ng sariling akap.

JOSE TABLAN:

Malolos, Bulakán, K. P.

Plaridel, Taon V, Blg. 24  
(Hulyo 22, 1911), p. 3.  
Tablan graduated in 1917.



# BULAKAN

[BULAKAN,  
 Isinong walang malay  
 O pagkakasalan sa ganitong ngalan,  
 Iyong bantog, tangi't hilalang-hilalang saing lalawigan?  
 Bulakan! Balitong matamis at unia sa wikang "halaman"  
 Na bilang teguri ng alao't alio man.  
 Halaman ng Lungsod o sa isang sabi: Ito'y "bulaklakan"  
 Na tangling pitas sa ngugad, ligaya, samyo ng pangarap o ng kabuhayan;  
 Iyan nga ang aking lalawigan hiram sa mga hinir ng at kinakitaan  
 Ng ooang liwanag. Saganá sa yaman;  
 Ang bakid, ang buwák, ang bengla at perang  
 At pati ng ilog na mababag mga at nekikibagay  
 Sa hubin ng puad ng nangamamayan  
 Ay mistulang ibá, at tangling bulaká. Ikiná dito lamang  
 Sa lalawigan ko; di na mababag ni ngayon ni bukas, magpakalan man,  
 P'ano'y tangi, ibá  
 Ang saan mang dako'y laguing makikita:  
 Pawang dulo' sitong ating bulaklakan ng tuwa't ligaya;  
 Mula dito, doon at saan mang gawi'y tamis ng pag-asa  
 Ang alyang makit sa malas tuwa na;  
 At pati ng hui noong mga ibon na magagagasyay  
 Ay alyang masidhi, alyang naglilibing ng galak sa puad o sa kaluluwa  
 Ng... na sa gutna man ng bapla at lumbay, dusa, kalungkutan, at  
 (madalang balisa.)  
 Ano pa't ang wikang Bulaká'y itá;  
 Dapwa't sumasiklaw ng tatlong sambitá:  
 Bulakang Dambana ni Bathalang Yaman, Ligaya't Guluhawa.  
 BULAKAN,  
 Darakilang pusod  
 At pugad ng himo ng lalóng mayos  
 Nating kamaysayan sa pareng ng digma ng pakikibakok  
 Ng tanang bayang sa kasilang dugong doo'y isinabog  
 Ay di manghinayang sa hargad matubés  
 Ang bayang marilag, motya ng Silangan, na bayang tagalog,  
 Sa pagkatugon sa pagderalit sa luhá-luhá at pagkabubabos....  
 Ito ang Bulakan sa may mga anak na walá ni bakid ng larawang  
 (takot)  
 Sa harap ng Ganid. Kayá sa malugad  
 Na pang-ulong bayan, bayan ng Malolos,  
 Dito unang nupo ang pagasari at dito nagsebog  
 Ng mga tagumpay,—nang pakikibaka ay ganap matapos,—  
 Sa lalawigan ko na may kinkin niyang mga kasayray na di dapat  
 [masayod]

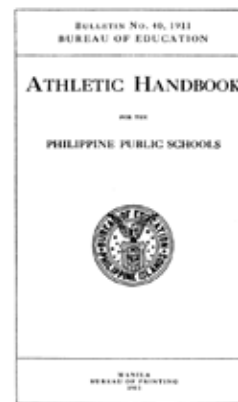
Ito'y masilamat.  
 Pang duyo kang sadyang ang pagasiyaset  
 Ay alyang gagawin upang mapalegay at lobes matumpit  
 Sa dapat kalagayan ang bawa at isa... ang labat at lahat  
 Ang "Biyak-na-bato'y" alyang magiwalat  
 O iba pa riyang ganito ring himo o iba ang ingat.  
 Ang lalawigan ko, ang Bulakan natin, ay talaga palang dapat na  
 [matanyag]  
 Paano'y saan mo man ito batakin (subukin mo lamang) di ka mahabamak  
 Pumita ka na nga...! Walang bulá. Sakat  
 Ka ba namang dito pumita sa payak  
 Na ligayang kinkin... at makasaysayan... Lahat ay pangarap!  
 BULAKAN,  
 Pugad ng maalám,  
 Marunong at pantás sa kapachuman,  
 At pugad di naman noong sari-saring wala karunungan....  
 Hicdi na mimosang dito'y may nagakagalar, hiosaga-bengalan  
 Sa likas na duong; hindi na mimosang saan na'y naring ang nga  
 (lang del Pilar)  
 Na bantog na anak nitong lalawigan.  
 Ito ang del Pilar na angkan, saawa't anak ay Holsan,  
 Tumawid ng dagat at naglibing bayan  
 Sa masang kurda ng lalóng malaya, yung katiguan  
 Nitong Pilipinas na api-apihan,  
 At luhá-luhang  
 Nagakik, nagbirap hanggang matuklasan  
 Ang mithi ng isa. Iyan ay, marunong at isang kabiliang  
 Sa mga marunong na anak Bulakan,—  
 Marunong at pantás sa gawing banal at kabayaniban.  
 BULAKAN,  
 Bayan ng pangarap,  
 Bayan ng makatá at sa tulá'y anak.  
 Pugad ni Balagtas na hari ng tulá at mga tulala,  
 Noong si Balagtas na alyang nagputos ng daigdi sa ating  
 Wikang Tagalog na kung bibigkasin  
 Ay warang may dalang idagoy ng pag-ibig, hibik ng pagguliw..  
 Wiká ng makatá, wiká ni Balagtas ay, sadyang bókalan ng mga pag-  
 (dalag....!)  
 Pano nga ba namang di magtatutula ay; tubong Bulakan: saan mau  
 (sumuling)  
 Ay pawang tulala ang sa sa panit'g na  
 Narito ang mga masamang bulaklak  
 Na sa gab't araw ng bapla o say'y pagkahalimuyak  
 Ng katangi-tanging kamaydang ng galak  
 Na mababag suob sa puad ng mangkát at lagul sa hirap.  
 Hindi nga alagaan na d'to'y samulang ang mga makatá; pagka't  
 (westá, dapat)  
 Pusod ng pagtiyag  
 Ang bayang kong itá: at talagang tumpak  
 Na si Pipit-Pusod, Katindig, Ben-R uben ay manghihikayat  
 At iba pa riyang, na mangagtutula at laguling mangarap  
 At lumuhog-luhog sa mahal na harap  
 Ng gaya ni Lili, Gonzales, Gonzales at Diaz na may ingat  
 Na gaud ng angel sa kaligayahan, at mga babalang larawan ng sikap  
 Sa kabubunil, sa ikatangká, sa ikatangká ng "alab na balat"  
 Sa Dulong-Silangan. Sa mga katang pugad,  
 Halaman ng tuwa, babay ng bulaklak, itong bayang tiyag—  
 BULAKAN.  
 Blá. Maris, Bulakan. K. 'p.  
 McKinnon.

Plaridel, Taon V, Blg. 24 (Hulyo 22, 1911), p. 4



## ATHLETICS AT BHS

Physical exercises, as well as games like tennis and baseball, were introduced as early as the school year 1905-1906. A tennis court was built and a baseball team was formed that year. It was a result of the distribution program of baseball and tennis equipment by William Cameron Forbes, the governor-general, to the newly established high schools in every province. In 1907-1908, the first basketball and track and field teams were formed at BHS.



Photograph sent by Dalmacio Ramos to Mr. Quince Richardson with the address "B.H.S. Malolos" as a remembrance to his teacher [Richardson] dated February 19, 1915.

"To Mr. Richardson, B.H.S., Malolos: A remembrance to my dearest teacher, Mr. Richardson. -Dalmacio Ramos"

Members of the men's basketball team in 1914-1915 were, according to the indicated numbers: (1) Leoncio Juan, (2) Dalmacio Ramos, (3) Pedro Paulino, (4) Pedro Domingo, (5) Andres Hipolito, (6) Rafael, (7) Mateo Flores, (8) Espiritu, (9) Alfonso Guevarra, (10) Ambrosio Beltran, and (11) (Manager), D. Aviado

Three were among those who graduated in 1916: Juan, Paulino, and Hipolito  
The other two graduated in 1917: Flores and Beltran.

The athletic handbook had been a great help in the teaching of physical education and different sports in public schools. When it came out in 1911, it became the guide in developing an interest in programs for sports in the provinces.

An important part of this small book is the printing of the rules of the new games that were introduced by the Americans to the country, through public schools like the BHS.

The first to be introduced were baseball, basketball, volleyball, indoor baseball, track and field, and lawn tennis.

A short history of regional athletic associations such as the Central Luzon Athletic Association (CLAA) which included BHS can be read in the handbook. Established in 1907, the first and second games or meet of the CLAA were held in Malolos on February 22, 1908 and February 1909. Bulacan emerged as the champion in track and field in 1908.

This photograph of the BHS track team might have been taken in 1918 because of the other pictures from the album where it came from. Names were not written on the back that could provide the identities of the players, as well as the one in a suit, standing at far left (most likely the coach or team manager).

In the *Bulakenian*, the following who graduated in 1918 stated that they were part of the team: Serafin Aquino, Antonio Gutierrez, and Amado Rubio. In the same year, the only Filipino male teacher was Melanio Paulino, who looked similar to their coach or manager.





The greatest difficulty in making plans for athletics in general, for both boys and girls, was in introducing it among the girls. The old standard of propriety and decorum for girls and young women would not permit of their engaging in any form of strenuous exercise. In fact, proper conduct for those who did not have to be out of doors working in the fields or in other employment, would keep them indoors during the greater part of the day, and would allow them only evening walks in company with parents and guardians.

The earliest efforts made among girls were the stereotyped forms of calisthenics. Then came the game of tennis, quickly followed by basketball. Since its introduction a few years ago, indoor baseball has been the favorite game for girls and is one which meets the situation best.

Basketball continues to have its adherents, while volleyball and tennis also take care of a large number. The effects of this kind of training is just beginning to be felt. It gives girls and young women a new idea of what is healthy and proper in the way of exercise. It gives them a new confidence in their own strength, whether moral or physical, and has brought about a very noticeable improvement in man's attitude toward woman.

No mention need be made of the physical improvement of the girls and young women which is, if anything, more marked than that of the boys and young men.

*From the 16<sup>th</sup> annual report of Frank Crone, director of education for the year 1915, p.29*



*Escuela de Bulacan*  
KUMONAN SA LARONG BASKET BALL SA BATA BALANG NABABALUG SA MAULON, BULACAN.

A girls basketball team of Bulacan High School published in *Renacimiento Filipino* (May 21, 1911)



The photograph has a personal dedication to "Toneng" (Miss Antonia Mangahas of Caingin, San Rafael, Bulacan, P.I.) from a "Teneng" or "Geneng" with a date of February 12, 1912: *"Dearest Toneng: Receive this poor picture of ours as a token of our everlasting friendship. Yours, Teneng."*

The women's basketball team in 1911-1912 consisted of the following, according to the numbers written: (1) Feliza Sta. Ana, (2) Rufina Cruz, (3) Feliza Marques, (4) Concepcion Alto, (5) F. Geronimo, (6) Rosario Gonzales, (7) Jillian Storts, (8) Rita Veneracion, and (9) Maria Santos.

Only Sta. Ana (1916) and Veneracion (1914) were among those who graduated in the years mentioned. Feliza Marques and Concepcion Alto were among the students expelled in 1913 because of the student strike in BHS. However, Marques was among the graduates of 1917.



Regular membership ticket of the Bulacan High School Athletic Club



An undated photograph of the volleyball team of BHS. Only the dedication at the back can provide a bit of information: *"Heartily dedicated to my dear parents as a souvenir of their tosser, Amador".* Amador Gonzales, in the picture, graduated in 1934.



Early athletes of Bulacan High School in the Harvey A. Bordner collection at the Indiana University Archives





## CLASS 1912

Francisco O. Santos

Encarnacion Gatmaytan

Vicente Valeriano

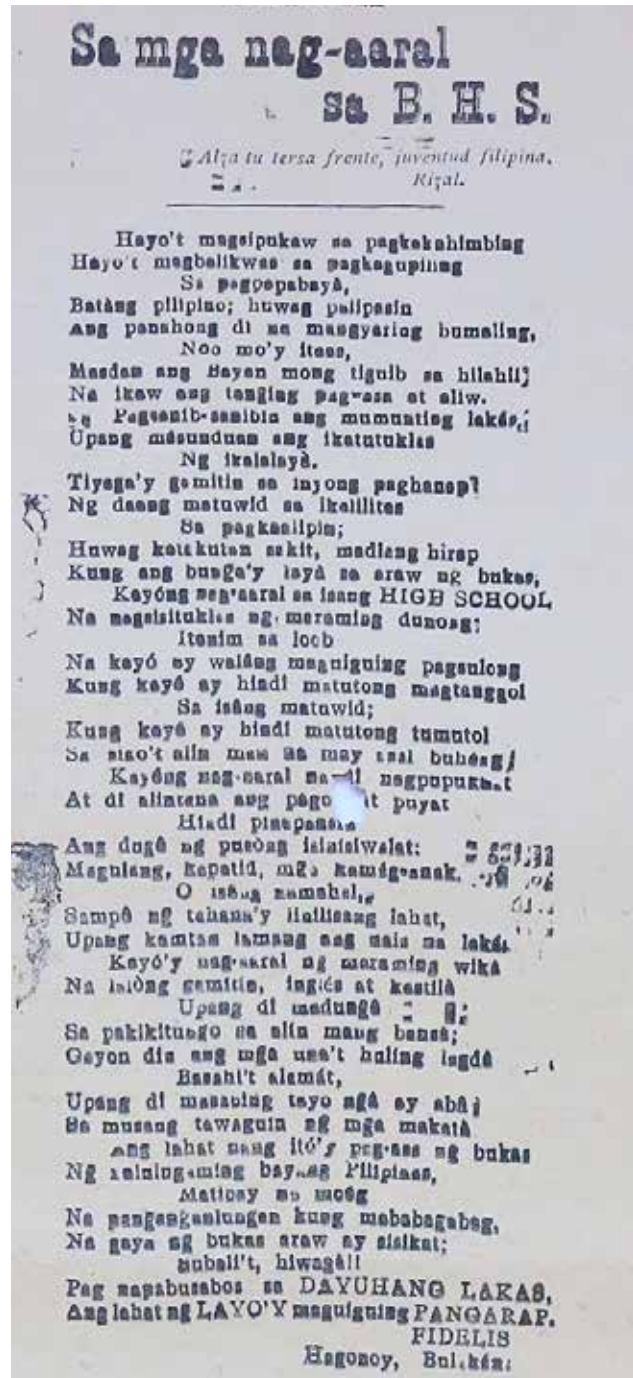
(3 out of 18 were identified)



Francisco O. Santos of Calumpit



Encarnacion Gatmaytan of Malolos



Plaridel, Taon VI, Blg. 26 (Hulyo 27, 1912), p. 3



## Class 1913: The Six Graduates

In Bulacan High School's fifth commencement, the very small number of graduates (6!) was noticeable. There were 5 graduates in 1909, 10 in 1910, 20 in 1911, and 18 in 1912. (In the list compiled by Maria Espino Reyes in her 1969 thesis, there were 14 graduates in 1913.)

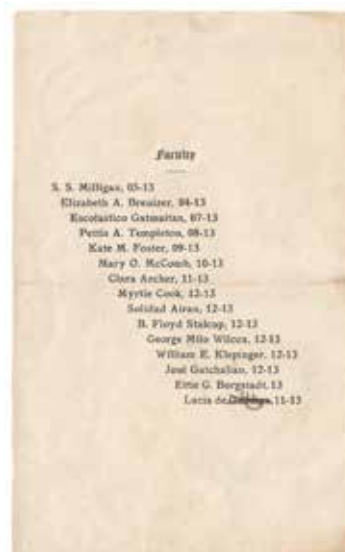
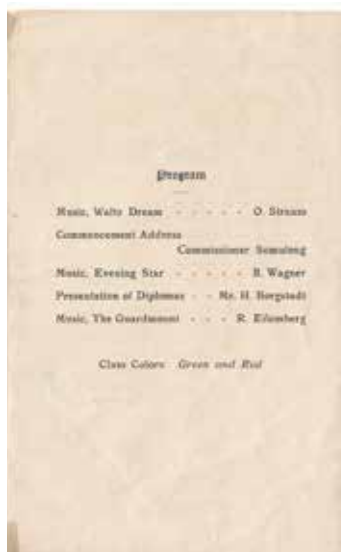
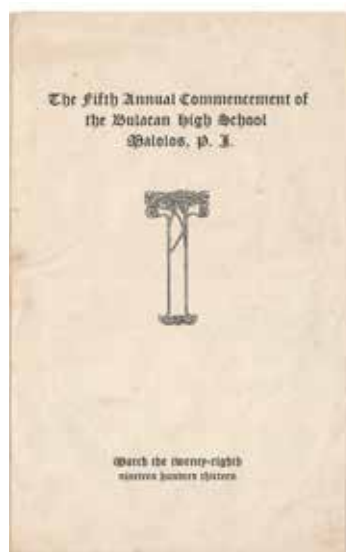
Of the 6, there were 3 from Malolos, (Quintina E. Francia, Honorata A. Francisco, and Ruperto D. Jason), 1 from Bulakan (Jose B. Lazaro), 1 from Paombong (Eusebio R. Mendoza), and 1 from Norzagaray (Mariano Nicolas).

The program for that Friday, March 28, 1913, was a simple one. There was a performance of the classical music of Oscar Strauss ("Waltz Dream"), Robert Wagner ("Evening Star"), and Richard ("The Guardmount") in between the speech of Commissioner Francisco Sumulong (of the Philippine Commission, and not long after, a senator representing the fourth district covering Manila, Rizal, Laguna, and Bataan) and the distribution of diplomas by Harry Borgstadt, the division superintendent.

The 15 faculty members consisting of 11 Americans and 4 Filipinos were listed in the program. The Americans included the principal, Samuel S. Milligan, and the teachers Elizabeth A. Brenizer, Pettis A. Templeton, Kate M. Foster, Mary O. McComb, Clara Archer, Myrtle Cook, B. Floyd Stalcup, George Milo Wilcox, William E. Klepinger, and Ettie G. Borgstadt (the superintendent's wife). The Filipinos were Escolastico Gatmaitan, Soledad Airan, Jose Gatchalian, and Lucia de Guzman.

It was Brenizer (1904) and the principal, Milligan (1905) who had been teaching at BHS for the longest time. Among the Filipinos, Gatmaitan (1907) had served the longest, and De Guzman (1911), Airan (1912), and Gatchalian (1912) were recent hires.

Like the previous classes, Class 1913 had its own official colors (green and red), and its own motto (*Noblesse oblige* or privilege entails nobility).







There were 294 students enrolled in 1912-1913 (184 in the secondary course and 110 in the intermediate).

Two months after the school's opening, Damaso Figueroa reported in *The Bulakenian* that about 200 students “left” BHS and were replaced by students from Malolos Intermediate.

Antonio Bautista, in his book, *Ang Malulos sa mga Dahon ng Kasaysayan*, referred to it as a “strike”, because of the students’ displeasure of the behavior of the principal, Mr. McVey [McVey].

William E. McVey was a newly appointed principal at BHS. According to E.G. Turner, the division superintendent of Bulacan, McVey had “a clean service record in the Bureau of Education”, and because of his knowledge and experience as a teacher, was appointed to become the school principal for the year 1912-1913. Regarding his service record, he had only taught for 4 years which started on August 23, 1908. It was not clear where he was last assigned before BHS.

[In August of 1912, the director of education, Frank White, was on a vacation in the United States due to illness. Frank L. Crone, the assistant director, carried out his duties. When White passed away on August 17, 1913, Crone was appointed a full-fledged director on September 8, with C.H. Magee as assistant director (former second assistant director), and J.D. DeHuff as second assistant director (former superintendent of Manila).]

He may not have served in the position for too long, but the complaint against McVey already made news in the Bulacan community newspaper, *Plaridel*, on the last day of July 1912.

The students’ complaints were made clear in *Plaridel*’s headline: “The Ferocious Principal” (*Ang Mabilasik na Principal*).

“We have news that the students of the high school in Malolos, not sure whether all of them, or just a part of them, submitted a request to the head of schools and asked for the removal of Mr. W. E. McVey, the principal of the said High School.”



The students’ main complaint was what they considered as McVey’s abuse of his power as principal. (Read the petition sent by the students to the director of the bureau of education.)

Here are the events that transpired during the strike at BHS in 1912-1913:

**First week of August:** As an answer to the students’ request, an investigation was suggested by Turner. The director of education chose Hammon H. Buck, superintendent of Batangas, to look into the case. Buck talked to the students, parents, well-known residents of Malolos, as well as provincial and municipal employees. The report allegedly used as basis of the director’s decision is found in Turner’s official statement on page 49.



**Monday, August 12:** The decision of the director of Bureau of Education came. Buck read it in front of the students in the morning. He said that the students were being unreasonable in their request to have the principal removed. Because of that, the students had a meeting that evening at Cine Malolos to discuss their plan to protest, after hearing the director's decision.

**Wednesday, August 14:** The students began the strike. About 200 students did not come to school, gathered at the Malolos town proper, and marched together with a brass band while waving a flag.

**Thursday, August 15:** Turner wrote a report about the strike that took place, which was translated into Tagalog and published by *Plaridel* on September 7.

**Friday, August 16:** Crone wrote to Newton W. Gilbert

(Secretary of Public Instruction) and sent the (a) full result of Buck's investigation on the students' complaint and their strike, and (b) Turner's account of the incident. Crone also told everyone that those who joined the strike should not be allowed to come to school the rest of the year, as well as having their leaders expelled.

[Before Monday, August 19: A telegram with Crone's signature was sent to Turner, with an order not to accept the students who did not attend their classes last August 14 on August 19.]

**Monday, August 19:** The school implemented Crone's order not to let the protesters in. Parents also came to inquire as to why their children were not allowed to enter the school. The school was still closed to the students who joined the strike.

**Wednesday, August 21:** *Plaridel* published a long statement of Romualdo Vijandre, one of the leaders, regarding their strike. (Read the complete statement on page 47.)

**Saturday, September 7:** *Plaridel* published E.G. Turner's official statement regarding the incident. (Read the complete statement on page 49.)

**Tuesday, September 17:** Turner accepted Crone's decision regarding those who joined the protest. Most of these students had to wait for the school year to end before getting admitted again at BHS. The ten who led the strike will never be admitted to any public school again: Jose de Jesus (Calumpit), Romualdo Vijandre (San Ildefonso), Justiniano Kahiwat (Pulilan), Dionisio T. Cruz (Hagonoy), Laureano Sebastian (Hagonoy), Mateo Caparas (Malolos), Alfredo Iñiguez (Malolos), Concepcion Alto (Angat), and Feliza Marquez (Baliwag).

McVey did not stay long at BHS. He was transferred and made superintendent of Ilocos Norte (with Laoag as the office). S.S. Milligan became the principal. McVey again, did not stay long in Ilocos Norte as he resigned his post on August 3, 1914, less than a year after the strike.

Harry Borgstadt replaced E.G. Turner, who was transferred to Pangasinan. There has been no exact list of those protestors who made it back to BHS. Among the leaders, there was a Feliza M. Marquez included among the 23 who graduated in 1916. On the sixth graduation in 1914, there were 14 graduates, S.S. Milligan remained as the principal and Henry Borgstadt as the superintendent.

The number of students increased to 390 (130 secondary, 260 intermediate).



#### THE LEADERS

Of the ten students who were identified as strike leaders and subsequently expelled from the school by the American authorities, we found Concepcion Alto of Angat and Feliza Marques of Baliwag in the photo of the women's basketball team in 1911-1912. Marquez graduated in 1917 but we have no information about Alto.

We learned that Romualdo F. Vijandre (1894-1975) became a prominent citizen of Cabanatuan City. The records of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the Philippines showed that he obtained an Associate in Arts (A.A.) degree (no date and school indicated), was initiated into the Masonry in 1923, and became a Worshipful Master of the Cabanatuan Lodge No. 53 from 1941 to 1944. He married Mercedes Villacorta of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija. In 1948, President Elpidio Quirino appointed him member of the newly created Rice Emergency Board together with Jose Cojuangco of Tarlac, to represent the rice growers. According to his descendants, Vijandre in addition to being a wealthy rice planter became a philanthropist, educator, and civic leader in Cabanatuan City. A city barangay was named after him.

Further research on what happened to the leaders of the first student strike in Bulacan High School should be initiated.

The fearless ten: **Jose de Jesus** of Calumpit, **Romualdo Vijandre** of San Ildefonso, **Justiniano Kahiwat** of Pulilan, **Dionisio T. Cruz** of Hagonoy, **Laureano Sebastian** of Hagonoy, **Mateo Caparas** of Malolos, **Alfredo Iñiguez** of Malolos, **Concepcion Alto** of Angat, and **Feliza Marquez** of Baliwag.

.....

Top to bottom: Romualdo Vijandre, Concepcion Alto, Feliza Marquez







Cine Malolos



It was not only in Bulacan where students had a strike. In Crone's annual report of 1912-1913, student protests were recorded in Vigan, Ilocos Sur; Candon, Ilocos Sur; Tagudin, Mountain Province; Provincial High School of Camarines; and central and intermediate school in Tabaco, Albay.

In the 13th annual report of the director of education (1912-1913), Frank R. White blamed the strikes that took place on different parts of Luzon, including the one in Malolos, on the "intervention of politicians with ulterior motives." White added, "There is no school strike on record where the parents have been back of or in sympathy with the movement. Almost without exception they strongly disapprove such action when their attention is invited to it."

In 1916, Crone, the one who succeeded White as director of education, echoed the opinion. In a long letter dated March 11 to Henderson S. Martin, the Secretary of Public Instruction, Crone discussed the strict implementation of discipline in schools while narrating the strike of the BHS students four years ago.

"For a number of years, the use of corporal punishment has been absolutely forbidden in the public schools. This makes it necessary for us to fall back upon suspensions and expulsions to maintain discipline necessary in so large a school system. We have, at our

command, absolutely no other means of enforcing discipline than these. It is to the credit of the Filipino child that these means are more effective than corporal punishment itself.

"Since you have been in the Islands, we have had no very serious trouble in the public schools, but as late as 1912, there were very alarming evidences of insubordination in various sections. In this year, due to the feeling on the part of a large number of pupils that would be protected by assemblymen and other men of influence, they started school strikes wherever they had any little petty grievance. It was necessary to take very severe action and, according to the established policy of the Bureau of Education, those pupils who are guilty of striking and thus taking over the law in their own hands were regarded as having separated themselves from the public schools. Some were restored at the end of a few weeks, others at the end of the year, and still others were compelled to wait until the beginning of the second school year. As a result of this firm action, school strikes have not been known since but had we shown in this particular [case] the least sign of weakness, chaos would have resulted. In the town of Malolos striking students picketed the school grounds and refused admission to those who did not wish to join the strike. It was necessary to call out the Constabulary to allow pupils to return to school."



## PETICION NG MGA NAGSISIPAG-ARAL

*Ang samò (petition) ng mga mag-aaral ng Bulacan High School sa Tagapatnugot ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo tungkol sa pag-aalis sa kasalukuyang Prinsipal, nalathala sa pahayagang Plaridel noong Agosto 17, 1912, pahina 3.*

"Samò sa Tagapatnugot ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo sa pamamagitan ng Superintendente ng mga paaralan, ng mga nagsisipag-aklas sa High School ng Bulakan

"Ukol sa pag-aalis kay G. W.E. McVey, kasalukuyang prinsipal.

"Kung sa mga pagkakasunod-sunod ng mga pangyayari ay kinailangan ng mga nagsisipag-aral sa isang paaralan ang ipagsumbong ang kanyang Prinsipal, ay kinakailangan namang isiwalat ang mga naguing sanhi noon.

"Kami'y naniniwala at matibay ang aming pananalig na ang Prinsipal ng alin mang paaralan ay siyang dapat maguing huwaran ng mga nagsisipag-aral; na siya ang dapat maguing maawain; na siya'y hindi dapat maguing bulastog sa kanyang pangangasiwa sa mga mag-aaral; na sa lahat mang bagay siya'y dapat maguing wasto at magagalangin.

"Katotohanang ang mga nagsisipag-aral ay dapat sundin ang kanilang mga guro, lalong-lalo pa ang prinsipal; datapwa't kung magkakaroon na ng mahaba at sunod-sunod na kabulastugan at masamang pamamalakad, ay katuwiran at katungkulan ng mga nagsisipag-aral ang gumawa ng Samò ukol sa kanyang pag-aalis. Ang kasalukuyang pamamalakad ni Mr. McVey ay naguing saksi ng mga kabulastugan at masasamang halimbawa, at upang ito'y mapatunayan ay bayaang ang mga sumusunod na katotohanan ay maguing sapat na upang mapaniwala ang layong karangalan;

"Siya'y walang ano mang ma[la]sakit sa kanyang mga mag-aaral.

"Lagui na niyang ipinagtutulak ang mga bata na halos ay masubasob o kaya'y mahulog sa hagdanan.

"Di miminsang kinaladkad niya ang mga bata at pasadlak na itinayo sa palatuntunan, na hinawakan pa sa paa at pagbagsak na doo'y binitiwang, na ang ganito ay wala namang naguing sanhi liban sa napagbintangan lamang nagsasalita.

"Di miminsang siya ay nanipa ng mga batang nagsisipanood ng laro ng bola, na ang mga ya'y wala namang guinagawa liban sa lumakad lamang ng malapit sa laruan at ni hindi gaano upang makapinsala sa laro.

"Walang dangang pinukol niya ng "basket-ball" sa mukha ang mga ilan sa mga batang nagsisipanood ng laro noon na ang mga ya'y malapit lamang sa guhit.

"Walang pitagang hinila sa manggas ng baro ang isang binibini na lumalakad ng palabas mula sa "Assembly" na walang naguing dahil kung di ang tangkaing pagpapaog sa hagdang munti, na ya'y hindi maituturing na pagkakasala ng binibining yaon pagka't hindi naman siya nagpapahayag ng tungkol sa ayos ng gagawin naming paglabas, at sapagka't noo'y "recreo".

"Ang lahat nang ito ay mataman naming pinagtitiisan ngunit paulit-ulit na guinawa. Kami sa gayon na nagsisipag-aral sa "Bulacan High School" na nangakalagda sa ibaba nito ay buong pitagang nagsusumamo sa Tagapatnugot ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo na mangyari lamang na lunasan ang mga kapinsalang ito."

Ang samong ito ay linagdaan ng dalawang daan at tatlong nagsisipag-aral. --Romualdo Vijandre



## ILANG PALIWANAG TUNGKOL SA AKLASAN SA “HIGH SCHOOL”

*Paliwanag ni Romualdo Vijandre na nalathala sa Plaridel (Agosto 21, 1912), pahina 3 at 4.*

Pag-ukulan natin ng kaunting pagkukuro ang samong ito at kung matapos ay saka natin pasiyahin kung wasto o hindi ang guinawang pag-aaklas ng mga mag-aaral.

Una: May karapatan kaya ang isang prinsipal na manulak ng walang dangga ng di miminsan sa mga mag-aaral na halos ay ikinahulog ng ilang nalilipon sa hagdanan at muntik pang ikayurak sa mga tindang doroon, samantalang may bibig naman siyang makapagsasalita? Bakit panunulak agad ang gagamitin? Hayop o tao kaya ang tingin sa amin? Maguing alin man dito ay wala siyang karapatang manulak pagka't maguing ang mga hayop man ay pinagpipitaganan din ng kanilang panginoon at iniilag na huwag masaktan.

Buong linaw kong ipahahayag ang nangyari nang isang martes ng umaga, upang dito'y lubos pang makilala kung kami o siya ang may kasalanan. Pagkatapos na kami ay makapagkanta, at sapagka't noon ay rekreo, kami ay pinalabas na hindi naman sinasabi kung paano ang ayos naming gagawin. At sapagka't naratihan na kami na kung ganoong rekreo kami ay malaya sa paglabas, kaya't ang iba ay sa dalawang hagdang munti sa likod nagdaan, at ang iba naman ay nagtuloy sa hagdang malaki. Paglabas na paglabas ko ng pinto ay nakita kong binabatak ng walang patumangga ang manggas ng baro ni Bbg. Concepcion Alto at ang makahihiring salita sa alin mang pusong maalam gumalang sa mga binibini ay: "Here! Here! Go back" na padarag pang sinabi. Nagpatuloy ako at pagkatapat sa palikuran ay pumasok ako pagka't tinatawag ng kailangan. Dinatnan ko roon sina Gg. Andres del Rosario, Victorio Reyes at Laureano Sebastian na gumaganap din ng kanilang kailangan. Ilang iglap lamang at narito na ang prinsipal na nanglilisik ang mga mata at ipinagtulak kami sa labas na di na inalaala ang aming kalagayan. Nasalubong sa pinto si G. Justiniano Z. Kahiwat, at ito'y buong lakas na itinulak na siyang halos ikinabuwal.

Hindi pa nasiyahan doon at muli pang itinulak ng

pasulong. Saksi si Miss Brenizer [guro] na halos mapaiyak sa nakita, danga't nag-uutos pa rin ang pagka-amerikana. Payapa kaming nagpatuloy sa paglakad. At ano pa ang nangyari? Hindi pa rin nasiyahan ang prinsipal na iyon at pagkatapat ni G. Kahiwat sa kanyang tanggapan ay muling itinulak at doo'y linuglog na parang duhat. Nagtimpi kami at di kumibo. Ngayon, sino kaya ang may sala? Kami pa kaya?

Ikalawa: May karapatan kaya ang isang prinsipal na kaladkarin ang mga batang napagbintangan lamang nagsasalita na hindi man pinatutol? Saksi sina Gg. Samson at Jose Santillan.

Ikatlo: May karapatan kaya siyang manipa at maghagis sa mukha ng bola, siya pa namang dapat sanang magpakita ng mahal na ugali alang-alang man lamang sa kanyang pagka-prinsipal?

*[Na sa kabila ang karugtong, pahina 4]*

Ikatat: Hindi kaya isang kalapastanganan ang walang galang na pagbaltak sa mga binibini, sa mga binibini pa naman ng aking lahing may likas na kahinhinan? Wala namang kailangan kung may sala, ngunit kung walang gaya noon? Leon o tigre ay di nakasala ng anim na "victima" sa isang araw.

At sa lahat ng ito ay ano ang naguing sagot ng Tagapatnugot? Pagkatapos ng mga pagsusuri ay hinatulang wala raw gaanong halaga ang mga matuwid naming guinawa at ang gayo'y kailangan lamang sa kaayusan ng paaralan, at sang-ayon pa rin siya sa lalong mahigpit na gagawing pamamalakad ni Mr. McVey.

Sang-ayon kami sa mahigpit na pamamalakad sa alin mang paaralan at walang paaralang maaaring mabuhay ng walang maayos na tuntunin; nguni't ang mga pamamalakad ay magaling lamang samantalang nasa katamtaman, dapatpuwa't paglampas dito, sa lugal na gumawa ng kagalingan ay lalalang ng kasamaan. At ganyan ang nangyari.

Kung bakit umaklas ang mga nagsisipag-aral na hindi man lang liningon ang pangakong sila'y sasang-ayon sa ano mang kapasiyahan ng Tagapatnugot? May katuwiran o wala, ay kayo ang bahalang humatol.



Narito ang nangyari:

Noong ika-8:00 ng kasalukuyan ay pumasok si Mr. McVey sa mga kuwarto at nagsabi ng: "kung ibig ninyong umaklas ay sumulong kayo. Kayo'y hindi ko pinipigui. Ang Tagapatnugot ay hindi ako aalisin dito, sapagka't ang inyong mga matuwid ay pawang mga walang halaga. Gagawa pa ako ng lalong mahigpit na pamamalakad kay sa riyan." Anong kulay at tinig ang pangungusap na iyan? Tinig paghahamon, at sa mga nagsisipag-aral pa naman, sa mga kabataang may sumusulak na dugo? Anong kulay? Lungtian, pagka't samantalang hindi pa man niya nalalaman kung ano ang maguiguing pasiya ng Tagapatnugot ay nakapagsabi ng hindi siya aalisin. Nagpapakilalang kasang-ayon niya ang direktor sa ano mang kulay at pamamalakad. Hindi kaya ganito? At nagbanta pang lalong hihigpitan, samantalang maluwag pa pala ang guinagawa niyang yaon ay nangyari ang mga gangganyan, ay hindi kaya kung higgitan iyon ay manipa na ng mga babai, manampal sa mukha at marahil pa'y mandagok na? At ito'y sa kaayusan pa rin ng paaralan. At ang pasiya pa ng Tagapatnugot sa likod noon? Hindi man kinilala ang pagkakasala ng prinsipal, kung di bagkus pang inayunan. Malungkot ang lahat ng ito at naghahatid sa aming isipan ng mapapanglaw na larawan ng kasawian. Itong ito lamang ang sa ami'y nagpaalab. At kung pasa na kaya ang aming mga mukha, kung bali na ang aming mga bisig, dahil sa panunulak, kung bidbid na ng tanikala ng kasamaan ang aming mga katawan ay saka pa mangagkakaisang kumilos? Huli na at wala na kaming sukat magawa upang makailag doon. At ngayong maaga kaming kumilos, upang maiwasan ang ganyang sukat mangyari, sa kabataan namin ay maaari kaya kaming masisi?

Mga sagot ito [butas ang papel] ng pahayagan [butas ang papel] naming [butas ang papel] kong hindi aaklas. [butas ang papel] sagutin ang tanong na ito, [butas ang papel] kami ang lalong kinauukulan [butas ang papel] sa aming mga magulang.

At ang ikalawang tanong ay pag-uukulan ko rin ng kaunting pagkukuro. Umaasa ako at matibay ang aking paniniwalang ang mga magulang ng mga mag-aaral dito ay pinapag-aaral sila upang matutong magtanggol ng kanilang matuwid at karapatan; upang mamulat

ang mga mata, at huwag ang nakadilat ay nakapikit; upang huwag maulol, at huwag palupig. Saksi ng ganito ang isang guinoo na sumagot ng: "ako'y natulog na kahapon at hindi ko ibig ang magpatulog pa", nang siya'y tanungin ng isang kumpari kung bakit binayaang sumama sa gayong gawain ang kanyang anak na nag-aaral. Hindi namin tinutulusan na dala ng mga kabataang yaon, --baga ma't lalo akong bata kay sa kanila, pagka't lalabing walong taon laman[g],--ang kapahintulutan ng kani-kanilang magulang tungkol sa bagay na ito, at lalong hindi namin tinutulusan ang kanilang paghahaka. Malaya sila at ni hindi pinilit ni pinagbantaan. Hinikayat at sinamo, mana pa; ngunit pinilit at pinagbantaan, ay buong lakas kaming tumututol at pinasusungalingan ang sino mang magsabi ng gayon. Hangal at baliw ang sino mang magsabing kami ay nanghaharang, maging mag-aaral man siya o hindi, pagka't kami ay hindi namilit. Saksi! Tatlong puo't siyam ang malayang nakapasok na hindi man nakadinig ng isang bulong na parinig namin. Huwag sabihing ang ganito'y pagaaksaya ng panahon at gugol, pagka't ang mga pusong nagtatanggol ng matuwid at katapatan, ay talagang naglalaan di lamang dugo kung di sampu ng buhay. At kailan pa ipakikila ng "Kabataang Bulakan" na sila nga ang magandang pag-asa ng bayan ng maligayang bukas? At hindi kaya kayo ang magsasabing kami'y mga tunggak; sapagka't linulupig na ang matuwid at karapatan, ay ayaw pa ring kumilos? Hindi kaya kayo ang kauna-unahang sa ami'y hahalakhak? Kung masasagutan ninyo ng hindi ang lahat ng ito sa harap ng mga pangyayari at katotohanan, ay buong puso kaming aayong muling babalik sa paaralan, upang doo'y sumaksi at magtiis ng ano mang kapaitan, nguni't samantalang hindi, ay bayaan ninyo kaming magsabing hindi namin hangad ang matuto kung sa pag-aaral pa lamang ay niyuyurakan na ang aming matuwid at karapatan. Ang tao kailan man ay tao at hindi busabos, na dapat sipaang katulad ng mga hayop.

Sabihin na ang ibig sabihin, ay tahasan kaming nagwiwikang kaya namin sinikap ang bagay na ito, ay sapagka't nasa naming sa bawa't sulok ng paaralang iyan ay mangalarawan ang mukha ng aliw, at huwag ang mukha ng panglulupig. Ibig naming ang bawa't isang doo'y nag-aaral ay taas noong makapagsabing doo'y



walang "Prinsipal" na mapaghari-harian. Guinawa sa isa ang paninipa, ay gagawin sa lahat, at iyan ang aming iniilagan. Huwag sabihing kaya kami nanghihiikayat ay sapagka't kami ay iluluwal sa labas ng alin mang paaralan. Ito ay ipinahayag ko na kay G. Felipe E. Jose, doon pa man sa Cine [Malolos], na hindi kung kaya aaklas ay dahil doon. Isa pang linaw: Si G. [Escolastico] Gatmaitan ay nangakong walang iaalis sa paaralan ayon sa pangako naman sa kanya ng Prinsipal, kung hindi aaklas, at sa kanyang harap ay tinanong ko kung ibig pa nilang magpatuloy, at halos ay pahiyaw na nagsabing "umaklas tayo." Nagpapakilalang hindi ang sanhi ng pagaklas ay ang pagpapaalis sa aming pito, kung di talagang ayaw na nilang mag-aral samantalang si Mr. McVey ang prinsipal. Katunayan! Ngayon ma't alisin si McVey, ay patakbo kaming papasok sa paaralan, at buong pusong magsusumikap.

Sa kabila ng lahat nang ito, ay umaasa akong wala isa man sa nagsiaklas na magsasabing sila ay hinarang at piniguil; na hindi nila nasa ang umaklas, nguni't pinagbantaan. Duwag lamang at may maliit na puso ang sino mang magtuturing ng ganito, pagka't sinsay sa tunay na nangyari. Huwag nang gusutin pa ng ilang binibini ang kanilang maayos na buhok, at sabihing sila'y hinarang. Ganito ang ngayon pa lamang ay nababalitaan naming gagawing dahilan ng isang binibini sa 7th grade. Walang halagang pangungubli, at walang kasaysayang sanhi ang gayon. Ang pusong magsasabi noon ay yaon lamang hindi na makatugon sa damdamin ng kanyang mga kasamahan, ay nagnanasa pang ipahamak ang mga yaon.

Ito po lamang ang likaw-likaw sa katotohanang maipaliliwanag nitong sa nangyari.

ROMUALDO VIJANDRE

## PALIWANAG NG SUPERINTENDENTENG SI MR. E. G. TURNER

*Nalathala sa Plaridel (Setyembre 7, 1912), pahina 3 at 4.*

Sa kinauukulan:

Sa mga huling balita ay napaghuhulo na sa ilang pook ng lalawigan ay mali ang pagkapaliwanag ukol sa aklasang nangyari sa "High School" ng Bulakan. Upang ang mga magulang at ang mga kinauukulan ay magkaroon ng wasto at ganap na pagkakilala sa bagay na ito ay inihahanay ng ganito ang mga pangyayari:

Ang ilan sa mga mag-aaral sa "High School" ay naggayak ng isang sulat-samo (peticion) na kanilang pinagsalaysayan ng ilang sakdal laban sa puno ng paaralan na si Mr. W. E. McVey. Ang sulat-samong ito'y pinaabot sa mga mag-aaral at 200 sa kanila ang naglagda ng kanilang pangalan. Ipinadala ang sulat sa Tagapatnugot ng Pagtuturo upang pagpasyahan nito. Bago linagdaan ng kanilang pangalan ang sulat na ito, ay nagdaos muna ang mga mag-aaral ng isang malaking pulong at doo'y pinagkayarian, na magaklas kung hindi lilipat ng Tagapatnugot ang prinsipal ng "High School."

Iminungkahi ng "Superintendente de Division" ang pag-aatas sa isang kawani na makagawa ng isang ganap na pagsusuri. Inatasan ng Tagapatnugot ng Pagtuturo ang "Superintendente" sa Batangas na si Mr. H.H. Buck upang siyang sumiyasat at kumilala ng mga nangyari ukol sa bagay na ito, at magharap ng isang ganap na salaysay.

Sa pagsusuri ay hindi lamang binigyan ni Mr. Buck ng ganap na panahon ang bawat isa sa mga mag-aaral upang maipahayag ang kanilang kaalaman ukol sa sa mga sakdal na nakalagay sa sulat; kung di nakipag-usap pa sa ilang magulang, sa ilang mga kilalang mamamayan dito sa Malolos, at sa mga kawani ng pamahalaang bayan at lalawigan ukol sa sigalot sa paaralan.

Sa simula ng pagsisiyasat, ay itinanong ni Mr. Buck sa mga mag-aaral kung pinagkaisahan nila ang pag-aklas, at sinabi nilang hindi. Itinanong niya pagkatapos kung inakala nila ang pag-aaklas sakaling hindi sang-ayunan ng Tagapatnugot ang kanilang hiling at wala isa mang



tumanggi sa pagpapahayag na hindi sila nagkaroon ng gayong balak at ipinangako pa na yao'y hindi nila gagawin. Sa salaysay ni Mr. Buck na pinagbatayan ng Tagapatnugot ay nagsabi na ang "principal" sa "High School" ay paminsan-minsan nanghahawak ng mga batang lalaki sa bisig at linalagay sa hanay kapag lumalakad ng papasok o palabas sa bahay-paaralan, at kung nangahihinto ay isinusulong; na nagpatayo siya ng isang batang lalaki sa "plataforma" dahil sa pagsasalita, pagkatapos na mapagsabihang maghinto. Ualang ano mang bagay na nagpapatotoo na ang "principal" ay nagkaloob ng manakit sa kanino mang nag-aaral. Ang mga katotohanang nakita sa bagay na ito, ay maliwanag na magpapakilalang ang mga nag-aaral, ay aayaw pasaklaw sa wastong pamamalakad na kinakailangan sa alin mang may magandang ayos na paaralan. Sa salaysay ay walang sinasabing ano mang malaking bagay na nangyari sa sigalot na ito na maguing sapat na dahilan upang ipagpalipat sa "principal". Sa kabilang dako ay ang mga katotohanang nauulat na salaysay ay nagpapakilala na si Mr. McVey ay mapagbigay, mapagpitagan at magandang loob sa lahat nang nag-aaral at nagsusumakit sa kanilang ikasusulong sa pag-aaral at sa ikalilitaw ng paaralan.

Si Mr. McVey ay may matagal at malinis na paglilingkod sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo at dahil sa kanyang nagampanan sa pagtuturo ay lubos ang pagkakatiwala sa kanya ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo. Dahil sa naalaman niya ang pamamalakad sa paaralan ay iniatas siya sa mahalagang kalagayan na maging "principal" ng "High School" sa Malolos, at humalili sa "Superintendente de Division" kung kinakailangan ng kawaning ito ang umalis sa lalawigan.

Ang pasiya ng Tagapatnugot na nababatay sa salaysay na iniharap ni Mr. Buck ay binasa sa harap ng mga mag-aaral sa "High School" noong lunes ng umaga, ika 12 ng Agosto. Ipinahayag ng Tagapatnugot sa dakong huli ng kanyang pasiya na wala siyang maisip na dahilang hindi ipagkakaayos ng mga mag-aaral, ng mga guro at ng "principal" sa pagtutulong-tulong sa gawaing nauukol sa ikasusulong ng paaralan.

Ipinahayag ding nagkakatiwala siya sa matuwid na pagkukuro ng mga mag-aaral na sila ay magpapatuloy ng kanilang pag-aaral na hindi na magkakaroon ng sigalot o pagkaabala.

Noong lunes ng gabi, ika 12 ng Agosto, ay gumawa ang mga mag-aaral ng isang malaking pulong at nagkayaring huwag umayon sa pasiya ng Tagapatnugot ng Pagtuturo at mag-aklas. Noong miyerkoles, ika 14 ng Agosto, ay 200 mag-aaral ang hindi pumasok sa paaralan. Nagtipon sila sa isang lansangang bayan ng Malolos at may isang watawat

na kasama ng isang pulutong ng manunugtong na lumakad sa lansangan at nagpakita ng mga hindi wastong kilos. Lumilitaw din naman na sila'y nagbanta upang huwag makapasok sa paaralan ang ilang mga nag-aaral na nagnanasang magpatuloy ng kanilang pag-aaral.

Bago nagsiaklas ang mga mag-aaral na ito ay pinagpahayagan at pinagpaliwanagan sila ng mga palakad ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo ukol sa pag-aaklas upang sino ma'y huwag madaya ng iba sa hindi maiilagang mangyayari sa kanila kung mangag-aaklas. Naunawa nilang lahat na ang mga mag-aaral na kusang huwag pumasok ng dahil sa pag-aaklas at gumawa ng hayag na pagpapakilala ukol sa bagay na ito, ay hindi makapagpapatuloy ng pag-aaral sa paaralang-bayan, sa katunayan, sa kusa nilang pagtiwalag sa paaralan ay hindi na sila kinikilalang nag-aaral sa mga paaralang ito.

Malinaw na ang mga mag-aaral na walang loob na sumunod sa utos ng mga guro, ay sumuway din sa kanilang mga magulang, at sa mga namumuno sa bayan. Sa katunayan nito'y nakikita sa pagsisiyasat sa bawa't mag-aaral sapol nang mag-aklasan na ang iba'y nagdaya sa kanilang mga magulang sa hindi pagsasabi ng tapat o dili kaya'y sa paglilihim ng buong katotohanan na naging dahilan ng pag-aklas. Dinaya nila ang mga pinuno sa pagsasabing maliwanag na hindi sila mag-aaklas at pagkatapos ay hindi tinupad ang ipinangako sa mga pinuno.

Ipinakilala ng kanilang anyo na hindi nila tunay na ninanasa ang pagkaayos ng isang kaguluhang maaaring mangyari sa pamamalakad ng High School, at bagkus pang ipinakilala ng kanilang kilos ang hilig sa pagsuway at hindi pag-ayon sa mga iniuutos. Ninanasa at hinihintay ng Tagapatnugot ng Pagtuturo na mapagbigyan ng matuwid ang bawa't mag-aaral at guro sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo; datapwa't ang pagpapabaya sa mga mag-aaral na sila ang humatol sa bagay na ito ay makasisira sa hangarin ng paaralang bayan at makapuputol sa pagpapalago ng wastong pamamayan sa kapuluang ito.

Yaong mga tumiwalag sa High School ng dahil sa pag-aaklas ay hindi makapagmamatuwid na wala silang pagkaalam sa maguiguing dulo. Hindi nila iniwan ang paaralan dahil sa hindi nila ibig ang "principal." Iniwan nila ang paaralan dahil sa hindi nila natamo ang kanilang hiniling. Hindi nila sinangayunan ang pasiya ng Tagapatnugot ng Pagtuturo, iniwan ang paaralan at sa gayo'y kusa nilang itiniwalag ang kanilang sarili sa paaralang bayan.

E. G. Turner  
Superintendente de Division



## CLASS 1914

Mauro Ablaza  
 Maria Crisostomo  
 Segundo Roxas  
 Procopio F. Valte  
 Rita M. Veneracion

(5 out of 14 were identified)



Rita M. Veneracion of Baliwag



Procopio F. Valte of San Rafael

## CLASS 1915

Juan Alano  
 Maria L. Galang  
 Julian Lopez

(3 out of 14 were identified)

BHS had four principals in the school year 1914-1915, according to Damaso Figueroa: S.S. Mulligan was on his eighth year of service as a teacher and later on as principal when he left to return to the United States at the beginning of the year; he was succeeded by a Mr. Ayres who didn't stay long and was transferred to Northern Luzon; a Mr. O'Malley took over but did not stay long as he was assigned in Manila; a Mr. Oliver became the last principal that year.



Maria L. Galang of Malolos as a graduate in Preparatory Education at UP (1917). She became a teacher at BHS in 1917-1918 and 1918-1919. She, along with Juan Alano, were the only ones identified among the 14 members of Class 1915.

*Excerpted from a manuscript entitled "Commencement Address (Malolos, Batangas, Lucena, Pampanga, 1915) presumably written by Walter W. Marquardt. Marquardt was acting director of the Bureau of Education when Frank L. Crone, bureau director, left for the United States on May 15, 1915. The manuscript can be found in the W.W. Marquardt Papers at the Bentley Historical Library in the University of Michigan.*

### TALE OF THE BLANK DIPLOMA

"This occasion brings back very clear memories of the day upon which I received my high school diploma. I had heard that some seniors whose names were on the program would not be graduated because of some questions in connection with their work. I had heard also that, in order to avoid embarrassment, it was customary to hand out diplomas to these members of the class who, upon opening them, would not find anything written thereon. They were simply given blank diplomas in order that they might not be embarrassed in front of their friends who had come to the Commencement Exercises. Now I knew that my work had been satisfactory but I could not help feeling a little bit nervous on account of the many stories which I had heard. I did not listen to any of the speakers nor did I enjoy any of the songs. In fact, I was not at all happy until I received my diploma, opened it and found that everything was all right. Now, in order that you may not worry for the next few minutes, I wish to tell you that your principal has assured me that diplomas will be received by all those who have earned them and that there is no reason at all for any one to worry, provided he has faithfully done his work for the past four years."

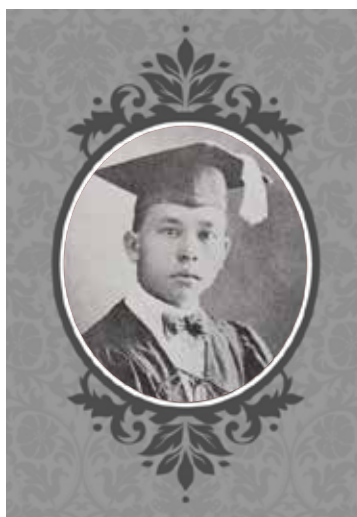


# CLASS 1916

Victoria Andrade  
 Leon G. Arcinas  
 Ignacio P. Belen  
 Hipolito Buendia  
 Cenon G. Dayao  
 Deogracias G. Dayao  
 Enriqueta Gatmaitan  
 Andres Hipolito  
 Leoncio T. Juan  
 Filemon F. Leon  
 Julian P. Lopez  
 Urbano F. Lopez  
 Hermogenes J. Mendoza  
 Socorro Marquez  
 Mariano Nicolas  
 Pedro Paulino  
 Bonifacio Quiaoit  
 Juan L. Reyes  
 Severino T. Santos  
 Felisa Sta. Ana  
 Vergilio Velasco



The four-page program of the graduation of Class 1916.



Leon G. Arcinas of San Ildefonso



Pedro Paulino of Bustos

Pedro Paulino of Bustos as he graduated from the University of the Philippines (B.S.A. 1920). Other members of the class who graduated from UP: Leon G. Arcinas (B.A. 1920) of San Ildefonso; Hipolito Buendia (B.A. 1919) of Malolos; Cenon G. Dayao (B.A. 1918) of Malolos; Deogracias G. Dayao (B.A. 1918, L.I.B. 1922) of Malolos; Enriqueta B. Gatmaitan (B.A. 1919, H.S.T.C. 1919) of Malolos, Bulacan; Bonifacio A. Quiaoit (B.A. 1920) of Nampicuan, Nueva Ecija.



## Class 1917 Souvenir and Commencement Announcement

As early as June, the members of Class 1917 have already been planning to release a graduation annual. Unfortunately, that same year, W.W. Marquardt, director of education, prohibited the publication of extravagant annuals:

“For the past few years, high schools have vied with each other in issuing expensive annuals. In some instances the cost of these has exceeded P3,000. In many cases P1,500 were spent on the annual where the total value of the school library did not amount to that figure. It was felt that the results obtained did not warrant such expenditure and, moreover, that hardships resulted to parents whose pride in the achievements of their children precluded their refusal to contribute. Instructions were issued to the effect that no annual might be printed at a total cost of more than P500, and that no pupil should be allowed to contribute more than P3.50 toward the expense of publication.”

The following year, Marquardt was pleased with the prohibition he made: “The restrictions placed upon the cost of high school annuals produced satisfactory results. Many of the souvenirs prepared by high school classes during 1917 were far more attractive than the large and pretentious annuals which they had published in previous years. These restrictions continue in force and may be considered as permanent.”

In Bulacan High School’s Class 1917, the result was “a small souvenir which would be even simpler than that prescribed by the Bureau” with a complete title, *BHS Class ’17 Souvenir and Commencement Announcement*.

The souvenir has a measurement of 8.5 x 5.5 inches (horizontal format), with 16 inside pages, and a thick and green cover, printed in black.

Three photographs were included – a picture of the building in BHS they called “Our Home”, their teachers, and the entire class holding their traditional pennant printed with the year of their graduation.



Cover of the souvenir  
for the graduation of  
Class 1917



Encarnacion Lozada

Encarnacion Lozada, class valedictorian from Meycauayan, Bulacan, when she graduated from the University of the Philippines (B.A. 1919, H.S.T.C. 1920, B.S.E. 1921, at M.A. 1922).

The annual also includes the invitation for the graduation day, a page dedicated to the parents and teachers; a list of school officers; a list of class officers, motto, colors, and flower; program on graduation day; class history, and the song “We’re out to win”.



## Souvenir of Our Senior Year

If I were to tell you the history of the world, it would cover a period of thousands of years. I would have to tell you how earlier historians gained knowledge of ancient times by searching the pyramids of Egypt and excavating the mounds of Babylon. But I will not tell you about antiquity for the history of the class of 1917 belongs to a period of distinctly modern.

In June 1913, some ninety students from different Intermediate schools came together in the Bulacan High School and formed the present class of 1917. We were divided into three sections. We had neither unity nor school spirit because we did not know each other very well, and because we were timid and things were new. Time passed with ease. We were content with occasional childish freaks on our part. Our principal, Mr. Milligan, often gave us talks about good behavior, perfect attendance and good scholarship, and offered to give diplomas of honor to those who could qualify in these three. Nevertheless, our class, as a whole, gave the most trouble to the teachers, thus leading one of them to call us barbarians. When the time for the final examinations approached, our teachers, Miss Klinefelter (Literature) and Mrs. Borgstadt (Composition) were very uneasy and predicted that most of us would fail in their studies for not putting more time on them. On the contrary Mr. Lynch (Algebra) and Mrs. Templeton (General History) told us that we were quite ready for

the ordeal in March. When the time came we took our examinations with trembling hands and throbbing hearts, a condition common to all Freshmen. Examinations passed by and we went home without knowing our fates, for the Principal told us that the cards would be mailed to our homes.

When we came back in June 1914, I was shocked at the small number that enrolled in the Sophomore class. I learned, however, that it was all that had passed the examinations. As some one has said, "It takes a storm to make a sailor," so I suppose that the twenty-seven Sophomores, including those who transferred from other provinces, and those whom we had overtaken, were competent sailors for all had weathered the Freshmen examinations. We took much interest in our class and school. Our work was so much better that our teachers, Mrs. Templeton, Miss Brenizer and Mr. Pereira had but few occasions to scold us for neglecting our work.

Mr. Milligan was still the Principal when school opened, but he soon left for the United States. The Principal's position was then assumed by Mr. Ayres. He soon left to accept a position somewhere in the northern provinces. Then came Mr. O'Malley, who was soon after transferred to Manila. The Principalship was then by Mr. Oliver, our fourth and last Principal for the year.

Of those who left, Mr. Milligan was the most beloved, for he was known very well, having been in this High School for almost eight years. So the school as a whole gave him gifts to show its thanks and gratitude for the interest and encouragement he had given to his pupils.

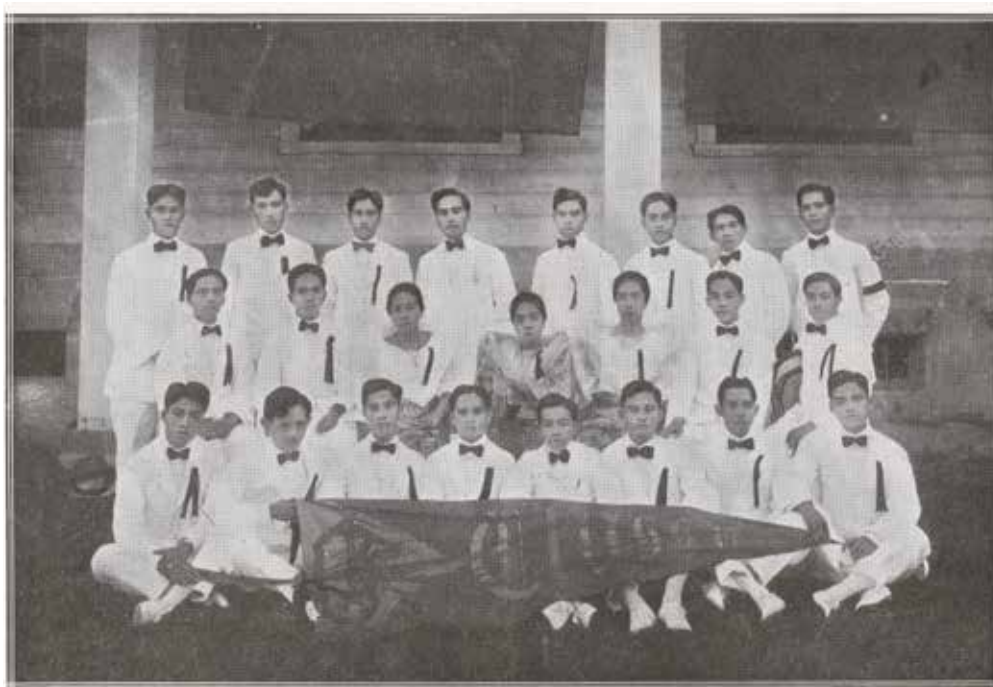
After spending our long vacation with our parents and friends, we assembled at school again. All the old faces but two were present. Their seats were vacant for a time but the vacancies were soon filled by one who transferred from and another from Lingayen.

This time our Principal, Mr. Chas. E. Lucas, and two teachers were new. Mr. Steen, a new man from the States, became our teacher in Literature, and Mr. Miller in Biology. Mrs. Templeton was again our teacher but later Mr. Lucas taught us.



The teachers: (seated, from left) Concordia Samson, Harriet G. Lucas, Chas. [Charles] E. Lucas (*principal*), Pettis A. Templeton, Petra G. Baltazar; (standing from left) Segundo A. Rojas, Edward S. Cook, Melanio R. Paulino, Paul L. Sidebottom, Anthony S. Percisa





The 23 members of Class 1917, holding the class pennant: (alphabetical) Cornelio L. Arellano, Hermenegildo C. Bautista, Antonio D. Bauzon, Ambrosio P. Beltran, Jose R. Carlos, Mauro S. Diaz, Gil P. Enriquez, Mateo S.J. Flores, Nicolasa Flores, Isidro L. Lazaro, Encarnacion Lozada, Feliza M. Marquez, Santiago R. Pahati, Pablo C. Payawal, Ignacio Pineda, Protacio A. Ramos, Arcadio D. Santiago, Juan S. Serna, Jose Tablan, Juan L. Tiongson, Iluminado G. Torres, Manuel R. Verde, and Manuel Victoria.

According to the list made by Maria Espino Reyes in her thesis in 1969, p.22, the number of graduates in 1917 was 22.

In the Junior year our school spirit was very strong. Our activity began by electing Gil P. Enriquez as President, a position he held throughout the year. In the election of Athletic Club officers, there was great rivalry between our class and the Seniors. The campaign was bitter and there was much talk about it. We, however, defeated our Senior rivals and most of the officers, including the President, were from our class. Early in the year we had an excursion to Pamarawan to celebrate our success in the Sophomore examinations.

In the Inter-Class Contest we did our best to win the laurels in Track and Field but only got third place. We, however, captured the championship for Basket Ball. Our Junior year ended with a reception in honor of the Seniors.

When we reached our Senior Year we were reduced to twenty-three including two new students from Tarlac. Through the efforts and earnest endeavor of our coach and adviser, the Principal, Mr. Chas. E. Lucas, we were more successful this year. Early in the year he organized our class and we elected Juan Tiongson President, Ignacio Pineda Vice and Juan Serna Secretary-Treasurer for the first semester. Cornelio Arellano was elected Class Captain. He was an old Tarlac athlete of reputation and ability. Through his personal efforts and the assistance of the class we came out of the Inter-Class Meet with the honors in Track and Field and Basket Ball.

I should also note that there were new teachers this year. Mr. Cook, a man who had recently come from the States, became our teacher in Literature and Composition. Mr. Oliver, once our Principal, taught us Physics, but he soon left for a more gainful occupation. Previous to his departure, the Seniors with the help of his other classes gave a ball in his honor. Mr. Sidebottom became our Physics teacher after Mr. Oliver's resignation. Later Mrs. Templeton, our old teacher, came and she became head of the laboratory. Mr. Lucas again became our teacher, this time in Economics.

Early in the year we planned to publish an annual, but while yet considering its publication a General Circulation from the Bureau of Education, which prescribed for publishing annuals, came. This put a check to our hopes for an annual. Late in December a meeting was called to arrange for our Commencement Program. We decided to publish it in the form of a small souvenir which would be even simpler than that prescribed by the Bureau.

Through this little souvenir of our Senior year, we wish to convey to our loving teachers and dear Principal our most sincere thanks, love, and gratitude for their help. As this goes to press before the school is over, I can not tell more of our history.

*Originally published as "Class History" in BHS Class '17 Souvenir and Commencement Announcement*



## *The Bulakenian*

**T**he *Bulakenian / Souvenir of Class 1918 / Bulacan High School / Malolos, Bulacan* is the complete title of the very first graduation annual published at Bulacan High School. Measuring 7 x 9.5 inches, the book's title was embossed in gold in a thick, brown cover. Three holes on the left side tied by a yellow ribbon binds the 40-page annual.

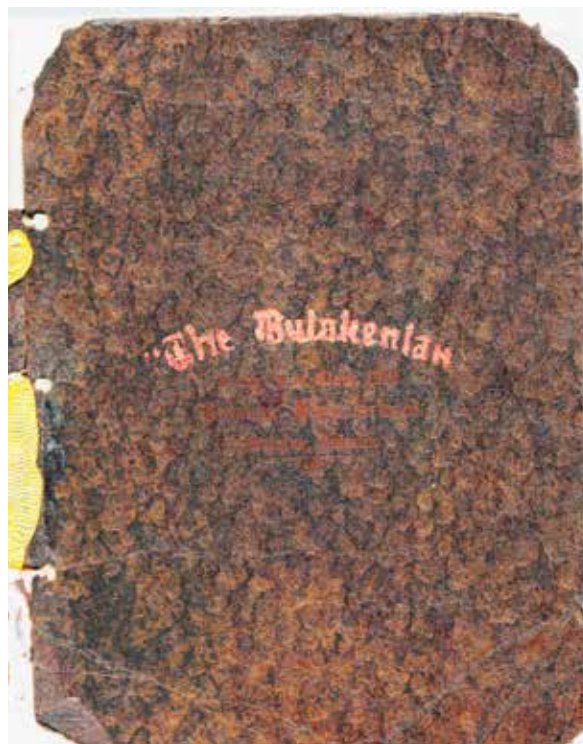
A photocopy of *The Bulakenian* came out when the Marcelo H. del Pilar National High School celebrated its centennial in 2005. It was discovered by the officers of Class 1975 (headed by Leonides Ramos) when their batchmate, Rolando L. Tiongson of Canalete, Malolos, showed them the copy he was keeping.

According to Rolando, the copy was preserved for a long time by his grandmother, Teodora, mother of his father Fidel Tiongson. Teodora was the sister of Pedro R. Tiongson from Class 1918. Teodora took good care of her brother Pedro's copy because it was his only memento left to their family.

A month and a half before graduation on March 26, Pedro passed away at the age of 23, due to an illness. In the class history written by Manuel Angeles, editor of *The Bulakenian*, he stated:

"The last days of our Senior year were saddened by the untimely death of our brilliant and kind classmate, Mr. Pedro Tiongson. So good and stainless was his record that his early departure to the Great Beyond was mourned by the whole school. He was among the best of our class, loved by all for the nobility of his character."

*The Bulakenian* served as a model in the publication of graduation annuals for the next generation of graduates before and after the war. In its first pages were the invitation and program on their graduation day; dedication page to their parents and teachers; directory of the provincial government and the school officials; list of those behind the publication and class officers; individual pictures of the



graduates and personal information; a poem and a short sketch; class prophecy and last will; and most of all, the class and the school history.

The most significant contribution of *The Bulakenian* was the brief history of the school written by Damaso G. Figueroa. He narrated the gradual development of the school, as if comparing it to a child learning to walk.

In the second semester of their Senior Year, the soon-to-be graduates gave their attention to the publication of their much desired "souvenir" (their term for the graduation annual). Under the leadership of its editor, Manuel Angeles, the editorial and business staff decided to raise funds through a "cine benefit" or film showing in a theater. According to Figueroa, the support of their principal, Moses D. Flint, was a great help in fulfilling the dream of the whole class.

The class thanked the provincial government (governor, board members, treasurer), superintendent, teachers, and students of BHS and Malolos Intermediate School, for their support and help despite the reminder of W.W. Marquardt, the director of education, in 1917 that "no annual might be printed at a total cost of more than P500, and that no pupil should be allowed to contribute more than P3.50 toward the expense of publication."



# While We Breathe, We Hope

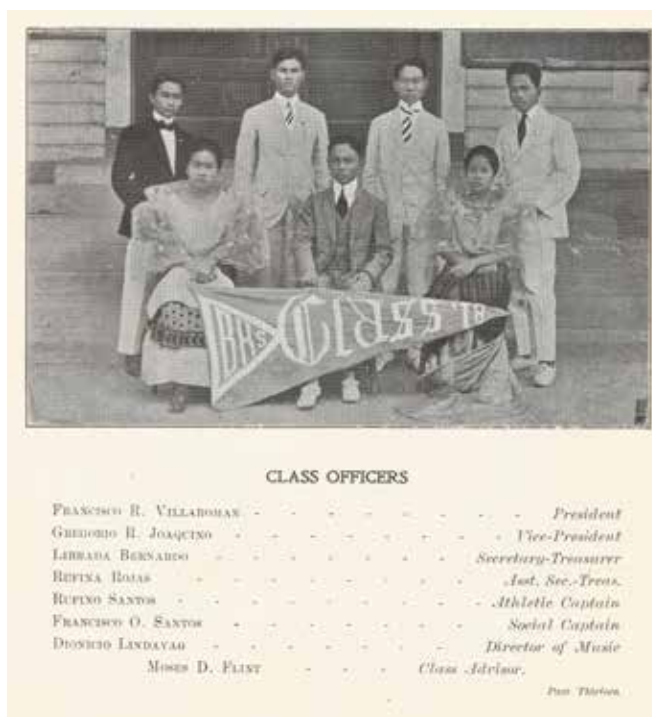
By Manuel Angeles

It was nearly four years ago upon a calm June morning when our class of one hundred Freshmen first met in the halls of Bulacan High School. We were strangers then to one another, but during that first year we became united as a class. Not venturing to monopolize the honors of the school, we were content to watch the advanced classes and organize for future efforts. Our first significant triumph was when a Freshman won the first prize in a General Composition Contest in December 1914. Our habitual shyness was made evident in the final examinations for only fifty-two out of the hundred succeeded in passing.

Very memorable indeed was the second year of our history. We now numbered only fifty-four. Several of the former class dropped out but new ones entered by transfer. Our class was early organized and great enthusiasm prevailed. During the first semester the class leadership fell to the lot of your humble historian. This period was marked by an excursion to Sta. Cruz on the shore of Manila Bay. The happy journey, on the placid water, the inspiring melodies of the orchestra, and the delicious refreshments prepared by the young ladies of our class all united in making this trip a success.

In literary affairs our class also took the lead. Members of our class occupied the most responsible offices in the "Pioneer Literary" and "Star Debating" societies. It was this year that our brilliant speaker, Miss Librada Bernardo, won the first prize in the Declamatory Contest. Nor did we confine our efforts solely to literary and social achievements but boldly contested the honors in athletics. We were the most formidable adversaries of the Seniors and gave them a hard time before the palm of victory fell into their hands at the eleventh hour.

During the second semester the leadership of the class was entrusted to Mr. Damaso Figueroa who succeeded in maintaining the same enthusiasm and class spirit. One member of our class won the third prize in the Central Luzon Composition Contest. The last days of our Sophomore year were rendered memorable by a lawn party in which our friends and schoolmates were not only served with a dainty repast but were also provided with the proverbial "feast of reason and flow of soul." At the close of school forty of our class passed the final tests and with the addition of three who entered by transfer made the Junior Class of 1917.







During the first semester of our third year Mr. Teodoro Seril held the rudder which guided the progress of our class through the varied activities of our school. In the election of officers for the High School Athletic Club we demonstrated our ability by electing one of our class for president. Our class now consisted of only forty-three members but we formed the noisiest bunch of rooters in the inter class athletic meet. Unfortunately we were defeated by the Seniors but this reverse served only to intensify our efforts.

In the second semester under our new president, Mr. Vicente R. Cruz, we worked with renewed zeal and although we lost the presidency of the Athletic Club to the Freshmen, we elected the Vice President, Treasurer, and Score Keeper from our ranks. Our reception to the Seniors was the closing event of our Junior days. We had always felt the kindest regard for the Seniors of 1917 and willingly did our best to entertain them upon this, the last day of their High School life.

The final examination again weeded out a few of our members and only thirty-six were considered fit to pass into the Senior Class. At last came the year for which we had longed – the year of greater responsibility – the Senior year. With the determination to make ourselves worthy of our new position in the school, we elected Mr. Francisco R. Villaroman as class leader. Early in the school year we adopted our class motto, colors, pin and flower. About the middle of the year, we succeeded in arousing the interest of the other classes in the

humanitarian work of raising a contribution for the War Relief Fund and sent to the Red Cross our small but freely given contribution of seventy-three pesos.

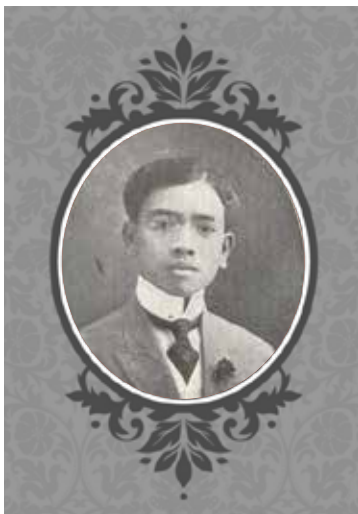
The plan of publishing a souvenir, now occupied our attention. Our Souvenir Staffs were accordingly organized and, in December, we had a cine benefit which proved successful.

The last days of our Senior years were saddened by the untimely death of our brilliant and kind classmate, Mr. Pedro Tiongson. So good and stainless was his record that his early departure to the Great Beyond was mourned by the whole school. He was among the best of our class, always at the front in school activities, endowed with unusual talents, and loved by all for the nobility of his character.

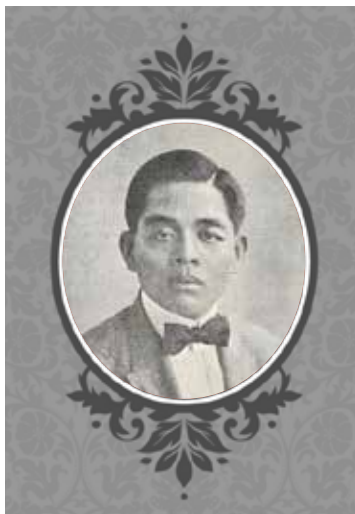
Such is the history of our Class of 1918. It is by far the largest class ever graduated by the Bulacan High School. We are now thirty-four, for one transferred early in the year. Whether or not we have lived up to the expectations of our kind parents and devoted instructors, whether or not our record as a class has shown achievements of a high character, it is not for me to say here. Never-the-less, I feel safe in saying, that however humble may have been our part, we have always done our best. May the days that are to come find us as faithful, enthusiastic, loyal, and courageous as we have been in the past. May we always “Aim high while brightly shine the glorious days of youth.”

*First published as “Class History” in The Bulakenian*





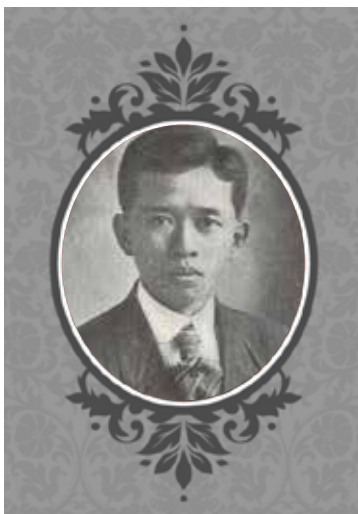
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Calumpit



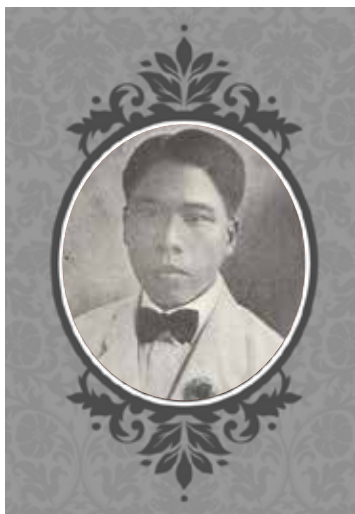
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Malolos



**Manuel Angeles**  
Hagonoy



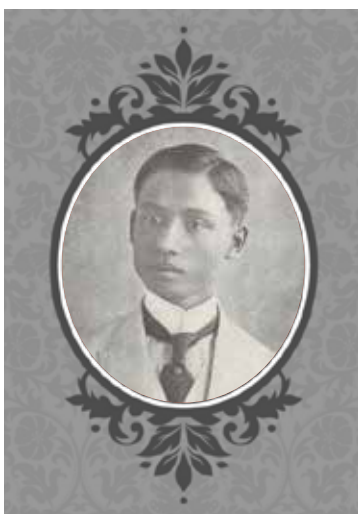
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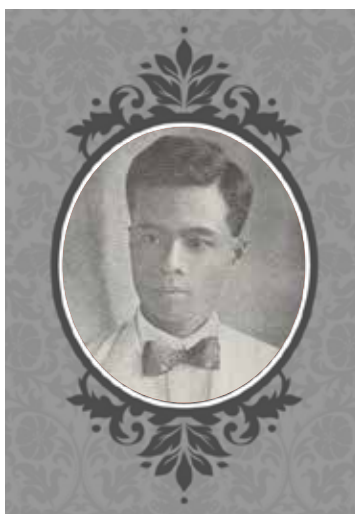
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Camiling, Tarlac



**Librada Bernardo**  
Bigaa



**Alfonso Calalang**  
Malolos

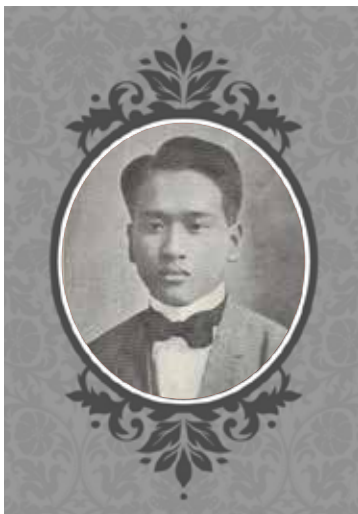


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Malolos

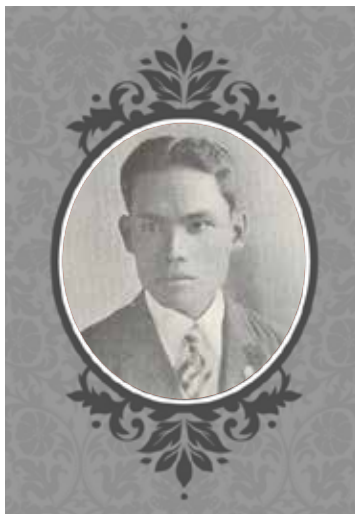


**Prudencio Cara**  
Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija





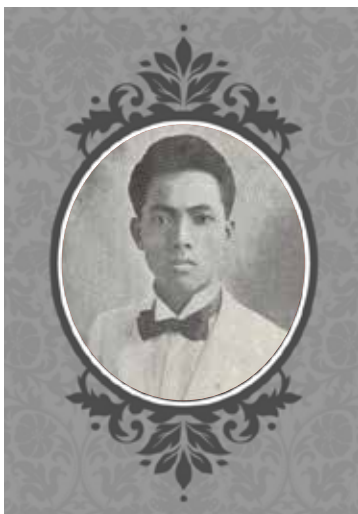
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Bustos



**Damaso Figueroa y Gonzalez**  
Guiguinto



**Mateo Floro**  
Meycauayan



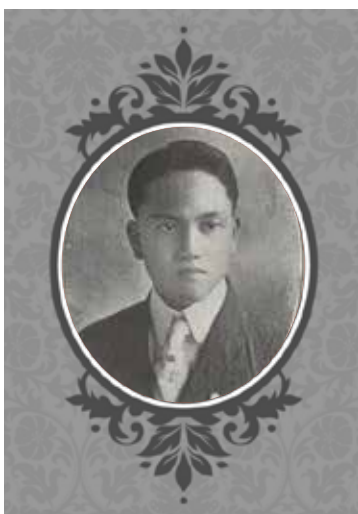
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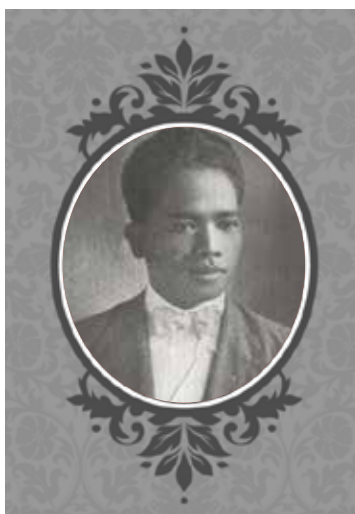
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San Miguel



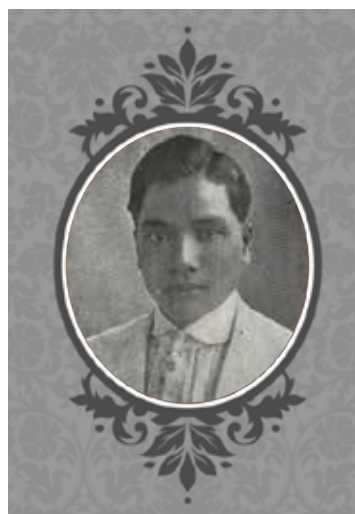
**Ruperto Legaspi**  
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**Martin Leoncio**  
Bustos

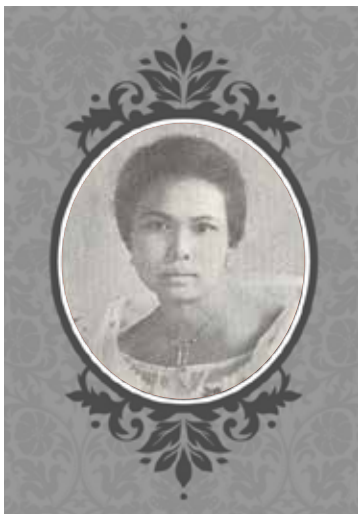


**Dionisio Lindayag**  
Paombong

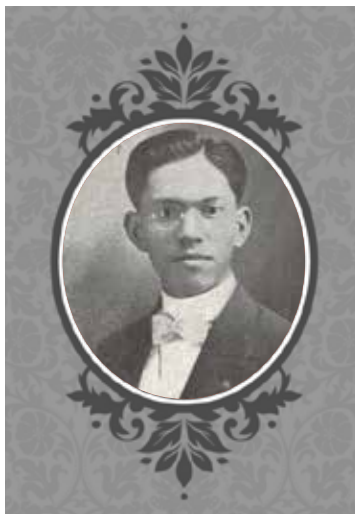


**Feliciano B. Magsakay**  
Malolos

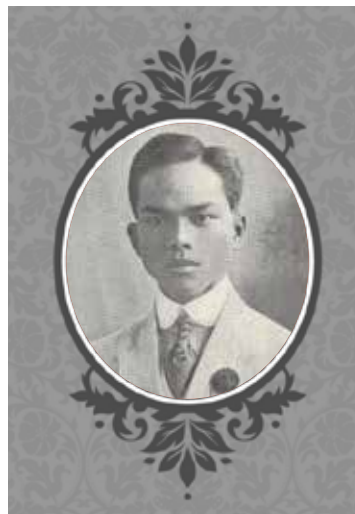




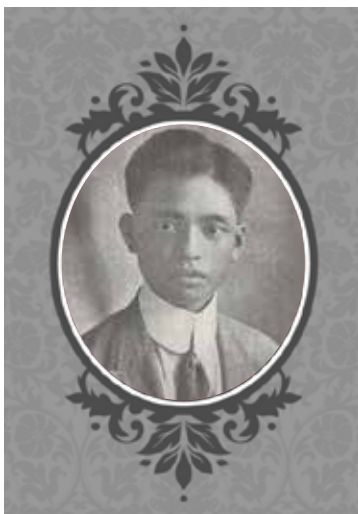
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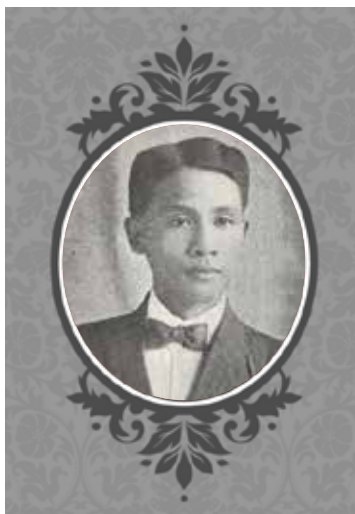
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**Pedro Mendoza**  
Malolos



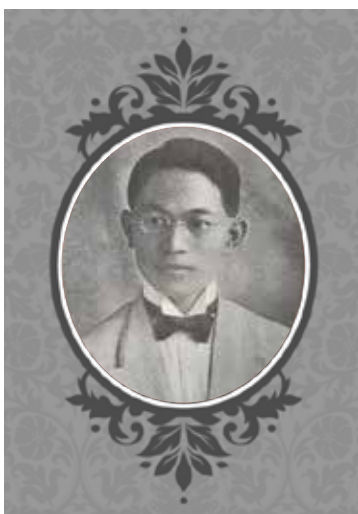
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Quingua



**Guillermo B. Reyes**  
Pulilan



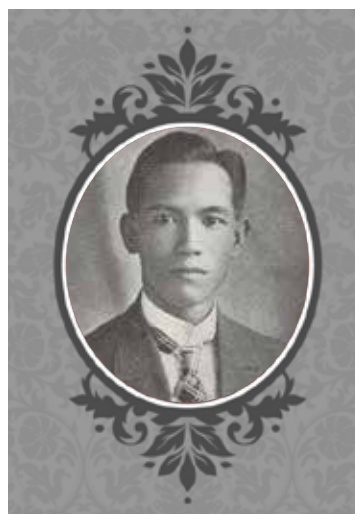
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Malolos



**Ponciano Reyes**  
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**Rufina Rojas**  
Malolos

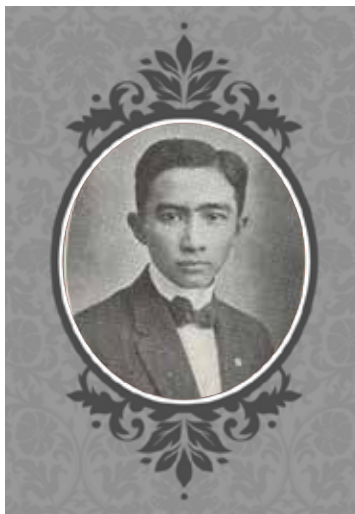


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Hagonoy

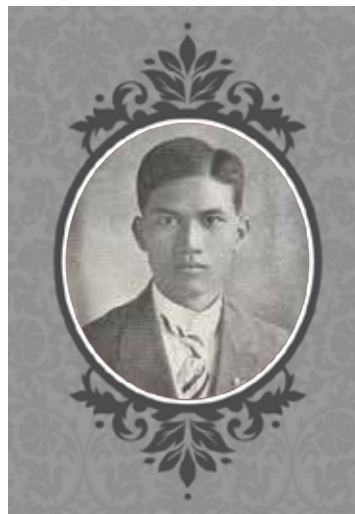




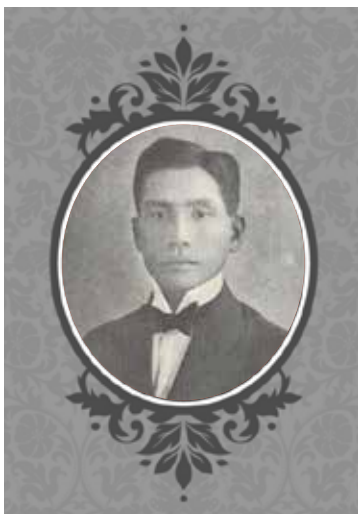
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Baliwag



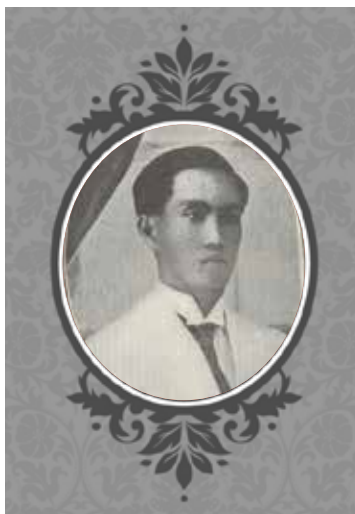
**Francisco Santos**  
Calumpit



**Rufino Santos**  
San Miguel



**Teodoro P. Seril**  
Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija



**Pedro R. Tionson**  
Malolos



**Gregorio D. Tolentino**  
Malolos



**Francisco R. Villaroman**  
San Rafael



**Florentino Viri**  
Hagonoy



# History of the Bulacan High School

By Damaso Figueroa

Our Provincial High School was established almost sixteen years ago. It had its beginning in the progressive town of Baliuag, where it was temporarily located early in 1902. Here a number of students, mostly boys, representing but a few towns of the province, together with a class of twenty who had made some progress in the Spanish schools, were placed in a room of a private dwelling under the charge of two American teachers. It was called a High School in order to induce the attendance of those pupils who had some instruction in the Spanish “Colegios” and were unwilling to attend an elementary school under its true name. These young men being only beginners were assigned to Second and Third Grade work. At the end of the year the classes had eighty-seven members. During its short period of existence, it had accomplished much, for it had sent forth many young teachers to the province.

In 1903-04, there were two hundred twenty-seven pupils and six teachers. Two literary societies were organized and for the next three years were an important factor in building up the school and creating an interest in English. The pupils were classified as, Sections A, B, C, D, E, and F, and the work corresponded to our present Fourth, Fifth and Sixth grades. This year plans and specifications for a new P32,000.00 High School at Malolos were completed and the money for the building was appropriated from the provincial funds.

In June 1905, the enrollment reached two hundred eighty-six. The school was reorganized so as to give a full Intermediate course and the First Year of the Secondary course.

This marks the beginnings of the High School proper. The first chorus work was done this year; and physical training and athletics were introduced in accordance with the plan of the Bureau of Education. A tennis court was made and a baseball team organized; also the first instruction in sewing was given this year, the girls furnishing their own materials.

The new building was completed at Malolos, the provincial capital, in 1906. It was erected on the Provincial Grounds and modeled after the Government building but smaller. The High School was formally opened in June 1906 when it was removed from its former home to the erstwhile capital of the Philippine Republic. The first principal was Mr. W.W. Pettit. The enrollment reached two hundred ninety including Intermediate and Secondary students and the number of teachers was increased to nine. There was a Sophomore class of eleven and a Freshman class of thirty-one. Spanish was first taught in the school this year. About this time two more buildings of mixed materials were constructed. One was the Domestic Science building and the other a Girls' Dormitory. The Dormitory was opened in December, 1906 with twelve girls. Mrs. Cofren was matron. Other teachers who successively held the position of Dormitory matron were: Mrs. Mary P. McComb, Mrs. Petronila Guevarra, and Miss Myrtle Cook. The library was also started this year by the purchase of ninety pesos worth of books, this fund being contributed by the teachers, the pupils, and their friends. The Provincial Board furnished a set of International Cyclopaedias, and a set of Harper's Historical Cyclopaedias of the United States.

As time passed, the lower grades were eliminated and Secondary classes were substituted. So in 1907-08 the Fourth Grade was dropped. The Secondary classes were called First, Second, and Third Years. In athletics, the first basket ball team and the first track team were organized. The Provincial Board, whose strong support the school has always enjoyed, this year bought it a new piano. The enrollment was two hundred sixty intermediate and one hundred thirty secondary students. There were ten teachers.

The Fifth Grade was dropped in 1908-09 thus making room for larger Sixth and Seventh Grades. The first Senior class consisted of eight students, five of whom were graduated in March, 1909. This class rendered “A Midsummer Night's Dream,” as a class day exercise. On the initiative



of Bulacan, “The Central Luzon Inter-Provincial Athletic League,” including Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, and Pampanga, was formed. The first meet was held at Malolos in February 1908. Bulacan was the winner.

The enrollment reached four hundred eleven in 1909-10 and the number of teachers twelve. Twenty-nine girls lived in the Dormitory. A Trade School was also maintained in connection with the High School. This year a class of twelve completed the High School course. Tarlac joined the Athletic League, but later withdrew.

Great enthusiasm in athletics was experienced in 1910-11. The enrollment in the Secondary course was the largest in the Islands, outside of Manila. A class of twenty were graduated.

In 1911-12 with Mr. David G. Gunnel as principal, the school was reorganized and several new courses were introduced. The Trade School was separated from the High School. The enrollment was one hundred eighty-three in the Secondary course and two hundred forty-two in the Intermediate. Two literary societies, made up of students from the two Legislative Districts of the Province, were organized. The athletics this year centered principally in baseball, but at the Inter-Provincial meet held in Nueva Ecija, Bulacan lost. A class of nineteen were graduated this year.

The year 1912-13 opened with an enrollment of 184 Secondary students and 110 Intermediate under the principalship of Mr. W.E. McVey. In August about two hundred left and the pupils of Malolos Intermediate School were transferred to the High School. Only five students were graduated this year.

In the early part of 1913, the grandstand was constructed by the Trade boys. The enrollment was one hundred thirty Secondary and two hundred sixty Intermediate students, the sixth grade being the lowest. The Principal at this time was Mr. S.S. Milligan. Fourteen were graduated in 1913-14.

Mr. S.S. Milligan was again the Principal in 1914-15 but he soon left for the United States and the position of Principal was filled by Mr. Ayres. He was succeeded by Mr. O’Malley who was soon transferred to Manila and Mr. Oliver acted as Principal for the remainder of the year.

Mr. Charles E. Lucas became the Principal in 1915-16. Under his guidance the Bulacan High School Athletic Club was organized and a bathroom for the athletes was constructed. Twenty-one were graduated this year. In 1916-17, he was again the Principal. The increased number of Juniors for Laboratory work led the authorities to enlarge the Department of Physics and Biology. Of the Intermediate classes only the Seventh Grade remained. The graduating class consisted of twenty-three in 1917.

The school year 1917-18 began with Mr. Fay Charles Hare as Principal. He resigned, however, in October, returning to the United States where he is now a member of the Aviation Corps. He was succeeded by Mr. M.D. Flint through whose help the dream of the Seniors to publish a Souvenir became a reality. The Intermediate classes were dropped, thus making the school purely a High School with an enrollment this year of three hundred ninety-four. The Dormitory was made a part of the High School recitation rooms. Military Drill was introduced and the boys are now trained along military lines that they may be ready to do their bit in defending the principles of modern democracy. Class programs, both literary and musical, were introduced in lieu of the literary programs of societies organized in 1915. This year, the graduates number thirty-four, the largest and, naturally considered by its members, the best class ever graduated from the school.

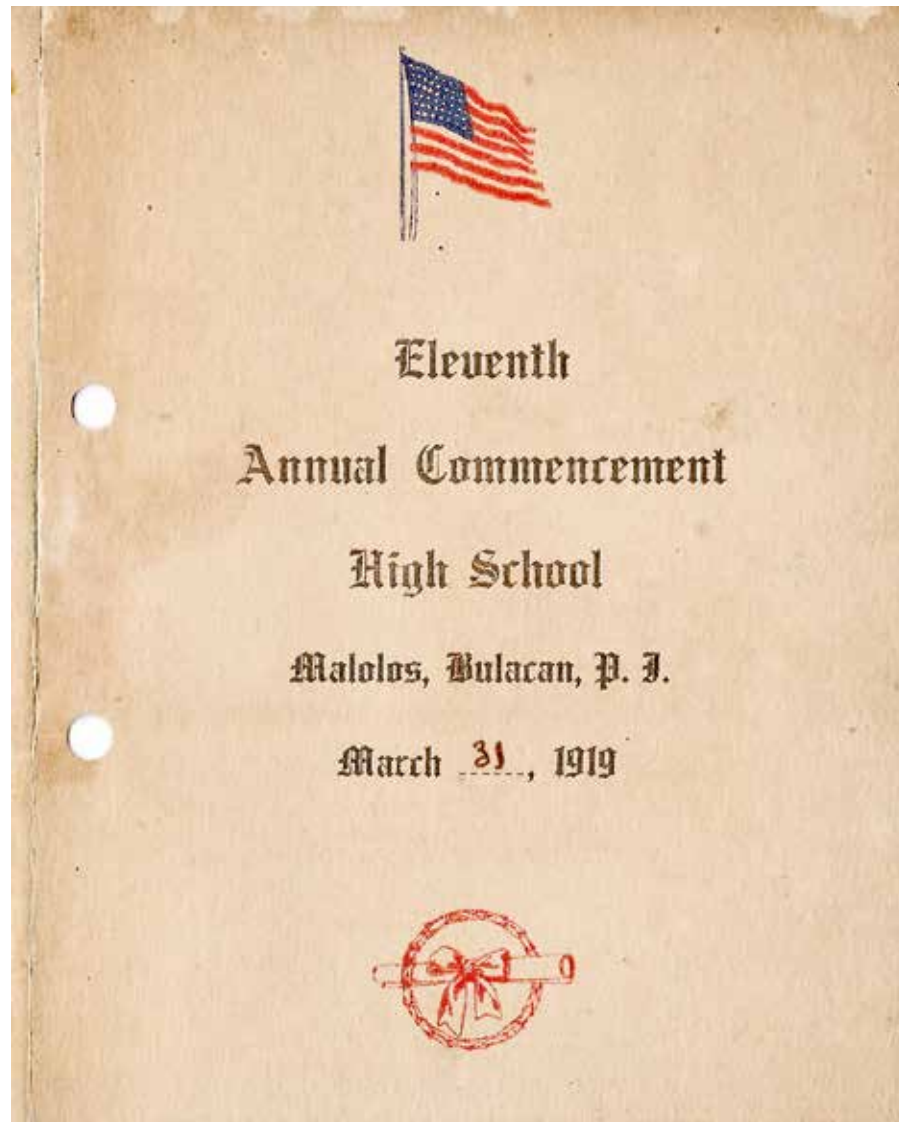
This brings the history of Bulacan High School up to date, however, its life is yet to come and each succeeding year will see more pages added to its history. May it long exist to educate Bulakeños. May it produce many more “fair hopes” of the fatherland and leaders of the rising generation.

From *The Bulakenian* (1918), pages 27-29

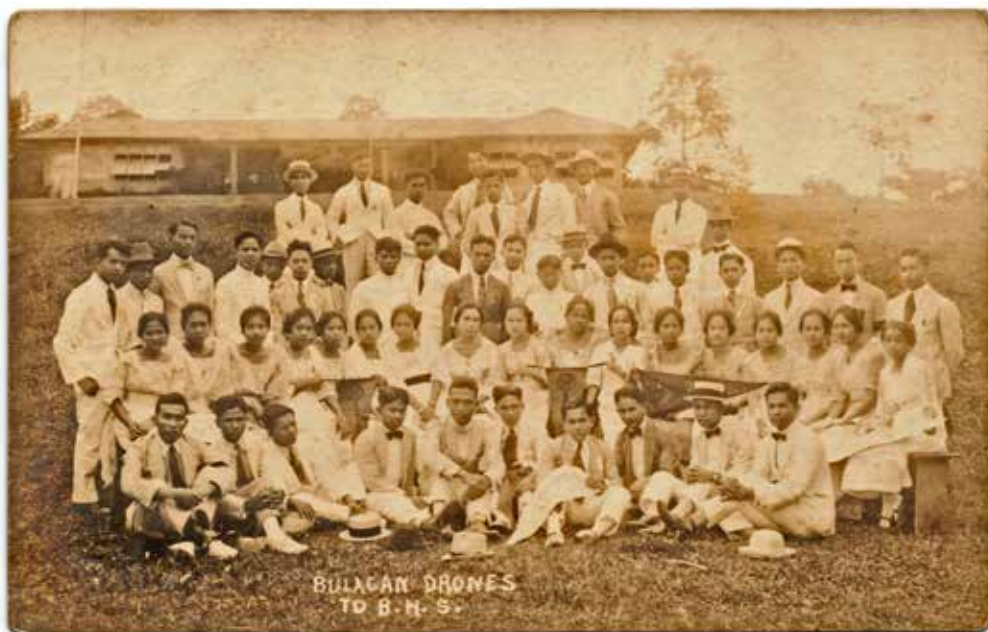


## CLASS 1919

Emilio Adriano  
 Justino O. Agustin  
 Severino G. Arellano  
 Deogracias E. Baesa  
 Paz Borlongan  
 Rosario P. Bulaong  
 Victor T. Camaclang  
 Beatriz T. Crisostomo  
 Bonifacia T. Crisostomo  
 Silvino Cruz  
 Feliza de Jesus  
 Marcial K. Dimag-iba  
 Juan Dionisio  
 Jose Dal' Estrella  
 Eugenio Estrella  
 Emilio Federico  
 Hilaria C. Galang  
 Juana S. Galvez  
 Teofilo M. Galvez  
 Manuel A. Gatmaitan  
 Miguel Geronimo  
 Jose H. Ileta  
 Adriano M. Lindayag  
 Faustino R. Miaco  
 Jose V. Ongkeco  
 Conrado Padilla  
 Pedro S. Payumo  
 Teofilo V. Ramirez  
 Placido P. Reyes  
 Amando O. Sabino  
 Dioscoro S. San Juan  
 Francisco C. Santos  
 Gregorio O. Santos  
 Juan R. Santos  
 Maria F. Vinta







Bulacan Drones on a visit to Bulacan High School (no date)

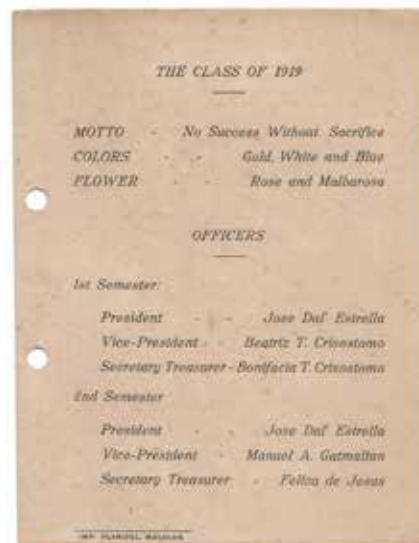


Jose Dal' Estrella (seated, center) and his Compania Estrella



**Felisa De Jesus**

Felisa de Jesus of Quingua, Bulacan, was the salutarian of Class 1919. This is her photograph when she graduated in medicine from the University of the Philippines in 1926. According to the *Philippinensian*: "Felicing has a broad and winning smile for everybody, because she has a sweet disposition that wins for her many loyal friends."







## Bulacan Drones

Students and employees in the College of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, University of the Philippines, from the province of Bulacan and who have resided or are residing in Los Baños, banded together to form Bulacan Drone in 1917.

Its prime objective was to work for “the advancements in science and social service”, through “fraternity and mutual cooperation.”

Non-sectarian and anti-regionalist, the association was governed by a one-page written constitution, supplemented by established customs.

Two years after its creation in 1917, it became active when a luncheon was given in honor of two members departing for the United States for further studies on July 13, 1919.

Francisco O. Santos was a post-graduate student of Yale University while Leopoldo Clemente would pursue his studies in Illinois State University.

Members of Bulacan Drones were: (faculty) Elias Panganiban (chemistry), Emiliano Roldan (plant pathology), and Vicente Aldaba (chemistry); (employees) Bernardo Adriano (carpentry) and Severo Mariano (agronomy); (student) Felipe Adriano of Columbia University.

Student-members in the year 1919-1920 were Francisco Villaroman, Toribio Ortega, Pedro Paulino, Victor Aldaba, Salvador Aldaba, Martin Leoncio, Enrique Lopez, Jose Mañalac San Juan, Agripino Aldas, Jose Reyes Chico, Basilio Hernandez, Jose Ramos, Norberto Rivero, Simeon Halili, Vicente Cavas, Fernando Reyes, and Emilio T. David.

According to its president Cecilio Alincastre, the existence of Bulacan Drones “has been felt in and out of Los Baños.” Alincastre led the group in 1920 while teaching chemistry and mathematics in the university.

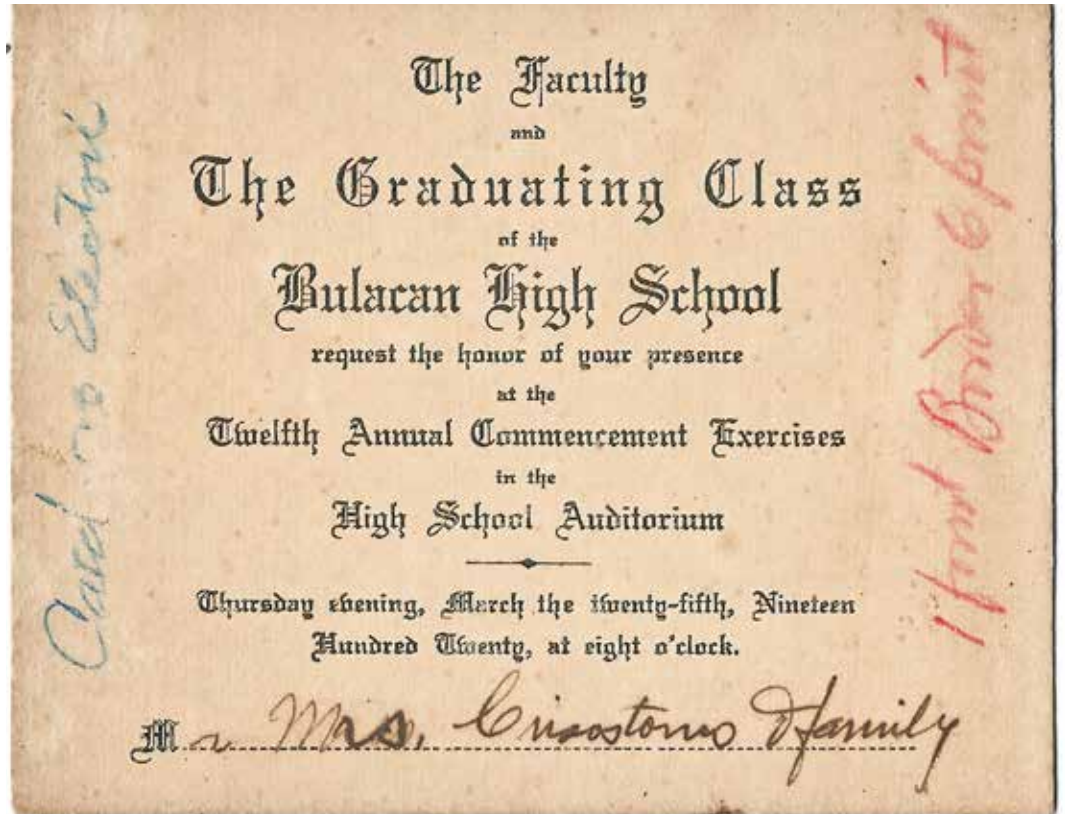
Mula sa *Philippinensian* 1920



## CLASS 1920

Consuelo Alejo  
Josefa de Leon  
Gregorio Velasquez

A complete list of the 35 graduates this year has not been found. Josefa de Leon, the valedictorian, became Miss Malolos at the 1927 Bulacan Provincial Fair and a teacher at Bulacan High School; the salutatorian, Consuelo Alejo, also became a teacher in Baliwag at the school she founded with her husband. Gregorio Velasquez became a renowned botanist, given the title “Father of Philippine Phycology” and the distinction of National Scientist in 1982.



Josefa de Leon of Malolos



Gregorio Velasquez of Calumpit



## CLASS 1921

Emilia Alvarez  
 Juan Bate  
 Feliciano Reyes  
 Jose R. Reyes

Out of the 17 who graduated in the year 1921, these four were the only ones identified. Juan Bate was the valedictorian, while Emilia Alvarez was the salutatorian. Bate finished civil engineering, worked at the District Engineer's Office in the province, and later on, became a councilor of Malolos. On the other hand, Alvarez became a high school teacher.

Jose R. Reyes became a prominent doctor and served as director of the North General Hospital in Manila from 1948 to 1964. In his honor, the hospital was renamed Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center in 1982.



FELICIANO R. REYES of Malolos when she finished Pharmacy at the University of the Philippines in 1926. From the *Philippinensian*: "Neneng is kind, lovable, and considerate. She is one who does not waste her valuable time in useless chatting. She is ambitious, very busy, a member of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Santo Tomas, and Graduate Assistant in Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy, U.P."



## The Girls of BHS

Eighty-one female students and a male teacher are in this interesting picture on one side of a BHS building. “All-girls students, B.H.S. 1920-1921”, it says. At the back, an “Iding” was signed with “A memento of the year 1921.”

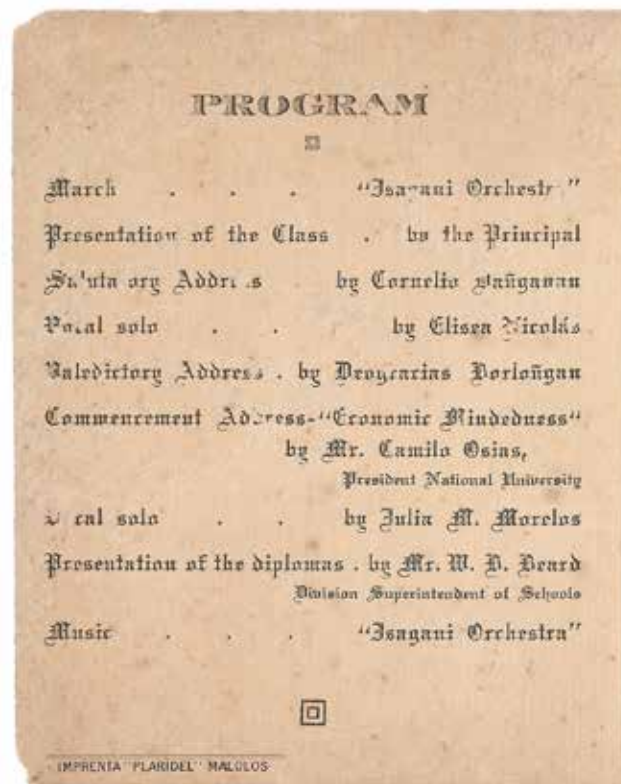
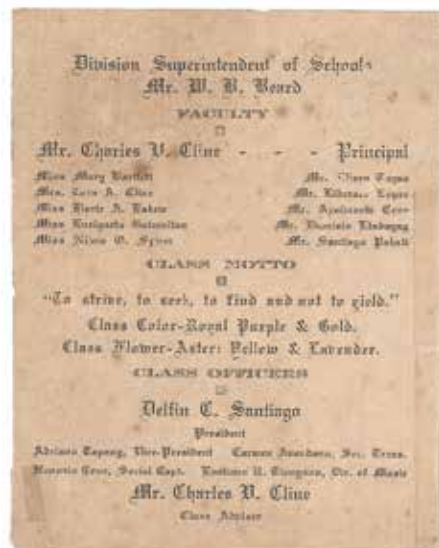
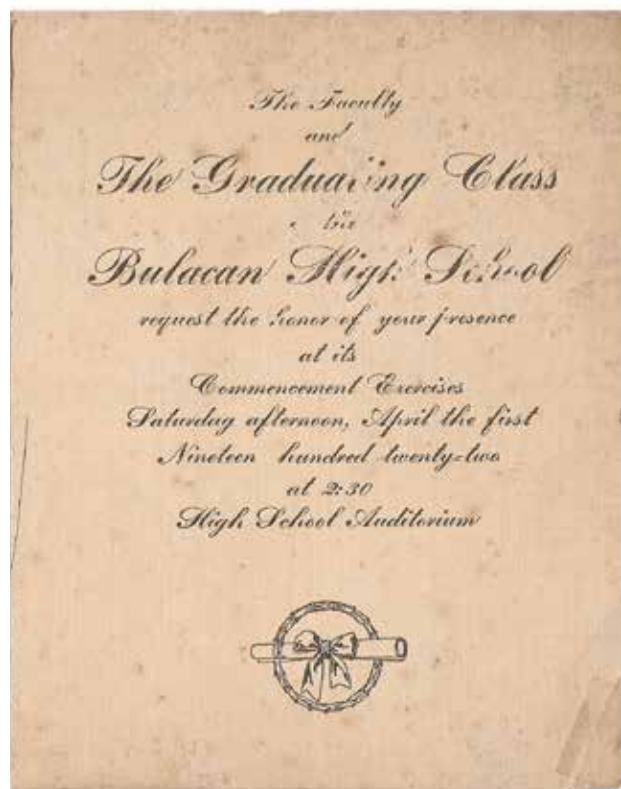
In this picture are two alumnas of the school who served as teachers for a long time and became the principal and the assistant principal: Aquilina R. Reyes and Maria E. Reyes.





## CLASS 1922

Margarita Adriano	Buenaventura Lopez
Miguela Adriano	Carlos Y. Lopez
Pedro Adriano	Emilio P. Lopez
Pablo Aldaba	Gregorio Lopez
Felicidad E. Alto	Alfredo Mariano
Antonio Aquino	Maximo Mateo
Abdon Arellano	Adelaida Mendoza
Carmen Avendaño	Alfonso Paraiso
Honorata Bartolome	Consolacion Peralta
Zoila Bernardo	Aurea Reyes
Deogracias Borlongan	Enrique Roxas
Juana Bulaong	Lauro Roxas
Monica Crisostomo	Delfin C. Santiago
Felipe Cruz	Fortunato Santiago
Honorio Cruz	Leopoldo Santos
Jose P. Cruz	Tarcila Santos
Cornelio Dañangan	Jose Sugay
Ceferino I. De Vera	Benigno Sulit
Dominador A. Dimagiba	Adriano Tapang
Hermogenes Dimagiba	Bienvenido Tapang
Benito Enriquez	Pelagio Tayao
Agaton Espino	Dominador T. Tiangco
Maria Espino	Emiliano R. Tiongson
Jose Gatmaitan	Jose S. Tomacruz
Lorenza Gatchalian	Socorro Valencia
Alfredo Ladia	









## The Three who Came Back to Give Back

Many members of Class 1922 ventured into the field of education. There were those who taught at different schools in the province and there were some who became school administrators.

Three members of this class entered the University of the Philippines at the same time and also returned together to teach at their alma mater: **Monica Crisostomo** (later Mendoza) in English; **Maria Espino** (later Reyes) in English and Economics, later the assistant principal; and **Felipe Cruz** in U.S. History and Geometry.

These are pictures when they graduated from UP (BSE 1926) and when they taught in 1926-27 at BHS.



Felipe Cruz



Maria Espino



Monica Crisostomo

About them, the *Philippinensian* reveals:

On Monica Crisostomo: *"The true purpose of education is to cherish and unfold the seed of immortality already sown within us, to develop, to their fullest extent, the capacities of every kind with which the God who made us has endowed us."*

On Maria Espino: *"She is not serious-minded, but full of fun. She is a sympathizer of the poor. She is working her way through college by working among the poor as a 'charity worker'. She brings sunshine to hundreds of broken homes of widows, orphans, and deserted wives. She is a firm advocate of woman's suffrage but a non-believer of liberal divorce laws."*

On Felipe Cruz: *"Mr. Cruz boasts of being born in Malolos, the capital of the short-lived Philippine Republic; but regrets that he did not come into the world earlier to become its first President. He seldom smiles and does not care a straw for the ways and by-ways of his co-eds. He seems to have made a pledge never to marry until the Philippines is independent. Patriotic old boy."*





## Mission Accomplished

Completing her 40 years of service at Marcelo H. del Pilar High School, and ending her sixth year as assistant principal, Mrs. Maria E. Reyes, 65, started her terminal leave on September 17, 1966, in preparation for her retirement which will take effect on December 4, 1966. Miss Juana E. Ladia, head of the English department, was designated to take her place temporarily.

“It breaks my heart to part from my fellow teachers and students whom I have loved so much. I have spent the best years of my life with them in loving and dedicated service,” Mrs. Reyes said. She stated that she would possibly teach in another school or devote her full time as a homemaker.

As the assistant principal of the school from 1960 to 1966, Mrs. Reyes strictly implemented the democratic procedure in the classroom. This procedure provided optimum opportunity for student participation in class recitation and in the planning of learning activities.

According to Mrs. Reyes, teachers should not be concerned with passing or failing students, but with encouraging them to utilize potential abilities. She initiated the organization of the school band and the construction of the Medical Dental Clinic through the donated funds of Father Gregorio Crisostomo. Under her guidance, a social studies laboratory room was constructed for the use of the students working

on social studies projects, but this laboratory was converted into a classroom as the need arose.

“I must admit that the students in the 1950s were scholastically better off than the present ones. The edge is best explained by their concentration in their medium of instruction, English. Our present students can attain the same, if not a higher, degree of ability as that of the students in the 1950s if they’ll only use one language in school. Simultaneous use of the two languages leaves handicaps and confusion.”

She thinks that the present name of our school, Marcelo H. del Pilar High School, has nothing to do with the alleged decline in the ability of the students. The reason why school authorities strive for the restoration of the former name, she said, is that the name Bulacan High School is better known to the public, unlike the present name, which is sometimes wrongly identified as the primary school in Bulacan [town]. But Congress has not yet acted on this matter, she continued.

Mrs. Reyes is a graduate of the University of the Philippines. She is married to Francisco Reyes, a retired teacher with whom she has three children.



*First published in The Republic (October-November 1966, p.4), this interview-article was written by Chita G. Galang-Glorioso of Class 1967, now a retired principal herself.*



## Maria Espino Reyes

“I have finished my course and I have reached my goal and a crown of life awaits me after having spent the best years of my life in this school.”

These were the parting words of Maria Espino Reyes during a regular convocation at the MHPHS quadrangle on October 10, 1966.

On that day, she went on terminal leave before eventually retiring as assistant principal after about 40 years of service to the school.

Mrs. Reyes was born on December 4, 1901. She graduated at BHS in 1922, and at UP in 1926. Francisco Reyes of BHS Class 1928 became her husband, and they had three children.

Aside from four decades of service to her alma mater, she also served as principal of the Summer Folk School, and afterwards, of the Bulacan Community College.

In 1969, 139 out-of-school youth benefitted and learned different vocational courses from the folk school she supervised.

To prepare herself to be at the helm of the Bulacan Community College (the precursor of the present Bulacan Polytechnic College), Mrs. Reyes finished her Master of Arts in Education in 1969.

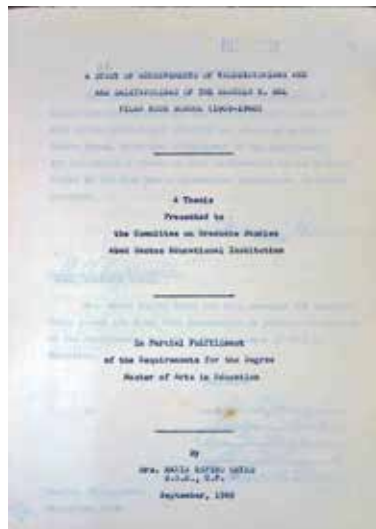
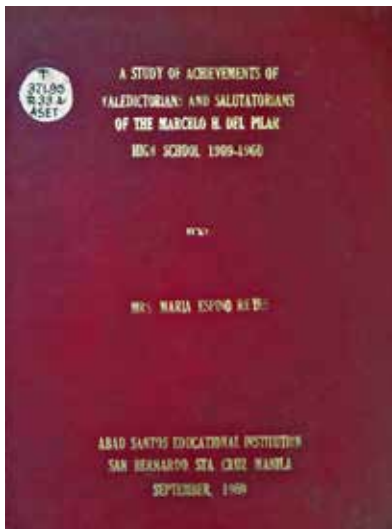
Her other significant contribution aside from her long service to BHS/MHPHS is her 1969 thesis, “A Study of the Achievements of Valedictorians and Salutatorians of the Marcelo H. del Pilar High School (1909-1960)”.

This is the first and only study (up to now) about the achievements of graduates of the school. She was able to come up with conclusions on the career paths that BHS/MHPHS graduates took, and gave recommendations that would be of help in improving the system of education in high school.

The real import or contribution of this study, according to Mrs. Reyes: “It helps point out situation that would require years of planning as to how the Republic could properly stimulate the Filipino with scientific bend of mind to a further pursuit of goals that would help enhance the common good of the Filipino people.”

Mrs. Reyes might not have thought of the great help her thesis has contributed to the process of piecing together the history of her alma mater—the place where she first studied, and afterwards, where she spent the rest of her life teaching those who came after her.

Now that there is a scarcity of data and information to write a comprehensive school history—due to war, fire, floods, and unintentional neglect, among other things—the value of Mrs. Reyes’ study is indeed remarkable.





# A STUDY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF VALEDICTORIANS AND SALUTATORIANS OF THE MARCELO H. DEL PILAR HIGH SCHOOL (1909-1960)

By Mrs. Maria Espino Reyes  
B.S.E., U.P.

## Summary

Starting with 5 graduates in 1909 out of 8 seniors, the Marcelo H. del Pilar, High School (formerly Bulacan High School) has continued in its mission of education and in 1960 it has graduated more than 6,000 students with 48 valedictorians and 48 salutatorians. It started with 2 honor students in 1909, increased to 3 in 1927, 5 in 1940, 8 in 1961, and 10 in 1966.

Within a span of 51 years from 1909 to 1960 there were only 96 valedictorians and salutatorians in the MHPHS. There should have been 102 had it not been for the Japanese occupation in 1942 and 1943 when there was no graduation.

In 1913 no student came up to the standard requirement, therefore, no one was chosen as valedictorian or salutatorian.

Of the 96 honor students, 5 valedictorians and 5 salutatorians died. The valedictorian and the salutatorian in 1915 could neither be located nor heard from.

On the whole, these honored graduates are occupying positions and occupations of national and international import; in medicine, in diplomatic service, in school administration (as college deans and school principals). Many had successfully served in the judiciary as justice of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Peace, and as law, engineer, and architecture practitioners; as consultants, district and provincial engineers; in military service from colonels to generals and Chief of Staff; in banking, from managers to assistant vice-presidents.

In the sciences, the honored students produced a good crop of chemists, pharmacists, and nurses. One of them excelled as a division chief at the Weather Bureau, a deaconess, and a researcher.

Interestingly enough, the pattern of life is of high moral values. No one among the honored students studied has a criminal record. They have zealously protected

their honor. Not one of them took up priesthood or ministry, nor anyone became a dentist.

These honored alumni have shared liberally with their Alma Mater. Their contributions are as follows: (a) Class 1924 donated a concrete fence with iron grills worth P24,000; (b) Class 1932 donated a stage worth P12,000; (c) Class 1939 donated the retail store worth P4,000; (d) Besides there are individual donations made by the respondent graduates as follows: steel cabinet, microscopes, typewriters, chairs and tables and other equipment, and scholarships.

## Conclusion

1. The salutatorians have entered into significant professions. They have excelled the valedictorians in the fields of medicine and engineering. The latter, however, have surpassed the former in the fields of education and law.
2. Those who have taken medicine, they vary in practice, specialization, and responsibilities. For example, one was appointed as undersecretary of health, health inspector or as district health officer. As a physician, he manages his own hospital, a specialist in TB and asthma, in internal organs, an expert surgeon, and a private practitioner. One was recognized in the field of ophthalmologist.
3. In engineering, various specializations entered into by the respondents: civil, electrical, mining, chemical and mechanical engineering. These engineers occupy various positions from technical staff down to salaried employees. They occupy positions from professors to deans, from consultants to district engineers.
4. In private and government business management, the valedictorians seem to have excelled their counterparts by a reasonable margin.





## POSITIONS HELD BY THE HONOR STUDENTS

*This is a summary of Table II in Mrs. Maria E. Reyes' thesis (page 25). Her commentary: "From Table II, it will be noted that the professions or positions held by the honored students are getting more and more varied in selection and in the application of the knowledge obtained. This is to be expected, because a decade of difference in need and situation would necessarily or invariable affect the attitudes and ambitions of the students concerned most particularly the valedictorians and salutatorians. In other words, the respondent students show much needed sensitivity to the professional openings and services needed by the government and private enterprises.*

**Juan Fernando** (1909),  
valedictorian. District health  
officer, Bulacan; health inspector;  
first president, Bulacan High  
School Alumni Association

school principal; supervising teacher;  
high school teacher; academic  
supervisor; high school principal;  
book agent

**Francisco O. Santos** (1912),  
valedictorian. Professor, U.P.  
College of Agriculture; rural bank  
director

**Gabriel Bernardo** (1909),  
salutatorian. Professor of Library  
Science; chief, U.P. Library and  
professor

**Alfredo Ramos** (1910), salutatorian.  
Justice of the Peace

**Pedro R. Santos** (1911),  
valedictorian. Medical practitioner

**Eliseo Tayao** (1910), valedictorian.  
Classroom teacher; elementary

**Hilario Clemente** (1911),  
salutatorian. Chief, hydraulic engineer,  
Bureau of Public Works

1913: No valedictorian and  
salutatorian. [According to Mrs.  
Reyes: "No student came up to the  
standard requirement, therefore,  
no one was chosen valedictorian  
or salutatorian." She's probably not  
aware of the big student strike in  
the school during the school year  
1912-13.]



## Recommendations

In view of the above findings, the following  
recommendations are being posited:

1. In view of the fact that most of the honored students came from the moneyed class or from families of means, it is suggested that a more expanded program for talent scouting be developed for the purpose of stimulating the gifted students from the lower class of society; with the view to providing sufficient funds and encouragement for the successful completion of the course in medicine. This, it is believed, is in line with the present need of medical doctors who would be of help to the rural population which constitute 75 percent of the Philippine population.
2. The findings further reveal an excess interest in medicine and engineering from both the valedictorians and salutatorians in response to clamor for huge monetary returns for their education. It is suggested that proper encouragement be made to stimulate these groups of people in engaging themselves

in business as well as in other scientific and technical endeavors.

3. It is also learned from this study that the honored graduates had proved themselves to be worthy assets to the community and nation, included among them are those graduates who contributed much to medicine and in mathematics abroad. Because of the need of scientific and skillful person in the country, it is probably right to consider to make the situation in the Philippines more conducive to attracting the intellectual and skillful alumni to regain in our country and help develop the vital scientific and technological needs of the Republic.
4. It is also recommended that in order to stimulate the greater bulk of students in scientific and technical pursuit that a rigid revision of the Secondary Curriculum be immediately undertaken with the view of preparing for scientific leadership pursuits in the university level, thus, assuring the country more matured, stable, responsible, personalities to run the helms of the government.



**Maria Crisostomo-Belesario** (1914), valedictorian. Medical practitioner; pioneer, owner and director of a hospital in Mindanao

**Procopio Valte** (1914), salutatorian. Medical practitioner; director, NARIC; director, Baliuag Academy

*1915: Unknown valedictorian and salutatorian*

**Bonifacio Quiawit** (1916), valedictorian. Director of Commerce

**Socorro Marquez-del Mundo** (1916), salutatorian. High school teacher

**Encarnacion Lozada** (1917), valedictorian. Dean of Education, University of Manila

**Juan Tiongson** (1917), salutatorian. Dean, College of Engineering, University of the Philippines

**Francisco Villaroman** (1918), valedictorian. Proprietor, real estate in Manila; medical practitioner

**Manuel Angeles** (1918), salutatorian. Died before taking a course

**Beatriz Crisostomo** (1919), valedictorian. High school teacher and author of science textbooks

**Feliza de Jesus** (1919), salutatorian. Medical Practitioner

**Josefa de Leon-Peña** (1920), valedictorian. High school teacher; instructor at F.E.U. and U.E.

**Consuelo Alejo-Santiago** (1920), salutatorian. Treasurer and co-owner of Baliuag Jr. College and Bulacan Community College

**Juan Bate** (1921), valedictorian. Employee in the District Engineer's Office; councilor of Malolos

**Emilia Alvarez** (1921), salutatorian. High school teacher

**Deogracias Borlongan** (1922), valedictorian. Professor of psychology, U.P.

**Cornelio Danganan** (1922), salutatorian. Chief, Telecom, Cebu

**Luisa Reyes** (1923), valedictorian. Instructor, U.P.

**Clemente Gatmaitan** (1923), salutatorian. Undersecretary, Department of Health

**Ursula Cabasal** (1924), valedictorian. High school teacher and pharmacist

**Rosalino V. Reyes** (1924), salutatorian. Chief, medico-legal department, NBI

**Geminiano Ocampo** (1925), valedictorian. Best and foremost Ophthalmologist in the Far East; professor, College of Medicine, UP

**Magno Gatmaitan** (1925), salutatorian. 2nd Topnotcher, Bar Examination; lawyer; justice, Court of Appeals

**Ambrocia Macapugay** (1926), valedictorian. High school teacher; professor, FEU

**Amado Cruz** (1926), salutatorian. Officer, Philippine Army

**Francisco Gesmundo** (1927), valedictorian. Finished the high school in three years

**Luciano de Jesus** (1927), salutatorian. Engineer, Department of Public Works and Communication

**Manuel Martin** (1928), valedictorian. District Engineer, Masbate

**Perfecto Tamayo** (1928), salutatorian. Lawyer of Halili Interest; treasurer of Nacida Bank; president of PTA League

**Severino Plamenco** (1929), valedictorian. Engineer, Department of Public Works and Communication; NEC-ICA grantee, Congressional Advisor on Engineering Project; supervisor, Highway and Transportation; engineer, consultant PW Teach.; staff, Senate of the Philippines

**Domingo Jacinto** (1929), salutatorian. Engineer

**Cenon Florcruz** (1930), valedictorian. Sugar technologist; member of the Board of Examiners in Chemistry; technical director of Philippine Sugar Institute

**Celerina Siongco** (1930), salutatorian. High school teacher; instructor, U.P.

**Benjamin Flores** (1931), valedictorian. Practicing attorney

**Eduardo Hipolito** (1931), salutatorian. Instructor, P.A. Major

**Pelagio Cruz** (1932), valedictorian. General and chief of Staff, Philippine Air Force; chief of ASAC





**Marcelo Castillo, Jr.** (1932),  
salutatorian. Army Colonel, AFP

**Jose Castro** (1933), valedictorian.  
Practicing attorney; legal chief,  
Delgado Brothers

**Juana Santos** (1933), salutatorian.  
Director, Social Work PWU; U.N.  
Division of Social Work

**Pedro Floracruz** (1934),  
valedictorian. Ex-chairman,  
Atomic Energy Commission, USA;  
in command of Tropical Testing  
Center in Canal Zone

**Maria Capule** (1934), salutatorian.  
Head nurse, Manila Sanitarium

**Napoleon Hipolito** (1935),  
valedictorian. Manager, San Miguel  
Brewery, Cebu Branch

**Felipe Feliciano** (1935),  
salutatorian. Chief Land Tax  
Division, Provincial Assessor

**Augusto Orosa** (1936),  
valedictorian. Assistant vice-  
president, Philippine National Bank

**Benjamin Floracruz** (1936),  
salutatorian. Manager, General  
Products Department, Honolulu  
Iron Works, Phil. Inc.

**Adelina Tablan** (1937),  
valedictorian. Pharmacist,  
housewife

**Ruperto Galang** (1937),  
salutatorian. Mechanical engineer

**Kaulayao Faylona** (1938),  
valedictorian. Head, Faylona Law  
Office; practicing attorney

**Felix Gonzales** (1938), salutatorian.  
Retired Armyman

**Angel Cruz** (1939), valedictorian.  
Practicing attorney

**Vicente Cruz** (1939), salutatorian.  
Contractor

**Armando Caparas** (1940),  
valedictorian. Practicing attorney for  
labor

**Jose Crisostomo** (1940), salutatorian.  
Manager, Loans and Credit Division,  
DBP

**Rufo Bernardo** (1941), valedictorian.  
Esso supervisor and chief chemist

**Alejandro Tantoco** (1941),  
salutatorian. Chief, Weather  
Bureau, Cebu

*1942-43 War with the Japanese  
no graduate*

**Benjamin Crisostomo** (1944),  
valedictorian. Lawyer, justice of the  
peace, municipal judge

**Ulyses Dimagiba** (1944),  
salutatorian. Engineer, Philippine  
Railways

**Jorge Caparas** (1945), valedictorian.  
Medical practitioner

**Jose Roque, Jr.** (1945), salutatorian.  
Engineer, San Miguel Bottling  
Company

**Estela Arellano** (1946), valedictorian.  
Instructor and secretary, Adamson  
University

**Graciano Avendaño** (1946),  
salutatorian. Medical practitioner

**Alberto Reyes** (1947),  
valedictorian. Medical practitioner,  
skillful surgeon

**Dioscoro Ramos** (1947),  
salutatorian. Instructor, Mapua  
Institute of Technology

**Diosdado Gonzales** (1948),  
valedictorian. Doctor of medicine

**Carmen Gomez** (1948),  
salutatorian. Pharmacist, Dagupan  
Provincial Hospital

**Jose B. Cruz** (1949), valedictorian.  
Professor, Illinois State University;  
author of engineering textbooks

**Amelita Gonzales** (1949),  
salutatorian. Deaconess.

**Geminiano Pasco** (1950),  
valedictorian. Civil engineer,  
Bureau of Public Works

**Felicidad Pasion** (1950),  
salutatorian. Teacher, PNC

**Conrado Santos** (1951),  
valedictorian. Professor, Manitoba  
University, Canada

**Antonio B. Cruz** (1951),  
salutatorian. Medical practitioner,  
cardiologist,  
in Addison, Illinois

**Carmelita Rivera** (1952),  
valedictorian. High school teacher

**Cesar Villarama** (1952),  
salutatorian. Geodetic engineer of  
the Bureau of Public Works.

**Amado Bulaong** (1953),  
valedictorian. Lawyer; chief, Legal  
Department F.C.U.





## AVERAGE STUDENTS WHO ARE SUCCESSFUL

*This is a summary of Table VI in Mrs. Maria E. Reyes' thesis (page 56). We deleted two names—Juan Fernando, valedictorian of Class 1909, and Domingo Llantos, a three-year course or advanced student of Class 1927—because they should not be on the list. Her introductory paragraph on the list:*

*"On June 1, 1969, the Bulacan High School Alumni Association of which Hon. Marcelo Balatbat, Secretary of Commerce and Industry, is its president, celebrated the 60th anniversary (1909-1969). Many of them came to pay homage to their dear Alma Mater. We find that the honors and success are not a monopoly of the honor students. The list of average students who are very successful and even more successful than some of the honor students follows:"*

**Enrique Ochoa** (1909). Chief, Bureau of Hospitals

**Eugenio Baltao** (1911). Congressman; businessman

**Cristobal Santiago** (1911). Physician; director, Rosary Hospital of Malolos

**Juan Alano** (1915). Congressman

**Serafin Aquino** (1918). One of the first pensionados in the U.S.;

first superintendent of physical education; executive of many athletic associations

**Librada Bernardo-Amparo** (1918). Professor, Far Eastern University

**Alfonso Calalang** (1918). Self-made man; president of Bulacan Alumni Association, declared its most distinguished alumnus at its golden jubilee celebration; president of Philippine Banking Corporation; owner of Bank of Asia, which has

many branches in many capital cities and towns; foremost Filipino banker; studied as a pensionado in U.S. to specialize in taxation, finance, later studied in England, Germany, and France; co-organizer, with Miguel Cuaderno, of Philippine Bank of Commerce, and became its vice-president; started as vice-governor, then governor of the Central Bank, resigned before election.



**Nestor Eusebio** (1953), salutatorian. Employee, Court of Appeals

**Bonifacio Lomotan** (1954), valedictorian. Navy Officer, Lt. Sr. Grade West Point, Annapolis

**Leonarda Sablay** (1954), salutatorian. Doctor of Medicine, still in States for further studies and training

**Leandro Fajardo** (1955), valedictorian. Chemical engineer; chief, Quality Control Equipment, EEI

**Andres Gatmaitan** (1955), salutatorian. Practicing attorney; Harvard graduate

**Leonides Valencia** (1956), valedictorian. News editor; PRO, Soriano y Cia

**Olivia Veron** (1956), salutatorian. Assistant professor, U.P.

**Rodolfo Barredo** (1957), valedictorian. Employee, Consolidated Food Corporation

**Celia Narciso** (1957), salutatorian. Graduate assistant, U.P.

**Jose Valencia** (1958), valedictorian. Architect, Design and Engineering Department, Reynolds Phil. Corporation

**Mario Manio** (1958), salutatorian. Chemical Engineer, employed at Manufacturer's Life

**Renato Valencia** (1959), valedictorian. Army Officer

**Aniceto Lomotan** (1959), salutatorian. Doctor of Medicine; in the United States under an exchange program Albany

**Lamberto Agustin** (1960), valedictorian. Mechanical engineer; employee Motor Pool, Bulacan

**Rolando Gatmaitan** (1960), salutatorian. Researcher in FEU



**Feliciano Magsakay** (1918). Colonel; 2nd man in ASAC

**Jose R. Reyes** (1918). Director, North General Hospital (later on, hospital renamed after him)\*

**Gregorio Velasquez** (1920). Head, botany department of the University of the Philippines

**Feliciana Reyes** (1921). Head, Chemistry Department, Dean-designate of Pharmacy, UP

**Jose P. Cruz** (1922). Head, Maternity Hospital Malolos

**Juana Bulaong** (1922). Rice miller and dealer

**Hermogenes Dimagiba** (1922). Lawyer; president, Plaridel Surety

**Buenaventura Lopez** (1922). Lawyer, Legal Counsel Phil. Bank of Commerce, now Vice-President of the First United Bank

**Adelaida Mendoza** (1922). Rice miller and pharmacist

**Esmeraldo Roque** (1922). Pioneer of Rural Bank in Iligan City\*

**Delfin Santiago** (1922). Retired Manager, Small Loan, PNB

**Clemente Gatmaitan** (1923). Underscretary for administration, Department of Health

**Nicanor Nicolas** (1923). Judge, court of first instance (San Pablo City)

**Leon Garcia** (1924). Consul, Philippine diplomatic service assigned in Pakistan

**Herminigildo R. Reyes** (1924). Professor and dean, FEU Institute of Engineering; owner, Western Steel

**Demetrio Camua** (1925). Colonel, Philippine Army

**Victorina M. Feleo** (1926). Adm. Officer, Professor of A.S.K.I., and acting dean of criminology

**Leon Gatmaitan** (1926). Division superintendent; division superintendent of vocational education

**Gregorio Licaros** (1926). Governor of the Development Bank of the Philippines; chairman, N.E.U.; now governor, Central Bank

**Pacifico de Ocampo** (1926). Successful businessman

**Marcelo Balatbat** (1927). Secretary, Department of Commerce and Industry; chairman, National Economic Council; member of the Monetary Board; president of the Realtors Association

**Modesto Flores** (1927). Chief accountant, assistant treasurer of Atlantic Gulf

**Jose Vera Santos** (1927). Professor of botany, University of the Philippines

**Pedro Viudez** (1927). Board member, Philippine Veterans Bank; provincial governor during Japanese occupation; guerilla colonel during World War II

**Francisco Aniag** (1928). Public School teacher; municipal council, council secretary of Malolos; consignee

**Pedro Cruz** (1928). District engineer of La Union

**Rafael Payawal** (1928). Lawyer; division superintendent of Marinduque, detailed in the Bureau of Public Schools

**Jose Regalado** (1928). Public Works District Engr.\*

**Lorenzo Sarmiento** (1928). Congressman, founder and pioneer of a rural bank in Davao; businessman, lumberman, banker, manufacturer

**Geminiano Yabut** (1928). President, Mallorca Pambusco

**Estefania Aldaba-Lim** (1929). Ph.D., U.S. Psychologist, professor, Philippine Women's University

**Dalisay Aldaba** (1930). Voice Culture, Prima Donna, given concerts in Europe, Japan and Philippines

**Melencio Aniag** (1931). Consignee

**Artemio Magpayo** (1931). Rice miller and dealer

**Felipe Salonga** (1931). Undersecretary, Department of Public Works and Communications; chief administrative officer of same department

**Elpidio Valencia** (1931). Cancer specialist; secretary, Department of Health\*

**Quintin Calderon** (1932). Veteran World War II. Travelled around the world. President, Contractors Association. Millionaire





**Francisco Santiago** (1932).

Justice of the peace; owner of a rural bank in Bocaue\*

**Guillermo Santos** (1932). Judge, Court of Agrarian Relations and court of first instance (Manila)\*

**Felicesimo Castillo** (1933). Colonel; commandant of UP ROTC

**Rogaciano Mercado** (1933). Congressman, fourth term

**Enoch Santos** (1934). Founder and pioneer of Rural Bank in Pulilan; rice miller and rice dealer\*

**Antonio Gonzales** (1935) Colonel, Philippine Army

**Silverio Lopez** (1935). Colonel, Philippine Army

**Fidel Reyes** (1935). Brigadier general, Philippine Air Force

**Ernesto Santos** (1935). Brigadier general, Philippine Army

**Jose P.W. Tantoco** (1935). Businessman and civic leader

**Manuel Romulo Reyes** (1936). Founder of a rural bank in Malolos

**Manuel Reyes** (1936). Judge, court of first instance

**Benedicto Sanchez** (1936). Provincial fiscal (Batangas, Batangas)

**Salvador Santiago** (1936). Vice governor of Bulacan; director, Rosary Hospital; businessman

**Laureano Mendiola** (1937).

Highway District Engineer 1<sup>st</sup> District

**Bienvenido Tantoco** (1937). Industrialist; owner of Paper Pulp Factory; manager of Rustan's

**Amado Pineda** (1938). Vice governor and board member of Bulacan; mayor of Bulacan

**Cesar Lomotan** (1939) Chief, Monetary Board of Central Bank

**Tomas Martin** (1939). Governor of Bulacan; chairman, Board of Liquidators

**Teodulo Natividad** (1940). Congressman, second term

**Manuel Lizaso** (1941). Board member of Bulacan, two terms\*

**Virgilio Dionisio** (1942). Engineer-Contractor. Millionaire

**Sabino Santos** (1942). EENT specialist; governor, Rotary International; civic leader

**Jose R. Tengco** (1945). Director of Development Bank of the Philippines, after returning to the Philippine from the U.S.\*

**Armando Chiong** (1947); physician; chief, EENT Hospital of Malolos

**Augusto Reyes** (1947); Law practitioner

**Amado Buhain** (1952). Pioneer of a rural bank in Plaridel

\* *Jose R. Reyes* (1918), not in the 1918 list, only a "Jose Chico Reyes"; *Esmeraldo Roque*: in the 1923 list; *Jose Regalado*, not in the 1928 list but there is a "Jose Regalado" in the 1941 list; *Elpidio Valencia* is in the 1953 list, not 1931; *Francisco Santiago*, not in the 1932 list, but a Francisco Santiago in the 1939 and 1947 lists; *Guillermo Santos*, not in the 1932 list but a Guillermo Ch. Santos in 1949 and 1955 lists; *Enoch Santos* of 1934—no "Enoch" but Elipio G. Santos and Patricio V. Santos in the 1934 list; *Manuel Lizaso*, not in the 1941 or 1942 list; *Jose R. Tengco*, not in the 1945 list.

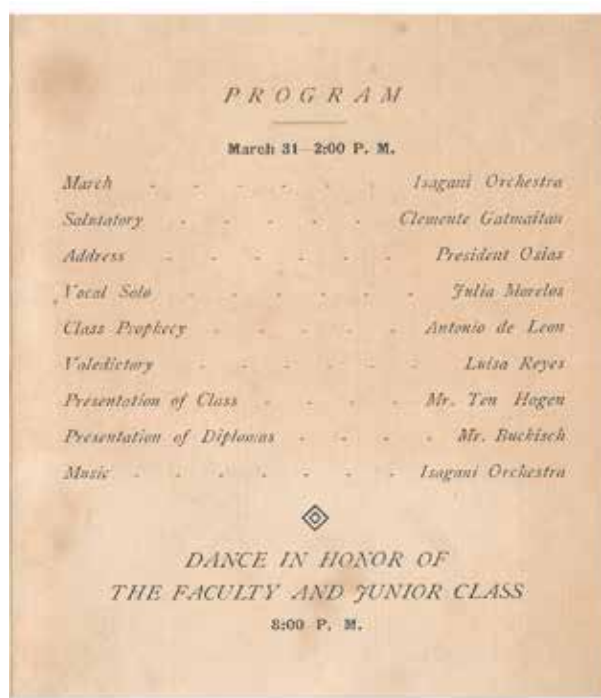
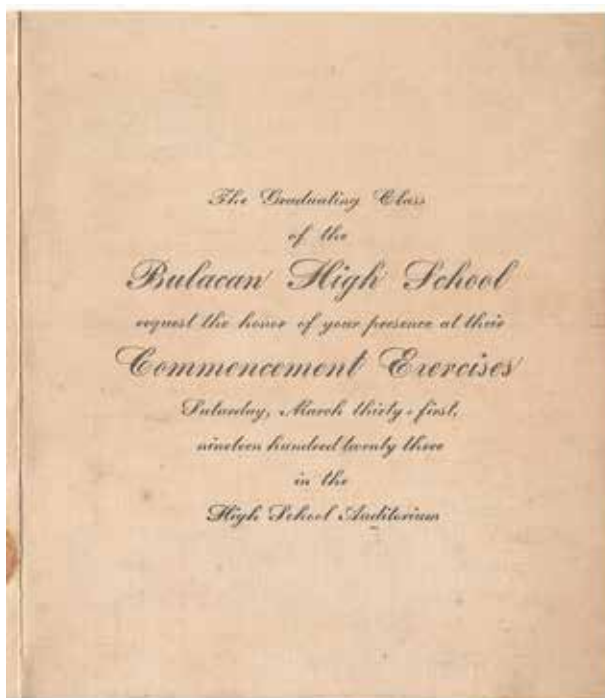


## CLASS 1923

Amando Alincastre  
Guillermo Alonzo  
Candelaria Antonio  
Magdalena Castro  
Loreto Crisostomo  
Leonardo Dayao  
Melchor Dayao  
Maria Dionisio  
Pedro Dionisio  
Moises Enriquez  
Alejandro Espino

Roberto V. Espiritu  
Flaviano Garcia  
Clemente Gatmaitan  
Lourdes Gatmaitan  
Ricardo Godoy  
Macario Guballa  
Antonio de Leon  
Pilar Lopez  
Cirilo Magtira  
Anselmo Marcelino  
Jose Mendoza

Julia Morelos  
Nicanor Nicolas  
Leopoldo de Ocampo  
Luisa Reyes  
Esmeraldo Roque  
Edilberto Samson  
Tomas Santiago  
Jose Serapio  
Felix Tanchanco  
Abelardo Tablan  
Donato Umale

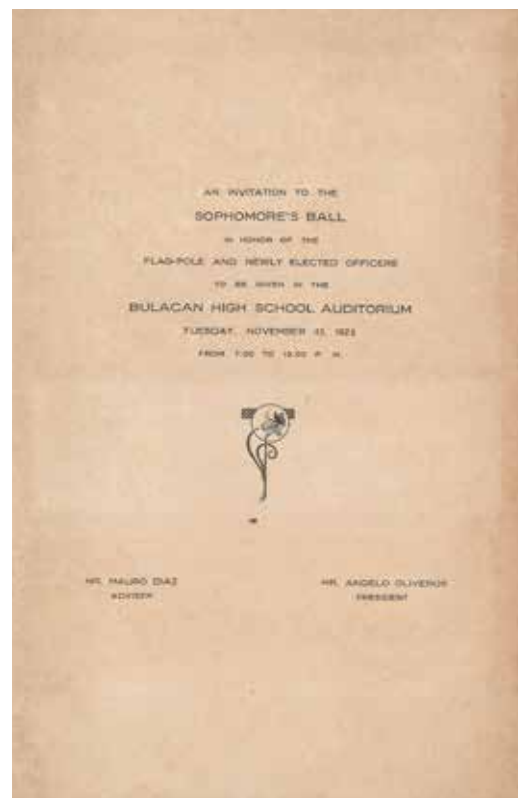






Class 1923 as sophomores in 1921

<p><b>CLASS MOTTO</b> COOPERATION LEADS TO SUCCESS <b>CLASS COLORS</b> PINK AND GREEN</p>	
<p><b>CLASS OFFICERS</b></p>	
President . . . . .	Flaviano Garcia
Vice-President . . . . .	Luisa Reyes
Secretary . . . . .	Loreto Crisostomo
Treasurer . . . . .	Lourdes Gatmaitan
Social Captain . . . . .	Julia Morelos
W. G. M. Buckisch . . . . .	Division Superintendent
B. S. Ten Hagen . . . . .	Principal
<p><b>HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY</b></p>	
Miss Bartlett	Mr. Lopez
Mr. Cruz	Mr. Malgapu
Mr. Diaz	Mr. Pahati
Miss Gatmaitan	Miss Spicer
Mr. Lindayag	Mrs. Ten Hagen
<p>DR. "FLARDEL" MALOLOS</p>	



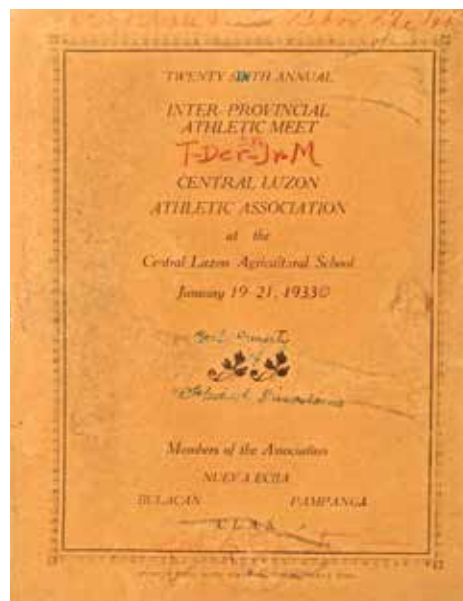
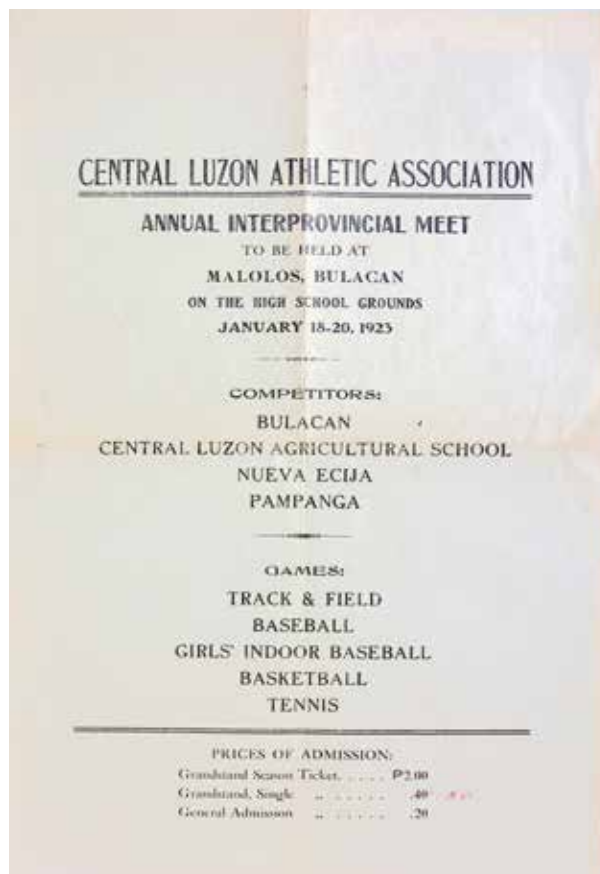


## CLAA Meet

The poster and the pamphlet of the annual Inter-Provincial Athletic Meet of the Central Luzon Athletic Association (CLAA) which was held on January 18-20, 1923 at the yard of Bulacan High School. The poster measures 11 x 17 inches.

The CLAA meet of 1923 was the sixth one held in Malolos, with Bulacan as the host province.

The first ever provincial meet was held on February 22, 1908. Bulacan also hosted the event for the second time on February 20, 1909; the third on January 18, 1913; the fourth on February 17-19, 1916; and the fifth on February 20-22, 1919.



The 26th Annual of the Inter-Provincial Athletic Meet of the Central Luzon Athletic Association held at the Central Luzon Agricultural School in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija on January 19-21, 1933 includes the list of participating athletes and officials in various games, schedules of events, as well as previous game records, officials, and other interesting facts since the beginning of CLAA.



# Inter-Provincial Athletic Meet at Malolos

A news article on the second CLAA meet in Malolos published in *The Filipino Teacher* in 1909, pages 7-8:

The Inter Provincial Meet between the provinces of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan and Pampanga took place on the Bulacan Athletic field at Malolos on Saturday, February 20, 1909. The day was an ideal one except that it was unusually warm. The track and field events which were pulled off in the morning consisted of 50-yard dash; 100-yard dash; standing broad jump; low hurdles; running high jump; 220-yard dash; shot put; one mile run; running broad jump; half mile relay race; pole vault; 440-yard run.

In the meet there were a possible 108 points to be won. Tarlac won 54 points; Nueva Ecija 28 points; Bulacan 25 points; and Pampanga won 1 point.

First place in each of the events was won as follows: 50-yard dash, B. Grivas, Tarlac; 100-yard dash, F. Alejo, Nueva Ecija; standing broad jump, M. Paguaia, Bulacan; low hurdles, M. Samonte, Tarlac; shot put, E. Lim, Bulacan; one mile run, M.

Padilla, Nueva Ecija; running broad jump, P. Perico, Tarlac; half mile relay race, Tarlac Team; pole vault, C. Navarro, Tarlac; 440-yard run, F. Domingo, Tarlac.

The afternoon was devoted to baseball and basket ball. The Tarlac baseball team defeated the Nueva Ecija Team by a score of 10 to 0. The Pambanga baseball team defeated the Bulacan team by a score of 11 to 6. Because the Tarlac and Pampanga teams were [w]inners in the first two games they played off the tie in which Tarlac defeated Pampanga by a score of 9 to 6. This series of games give the base ball championship to the Tarlac team.

The Malolos boys' basket ball team defeated the Polo boys, basket ball team by a score of 17 to 4. The Polo girls' basket ball team, played the Tarlac girls' basket ball team, the score at the close of the game was 2 to 2, neither side being able to win the game. The first Malolos girls' basket ball team defeated the Polo girls' basketball team by a score of 5 to 2.

The meet was witnessed by 3500 people.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL INTER-PROVINCIAL ATHLETIC MEET CENTRAL LUZON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MALOLOS, BULACAN JANUARY 18-20, 1909.			
OFFICIAL PROGRAM THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1909.			
8:00 A.M.	Track & Field:		Trials
	220 Yard Low Hurdles	Finals	
	Shot Put	Finals	
	220 Yard High Hurdles	Finals	
	Pole Vault	Finals	
	100 Yard Dash	Trials	
	Running High Jump	Finals	
	100 Yard Dash	Finals	
	440 Yard Dash	Finals	
9:00 A.M.	Trials:		
	Boys' Singles: Bulacan vs. Pampanga		
	Boys' Singles: C. L. A. S. vs. Nueva Ecija		
	Girls' Singles: Bulacan vs. C. L. A. S.		
	Girls' Singles: Pampanga vs. Nueva Ecija		
10:00 A.M.	Baseball: Bulacan vs. Pampanga		
10:30 A.M.	Baseball: Nueva Ecija vs. C. L. A. S.		
2:00 P.M.	Baseball: Nueva Ecija vs. C. L. A. S.		
2:30 P.M.	Trials:		
	Boys' Singles: Finals for 1st Place		
	Boys' Singles: Finals for 2nd Place		
	Girls' Singles: Finals for 1st Place		
	Girls' Singles: Finals for 2nd Place		
3:30 P.M.	Baseball: Bulacan vs. Pampanga		
4:00 P.M.	Girls' Indoor Baseball: Pampanga vs. Nueva Ecija		
FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1909.			
8:00 A.M.	Track & Field:		Trials
	100 Yard High Hurdles	Finals	
	220 Yard Dash	Finals	
	Shot Put	Finals	
	220 Yard Dash	Finals	
	Running Broad Jump	Finals	
	220 Yard Dash	Finals	
9:00 A.M.	Trials:		
	Girls' Doubles: Bulacan vs. Pampanga		
	Girls' Doubles: Nueva Ecija vs. C. L. A. S.		
	Boys' Doubles: Bulacan vs. Nueva Ecija		
	Boys' Doubles: Pampanga vs. C. L. A. S.		
10:00 A.M.	Baseball: Bulacan vs. Nueva Ecija		
10:30 P.M.	Baseball: Pampanga vs. C. L. A. S.		
2:00 P.M.	Trials:		
	Girls' Doubles: Finals for 1st Place		
	Girls' Doubles: Finals for 2nd Place		
	Boys' Doubles: Finals for 1st Place		
	Boys' Doubles: Finals for 2nd Place		
3:00 P.M.	Baseball: Pampanga vs. C. L. A. S.		
4:00 P.M.	Girls' Indoor Baseball: Bulacan vs. Nueva Ecija		
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1909.			
8:00 A.M.	Track & Field:		Finals
	Javelin Throw	Finals	
	500 Yard Relay	Finals	
	High Jump, and Jump	Finals	
	Mile Relay	Finals	

8:30 A.M. Tennis

Mixed Doubles: Bulacan vs. C. I. A. S.

Mixed Doubles: Nueva Ecija vs. Pampanga

10:00 A.M. Basketball

Bulacan vs. C. I. A. S.

10:30 A.M. Basketball

Bulacan vs. C. I. A. S.

2:30 P.M. Basketball

Nueva Ecija vs. Pampanga

2:30 P.M. Tennis

Mixed Doubles: Finals for 3rd Place

Basketball: Pampanga vs. Nueva Ecija

4:30 P.M. Basketball

Nueva Ecija vs. Pampanga

5:30 P.M. Distribution of Prizes and Dinner for Officials, Visiting Teachers and Athletes on the

Provincial Tennis Courts.

## COMMITTEES

Commodore & Equipment

Mr. R. S. Tan Hagan, Chairman

Lodging

Mr. Eusebio Gutierrez, Chairman

Subsistence

Mr. Eusebio Gutierrez, Chairman

Finance

Mr. Teodoro Bata Domingo, Chairman

Prizes

Mr. Jose Gutierrez, Chairman

Dinner

Mr. Eusebio Gutierrez, Chairman

## CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS

Year	Place	Tennis	Basketball	Indoor Basketball	Tennis	General
1908	Malibu	Bulacan	N. Ecija			
1909	Malibu	Tarlac	Tarlac			
1910	Tarlac	Bulacan	N. Ecija			
1911	S. Isidro	N. Ecija	N. Ecija			
1912	S. Fernando	Tarlac	Bulacan			
1913	Malibu	Pampanga	N. Ecija			
1914	S. Isidro	Pampanga	N. Ecija			
1915	S. Fernando	Pampanga	N. Ecija			
1916	Malibu	Pampanga	N. Ecija			
1917	S. Isidro	Pampanga	Pampanga			
1918	S. Fernando	Pampanga	N. Ecija			
1919	Malibu	Pampanga	N. Ecija			
1920	Cabanatuan	Pampanga	N. Ecija			
1921	Cabanatuan	Pampanga	C.L.A.S.			
1922	S. Fernando	Bulacan	C.L.A.S.			
1923	Malibu	Pampanga	N. Ecija			

## TRACK & FIELD RECORDS

### CENTRAL LUZON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Event	Record	Year Made	Holder	Previous
100 Yards	18-1-5	1919	Armando de Leon	Pampanga
220 Yards	35-2-5	1921	Carlos Lopez	Bulacan
440 Yards	84-2-5	1922	Benjamin Diaz	Pampanga
880 Yards	2:14-5-5	1919	Guillermo Mallari	C.L.A.S.
120 Yards H. Hurdles	15-4-5	1919	Segundo Lacerda	Pampanga
220 Yards L. Hurdles	35-3-5	1915		C.L.A.S.
500 Yard Relay	2:48-5-5	1922		Pampanga
500 Yard Relay	1:38-3-5	1919		
Broad Jump	19 ft. 8-1-4	1922	Mano Flores	C.L.A.S.
High Jump	5 ft. 5-1-2	1922	Agustin Torres	Pampanga
Shot Put & Lead	41 ft. 0-7	1922	Agustin Torres	Pampanga
Pole Vault	16 ft.	1922	Miguel Salas & I	Bulacan
Javelin Throw	40 ft. 0-1"	1922	Enrique Enriquez	Pampanga
Shot Put (12 lbs)	46 ft. 0-1"	1917	Rafael Montes	N. Ecija
Javelin Throw	148 ft. 0-1"	1922	Leop. Olmos	C.L.A.S.





The CLAA Newsette Staff: Left to right: A. Bulaong (News Editor, The Republic), Reporter; J. B. Cruz, Jr. (Editor-in-Chief, The Republic), Reporter; Mr. E. Samaniego (District Supervisor), Editor; Miss J. E. Ladia (Adviser, The Republic), Assistant Editor; A. Gonzales (Associate Editor, The Republic), Reporter; A. Robles (Vernacular Editor, The Republic), Typist; M. M. Pagdanganan (Columnist, The Republic), Artist; Mr. R. Macam (Principal, elementary school), Circulating Manager.

The BHS campus sportswriters covering the 1948 CLAA meet.

RESULTS OF GAMES				
	Bulacan	Pangasinan	Nueva Ecija	C.L.A.A.
Track & Field				
Shot Put				
220 Low Hurdles				
Free Vault				
High Jump				
100 Yard Dash				
440 Yard Dash				
Discus Throw				
High Hurdles				
500 Yard Run				
Broad Jump				
200 Yard Dash				
javelin Throw				
300 Yard Relay				
100 Yard & Jump				
500 Yard Relay				
Totals				
Baseball				
Bulacan	Pangasinan			
Nueva Ecija	C.L.A.A.			
Bulacan	Nueva Ecija			
Pangasinan	C.L.A.A.			
Bulacan	C.L.A.A.			
Nueva Ecija	Pangasinan			
Girls' Indoor Baseball	Nueva Ecija			
Pangasinan	Nueva Ecija			
Bulacan	Pangasinan			
Basketball				
Nueva Ecija	C.L.A.A.			
Bulacan	Pangasinan			
Bulacan	Nueva Ecija			
Pangasinan	C.L.A.A.			
Bulacan	C.L.A.A.			
Pangasinan	Nueva Ecija			
Tennis				
Boys' Singles				
Girls' Singles				
Boys' Doubles				
Girls' Doubles				
Mixed Doubles				
Totals				
SUMMARY OF POINTS				
	Bulacan	Pangasinan	Nueva Ecija	C.L.A.A.
Track & Field				
Baseball (75, 18, 5)				
Indoor Baseball (14, 3, 3)				
Basketball (11, 4, 3)				
Tennis (14, 4, 2)				
Totals				

NOTE.—The only new trophy this year is the Governor Yakamela Track and Field Trophy, donated by Gov. Fu Yakamela of Bulacan.



## CLASS 1924

### Boys

Casiano T. Calalang  
Leon Garcia  
Jose Gregorio  
Silverio Inocencio  
Alejandro Lim  
Perfecto Mendoza  
Hermenegildo R. Reyes  
Rosalino V. Reyes  
Jose Rueda  
Antonio Santiago  
Ismael Sevilla  
Gabino Tantoco  
Mario Valenzuela

### Girls

Angelica Apdian  
Ursula Cabasal  
Virginia Dayao  
Pioquinta Macapugay  
Aquilina R. Reyes  
Carolina Santillan  
Gloria Tantoco  
Jesusa Teodoro

## Shared Memories

I wrote this article in *The Republic* in 1967, during my fourth and last year at Marcelo. This is where I first saw my mother's classmates who called her "Jesusa". But before this, I only knew Mrs. Aquilina R. Reyes, who happens to be the current principal.

I have been to most of their reunions except their golden jubilee in 1969, which was held at the library of MHPHS. At that time, I was already studying at the Ateneo, and can rarely go home to Bulacan.

Now that I have been trying to gather memories of my mother's class, I still haven't found a complete list of the batch. So far, I have only been left with their photographs, and some of these are included in this book.

I wasn't also able to find an old copy of their graduation program or any souvenir of their jubilee reunions. This is strange since I know that Mrs. Reyes had been active in all their gatherings.

Out of the 50 members of Class 1924 (the number I found in the thesis of Mrs. Maria Espino Reyes), I was only able to list 21 or almost half of them. These are from what I remember my mother told me, among some of the articles about the class which were published in *The Republic*, and from the notes written by Atty. Cenon FlorCruz on the picture of Class 192, published in the souvenir program of Class 1930. (*Perfecto T. Martin*)

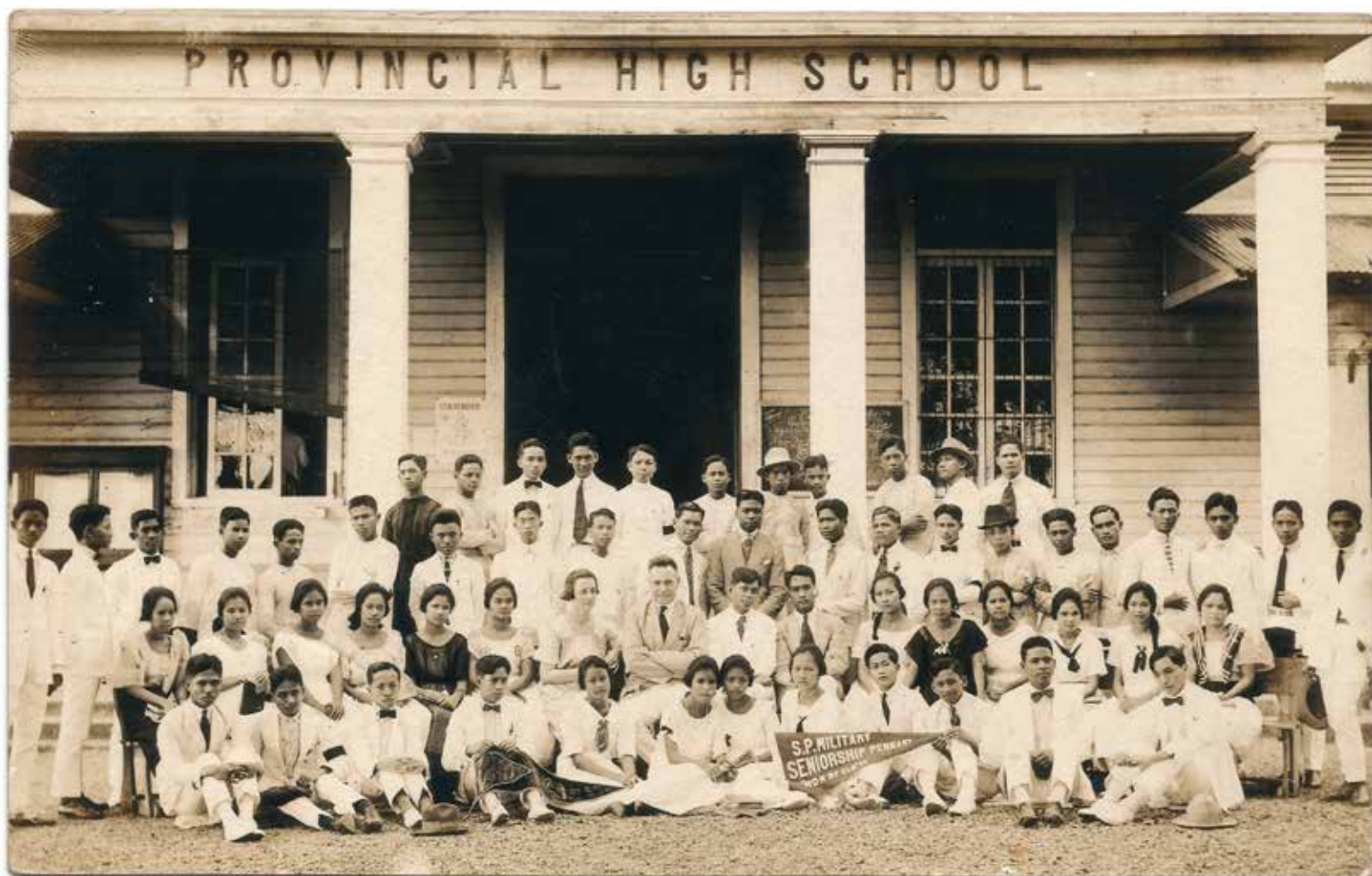
### The "Most Famous Class of 1924"

High school days will always be remembered. This was what class 1924 of the Marcelo H. del Pilar High School (in their day the Bulacan High School) demonstrated when they held their 43-year reunion in the school library last July 30. And the class of 1924 themselves will probably always be remembered, too. According to one of their teachers and a former principal of this school, Mr. Eliseo Tayao, this class is "the most successful group" of graduates from MHPHS so far. Mr. Tayao's words would be hard to refute. At present, the class of 1924 counts among its members a consul, a retired colonel, a member of the UP board of regents, a famous EENT specialist, a ranking NBI man, successful poultry and piggery proprietors—and, of course, our very own principal, Mrs. Aquilina R. Reyes. The reunion itself was a whole-day affair. It got off to a late start at about 11:00 a.m., the class members bringing with them their better halves, a number of children, grandchildren and in-laws. The library was filled with laughter and exclamation like a room full of children at play, until the non-members present could only grin and share the merriment of these young-hearted men and women, all in their early 60's, as they

by Perfecto T. Martin

joyously recalled their high school experiences. Almost everything was remembered: from the teacher's "favorite" student who was often told to leave the room because of foolishness; to the subtle distribution of candy while the class was going on; up to the petty crushes which only one pair had survived. Col. Jose Rueda, ret., the sponsor of the reunion, hosted a sumptuous lunch for all, then afterwards proved again the depth of his own generosity by establishing a college scholarship to be awarded to a deserving MHPHS senior, the son of a member of the class of 1924. To make the reunion complete, not only were the former students present, but also four of their teachers from 1924: Mrs. Enriqueta G. Arcenas, Mr. Apolinario Cruz, Mr. Liberato Lopez, and Mr. Eliseo Tayao. All too soon the day closed on the same note as it began: with the sound of laughter and fond memories brought back to life; and all witnesses to the reunion could only hope for, in the words of Mr. Tayao, "more happy gatherings of successful men and women of this school."





Class 1924: From the Bulacan High School building in 1924 (above), to the Marcelo H. del Pilar High School Library in 1974 (below)

## Class of '24 reunites endows alma mater

The MHPHS class of 1924 held its 43-year reunion in the school library July 30. Over 100 people attended.

At the reunion, the class members voted to donate P5,000 to the school for purposes of erecting a fence around the campus.

One of the alumni of 1924, Col. Jose Rueda (ret.), announced a five-year college

scholarship to be awarded to a deserving son of a member of the class of 1924. The scholarship went to Perfecto T. Martin, IV-1, whose mother graduated from MHPHS in 1924.

Mrs. Aquilina R. Reyes, principal and also a member of the "famous" class, welcomed her fellow graduates at the gathering and accepted the donation on behalf of the school.



*Members of Class '24 of the Bulacan High School return to their Alma Mater to celebrate their Golden Jubilee '74. With them in the picture are some provincial, school, and PTA officials.*



THE MEMBERS  
OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE  
BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL  
REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF YOUR PRESENCE  
AT A  
**RECEPTION AND BALL**  
TO BE GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE  
JUNIORS TO BE HELD IN THE  
PLARIDEL TEMPLE  
AT 800 P. M. MARCH 28, 1924.

MR. \_\_\_\_\_  
AND LADIES  
(PRESENT THIS AT THE DOOR)









## CASIANO T. CALALANG

As early as 1927, when he was only twenty-one years old, Casiano T. Calalang (1906-1982) discerned the basic problem of the bilingual creative writer: how to capture the Filipino experience in a foreign language. In his essay entitled "How Shall We Write" (*Philippine Herald Magazine*, May 1, 1927), he discussed the characteristics of Tagalog: floridity, sentimentalism, and preachiness. With these, although they may seem undesirable from a Western perspective, Tagalog is able to engage and express our characteristics. Since, however, American English is rooted in a different culture, how is the Filipino to employ it so that it can reflect our characteristics as a people?

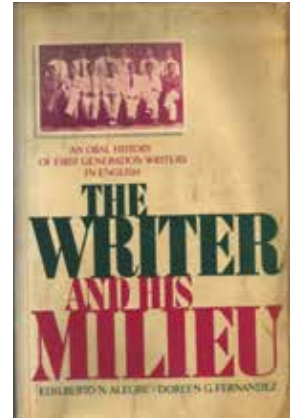
Calalang wrote a score of stories in English, but turned—or returned—to the vernacular in 1955 after a hiatus of almost twenty years. The editor of *Liwayway* was a friend who solicited the Tagalog stories. Calalang thus came full circle, because he has been nourished on *awit* and *corrido* and *nobelang Tagalog*, and writing in Tagalog meant mining both his own vernacular story past, and his individual experience, since he came from a Tagalog-speaking Bulacan family.

His Tagalog stories have a natural flow, while his English stories are at times stilted, for he transposes emotional ejaculations, words and phrases in Tagalog into them as flavoring. In short, the effort to capture the Filipino experience in the

English language, the unease, is a mark of both the Filipino's desire to be Anglicized, and the impossibility of ever realizing the attempt.

Calalang precedes Manuel Arguilla in the ability to capture the sound, the smell, the look of the countryside. Even among his peers, such as Jose Garcia Villa, he was known for his unsurpassed capacity to capture local color. More than this, however, he was able to depict the very scent and flavor of the Filipino in the travails of love, to capture the color of his feelings.

Casiano T. Calalang has been a neglected writer. Partly, this stems from the kind of man that he was—reticent, shy, self-effacing. He was comfortable as schoolroom English teacher. He himself was not aware of the immense contribution he made to bilingual Filipino literature, excelling as he did, in writing both English and Tagalog, and unconsciously demonstrating what it is in Philippine reality that a foreign tongue can never express. And he had the prescience to perceive at twenty-one the fundamental problem of the Filipino writer in English. (*Edilberto N. Alegre / Doreen G. Fernandez*)



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*Excerpts from interview of Casiano T. Calalang (CTC) on October 17, 1981 by Edilberto N. Alegre (ENA) and Doreen G. Fernandez (DGF)*

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ENA: During your [UP] schooldays, did you use to discuss literature among yourselves?

CTC: Oh yes.

ENA: Outside the classroom?

CTC: Well, I attended the graduate course in literature under Dr. Shannon.

ENA: Even when you were still an undergraduate?

CTC: Yes, when I was in the fourth year. We discussed literature in literary terms. We also wrote essays on the themes we were interested in.

ENA: What about your free time, was there a group you went with?

CTC: Oh, yes, we went together... although we met in class.

ENA: Did you have an especially close friend among them?

CTC: Oh yes, Augusto Catanjal. He died last year.

ENA: His family published a collection of his work, privately printed.

CTC: And Jose M. Hernandez.

ENA: I read in the Herald about a *balagtas* in English between Jose M. Hernandez and Alvaro Martinez, which took place in October 1927. It seems it was the first one done in English.

CTC: Yes, in the UP I remember it. There were so many things, so many *balagtas* held then. That was the time when we were all engrossed in our works.

ENA: Were your works published even while you were a student?

CTC: Yes.

ENA: In the national magazines?

CTC: Yes, in the *Herald*, the first one. The moment I was up there, two weeks after, I sent another one.

ENA: You had earlier stories in the *Free Press*?

CTC: In the *Free Press*, and later on in the *Tribune*, and in *Liwayway*.



ENA: When did you begin to publish short stories in Liwayway? Was this after the war?

CTC: After the war, in the 50s. From time to time I wrote in Tagalog, and at that time the editor was Jose Domingo Karasig and he was my friend. Everything I sent there, he published.

ENA: Was there any particular reason why you shifted from English to Tagalog?

CTC: Well, I liked Tagalog better than English, because English is hard to versify, or to write in. But Tagalog—I was born in Malolos, I am acquainted with many novels in Tagalog.

DGF: You used to read Tagalog novels...

CTC: Oh yes, many novels.

ENA: Before you became a UP Student?

CTC: Yes, even in my younger days, I wrote in Tagalog.

ENA: Did you use to write verse in Tagalog?

CTC: No, I read, interpreted.

DGF: Did you continue reading Tagalog novels while you were at the UP?

CTC: It was no longer common(ly done); the novels came earlier.

ENA: This means that you were reading novels while you were a young boy in Malolos. About how old would you say you were then?

CTC: High school age. I became interested in them then.

ENA: Do you remember any novels that made an impression on you? Titles or authors?

DGF: Valeriano Hernandez Peña?

CTC: Nena at Neneng, yes. And Banaag at Sikat. Patricio Mariano.

ENA: Were the books available in your home? Did your parents buy them, or were they in a library?

CTC: My brother Alfonso [Calalang, Class 1918] used to be president of a local literary concern in Malolos. All the members submitted copies of their own books. I took advantage of their collection.

ENA: Did you finish high school in Malolos?

CTC: At the Bulacan High School.

ENA: Was the provincial high school already on the highway? [Note: ENA must have thought that the private, catholic high school Immaculata Academy was the Bulacan High School; ENA was a friend of Nicanor Tiongson and Basilides Bautista and must have experienced the December 8 Malolos fiesta. BHS

was built in the provincial capitol grounds in 1905 and had been there since the 80s before it moved to Sta. Isabel.]

CTC: Same place.

ENA: In the same place where it is now. From there you went to UP. How did you come to be in Balayan?

CTC: I taught in Cebu for one year. Then the next year one of my former companions in a boarding house looked me up. He was the director of the Tanauan Institute. He took me and placed me in the Balayan Institute.

ENA: What school was it that you taught at, in Cebu?

CTC: The Cebu High School.

ENA: A government school?

CTC: Yes.

.....  
CTC: Really, during my young days, these novels were very common, very popular. The Filipino novel. Those were the days when from month to month, from week to week, there was a new novel, but now...

ENA: Those were the Aliwan series, before comics came out.

CTC: They were in separate volumes.

DGF: When you were in UP, what books did you like to read?

CTC: In my high school days, I borrowed books from the library.

DGF: Do you remember what they were?

CTC: Ordinary novels. Home reading books. Well, the old readings, the same thing from year to year. I don't remember books, or titles of anything, because I have read so many. I really can't remember them.

ENA: You really like to read.

CTC: Yes, in the old times, I read most of the time. I did not play.

ENA: Was that because you could always borrow books from the library?

CTC: I could borrow from my friends, and also from the library.

.....  
ENA: There's a picture of you in the Philippines Herald, May 1, 1927. Below the picture there is an introduction about how you first started in the University of the Philippines. The picture accompanied the essay, "How Shall We We Write?" Why did you think of writing that essay?

CTC: Because that was my problem: "How Shall We Write?" Because the Filipino writes in a sentimental manner. When we write in Tagalog, we write very sad pieces. In English, especially in literature (stories, poems), we are not sentimental; we are direct and happy – but in Tagalog, always very, very sad.



ENA: *There is more sadness when written in Tagalog?*  
CTC: It is in that essay, my “How Shall We Write.”

ENA: *Did anyone suggest the topic to you?*  
CTC: I was just writing, and I came across those problems while I was writing.

ENA: *So you defined the problem of the Filipino writing in English pretty early, since this was 1927, an early point in your career. It seems very logical that decades later you would shift to a different writing medium.*

CTC: I began writing in English, and then I shifted to Tagalog later on.

DGF: *When you made that shift, did you decide that you would no longer write in English?*

CTC: Oh no, I still had to write in English, because my education was in English. I had to write in English still.

ENA: *Does language flow more easily in Tagalog, or in English?*

CTC: In either. Although perhaps flow more easily in English. I was educated in English. I shifted to Tagalog when I first came across *awit*, and *corrido*, and the Filipino novels.

ENA: *When did you read awit and corrido?*

CTC: In our house, there were many *awit* and *corrido*, and my mother used to sell assorted things. She bought those books in Manila and sold them in the province, in Malolos, later on.

DGF: *When you wrote your first short story in Tagalog, did you find it difficult to do?*

CTC: Tagalog is difficult. The manner of writing is different. You have to draft your Tagalog, very solidly. There are meanings in Tagalog which are very hard to reproduce in English. You have to write in Tagalog. There are words in Tagalog for which you cannot find a meaning—except in Tagalog. They cannot be translated.

ENA: *It has been mentioned that Villa has a high regard for your work especially your use of local color. What do you draw on for your settings — is it Malolos?*

CTC: In Malolos, I used to go to the fields, to the river, because my grandfather and uncles were fishermen. We used to live near the river.

ENA: *In what part of Malolos was this?*

CTC: On the other side, behind the church. It was the Malolos river, and it had branches.

ENA: *How about the rice fields found in your stories, and the palms?*  
CTC: There was greenery there, *halamanan*...

ENA: *Were there views in your stories then, Malolos views as well?*

CTC: In Malolos, there are many places to be seen. My father used to take me with him, and so there was much that I could see.

DGF: *On what street was your house in Malolos?*

CTC: On Estrella, in front of the *cine*.

ENA: *Right in town, then.*

CTC: Yes. From the center of the town, you can get to many places on foot. After you cross Malolos bridge, then there is the presidencia, then straight to Barasoain church, then to the [railway] station. I used to walk that route everyday.

ENA: *And when you were in high school, did you walk too, till Bulacan High School?*

CTC: Yes, morning and afternoon.

ENA: *I believe there are nice vistas near the high school.*

CTC: Yes. Just outside, there were hills, especially on the way to Paombong.

DGF: *What did you use to do after school? Did you go fishing?*

CTC: No, I lay down and read, even though I was assigned to watch the fire in the stove, and the cooking, since the older people were away. My father was a barber, my mother was selling things. I was left alone, and told to cook rice, boil water, so that when they returned with the meat... But while I watched all this, I read.

ENA: *How many brothers and sisters do you have?*

CTC: There were four of us. I was the third.

ENA: *How many brothers did you have?*

CTC: There were three of us boys, and one sister. My brother is the banker [Don Alfonso Calalang]; my youngest brother is a carpenter and radio mechanic. Our sister did not study further.

ENA: *In your time, did many who graduated from Bulacan High School go to UP afterwards? In your class, for example?*

CTC: Some from my class finished at the UP. Other studied different things.

ENA: *Bulacan is quite near Manila. Did many of your graduating class continue on to college or the university?*

CTC: Quite a lot from my graduating class; yes, many of us.

From *The Writer and His Milieu, An Oral History of First Generation Writers in English*, by Edilberto N. Alegre and Doreen G. Fernandez, De La Salle University Press (1984), p. 10-29



## Advanced Students

They were known by different terms: students who were “advanced”, “accelerated”, or “three-year course”. But they all had one goal: to finish the secondary course in three years instead of four.

In 1923, the acceleration program was started for students who were exceptionally intelligent in comparison to the average students.

To qualify for the program, the student needs the principal’s approval, and in other schools, take examinations that are appropriate for his or her ability.

There were students who backed out of it despite getting high marks in their tests. The “rigors” of additional school work that they have to deal with proved to be challenging, so they opted for the regular four-year course.

Luther Bewley, the director of education, in his annual report in 1925, said, that 33 percent of those who enroll in the program revert to the regular course, and 67 percent continue, a reason why the program lasted before the war broke out.

There were 47 students in the program who were expected to graduate in 1926 all over the country. In 1927, at Bulacan High School, the first batch graduated: seven boys

and a girl, who were photographed with great pride and published in the graduation annual of the class.

### The First Batch

According to *Bulacan Memoirs*:

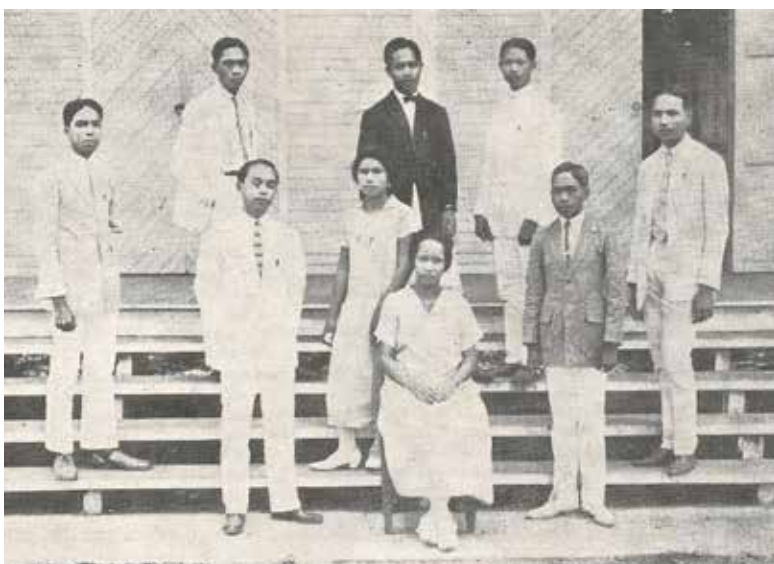
*June 1924 found these eight applying for an advanced course. With them were many, but fortunately, on their part, their application was approved. Then began the mighty battle where the brain is the soldier, patience is the shield, and determination the sword. In the struggle, the gloom of the future, the torrent of tests, and the numerous texts they had to cope with, were fantastical impediments to them. Providence was ever guiding them as they moved forward in burning enthusiasm. Their eyes were fixed at a definite goal.*

*A surprise to spectators: as a rule, women are weak and tender, but as rules are fraught with numerous exceptions, so is this assertion. Here is a woman who is a Lady Macbeth in firmness and determination, and Macaulay in memory. Yet she has a woman’s tenderness. She keeps abreast with her companions who now stand refreshed. The memories of Fate are passed, with her companions who now stand refreshed. The mockeries of Fate are passed, the goal is won. They are to leave the Bulacan High School in expectation of novel experiences. They were eight in the beginning, now, thank God, none is left behind.*

The first eight who graduated from BHS in only three years:

**Domingo Llantos** (Meycauayan), **Donato J. Santos** (Malolos), **Alfredo Laurel** (Meycauayan), **Enrique A. Santos** (Obando), and **Francisco D. Gesmundo** (Bustos), **Modesto C. Flores** (Pulilan), **Benigno C. Magugat** (Malolos), at **Consuelo C. Banag** (Pulilan).

The class valedictorian (Gesmundo) came from their group. There were two who wanted to become engineers (Donato Santos and Gesmundo) and two who aimed to become teachers (Magugat and Banag).





## The Final Batch

The last batch of the accelerated students graduated in 1941—and the last class at BHS that graduated before the Second World War broke out.

There were eleven of them coming from different towns of Bulacan, and the largest batch, according to Arsenio F. Santos in 1991 during Class 1941's celebration of its diamond jubilee.

Santos narrates in his “The Last Batch: A Vanishing Tribe?”:

*Inspired by the exhortations of Dr. Aquilino Cariño, then BHS principal, all freshmen students of Section I-A signified their desire to take advantage of the three-year course starting that school year [1938-39].*

*However, in a subsequent meeting called by Dr. Cariño, he emphatically stressed that to be able to enjoy that special privilege, all prospective accelerated students must not get three (3) 80% ratings in one grading period or otherwise revert to the regular four-year secondary course. Of the whole class of Section I-A, who earlier filed their applications, only eleven (11) of us were, shall we say, bolder if not more enterprising.*

*Perhaps most of those who backed out felt that the announced requirement was a bit challenging not to mention the personal embarrassment a prospective advance student would suffer when he should revert to the regular course for getting three (3) 80s or lower in one grading period. Our Section I-A was a class of top elementary school graduates.*

The eleven who graduated in three years:

**Reynaldo Catiis** (San Rafael), **Eugenio Cruz** (Angat), **Pedro Gonzales** (Malolos), **Roberto Mendoza** (Sta. Maria), **Maria Ramos** (Angat), **Luis F. Reyes** (Malolos), **Rufino Roque, Jr.** (Guiguinto), **Antonio Salazar** (Bocaue), **Arsenio F. Santos** (Marilao),

**Teodoro C. Serrano** (San Ildefonso), and **Victoria F. Venturina** (San Rafael).

*While our first and final year's loads were relatively lighter, the second year was the most taxing for accelerated students as may be gleaned from the foregoing curriculum summary. We never had even one single vacant period to enable us to take advance subjects with two or more sections apart from our own home section under which we were considered regular members, like Section IV-B during our final year.*

*And speaking of Section IV-B which we proudly belonged to, we vividly recalled that during enrollment days of school year 1940-41, we saw our names (accelerated students) listed under Section IV-A as posted on the bulletin board of the Senior Building. We also remembered that the accelerated students preceding our batch all graduated as Section IV-A members.*

*But to our surprise and a bit of disappointment when classes began, we were all listed under section IV-B for reasons we did not bother to ask any school authority of consequence.*

*It was perhaps a blessing in disguise as we truly enjoyed the fine fellowship and camaraderie under Section IV-B. Although we could well be considered as part-time classmates, they regarded us as regular Section IV-B members.*

## How We Fared in Our Chosen Fields

*The following briefly summarizes the end-results of our pursuit to attain higher education and thus be better prepared in our chosen fields. The late Ms. Victoria Venturina died as a single dedicated teacher while Maria Ramos, a pharmacist, died as Mrs. Alejandro Tantoco and the mother of two MDs and the only daughter, a pharmacist like her Mama.*

*Reynaldo Catiis retired from an oil company as a*



*chemist; Luis Reyes retired from DBP as an architect and practising his profession; Dr. Rufino Roque, Jr. is a practising physician and operated a medical clinic in Santiago, Isabela; Engr. Antonio Salazar chose not to work as a mechanical engineer and instead went into grocery and transportation ventures; Teodoro Serrano, the musician, retired from a shipping company and moved into the field of accountancy; and this writer, also a CPA, retired last December 1989, as a BIR regional director and actively managing the family-owned apartments in Marilao, Bulacan.*

*Unfortunately, Pedro Gonzales died as a casualty during WWII and therefore was unable to pursue higher studies. We only learned of the death of Eugenio Cruz but knew nothing about his college studies. As regards to Roberto Mendoza, little is known of his fate or present whereabouts. We only pray that he's very much alive and still jogging!*

From the last batch, to all of Class 41, "A very Happy Golden Jubilee come May 1, 1991."

"The Last Batch: A Vanishing Tribe?" by Arsenio F. Santos, CPA (Ret), Section IV-B, Class 1941, p. 68, 70 of the Golden Jubilee Souvenir, May 1, 1991

## THE CURRICULUM OF THE THREE-YEAR COURSE BEFORE THE WAR

### First Year (1938-1939)

*Regular subjects:*

Elementary Algebra I, World History I, Composition I, Literature I, Character and Health I

*Additional subjects for Second Year:*

General Science II

### Second Year (1939-1940)

*Regular subjects:*

Geometry II; American History II (first semester), Oriental History II (second semester),

Composition II, Literature II

*Additional subjects for Third Year:*

Advance Algebra III (first semester), Applied

Arithmetic III (second semester), Biology III,

Composition III, Literature III

### Third and final Year (1940-1941)

*Regular subjects for Fourth Year:*

Physics IV; Economics IV; Philippine History and Government IV; Composition IV, Literature IV;

National Language (a new subject for fourth year students in 1940-1941)

*Remaining subject in Third Year:*

Philippine Social Life and Progress III





## Courses of Study

The Bureau of Education maintains today [ca.1926] some 85 public secondary schools, 31 of which are of the vocational type. Some sort of vocational work is also included in the regular high-school course. It is true, however, that regular secondary course is the type that predominates. ...

The present general course (Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Director of Education, p. 64) of study prescribed for the public secondary schools of the academic type, and which is also in vogue in similar private secondary schools with certain modifications, follows:

### REQUIRED SUBJECTS

First Year	Second Year		Third Year	Fourth Year
Literature (4). Current events (1).	Literature and composition (5).		Literature and composition (5).	Literature and composition (5).
Composition (5).	Physical geography (3).	General science (5).	Biology (5D).	Economic conditions in the Philippines (5).
United States history (3). United States government (2).	General history (4). Current events (1).		General history (4). Current events (1).	Philippine history and government (5). Current events (1).
Algebra (5).	Geometry (5).		Advanced Algebra (5). Review Arithmetic (5).	Physics (5D).
Physical education: Military drill (2), Group games, etc. (3).	Physical education: Military drill (2), Group games, etc. (3).		Physical education: Military drill (2), Group games, etc. (3).	Physical education: Military drill (2), Group games, etc. (3).

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of forty-minute periods a week.  
D, double or eighty-minute period.  
\* Oriental history is now a required subject in the second semester of the third year.

### OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Music.	Music.	Spanish (5). Music.	Spanish (5). Music.

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of forty-minute periods a week.

The requirements for graduation from a general secondary course will be as follows:

Required Subjects:	Units
English	5
United States History and Government	1
General History	1
Philippine History and Government	1
Science (gen. science, biology & physics)	3
Mathematics	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Optional Subjects:</b>	
Subjects selected from the approved list	3
<b>Total required</b>	<b>16</b>

Note.—A secondary unit is taken as representing a course which is given at least 5 periods a week for 40 school weeks, and in the case of laboratory science subjects, at least 8 single periods a week. The standard period must be at least 40 minutes clear, and preferably 45 minutes.

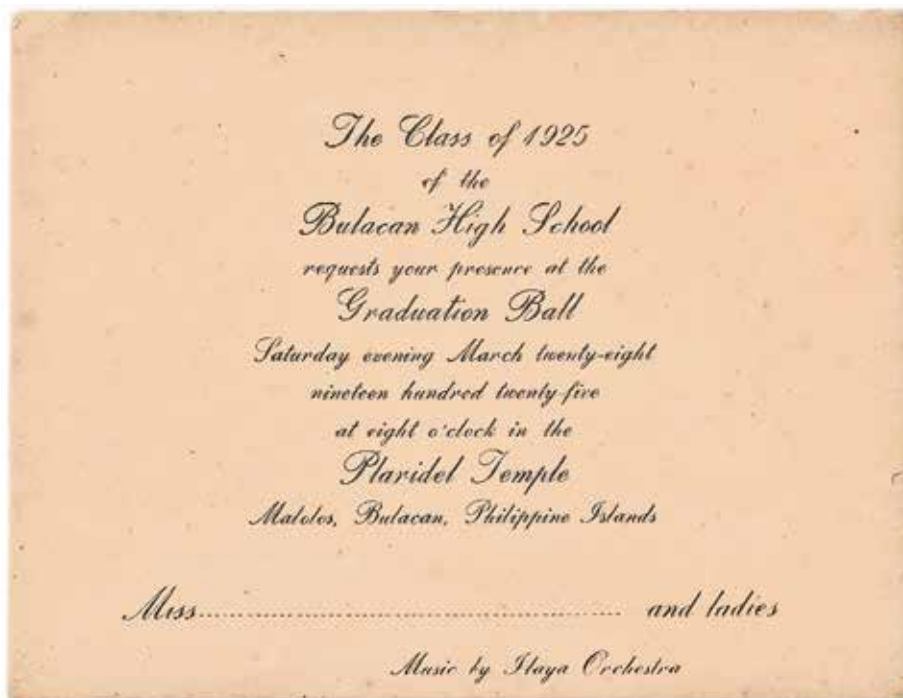
From the "Joint Legislative Committee Report on Education by the Joint Education Committee of the Philippine Legislature" (1926), pages 122 to 125, discussing the report made by Board of Educational Survey on Philippine Education (commonly known as the Monroe Report, named after the head of the Board of Educational Survey created "to make a study and survey of education in the Philippine Islands" by Act No 3162 of the Philippine Legislature: Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University).



## CLASS 1925

Demetrio Camua  
Magno Gatmaitan  
Geminiano de Ocampo

Out of the 74 graduates in 1925, these three were the only ones identified. Demetrio Camua finished college at the Philippine Constabulary Academy in 1931. Not long after, he served in the Philippine Army. Magno Gatmaitan, the class salutatorian, became a lawyer and a judge of the Court of Appeals. The class valedictorian, Geminiano de Ocampo, became a well-known eye doctor. He was later recognized and awarded as a National Scientist.



Invitation of Class 1925 to the Graduation Ball which was to be held at the Plaridel Temple



Public school teachers in the annual gathering of public school teachers at the Teachers' Camp (Baguio) in 1925. In the picture are Eliseo Tayao (rightmost, second row), principal of BHS, and two other teachers: Josefa P. de Leon (from left, second, first row) and Maria Galang (from left, fourth, first row).



## Three National Scientists

**T**hree sons of the Bulacan High School were honored as National Scientists – an extraordinary distinction of any high school in our country.

The three: **Francisco O. Santos** and **Gregorio T. Velasquez** of Calumpit, and **Geminiano T. de Ocampo** of Malolos.

Santos is the eldest and the first to graduate in 1912, followed by Velasquez in 1920, and de Ocampo in 1925.

De Ocampo and Velasquez were the first to be declared as National Scientists in 1982, while Santos was declared posthumously in 1983.

The title of National Scientist is the highest honor accorded by the president of the Philippines to a scientist of the country. Aside from the monetary reward, medical benefits, free hospitalization, and monthly pension, the awardees are also entitled to a state funeral at Libingan ng mga Bayani.

### FRANCISCO O. SANTOS

(June 3, 1892-February 19, 1983)

Born in Calumpit, Bulacan, Santos graduated as the valedictorian of Bulacan High School Class 1912. After taking up Bachelor of Arts and Masters in Biochemistry at UP, he was sent to Yale University to pursue his doctorate in Biochemistry. Aside from Yale, he also took up other courses at Minnesota University, Columbia University, and Cornell University. Upon returning to the country, he became a teacher and administrator in the College of Agriculture at UP for several years, until his retirement in 1959 and appointment as Professor Emeritus. He was posthumously honored as National Artist in 1983 for his significant contribution in the fields of Human Nutrition and Agricultural Chemistry.



### GREGORIO T. VELASQUEZ

(September 2, 1901-July 29, 1989)

Born in Calumpit, Bulacan to Zacarias Velasquez and Elena Tiongson, Gregorio T. Velasquez graduated from Bulacan High School in 1920. He took up Bachelor of Science in Botany at University of the Philippines in 1925, and Master of Science in Botany in 1931. He took up his second Master of Science in Botany in 1937 and Doctorate in Phycology in 1939 at University of Michigan. Upon his return to UP, he served for a long time as a teacher and administrator in the Department of Botany. In 1982, he was given the National Scientist award in the field of Phycology, the field of study he pioneered in the Philippines.



### GEMINIANO T. DE OCAMPO

(September 16, 1907-September 2, 1987)

Born in Malolos, Bulacan to parents Juan de Ocampo and Vicenta Tiongson, De Ocampo graduated as the valedictorian of Class 1925. He finished medicine at the University of the Philippines in 1932, and then proceeded to specialize in ophthalmology. He was known and considered as the Father of Modern Ophthalmology due to his contributions as a doctor, researcher, teacher and inventor in this field. The country recognized his lifelong service as an ophthalmologist as he was honored as a National Scientist in 1982.





# Family, Childhood, High School, and Other Stories

By Geminiano de Ocampo

My mother used to tell me that I was born in our old nipa house on Teodora Alonzo Street in Malolos, at the back of the old Malolos Catholic Stone Church. ‘Da Sepa, an old woman and a local *hilot*, assisted at my delivery. My mother recalled that the moon was full on that early morning of Sunday, September 16, 1907.

We used to go around barefoot even when we went to school at the Malolos Primary School. I remember clearly how most of my trousers were colored *kundiman* red. Many of them were faded because I inherited them from my older brother. We used to wear long sleeved *camisa de chino* with big pockets. I used to have a broad native hat. When I was in Grade Four, gardening was my industrial work. I had a short hoe with a short handle, and I would carry this even when climbing the fence of our backyard or school garden. Among my playmates were some tough guys in the neighborhood. Considered *matigas ang loob* (tough), I was the leader of a few. In later years, when I was in secondary school, I took up boxing lessons.

When I was in the first grade at the Malolos Elementary School in 1914, my teacher, Mr. Salazar, called my attention to the spelling of my name. He said it should be “Germiniano” instead of “Geminiano.” My father told me that my name was taken from the calendar of Lope K. Santos [could be *Kalendario ni Honorio Lopez*. —Ed.] and he gave me a copy, which I showed my teacher. Only then was he convinced that my name was without an “r”. The desire to seek the truth became a life obsession.



Mother was widowed at the age of thirty-six, with a daughter (yet to be born) and four sons, aged 14, 11, 8 and 2 years. [*Geminiano’s parents were Juan de Ocampo (1884-1918) and Vicenta E. Tiongson (1881-1961)*—Ed.]. She succeeded in sending all of them to college. She was a recipient of the

Mother of the Year Award in 1956 from the National Federation of Women’s Organization and, two years earlier, from the Bulacan High School. My older brother, Leopoldo, graduated at the head of his class in Mechanical Engineering at U.P. in 1928. I graduated among the first four at the U.P. College of Medicine in 1932. That same year, my younger brother, Pacifico, graduated at the U.P. College of Law. My youngest brother, Benjamin, finished his BSC at F.E.U.; my youngest sister, Juanita, graduated with the degree of BSE at the Philippine Women’s University.

[*All the De Ocampo siblings graduated from the Bulacan High School: Leopoldo in 1923, Geminiano in 1925, Pacifico in 1926, Benjamin and Juanita in 1936.*—Ed.]



My high school days were spent in the old wooden building and campus of the Bulacan High School.

It was during my first year at the Bulacan High School in 1921 that I read a book entitled *How to Study Effectively* by Whipple [*published in 1916; written by Guy Montrose Whipple*. —Ed.]. This influences my life study habit. The most important pointers were to have a time study habit, a place study habit, and an attitude study habit.

I was an early riser ever since my high school days, and throughout college and professional life. I used to start studying at 4:30 in the morning. The saying “Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise” had a lasting impression on me. Not until I retired from active academic life at 65 years of age did I rise at 6:00 o’clock in the morning. I did most of my studying, writing, and reading early in the morning. From high school days I formed the habit of a place study habit. My study and my library are probably the most important portions of my home.





I soon acquired the attitude of study habit of reading for different purposes: for relaxation or entertainment (newspaper, magazine, novels and light reading matters); for study (particularly medical books and journals); and for creative thinking or solution of problems, mostly research problems. In the beginning, my study and my library were one and the same place; later I set a place apart from my library for study. Most of my later writings were done in my study.



The marker installed by the National Historical Commission of the Philippines at the MHPNHS campus in Sta. Isabel, Malolos as a tribute to Geminiano T. de Ocampo, one of the three National Scientists and products of the school. The marker is located in front of the Science building.

An event during my first year in high school still lingers in my memory. Instead of an athletic assignment, I was made chief of the toilet guards. Our duty was to see to it that any student who used the urinal did not spill any drop, and a pointer on regard for others. I considered being captain of the toilet guards an important assignment.

Being shortsighted, I was more of a bookworm than an athlete or an active participant in extracurricular activities. I used to walk from our house in the town to the campus, about two kilometers away. During my Junior and Senior years, I used to ride my bicycle to and from school, and play tennis at the cemented provincial court of Bulacan.

I remember some of the inter-district tennis tournaments I participated in. My brother and I formed a team known as the De Ocampo Brothers. We used to paste rubber interior tires to the soles of our tennis shoes to make them last longer. Leon Gatmaitan and I competed in the Central Luzon Athletic Association (Class 1925) in Cabanatuan and won the championship in the men's doubles. That was the only athletic trophy I ever had. I continued to play tennis at the PGH once in a while when I was still a resident. After that, my only physical exercise was walking and calisthenics in my room.



Scholastically speaking, it was a continuous competition for first honors against my rival, Magno Gatmaitan. It was customary to list the names of the honor students in each class after every monthly grading period. There were times when I was not on top and I had to study harder.

I began to become conscious of scholastic leadership and to develop the desire to be first in my class while I was still in grade school. I remember that Magno Gatmaitan gave me stiff competition. I was valedictorian in primary, intermediate, and high school; Magno was always salutatorian. At UP, however, Magno had a better scholastic record. He graduated valedictorian of Class '31 of the UP College of Law. Out of 64 graduates, I was only among first four in Class '32 of the UP College of Medicine.

I believe in fair competition in any line of endeavour, scholastic or otherwise. However, I disfavor the kill-or-eliminate attitude. Competition brings out the best in us. Sometimes, however, in the absence of other competitors, one competes with oneself or with one's own record. This



is corollary to one of my guidelines in life – that a thing worth doing is worth doing well. I kept a record of what I have done or written for comparison and review in later years.

In 1925, I graduated as valedictorian of the Bulacan High School (later on, Marcelo H. del Pilar High School). Several considerations influenced me in choosing a medical career. As I have mentioned, I became myopic while I was still in primary school and started wearing glasses when I was eleven years old, a few months before my father died. I noted that I had difficulty in reading and my father brought me to Dr. Victor Sevilla at Azcarraga in Manila.

I remember that the grade of my eyeglasses changed every six months when I was in high school. Since the glasses in vogue at that time were rimless, and I indulged, as a boy, in some rough play, I broke my eyeglasses quite often. My father was myopic and so was my mother; so I must have inherited quite a number of myopic genes. The heredity element and cause of myopia interested me in later years. The myopic genes are most probably in the genes of the mucopolychoroids of the scleral and corneal ground substances. The defect could be in the quantity or quality of the genes. The environmental factors, both internal and external, could lie in the protein and carbohydrate factors, in addition to other unidentified ones, such as trace minerals and vitamins. The external environmental factors could be the photo or light environment. My present concept of myopia is both genetic and environmental along the developmental biological pathways.



There are probably three most important choices in man's life. No man has any choice of his parents and ancestors. I am reminded of what the late Dr. Antonio Sison often said: "If only one can choose one's ancestors, he may have a chance to avoid hypertension or diabetes." But a man has all the chances for choosing his profession. This may not be all true. It is often said that one should try to follow what God intends him to be. But how can he determine what God intends him to be? At no point in one's life is he more confronted with this question than when he reaches the stage when he has to choose his profession.

In high school, I had no special preferences for a career. Law, medicine, and engineering were the most popular professions of the time. During my mother's time, the usual dream of a mother was for her son to become a priest. This was no longer true during my generation.

At the beginning of the American regime, priesthood and religion were relegated to the background. There was still the lingering resentment against the Spanish friars, fanned by Rizal's *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*. My ultimate choice was, therefore, between law and medicine.

Why I chose medicine was based on several considerations. I was an admirer of Rizal from early childhood. I recall having written a drama during high school about *Noli Me Tangere* which did not reach the stage. I even wrote to the Secretary of the UP College of Medicine to inquire about the income of a medical general practitioner.

Another factor that propelled me toward medicine was my operation for nasal polyps and sinusitis by Dr. Luis Santos, a pioneer practitioner of EENT who operated on me twice. The sinusitis plagued me for the rest of my life. Since I was shortsighted, I was taken to Dr. Victor Sevilla who prescribed eyeglasses. I have worn eyeglasses since I was eleven years old. This was also a consideration in my decision to take up medicine.

Fortunately, my myopia became almost stationary or stabilized when I was in preparatory medicine at UP. Later I would daydream what I would have been had I taken up Law. The class prophecy at our high school graduation predicted that I would become a chief justice. As I mentioned earlier, if only a man could be certain of what God intended him to be, there would be less "square pegs in round holes." I was glad I decided on medicine. A lawyer is more exposed to temptations. In my choice of associates and employees, I always placed honesty over ability.

Excerpts from *Memoirs of Geminiano T. de Ocampo* (National Academy of Science and Technology, 1986)



# CLASS 1926

## Boys

Aurelio S. Adriano  
Benjamin N. Antonio  
Juan D. Andan  
Jose M. Alvarez  
Marcelo R. Aquino  
Alfredo N. Buñing  
Dionisio C. Borlongan  
Perfecto G. Borlongan  
Pedro Y. Borja  
Amado C. Cruz  
Federico S. Cruz  
Isaac S. Cervantes  
Marcos J. Catu  
Venancio L. Catiis  
Vicente F. Cruz  
Alberto O. Dazo  
Manuel V. de Leon  
Pacífico T. de Ocampo  
Jose S. Esguerra  
Marcelo P. Esguerra  
Alberto B. Gonzales  
Pedro B. Gonzales  
Leon S. Gatmaitan

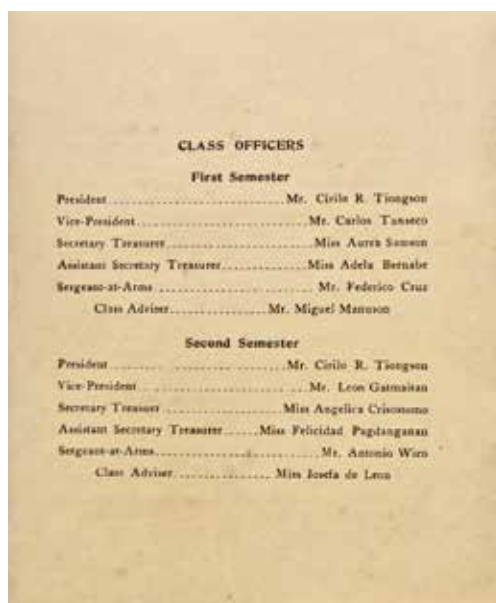
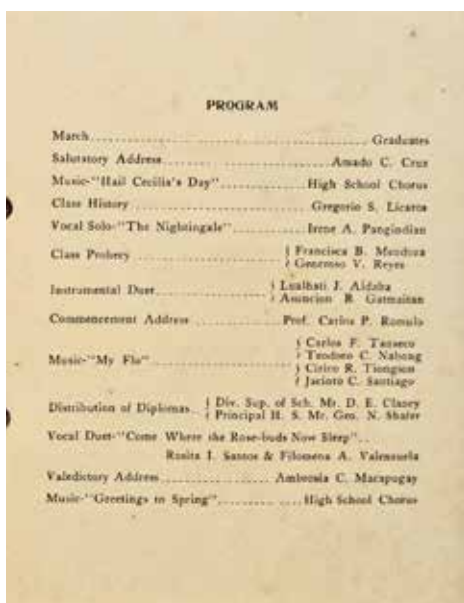
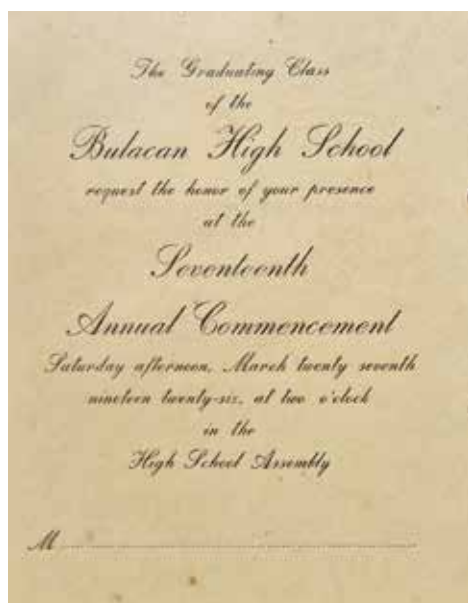
Nicanor G. Garcia  
Roberto J. Guzman  
Virginio L. Guevarra  
Solemon R. Ingal  
Marcelo G. Javier  
Gregorio S. Licaros  
Jose M. Ligon  
Martiniano V. Ligon  
Emilio M. Mateo  
Matias P. Mendoza  
Agapito P. Macapugay  
Teodoro C. Nabong  
Anicio R. Perez  
Vicente T. Pacheco  
Esmeraldo P. Quijano  
Jose Queri  
Generoso V. Reyes  
Julio B. Reyes  
Ricardo F. Reyes  
Pedro B. Roxas  
Agustin S. Santos  
Jose N. Santos  
Paulino M. Santos  
Enrique P. San Jose

Jacinto C. Santiago  
Marcelo C. Santiago  
Pedro L. Santiago  
Ricardo G. San Pedro  
Santiago F. San Pedro  
Tranquilino San Pedro  
Melquiades San Diego  
Vicente R. Salamat  
Silvestre R. Sebastian  
Cirilo R. Tiongson  
Carlos F. Tanseco  
Claro V. Tolentino  
Tiburcio V. Tolentino  
Doroteo M. Tapang  
Jose S. Tomacruz  
Mariano F. Tanwangco  
Francisco G. Valencia  
Serapio C. Valencia  
Antonio C. Wico  
Dominador N. Yambao

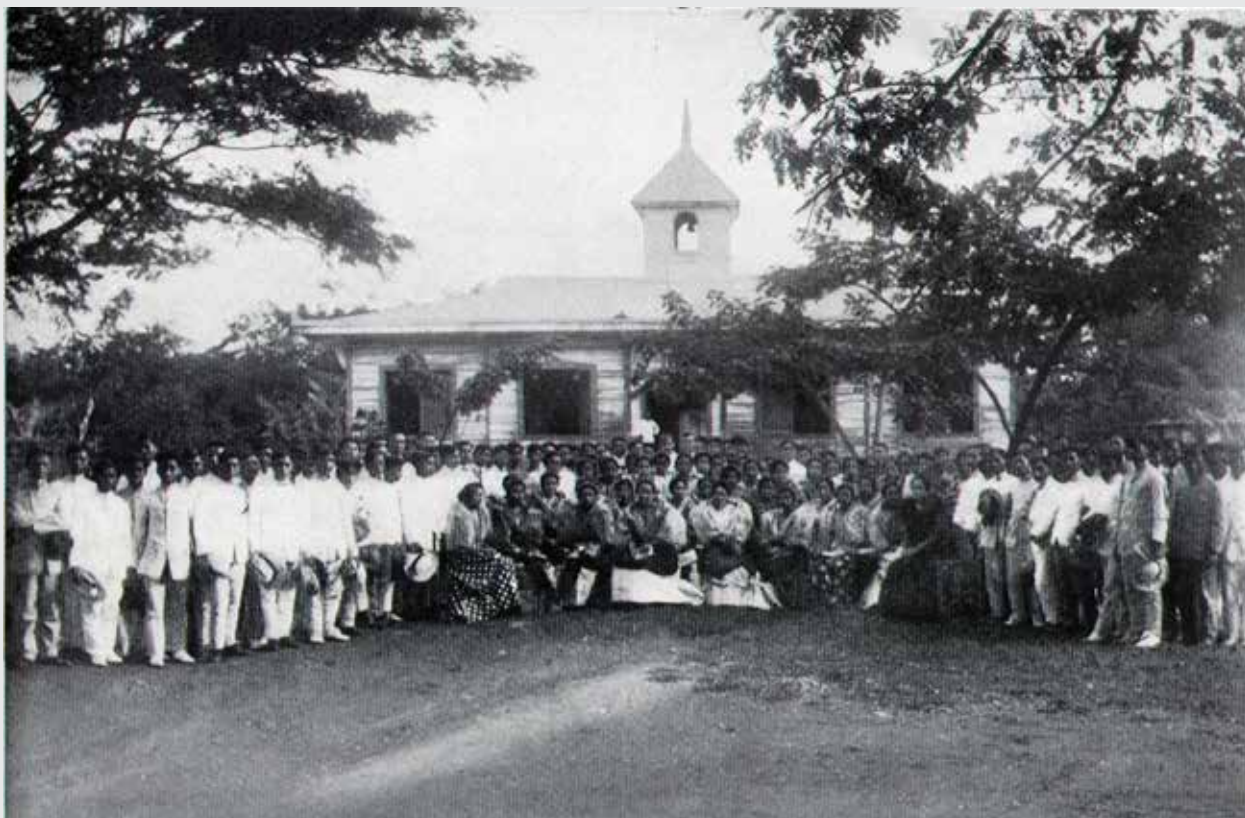
## Girls

Lualhati J. Aldaba  
Adela C. Bernabe

Aurea C. Bernabe  
Angelica T. Crisostomo  
Felomena R. Cruz  
Salud R. Cruz  
Maria C. Cruz  
Mercedes L. Deato  
Salud T. Estrella  
Asuncion B. Gatmaitan  
Ambrosia C. Macapugay  
Francisca B. Mendoza  
Julita M. Marcos  
Victorina R. Marasigan  
Felicidad Pagdanganan  
Mercedes B. Polintan  
Irene A. Pangindian  
Luz S. Reyes  
Delfina R. Reyes  
Aurea G. Samson  
Anicia V. San Juan  
Rosita I. Santos  
Margarita C. Tanghal  
Felomena Valenzuela  
Dolores M. Veron  
Rufina C. Ventura







## NEWS BRIEFS 1926

### NORMAL INSTITUTE

The Normal Institute was held at Malolos from June 1 to 19, with about 600 teachers attending. A reception and ball offered by the Malolos teachers to all teachers from other towns was held during the first week. An illustrated lecture, "Rizal in His Travels", was given for the benefit of all teachers attending the institute by Mr. Joseph H. Schmidt of Manila, who is the author of the work. It was given under the auspices of Malolos Lodge No. 46.

Mr. McCormick of the academic division, bureau of education visited the division on June 9. He visited the normal institute in the morning and the high school in the afternoon. Miss Matilde Manlangit, traveling teacher from the general office, was in the division from June 8 to 19.

Drs. Francisco Rustia and Jose Olivares are the Red cross dentists in the division this year. It is probable that one

more dentist may be adopted during this school year, but this will depend upon the result of junior Red cross roll call which is scheduled to take place August 2 to 7.

Mr. Geo. N. Shafer, formerly principal of the Bulacan High School has been transferred to the division of Iloilo. Mr. James A. Milling has been appointed acting principal. Mrs. Lute M. Kanzelmeyer of the high school faculty went on leave effective at the opening of the school year.

Report by Hermenegildo Pascual, *Philippine Education Magazine*, July 1926, p.100

### TUITION FEE

For the first time in the history of the Bulacan High School, each student was required to pay a tuition fee of P10 before being enrolled. In spite of this tuition charge, the enrolment in the high school shows a substantial increase.



In compliance with the policy of the bureau of education, seven insular positions formerly allotted to the high school have been transferred to the elementary schools thus allowing each municipality in the division to have one insular teacher.

The provincial board has recently created nine new positions for teachers in the high school. Seven positions were for the purpose of covering the vacancies created by the transfer of seven insular teachers to the elementary schools, and the other two other positions were provided to take care of the increased enrolment. The salary of the teachers appointed for the above positions is paid mostly from tuition fees and partly from provincial funds.

The high school faculty for the school year 1926-27 is the following: Mr. James A. Milling, acting principal, Mrs. Sylva H. Milling, Mr. Harry H. Kanzelmeyer, Mr. Pablo H. Laigo, Mr. Marcos R. Esquivel, Mr. Alejandro P. Capitulo, Miss Josefa S. Gatmaitan, Miss Monica Crisostomo, Miss Maria L. Espino, Mr. Felipe Cruz, Mr. Aurelio Garcia, Mr. Severino R. Santos, Mr. Pedro G. Balagot, Mr. Arsenio Olmos, Mr. Anselmo C. Marcelino, Miss Josefa P. de Leon, Mr. Domingo Gatchalian, Miss Socorro Marques, Mr. Marcelo, L. Lopez, Mr. Mauro Diaz, and Mr. Antonio Ligon.

From a report by Bulacan correspondent Hermenegildo Pascual, *Philippine Education Magazine* (August 1926, p. 168)

### VISITORS AND TEACHERS' UNION

Bulacan was visited by the director of education on July 28. He inspected the high school and the Malolos elementary school. The superintendent of schools for La Union was in the division during the early part of August. He visited the high school, Malolos elementary school, and several other schools in the southern districts.

Colonel Thompson and party visited the province on

August 5. A banquet was held in honor of the visitors at the Plaridel temple with about 200 persons attending. After dinner speeches were delivered by Hon. Padilla, representative for the first district, Attorney Francisco A. Delgado, Mrs. Rosa Sevilla de Alvero, and Colonel Thompson. Dr. Juan S. Fernando, district health officer, was the toastmaster. After the program was over, Colonel Thompson and party visited the provincial building, the constabulary barracks, and the provincial jail. The party returned to the provincial building where speeches were delivered before a huge crowd of high school students and others by Governor Castro, ex-representative Gonzales-Lloret, and Colonel Thompson. Governor Castro presided over this meeting. After this meeting was over, the party left about 5:30 P.M. for different places in the province scheduled to be visited.



The Bulacan teachers' union was formally organized during the last normal institute held at Malolos with the following officers for the school year 1926-27: president, Mr. Esteban Samaniego; vice-president, Mr. Dominador Dimagiba; secretary-treasurer, Miss Socorro Valencia; assistant sec.-treas., Miss Soledad Castro, all of Malolos. The following supervisory officials compose the advisory board of the union: Mr. Jose Catindig, academic supervisor; Mr. Sergio Z. Cespedes, industrial supervisor; Mr. Lucio Tolentino, supervising teacher for Polo district; Mr. Santiago Dizon, supervising teacher for Bigaa district; and Mr. Liberato Lopez, supervising teacher for Meycauayan district. The union's representatives are Mr. Escolastico Gatmaitan, supervising teacher for Malolos, and Miss Soledad Airan, principal of Bulacan intermediate. The auditing committee consists of Mr. Jose Tablan, supervising teacher of Hagonoy, as chairman, and Miss Concordia Samson and Miss Petra Baltazar, principal of Calumpit and Baliuag elementary schools, respectively, as members.

From a report by correspondent Hermenegildo Pascual, *Phillipine Education Magazine* (September 1926, p. 227-228)



# BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL

1927

## Memoirs





# The Bulacan High School Memoirs of Class 1927

*"To my aunts and uncle whose sympathy and kindness have always been my stepping stone to success, this humble memoir I dedicate."* — handwriting of Dolores C. Ramos, on the flyleaf

Dolores was referring to the couple Felix and Rosenda FlorCruz. For four years, Loleng lived in the couple's house in Guinhawa which was just two blocks away from Bulacan High School.

Nana Senday's house served as the temporary home of many students from Bulacan High School like Loleng, because it was big enough and its proximity to the school, like the other houses in the nearby barrios of Mojon and Catmon. (Read "My High School Days" by Cenon R. FlorCruz on page 152.)

*Bulacan High School Memoirs* was the publication Dolores was referring to, an exquisite, little book on the graduation of Class 1927.

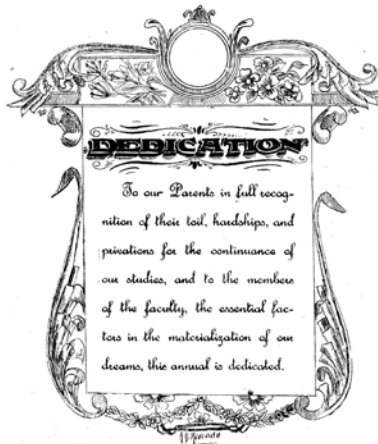
*"It is so rare, hence, a source of pride and accomplishment that [a] high school graduating class could publish its 'graduation annual' in book form. [probably, twice only in [the history of] Bulacan High School." — a typewritten comment on the book's title page, which was probably written by Cenon FlorCruz*

Cenon FlorCruz, one of the children of Felix and Rosenda, was aware of the importance of the *Memoirs* which the family carefully kept amidst the war.

Modesto Flores wrote something similar in the history of Class 1927:

*"The most important of our accomplishments was the publication of the Bulacan Memoirs, this annual, being a second in the history of the Bulacan High School. This is to a large extent due to the will-power and constant efforts of our adviser, the indispensable aid of the faculty members, principal and superintendent, the diligence*

*and industry of our president, Damian Tomacruz, and staff and the cooperation of the rest inclusive of the lower classes."*



*Memoirs* is bigger and thicker compared to *The Bulakenian* which was published in 1918.

*Memoirs*, with its 80 pages full of photographs and illustrations in almost all of its pages, measures 8.5 x 10.5 inches.

Aside from the photographs of provincial officials, teachers, and the 101 graduates, it also features different photographs and

essays on those who were in the first until the third year in school, as well as the different clubs and athletic teams, and the parts of an annual which served as the model to the succeeding publications after the war.

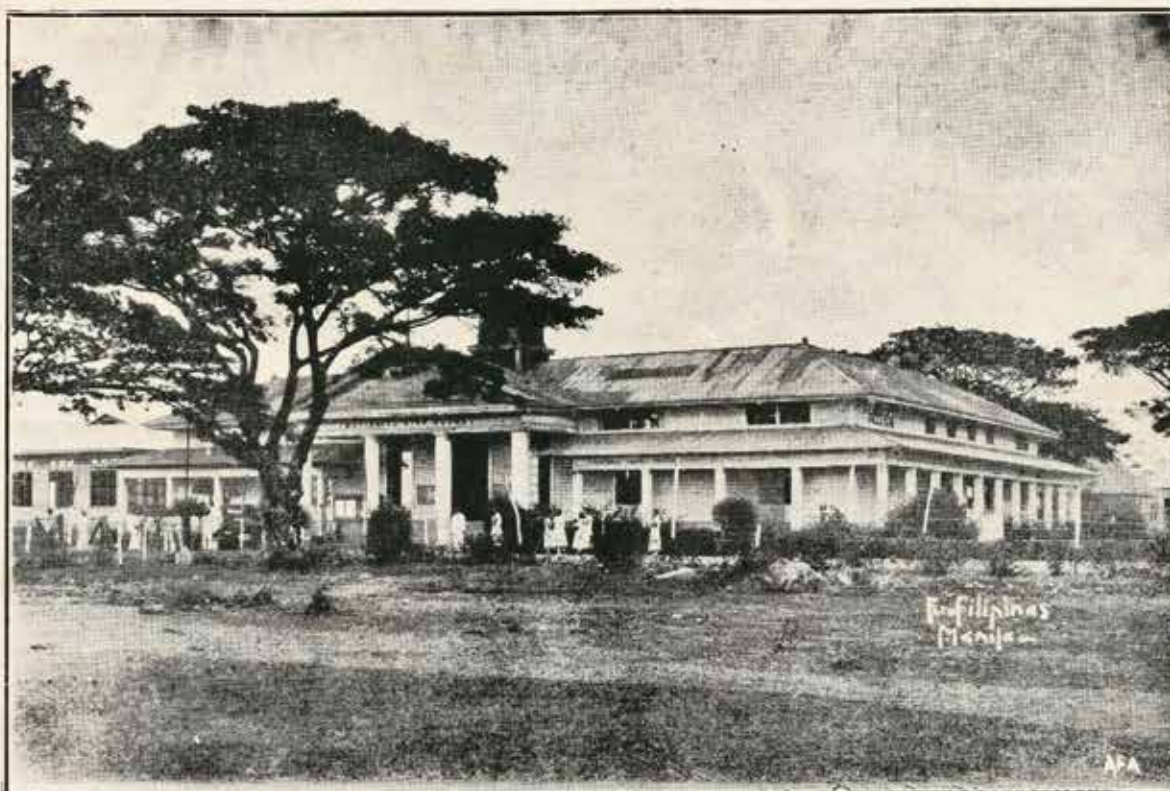
The speech of the valedictorian (Francisco D. Gesmundo of Bustos) and the salutatorian (Luciano M. de Jesus of Sta. Maria), the class history (Modesto C. Flores of Pulilan), the last will and testament of the class (Luciano M. de Jesus and Potenciano Gonzales of Guiguinto), and the class dream (Enrique Santos of Obando), are published the annual.

The attractive designs and illustrations by the head artist, Arsenio D. Mercado of Calumpit, and his assistant, Jose V. Santos of Pulilan, are remarkable.

On first page, just below the title, is the essence behind their publication—*Tablets may crumble, inscriptions may fade, but memory will stand through Eternity*—the very thing that inspired Dolores C. Ramos of Malolos to write along with her activities in high school, her being "Author of the name 'Bulacan Memoirs'".



# OUR ALMA MATER



OLD BUILDING



NEW BUILDING







# FACULTY



**James A. Milling, B.A.**  
Principal



**Maria L. Espino, B.S.E.**  
English and Economics  
Senior Adviser



**Sylvia H. Milling**  
III. State Normal N.Y.U.  
English



**Aurelio Garcia, B.S.M.E.**  
Physics



**Severino R. Santos, B.S.A.**  
P.I. and U.S. Government



**Monica Crisostomo, B.S.E.**  
English



**Josefa S. Gatmaitan,**  
**H.T.C.; B.S.E.**  
English



**L.M. Kanzelmeyer, B. Ed.**  
English and Pedagogy



**Pedro G. Balagot, B.A.**  
1st. Lt. U.S. Army  
History and Military Science



**Alejandro P. Capitulo, H.S.T.C.**  
Biology and Science



**Felipe Cruz, B.S.E.**  
U.S. History and Geometry  
Freshmen Adviser



**Mauro Diaz, H.T.C.**  
General History  
Sophomore Adviser



# FACULTY



**Josefa P. de Leon, Ph. B.**  
Mathematics



**Marcos R. Esquivel, A.B., B.S.**  
Modern Europe  
and Oriental History



**Domingo Gatchalian, B.E.**  
Algebra



**Harty H. Kanzelmeyer, A.B.**  
English



**Pablo H. Laygo, B.S.**  
Biology  
Junior Adviser



**Socorro Z. Marquez, H.T.C.**  
English



**Antonio Ligon, Spanish N.S. Gr.**  
Librarian and Spanish Instructor



**Marcelo L. Lopez, B.E.**  
Science



**Anselmo C. Marcelino, B.E.**  
Mathematics



**Arsenio Olmos, B.C.S.**  
Gen. History and Geometry



## FACULTY PROFILE (1926-1927)

**Mr. Pedro G. Balagot.** He is short, but every inch of him is precious. He is a military leader and an efficient organizer.

**Mr. Alejandro P. Capitulo.** Any pupil who argues with him is a “nonsense”, but with him everybody will enjoy the time in a “tete-a-tete”.

**Miss Monica Crisostomo.** When God distributed virtues, she received simplicity, contentment, and womanliness which mean charm. What a blessed land will the P.I. be if all our women are like her.

**Mr. Felipe Cruz.** What is within is not always what is without. His angry facial expression is softened by his amiability as a friend.

**Mr. Mauro Diaz.** All the world wonders how his small person can nourish a brain saturated with historical significance. He laughs freely as if daily he finds a horse-shoe.

**Miss Maria L. Espino.** We have in her Wolsey and Richelieu, but unlike them she is full of fun and joviality. She sympathizes with the “pitiful” especially the handsome boys.

**Mr. Marcos R. Esquivel.** He is a heedful, dainty exponent of modern styles. He is a “busy bee”, hovering from flower to flower who very well know him by his hum, “Pip, p-i-i-i-i-i-i-p!”

**Miss Josefa S. Gatmaitan.** When angels descend to earth, they talk exclusively with the holy; singling from all of them, she talks with the sinful, and makes them heavenly.

**Mr. Aurelio Garcia.** Young and handsome, he wins a prize, i.e. a place among the girls, but he blushes when one of those girls is mentioned. His gift to everybody are puzzling problems in Physics.

**Mr. Domingo Gatchalian.** He is the concrete noun equivalent to the abstract “seriousness”, “quietude”, and “simplicity”. He fails dances now, perhaps he is devotedly waltzing with his little baby.

**Miss Josefa P. de Leon.** In her we can see the personification of success. Seeing many a creature plunge into her beam to have themselves scorched, a classmate has reason to term her the “unloving lovely loved.”

**Mr. Pablo H. Laygo.** Bring your laboratory manuals to be checked. Quick! But when his Arayat brow is knitted with anger, and his Vesuvius head is holding with lava of rage, be seated, wait, lest you be a victim of the eruption.

**Miss Socorro Marquez.** She is conscientious, loving teacher, bearing hardships with fortitude, and fixing her eyes at a bright future.

**Mr. Marcelo Lopez.** His only difference from Darwin is that he is young, beardless, and erect.

**Mr. Antonio Ligon.** He knows the book that will cure a hypochondriac and brings the happiest fool into a solemn meditation. He differs from Cervantes in that Cervantes was never seen with spectacles.

**Mrs. Lute M. Kanzelmeyer.** If you are sorry, resort to her and soon you are the fastidious sheik before Sherehazada. Her smiles fall “as the gentle rain from heaven.”

**Mr. Anselmo Marcelino** (The sheik of Panasahan). He is strong in body and mind, but his weakness is this: he is tongue-tied before a certain fellow teacher.

**Mrs. Sylvia H. Milling.** In a class she electrifies the “*pillo*” into silence. Outside, she gives them smiles to forget the graves of failure.

**Mr. James A. Milling.** He gives freedom of speech to those who visit his suspension office. Really they talk as they want to, but at home.

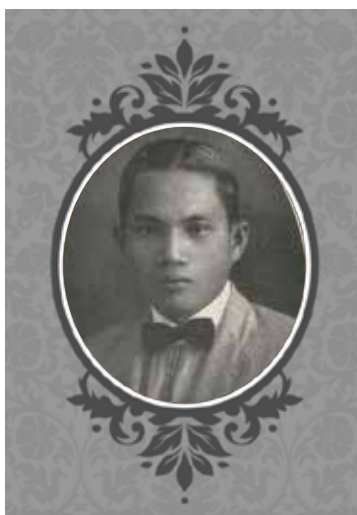
**Mr. Arsenio Olmos.** He cools the heat of the year 1896 by exemplifying a “mestizo” who sympathizes everything Philippines, especially, the “*dalagas*”.

**Mr. Severino Santos.** If you want to irritate him, utter *also* after a wrong answer; if you want to please him, be *quick* and “*listo*”; if you want to see Herodotus, look at him, but eliminate the spectacles.





## CLASS 1927



**Pedro A. Alencastre**  
Malolos



**Jose Alvarez**  
Malolos



**Pablo J. Apostol**  
Malolos



**Atanacio A. Aquino**  
Hagonoy



**Marcelo S. Balatbat**  
Hagonoy



**Napoleon V. Bernabe**  
Bulacan, Bulacan





**Casimiro Caluag**  
Guiguinto



**Pedro C. Caparas**  
Macabebe, Pampanga



**Benito B. Catindig**  
Guiguinto



**Felipe C. Catindig**  
Bulacan, Bulacan



**Bartolome Fortis**  
Odiangan, Romblon



**Jose Galvez**  
Quingua



**Alberto V. Geronimo**  
San Ildefonso



**Francisco D. Gesmundo**  
Valedictorian  
Bustos



**Donato B. Gonzales**  
Paombong





**Potenciano Gonzales**  
Guiguinto



**Dominador N. Gregorio**  
Calumpit



**Luis R. Guanzon**  
Atlag, Malolos



**Francisco S. Infantado**  
Angat, Bulacan



**Santiago Jacinto**  
Guiguinto



**Domingo V. de Jesus**  
Malolos



**Luciano M. de Jesus**  
Salutatorian  
Sta. Maria



**Alfredo Laurel**  
Meycawayan



**Domingo Llantos**  
Meycawayan





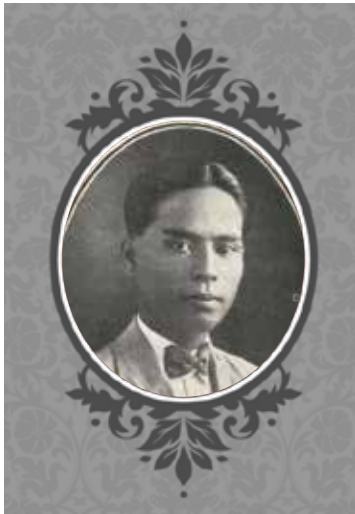
**Jose B. Bernardo**  
Hagonoy



**Fidel C. Brigino**  
Bigaa



**Delfin R. Burgos**  
Malolos



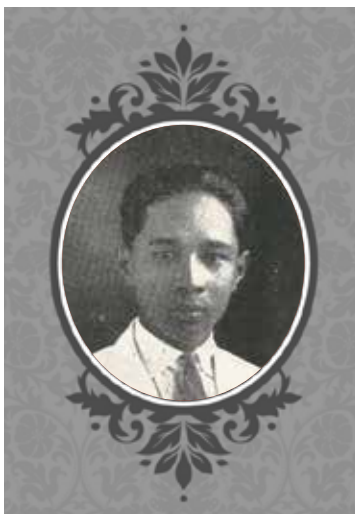
**Benito P. Calayag**  
Paombong



**Lorenzo B. Calderon**  
Pulilan



**Marcelo C. Centeno**  
Calumpit



**Angel R. Cruz**  
Malolos

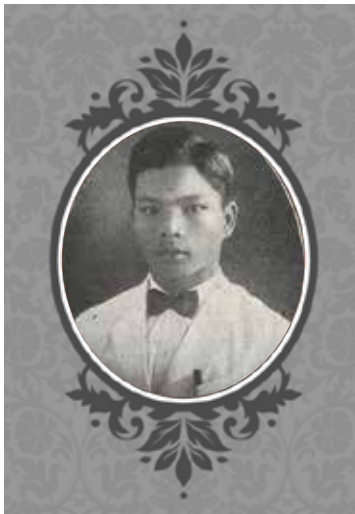


**Leonardo S. Cruz**  
Pulilan



**Santiago de la Cruz**  
Calumpit





**Marcial G. Dizon**  
Navotas, Rizal



**Arturo C. Eusebio**  
Pulilan



**Balbino P. Fajardo**  
Malolos



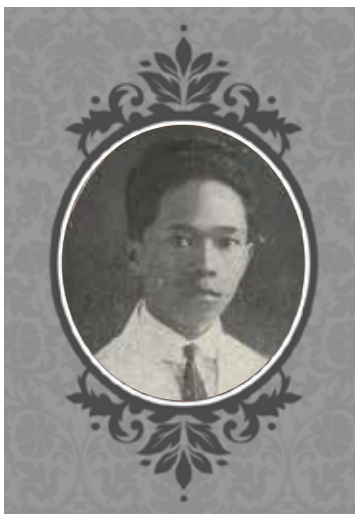
**Catalino B. Flores**  
Pulilan



**Modesto C. Flores**  
Historian  
Pulilan



**Juan C. Lugos**  
Calumpit



**Ciriaco Magtira**  
Paombong

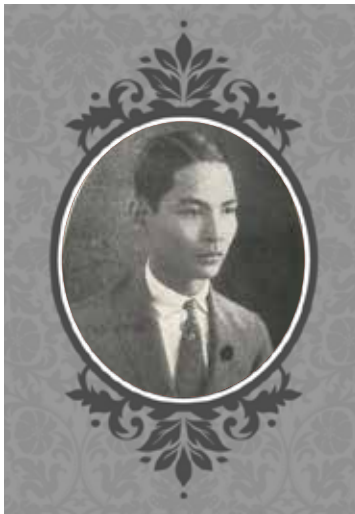


**Benigno Magugat**  
Malolos



**Vicente R. Marasigan**  
Malolos





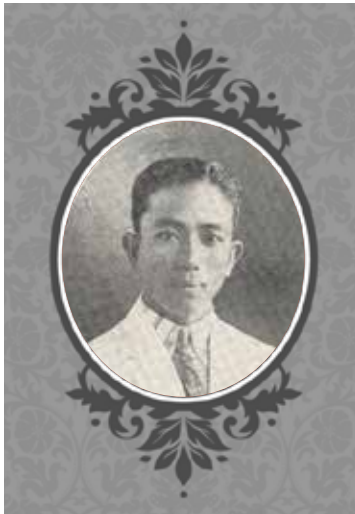
**Arsenio D. Mercado**  
Calumpit



**Solomon Monson**  
Imus, Cavite



**Jose Morales**  
Sta. Maria



**Dominador S. Nicolas**  
Malolos



**Hilarion F. Paltao**  
Pulilan



**Aquilino San Pedro**  
Quingua



**Santiago F. San Pedro**  
Quingua



**Amado D. Peña**  
Pulilan



**Arsenio C. de la Peña**  
Atlag, Malolos





**Perfecto A. Punongbayan**  
Malolos



**Esmeraldo P. Quijano**  
San Ildefonso



**Pedro C. Reyes**  
Pulilan



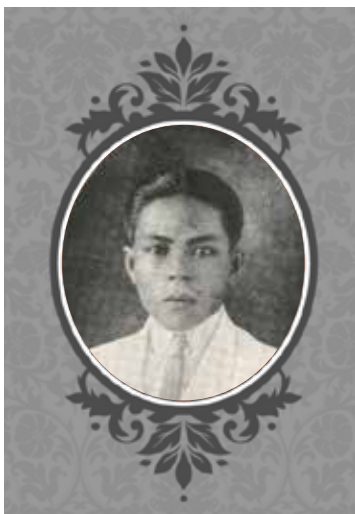
**Pastor C. Robles**  
Malolos



**Felipe F. Romero**  
Calumpit



**Arcadio S. Roque**  
Quingwa



**Calixto del Rosario**  
Calumpit



**Vicente Salamat**  
Paombong



**Daniel Sanchez**  
Meycawayan





**Donato J. Santos**  
Malolos



**Enrique A. Santos**  
Obando



**Jose S. Santos**  
Hagonoy



**Jose V. Santos**  
Pulilan



**Luis C. Santos**  
Baliuag



**Paulino M. Santos**  
Hagonoy



**Jose R. Sebastian**  
Hagonoy



**Tiburcio V. Tolentino**  
Malolos



**Damian S. Tomacruz**  
Baliwag





**Justo T. Velayo**  
San Miguel



**Sabino T. Vengco**  
Hagonoy



**Juan V. Venturina**  
San Rafael



**Pedro B. Viudez**  
San Ildefonso



**Felicidad Aguilar**  
Calumpit



**Caridad Baltazar**  
Pulilan



**Josefina P. Baltazar**  
Baliuag



**Consuelo C. Banag**  
Pulilan



**Amparo Bautista**  
Malolos





**Magdalena B. Bautista**  
Paombong



**Rosario F. Capitulo**  
Hagonoy



**Maria Capule**  
Malolos



**Luisa C. Cruz**  
Caingin, Malolos



**Olimpia A. Espino**  
Pulilan



**Laureana T. Estrella**  
Malolos



**Aurora Ch. Fernando**  
Malolos



**Pilar P. Gaspar**  
Sta. Isabel, Malolos



**Rosario Hernandez**  
Sta. Isabel, Malolos





**Felicidad de Lara**  
Baliuag



**Angelica Lomotan**  
Malolos



**Maria Marasigan**  
Malolos



**Pacita Mendoza**  
Malolos



**Asuncion Mercado**  
Calumpit



**Dolores C. Ramos**  
Malolos



**Pascuala C. Salamat**  
Paombong



**Josefina de los Santos**  
Pulilan



**Ramona Santos**  
Hagonoy





**Carmen Tomacruz**  
Hagonoy



**Priscilla G. Valencia**  
Paombong



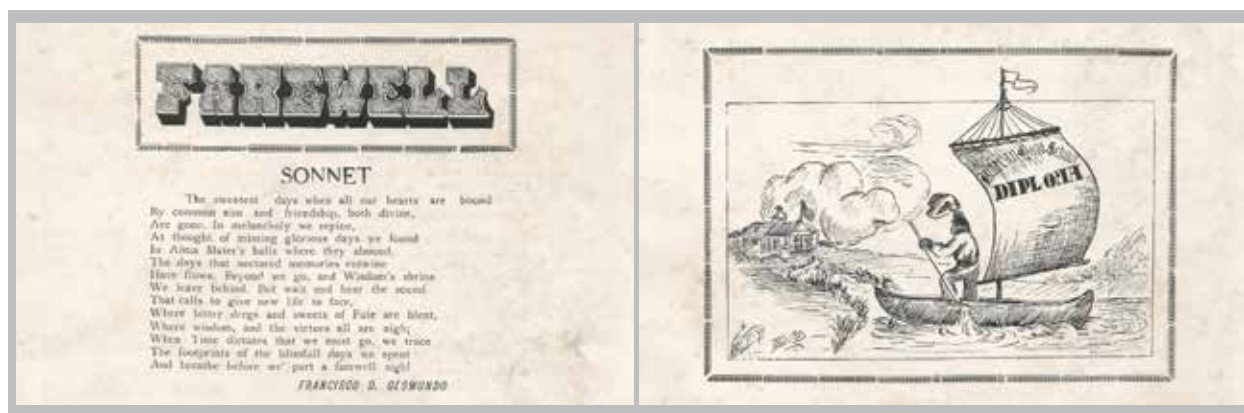
**Lutgarda Vasquez**  
Malolos



**Leoncia Velasco**  
Malolos



**Teofila A. Velasco**  
Malolos





## GALLERY OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES



### BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

DIRECTRESS:—Mrs. Sylvia H. Miling

#### MEMBERS

- |                         |           |                |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. Pacifico Danao       | • • • • • | Cornet         |
| 2. Alberto Geronimo     | • • • • • | Drum           |
| 3. Sabino T. Vengco     | • • • • • | Drum           |
| 4. Severino Cruz        | • • • • • | Vio'lin        |
| 5. Enrique Santos       | • • • • • | Mandolin       |
| 6. Solomon Monson       | • • • • • | Violin (Bass)  |
| 7. Genaro Manahan       | • • • • • | Violin         |
| 8. Emilio Calderon      | • • • • • | Violin         |
| 9. Delfin Wytango       | • • • • • | Violin         |
| 10. Jose Reyes          | • • • • • | Violin         |
| 11. Gabino Santiago     | • • • • • | Banjo          |
| 12. Andres Capili       | • • • • • | Slide trombone |
| 13. Virgilio De la Rosa | • • • • • | Banjo          |
| 14. Miguel Gonzales     | • • • • • | Mandolin       |



### AMANTES DE CERVANTES. CURSO DE 1927

Profesor—Sr. D. Antonio Ligon

*Sentado, izquierda a derecha:* Tamasan Tomacruz, Marcelo Balatbat, Magdalena Bautista, Priscilla Valencia, Ramona Santos, Prof. A. Ligon, Rosario Capitulo, Carmen Tomacruz, Jose V. Santos, Jose S. Santos.

*De pie:* Ciriaco Magtira, Balbino Fajardo, Perfecto Punongbayan, Dominador Gregorio, Arsenio de la Peña, Lorenzo Calderon, Francisco Infantado, Benito Calayag.





## TRACK AND FIELD

COACH—ANSELMO MARCELINO

ATHLETES	EVENTS
1. Domingas Cruz	Individual champion, C. L. A. M.
2. Felizardo Jimenez	Relay-ship and jump, 1st. place
	C. L. A. M. '27.
3. Dondado Domingula	100 and 200 Meters dash
4. Jose Vinculudo	100 and 200 Meters dash
5. Delia R. Burgos	100 and 200 Meters dash
6. Apolinario Santos	100 and 200 Meters dash
7. Donatador Jacinto	100 and 200 Meters dash
8. Constantino Bartolome	15-Pound shot put
9. Federico Mascarinas	Pole vault
10. Rencorido Tamayo	Pole vault
11. Alberto Baretto	Running high jump
12. Leoncio Cruz	Running high jump
13. Domingas Marcelino	Running broad jump
14. Martiniano Dominga	110 high hurdles
15. Socorro de Leon	Discus throw
16. Antonio Gregoria	Discus throw
17. Indro Valasquez	Javelin throw
18. M. Madala	Javelin throw
19. Bartolome Fortia	Wrest



## BASKET BALL SQUAD

C. L. A. M. CHAMPION, 1921-'22

COACH: Alejandro Capitan

PLAYERS	Center and Capt
1. Nemesio Agustin	Guard
2. Julian Domingula	Forward
3. Vicente Cruz	Guard
4. Ricardo Domingo	Forward
5. Fernando Domingo	Forward
6. Blas San Pedro	Forward
7. Julian Vinculudo	Forward
8. Jose Vinculudo	Forward
9. Melanio Victoria	Guard
10. Moises Pagdagagan	Guard

GAMES PLAYED	
Bulacan vs. U. P. Proper	10
Bulacan vs. V. M. C. A.	20
Bulacan vs. Manila East	30
Bulacan vs. C. L. A. S.	40
Bulacan vs. Pangasinan	50
Bulacan vs. Santa Lucia	60



## BASEBALL TEAM

Coach: Mr. H. Kesselmeier

NAMES	POSITIONS
1. Policarpo Ralios	Catcher
2. Angel Delagtas	Pitcher
3. Angel Lomones	First Base
4. Pedro Capala	Second Base
5. David Fernandez	Third Base
6. Vicente Cruz	Short Stop
7. Constantino Lomones	Left Fielder
8. Perengio Javier	Center Fielder
9. Eusebio Duroto	Right Fielder
10. Dionicio Aguirre	Batter
11. Romero Alejandro	Batter
12. Florencio Ganchalan	Batter

### GAMES PLAYED

Bulacan	vs.	Bulacan	11
Normal	4	Manila West	1



## BULACAN INDOOR TEAM

FRONT ROW—Carmela Coronel, Maria Arifflon, Rosa Trujano, Emilia Flores and Estela Santos.  
 SECOND ROW—Maria Manuigas, Encarnacion Angles, Laureana Estrella, Pablo H. Lugo, (manager), Elena Miranda, Angelica Lomones (captain), and Ramona Santos.  
 STANDING—Vicencia Cervantes, Concepcion Ramos, Miss Josefa de Leon, Manuel J. Romulo, Miss Monica Crisostomo, Indira Mendoza, and Rosalino Buzina.

### GAMES PLAYED 1927

Jan. 9, 1927	BULACAN . . . . . 7	BULACAN . . . . . 10
	Normal . . . . . 7	Manila West . . . . . 30
Jan. 15, 1927	BULACAN . . . . . 84	BULACAN . . . . . 17
	West High . . . . . 10	Manila West High . . . . . 18

### INTER PROVINCIAL MEET

January 20-22	
BULACAN ..... 17	BULACAN ..... 22
Normal Field ..... 25	Pampanga ..... 24



# Prolific Years

By Modesto C. Flores

At the beginning of the second quarter of 1923, those acquainted well with the Bulacan High School course proclaimed it as an institution of learning worthy of the highest praise and fully qualified to give education and instruction to those who willingly looked for them. It could radiate purer and with rays of knowledge and could diffuse a higher degree of education to human kind. This proclamation was delivered to the winds of the earth and hence speedily reached every corner and nook of the Philippine archipelago. We paid not a deaf ear to the sound of the clarion of this highly admired institution.

June 12th of that memorable year marks the birth of the history of Class 1927. It was that bright day that we first met to handle the first year of secondary work which was the first stepping stone to our college education. At this early period we did not find much pleasure in associating with each other for each face was new to the other. At the same time the thought of separation from our beloved homes, haunted by the endearments of our loving parents, sisters, and brothers secretly imposed upon us the taste of ingratitude and discontentment. However, day after day, bits of changes appeared noticeable; our ties of companion-

ship had been tightened little by little, and our association with each other had promoted sincerity and brotherhood amongst us.

It was not long afterwards when we began to take part in social activities. Very soon we were admitted to memberships in the Rizal and Excelsior Literary Societies, and this marked the beginning of our contact and intercourse with the Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors. We worked side by side with them, with the same purpose and aim, and the successes we had aroused in us the sentiment of solidarity, altruism, and cooperation. But we did not remain contented in being dependent upon our co-members the Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors. Under the able leadership and untiring efforts of Mr. Toribio Ortega, who became our adviser, the Freshman Class Literary Society was organized. Guided by our loyal and worthy president, Jose Manikis, and inspired by the fatherly advice of our vigilant and alert adviser, we undertook several activities. But the one that deserves special mention was the holding of the Freshman Ball, a record breaking event in the history of Bulacan High School. Indeed, it was the first Freshman Ball and at the same time the most successful.



Senior Class 1927





A unique postcard of portraits of students and teachers of Class 1927 designed by Foto Filipinas, official photographer of *Bulacan High School Memoirs*

Like the history of any country, the history of the class of 1927 is filled with continuous battles; battles fraught with hardships and sacrifices all directed to a common end; but battles which do not involve cruelty or bloodshed. It is an intellectual battle in the realm of Minerva in which the brain is the sword, memory the shield, and patience the armor. Days followed, weeks followed weeks and months followed months, and still the battle goes on, until March 1924, it reached its decisive point and temporarily ended. And gramercy to Him above that nearly all of us emerged triumphant. Thus ended the First Year of our high school life with happiness with the thought that its termination will bring us back to our "home sweet home".

Three months of separation passed away as if on the wings of the eagle, and the intermittent call of our dear Alma Mater summoned us back under her roof. It was June 9, 1924 when we met for the second time with new strength and energy to proceed to our endless journey. But I regret to say that some faces were then missing. We once more assumed our place in the battle aforesaid, but during this time there were greater difficulties and impediments that barred our way, and sometime later, we found ourselves in a detrimental and embarrassing position. This was due to the continuous changes of our English teachers accompanied by inactive weeks at their intervals. It was during this alternative changes when Mr. Hoffman became our English teacher.

At an earlier period, however, with the untiring efforts of our adviser, Mr. Mauro Diaz, our Sophomore Class Association was organized. And from thence we began to undertake some social activities. In November we held a benefit ball at the Plaridel Temple to aid the construction of the "Jose Rizal Memorial Stadium." The great success we had can be attributed to our president, Wenceslao Ortega, and to our adviser Mr. Diaz. Near the end of the month we joined the Senior Excursion to Los Baños. Inactive months succeeded and finally the dreadful March came during which Father Time separated us once more, and being eager to be at home, we departed after laying the second stepping stone to our ambition.

After three months' duration as it was the wonted period of separation, we were once more summoned by the cry of ambition to our fold, the Bulacan High School. But although there was a sudden decrease, we were not wanting in activities. Before the end of June, we formed our Junior Class Organization under the guidance of our unselfish and helpful adviser, Mr. Pablo H. Laygo. On October 30, 1925 we had a biological excursion to Manila. This was a very successful excursion characterized by jovial perambulations and exciting investigation so that we went home all intoxicated by the draughts of ecstasy. The credit of this success is due to the support of our adviser, Mr. Laygo and of the acting president, Catalino Flores, coupled with the willingness of the members.





From left, Miss Josefa P. de Leon as Miss Malolos; with her consort and fellow teacher, Mr. Marcos R. Esquivel; and the Malolos booth at the 1927 Bulacan Provincial Fair

In the month of November, we assembled in the assembly to elect new officers and the election resulted in the triumph of our unfailing and able leader, Jose S. Santos as president. The last and the most important activity that we undertook during that year was the Junior Ball held in honor of the Seniors (Class 1926). It was the usual obligation of every good spirited Junior Class to render the ball for the departing Seniors. But it must be clear that we rendered it not for more obedience but we gave it to show to the Seniors that we regarded them as sisters and brothers and that all of us collectively are worthy sons and daughters of the Bulacan High School. Enthusiastically guided by the impulse of good will we undertook to accomplish our part without hesitation and on December 18, 1925, we held the said ball. We tried our best to make the ball pleasing to our honored guests. This turned out fairly successful through our earnest cooperation with the sincere guidance of our adviser, Mr. Laygo.

But very soon we turned ourselves from the great social field and entered the arena to face our familiar foe in the ongoing battle. We struggled hard combating adversities, crossing impregnable barriers and braving the storms of discouragement until finally we succeeded in March 1926, we were released from the ties of companionship and for a third time separated.

The familiar month of June came again to bind us once more for the last time. Every one of us was pushed forward by the hot bubbles of ambition and we were attracted to the portals of the Bulacan High School as the iron was to the magnet. This year was the most prosperous in our high

school life. On June 23, 1926 we had our first meeting and the accompanying election resulted in the victory of Jose S. Santos as president and Miss Maria Espino as adviser. If we found fathers in Dr. Ortega, Mr. Diaz, and Mr. Laygo, we found and still find a mother in the person of Miss Espino. Her motherly advices and unfailing benevolence were proofs of her motherly treatment. The loftiest height of imagination and the profoundest depth of human thought are comprehended within the grasp of her wonderful mind. She possesses the unusual gifts of a genial, sincere, hearty and temperate mind. Her wide knowledge of human beings, her quick sympathy with all forms of vigils and privations, her sunny good humor and her manner of expressing ideals qualify her for the rewards of tremendous admiration and gratitude.

Soon after the organization of our Senior Class Association we began to undertake several activities both social and economic. The first of these was the Tea Danzant held on July 1, 1926 in honor of the faculty. Not a limb or fibre of those present remained in the state of idleness during the time. The ball was so successful that the last vestiges of contentment and felicity disappeared from the memories of the participants only after a lapse of several weeks. On August 11, we had a joint benefit show with the Juniors and on August 19, we had another of our own. Both gave good returns through our co-operation and the combined leadership of our lively president, Jose S. Santos, and watchful adviser, Miss Espino.

The second Saturday of October brought us in an excursion to the picturesque site of Los Baños. At first sight, every



one stood aghast at its beautiful scenery, the gifts of Mother Nature. The verdant trees that cover the lofty slopes of the Makiling, the fragrant atmosphere filled with the odorous smell of nocturnal flowers, the gorgeous springs and the abounding lansones and coconuts, offered a mighty blow of temptation to every one that stole from us the thought of going home. The success was in such a maximum height that we went home with gratification in spite of our unwillingness to leave the place.

The close of the first semester ended the term of Jose S. Santos' presidency to be succeeded by another efficient leader, Damian Tomacruz. The previous months were marked by social and economic activities but the Batangas disaster aroused in us our altruistic tendencies. We soon resolved to drive a campaign for a financial aid to the victims of the Batangas catastrophe, but this proposition was not carried into effect due to some reasonable causes. On December 16, 1926 we had Christmas program which like others was crowned with success. But special memory must be reserved for our "dramaturgo", Sabino Vengco, who then acted as Sta. Claus.

On January 12 of the current year, 1927, we had a benefit ball at the Plaridel Temple, and the success warrants it a special mention. On January 22, we took part in the High School float at the Bulacan Provincial Fair, representing a Miss Senior, Miss Felicidad Aguilar; a direct descendant of Venus. She possesses the merited beauty of Miss Philippines. Her personality is the center of gravity of the enamored sight of men; her smile is the magical thread that binds every soul and captivates every heart; her unprecedented dignity is the tremendous force that renders her a shrine of the whole wondering multitudes of her classmates; and her sweet bewitching glances are deadly arrows to a heart that rears a love.

On the same day the Bulacan High School Cadet Corps participated in the parade, winning a valuable prize, a silver cup. The success of these loyal cadets was due to the commanding personalities of the regimental commandant, Mr. Pedro Balagot, the regimental adjutant, Damian Tomacruz, and the undaunted majors, Catalino Flores and Jose S. Santos.

On February 12, we had a fancy ball rendered to us by the

good spirited Junior Class, the Class 1928. It was the best of the kind distinctly characterized by the appearances of distinguishing attires of participants. There were the different dancing contests and costly prizes were awarded to those who deserved them this, however, we owe to the Juniors and their adviser, Mr. Laygo.

The most important of our accomplishments was the publication of the *Bulacan Memoirs*, this annual, being a second in the history of the Bulacan High School. This is to a large extent due to the will-power and constant efforts of our adviser, the indispensable aid of the faculty members, principal and superintendent, the diligence and industry of our president, Damian Tomacruz, and staff and the cooperation of the rest inclusive of the lower classes.

Such is the history of the class 1927 of the Bulacan High School. During the four prolific years of our high school life, we succeeded in overcoming adverse circumstances, braving the darkness of nights and crossing the unknown seas of perils, with direct cruelty to none but the flickering beam of ambition to light our way and the intermittent call of our dear Alma Mater to prevent us from going astray. Those years had rightly prepared us to enter the arena for another battle with a hope resplendent with the laurels of victory. Now we are here assembled breathing the same atmosphere where joy and sorrow are intermingled. On one hand we are glad because we shall soon be the recipients of our years of toil, years fraught with hardships and sacrifices all directed to a common end. We shall soon see our dreams for success transformed into a reality for we are now to be crowned with the laurels of victory. On the other hand, our hearts grieve at this parting for the companionship which we had for the past years will soon be ended, never to continue; the radiant face of our dear Alma Mater will soon be hidden from our views the unselfish sacrifices, our teachers had in leading us will soon be far from us. But a sincere promise of ever fondling and cherishing the memoir of the Bulacan High School will be enough for consolation. Lastly we are strongly resolved that wherever destiny may place us, whether in the delicate halls of higher institutions of learning or in the vast productive fields with the rustic farmers, whether in the dignified offices of our government or in the open markets of the great commercial world we will make good all that we have learned from our beloved Bulacan High School.

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Excerpts from the *Bulacan Memoirs*, pages 48-50. Modesto C. Flores, historian of Class 1927, was from Pulilan, Bulacan and one of the eight "advanced students" in the batch—they finished the secondary course in three years.



## Loleng

Dolores “Loleng” Ramos was the one who generously gave a copy of *Bulacan High School Memoirs* to the FlorCruz family. She was from Caingin, Malolos, and eventually got married to her batchmate Juan V. Venturina of San Rafael, Bulacan.

In *Memoirs*, it was Loleng between her and Juan, who said that she wanted to be a teacher. When they graduated in Malolos, they both took up Education at the Philippine Normal Course, then, got married on December 30, 1929.

The couple served as teachers in the public school for the rest of their lives.

Loleng first taught at the Barasoain Memorial School. She became the principal at Caingin Elementary School, and was assigned in Marulas, Valenzuela and Plaridel, Bulacan. She became the district supervisor after being assigned in the districts of Balagtas-Pandi, Calumpit-

Pulilan, and lastly, in Malolos South where she reached retirement.

Her spouse, Juan, returned to Bulacan High School to teach for many years. He transferred to an elementary school when he became a principal, first in Tikay, then in Barasoain Memorial School, where he retired.

They had seven children—Juan Jr., Clarita, Amelia, Divinia, Jaime, Jeremias, and Policarpio—21 grandchildren and 20 great-grandchildren.



Dolores (standing, far right) together with her female classmates, dated February 5, 1926.



## Our Regiment

By Damian S. Tomacruz

So far as military science is concerned, I am pretty sure that our regiment stands abreast with any one of the prominent high school regiments in the Islands. Its ascendancy began from our Freshmen Year and reached its height during the last days of our Senior Year. How much progress was made between these periods can be judged from the succeeding paragraphs.

The Bulacan High School Regiment was organized in the year 1923 by Mr. Pablo H. Laygo and Mr. Liberato Lopez. It consisted of two rival battalions namely, Rizal and Excelsior. There was then a keen competition between the two because of society spirit and hereditary rivalry between them. There were constant misunderstanding among the leaders which strife resulted in the dissolution of the two parties and the reorganization of a new regiment. The reorganization was undertaken by Lieutenant Gabriel and Lieutenant Natanawan of the Philippine Constabulary. These tactful lieutenants had done much to bring our new regiment to a very high degree of perfection as was verified during the participation in the parade in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Republic and in the High School Day's Review of the same year.

The year 1923 to 1926 had another story. The commandant's office was bequeathed to Mr. Luis Tiojanco, formerly a captain in the Philippine University. Under this civilian instructor we also had seen some noticeable advancement especially in the so-called "art of warfare." Extended order drill was so much emphasized that we felt we were then able to smash an enemy with the help of our wooden guns. We lay down, rolled, rose, jumped and did many strategic actions out in the field which would probably surprise everyone who had not been from war. The year that followed has the same characteristics as the one previous to it.

As I have already stated, our regiment reached the summit of its fame in the years nineteen hundred and twenty seven. The success was due principally to our energetic Commandant, Pedro G. Balagot. He was appointed First Lieutenant of the Reserved Army Corps, United States Army. His capacity as a military boss can best be judged from the events



of his colonelship in the Bulacan High School Regiment.

The first step taken by him was the training of the eligible candidates in the Cadet's Training School held every day. We were lectured to in the room, and tried in the field for two months, after which were given our assignments.

The second movement was the organization of the regiment. This part of the task was the most difficult one because it was time when untried officers handled untrained men.

The third movement was the "military hop", the first of its kind in the history of our Alma Mater. This activity met several criticisms and oppositions at first, but was finally accepted with approval. Among those outstanding figures who played important parts in the "hop" were Commandant Balagot, Adjutant Major Monzon, Major Flores, and ladies like Miss Carmen Tomacruz, Miss Angelica Lomotan, and others.

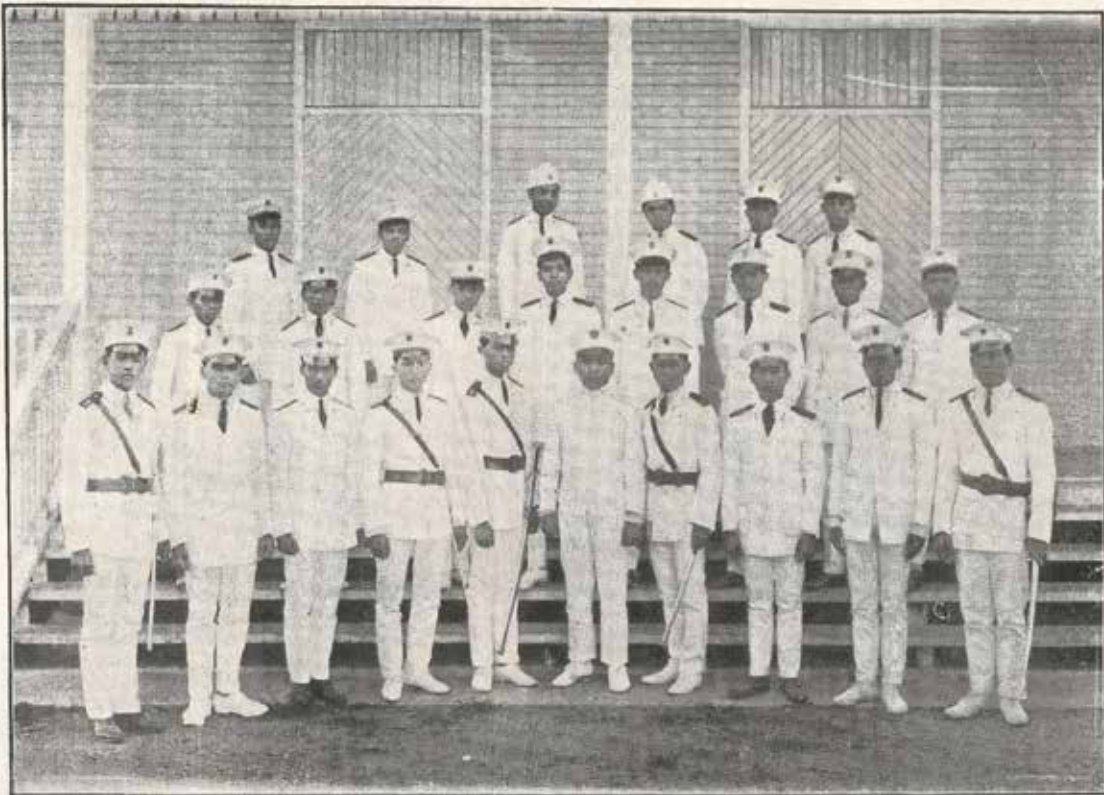
The fourth movement was the "Sponsor's Day," a celebration, novel in the eyes of many. The celebrated lady sponsors of the regiment were Miss Josefa de Leon (Miss Malolos) and Miss Ramona Santos. Battalion and company sponsors were also chosen. Mr. James A. Milling was our guest of honor.

Our fifth and last achievement was our participation in the parade during the Bulacan Provincial Fair. It was in this parade where the military instinct and school spirit of both officers and soldiers were revealed. Everyone of us was desirous to win the contest for the honor of our school so that at the end of the fair, we were justly compensated. Her majesty, Miss Plaridel, presented us a "cup of honor".

So run the the phrase—"THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT AND WON".

*Bulacan Memoirs*, p. 64



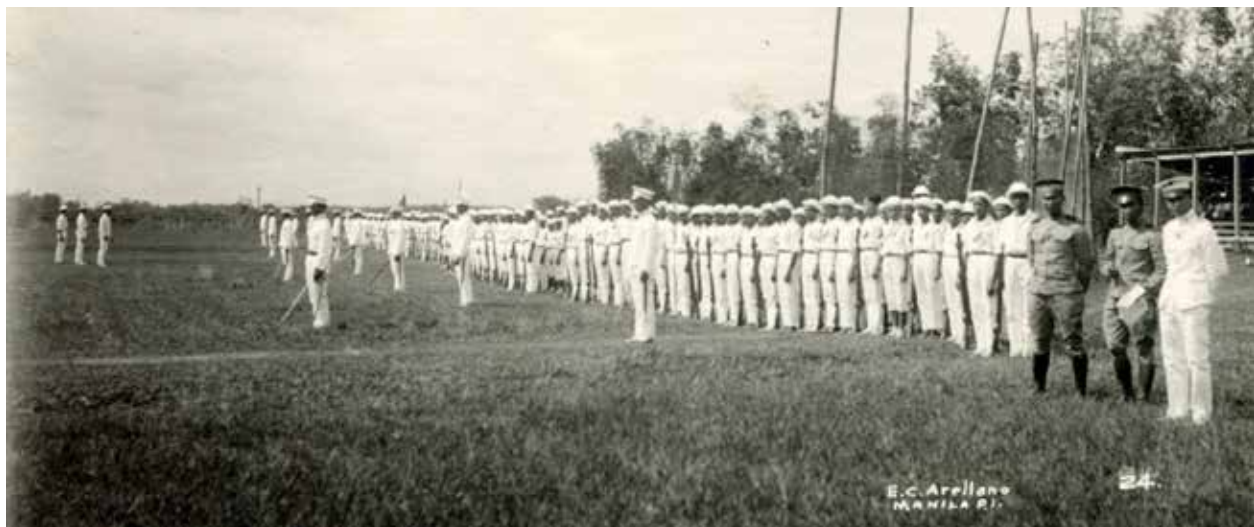


### CADET OFFICERS

From left to right; **FRONT ROW:**—A. San Diego, adj. major; A. Mendoza, capt.; D. Tomacruz, adj. colonel; C. Flores, major; P. G. Balagot, commandant; J. S. Santos, major; P. Reyes, capt.; J. Sebastian capt., S. Monzon, adj. major.

**SECOND ROW:**—S. Pagdanganan, aid capt.; G. Manahan, aid capt.; A. Cruz, 1st. lieut.; J. Venturina, 1st. liet.; F. Pascual, 1st. lieut.; J. B. Santos, 1st. lieut.; A. Santos, aid capt.; P. Punongbayan, aid capt. staff.

**THIRD ROW:**—F. Infantado, 2nd. lieut., staff; A. Panganiban, 2nd. lieut., S. Cruz, sergeant major; F. Reyes, sergeant major; L. Santos, color officer; R. Ochoa, 2nd. lieut.



A Bulacan High School military prize drill with Constabulary officers as judges, circa 1922-23



## BHS ALUMNI WHO JOINED THE MILITARY

Based on the present list of Bulacan High School alumni (*The Del Pilarian Alumni Register, 2015*), the following graduated from the Philippine Constabulary Academy (PCA), which became the Philippine Military Academy by 1936.

The list is compiled by Christopher Aquino Tanabe of MHPHS Class 1971, himself a graduate of the Philippine Military Academy in 1976.

### 1921

Gil Enriquez (BHS 1917)

### 1927

Pedro Dionisio (BHS 1923)

Jose Rueda (BHS 1924)

### 1931

Demetrio Camua (BHS 1925)

Amado Cruz (BHS 1926)

### 1937

Francisco R. Adriano (BHS 1931)

Alfonso F. Roberto (BHS 1934)

### 1940

Faustino Reyes Sebastian (BHS 1934)

### 1941

Fidel T. Reyes (BHS 1935)

### 1942

Antonio M. Gonzales (BHS 1935)

Felix M. Gonzales (BHS 1938)

Silverio T. Lopez (BHS 1935)

Francisco de Leon Reyes (BHS 1939)

Ernesto F. Santos (BHS 1940)

### 1945

Mariano S. Reyes (BHS 1934)

### 1951

Sixto P. Belen (BHS 1946)

### 1952

Rosendo V. Cruz (BHS 1950)



BHS Regiment in the parade grounds in front of the academic building, 1927-28



Officers of the BHS Battalion in front of the capitol building, 1936-37





## CADET CORPS SPONSORS



Pre-war BHS cadet sponsors

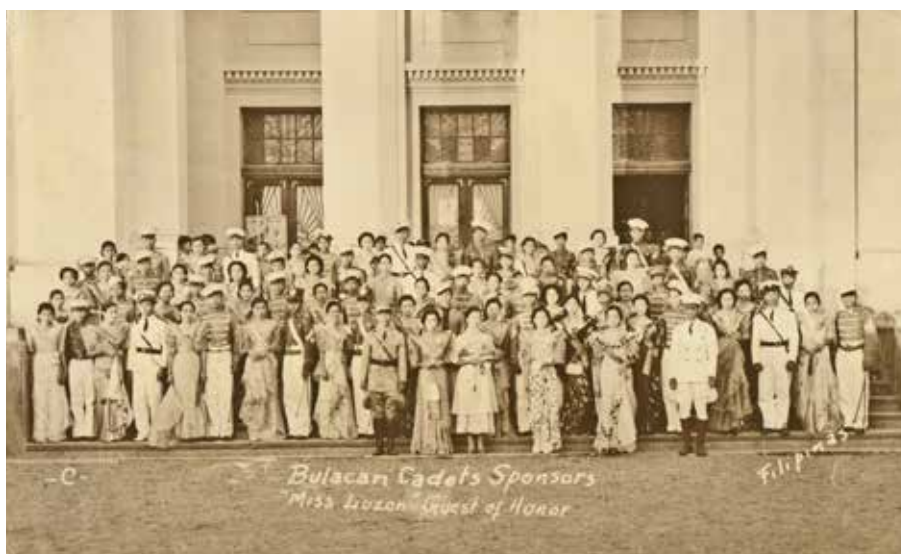


Sponsors' Day in 1938 with Carmen Planas as guest of honor





BHS Sponsors Day in 1940, from the collection of Petrona Buendia (Class 1941), seated, second from left



Cadet sponsors with Miss Luzon--Amparo Karagdag--as guest of honor



Sponsor's Day in 1939 in front of the provincial capitol



## CLASS 1928

### Section A Boys

Romero Alejandro  
Atanacio Bayan  
Alfredo Buenaventura  
Pablo Buencamino  
Teodoro Buhain  
Daniel Buñing  
Arturo Celis  
Progedio Cruz,  
Roque de Leon  
Vicente de Pano  
Amado Domingo  
Isidro Estrella  
Jose Felix  
Vicente Hernandez  
Fernando Ilag  
Natanael Magbitang  
Manuel Martin  
Federico Mascariñas  
Rafael Payawal  
Liberato Pulumbarit  
Andres Reyes  
Basiliso Reyes  
Rafael Ronquillo  
Eloy Rustia  
Jose B. Santos  
Arsenio S. Santos  
Lorenzo Sarmiento  
Ricardo Sevilla  
Juan Tablan  
Perfecto Tamayo  
Geminiano Yabut

### Girls

Ines Cruz  
Maria de Jesus  
Maria Gaba  
Bernarda Honorio  
Andrea Jacinto  
Cecilia Maramba

### Section B Boys

Amado Acuña  
Julian Bautista  
Celso Bautista  
Eugenio Calonso  
Wenceslao Castillo  
Bartolome Centeno  
Jose Concepcion  
Amando Cruz  
Pedro Cruz  
Victorino Cruz  
Jose Evangelista  
Camilo Garcia  
Diego Imperio  
Angel Lomotan  
Severino Manigas  
Gaspar Marquez  
Deogracias Oliveros  
Francisco Pascual  
Irineo Pineda  
Carlos Ramos  
Francisco Reyes  
Narciso Reyes  
Manuel Rubio  
Donato Santiago  
Manuel Santiago

### Girls

Paz Abacan  
Beatriz Aguirre  
Salud Ambrocio  
Clotilde Bustamante  
Aurora Catindig  
Adela Cruz  
Maura Cruz  
Amparo de Guzman  
Rufina FlorCruz  
Catalina Lorenzo  
Ana Macapugay  
Trinidad Ramos  
Arsenia Tayao

### Section C Boys

Martin B. Austria  
Alejandro Balatbat  
Ambrosio Baltazar  
Amado Cabigao  
Baltazar Cabral  
Sotero Cailipan  
Jose Calderon  
Capule Donato  
Raymundo Capule  
Bienvenido Carlos  
Geronimo Cruz  
Justo Cruz  
David Cruz  
Pacifico Danao  
Virgilio De la Rosa  
Dimagiba, Julian  
Julian Gamalindo  
Trinidad Lazaro  
Jose J. Maclang  
Donato V. Medina  
Mariano Mendoza  
Pacifico Pagdanganan  
Donato Perez  
Juan Punsalan  
Nicanor Rojas  
Amado San Diego  
Eduardo Santiago  
Teofilo Santiago  
Marcos Santiago  
Manuel Santos  
Anacleto Tadeo  
Isidro Velasquez  
Rufino Velayo  
Mariano Ventura  
Juan Villarama

### Girls

Estefania Aldaba  
Marta Balatbat  
Benita de Jesus  
Generosa Dionisio  
Elverita Garcia  
Maria Pineda

### Section D Boys

Francisco A. Bernabe  
Resurreccion Calayag  
Emilio Calderon  
Vicente E. Castro  
Jose Cruz  
Severino Cruz  
David Fernando  
Florencio Gatchalian  
Vicente Gonzales  
Valentin Irrabagon  
Jose C. Joson  
Eliseo Libiran  
Cresencio Lomotan  
Napoleon Lomotan  
Amado L. Lopez  
Amado Mendoza  
Pedro Mendoza  
Ricardo C. Ochoa  
Nicanor Reyes  
Eleuterio Sanchez  
Amado Tamayo  
Miguel Tanjanco  
Fernando Tecson  
Marcial Tionson  
Troadio Vasquez  
Benigno Villacorta

### Girls

Felisa Acuña  
Josefa Baltazar  
Gregoria Calalang  
Saludada Celso  
Faustina Caluag  
Ciriaca Clemente  
Maria Jacinto  
Dominga Pahati  
Lazara San Pedro  
Victoria Robles  
Dolores Valenzuela



**Section E**  
**Boys**

Nicanor Agustin  
Francisco Aniag  
Narciso Baltazar  
Antonio Bundoc  
Ruben Candelaria  
Venancio Caparas  
Rafael Capile  
Vicente Crudo  
Deogracias Cruz  
Sisenando Galang  
Amado Gatchalian  
Felizardo Jimenez  
Gaspar Lajom  
Ambrocio Linag  
Lindayag, Fidel  
Ciriaco Natividad  
Juan Perez  
Eugenio Renia  
Froilan Reyes

Salvador Santos  
Casiano Sol Cruz  
Jose Soveri  
Pedro Vinculado  
Delfin Witangcoy

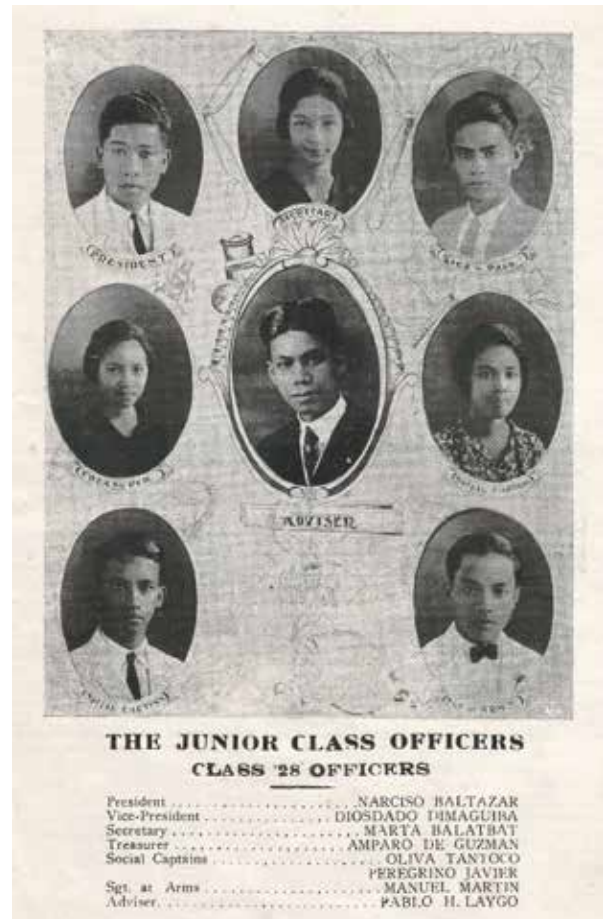
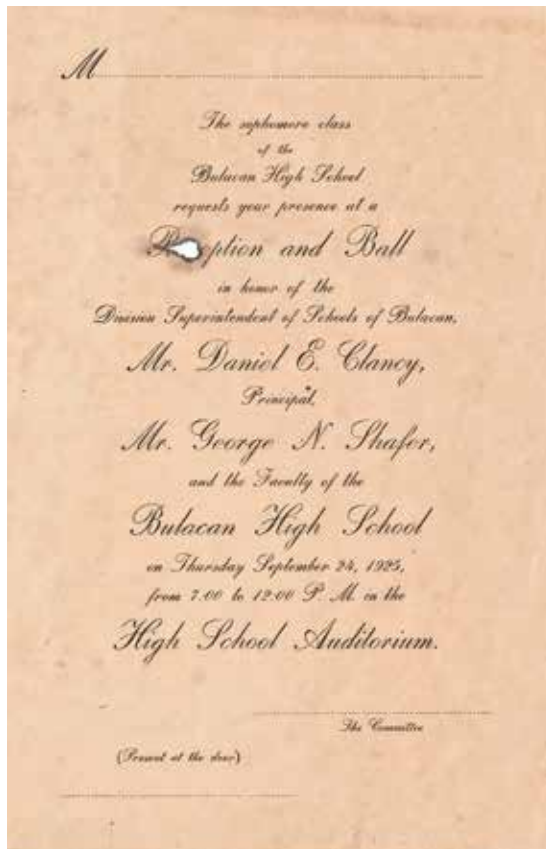
**Girls**

Antonia Calalang  
Emilia Cruz  
Pelagia Garcia  
Flora Gonzales  
Elisea Laigo  
Elena Mercado  
Marcela Punongbayan  
Aurea Robles  
Soledad San Pedro  
Pilar Tancioco  
Oliva Tantoco  
Maria Tapang  
Primitiva Valenzuela

## Glimpses of our Past

By Rufina R. FlorCruz

How pleasant it is to look back into the past and discover the wholesome truth that you have made progress little though it may be! How nice it is, too, to peer into our mirror of sweet memories and live again the genial chapters in the history of our lives. The inception of these memories dated back to a day on the ninth of June 1924 when 415 souls who composed the nucleus of Class '28 gathered at the campus of the Bulacan High School to start cultivating their mental capabilities for higher ideals and aspirations. We were made to experience an all-day battle of the mind which kept us wide-eyed with the feeling of excitement. An intelligence examination was given to this huge number of students and as a result we were assigned to different sections according to the test scores. Having thus settled, the Freshman Class Organization was started early with Diosdado Dimagiba, an embryo vernacular poet, as president and Mr. Vicente Castro as our class adviser.







### JUNIORS—SECTION B.

FRONT ROW:—Catalina Lorenzo, Amparo de Guzman, Dolores Valenzuela, Generosa Dionisio, Pablo H. Laygo, (teacher in charge) Lazaro San Pedro, Josefina Laygo, Maria Pineda, Antonia Calalang, Paz Abacan, and Pedro Anag.

SECOND ROW:—Amado San Diego, Atanacio Rayan, Manuel Martin, Severino Cruz, Jose Evangelista, Teodoro Ruhain, Amado Mendoza, Pedro Cruz, Euladio Rustia, Eleuterio Sanchez, Irvadio Vasquez, Florencio Gatchalian

BACK ROW:— Nicanor Reyes, Peregrino Javier, Mariano Mendoza, Lorenzo Sarmiento, Eugenio Reiva, Teofilo Santiago, Natividad Ciriaco, Camilo Garcia, Bartolome Centeno, Isidro Velasquez, and Jose Lañgutco.

Enthusiasm and zeal for our books and lessons marked our freshman days. Being new in this school, we studied harder than before and followed to the extreme the school rules and regulations. Bound by tradition, we participated in the athletic activities of the school year. We held a Freshman Ball in honor of the faculty of our beloved institution. Another noteworthy activity of the class was the erection of a flagpole which would stand as a lasting monument of Class '28. Most of the time during our first year, we were willing spectators of the beautiful and interesting programs prepared by the higher years. Thus, the first page of our history was closed.

We looked with adoring eyes at the passing of Seniors and secretly envied their joviality, sociability, and frankness. Just as we were beginning to dispose of our awkwardness and shyness, early in June of 1926, a second page was opened. Some 326 mighty Sophomores labored hard to organize the Sophomore society. An inaugural ball was held

early in the year; its success being credited to the untiring and unselfish leadership of our president, Narciso Baltazar. Realizing the importance of practical knowledge aside from theories from our tests, we held an excursion to Manila under the auspices of the Science and Physical Geography Class. A dance was held in the Filipino Grill in connection with the excursion to relax our minds. The success of this affair was due mostly to the untiring effort of our enthusiastic adviser, Mr. Mauro Diaz, to the Class '28 officers and the cooperative members. The second page of our history ended with great success and few failures being partly rid of inferiority complex which had characterized us during our greenhorn days.

Summer vacation went swiftly by and before we knew it, it was June 7, 1926. Most of the surviving sophomores and groups of patiently waiting Juniors combined to form the mighty Junior. Our Junior year

seemed to be the most significant in our history. With the ardent and tireless efforts of our class adviser Mr. Pablo H. Laygo, a true cooperation and complete intimacy among the live-wires of the Juniors was secured. The class organized the Junior Council to represent the various sections in the transaction of business. After the peaceful election of Narciso Baltazar, a tea-danzant was held in honor of the members of the faculty. Field trips to the provincial nursery and its compound were made to explore the hidden realms of all living things, giving us new interests and a passport to Biology. On November 13-14, a successful Biological excursion was made at the UP Los Baños. Among the features of the trip were the balagtasan by Diosdado Dimagiba and a poet of the Bulacan Drones, dance program and basketball by the famous Junior Quintette against the Aggies. In athletics, the Juniors were second to none. The Junior Indoor Softball Squad captured the Inter-class Championship powered by Arias Cruz being the star





I-C Class (1924-25)



Freshmen Officers



IV-B Class 1926-28



IV-B Economics Class



II-B Class



II-C Class



II-D Class



Spanish Class



Year IV section officers



of the Inte-provincial Meet. The basketball champions of the meet were almost all Juniors. We expected to do our very best during our Senior years to leave footprints behind.

June 1927, a very familiar month for students longing to see classmates and favorite teachers, gathered us once again in the portals of our alma mater. We struggled hard as we entered the arena of our familiar foe in an ongoing battle combating adversities, crossing impregnable barriers and braving the storms of discouragement. About the last days of June, we had our first meeting and the election of Senior officers. It resulted in the victory of Pedro Mendoza as president and Miss Maria Espino as adviser. We became aware of our responsibilities in measure to our privileges. We were expected to be models of character and behavior of the lower undergraduates. To strengthen this further, the Seniors held an acquaintance party in honor of the faculty and officers. We invited the lower years. In academics, we were forced to swallow Physics, while Economics introduced us to the laws of demand and supply. English made us more aware the sea of reading materials furnishing us with great delight but had been interrupting us always by the time we used in hurdling over the tenses in Composition. We glided smoothly most of the time perhaps because of the temperate and healthy minds of our mentors. The different years as part of the school program were made to elect its respective class muse. Ciriaca Clemente, the walking beauty of the senior was unanimously elected Miss Senior. Our mentors enriched us with all sorts of principles, to stuff our weary brains in history with dates, places, incidents, or battle personages including significance of events.

Before the end of the first semester, we had an excursion to Manila, visiting the Legislative Building and Pier 7, one of the biggest in the Orient. We were given a tour of one of the Presidential Liners and we marveled at its facilities. We also went to the Botanical Garden, Philippine Mint and the Aquarium. The Bulacan High School Cadet Corps yearly competition was held during the second semester. The parade and review, as a colorful affair because sponsors of officers wore mestiza dresses with hard pañuelos. The success of loyal cadets was due to the commanding personalities of the regimental commandant, Mr. Pedro Balagot; the regimental adjutant, Amado Mendoza; the undaunted majors, Gaspar Lajom, Ricardo Ochoa, and



III-Year Biology Class (1926-27)



III-Year Pedagogy Class (1926-27)



III-Year C Biology Class



Junior Balintawak

others. In February, the traditional Junior-Senior Ball was held to honor us Seniors.

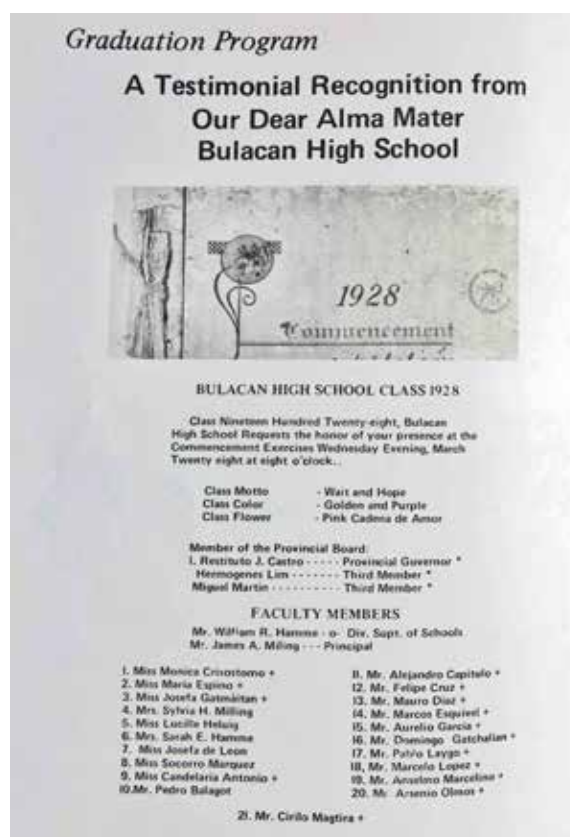
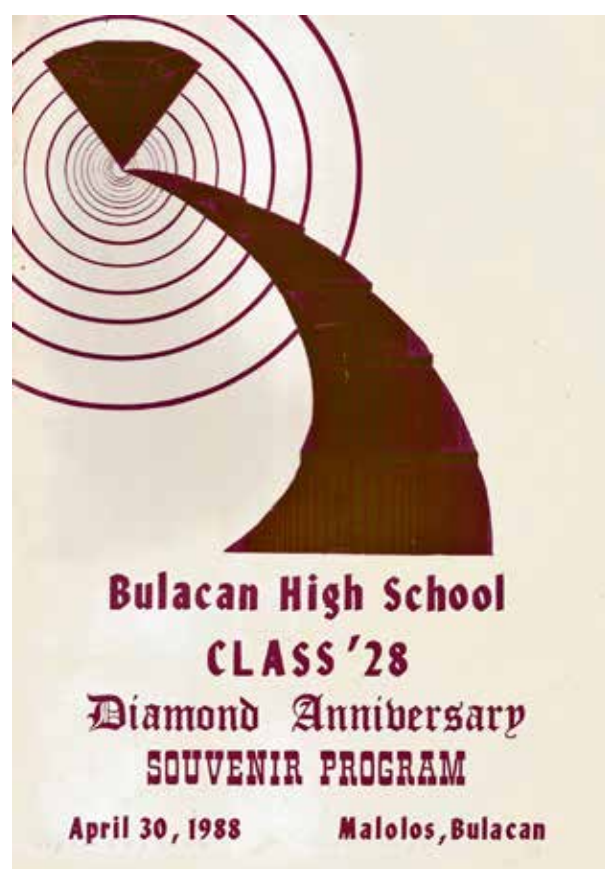
The Senior class president elected for the second semester was Donato T. Perez; Amparo de Guzman, vice-president;



Maria de Jesus, secretary; Benita de Jesus, treasurer; Marta Balatbat and Narciso Reyes, social captains; Perfecto Tamayo, sargeant-at-arms; and Miss Maria Espino, class adviser.

As students, we cuddled up closely around our alma mater's magnanimous arms till we came out as brave young men and women after having assimilated the requisites which make up for the perfect citizenry of a country. We members of the graduating class as we depart walked away with heavy hearts to meet and vanquish the unfathomable mists of darkness and ignorance in the way. We departed happily for having finished our secondary education which marked the overture of our life's career. Soon after graduation from the high school, members of Class '28 went on their own way seeking further knowledge and realizing their ambitions.

.....  
From *Bulacan High School Class '28 Diamond Anniversary Souvenir Program*, April 30, 1988, Malolos Bulacan





# Daniel E. Clancy



Mr. Daniel E. Clancy, superintendent for Bulacan, for the past two and a half years, left for the United States, January 7, on a combined business and pleasure trip. He is succeeded by Mr. William R. Hamme, formerly superintendent of Iloilo.

A farewell literary-musical program was rendered in the high school auditorium on the afternoon of January 5, in honor of Mr. Clancy, and a farewell banquet was given

by the provincial officials and employees of Bulacan in the Naluz' hotel at Malolos. Incoming superintendent Hamme and Mrs. Hamme, Mr. and Mrs. Milling, Miss Helvig, and Mr. La Forge, were among the guests of honor. After the banquet, district auditor Tiongson acting as toastmaster, introduced district health officer Fernando as the first speaker. Dr. Fernando dwelt on the character of the outgoing superintendent both as an official and as a private citizen.

Mr. Clancy also spoke, and among many things, he said that he would "always have a warm spot in his heart for Bulacan province and its people." Another farewell banquet in honor of Mr. Clancy was given at the Plaza hotel, Manila, by the supervising teachers and principals, division office supervisory and clerical force on the night of January 6. Supervising teacher Tolentino of Malolos district was the speaker of the night introduced by supervising teacher Tablan who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Clancy, and Mr. Catindig of the division of Laguna, also spoke. On the afternoon of the next day, January 7, several supervising teachers and principals, and many other friends from Bulacan, went to pier 7 for a last farewell.

Mr. Jack M. J. La Forge, English teacher of the high school, was transferred to the division of Pampanga. His place was filled by the transfer of Mrs. Hamme from Iloilo.

.....  
From the report of correspondent Augusto Flores, *Philippine Education Magazine* (March 1928, p. 581 and 583)



Class '28 GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY - April 30, 1978  
held at the former building of the Marcelo H. del  
Pilar High School.



Class 28 Pearl Anniversary (30th) held at the  
former building of the Marcelo H. del Pilar  
School - Hosted by BHSAA, November 1958



## Excursions: Let's Go!

High school education wouldn't be complete without trips to other places which are called "excursions" or "field trips". These kinds of activities are not only exclusive to strolling and leisure walks since there are objectives to be met after travelling.

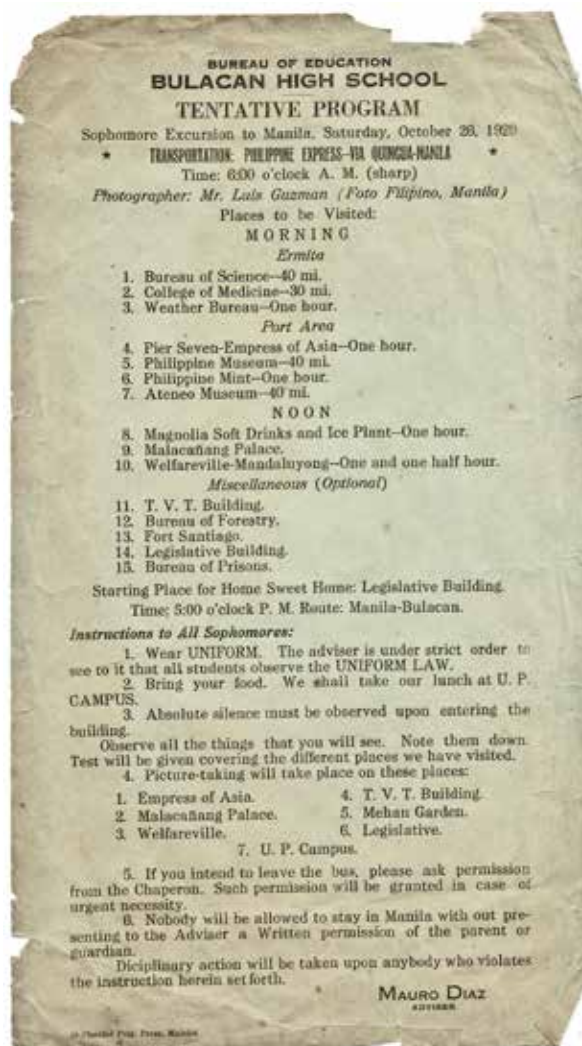
The director of education, David P. Barrows, discussed this activity in his annual report in 1908:

### *EXCURSIONS OF TEACHERS AND PUPILS.*

*During the year [1907] a number of camping and traveling excursions were made by teachers and pupils. In the Christmas holidays, a party of young men students from the Malolos High School, with three of their instructors, made a trip to Manila and from there to Laguna de Bay, where they visited Kalamba, the birthplace of Dr. Rizal, the hill country and waterfalls of La Laguna Province. The diaries kept by these boys show how stimulating this experience was as personal acquaintance was made with neighboring provinces and with historic places. Much of the way the boys walked, they cooked their own food, slept in the tribunals or town houses, and kept their expenses at a minimum. Such excursions of pupils and teachers, which are thoroughly established institutions in Germany and Japan, are of the highest value and bring teachers and pupils into that close and helpful contact which is the ideal relation of school life." (p. 26-27)*

Among the places that are frequently visited by the students are the following: Limao Forest Reserve in Mount Mariveles for the study of forests and the collection of plants; Montalban, Rizal and its interesting caves; Malabon and Navotas (production of sugar, tobacco, fish cultivation and others); the mountains of Pililla (for homestead and planting in hills); Antipolo (nursery of maguey seedlings, tapioca, and sabutan, a kind of pandan used in making sambalilo hats).

Not long after, the destinations included different places in Manila such as the pier where big foreign ships dock, the Legislative Building, Philippine Museum, Welfareville, and the like.



The school exerts great effort and preparation for the excursions. Aside from the careful arrangement of the schedules of the travel, they also set the appropriate attires, food and supplies to be taken, and other instructions — which can be found above in the prepared itinerary in an excursion of Sophomores in 1929.



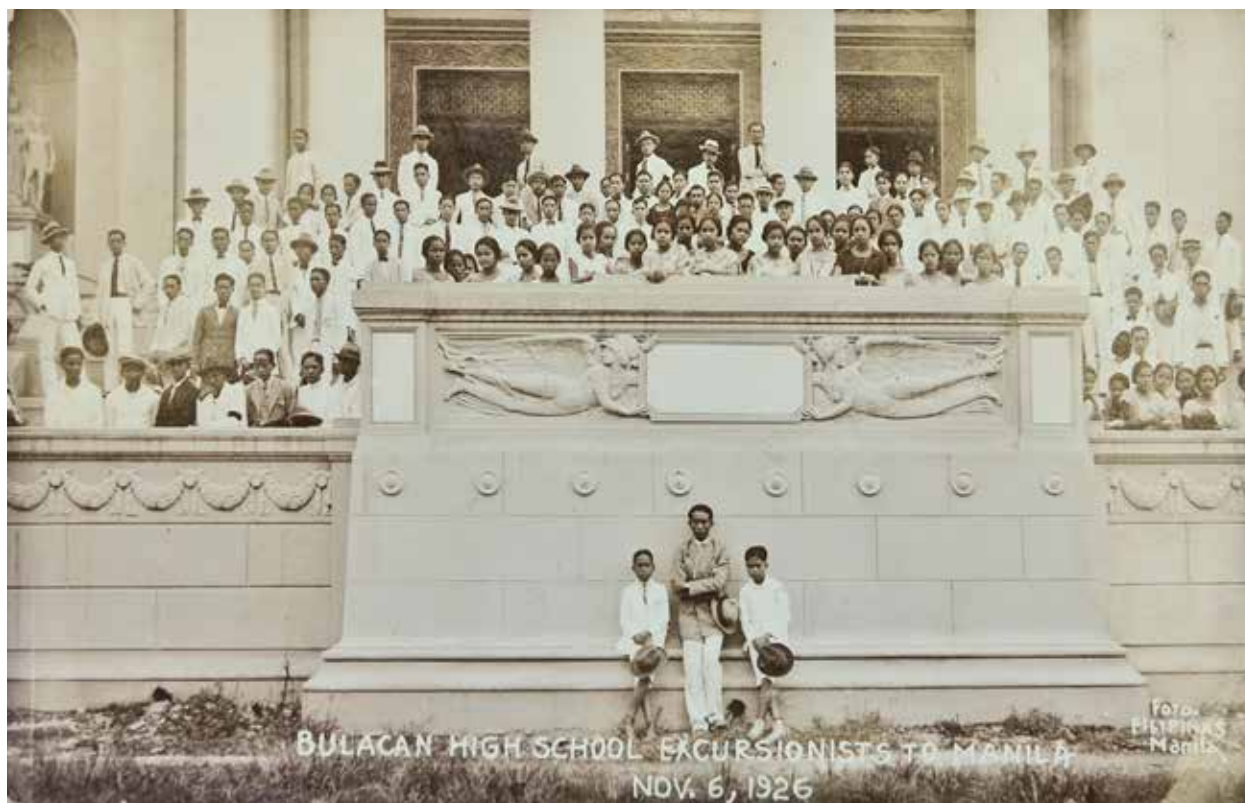


Seniors' outing in Pampanga



Excursionists aboard the ship 'Seattle' of the American Mail Line at Pier 7





BHS excursionists in the Legislative Building in Manila



Seniors' excursion to Mount Arayat National Park in Pampanga in 1940



# CLASS 1929

## Section A

### Boys

Braulio Agapito  
Simplicio Angelo  
Iluminado Balatbat  
Norberto Belen  
Delfin Bernabe  
Pedro Bernardo  
Jose Borlongan  
Jacinto Domingo  
Benedicto Floro  
Tomas Gesmundo  
Ricardo Godoy  
Luis Lopez  
Delfin Manucdoc  
Tiburcio Marcos  
Cornelio Nicolas  
Tomas Ochoa  
Dionisio Pilapil  
Severino Plamenco  
Luis Ramirez  
Narciso Ramos  
Santiago Reyes  
Victor Roque  
Teodoro Santiago  
Leopoldo Santos  
Maximo Valenzuela  
Antonio Velasquez  
Isagani Verde  
Geronimo Victoria

### Girls

Concepcion Borlongan  
Eligia Cespedez  
Felicidad de Guzman  
Maria Gatmaitan  
Josefa Joson  
Felicidad Pablo  
Arsenia Perez  
Silangan Santos  
Ligaya Tapang  
Filomena Tengco

## Section B

### Boys

Cecilio Antonio  
Petronilo Antonio  
Jeremias Bernal  
Raymundo Constantino  
Asnar Dimagiba  
Manuel Geronimo  
Hernando Hilario  
Albino Hipolito  
Pedro Magugat  
Juan Mariano  
Eulogio Mendoza  
Ricardo Nicolas  
Melecio Rodriguez  
Amador Roxas  
Faustino Roxas  
Gavino Santiago  
Deogracias Santos  
Dominador Santos  
Jose Santos  
Alejandro Sebastian  
Leon Sincioco  
Miguel Sison  
Cayetano Tiongson  
Sergio Tiongson  
Luis Trinidad  
Jose Villa Ignacio, Jr.

### Girls

Nemesia Almazar  
Belen Caluag  
Consolacion Cruz  
Esperanza Cruz  
Lucia de Leon  
Elisa Figueroa  
Eduviges Francisco  
Maria Garcia  
Pacifica Gatmaitan  
Gertrudes Gonzales  
Amalia Ramos

## Section C

### Boys

Porfirio Adriano  
Juan Bautista  
Delfin Buning  
Nemesio Calderon  
Domingo Capistrano  
Alfredo Castro  
Jeremias Cervantes  
Vicente Crisostomo  
Demetrio Diego  
Esteban Geronimo  
Jose Infantado  
Alipio Manahan  
Pablo Manaysay  
Virgilio Mariano  
Domingo Necudemus  
Juan Resurreccion  
Deogracias Santiago  
Narciso Santos  
Pio Santos  
Santiago Santos  
Vicente Santos  
Cesar Tantoco  
Jose Tolentino  
Gaudencio Trinidad  
Roman Villena

### Girls

Estefania Aldaba  
Fidencia Aldaba  
Balbina Bernabe  
Clotilde Chichioco  
Adoracion Espino  
Soledad Francisco  
Juana Ladia  
Juanita Nepomuceno  
Juanita Pagdanganan  
Rosalia Pingol  
Leonila Punongbayan  
Maria Sta. Ana  
Lourdes Velasco  
Maria Zarco

## Section D

### Boys

Arcenio Adriano  
Gregorio Alonzo  
Herminio Antonio  
Silvestre Baltazar  
Leonardo Cabrera  
Andres Capili  
Pacifico Carasig  
Manuel Cruz  
Petronilo Dulay  
Cornelio Gonzales  
Deogracias Gonzales  
Genaro Manahan  
Manuel Manlapig  
Deogracias Marcelino  
Domingo Mercado  
Aurelio Panganiban  
Marcial Pulumbarit  
Domingo Quinto  
Gregorio Ramirez  
Victorino Ramos  
Virgilio de la Rosa  
Salvador Santos  
Delfin Sta. Cruz

### Girls

Urbana Andres  
Pilar Apostol  
Marta Arellano  
Julia Bernabe  
Soledad Burgos  
Simeona Cruz  
Eduviges Hilario  
Antonia Javier  
Josefina Maglalang  
Constancia Pahati  
Encarnacion Pascual  
Luisa Santos  
Maria Santos  
Marcela Tagalag  
Consuelo Velasquez  
Generosa Villacorta



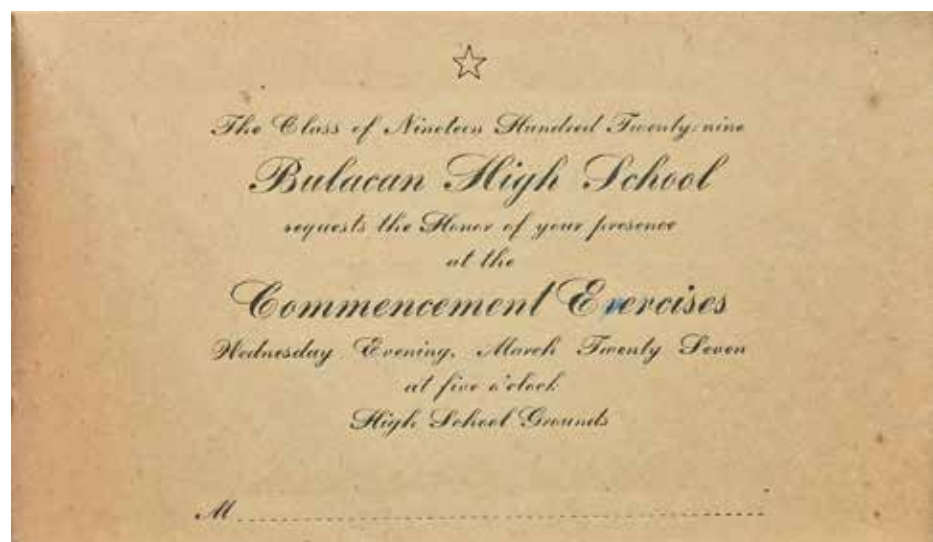
## Section E

### Boys

Nicanor Aguinaldo  
Alfredo Baesa  
Jacinto Bantog  
Damaso Barcinas  
Amado Bulaong  
Segundo Cabigao  
Jose Castro  
Arsenio Cruz  
Esteban Cruz  
Mariano Cruz  
Venancio De Asis  
Esmeraldo de la Rosa  
Diosdado Dimagiba  
Pedro Gregorio  
Pacífico Josen  
Conrado Maglalang  
Luciano Magtalas  
Ismael Manahan  
Patrocinio Ople  
Eusebio Pahati  
Bernardino Paraiso  
Andres Paulino  
Vicente Perez  
Simeon Quinto  
Jose C. Ramos  
Jose M. Ramos  
Marcelo Ramos  
Aurelio Roque  
Rafael Roura  
Tomas Santos  
Felipe Tanchangco  
Teofilo Tan Juan  
Jose Villarama

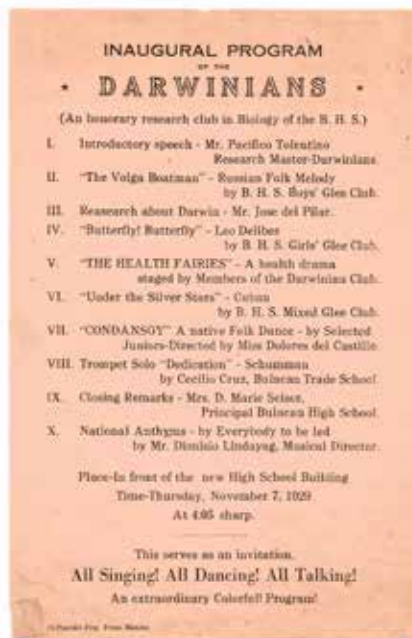
### Girls

Antonia Bernardo  
Elisa Carasig  
Pura Lagman  
Angelina Manucdoc  
Otilia Shapit  
Ludgarda Toralba



PROGRAM	
I. Grand March .....	Faculty and Graduates
II. Salutatory Address .....	Jacinto Domingo
III. "Good - bye Sweetheart" .....	B. H. S. Chorus
VI. Valedictory Address .....	Severino Plamenco
V. "Swing Song" .....	B. H. S. Chorus
VI. Commencement Address .....	Prof. Conrado Benitez (Head of Economics Dept., U. P.)
VII. Distribution of Diplomas .....	Mr. William R. Hamme (Div. Supt. of Schools)
VIII. Overture .....	Ilaya Orchestra





The Darwinians, a biology honorary society, in 1929-30



Class 1922 in their sophomore year



## A Two-Year History

It was a fine morning, the eighth day of June 1925, that the class of 1929 was organized. The first year of our high school life was peaceful and rather gloomy. In order to cultivate friendship among us, and to serve our school in the best way we can, we organized Freshmen Society. Our most successful undertaking was a ball held in the Plaridel Temple. This was due to the efforts of both our adviser, Mr. Vicente Castro, and our president, Mr. Amador Roxas, coupled with the ardent support of all the members. Time rolled on. March came and only a few failed so that we won the prize we sought. Thus we completed the first year of our high school work.

The sixth day of June 1926 came. We were again gathered under the roof of our Alma Mater. In this second step of

our secondary life, there was a great enthusiasm for class activities. Our adviser, Mr. Mauro Diaz, with his inspiring guidance, helped us to triumph. Our inauguration ball was fairly successful. Last November 6 [1926], we held an unusually happy excursion to Manila. In the inter-class athletic competition, our girl's indoor baseball team obtained second place.

Such is the history of our past events. At present [1927], we are yet uncertain of our future, but we are resolved to struggle and march forward till we reach the pinnacle of success.

Severino M. Plamenco  
President, Sophomore Class

*Published in Bulacan High School Memoirs, 1927, p. 59*





# The Bulacan Teachers Music-Dramatic Club (BTMDC)

The year 1929 witnessed the birth of a new association in the palatial home of Mr. and Mrs. Hamme. The birth was accidental as the gathering during that moonlight night was to honor the tea-party given by the superintendent and his loving wife for the Bulacan teachers. Hence as if by stroke of fate, the inauguration was formed and inaugurated. Officers were elected and a constitution was drafted. Monthly programs, both literary and musical were given in private homes. By november of the same year, the club presented a light opera in two acts, "Love Pirates of Hawaii," first in Cine Lyric, Malolos, then in Meycawayan and Hagonoy.

The year 1930 has found the club more active, more enthusiastic and more successful. The public has begun to realize the importance of the association. Many prominent persons and musical luminaries not only attended our previous monthly concerts but also participated in them. The club again has demonstrated its capacity by presenting to the admiring public the "Bells of Beaujolais."

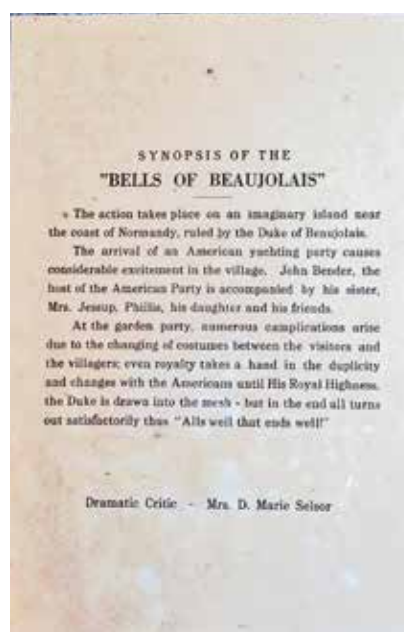
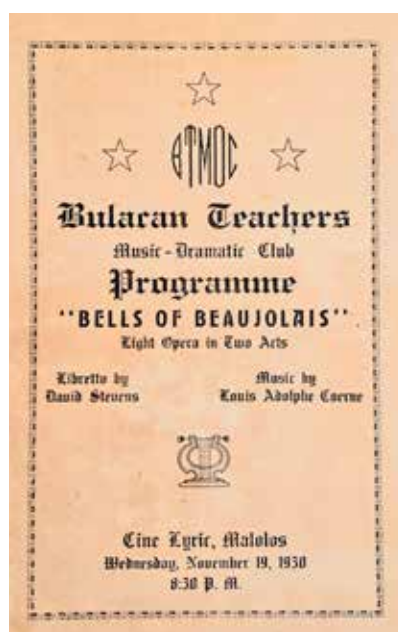
Such is so far the history of the Bulacan Teachers Music-Dramatic Club which is destined to revolutionize the

musical life of the province of Bulacan under the able leadership of the Division Superintendent with the ever-willing cooperation of his co-members in the profession.

## Officers

1929-1930: Miss Josefa de Leon (president), Mr. Urbano Lopez (vice president), Miss Josefa Gatmaitan (secretary), Miss Felicula Reyes (treasurer), Mr. Dionisio Lindayag (musical director), Mrs. D'Marie Selsor (dramatic director), Miss Fernanda Reyes (assistant dramatic director), Mr. William R. Hamme (adviser), Mr. Cirilo C. Magtira (reporter), Mr. Marcelo Lopez (auditor).

1930-1931: Mr. Jose G. Mendoza (president), Mr. Urbano Lopez (vice president), Miss Josefa Gatmaitan (secretary), Miss Felicula Reyes (treasurer), Mr. Dionisio Lindayag (musical director), Miss Dolores Castillo (assistant musical director), Mrs. D. Marie Selsor (dramatic director), Mrs. Sarah E. Hamme (assistant dramatic director), Mr. William R. Hamme (adviser), Mr. Cirilo Magtira (reporter), Mr. Leon Gatmaitan (auditor).





# CLASS 1930

## Section A

### Boys

Vicente Rillo Cruz  
Egmidio Dayao  
Pacífico de Dios  
Tomas de Leon  
Antonio Espino  
Cenon FlorCruz  
Bonifacio Iníiguez  
Bonifacio Lomotan  
Apolinario Marcos  
Pedro Martin  
Ricardo Mendiola  
Placido Morales  
Rafael Rodrigo  
Eladio Samson  
Jose Sebastian  
Joaquin Sumpaico  
Mariano Talag  
Eusebio Tanghal  
Pedro Tetangco  
Ricardo Tolentino

### Girls

Josefa Bautista  
Soledad Calderon  
Eufemia Carlos  
Anastacia Cespedes  
Isabel Dimagiba  
Monica Domingo  
Marta Espino  
Magdalena Garcia  
Leonila Iquitan  
Julita Ison  
Trinidad Nocida  
Florentina Perez  
Gregoria Pineda  
Maria Reyes  
Socorro Robles  
Celerina Siongco  
Lucena Veron  
Francisca Vistan

## Section B

### Boys

Cipriano Angeles  
Maximino Angeles  
Moises Correa  
Andres Cruz  
Crispino Cruz  
Jose T. Cruz  
Federico Domingo  
Elinio de Guzman  
Feliciano Guzman  
Inocencio Ison  
Arcadio Lopez  
Ricardo Maingat  
Pedro Manaysay  
Pedro Maniego  
Nemesio Mendoza  
Victorio Mendoza  
Remigio Nepomuceno  
Justo Pagdanganan  
Feliciano Plamenco  
Igmedio Santos  
Ildefonso Santos  
Graciano Talavera  
Isidro R. Tecson  
Agapito Valencia  
Arsenio R. Victoria  
Avelino Vivar

### Girls

Dalisay Aldaba  
Lucena Antonio  
Martina Deogracias  
Tarciana Galang  
Emiliana Lopez  
Rosalina Natividad  
Marciana Perez  
Belen Santos  
Ana Tanseco  
Salud Tiongson  
Felipa Veron  
Epifania Villanueva



## Section C

### Boys

Bienvenido Angeles  
Andres Caparas  
Estanislao Clemente  
Benito Cruz  
Francisco del Rosario  
Toribio Gatdula  
Leoncio Gonzales  
Jose Gonzales  
Leon Mangahas  
Leonardo Mangahas  
Nicodemus Ocampo  
Santiago Panganiban  
Melanio Ramos  
Pascual Ramos  
Esteban Raymundo  
Domingo Reyes  
Jose Reyes  
Marcos San Diego  
Urbano Santos  
Marcos Tanghal  
Cipriano Tanjutco  
Nicolas Visita

### Girls

Lucila Aldaba  
Faustina Angelo  
Elena Bautista  
Rosalina Bautista  
Ester Catanghal  
Felicidad Cruz  
Marcela de la Peña  
Lourdes Dionicio  
Paciencia Fajardo  
Illuminada FlorCruz  
Felicidad Hipolito  
Adela Inductivo  
Antonia Lagman  
Ligaya Matic  
Obdulia Resurreccion  
Salome Santiago  
Illuminada Valencia

## Section D

### Boys

Zosimo Antonio  
Gregorio Bernardino  
Lorenzo Briones  
Leonora Cabasal  
Delfin Cruz  
Vicente V. Cruz  
Jose C. Concepcion  
Osmundo de Leon  
Pablo L. Dimaapi  
Jose Gatmaitan  
Artemio Magpayo  
Jose Pahati  
Simon R. Pahati  
Irineo Pascual  
Estelito Reyes  
Adriano Robles  
Carlos N. Santos  
Patricio San Victores  
Zoilo Sol Cruz  
Rafael Vasquez  
Viquierra, Felipe

### Girls

Milagros B. Antonio  
Ana R. Atienza  
Leonila Bartlett  
Maria B. Bernardo  
Belen S. Castillo  
Antonina Clemente  
Candida M. Cruz  
Crescenciana Custodio  
Belen Florencio  
Encarnacion Panganiban  
Rosita Pascual  
Natividad Rendon  
Remedios B. Robles  
Filomena S. Romulo  
Paula Salamat  
Felicidad Santos  
Margarita V. Torralba  
Victoria Villegas



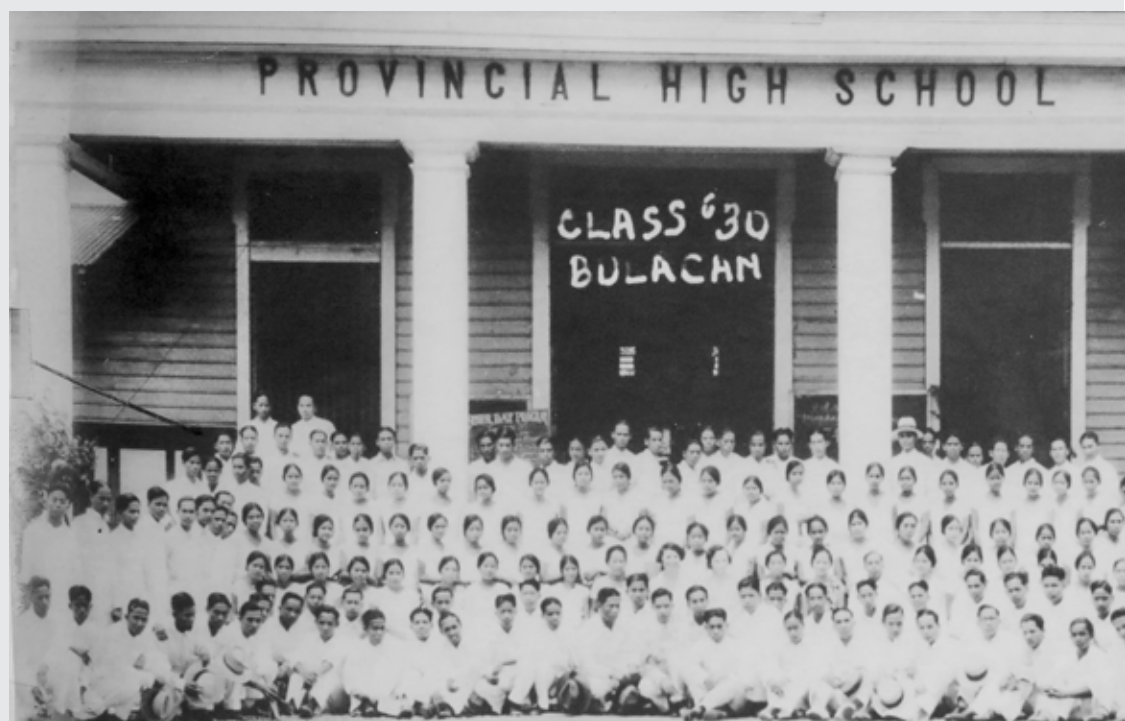
## Section E

### Boys

Deogracias Aldaba  
Dominador Apostol  
Deogracias Bautista  
Evaristo Bernabe  
Galicano Bernabe  
Emilio Caralde  
Gabriel Centeno  
Pacífico V. Cruz  
Jose Custodio  
Sancho David  
Francisco Flores  
Mauro Garcia  
Romulo Jamakeo  
Joaquin Lonzon  
Jose Manikis  
Manolo Mariano  
Juan Oliver  
Juan Piamonte  
Antipas Ramirez  
Policarpio Robles  
Francisco Santos  
Patrocinio Sarmiento  
Victor Sebastian  
Alfredo Tamayo  
Guillermo Tolentino  
Jose Torres  
Cipriano Villanueva

### Girls

Ignacia Alvarez  
Sevilla Cruz  
Emilia de Leon  
Francisca Estrella  
Sofia Mendoza  
Carmen Perez  
Trinidad Ramos  
Simplicia Silverio  
Lea Violago



AS SENIORS, a few of those identified: *Front row:* Meding Robles, Josefa de Leon (teacher), Luming FlorCruz, Monic Domingo; *second row:* Milia de Leon, Dalisay Aldaba, Ana Tanseco, Celing Siongco, Sitang Pascual, Lilay Iquitán, Choleng Calderon, Charing Bautista, Acian Alvarez, Fanning Villanueva, Salud Tiongson; *third row:* Etoy Bernabe, Faeng Rodrigo, Crispino T. Cruz, Sebío Tanghal, Naning Talag, Beny Yñiguez, Ading Samson, Isco Santos, Vic Mendoza, Cenon FlorCruz

## My High School Days

By Cenon R. FlorCruz

### Boarders

Our family home, being large plus its proximity to the provincial high school (two blocks away), was a convenient place for out-of-town students. The homeowners along our street, as in the barrios of Mojon and Catmon, accepted student boarders. Inang agreed to taking boarders not for the cash income which did not fully compensate the tiring work of marketing, food preparation, serving, and the additional household chores required, but for the savings in the food expenses of a growing family.

There was only one high school in the whole province during those years. Except for the MRR trains, there was no regular transportation nor daily commuting as we saw beginning in the 1960s. Traveling then was by slow horse-drawn *calesa* or *carretela* over unpaved roads. Students from as near as Paombong (2 kilometers), Sta. Isabel and San Marcos (6 kilometers) stayed in boarding houses during the four years of high school. Students went home in *carretela*-pools to replenish their allowance and clean clothes. There was a dormitory which especially catered to students and out-of-the-province teachers.





AS FRESHMEN, shown here in Class 1927's graduation annual, as officers and representatives: *top row, from left to right:* Vicente Alambat, Arsenio Cruz (vice-president); *middle row:* Francisco Hermogenes, Deogracias Bautista, Martin Gapak, Jose Gatmaitan (sargeant-at-arms), Delfin Cruz, Alipio Tolentino, Mr. Felipe Cruz (adviser), Antonio Santos, Egmidio Dayao (president), Perlito Bernardo, Justo Pagdanganan; *bottom row:* Ana Atienza, Crispina Cruz, Monica Cruz, Gregoria Pineda, Florentina Cruz (treasurer), Nena Custodio, Purificacion Crisostomo, Remedios Lim (asst. social captain), Soledad Calderon, Margarita Torralba, Amanda Ilag, Maria Bautista (secretary). Not in photo is Elias Ablaza (social captain).

I remember, and with the recollections of Ate and Ditchie, the following students from different towns:

*San Miguel:* Miguel Manuson (one of the first Filipinos to work at the Ford assembly plant in U.S., in the 1920s), Luis and Ricardo Godoy, Jose Rueda, Ismael and Ricardo Sevilla, Justo Velayo, Jose Gregorio, Miguel Sujeco, Jose Ligon, Fernando Tecson;

*Polo:* Mercedes, Florentino, Gliceria and Jose Deato, Trining and Pepe Anselmo, Angel Velilla, Abelardo Agustines, Felisa Nicolas. Dr. Pio Valenzuela (Bulacan governor, 1922-1925), occupied the room back of the front porch;

*Meycauayan:* Leonor Diez;

*San Rafael:* Vicente Austria, Ceferino de Vera;

*Norzagaray:* Consuelo Lumabas;

*Baliuag:* Consuelo and Caridad Alejo, Tomas

Fernandez, Mario Mora, Federico (Pending) Cruz, Aurea and Edilberto Samson, Fely Rustia, Elvira, Liliana, Meneleo, Nene, and Olga Garcia, Gaspar Lajom, Marcela Tagalag, Leonila and Remedios Iquitan, Severino Cruz (violinist), Maximo Ycasiano, Rafael Santiago, Leticia and Aurita Saclolo.

*Pulilan:* Pedro Reyes, Benita Alto, Pacita, Soledad, Atring, and Titong San Pedro, Rosita Pascual, Dionisio Arceo, Jose Espino, Emiliana Jacinto, Ondong and Cecilia Calderon, Elisa Cruz, Tagumpay Esguerra, Josefina Navarro, Delfina Coronel. Ate Elong Pagaduan (Inang's inaanak), stayed with us for many years. Also, Jose Clemente;

*Plaridel:* Sergio Alejandrino, Gil Villalon, Gracing and Marciano Avendaño, Jose Cruz, Peping and Carding Castro, Armando Manalo, Leonardo Reyes;

*Calumpit:* Primo Serrano, Sion Mercado, Felicidad and Justo Pagdanganan, Federico Mascariñas, Sofia Mendoza, Delfin and Angelina Manucdoc, Mercedes



OUR TEACHERS, circa 1927-1928. *Front:* Josefa de Leon (Algebra/Arithmetic), Socorro Marquez, Josefa Gatmaitan, Sylvia H. Milling (English 3), James A. Milling (principal), Lucille Helvig (English 1), Candelaria Antonio (Philippine History and Government), Maria Espino (Economics/Economic Conditions), Monica Crisostomo; *back:* Cirilo Magtira (Physics), Pablo Laigo (Biology), Felipe Cruz (U.S. History, Geometry), Arsenio Olmos (Ancient and Medieval History), Faustino Lopez (clerk), Domingo Gatchalian, Alejandro Capitulo (Biology), Anselmo Marcelino (Algebra 1), Aurelio Garcia, Oliver Le Farge, Marcelo Lopez (Physical Geography & General Science), Mauro Diaz, Pedro Balagot (History, PMT), Marcos Esquivel (Modern and Oriental History).



Espiritu, Peping Galang, Tacing Cespedes, Feming Carlos, Ideng and Toning Aduna, Primo Carlos, Daniel Villreal Jr., Pepe Yamane;

*San Marcos:* Ka Ideng Manio;

*Sta. Isabel:* Melquiades and Amado San Diego, Valentin Faustino, Aurora Catindig;

*Bulacan:* Juan Tablan, Camilo and Mauro Garcia, Nena Barrios;

*Paombong:* Eduardo Cabangis (*nag-pari*), Pilar Galman;

*Hagonoy:* Petra and Adeling Tomacruz;

*San Ildefonso:* Leonido Vililla, Fermin Verdillo, Jose and Fina Villacorta, Coding Serrano, Jose Mendoza.

*Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija:* nephew Sofronio Santiago.



1928-1929. *Front:* Felicula Reyes, Candelaria Antonio, Aquilina Reyes, Monica Crisostomo, Socorro Marquez, Josefa Gatmaitan, Josefa de Leon, Maria Espino, Fernanda Reyes; *back:* Faustino Lopez (clerk), Marcelo Lopez, Anselmo Marcelino, Cirilo Magtira, Felipe Cruz, Elmora Casey (English 2), Sarah E. Hamme (English and Literature 4), D'Marie Selsor (principal), Lucille Helvig, Alejandro Capitulo, Pedro Balagot, Mauro Diaz, Marcos Esquivel, Pablo Laigo.

Many Maloleños came for lunch only: high school teachers Juan Reyes, Apolinario Cruz, Donato Joson, Anselmo Marcelino; students Hermogenes R. and Diosdado Dimagiba, Melchor Dayao, Rosa Chichioco, Ka Juling and Pepe Manikis, Esmeraldo Roque, Isko and Pedring Aniang, Marcelo Javier, Benigno Magugat, Cesar Fajardo, Vicente Pacheco, Ricardo Tapang, David Fernando, Isaac, Salud, and Jeremias Cervantes, Juan Faustino, Juan Punsalan, Venancio Caparas, Gregoria Burgos, Nick (Tatang's *inaanak*) and Luis Guanzon, Amador Roxas, Basilio Enriquez, Gloria and Segundo Crisostomo, Marta Buenaventura, Virgilio Witongco. Also, Segundo Cabigao, and Buenaventura C. Lopez.

Why the long enumeration? Because all of them continued to have the kindest regards and warm affection for my parents and their children for many years and long after their temporary stay at our modest home. Atty. Primo Serrano, Miguel Manuson, Ka Onor, Col. Jose Rueda, Ondong, Umpay, Lety, Primo, Coding, et al., dropped by the house when they were in Malolos; Justo Velayo showed me around when I first came to Bacolod in 1936; I roomed with Ka Ideng Manio for several months during the war years.

During the provincial and inter-provincial (when Bulacan was the host) athletic meets, the head and coaches of the San Miguel contingent invariably stayed at the house,



Delfin Aquino and Genoveva Pengson, together with Ka Igue Sujeco (then national pole vault champion), gave me free entry to the grandstand for the five-day, full of excitement competition in track-and-field and ball games.

### High School, 1926-30

Shall we say that those were the truly formative years of an individual, and also, the adolescent years. The proximity of the high school was a big convenience. Outside of physical education and preparatory military training, the secondary curriculum was not more than five periods, including one period for library or study, except in biology and physics.

My classes during the First Year were 7:40 to 9:00 am, then 12:40 to 2:40 pm; military drill was twice a week in the afternoon. Thus, Inang could give me several errands to the town market and still have time for my homework and study my lessons.

The high school years afforded many hours of outside reading, mostly fiction. Not only were there more books in the library than in grade school, but those were also convenient and handy to check-out. I read the *Knights of the Round Table*, *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*, *The Three Musketeers*, *Tarzan of the Apes*, *Call of the Wild*, *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, *Beau Geste*, the “color” *Fairy Tales*, Zane Greys’s *Riders of the Purple Sage*, *The Lone Star Ranger*, *The Thundering Herd*, and other westerns, detective, and adventure stories.

It is significant that all my teachers in English and Literature were Americans: Lucille Helvig, the Hans Kanzelmeyers, Elmora Casey, Sarah Elizabeth Hamme, Mrs. James

Milling. The principal and division superintendent of schools have not been Filipinized.

We wrote themes every month, read and submitted book reports, had drills in pronunciation and word meanings, even in History by Mr. Esquivel. In the first year, we were required to know the meanings of poems and memorize them. The Fourth Year textbooks from Chaucer to Kipling opened my mind to prose and poetry by English writers. Besides grammar and composition, figures of speech and their examples were emphasized.

It is regrettable though that English as the medium of instruction had relegated Filipino literature, music, drama, and the arts from the secondary, academic, and vocational school curricula and cut-off the upcoming youth and future leaders from their past heritage. The so-called Philippine dialects are truly languages for the reason that almost all had for many, many years a continuous written literature, songs, and dramas to this day.

A look at the class pictures will recall some classmates who “shone” in class. There is Luz de Guzman who excelled in First Year English, especially diagramming; Bienvenido Bantegui from San Ildefonso in plane geometry; Joaquin Sumpaico from Hagonoy in biology; Pedro Martin, also from Hagonoy, in history; Bonifacio Lomotan, class historian, was an all-around three-year high school scholar; Celerina Siongco from Bocaue, salutatorian; Mariano Talag from Obando, class prophet, were the other honor students. There were many intellectual girls: Isabel Dimagiba, Magdalena Garcia, Monica Domingo, Gregoria Pineda, and Florentina Perez, among others.



Cenon R. FlorCruz's report cards from freshman to senior year



Jusi handkerchief, souvenir of Class 1930's golden jubilee celebration



As regards school socials, we had Junior and Senior Proms, excursions to Manila to see the Philippine mint, Welfareville, Luneta, go aboard the *President Cleveland* which was anchored at the new and modern Pier 7, etc.

Each class section had an annual picture-taking and 'in-action' at the biology and physics laboratories.

During summer vacations, the months of town fiestas, my sisters and friend Beny Yñiguez, did not miss the festivities and good eating: Longos, Dampol 2 in Pulilan; Makinabang, Santa Barbara, San Jose in Baliwag; Calumpit and Hagonoy towns.



At the newly-built wooden building in 1950

Friends whose friendship continued for many years, I gravitated to Bonifacio Yñiguez, which began from intermediate school. It may not be amiss to relate an exchange of letters with seatmate Enrique Fajardo of Quingua in the summer after the Second Year. Vacationing with a sister in Biñan, Laguna, he was stricken with dysentery and died, but from our letters sprung a lifetime of friendship with his sisters, Chuling and Anita, feeling that I am a symbol or stand-in for their only brother.

Digressing from school activities to home life, Tatang gave a lesson in self-reliance. He gave me the errand of buying lumber in the *tablerias* along Juan Luna street in Tondo. Given a list of the number and size-measures of the lumber, nails, GI sheets; money to pay the estimated costs, I took the train to Manila.

From Tutuban, I walked to Juan Luna and canvassed the price quotations of at least two stores. Knowing beforehand the quotations in Malolos, I decided on the cheapest overall costs, placed the order, got the invoice and receipt, and *returned on the next train within three hours*. A few days later, a *cargador* at the MRR station delivered the lumber and other materials to our house.

Ina, on one occasion, assigned me to select and cut the mature bamboos in the groves allocated as her share of the community property. The job was physically arduous for my light built and age (15 years old), clearing the entangling and spiny branches, cutting and trimming,

piling, and carrying on my shoulder, one by one, 20 pieces of 30-foot long bamboo poles, through rough surface rice paddies, to the house, some 400 meters away.

Inang entered the *sedera* business before the death of Tatang, who assisted and guided her in filling out the sales and purchases books prescribed by the internal revenue. Inang used to take me on market days outside Malolos: Tuesday at Calumpit, Wednesday and Saturday at Baliwag, and Friday at Pulilan. With two or three other merchants, two large *tampipis* each, we took a *carretela* very early in the morning to reach the public markets at about 8:00 am. We untied the *tampipis* and laid out the dry goods on the concrete floor space assigned by the market collector. As in every market, there were lots of snacks and foodstuffs which gave variety to what I ate at home. To Calumpit, we took a calesa to the train station; *cargadores* carry the *tampipis* to the market.

Inang's *sedera* business consisted of ready-made clothes, principally undershirts, brought by distributors during market days. After some time, the ambulatory merchants became known and were extended credit, payable on the next market day. Ina added to her income by sewing *kimona*, short and long trousers, *camison*, and other daily wear in the house. We, the children, would all be asleep but could hear the faintly audible sound of Ina's sewing far into the night accompanied by her favorite songs. Mother's unselfish sacrifice as the sole bread winner after father died,





At the 1955 class reunion in the Junior Building of BHS



Infront of the MHPHS administration building in 1960

could not escape unnoticed by the neighbors.

Besides textiles, the sale of remnants of cloth or *retasos* was then flourishing. Inang's source at bargain prices was Ingkong Vicente Liwag y Vivas, who after working for L.R. Aguinaldo & Co. went on his own after making direct contacts with New York City suppliers.

During one Christmas vacation, Ingkong Vicente took me along to sell remnants and get new distributors or outlets. The trip in a van with driver took us to Gapan, Cabanatuan, San Jose, and Guimba in Nueva Ecija, returning to Manila

via Tarlac and Pampanga. Grandpa, though related by blood in the far fourth degree, had a special fondness for me; he asked for me during his long illness.

One popular item at the time was the *habing* Baliwag or Hagonoy which was tailored for men's camisa de chino, ladies' camisa/dresses, *pañuelo* and *tapis*. From the exposure to textiles, remnants and clothings, we, the children were conveniently dressed as fashion varied or changed. (During one summer at Los Baños, I sold *habing* Hagonoy and remnants for pin money).

The first tragedy struck the family with the untimely death of Tatang on December 7, 1928, having recently completed his 48th birthday. He had been sickly for several years which good food, rest, frequent outing (to the nipa grove in Sta. Cruz, Paombong; Sibul for deer hunting; Mandaluyong along the Pasig River; Antipolo), and medical care must have kept the illness under control. I was in my Second Year together with Ditchie; Ate graduated two years earlier and was teaching in a barrio school in remote Bulualto, San Miguel; Perico and Ben were in primary school. When the end came, only Inang and the youngest, Turing, were at the bedside.

Inang was left in-charge and took the responsibilities of mother and father at the same time. Her ambition and goal were to give all the six children—the youngest of four boys barely four years old, and the oldest, a high school graduate—a university education, to acquire professional degrees, to be *titulados*. Mother firmly believed that only by being *titulados* could her brood succeed and uplift their socio-economic status to the relaxed life style of the affluent class of the town.

Inang would not depend on anyone, her own family or father's family and relatives for financial help. If there was life insurance at that time, Tatang did not have any. Being fiercely independent of mind, mother was set





Class 1930 members during their diamond jubilee

and determined to succeed by her own spunk and guts, reinforced by her Spartan upbringing, to lead the family. And so, for the next 21 years until 1949 when the youngest was due to graduate from medical school, Inang was the moving spirit and guiding light of the family.

There is not much more to write about the last two years of my high school. Inang, and Tatang before his death, have often encouraged all the children to excel in their studies. My parents examined our report cards every rating period and asked questions about the rise or fall in our grades. Fortunately, my overall grades from the first to senior years have surpassed my classmates. I graduated Valedictorian! I prepared my valedictory address without assistance. My co-graduates were expecting that I dwell on the camaraderie and sentimental events of four years; those topics could well be said in the class history or prophecy speeches. There were no medals awarded. What I remember was my first jusi-embroidered *barong*, a striped gray wool suit, and through the generosity of Nana Mameng, a custom-built leather shoes of my choice. As in the elementary school, I do not remember the commencement speaker. Miss D'Marie Selsor was the principal, William Hamme the superintendent of schools.

What “education” did I acquire from high school? And what subject matters were deficient? The knowledge far outweighed the shortcomings. I acquired a fairly good knowledge of English, oral and written. I remember to this day and to apply the principal elements of good composition, i.e., unity, coherence and emphasis. I was schooled in the basics of algebra, arithmetic, physics, science, and biology and their applications in daily life. Examples are the principles of mechanical advantage, friction, electricity in the home, plant and animal life.

Hygiene and sanitation since the 7th grade was reemphasized; committed to memory the circulation of the blood, the names of parts and bones of the head, eyes, ears, legs, and feet.

I gained appreciation for literature, American and English prose and poetry. Many moral lessons were imparted by stories, myths, fables, and legends, e.g., “Damon and Pythias,” “Pandora’s Box,” “David and Goliath,” “William Tell,” “Huckleberry Finn,” the biographies of Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and Booker T. Washington. The history of the Philippines, the United States, the Far East, and the world at-large gave some chronicles of civilization and liberal arts knowledge.



I think that high school should have introduced commentaries on economic development and nationalism in order to motivate the students to think and analyze those important topics.

During those years, there were so few supplementary books on grammar and composition which could have made learning English faster and easier. The *Literary Magazine* was very limited in availability. How much more extensive our learning would have been if we had then, *Reader's Digest*, *Life*, *Look*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, etc. as present-day students easily have access.

In the 1960s, one of the projects in Vocational Service of

the Rotary Club of Malolos, was to give short talks to high school seniors regarding career choices; the characteristics, mental and physical requirements, outlook, and rewards in several professions such as, business, medicine, law, chemistry, engineering, agriculture, teaching, and others. Pamphlets on this project were requested from a Portland, Oregon college.

As this was being written (October 1984), the 106-campus community colleges and the University of California, asked \$3.0 and \$1.0 million, respectively, to set up additional transfer centers for better counseling of students and encourage them to go on and complete their baccalaureate degrees.

## 60 YEARS AGO, I STILL REMEMBER

*"Ang hindi luminingon sa pinanggalingan ay di dumarating sa paroroonan;  
ang panahong dumaraan, di na babalik kaylan man."*

During our First Year (1926-1927) we had five class periods, including a study period at Library; 40 minutes each. In the morning, my section met 7:40 to 9:00 a.m. and in the afternoon from 12:40 to 3:20 p.m. Hence, I could go home (nearby) between and after classes to help in household chores.

We had 4 subjects in the First Year, 5 in the Second Year (4 periods), 6 in the Third Year (5 periods), and 6 subjects in the Fourth Year (5 periods). Biology and Physics were allotted double periods, that is, 80 minutes each school day which includes laboratory exercises.

We had Athletics or Physical Education in the Second Year, and Preparatory Military Training (PMT) for boys in the Third and Fourth years.

We were rated for Conduct in the Third Year.

The class period of 40 minutes may be short, but we learned the substance of the subjects and textbooks. I thought in later years that Career Guidance/Counselling should have been a required subject in the Fourth Year curriculum.

*The Discipline*, mostly unwritten: NO unnecessary talking, laughing, boisterousness, littering, loitering in corridors; NO "ragged" clothes, but only clean, neat and pressed dresses, trousers, *camisa de chino* or *barong* uniform. How about now?

Miss [Josefa] de Leon initiated the "point" system in Advanced Algebra and Review Arithmetic. *Basta tama ang sagot mo* (in numbered

problem), *may punto ka* (without giving your solution).

*May magandang sistema si Mr. [Marcos] Esquivel bagamat* Modern Times and the Living Past at Oriental History *ang subjects niya*, and that is, at the start of the period, he wrote 5 to 10 words on the blackboard, then called the students one at a time to pronounce the words. The salutary result: we were taught correct pronunciations, enunciation, and word meaning, besides what were also taught in English subjects.

Another device of Mr. Esquivel was asking questions on current events, local and foreign, which the students can only find the answers by using the Library – reading the newspapers, magazines and journals.

*Published in the Diamond Jubilee Program of Class 1930 in 1989, presumably written by Cenon R. FlorCruz*

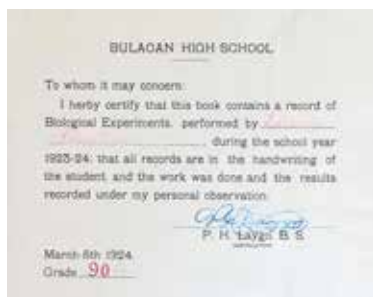


# LAIGO'S LABS

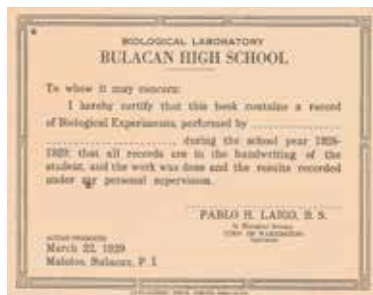


Mr. Laigo [Laygo], a graduate of the University of Washington, Seattle has a pad that stamps picture of a monkey, hence, got the monicker "unggoy", used in going over laboratory exercises in High School Biology. Married beauteous Elisea Marquez of Sta. Isabel, student pranksters sent him a cup of milk with a house fly floating on top to emphasize difference in skin color. [in the Philippine Army Cooks and Bakers School together with Aggie '26 Toto Gonzales from Paombong, Bulacan] are Trade School teachers. --notes by Cenon R. Florcruz

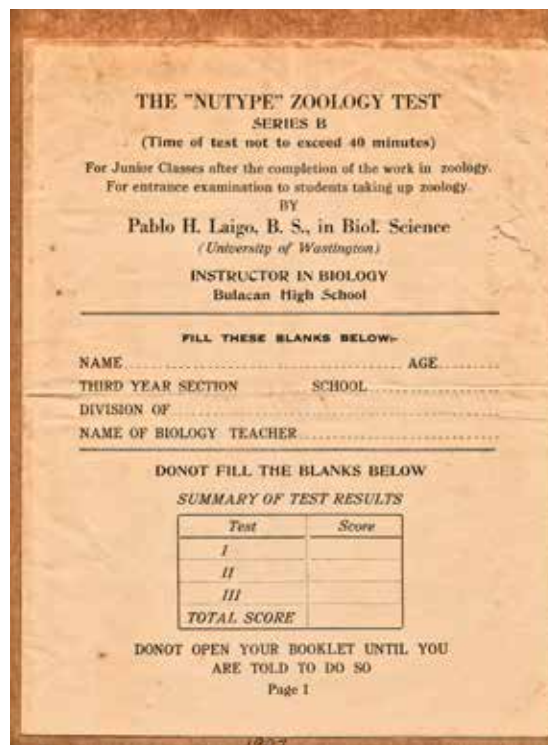
"Bring your laboratory manuals to be checked. Quick! But when his Arayat brow is knitted with anger, and his Vesuvius head is holding with lava of rage, be seated, wait, lest you be a victim of the eruption."  
--from "Faculty", *Bulacan High School Memoirs*, p. 71



Laigo-certified Biology experiments



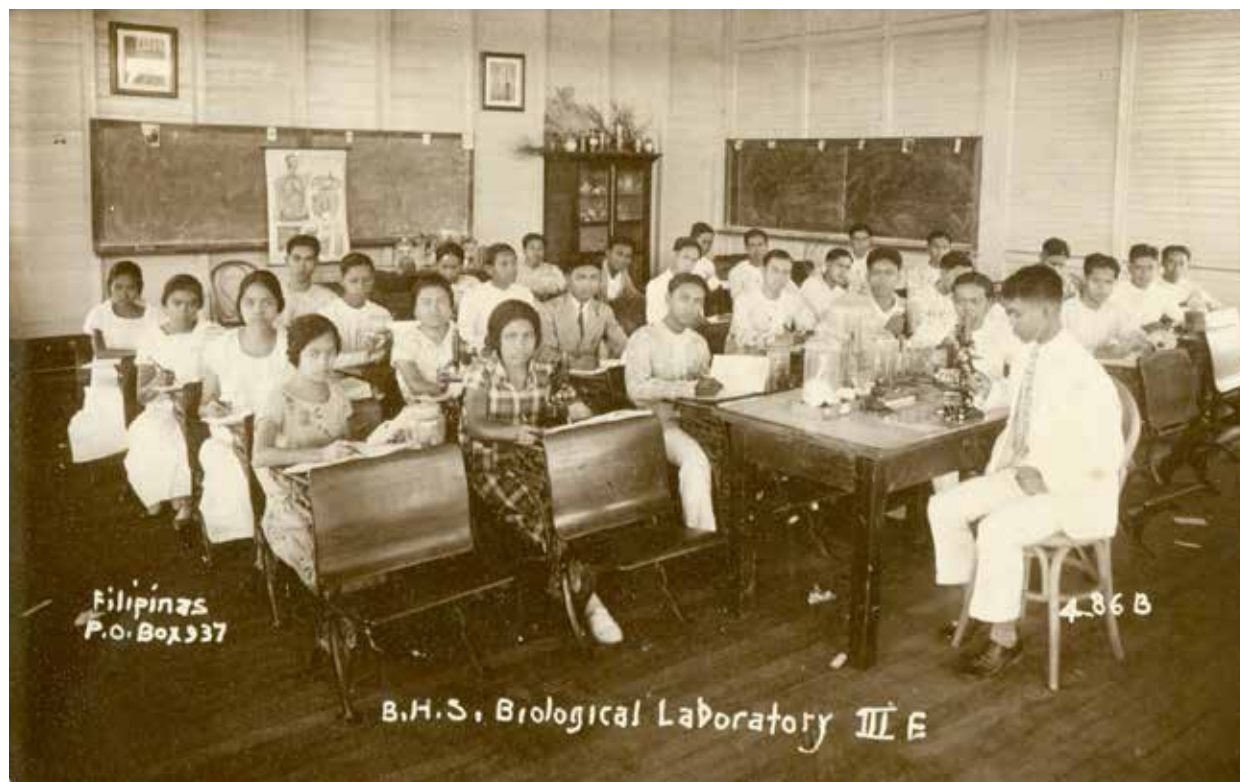
Another Mr. Laigo's certification and a 6-page test booklet in Biology



Laboratory period, 1920-21



“In-Action” shots of Biology Classes in BHS



Circa 1920



1934-35



## CLASS 1931

### Section A

#### Girls

Esperanza Bautista  
Julia J. de Joya  
Leonora R. Figueroa  
Petra J. Garcia  
Mercedes Mangahas  
Rosario Narciso  
Isabel T. Reyes  
Perseveranda B. Robles  
Patrocinio G. Samson  
Mercedes Tapang  
Milagros Tapang  
Eugenia R. Tolentino  
Marcosa Villarama  
Florencia Yambao

#### Boys

Francisco Adriano  
Jose Carasig  
Marcelino T. Castro  
Francisco Clemente  
Vicente D. Crisostomo  
Francisco R. Cuevas  
Jose D. R. del Pilar  
Avelino E. del Rosario  
Paulino C. Diaz  
Francisco Fernando  
Benjamin Flores  
Pedro Floro  
Tiburcio G. Floro  
Ceferino Galvez  
Emilio A. Gatmaitan  
Eduardo Hipolito  
Alfredo B. Liwanag  
Isidro Lopez  
Bartolome Martin  
Macario Martin  
Pio C. Pantaleon  
Fortunato Pasco  
Primo Ronquillo  
Alfredo Roxas  
Pacifico G. Tolentino  
Teofilo Torres  
Placido C. Valenzuela  
Hospicio Velarde

### Section B

#### Girls

Zozima Bustamante  
Aurora H. Calderon  
Evangeline Domingo  
Demetria de los Santos  
Rosario Espino  
Rosa Ch. Fernando  
Patrocinio Guevarra  
Eusebia Guzman  
Soledad Jose  
Catalina C. Juan  
Loreto Mendoza  
Marina Mendoza  
Gertrudes Pascual  
Jovita B. Tantoco  
Lourdes Tantoco  
Guillerma Valenzuela  
Rita Villacorta  
Amor Vinculado

#### Boys

Paterno Angeles  
Donato Aniag  
Pablo Atienza  
Pedro Baea  
Paulo S. Caleon  
Avelino Capinpin  
Carlos Cruz  
Ceferino Cruz  
Demetrio R. Cruz  
Emiterio C. Cruz  
Ricardo Domingo  
Ricardo Eugenio  
Aniceto Fernando  
Victori Galang  
Carlos Gatmaitan  
Hermenegildo R. Guevarra  
Lorenzo B. Hilario  
Candido Pascual  
Simeon Patawaran  
Ricardo Santos  
Aurelio Tanghal  
Primo Torres  
Elpidio I. Valencia

### Section C

#### Girls

Barbara T. Alonzo  
Angelica Antonio  
Eufrocina B. Avendaño  
Felisa Bagtas  
Veronica Bernal  
Soledad H. Calderon  
Susana Cardenas  
Rosario Catahan  
Mercedes Catindig  
Ruth D. Cervantes  
Marcelina de Regla  
Anicia del Rosario  
Pacifica Felipe  
Maria Iral  
Maxima Sol Cruz  
Marina Timoteo  
Anastacia B. Velasco

#### Boys

Melecio E. Aniag  
Rodolfo Antonio  
Gregorio C. Bernabe  
Tranquilino Borja  
Manuel G. Cervaña  
Teodoro T. Cruz  
Honorio de Guzman  
Maximo R. del Rosario  
Jesus Dy-Tioco  
Nemecio G. Jorge  
Pedro C. Manapat  
Alberto Martin  
Gabriel A. Medina  
Artemio S. Pascual  
Juan Ramirez  
Jose T. Reyes  
Tancredo Reyes  
Severino C. Roque  
Jesus San Luis  
Carlos Santos  
Valeriano Santos  
Federico Silverio  
Pascual Tuazon  
Eduardo Ventura  
Pedro Veron

### Section D

#### Girls

Marcela Barredo  
Filomena Basay  
Eufrocina L. Borlongan  
Marta Buenaventura  
Gregoria Y. Cajanding  
Mercedes Crisostomo  
Purificacion Crisostomo  
Belen Cruz  
Rosario Cruz  
Natividad Garcia  
Celestina Laigo  
Maria C. Lomotan  
Amada Lopez  
Maria Mallari  
Maria Navia  
Elisa C. Santos  
Rosa Trajano

#### Boys

Graciano S. Bernardino  
Miguel Bernardo  
Hermogenes Calderon  
Antonio F. Caparas  
Amando Castro  
Florencio Catapia  
Eliseo Clemente  
Doroteo de Guzman  
Alfonso de Pano  
Ricardo Dimagiba  
Amadeo Dy-Tioco  
Jose C. Garcia  
Felix Gatchalian  
Ricardo Hipolito  
Ambrosio Manahan  
Amado Oronce  
Ponciano Pagdanganan  
Macario G. Pineda  
Lorenzo Roque  
Avelino Roxas  
Teofilo Rustia  
Francisco Sanches  
Buenaventura U. San Juan  
Silvino M. Santos  
Vicento O. Tiongson  
Domingo Umali



## Section E Girls

Liwayway Anicete  
Socorro S. Aquino  
Antonia Caparas  
Pilar Capule  
Magdalena Castillo  
Magdalena Cruz  
Julia del Rosario  
Paz L. Cruz  
Lucian Figueroa  
Emilia Flores  
Maria Laygo  
Filomena R. Lim  
Maxima Rodriguez  
Florentina Salandanan  
Irene Santiago  
Primitiva C. Usana  
Pilar Villanueva

## Boys

Deogracias Aldaba  
Fernando Asuncion  
Mamerto P. Bautista  
Leonardo Borlongan  
Graciano Catahan  
Fidel Crisostomo  
Patricio Cruz  
Leonardo Espino  
Juan C. Estrella  
Nemecio Galvez  
Maximino C. Gonzales  
Domingo Guzman  
Jovito Mendoza  
Melquiades Mendoza  
Alejandro L. Ramos  
Raymundo Ramos  
Dominador P. Reyes  
Juan C. Sanchez  
Felipe Salonga  
Jose L. San Diego  
Apolonio Santos  
Manuel Santos  
Simplicio Santos  
Teodoro T. Tapang

## Section F Girls

Elena Alejo  
Maria Balite  
Filomena C. Cruz  
Isabel Cruz  
Segunda Cruz  
Marcelina de Jesus  
Maria Dy-Tioco  
Consuelo Dionicio  
Leonila Fernando  
Emiliana C. Jacinto  
Loreto Jose  
Maria Magtira  
Angelita Robles  
Rosario Samson  
Jorja Tetangco  
Marcela A. Tolentino  
Encarnacion Usana

## Boys

Jose T. Alfaro  
Cirilo Caballero  
Tomas Cabigao  
Faustino P. Cruz  
Bienvenido de la Peña  
Fortunato J. Domingo  
Braulio A. Garcia  
Cenon Gavino  
Ramon Gutierrez  
Daniel Henson  
Dominador Hernandez  
Alberto Joaquin  
Simplicio Lopez  
Andres Maningas  
Vicente Reyes  
Pedro Roque  
Jose Rubio  
Exequiel T. Salonga  
Apolinario Santos  
Jesus Tan Juan  
Lope Torres



★ PROGRAMME ★	
I. Grand March	Faculty and Graduates
II. Overture "Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna"	F. V. Suppe Bulacan High School Orchestra
III. Salutatory Address	Eduardo Hipolito
IV. Chorus "Call Jhon"	W. B. Broadbent
V. Valedictory Address	Benjamin Flores
VI. Chorus "Robin Goodfellow"	Arthur Foote
VII. Introduction of the guest of honor	Mrs. D-Marie Selsor (Principal)
VIII. Address	Dr. Maria Paz Mendoza - Guazon (Professor, College of Medicine, U. P.)
IX. Chorus (a) "Rustic Dance" (b) "Kundiman of Pandacan"	P. Ramon N. Romualdez
X. Distribution of Diplomas	Mr. William H. Hamme (Division Superintendent of Schools)
XI. "America's Finest"	J. S. Zamecnik B.H.S. Orchestra

PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS	
Hon. Jose Padilla	Governor
Hon. Aniceto Crisostomo	Member
Hon. Teofilo Sazon	Member
Mr. Tomas Maddela	Treasurer
Mr. Mariano Salido	Auditor
Mr. Vicente Orosa	Engineer
Dr. Juan Fernando	Doctor
Judge Juan Lessa	Judge
Buenaventura Reyes	Judge
Capt. Severo Cruz	Commander
SCHOOL OFFICIALS	
Dr. Luther B. Hawley	Director of Education
Mr. William H. Hamme	Div. Supt. of Schools
Mrs. D-Marie Selsor	Principal
MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY	
1. Miss Antonio, Candelaria	13. Mr. Cruz, Felipe
2. " Crisostomo, Monica	14. " Diaz, Mauro
3. " Espino, Maria	15. " Domingo, Guimerindo
4. " Gander, Velma	16. " Gatmaitan, Leon
5. Mrs. Hamme, Sarah E.	17. " Laigo, Pablo H.
6. Miss Laurel, Luz	18. " Lindayag, Dionisio
7. " Leon, Josefa de	19. " Lopez, Marcelo
8. " Marquez, Socorro	20. " Magtira, Cirilo C.
9. " Reyes, Aquilina R.	21. " Marcelino, Anselmo
10. " Reyes, Felicula	22. " Mendoza, Guillermo
11. " Reyes, Fernanda	23. " San Diego, Serapio
12. " Reyes, Luz S.	



# Character is the Only True Diploma

By Pacifico Tolentino

**A**fter graduating from the Bulacan High School fifty years ago, recollection of our high school years seems hazy. One can only remember significant events that touched and left indelible memories in one's life.

One week after classes began in June 1927, an entrance examination was given to classify all freshmen. Section A emerged as a group composed of elementary school valedictorians, salutatorians and honor pupils from the different towns of the province and from other provinces. In this group belonged Ben Flores, Eddie Hipolito, Pakito Fernando, Edong Valenzuela, Picong Tolentino, Pering Galvez, and Edeng Tapang. All, except Eddie who was relegated to Section B in our sophomore year, earned the distinction of consistently being in the premier section for four consecutive years. It was also notable that Leonie Figueroa and Chayong Narciso later joined them in that section. All graduated with distinction as members of Class 1931, including Joe Rubio who transferred to BHS in our

senior year and was in Section F. Ben became valedictorian, Eddie, salutatorian, and Rubio, Leonie, Chayong, Pakito and Edong, 1st to 5th honorable mentions, respectively.

Ben who distinguished himself in forensic and rhetoric, was the captain of our undefeated debating team that emerged as the inter-provincial champion of Central Luzon and silver medalist in oratory. Edong was the acknowledged mathematician of the class. He later became a civil engineer and head of the Engineering Department of the NDC. Picong excelled in extra-curricular activities. For four consecutive years, he was the president of the premier section. He was an associate editor of *Plaridel*, our student organ; president of the Darwinians, biology honorary society; president of the Student Government and Bulacan Student YMCA; and vice president of the senior class organization. During his freshman year, he won the Gatmaitan Trophy as champion speller, besting Edeng Tapang in the finals of an elimination series. Pering Galvez graduated number two top man of PMA Class 1937.







Faculty (1930-1931). Seated: Unidentified, Josefa de Leon, unidentified, Felicula Reyes, Sarah H. Hamme, D'Marie Selsor, Lucille Helvig, Socorro Marquez, Candelaria Antonio, Aquilina Reyes. Standing: Cirilo Magtira, unidentified, Anselmo Marcelino, Maria Espino, Monica Crisostomo, unidentified, unidentified, Josefa Gatmaitan, Fernanda Reyes, Marcelo Lopez, Mauro Diaz, Pablo Laigo.

Kiko Adriano was the “great dissenter” of the class, causing the late Miss Candelaria Antonio to shed pearly tears and the sarcastic remarks of Mr. Pablo H. Laigo. To his credit however, although Kiko did not make the honor roll, he graduated at the top of his PMA class in 1937 and was the recipient of the Presidential Saber for academic excellence.

In sports, Maneng Cervaña, Candong Hipolito, and Pedong Liwanag excelled in track and field. Kiko Sanchez, pitcher, and Primo Torres, catcher, in baseball, competed in the CLAA interscholastics that crowned Bulacan as the general champion in 1931. In military science, Alberto Martin topped the list as regimental commander, Picong as vice regimental commander, Simeon Patawaran as battalion commander, Nemesio Jorge and Amado Oronse as vice battalion commanders, Vic Crisostomo, Joe del Pilar, Amando Castro, and Kiko Adriano as company commanders.

Beginning with school year 1928-1929, we adopted Barong Pilipino as our uniform. This measure fostered nationalism among the studentry, so that when the American principal, Mrs. Marie Selsor, tried to suppress and censor the use of Pilipino as a medium of expression, this action precipitated riotous demonstrations of protest and a general strike among the students. The strike resulted in the expulsion of some student leaders.

Uniquely, in their own inimitable ways, manners, speech, dress and some distinctively, by their unusual beauty and/or intelligence, we shall always remember our classmates Natividad Garcia, Emilia Flores, Florencia Yambao, Julia de Joya, Julia del Rosario, Eugenia Tolentino, Marcela Tolentino, Esperanza Bautista, Amada Lopez, Maria Clara Lomotan, Soledad Jose, Aurora Calderon, Rosa Fernando, Evangelina Domingo, Barbara Alonzo, Gertrudes Pascual, Isabel Reyes, Isabel Cruz, Patrocinio Samson, Rita Villacorta, Belen Calma, Milagros Tapang, Purificacion





Class 1931's silver jubilee reunion at the old wooden BHS/MHPHS building

Crisostomo, Leonora Figueroa, Maxima Sol Cruz, Rosario Espino, Lourdes Tantoco, Zosima Bustamante, Eufrocina Borlongan, Irene Santiago, and Belen Cruz.

We shall also remember the charm and fragile beauty, personality and intelligence of our former mentors, Misses Josefa Gatmaitan, Felicula and Fernanda Reyes, Luz Laurel, and Josefa de Leon. We shall also remember the unusual ability to impart invaluable knowledge of our physics teachers, Aquilina Reyes and Cirilo Magtira, who were also our former advisers, Economics teacher Leon Gatmaytan, English teacher Sarah E. Hamme, and History teacher, Candelaria Antonio.

Our American teachers then were Lucille Helvig, Velma Gander, Sarah E. Hamme, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Weatherhead.

Our high school years were perhaps the happiest and best-remembered days in our school lives. We developed friendships and camaraderie that lasted throughout our lives. Those were the days when budding romances bloomed

and some culminated in happy weddings like the affairs of Merto and Celina Bautista, Pete and Babs Veron, Metring and Tale Cruz, and Terio and Milagring Cruz. Idealistic and ambitious, we nurtured dreams that inspired us to attain great heights in our future careers and endeavors.

We missed our nocturnal escapades at the provincial park and capitol, our sorties to the papaya plantation across the railroad tracks, our caritela rides to and from Malolos during weekends, our “bangus” menus for breakfast, lunch, and supper all throughout the week, and our youthful pranks, tricks, and jokes. Above all, we missed those wonderful and nostalgic days when we gallantly escorted our “apple of the eyes” and the strict regimen of our studies and school activities.

Not until later, did we realize that our dedicated and venerable teachers meant to shape and guide our young and formative years by instilling in us the seeds of a strong and sturdy character. For “Character is the only true diploma”.

From Class 1931's *Golden Jubilee Souvenir Book* (1981)

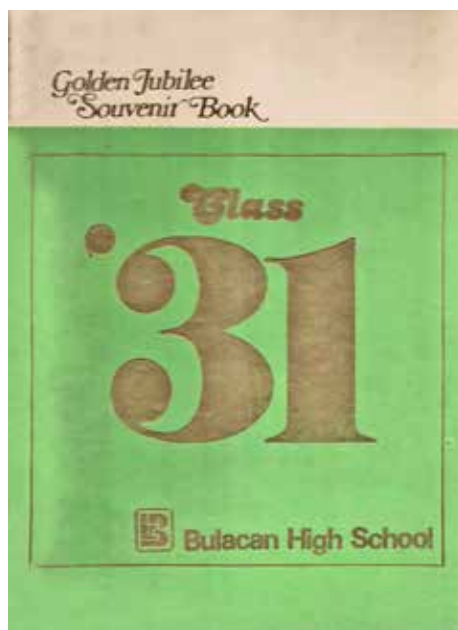




Reunion photos of Class 1931 from the collection of Maxima Sol Cruz Tan-Gatue (second from left)



Souvenirs of Class 1931 from the collection of Jovita Tantoco Agustin (with husband Amado)





# School Music in an Oriental Setting

By Charles E. Griffith

**A**cross the acacia-bordered plaza comes the sound of singing—a chorus performed with spirit and vitality. I hurry in the direction of the high school, where I know that glee clubs and a mixed chorus are rehearsing to enter the Third Annual Music Contest in competition with other Filipino high school groups in and about Manila.

The new Government center lies ahead of me. I had seen its pink-tinted cement walls from the Ilocos Express which had taken me out of busy Manila before seven to the peaceful plains of the Bulacan rice country by nine. I skirt the cloister-like colonnade, dodge a few mud-puddles (for it is still the rainy season) to pass the main building of the high school, and come directly upon the new recitation building.

As I enter with the superintendent of schools, the girls' glee club is singing a contest piece and Mr. Dionisio Lindayag,

the director, is applying the finishing touches to a beautiful "Ave Maria," by a native Filipino composer, Dr. Francisco Santiago, the director of the Conservatory of Music of the University of the Philippines. Although it is only September, and the contest is not until late November, the selection is displaying an artistic finish.

The mixed chorus is to sing, and I ask for a repetition of the "Hallelujah Chorus." Literally I am swept off my feet by the precision, incisive attack, and attention to artistic detail which distinguish the performance. All the cumulative effort in school music over a generation has been well worthwhile if the flowering of the work is so fine a performance of such a master work!

A brass trio plays a familiar selection with good tone quality and in tune. A violinist interprets a folk song arrangement with artistic results. The day is crowded with music, and not until dark do the students reluctantly leave for their







***Bulacan High School Contestant winner of  
the Second Annual National Music Contest,  
Dec. 3-6, 1930 (Second Place)***

homes and boarding places in the old city across the tracks.

This brief description, in a word, is typical of the new development which is transforming the far-flung high schools throughout the Philippine archipelago. From the Formosan Straits to the equator, the boys and girls in the high schools are getting their first organized courses; for the Bureau of Education has just provided a course of study, and students are eagerly electing the various courses offered. The music work of the grades has enjoyed a normal, healthy growth, and officials have been quick to sense the need of more music, with its morale-building qualities, as an indispensable educational asset.

Basically, the Filipinos are a very musical people; that is, they are endowed by nature with a strong sense of rhythm which they express in their love of dancing, and in their desire to sing and play instruments. Ancient Malay music was interesting largely for its infinite rhythmic variety,

while its melody line was monotonous chanting. No wonder Spanish rhythms four centuries ago found so fertile a ground for propagation. The modern Filipinos have inherited their own racial characteristics and the accumulated wealth of Spanish culture.

In the school, the child's day is unified through music. Singing of folk songs from all countries, and especially Filipino folk songs, folk dancing – and, more recently, “toy” orchestra work – are universal. The appreciation program (through the emphasis that every lesson in music should be one in appreciation) is just being effectively put into operation under the able direction of Mrs. Petrona Ramos, the supervisor of music.

Every teacher in the elementary grades is being reached through bulletins on music from the Bureau of Education, where the Director, Dr. Luther B. Bewley, encourages music for its contribution to the all-round development of the child.









The traveling academic supervisors bring first-hand aids to the classroom lessons. New courses of study, through the sixth grade, emphasize improvement in tone quality and an organized program of “listening;” in the Philippine Normal School at Manila, the first series of demonstration lessons to help children write original melodies has been inaugurated. Thus is rounded out the performance, “listening,” and creative projects which characterize the modern conception of an effective school music program.

The real impetus to excellence has come from the establishment in Manila of the annual music contest, or festival. The first year, the Normal School chorus and orchestra, in competition with high school groups, naturally won the coveted prize – a beautiful mural painting of “The Spirit of Music,” painted by Miranda, one of the best Filipino artists. The competition was hardly fair on this basis, as the Normal School is really of teachers’ college standing but its entry served to arouse the competitive spirit among the high schools. In 1930, the Araullo High School carried off the greatest number of points, and the Superintendent of the Manila schools, Mr. Harvey Bordner, might well be proud of the showing, for he is an enthusiast for music.

It was the Malolos [Bulacan] High School group (referred to in the opening paragraph of this article) which deservedly won the 1931 contest, and much of the success is due to the leadership of the Division Superintendent of Schools and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hamme, formerly of Atchison, Kansas.

This brief description of phases of music in and around Manila could be duplicated in any of the fifty provincial school divisions. Many do not show such marked progress, but all (which is more important) are striving earnestly to give boys and girls a real opportunity in music.

C. E. Griffith is among the compilers of *The Philippine Progressive Music Series*, and is its executive editor. Condensed from the *Music Supervisors Journal*, March 1932.



## CLASS 1932

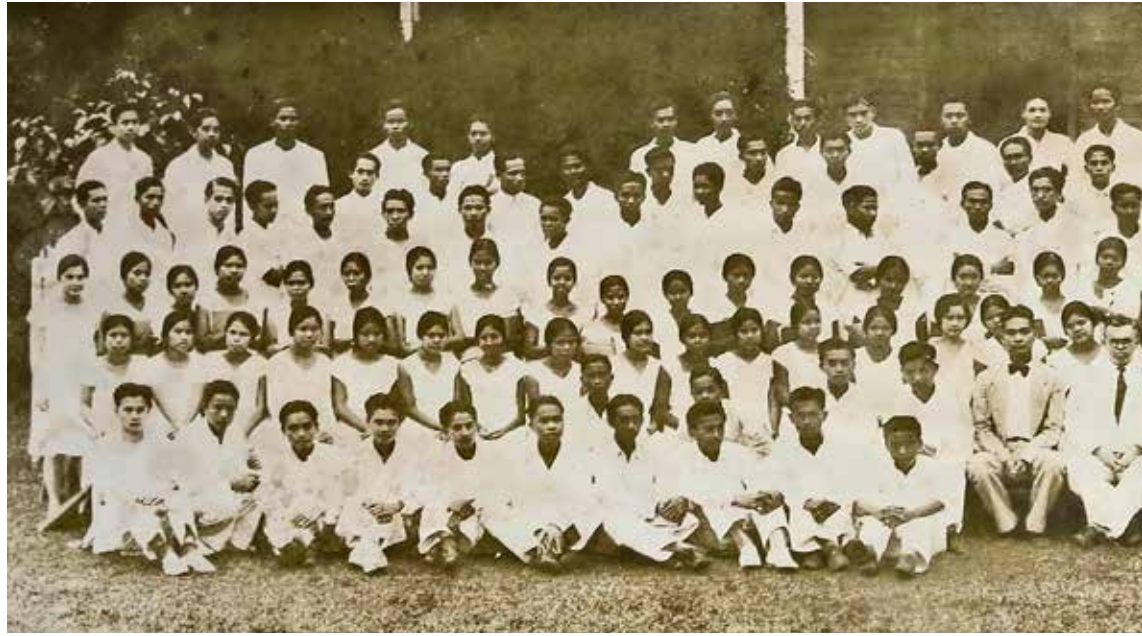
### Section A

#### Girls

Leonora Dy Tioco  
Josefa Lopez  
Juanita Manalastas  
Escolastica Nicolas  
Aurea Reyes  
Pagasa Reyes  
Sikat Salazar  
Leonila Salonga  
Urbana Tantoco  
Victoria Ventura  
Erlinda Villacorta

#### Boys

Pacifico Austria  
Agapito Capistrano  
Marcelo Castillo, Jr.  
Augusto Catahan  
Eustaquio Constantino  
J Crisostomo  
Luis Cruz  
Pelagio Cruz  
Marcelino de Guzman  
Adolfo Flores  
Elizardo Francisco  
Pedro Gonzales  
Modesto Hilario  
Alejandro Infante  
Jose Lumague  
Gaudencio Manikis  
Federico Oliveros  
Gregorio Pascual  
Zoilo Perez  
Idelfonso Raymundo  
Leopoldo Reyes  
Nicanor Sakdalan  
Alfredo Samen  
Andres Santiago  
Enrique Santos  
Francisco Santos  
Guillermo Santos  
Irineo Valenzuela  
Fermin Verdillo



### Section B

#### Girls

Leonor Anastacio  
Aurora Balagtas  
Ana Baluyot  
Feliza Bauto  
Cecilia Calderon  
Maria Clara Centeno  
Juanita Cespedes  
Constancia Guzman  
Felicidad Ico  
Iral, Natividad  
Concordia Javier  
Esperanza Legaspi  
Nicanora Robles  
Aurelia Roxas

#### Boys

Dionisio Arceo  
Eusebio Arellano  
Mariano Bantique  
Melencio Bautista  
Bienvenido Bustus  
Trinidad Cabantog  
Quintin Calderon  
Delfin Castro  
Protasio Cortez  
Esteban Cruz  
Amador Dionisio  
Nemesio Diego  
Hortensio Domingo  
Trinidad Faustino

#### Ambrosio Flores

Vicente Guzman  
Antonio Lumague  
Antonio Manaysay  
Pedro Perez  
Virgilio Santiago  
Bienvenido Siongco  
Melanio Soleta  
Francisco Torres  
Juan Vengco  
Vicente Victoria  
David Vivas

### Section C

#### Girls

Cirila Caluag  
Maria Cruz  
Monica Cruz  
Rosario Guzman  
Demetria Lazaro  
Pascuala Monzon  
Purificacion Nicolas  
Fidela Robles  
Loreto Santiago  
Manuela Romolo  
Margarita Santos  
Filomena Valencia  
Juanita Villanueva

#### Boys

Mariano Acuña  
Arturo Andres  
Nicasio Balderama  
Ricardo Bernabe  
Nicanor Caballero  
Primitivo Cruz  
Santiago Cruz  
Leonardo Cruz  
Batazar Constantino  
Candido de Leon  
Pablo de Vera  
Antonio Fajardo  
Paraluman Fernando  
Pedro Gatchalian  
Manuel Gatmaytan  
Jose Gonzales  
Conrado Hipolito  
Jose Mundo  
Feliciano Pascual  
Leopoldo Ramos  
Carlos Raymundo  
Rafael Santiago  
Victoriano Sebastian  
Moises Soriaga  
Miguel Tiemsin  
Jose Toralba  
Julian Valencia  
Francisco Santiago





#### **Section D**

##### **Girls**

Celerina Agustin  
Rosario Angeles  
Concordia Avendaño  
Miguela Bautista  
Esperanza Candelaria  
Leonor Carreon  
Godofreda Hernandez  
Josefina Hernandez  
Emerita Hilario  
Julita Mangahas  
Arsenia Nabong  
Rosalina Sebastian  
Leonila Tionsgon  
Delfina Usana  
Socorro Witangcoy

##### **Boys**

Antonio Aduna  
Tiburcio Alejandrino  
Doroteo Angeles  
Romero Angelo  
Maximo Arellano  
Pablo Bautista  
Salvador Bulaong  
Nazario Carlos  
Alfredo Carreon  
Francisco Gatchalian  
Alfonso Gutierrez  
Apolinario Guzman  
Cirilo Leoncio

Jose Navarro

Mario Navarro

Jose Peralta

Mariano Rodriguez

Eugenio Santiago

Catalino Tanchanco

Roque Quitilig

#### **Section E**

##### **Girls**

Marcela Bautista  
Rosario Bernabe  
Maria Capili  
Guadalupe Clemente  
Liceria Cruz  
Maria Lagman  
Angelina Martin  
Urbana Mateo  
Juanita Parry  
Quirina Pascual  
Adela Polumbarit  
Feliza Tamayo  
Trinidad Villacorta

##### **Boys**

Alejandrino Alto  
Alberto Aniag  
Ricardo Antonio  
Felino Avila  
Benjamin Calderon  
Luciano Crisostomo  
Juan Cristobal

Tomas Cueto

Eladio de Leon

Prudencio Domingo

Julian Espiritu

Godofredo Fernando

Arturo Flores

Teodoro Florentino

Amado Francisco

Deogracias Hernandez

Josue Javier

Carlos Lopez

Araw Lorenzo

Gregorio Maclang

Adriano Martin

Moises Mateo

Cipriano Trajano

Leonardo Parungao

#### **Section F**

##### **Girls**

Feliza Abella  
Juana Andres  
Josefa Baura  
Pacencia Cano  
Juliana Clemente  
Prudencia Lazaro  
Loreto Mendoza  
Francisca Ramos  
Juanita Reyes  
Olimpia Reyes  
Maxima Roxas  
Sotera Santiago

#### **Boys**

Filemon Adriano  
Generoso Aguinaldo  
Jose Arcilla  
Cipriano Balmeo  
Federico Cabasal  
Enrique de Castro  
Deogracias Cruz  
Narciso del Rosario  
Aurelio Domingo  
Benjamin Elvina  
Alejandro Jimenez  
Magno Laquindanum  
Pablo Paguio  
Gaudencio Pangindian  
Bienvenido Ramos  
Benjamin Reyes  
Fortunato Santos  
Gabriel Sulit  
Francisco Sy Tamco  
Arturo Tanwangco



# To Strive, To Seek, To Find, and Not To Yield

The year was 1928, the month was June – the opening of the school year. Graduates from elementary schools all over Bulacan had gathered at the capital, Malolos, where the only public academic secondary school was located: the Bulacan Provincial High School. All had to take the prescribed entrance examination either to qualify for enrolment or for the purpose of determining who should be in Section A, B, C, D, E, or F. In Section 1-A, the names of elementary school valedictorians, salutatorians and honor students from different towns of Bulacan and other provinces filled the scroll among whom were Pelagio A. Cruz of Baliwag; Jesus D. Crisostomo and Marcelo Castillo of Malolos; Zoilo Perez of Sta. Maria; Adolfo Flores of Abra; Bienvenido Bustos of Pampanga; Quintin and Benjamin Calderon

of La Paz, Tarlac and Alfredo Samen of Nueva Ecija. A substantial group from other Bulacan towns among whom were Pedro M. Gonzales, Elizardo Francisco, Josefa Lopez, Leopoldo Reyes, Porfirio Villaroman, Aurelia Roxas, Ambrocio C. Flores, Ricardo Reyes, were also in Section 1-A. Guillermo A. Santos of Polo (now Valenzuela), did not make the first section during the first year, but qualified during the second year, to stay there until his graduation with honors in 1932.

We cannot make this narrative complete without mention of the young Maria Claras who graced the class, among whom were: Maria Lagman and Elang Romulo of Baliwag, Juanita Manalastas of San Rafael, Maria Clara Centeno of Hagonoy, Emerita Hilario of Bustos, Esperanza Legaspi and Cirila Caluag of Guiguinto, Lily Tiongson and Celerina Agustin of Malolos and several others. Julian Valencia (deceased) had his eyes for someone dear to him in that group until the very end; Pedro Perez, Pajo Cruz, Ciling Castillo, Zarding Francisco for a faculty member, Bosiong Flores and Amador Dionisio had their eyes only for one and the same girl who, ironically, did not even know about it.

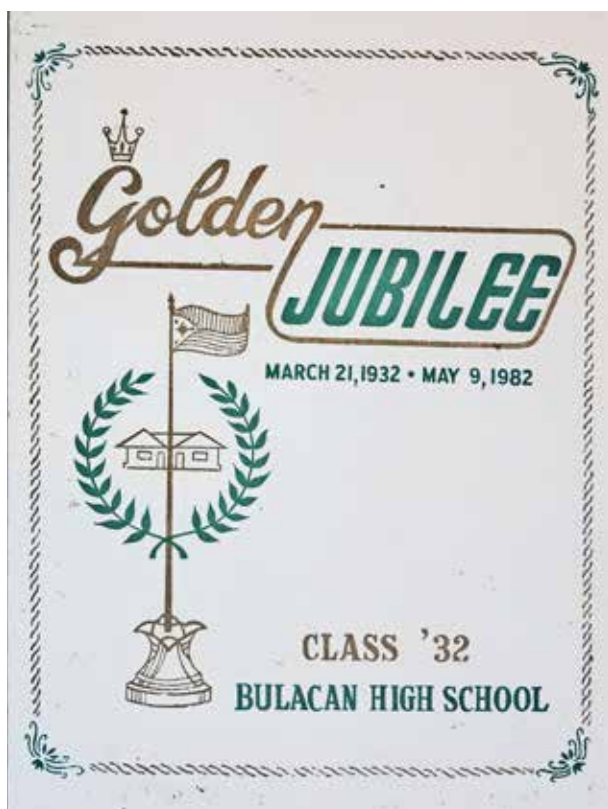
This array of sweet and lovely girls was the reason why Pajo, Emong, Julian Valencia, Zarding, Pedro Perez, Ciling Castillo, Amador and Bosiong had waxed romantic even at that young and tender age. But fate had willed otherwise. None of these young Romeos made it to the altar with their dream Juliets.



★ PROGRAMME ★	
1. Grand March	Faculty and Graduates
2. Overture "Poet and Peasant"	F. V. Suppe
3. Chorus "Commencement Song"	B. H. S. Orchestra
4. Salutatory Address	Mr. Lindavag directing Mr. Marcelo Castillo Jr.
5. Boys' Glee Club	a. "Viking Song" Coleridge b. "Call John" W. B. Broadway
6. Salutatory Address	Mr. Teodorico Dulay
7. Valedictory Address	Mr. Maximino Concepcion
8. Mixed Glee Club	a. "Delight" Estella b. "My Star" Estella
9. Valedictory Address	Mr. Pelagio Cruz
10. Introduction of the Guest of Honor	Mr. Reede B. Foster
11. Address	Dr. J. M. Bau
12. Distribution of Diplomas	Ph. D. John Hopkins University Mr. Ernest Schaffner
13. Selection "On the Hike"	J.S. Zamecnik B.H.S. Orchestra







The original class picture, golden jubilee book, and ribbon was found in the collection of Jose T. Gonzales, of Taal, Malolos. Mr. Gonzales' wife, Mrs. Josefina E. Gonzales, served MHPHS as a biology teacher and later, as assistant principal from the 1960s up to the 1970s. She was the proponent of modern biology teaching in the school.

The year 1928 to 1932 were the happiest years for all in spite of the lack of means that now abound. All had to walk from home or “*kasera*” to school and back, at times through ricefields, with *chinelas* or rubber shoes at best except for a very few who could afford a horse drawn calesa or bicycles once in a while. Onding Reyes was the luckiest in this respect who rode with his sister Miss Felicula Reyes (now Mrs. Galang), who was then a member of the faculty.

The faculty then were all brilliant and dedicated. They all happily admitted, seriously of course, that this class was the most gratifying and satisfying group they ever handled.

There were also American members of the faculty, latter-day Thomasites, who had proved that they were here to dedicate their all towards the enlightenment and cultural upliftment of our people. Among them were Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Hemme, wife of the Superintendent of Schools in Bulacan, Miss Gander and Miss D’ Marie Selsor, the Principal. We recall with pride the Filipino members of that faculty, Mr. Leon Gatmaitan, Mr. Felipe “Angel One”

S. Cruz, Mr. Pablo H. Laigo and his “monkey business stamp”, Mr. Marcelo “Uwan” Lopez, Mr. Mauro Diaz, Mr. Marcos Esquivel, Mr. Anselmo Marcelino, Mr. Guillermo Mendoza, Miss Josefa de Leon, Miss Luz Laurel, Miss Aquilina Reyes, Miss Trinidad Cruz.

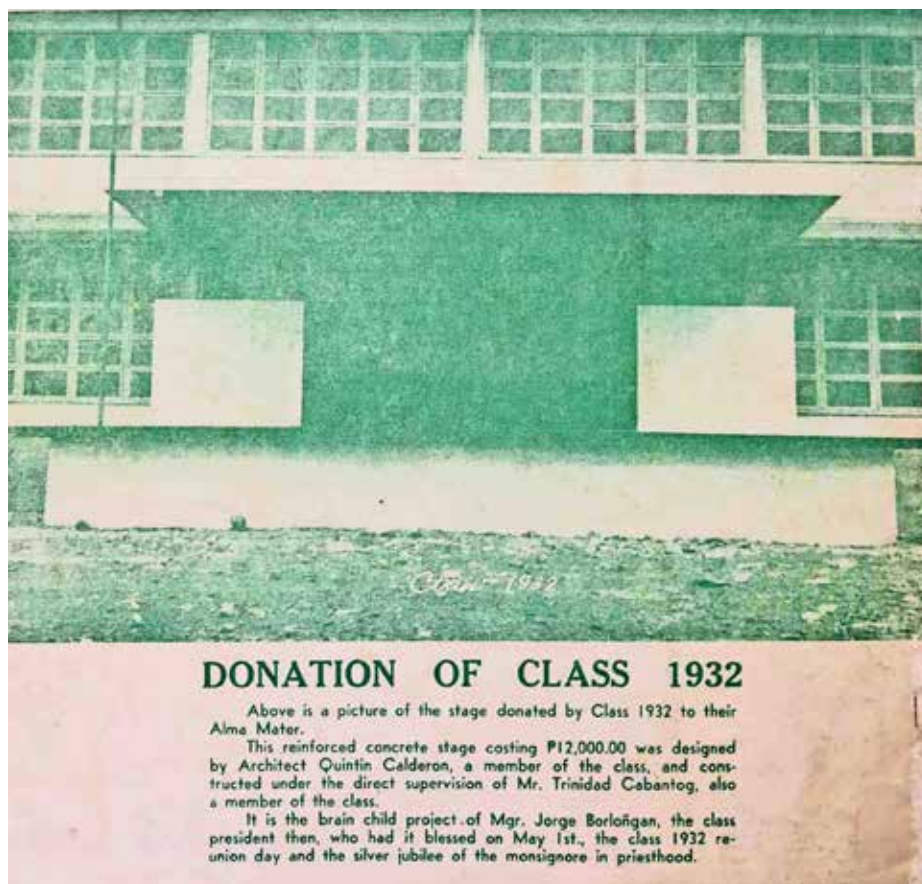
Our faculty taught us, aside from the Didactics, all the rights, duties and obligations of a good citizen (including the basic human rights); and different virtues, like: Nobility, Bravery, Integrity, Righteousness, Honor, Humility, sense of Truth and Justice, Compassion, Cleanliness of body and soul, etc.

An unforgettable example of the honor, sense of justice, solidarity and guts of Class ’32 was when our Principal, (D’ Marie Selsor) shouted and insulted (?) us by branding us “gregarious animals” (?). The whole class stood up as one, and declared a strike. But funny, as it were, after consulting Webster’s Dictionary, we learned that the term “gregarious” was not really insulting, after all, and so the whole class stood corrected and returned back to their classrooms.



There is no gainsaying the fact that our Faculty also emphasized to us the true value and dignity of honest labor and a virtuous simple Way of Life. We adhered to these principles these last 50 years, and Class '32 is proud to say that not one of its members has yet entered (God forbid) the “Big House” at Munti—for acts inimical to our society. Significantly also, we hold our Class Reunions every May 1st (Labor Day), not only for its nationalistic fervor, but more so because our Class tenaciously believe in the true value and dignity of Honest Labor; Professional, Manual, Clerical, Janitorial, or whatsoever it may be.

Simplicity and economy guided, prevailed, and ruled over all our activities and happiest moments at the Bulacan High School. There were no unnecessary and expensive parties nor dances, ostentatious attires, and lavish spending (intra- or extra-curricular). As a matter of fact, we held jointly our Graduation Exercises with the Bulacan Trade School, and in our ordinary, prescribed uniforms at that. Our High School uniforms tabooed class distinction (the affluent from the have-nots), for it consisted of plain immaculate white barong tagalog for boys, and plain white simple cut dresses for girls. But paradoxical as it may seem, those high school uniforms started when we were in the first year and terminated and abolished after our graduation. Indeed, those uniforms were specially instituted and intended for a very special Class, 1932 of Bulacan High School.





The Superintendent then was Mr. William R. Hamme. He was one who so engrossed himself in school athletics that the Bulacan High School, in his time, became overall champions of the Central Luzon Athletics Meets (composed of the provinces of Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Central Luzon Agricultural School of Munoz, Nueva Ecija) for a number of years. Among the record holders was a member of Class '32, Teddy Bartlett, whose time in the 400-meter dash remained long unbroken in the record books.

We also had the champion basketball team captained by Trinidad Faustino, member of Class '32, and supported by Delfin Castro (deceased) and Eusebio Arellano, coached by no less than our most feared “palikero” teacher and class adviser, Mr. Leon Gatmaitan. To this we must also mention Nicasio Balderama, whose pitching prowess was considered the best during that time. And more than mere athletic prowess, we also had a debating team which made history by beating the invading Pampanga High School Debating Team in a debate held at “Cine Libangan” in Malolos, on the subject “Resolved that Tagalog should be the National Language”. This debate was truly significant and portentously memorable, not only for the fact that we won in that encounter, but because our debating team then was composed of boys, who, in later life, became our most outstanding and distinguished alumni, none other than Pelagio A. Cruz, now a retired Lieutenant General, who graduated Class Valedictorian, and Retired Supreme Court Justice Guillermo Santos, who also became a Brigadier General in the Armed Forces. The third member of that victorious team was Conrado Hipolito who later became a member of the bar. The Pampanga High School debating team was led by Rafaelita Hilario Soriano who in later life was appointed Ambassador and represented our country in Israel and who became a close friend of Prime Minister Golda Meir. The other member was Juan Cancio who became Executive Secretary during President Macapagal’s administration.

There are so many members of our class who became outstandingly successful in their chosen fields, but it

will suffice, perhaps, to mention that the happiest, most meaningful and romantic days of their lives were spent when we were under one roof on the Bulacan High School. True to form, Pelagio A. Cruz led that class even then, graduating as valedictorian; Marcelo Castillo, as salutatorian, and those with honorable mentions were: Jesus D. Crisostomo, Pedro M. Gonzales, Zoilo Perez, Sicat Salazar, Alfredo Samen and Guillermo S. Santos.

This class indeed can boast of an array of professionals in later life: generals and colonels, clergymen, doctors, nurses, lawyers, engineers, teachers, businessmen, gentlemen farmers, bankers, consultants and so on and so forth but the memory of their four years together in the Bulacan High School undoubtedly, is their most cherished possession. This is evidenced by the fact that this is the only class, in the entire history of Bulacan High School, which holds yearly reunions every May 1st since the year 1953, co-initiated by Rt. Reverend Monsignor Jorge C. Borlongan and first held at the residence of Dr. Jesus D. Crisostomo and vows to continue doing so until the last member shall have faded, but not vanished from this earth, for Class 1932 is forever determined to leave its footprints on the Sands of Time. It will forever sustain its Class motto of “To Strive, To Seek, To Find, and Not To Yield.”

This year’s activities are under the able leadership and stewardship of the Overall Chairman, Gen. Pelagio A. Cruz and our Golden Anniversary President, Jose A. Marcelino, without discounting, of course, the ceaseless efforts exerted by our two coordinators, the T & T Team of Trining Cabantog and Trining Faustino.

The original draft was prepared by now Atty. Ambrosio C. Flores, was submitted for correction, revision, addition, re-writing, re-editing, etc., by a panel (Board of Review) composed of the following: Pelagio A. Cruz, Chairman; Guillermo Santos, Vice-Chairman; Quintin Calderon, Jesus D. Crisostomo, Elizardo Francisco and Marcelo Castillo, as members, and Trinidad Cabantog and Trinidad Faustino, as Overall Coordinators and Pedro M. Gonzales, as Secretary. Published in the *Golden Jubilee Program of Class 1932* in 1982.



## CLASS 1933

### Section A

#### Boys

Mamerto Aguilar  
 Marcial Anastacio  
 Cenon Bernabe  
 Celedonio Candelaria  
 Trinidad Carasig  
 Jose Castro  
 Donato Cruz  
 Francisco de la Fuente  
 Catalino Espino  
 Ricardo Espinosa  
 Liberato Gabriel  
 Dominador Guzman  
 Gregorio Hipolito  
 Emilio Lopez  
 Dimisiano Luna  
 Eduardo Madella  
 Antonio Magsakay  
 Geronimo Mendoza  
 Deogracias Paguio  
 Sofronio Reyes  
 Macario Roque  
 Benjamin Roxas  
 Fausto Rustia  
 Joel Santos  
 Adriano Salvador  
 Pedro San Diego  
 Apolonio Tiburcio  
 Andres Tolentino

#### Girls

Lourdes Adriano  
 Estefania Aldaba  
 Manolita Arellano  
 Cornelia Caparas  
 Magdalena Espino  
 Esperanza Gatmaytan  
 Remedios Mendoza  
 Marta Perez  
 Sixta Ramos  
 Marta Reyes  
 Leonila Rivera  
 Natividad Samaniego  
 Juana Santos  
 Arsenia Tiongson  
 Dominga Venturina

### Section B

#### Boys

Dionisio Aldaba  
 Julian Agustin  
 Uldorico Angeles  
 Santiago S. Ayllon  
 Benjamin Buencamino  
 Filicisimo Castillo  
 Vicente Carasig  
 Mahabagin Centeno  
 Catalino Cruz  
 Eligio De Jesus  
 Alejandro Domingo  
 Delfin Fajardo  
 Vicente Laigo  
 Jose Linsao  
 Felino Leon  
 Ricardo Macam  
 Enrique Manucdoc  
 Pedro Mendoza  
 Gregorio Monzon  
 Alfredo Nabong  
 Felix Ramos  
 Leonidas Ramos  
 Arsenio Reyes  
 Francisco Reyes  
 Candido Sabino  
 Mariano Santos  
 Benjamin Serafin  
 Lazaro Sol Cruz  
 Federico Topico

#### Girls

Tiburcia Belen  
 Pacita Caparas  
 Angelina Cruz  
 Salud Cervantes  
 Liberada de Vera  
 Guadalupe Honrade  
 Carmen Joson  
 Aurea Laurel  
 Pagasa Manikis  
 Luisa Navarro  
 Teofista Nepomuceno  
 Maria Nicolas  
 Juliana Ramos  
 Mercedes Sta. Maria  
 Julia Santos  
 Corazon Sochayseng

### Section C

#### Boys

Silvestre Agustin  
 Juvenal Aldaba  
 Casimiro Alejo  
 Eulogio Bernardino  
 Eliseo Borlongan  
 Jose Buktao  
 Jose Cabigao  
 Felix Caparas  
 Bartolome Cruz  
 Federico Cruz  
 Eulogio Gatmaytan  
 Leon Guzman  
 Selso Leuterio  
 Baltazar Lopez  
 Anacleto Magbitang  
 Carlos Mendoza  
 Rogaciano Mercado  
 Antonio Roxas  
 Arturo Sanchez  
 Arsenio Santiago  
 Marciano Santiago  
 Emilio Santos  
 Julio Taneco

#### Girls

Amparo Aldaba  
 Cecilla Buencamino  
 Ruperta Caluag  
 Rosario Caparas  
 Purificacion Clemente  
 Felisa Lumitao  
 Felicidad Magtira  
 Bukal Mariano  
 Rosalina Natividad  
 Remedios Nepomuceno  
 Virginia Roxas  
 Leonila Samson  
 Eleanor Samson  
 Celestina Santiago  
 Susana Santiao  
 Leonila Tiongson  
 Felicisima Villafuerte  
 Gloria Witongco  
 Felisa Yñiguez

### Section D

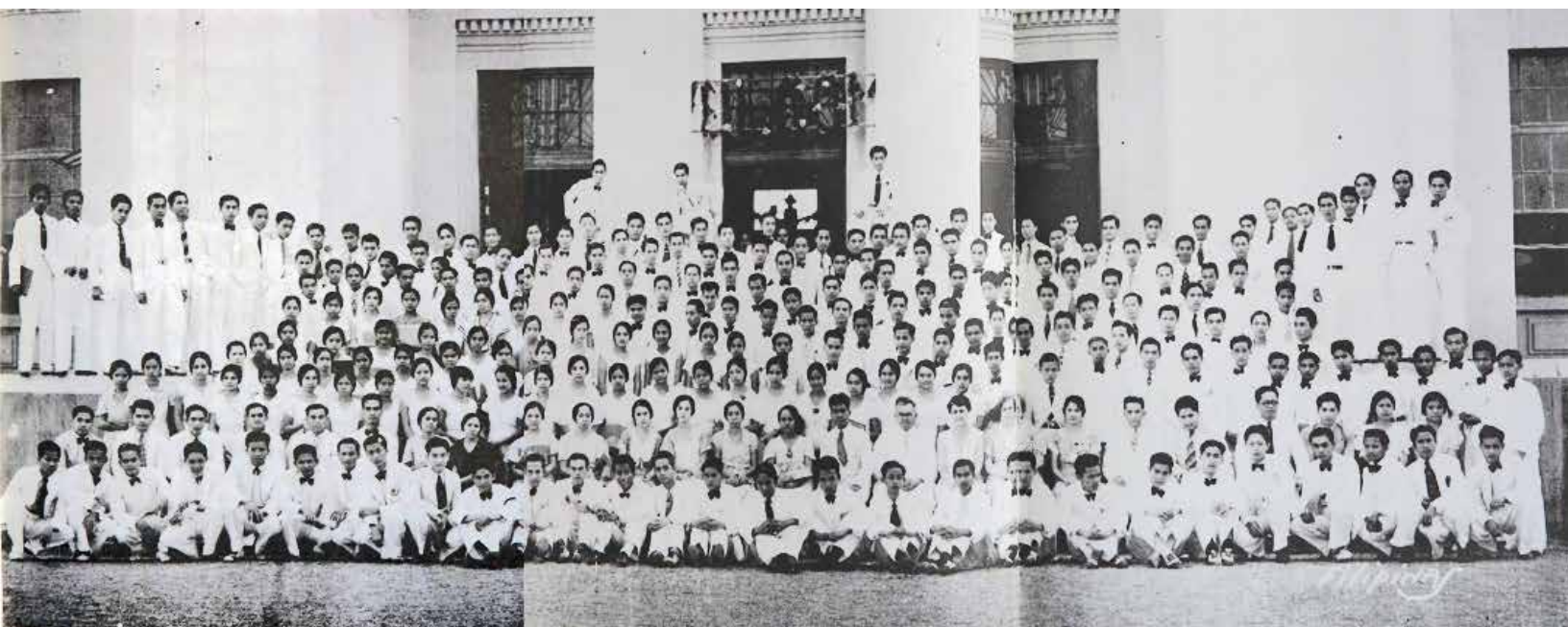
#### Boys

Faustino Aldaba  
 Conrado Barcelona  
 Hermogenes Cunanan  
 Absalon de Castro  
 Alfonso de la Cruz  
 Mariano Enriquez  
 Rafael Espiritu  
 Martin Gregorio  
 Ernesto Gutierrez  
 Benito Inoncillo  
 Capistrano Leon  
 Macario Manalo  
 Ricardo Mendoza  
 Mariano Nicolas  
 Telesforo Nicolas  
 Baltazar Payawal  
 Servando Perez  
 Anselmo Raymundo  
 Teodorico Robles  
 Enoc Santos  
 Gonzalo Santos  
 Benjamin Tanwangco  
 Marcial Tanwangco  
 Venancio Valenzuela  
 Fidel Vivar  
 Cirilo Zuñiga

#### Girls

Preciosisima Bartolome  
 Eugenia Calayag  
 Rosario Claudio  
 Maria Candelaria  
 Rizalina Carating  
 Felicidad Faustino  
 Maxima Figueroa  
 Flerida Inocencio  
 Serapia Javier  
 Felisa Manacop  
 Natividad Reyes  
 Hipolita Robles  
 Macaria Tiongson  
 Alfonsa Torres  
 Catalina Torres  
 Salud Valencia  
 Josefina Victoria  
 Efigenia Villafuerte





### Section E

#### Boys

Fernando Aspren  
Galvez Alberto  
Francisco Bernardo  
Mauro Bernardo  
Ruperto Clavio  
Segundo Crisostomo  
Pablo Cruz  
Pacifico de Jesus  
Santiago Eusebio  
Pascual Garcia  
Antonio Gaspar  
Jose Gatchalian  
Diego Gonzales  
Pastor Lopez  
Domingo Mariano  
Valentin Pasco  
Diosdado Pascual  
Eliseo Perez, Jr.  
Dominador Samson  
Felipe Samaniego  
Antonio Sampana  
Silvestre San Pedro  
Juan Santos  
Avelino Sotto  
Manuel Tengco

### Girls

Felina Aguirre  
Elena Bagtas  
Matilde Balite  
Lilia Bate  
Amalia Borlongan  
Corazon Catindig  
Lidya de Guzman  
Emiliana Espino  
Felicisima Esguerra  
Marta Faustino  
Pacifica Galang  
Evangelina Miaco  
Tecla Nicolas  
Beatriz Pagdanganan  
Rosario Tiongson

### Section F

#### Boys

Inocensio Alincastre  
Mauro Alvarez  
Pedro Alvarez  
Jose Bernal  
Leodolfo Calderon  
Mariano Caparas  
Gerardo Castillo  
Gregorio Crisostomo  
Amadeo de la Cruz  
Pablo Espino  
Hermogenes Eugenio  
Alberto Fausto  
Francisco Jose  
Apolonio Laderas

Francisco Magtira  
Bayani Manalastas  
Vicente Pascual  
Pablo Pagua  
Leonardo Perez  
Domingo Valerio

### Girls

Regina Barga  
Victoria Capule  
Basilia Cruz  
Maria Eligio  
Feliza Infantado  
Manuela Pineda  
Catalina Reyes  
Venancia Santos





# Reminiscences

By Leon F. Guzman

In June 1929, a large group of youths from all towns in Bulacan ranging from thirteen to seventeen years of age, and with a sprinkling of eighteen-year olds and above, gathered before the original building of the Bulacan High School in Malolos, Bulacan, to enroll for the First Year. An intelligence test had previously been given and the students were distributed among ten sections ranging from Section A through Section J. The brightest and highest scorers in the test were distributed among the higher sections from A to C, and the average ones were assigned to Section D to J. There were no flunkers in that test.

The first year students were then all greenhorns or “Wild”, but in their behavior they were never wild. They were new and they acted their part really as greenhorns.

At that time the atmosphere in the high school was clearing more rapidly. The year before a First Year class nearly staged a walkout on the misunderstanding with the American Principal, Mrs. D. Marie Selsor, when she called the Filipinos “gregarious animals”. The students were then very sensitive on insults against the brown men by the whites. The walkout was averted with the clarification that the principal did not mean to insult the Filipinos; she was just describing a characteristic that was inherent in our people. The year before, there was a general student strike at the Manila North High School. A strike in Bulacan would have aggravated the situation. However, the problem with the students was resolved and everyone did not walkout. The atmosphere in the high school was then still heavy when the First Year class in 1929 took their places in the school.

There was nothing much to recall in our first year in school. The only big

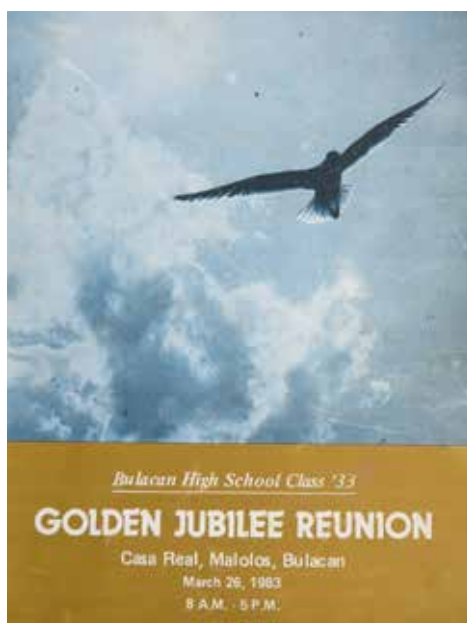
event that we remember was the excursion to Manila. At that time, going to Manila in an excursion was a big event and taking part in it was a very rare opportunity. We usually had one excursion per year. Social activities, too, were not common. Dancing was only for those in the higher years and the First Year students seldom took to the dance floor. We were very shy to approach the girls. The girls usually grouped together and the boys on the other hand sought the group of their own sex. Intermingling among the sexes was not common, and one who had amorous intentions for a girl usually confined his feelings to himself.

There was a yearly national music competition among the different high schools in the Philippines and the Bulacan High School emerged as champion in a series of yearly concerts. In athletics, Bulacan did not show extraordinary prowess although we won in some events.

In Second Year of our high school life we followed the same routine: enrollment, sectioning of the students according to their grades in the First Year, participation in athletic events, participation in the national music competition, tree-planting on Arbor Day, Christmas Party, excursion to Manila, taking part for the first time in the military drill for boys, project-making in history and science, spelling contest in English, and the usual periodical tests.

Third year found us more mature than in the first two years. We were called “Juniors” and we were wiser in many ways. Many of us could dance already and the dance floor was full when the music was sweet and lovely. The fancy steps then were the tango and the Charleston, but the latter was already fading out of popularity. Waltz was the general favorite. Our most notable event at that time was the excursion to UP College of Agriculture and Forestry in Los Baños.

Los Baños was the farthest we had







BHS DEBATING TEAM: Winning laurels for their Alma Mater...



BHS "VAGABONDS": Young men out to prove something for a worthy cause.



SENIOR OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES: Each dreams to become a leader, and woke up one in nation building.



BHS SENIOR OFFICERS 1933: Leadership is a rare privilege; and each officer lives up to the BHS expectation.

gone to and it was a rare opportunity to reach this far-off Mt. Makiling. The Christmas party was the usual event with us decorating the hall and engaging in the many activities to beautify the site of the party. By the coming of the last three months of the school we were then becoming aware that we should be leaving the school one year hence and we would be among the many alumni that would be leaving the hallowed grounds.

The year 1933 found us in the Senior Year, the highest among the students of the school. We were Seniors and we really felt as Seniors. There was no denying that we called the shots and we led in the activities of the school. We even had a different final examination in Economics. Our teacher, Mr. Leon Gatmaytan, who was also our adviser, devised a new kind of examination that did away with the routine question-and-answer method. He gave us the choice of a life career after graduation; study and expound on the reason why we selected such a career; give out the

economic advantage and drawbacks that we expect to meet; give a projection of our life with that career; and then make an appointment with him as though we were going to defend a thesis. We did not approach him in groups but individually, one at a time. The grilling was really one that we feared at first but which we found to be very exhilarating and relaxing. Mr. Gatmaytan conducted the test with a method that would give even the most timid of the students the confidence to face his examiner and expound on his stand.

Christmas party was a fruit party! I could remember that clearly for that was the only fruit party we had in high school. We were the ones who put the fruits in bags while at the same time we were eating and enjoying the work. Dancing was already popular with us and the timidity of our first year had given way to camaraderie and better liaison among the students. Some of us even danced with our teachers.





Graduation on March 29, 1933 was the highest point in our high school life. That was the culmination of all our four years of labor and sacrifices, the end of our care-free youth, and the start of more responsible maturing men. We faced our future with courage and hope. Although many of us were aware that we could not pursue a college education at that time, we had the confidence that we would however succeed in our life.

We had a very memorable graduation rite. Our guest speaker was Dr. Hugo H. Miller, author of our economics textbook who gave us a very sound practical advice which we cannot recall by now. But we should remember that the lessons he gave us were very practical. He was the only author of a high school textbook in use at that time whom we met and heard.

One very memorable event that we could not forget, and a unique and rare happening for any graduating class, was the sudden unexpected and sensational marriage of two of our classmates. In no other graduation day since the Bulacan

High School was established in 1906 was there a romantic start of marriage on graduation day. Salud Cervantes and Avelino Sotto made history and we do love to remember that Love Wins Over All Obstacles.

What were the outstanding events and happenings in our class since 1929? The first to be remembered was the strict enforcement of the regulation to speak English only in the school grounds. Anybody caught speaking the dialect was fined one centavo for each offense and the fines went to the chest of the class. Many were fined but many did not bother to follow the regulation strictly. The others involved our teachers. One memorable event was the marriage of Miss Aquilina Reyes when we were in the Fourth Year. One day, we found that we had no class in Physics. The teacher was very busy getting married and we had to sacrifice one period to allow her to enter into the life of nuptial bliss. She did not change her name however. She married another Reyes.

In teaching methods we can never forget Mr. Mauro Diaz who taught History. He always asked for the significance of





**CULTURAL ACTIVITIES:** Adding spice to the already active life in school...



events in history. That was very difficult for us to answer and those who were under him could never forget the anxiety in answering such a difficult question. For Biology we had Mr. Pablo H. Laigo and Mr. Guillermo Mendoza (father of Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza). Mr. Laigo's trademark was a monkey on his seal of approval and we attributed that monkey to his belief in the Darwinian theory of evolution. Mr. Laigo was a very good teacher who could extract from his students the best in them. We remember also Mrs. Josefa de Leon Peña. Her method was unique. For every correct answer in Advanced Algebra and High School Arithmetic she would always give us one point in the class card. At the end of the grading period she would add all the points together with our points in the periodical test, then give us our score for the period. Our Miss Socorro Marquez had a very unique way of pronouncing her English. She was the most *malambing* among our teachers. And there was one teacher we all adored and to whom we gave the name of Virgin Mary. That was the demure, very loveable, very quiet and unassuming Miss Josefa Gatmaitan. She was the darling among all the teachers and one of the most respected. We had three American teachers in our fourth year: Mr. Reede B. Foster, our Principal; Mrs. Lilian Foster, his wife; and Mrs. Ida C. Whitman, the wife of our school superintendent. They all taught English.

There was one big event by the middle of the school year, 1932-1933. The Principal, with the approval of the Division Superintendent, redistributed the students in the different sections. Those who scored the highest in all the sections were regrouped in Section A, the next group in Section B, and so on down the line.

One big and extraordinary achievement of Class 1933 was the publication of a school organ without the financial assistance from the school or the provincial government. A group of students organized themselves and when the school year was about to end, published a school organ. The organ was issued regularly until the end of the school year and enjoyed the patronage and admiration not only of the students but also of the school and government officials.



## CLASS 1934

### Boys

Daniel R. Aguilar  
Nicolas C. Alba  
Jose P. Alberto  
Francisco C. Aldana  
Isidro A. Alejandro  
Jose Aquino  
Pacifico S. Arellano  
Alfredo P. Basa  
Jesus M. Bautista  
Jaime V. Bernabe  
Luis S. Bernabe  
Teodorico S. Bernardino  
Buenaventura A. Bernardo  
Buenaventura L. Bernardo  
Deogracias C. Buenaventura  
Delfin A. Cabildo  
Lorenzo S. Cabrera  
Ricardo R. Cajanding  
Ladislao F. Camaclang  
Felix R. Candelaria  
Tobias P. Caparas  
Narciso L. Carasig  
Laureano S. Carlos  
Ricardo R. Carlos  
Ricardo A. Castillo  
Ricardo T. Catindig  
Pelagio C. Celestino  
Alfredo Clemente  
Osmundo R. Clemente  
Pablo Clemente

Edilberto V. Concepcion  
Leonardo M. Concepcion  
Rosendo V. Concepcion  
Ramon D. Constantino  
Benjamin R. Crisostomo  
Emmanuel F. Crisostomo  
Eriberto M. Cristobal  
Alberto I. Cruz  
Amando P. Cruz  
Angel W. Cruz  
Bartolome R. Cruz  
Moises R. Cruz  
Solomon C. Cruz  
Laurito M. Custodio  
Gumersindo T. Dayrit  
Delfin de Castro  
Magdaleno C. de Guzman  
Sergio R. de Jesus  
Hospicio L. de Mesa  
Mario H. del Pilar  
Enrique del Rosario  
Guillermo del Rosario  
Gregorio Domingo  
Pedro P. Enriquez  
Constancio J. Eusebio  
Manuel B. Fajardo  
Pedro N. Fajardo  
Sergio M. Fajardo  
Cesar V. Fernando  
Conrado Ch. Fernando  
Ponciano V. Fernando

Bayani F. Figueroa  
Pedro R. FlorCruz  
Cecilio B. Flores  
Avelino S. Francisco  
Virgilio A. Francisco  
Gregorio R. Galang  
Meliton C. Galvez  
Meneleo R. Garcia  
Melencio C. Gatchalian  
Baldomero D. Gesmundo  
Federico S. Giron  
Amador C. Gonzales  
Eliseo G. Gonzales  
Francisco M. Gonzales  
Gonzalo G. Gonzales  
Amado S. Guzman  
Arsenio T. Guzman  
Federico E. Hipolito  
Jaime G. Icasiano  
Sergio T. Icasiano  
Mariano S. Ilag  
Alberto S. Inductivo  
Antoling R. Jacinto  
Vicente T. Ladia  
Wigberto D. Laigo  
Luis Y. Lazaro  
Fortunato F. Limpo  
Ruperto B. Liwanag  
Pascual A. Macam  
Simeon P. Mañacop  
Carlos S. Manahan

Taurino F. Marcelo  
Apolonio Martin  
Jose S. Martin  
Marceliano A. Martinez  
Cirilo L. Maximo  
Vitaliano T. Mempin  
Cecilio B. Nieves  
Demetrio N. Palacio  
Miguel F. Pañgan  
Liwanag Pañganiban  
Mateo D. Penuliar  
Conrado J. Perez  
Cesar B. Polintan  
Alfredo C. Ramos  
Andres C. Ramos  
Benedicto C. Ramos  
Salvador Ramos  
Francisco B. Reyes  
Leon C. Reyes  
Leonardo R. Reyes  
Leonardo T. Reyes  
Mariano B. Reyes  
Nicanor L. Reyes  
Sergio J. Reyes  
Sixto R. Reyes  
Celso S. Rivera  
Alfonso Roberto  
Felix B. Robles  
Nicolas T. Rodrigo  
Domingo T. Rodriguez  
Mario M. Rustia  
Felipe J. Sacdalan





### Girls

Eliseo S. Salvador  
 Avelino F. Santiago  
 Benjamin C. Santiago  
 Nicanor C. Santiago  
 Elipio G. Santos  
 Patricio V. Santos  
 Avelino S. Sebastian  
 Faustino Sebastian  
 Felicísimo C. Sebastian  
 Agrifino L. Suva  
 Jose V. Suva  
 Romeo S. Tablan  
 Conrado A. Tantoco  
 Severino G. Tantoco  
 Jose G. Tapang  
 Ricardo J. Tayao  
 Arsenio G. Tecson  
 Irineo B. Tetangco  
 Arturo F. Tolentino  
 Jose Tolentino  
 Apolinario O. Ventura  
 Juan M. Ventura  
 Lutgardo V. Venturina  
 Gavino F. Vicente  
 Pablo J. Victoria  
 Gregorio C. Villacorta  
 Simeon G. Villacorta  
 Juanito M. Villarama  
 Jose R. Vinculado  
 Salvador R. Vistan

Luisa J. Adriano  
 Maria Alba  
 Albina F. Antonio  
 Carmen B. Antonio  
 Concordia B. Antonio  
 Felina B. Antonio  
 Luisa S. Bernardo  
 Maria Cabigao  
 Fortunata J. Calayag  
 Maria L. Capate  
 Maria E. Capule  
 Leonora R. Carlos  
 Carmen S. Castro  
 Illuminada C. Catindig  
 Eugenia G. Cernero  
 Marcelina C. Cespedes  
 Belen V. Clemente  
 Fortunata V. Coronal  
 Gloria C. Crisostomo  
 Atanacia C. Cruz  
 Aurora S. Cruz  
 Baldomera F. Cruz  
 Felicidad M. Cruz  
 Lorenza C. Cruz  
 Marcela P. Cruz  
 Leonila V. Fernando  
 Remedios A. Francisco  
 Laureana S. Galang  
 Rizalina G. Garcia  
 Rosalina L. Go  
 Rosa C. Gonzales  
 Rosalia C. Gonzales

Leoncia T. Gregorio  
 Concepcion SG. Hipolito  
 Remedios V. Iquitan  
 Felisa G. Lipana  
 Lutgarda J. Lomotan  
 Rosa A. Lomotan  
 Juliana S. Lorenzo  
 Consuelo S. Lumabas  
 Liwanag D. Manalastas  
 Elisa P. Manalaysay  
 Remedios S. Marquez  
 Concepcion C. Mendinueto  
 Arsenia P. Monzon  
 Ana J. Morales  
 Concepcion L. Pagua  
 Consolacion L. Pagua  
 Luz C. Paz  
 Felisa S. Petua  
 Escolastica A. Punongbayan

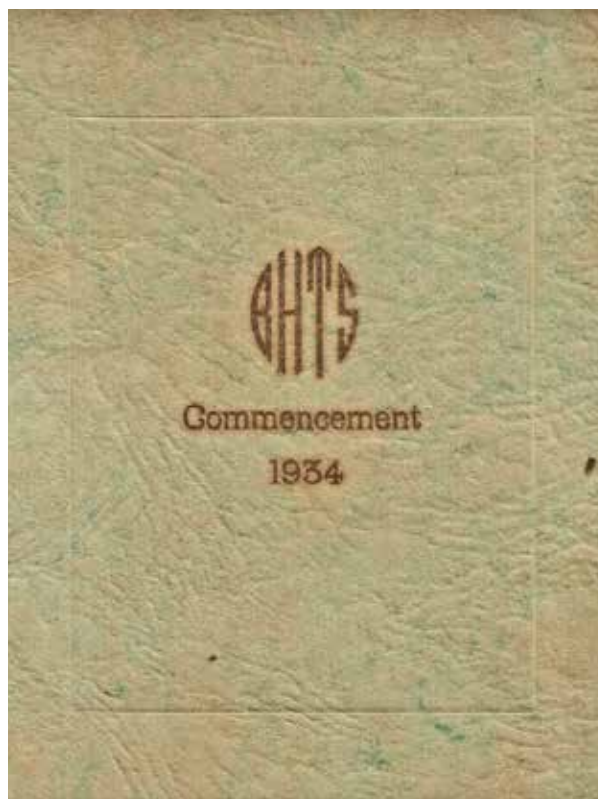
Beatriz S. Reyes  
 Candida T. Reyes  
 Iemelif S. Reyes  
 Natividad A. Reyes  
 Araceli S. Rivera  
 Virginia A. Roque  
 Bonifacia B. Rojas  
 Leticia R. Saclolo  
 Basilia J. Sanchez  
 Librada J. Sanchez  
 Guadalupe G. Sebastian  
 Matilde C. Tanghal  
 Petra U. Tomacruz  
 Rita Valeroso  
 Leonor B. Velasco  
 Carmelita M. Veron  
 Pastora A. Villanueva  
 Consuelo R. Viri

### Class 1934 group picture

(As identified by Cenon FlorCruz)

*Teachers (left to right):* Pablo Laigo, Marcelo Lopez, Isaias Maclang, Arthur Wittman, Felicula Reyes, Luz Laurel, Josefa de Leon, Candelaria Antonio, Maria Espino, Trinidad Cruz, Ida Wittman, Josefa Gatmaitan, Socorro Marquez, Monica Crisostomo, Dionisio Lindayag, ?unidentified, Felipe Cruz, Bibiano Timoteo, ?unidentified, Domingo Gatchalian, Guillermo Mendoza, Mauro Diaz.

*Easily recognizable:* Remy Francisco (Pariancillo, Malolos), Letty Saclolo (Makinabang, Baliuag); Hector Crisostomo (Sto. Rosario); Santiago Ayllon (Quingua); Nicanor Santiago (Sto. Rosario, Malolos); Perico FlorCruz (Guinhawa, Barasoain); Consuelo Lumabas (Norzagaray); Naty Reyes Aduna (Poblacion, Calumpit).





## CLASS 1935

Felipe Feliciano  
Antonio Gonzales  
Napoleon Hipolito  
Silverio T. Lopez  
Fidel Reyes  
Florante S. Roque  
Ernesto Santos  
Jose P.W. Tantoco

8 identified of the  
170 graduates

There is no complete source of information on the 170 graduates of Class 1935.

Maria Espino Reyes, in her 1969 thesis, identified Napoleon Hipolito as the class valedictorian and Felipe Feliciano as the class salutatorian. Hipolito was a Bachelor of Science graduate and became a branch manager of San Miguel Corporation in Cebu. Feliciano, a certified public accountant, was division chief of land tax and provincial assessor (Bulacan?).

In the same thesis, Reyes also identified the following 1935 graduates as “average students who are successful”: Antonio Gonzales, colonel, Philippine Army; Silverio Lopez, colonel, Philippine Army; Fidel Reyes, brigadier general, Philippine Air Force; Ernesto Santos, brigadier general, Philippine Army; and Jose P.W. Tantoco, businessman and civic leader. Tantoco also taught at Bulacan High School for a long time.





## Vamos à Malolos: A golf course in 1935?

Malolos, Bulacan  
March 4, 1935

Dear Jo and Marq:

You know how it is. We went for a week-end at your house last year. We kept talking about what a good time we had all the way home. Next day Mary, the letter writer and lots of other things in this family says, "Art, you write the Marks today and tell them what a nice time had." "O.K.", says I, "consider it done". A few weeks later, on the way to work, Mary says again, "Art, did you write to the Marks." "Nope", says I, "I got so tangled up trying to get the athletic field ready for the damn inter-provincial meet that it plumb slipped my mind, but I'll do it today, sure."

**About two weeks later Mary springs it again. "Did you write to Jo and Mark, like you promised?" "Didn't I say I would?" come back Arthur. "Yes, you promised, but did you?" says Mary. (She's known for me for a long time.) "Yes," says I, thinking I'd do it for me that day. That was about three days before the meet. You know how it was. Then, budgets and the typhoon aid was released and the water dried up in provincial swamp so that the Treasurer got the prisoners to fix the new nine-hole golf course.**

About a week ago, she said, "Let's invite the Marks out for a week of bridge and gold and gab." Did my conscience hurt me? !! "That'll be fine. You tell 'em when to come." That from me while I'm thinking, "My God, I must get that letter written today, no foolin." But that one went for pavement material too.

Tonite, Mary opens opens the subject once more. "How about inviting the Marks out for a week-end of the 16th and 17th of this month," says she while I'm reading a detective and story and semi-conscious. "Mon Dieu," I say, but catch myself. Says she, "Art Wittman, I'll bet you haven't written Jo and Mark yet. "That's terrible. What must they

think of us! Darn you, you're going to sit down right now and write that letter." What can I do? Hen pecked, that's what I call it. Anyway, I'm writing the prologue now for the letter.

Mary and I and H.G. had a lovely time at your house the week-end of December 13. We have spoken of it a number of times since. The cocktails were potent, the conversation and food most interesting and I got into an argument as a result of which I won P20.00. Perfect.

We had much a good time that we should like to reciprocate. We want you to come out the 16th and 17th. Tell us what you want while you're here and we'll have it. Don't say no. Here we go. Excuse me, I forgot I'm not writing a song, I'm writing a letter. Prove that you forgive us by accepting.

Sincerely,  
MARY, H. G. and me

.....  
*This letter was found in the Walter W. Marquardt Papers at the Bentley Historical Library in the University of Michigan.*

*"Jo and Marq/Mark" were the Walter W. Marquardt couple; "Art" was Arthur C. Wittman, and "Mary" could be Ida Martner Wittman? No idea who "H.G." was, and could be a teacher in another Bulacan school. And the "me" was Arthur Wittman.*

*The inter-provincial meet was the Central Luzon Athletic Association meet with Bulacan as host (?) in January or February, the provincial swamp was the Bulacan Capitol grounds where the provincial jail was also located.*

*Where could this new nine-hole golf course be? Was this a joke? It's not even indicated in the sketch of the capitol grounds (ca. 1938) done by Engineer Alfredo Aldaba of Class 1938 as he remembered it.*

*Arthur C. Wittman was division superintendent of Bulacan from 1932-1937; wife Ida Martner Wittman was a teacher at the Bulacan High School at that time. The other Americans (at the High School and Trade School) at that time were: Reede B. Foster, principal of BHS in 1931-1933 and Bernard Landuyt, principal in 1933-1934, and wife Meta L. Landuyt, teacher at BHS.*



# THE MUSES OF BHS



## Bukas na Liham

(Handog sa mga binibining mag-aaral sa mataas na paaralang M.H.P.)

Mga Binibini,

Anumang bagay na nauukol sa katotohanan, kabutihang-ugali, wastong pamamaraan sa buhay, bagay na kaibig-ibig, kagalingan at kasanayan sa iba't ibang uri ng hanap-buhay, kapurihan at karanasan ng lahing kayhumanggi ay inyong dili-diliin, unawain at isagawa nang walang anumang pag-aatubili.

Magmasipag kayo sa karununganang panlupa at panlangit. Tumalaga kayo nang lubusan sa mga ito upang humaba ang inyong buhay at magkaroon ng mabuting kaunlaran ang kabihasnan.

Mag-ingat kayo sa inyong sarili. Manatili kayong malinis sa lahat ng bagay pagka't sa inyo manggagaling ang pag-asa at kayamanan ng lahi.

Ang inyong lingkod,  
M.G. Osorio

*The Republic*, November-December, 1951, p. 8





MISS SENIOR



"FILIPINAS PHOTO SERVICE"

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P. O. Box 937, Manila



MISS FRESHMAN



MISS JUNIOR



MISS SOPHOMORE





# CLASS 1936

## Section A

### Boys

Jose Bernabe  
Cayetano Bernardo  
Francisco Buencamino  
Edgardo Caparas  
Primo Carlos  
Ricardo Catahan  
Jose Catindig  
Mauro Datu  
Miguel Dimagiba  
Luis FlorCruz  
Ricardo Gonzales  
Benjamin Javier  
German Manikis  
Simeon Mauricio  
Francisco Mempin  
Gregorio Mendoza  
Augusto Orosa  
Bienvenido Paguio  
Nestor del Pilar  
Manuel Reyes  
Vicente Reyes  
Salvador Santiago  
Benjamin Suntay  
Numeriano Tapang  
Policarpio Tarroza  
Rodrigo Villanueva  
Jose Vivar  
Maximo Ycasiano  
Arnulfo Yñiguez

### Girls

Felisa Aldaba  
Elena Angeles  
Rafaela Fernando  
Fidela Santiago  
Priscilla Shapit  
Emerenciana Sta. Ana  
Amparo Supan  
Eulalia Tantoco  
Beatriz Tiongson  
Francisca Yñiguez

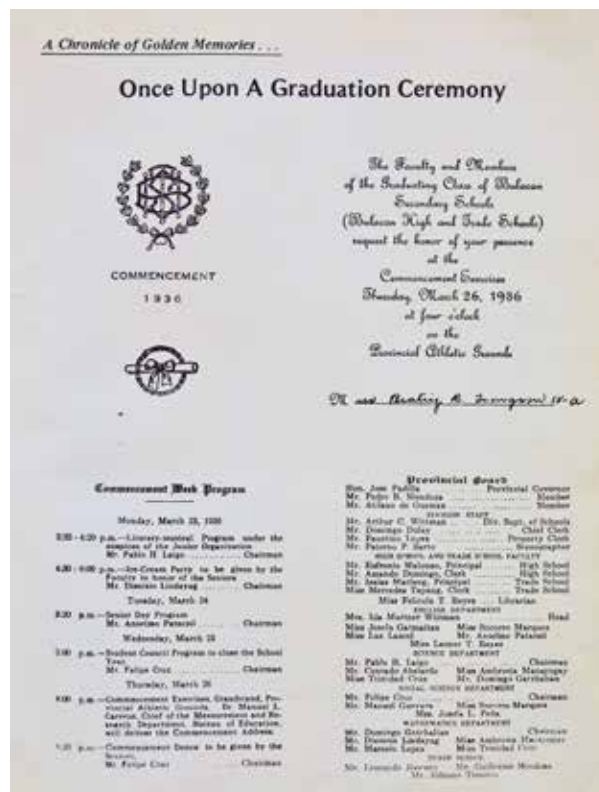
## Section B

### Boys

Honorato Arellano  
Isabelo Buenaventura  
Antonio Cailipan  
Esteban Carlos  
Arturo Castro  
Ceferino Cruz  
Antonio Diaz  
Severino Domingo  
Vicente Faustino  
Benito Flores  
Alejandro Gatmaitan  
Juan Gomez  
Ceferino Isaac  
Segundo de Leon  
Laureano Mendiola  
Narciso Pagsanghan  
Jose Paguio  
Saviniano Perez  
Benedicto Sanchez  
Silvestre San Juan  
Jose Santos  
Claro Timoteo  
Jose Valenzuela  
Javier Villacorta  
Simplicio Villarama  
Hilario Yabut

### Girls

Lucila Amisola  
Antonia Bernabe  
Mercedes Cruz  
Julita Enriquez  
Aida Francisco  
Carmen Jose  
Bernarda Josen  
Constancia del Rosario  
Purita Tantoco  
Carmen Victoria  
Julia Villarama  
Rosabella Yap



## Section C

### Boys

Constancio Bernabe  
Manuel Buenaventura  
Bienvenido Castillo  
Vicente Cruz  
Alfredo Dizon  
Delfin Enriquez  
Honorato Fajardo  
Bienvenido Garcia  
Pedro Ignacio  
Alberto Leoncio  
Victor Manuel  
Francisco Marcelino  
Jesus Nicolas  
Benjamin Ocampo  
Gabino Oliveros  
Manuel Ramos  
Artemio Reyes  
Napoleon Reyes  
Pedro Reyes  
Teodoro Roque  
Pedro Santiago  
Jose Tablan  
Victorino Tanghal  
Luis Tantoco, Jr.

### Girls

Angelina Bautista  
Sixta Capatas  
Leonora Cruz  
Maria Cudal  
Luz Enriquez  
Angelina Marquez  
Josefa Mateo  
Emilia Narciso  
Victoria Nepomuceno  
Juanita Ocampo  
Dominga Reyes  
Julita Reyes  
Adela Tomacruz  
Carmelita Vidal



<b>Class Officers—High School</b>		<b>Mixed Class Club—"Smiling in Spring"—Class President</b>	
Salvador Berrings	President	Wala	John Brame
Benjamin Dominguez	Vice-President	<b>Valedictory</b> .....Angela Chua	
Julia Villaverde	Secretary	<b>Presentation of the Valedictory Chorus</b> .....Mr. Federico Malabon	
Josefa Chongco	Treasurer	<b>Distribution of Diplomas</b> .....Mr. Angelito Malabon	
<b>Social Capitula</b>		<b>Commencement—"One Club"</b> .....Mrs. W. W. W. W.	
Rafaela Tancos	Luc Berrings	<b>Candidates for Graduation</b>	
Benjamin Santos	Manuel Berrings	<b>IV - A</b>	
Parina Tancos	Victoria Lopez	<b>BOYS</b>	
Leonor Macabala	Rodrigo Tancos	Berrings, Jose	
<b>Class Colors: GREEN AND GOLD</b>		Berrings, Jose	
<b>Class Motto: The world is our goal and the social order is our aim.</b>		Berrings, Jose	
<b>Class Officers—Trade School</b>		Berrings, Jose	
Enrico Ramon	President	Berrings, Jose	
Paulo Berrings	Vice-President	Berrings, Jose	
Jaime Santos	Secretary	Berrings, Jose	
Arturo Paltan	Treasurer	Berrings, Jose	
<b>Social Capitula</b>		Berrings, Jose	
Conrado Tancos	Enrico Ramon	Berrings, Jose	
Adrian—Mr. Domingue	Conchita	Berrings, Jose	
<b>Class Colors: GREEN AND GOLD</b>		Berrings, Jose	
<b>Class Motto: Struggle for the better, success is possible.</b>		Berrings, Jose	
<b>HIGH SCHOOL HONOR STUDENTS</b>		Berrings, Jose	
Valedictorian.....Angela Chua		Berrings, Jose	
Salutatorian.....Luis Flor Cruz		Berrings, Jose	
<b>Honorable Mention</b>		Berrings, Jose	
Victoria Reyes		Berrings, Jose	
Rafaela Tancos		Berrings, Jose	
Benjamin Santos		Berrings, Jose	
Amelio Ynguez		Berrings, Jose	
Edgardo Capas		Berrings, Jose	
Rafaela Fernandez		Berrings, Jose	
Rector del Pilar		Berrings, Jose	
Manuel Reyes		Berrings, Jose	
German Macabala		Berrings, Jose	
<b>TRADE SCHOOL HONOR STUDENTS</b>		Berrings, Jose	
Valedictorian.....Enrico Ramon		Berrings, Jose	
Salutatorian.....Floriana Estrella		Berrings, Jose	
<b>Honorable Mention</b>		Berrings, Jose	
Paulo Berrings		Berrings, Jose	
Agapito Constantino		Berrings, Jose	
Domingo Morales		Berrings, Jose	
<b>Commencement Programmers</b>		Berrings, Jose	
Presidential.....R. B. B. Berrings		Berrings, Jose	
Orator....."Light Cavalry".....P. A. Berrings		Berrings, Jose	
Secretary.....Luis Flor Cruz		Berrings, Jose	
Mixed Class Club—"The Merry Men"—Luis Berrings		Berrings, Jose	
Salutary.....Floriana Estrella		Berrings, Jose	
Introduction of the Oath of Honor.....Mr. W. W. W. W.		Berrings, Jose	
Address.....Dr. Manuel E. Chongco		Berrings, Jose	
Valedictory.....Enrico Ramon		Berrings, Jose	

## Section D

### Boys

Silvino Apostol  
Alfonso Bernardino  
Fidel Buenaventura  
Virgilio Cabral  
Guillermo Cruz  
Fortunato Fajardo  
Teofilo Fajardo  
Sixto de Guzman  
Felix de Jesus  
Bibiano Jose  
Jose Martin  
Primitivo Osorio  
Leopoldo Punzalan  
Primo del Rosario  
Conrado Santos  
Federico Silvestre  
Avelino Tanchanco  
Rodrigo Tecson

### Girls

Concepcion Crisostomo  
Aurora Hernandez  
Lourdes Hipolito  
Baldomera Infantado  
Victoria Limpo  
Beatriz Llamas  
Buenaprita Pagdanganan  
Alfonsa Perez  
Dolores Punongbayan  
Benedicta Reyes  
Felicissima Sioson  
Marina Yñiguez





# Thoughts Along Memory Lane

By Augusto Orosa

Fifty years. That is how much time had elapsed since we marched out of the portals of the Bulacan High School in March 1936. This period is longer than the life expectancy in that year of Juan dela Cruz, the mythical average citizen. Yet, we, the remnants of Class 1936 are still alive. Let us therefore bow our heads and thank the Lord.

We left Bulacan High School when two landmarks in Philippine history had just transpired: the beginning of the ten-year transition of the Commonwealth and the signing of the Constitution. Hardly four years from graduation, we were met by the catastrophe of the Second World War which took a bite of some of four bitter irreplaceable years of our youth. Not a few did not even survive the holocaust. Even now those who suffered the pangs of foreign domination bear the scars of that horrible occupation. But in 1946 the political independence promised to the Commonwealth in 1936, was granted. At no time in our history were we more helpless or less capable of freedom but the super power must appear noble and the pawn must be moved as scheduled. Independence was welcomed with the clapping of the surviving emaciated hands. Reconstruction efforts took the place of the elan of celebration. The necessity for economic aid began so did the hunger for US\$ and loans. Thus began the steep climb of the national debt. Let us not

forget that external debt is payable not in local currency but US\$ that can only be earned by selling our goods abroad. We have not extricated ourselves from the problems caused by these two elements, nor are the solutions within the gift of our generation.

For the remainders of Class 36, life went on. Studies were finished, families propagated. Doctors, engineers, lawyers, accountants, teachers, priests, and businessmen among us did their jobs, attended to the civilities of an organized society. We should stand proud, it is a group such as this that do the dirty job of having the society, as we knew it, run smoothly. We are part of the warp and woof of Philippine history spawning children and rearing grandchildren to ensure the continuity and vitality of our race. We have had peace, if peace is defined as the non-presence of war. Unfortunately, the victory was pyrrhic and we celebrate the Fall of Bataan and Corregidor for we could not claim the victory as ours. The absence of war did not mean the lack of internal strife. "Democracy" as we learned in our student days has been redefined and modified by the adverb "authoritative". The constitution we memorized in 1935 has undergone changes, vital changes that only the changers understand and interpret. Now we are again faced by a crisis. A crisis that bewilders us. Facing an enemy in battle was much more simple. The enemy was easily



A BIGGER GROUP of III-C in 1935





LEADERSHIP by example was the dictum these class officers (1935-36) believed and lived by. Even the class members were outstanding in their involvement because they knew the dignity of responsible school living.



Honor students, 1935-36: They all stand ten feet tall!

identifiable. The final solution was easy. But not anymore. Our country is in trouble again. This time the solution is not simple. All the combined thinking, action, and prayers of all the citizens would be necessary to resolve the problems. Class of 1936, we have to face the fact that we no longer possess the youth we had when we went to war. We have spent our prime years building our professions, our families. Yes, we are technically in old age only to be told to help once more our motherland.

We pledge to continue with the good work. We refuse to give up the living values handed down by our parents. The faith that every single act of Christian deed will in the end sum up to something tangible towards progress. Having been steeped in this tradition, there is no reason, as we see it, in embracing a different way of life. After all we lived our system for 50 years and survived.

By Bernarda J. Verzosa

After graduation what? This was the question most of us asked after we savored the ecstasy of high school graduation. Fifty years later, to be exact today, the same question must have been fully answered with pride and a sense of achievement because today, our life is filled to the brim, and we cannot ask for more. All we can justifiably do is thank the good Lord for the bounty of his gift, as we travel back down memory lanes.

As life passed by through the years, we reminisce once in a while our bygone days. Only memories can link us with our alma mater the Bulacan High School, where we spent our joyous high school days fifty years ago. Let's reverse the hand of Time...

A week after class began in June 1932, an entrance examination was administered to aspiring freshmen to classify them for sectioning purposes. Top scorers were placed in Sections A, B, and C; and the average ones found themselves in Sections D, E, and F. Once again enterprising young men and women spent most of their hours in Malolos. Students from nearby towns boarded in houses close to the school, with barrio Guinhawa getting the biggest group of boarders.

It is worth remembering the *calesas* and *caritelas*. A number of our teachers rode in these horse-drawn vehicles in going to school. There were also the Angat Bus C. and the Pambusco. Every Friday afternoon, we would see both sides of the road lined with students excited to return to their respective homes.

As First Year students, we were under the tutelage of Miss Josefa Gatmaitan (English and Literature), Mr. Dionisio Lindayag (Algebra), and Mr. Gumercindo Domingo (History). Miss Gatmaitan, with her charm and fragile beauty, vivacious personality, and great intelligence was so fond in making us recite by memory these links in impeccable diction: "Literature is a mirror of life reflecting our human interests and problems which grow out of our contact with one another. One of its chief values is to enable us to understand and appreciate life. In fact, literature is life."





THIRD YEAR A (1934-35). With idealism in their hearts and mind, they dreamt of tomorrow when they would be Seniors and reach out for the rainbow on graduation day.



THE SENIORS. Just at the threshold of graduation, they knew they had just begun. Somewhere loomed the big challenge which the succeeding 50 years proved to be a faithful record of the life and labors of the 1936 jubilarians.

Sometimes, she would even ask her students to recite this phrase from the book entitled *Evangeline*: “Gabriel, be of good cheer, for it we love one another nothing in truth can harm us whatever mischances may happen.” All this made us realize that life is really worth living when there is love, not only for your family but also for whole mankind.

On our Sophomore year, we experienced the same routine of enrolment and sectioning of students at the beginning of the school year. Nonetheless, life had its added spice in different activities we engaged in and in new personalities we dealt with. In music, we had the Glee Club composed of students with exceptional talent in music. Mr. Dionisio

Lindayag was the organizer. He led the group to various musical competitions in Manila and Nueva Ecija, returning home with the bacon and flying colors. A number of musical virtuosos were indispensable assets to the club. They were Luis Tantoco, Jr. as violinist; Benjamin Suntay, pianist; Crisostomo Tiongson, guitarist; and Hermogenes Galang, soloist.

Oh, yes, beauty consciousness is ageless. Our time was already affected by this spirit. We had beauty contests from First Year to the Fourth Year. And here’s one for the record: We had Julia Villarama as our Miss Sophomore with Salvador Santiago as her dashing escort.





SECTION A. Know them not in their alphabetical grouping but by the kind of life they have lived and the monuments they have erected in the name of their alma mater.

The academic load kept us always busy. In economics, Mrs. Josefa L. Peña was our teacher. For every correct answer you gave during a recitation, you would get a point, and together with the periodical test score, then you could determine your class standing.

Mrs. Luz de la Paz was our unerring English mentor. She was “personalized” not only in her methods of teaching but also in her way of life. Miss Candelaria Antonio, a very soft-spoken and intelligent lady, was our science teacher. She was also understanding and considerate.

Things were truly demanding most of our time and effort as we entered our Third Year. New teachers and subjects widened our understanding of school responsibility. This time we had Mr. Pablo H. Laygo as the biology teacher. Biology deals with nature, and so Mr. Laygo would always associate the monkey on his seal to his belief in the Darwinian theory of evolution. This seal appeared on every experiment paper approved by him.

An American teacher, Mrs. Ida C. Whittman, wife of the school superintendent, was to be our English teacher. Her strong personality greatly impressed her students. Anyone who could not answer her questions would be told to leave

the room as a sort of punishment. This was an embarrassing situation.

Mr. Mauro Diaz, our history teacher, had a lecture method in handling his class, resulting, however, in driving the students to fall sleepy during the unholy hour of the day.

Alas, we were on top of the high school world – as the Seniors! The faculty was simply superb. Mr. Anselmo Pataksil, a Harvard University graduate, was our English teacher. Mr. Felipe Cruz, the History teacher, had a keen memory. He called his students by their first names without looking at his class record. He played jokes with his students. He kept the lessons lively and interesting.

In Physics, we had teachers who never scolded students if the latter could not answer a problem. They encouraged the students to study more. They were Miss Trinidad Cruz, Mrs. Aquilina Reyes, and Mr. Conrado Abelardo. Physics is a hard subject, but our class had Claro Timoteo who was always ready to share his time with those who needed his help. There were times when Miss Trinidad Cruz would request Claro to lead the class in solving the problems on the blackboard.



Co-curricular activities were avenues for student leadership. A number of our classmates excelled in their chosen forefronts. Augusto Orosa was elected student government president. He was also editor of the school organ named *Plaridel*. The school paper, however, was ordered banned from circulation after a month of existence by Mr. Wittman, the superintendent. Orosa made an issue against the school system. It was a rare display of moral encouragement which won for him the esteem and respect of the student community. He was also the winner in the national letter-writing contest held in Manila.

A school debating team composed of Junior and Senior students was also the toast of the time. Members were Augusto Orosa and German Minikis with Mr. Gumercindo Domingo as their coach.

In social life, we had the annual Junior-Senior Prom. This was to be followed by the much-awaited Graduation Ball. Every first Monday of December, we observed Mother's Day in a unique way. All girls were required to wear *balintawak* dresses for this occasion.

In sports, there was the Central Luzon meet held at the Bulacan provincial ground. To mention a few of our classmates who made names in athletics, we had Alberto Leoncio as a star basketball player; Primo Carlos in track and field; German Manikis in baseball and tennis; and Severino Domingo as the indispensable baseball catcher. Mr. Anselmo Pataksil was the basketball coach.

Oh yeah, *barkadas* were already in vogue during our days. Ten blooming lasses called themselves the Happy Go-Lucky Gang. How nice it is to reminisce those silly games, secret crushes, and never-ending laughters. Sometimes, we would think of anything just to make fun. When a male student would send a letter to any one in the group, everybody would get a chance to read it, for there was no secret in the gang. Those were the happy days. When we look back upon those times, memories would resurrect in giant proportions. Then, we would have stories to tell and retell to our children and grandchildren. Then, suddenly, we realize that we are old – but will always remain young at heart! Lest we forget, here are the members of the gang: Bernarda as president; Beatriz, vice-president; Eulalia,

treasurer; Felisa, secretary, Emerenciana, Aida, Julita, Priscilla, Carmen, and Antonia.

Life's romances and adventures didn't exempt the young men and women of the class. Romance blossomed among some members of Class '36. The following made it to the altar: Salvador Santiago and Juanita de Ocampo; Luis FlorCruz and Concepcion Crisostomo; Severino Domingo and Herminia Llamas; Silvestre San Juan and Dolores Punongbayan; and Manuel Buenaventura and Rosa Crisostomo.

The political firmament glittered with the scintillating young politicians who hitched themselves to the stars. Salvador Santiago was elected vice governor of Bulacan; Francisco Buencamino became a vice mayor of San Miguel, and later, member of the Bulacan provincial board; Bienvenido Castillo was elected municipal mayor of Pulilan, and Simeon Mauricio, mayor of Bocaue.

Nostalgic were those years. Indeed, members of Class '36 must have enjoyed the best of everything. Thus, when they savor their company in the celebration of their golden anniversary, they will surely rediscover that life is worth living, and therefore look forward to more reunions to celebrate again and again God's generosity in the life of every member of Class '36.



Class 1936 at the 1950 alumni reunion



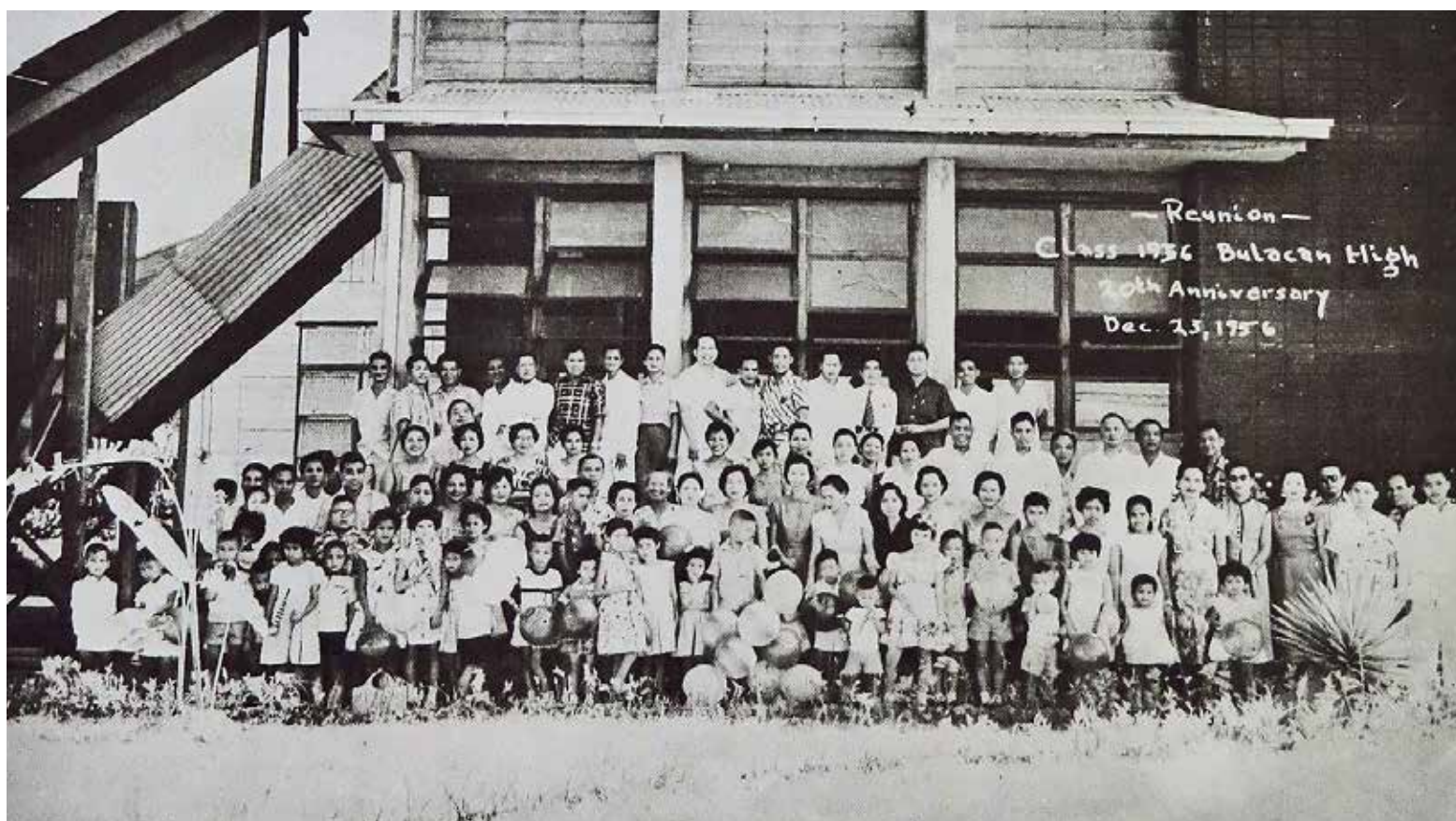


10th REUNION IN 1946. A bigger image of life exuded by members of the class and their burgeoning families



35th REUNION IN 1971 at the Marcelo H. del Pilar High School





20th JUBILEE REUNION IN 1956. Successes plus God's little children.



SILVER JUBILEE REUNION IN 1961. They all came to renew old friendship and discovered that their thoughtfulness is ageless. By their smiles and looks you will know them.



By Beatriz Tionson Aldaba

Today, members of Class '36 of Bulacan High and Trade Schools of glorious memory count their blessings! In God's generous way they are privileged to celebrate the 50th year following their historic graduation. Since then the exuberant men and women have hitched themselves to the stars and found their lives filled to the brim. They cannot ask for more!

The golden anniversary calls to mind an immortal alma mater which time cannot relegate to oblivion. The big event chronicles the life and labors of the indefatigable teachers who will forever stand ten feet tall because they are always the men and women for all seasons to their grateful students. The celebration offers nostalgic elegy, eulogy and dirge in loving memory of the departed members of the Class who have gone to the Great Beyond to meet their Greatest Teacher for their final appointment in the eternal classroom.

Indeed, there is more than meets the eye as the living partake the joy of a blissful day, without the least denying the benediction from their deceased brethren. Theirs is a celebration of love in fellowship and remembering and part of the whole called Class '36. The jubilant celebrators, therefore, are a family dedicated to the ideals of their beloved alma mater, and firmly committed to the practice and propagation of the values and human development that adorn the hallmark of their private and public life, as well as that of their respective families.

Luis R. FlorCruz (may he rest in peace, may his tribe increase) loomed big and monumental. In life he was tireless and determined to bring to fruition the golden celebration of the Jubilee. But the Lord in His infinite

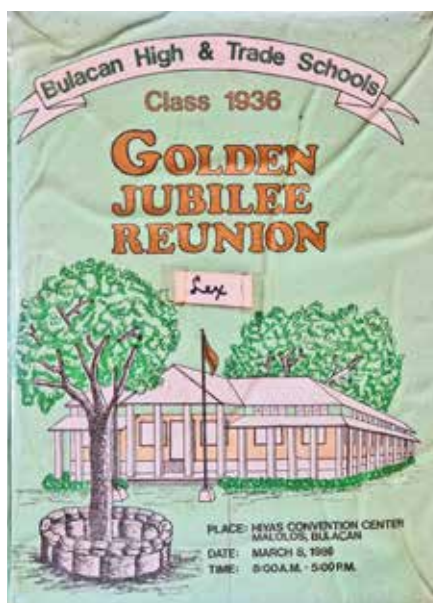
wisdom chose to make Luis mark the Year in His company. As president of the Alumni Class, he deserves the prayers of his peers. And to him, let this memento be a Dedication!

Rich is the life productively lived in 50 years. It is a life made nobler through thick and thin by the kind of dedication invested in human relations. For another time, the happy reunion invites the Class '36 family to dedicate anew their time, talent and treasure in the pursuit of the noble things in life and have these bounties fraternally shared with the community that must have looked up to Class '36 with respect and leadership by example.

In the midst of the ecstatic celebration shall ring loud and clear a renewal of dedication by members of Class '36 to their glorious alma mater – the Bulacan High and Trade Schools; their esteemed mentors, valued classmates who in spirit share the day in the other life – and the countless people who in one way or the other inspired the celebrators to realize that life is worth living and make hope spring eternal in their hearts.

May the good Lord bless and keep them all in His grace! To Him Who has bountifully anointed the life of Class '36 with 50 years, this Golden Jubilee is a grateful offering and a humble dedication.

The golden jubilee certificate of attendance and souvenir program, of both Bulacan High and Bulacan Trade Schools from the collection of Felix de Jesus





# CLASS 1937

## Section A

### Boys

Angel Adriano  
Pedro Agbayani  
Andres Aguirre  
Augusto Buendia  
Vicente Caluag  
Mabini Centeno  
Arsenio Collantes  
Felipe Cruz  
Simplicio Cruz  
Mamerto Darcen  
Ruperto Faustino  
Arsenio Fernando  
Felicisimo Garcia  
Francisco Gonzales  
Cesar de Guzman  
Jose Hernandez  
Ismael de Jesus  
Rosauo Lazaro  
Jose Lomotan  
Alejo L. Ramos  
Deogracias Reyes  
Mario Reyes  
Ruperto Roque, Jr.  
Serafin Santiago  
Pablo Siongco  
Bienvenido Tantoco  
Donato Teodoro  
Andres Tolentino  
Ricardo Villena  
Maximo Ycasiano

### Girls

Nicolasa Cailipan  
Ines Cruz  
Juana Gatchalian  
Cordelia Llamas  
Marta Maniquis  
Clarita Mercado  
Lutgarda Platon  
Natividad Polintan  
Lilia Reyes  
Erlinda Santos  
Teodora Sugar  
Adelina Tablan  
Josefa Tantoco

## Section B

### Boys

Jesus Abella  
Francisco Bautista  
Tomas Bernardo  
Graciano Buenaventura  
Alfredo Cabazal  
Ricardo Cruz  
Pablo Dimagiba  
Dionisio Figueroa  
Nicanor Gatmaitan  
Edmundo Jacinto  
Mario Lara  
Federico Leuterio  
Alfonso San Luis  
Pedro Navarro  
Surio Ogas  
Etiquio Payumo  
Emilio Reyes  
Victor Rodriguez  
Artemio Santiago  
Francisco Santiago  
Donato Santos  
Engracio Santos  
Ricardo Shapit  
Ramon Siongco  
Felimon Tetangco  
Simplicio Valeriano  
Virgilio Witongco  
Marcos Yñiguez

### Girls

Paulina Alvaran  
Elena Sta. Ana  
Angelica Angeles  
Elisea Calalang  
Norma Chiong  
Araceli Cruz  
Olimpia Cruz  
Emilia Dionisio  
Concordia de Guzman  
Angelina Reyes  
Asuncion Robles  
Estela Tablan  
Socorro Trono  
Genoveva Vinculado

## Section C

### Boys

Venancio Alcaraz  
Enrique Aldaba  
Geronimo Caguntas  
Romeo Caluag  
Leonardo Cruz  
Leoncio Cruz  
Arsenio Custodio  
Felix Galang  
Eugenio Gutierrez  
Macario de Guzman  
Francisco Honorio  
Catalino Leoncio  
Jose Lopez

Laureano Mendiola  
Eugenio Nicolas  
Ricardo Nicolas  
David Oliveros  
Victor Rendon  
Patricio Reyes  
Manuel Sebastian  
Vicente Sebastian  
Romeo Tagle  
Severino Tuason  
Pedro Valenzuela  
Rodolfo Ycasiano





**Girls**

Purificacion Austria  
 Rosalina Baluyot  
 Arieta Bernabe  
 Carmelita Calayag  
 Angelina Castillo  
 Rosa Crisostomo  
 Anicia Cruz  
 Adelaida Domingo  
 Francisca Eugenio  
 Angelina Jimenez  
 Herminia Llamas  
 Eufrocina Magpayo  
 Aurora Ramos  
 Remigia Roxas  
 Rizalina Tagle

*Two groups  
 in Bulacan  
 Trade School  
 graduating  
 with the three  
 sections of  
 Bulacan High  
 School in 1937*

**Woodworking Course**

Benjamin Amos  
 Telesforo Bauto  
 Juan Carlos  
 Federico Cruz  
 Emilio Domingo  
 Domingo Fernando  
 Mario Galang  
 Bartolome Lim  
 Arsenio Narciso  
 Pedro Natividad  
 Jose Samaniego  
 Benjamin Sebastian  
 Arturo Tantoco  
 Romeo Timoteo  
 Magno Venturina

**Building Construction Course**

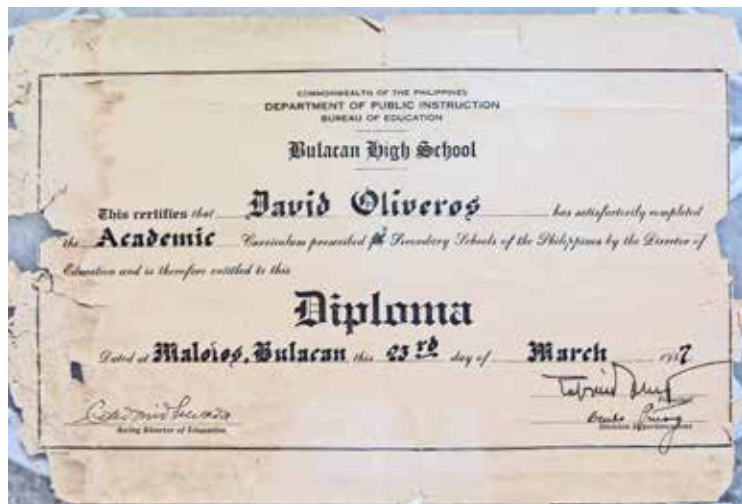
Alfonso Alambat  
 Quirico Arcega  
 Cenon Chico  
 Pacifico Dimagiba  
 Ruperto Galang  
 Pacifico Maglonzo  
 Amado Mariano  
 Gregorio Miaco  
 Jose Pangindian  
 Amando Ramos  
 Nicanor Santos  
 David Tantoco  
 Angel Torres  
 Tiburcio Vasquez





*Notes of Remigia Roxas-Faustino (Remie) on the list of Class 1937 during its Golden Jubilee celebration*

Outside of Bulacan: Manila (Jesus Abella); Cabanatuan (Mario Lara); San Isidro, N.E. ( Jose Lopez); Capiz, Capiz (Francisco Honorio); Luba, Abra (Surio Ogas); Aparri, Cagayan (Alfonso Alambat in Building Construction Course)



From Angat: Felipe F. Cruz, Cesar de Guzman, Federico Leuterio, Ricardo Nicolas, Eutiquio Payumo, and Erlinda Santos (5 boys, 1 girl)

Almost all Trade School graduates were from Malolos, except for five: 1 from Calumpit Benjamin Amos), 1 from San Rafael (Magno Venturina), 1 from Paombong Pacifico Maglonzo), 1 from Plaridel (Amado Mariano), and 1 from Aparri Cagayan (Alfonso Alambat)

Graduates of BHS from Malolos: 55 (out of 124)

Graduates of other towns: Plaridel (3); Pulilan (6); Paombong (3); Hagonoy (6); Bustos (1); Guiguinto (3); Baliuag (3); Calumpit (6); Bocaue (5); Sta. Maria (3); Bulacan (3); Obando (1); San Miguel (2); Bigaa (1)

Date of Graduation is March 23, 1937; no. of graduates: 124

### F.F. CRUZ ON BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL

In March 1934, I graduated valedictorian of my Grade VII class in Angat Central School. Mr. Amador C. Roxas, our head teacher for Grade VII, told me he would find a way how I could proceed to high school. He was referring to Bulacan High School (BHS) in the capital town of Malolos, the only public high school in the province. It is about 43 kilometers from Angat.

Luckily, Mr. Roxas was able to ask for P8.00 from Mr. Crispulo Cruz, the mayor of Angat, as a reward for my being the valedictorian. Mr. Roxas talked to my father who gave his nod for me to proceed to Malolos.

Transportation fare from Angat to Malolos was 63 centavos only, round trip. Therefore, with my initial P8.00 from the Angat mayor, I have just enough for about 8 weeks (for one roundtrip transportation fare from Angat to Malolos and back, and a little pocket money). Because I was a valedictorian, I have free tuition.

After the first week, one *kababayan* from Angat, Ernesto F. Santos (who would later on become a general of the Armed Forces of the Philippines) suggested that I apply for the three-year curriculum (also called the “advanced” or “accelerated” curriculum).

And that’s what I did. I approached the principal (the last American to occupy the position) who interviewed me and explained how I could finish my high school in just three years.

I was accepted on the condition that I maintain a certain grade for my regular subjects, which I did so that after the first grading period, he called for me to break the news that I can proceed with the advanced or accelerated program of studies which I applied for.

With the new schedule (the advanced subjects taking up my vacant time), I don’t have the opportunity anymore to go to the library, and therefore I cannot make the required library reading and make an oral report every morning.

I approached the school librarian and told her my problem. When she asked me how I propose to solve it, I offered to work as a janitor in the library for one and half hours every day—from 4:00 to 5:30 in the afternoon—provided I can borrow and bring home the books I need and read them at night. And because I’ll be present everyday, I can return the books the following day. The librarian agreed to my proposal and that’s partly how I was able to finish my high school course in three, instead of four, years. I finally graduated in March of 1937, instead of 1938.



# From Sulucan to Success

*To which Class does Felipe F. Cruz or “FF. Cruz” belong: 1937 or 1938? This baffles a lot of post-war alumni every time the discussion centers on this loyal and dedicated alumnus of Bulacan High School. He attends the reunions of Class 1937 and at the same, never fails to be present at all gatherings of Class 1938. And you can see his name in the souvenir programs of both batches. Here’s the reason why:*



I am the classmate who went ahead.

Yes, scholastically, I belong to Class ’37, but sentimentally I was and still closely tied with Class ’38. Why, because it was in this class, particularly in Section B, in June 1934, where my “inborn inferiority complex” was cured and/or vanished and gave me self-confidence in pursuing any endeavor, career, or in meeting challenges in life during the latter part of my life and up to now.

Having come from the poorest barrio of Sulucan in Angat, a remote mountainside (Sierra Madre mountains) town of Bulacan, I felt so insecure to be attending a high school class in a big capital town of Bulacan as Malolos, with well-dressed young boys and girls mostly coming

from distinguished and well-to-do families compared to my unschooled mother and father from the rice and corn lands of the barrio.

It was in an English class under then Miss Josefa Gatmaitan (prettiest or most beautiful among the high school teachers; to me her face looked like that of the Virgin Mary) when the fateful recovery from my inferiority “complex” disappeared. How? Here’s the story:

Miss Gatmaitan required us to call each other by the first name and started it herself by calling us one by one, asking us to stand as our name is called and for someone in the class to repeat aloud the first name of the student.

When my name—“Felipe”—was called, I stood up and someone in the class was called to repeat my name. Miss Gatmaitan was not satisfied with how this student pronounced my name, as she remarked, “Oh, please, do not destroy such a beautiful name—“Felipe”—with a well-pronounced “F”.

Afterwards, three girl classmates—Amarie, daughter of the district engineer; Luningning, daughter of the division superintendent of schools; and Rosa, a very pretty girl who became a cadet sponsor later on—became friendly to me and always said, “Ah, you are a favorite of the strictest teacher within the school, ha!” They always teased me and that led to friendship up to now.

It was the memorable and significant incident in my life which became the turning point of my attitude towards society. Yes, indeed, my inferiority complex vanished. A week later, without informing any one of my classmates, I tried and succeeded the 3-year advanced course and graduated high school as Class 1937.

My dear classmates of Class ’38: I did not leave you behind. Instead, you pushed or supported me to go up.

Thank you very, very much, as I am now what I am because of you all.

“Ipe”

*From the Diamond Jubilee Homecoming Souvenir Program of Class 1938, in 1998*





## CLASS 1938

### Section A

#### Boys

Angelito Agustin  
Alfredo Aldaba  
Nolasco Angeles  
Ramon Angelo  
Miguel Borlongan  
Hernando Brigino  
Mamerto Darcen  
Kaulayao Faylona  
Emiliano Garcia  
Felix Gonzales  
Francisco Gonzales  
Ponciano Gonzales  
Pedro de Guzman  
Luis Infantado  
Jesus Lim  
David Lindayag  
Protacio Lopez  
Mateo Lorenzo  
Felixberto Magsaysay  
Agustin Morales  
Fortunato Pangindian  
Horacio Pascual  
Carlos Payongayong  
Mariano Reyes  
Pablo Reyes  
Basilio Santiago, Jr.  
Fernando Santiago  
Jaime Talusan  
Dioscorro Valenzuela  
Julian Valenzuela

#### Girls

Emerenciana Adriano  
Diwata Aldaba  
Laurentina Alto  
Treveris Bernardo  
Esperanza Borlongan  
Fidela Correa  
Feliciana Crisostomo  
Lualhati Danao  
Francisca Enriquez  
Jovita Fajardo

Luningning Faylona  
Filomena Francisco  
Amarie Militante  
Jovita Natividad  
Leticia Novenario  
Simeona Quijano  
Aurora Santos  
Estefania Velasquez  
Rosa M. Velasquez  
Adelaida Villena  
Trinidad Visenio  
Leonora Yñiguez

### Section B

#### Boys

Sulpicio Artos  
Emiterio Avendaño  
Jose Buenaventura  
Marcelino Caparas  
Isaias Carlos  
Gregorio Castillo  
Marcelo T. Castro  
Pablo Clavio  
Antonio Crisostomo  
Honrado Crisostomo  
Vicente Cruz  
Santiago Fajardo  
Julian Garcia  
Pedro Hizon  
Angel Laderas  
Santiago Lindayag  
Honorio Lopez  
Vitaliano Lopez  
Romeo Lucindo  
Reynaldo Magbitang  
Mario Mundo  
Marcelo Pangindian  
Inocencio Pineda  
Cenon Rodriguez  
Amado Roque  
Geminiano Santiago  
Felipe Soriaga

Ceferino Tiongson  
Rafael Tiongson  
Restituto Trajano  
Pedro Velasquez  
Julian Villaluz  
Jose Yabut

#### Girls

Caridad Alejo  
Rosalina Baluyot  
Juana Belen  
Milagros Buktaw  
Crisanta Caparas

Agripina Cruz  
Clara Cruz  
Lucina Cruz  
Juana Fajardo  
Bienvenida Maclang  
Liwayway Mendoza  
Leonila Nicolas  
Rustica Pangan  
Velia Pascual  
Julita Plamenko  
Beatriz Santiago  
Magdalena Tapang  
Virginia Velasco





## Section C

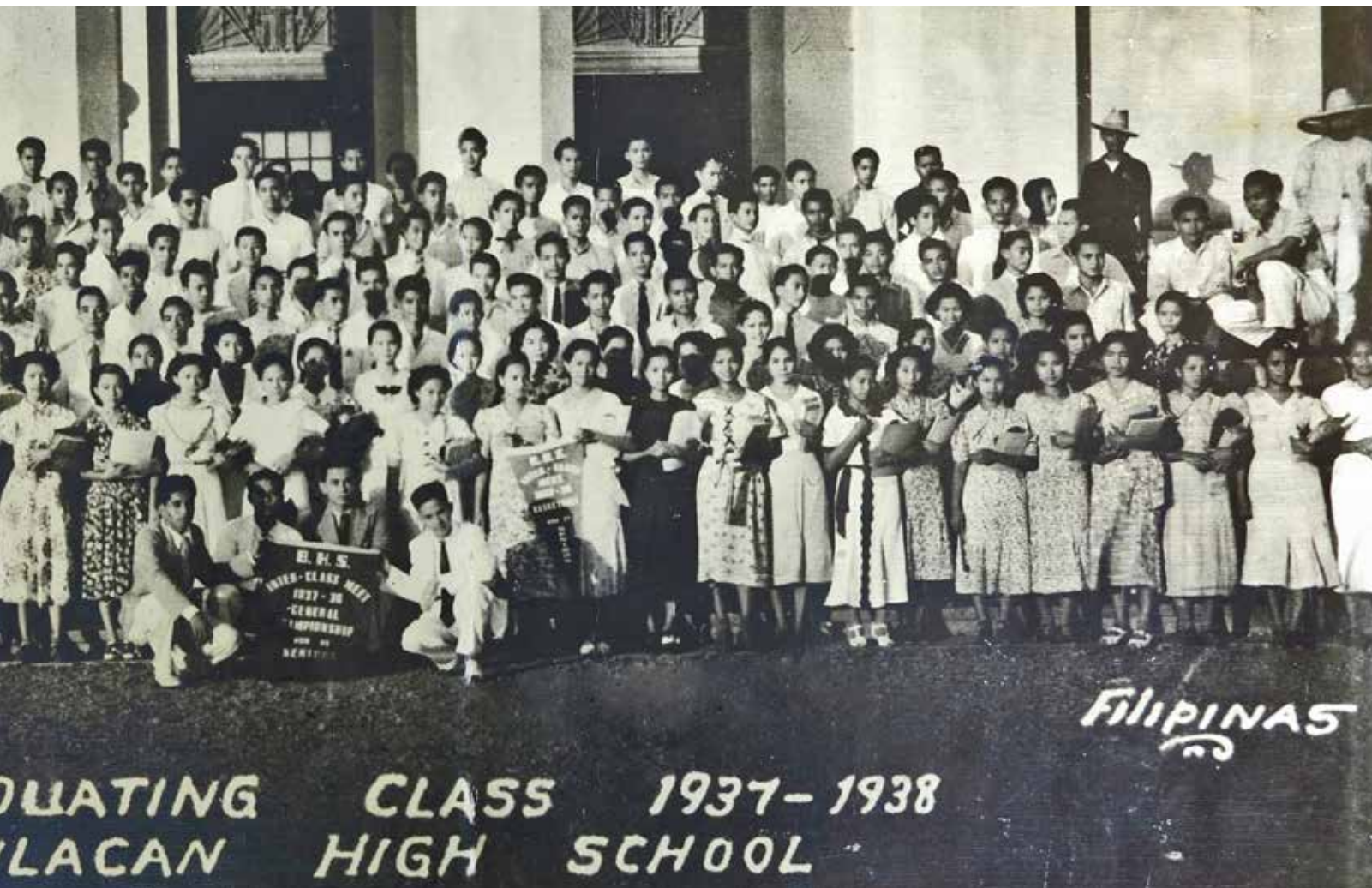
### Boys

Felix Aguirre	Saturnino Inotorio
Heracleo Aguirre	Jose Joson
Cornelio Avanceña	Cesar Lamson
Raymundo Benedictos	Manuel Macam
Emmanuel Buzon	Cayetano Magpayo
Carlos Concepcion	Juan Mangalile
Crispin Cruz	Pedro Muyot
Eulogio Cruz	Eugenio Nicolas
Juan Dionisio	Alfredo Paulino
Godofredo Escalona	Amado Pineda
Juan Flores	Benjamin Ramos
Ruperto Galvez	Carlos Reymundo
Alejandro Gregorio	Melanio del Rosario
Alfredo Gutierrez	Cenon San Juan

Zoilo S. Santiago  
Alfredo Santos  
Bienvenido Santos  
Felix Sebastian  
Ricardo Shapit  
Victoriano Tablan  
Ricardo Tanwangco  
Claro Valerio  
Pedro Villarama

### Girls

Lucila Antonio  
Maximina Castro  
Elisa Cruz  
Sofia Cruz  
Victoria Esguerra  
Maxima Estrella  
Evangeline Gabriel  
Aurea Gatmaitan  
Pacita Jimenez  
Anicia Lopez  
Cristina de los Santos  
Mamerta Ventura  
Josefina Villacorta  
Remedios Vitales  
Felisa Yñiguez





# The Living Past

By Francisca P. Enriquez

After four years of painstaking and incessant struggle, we now come to the much awaited moment of our studies – Graduation – the crossroad of our new life. We finished just to begin.

But as we depart we promise to keep the name of our Alma Mater untarnished and ever renown. We promise our parents and mentors that their expectations of us will not be in vain.

Now, we are gathered once again after fifty years – all eager and happy, radiating the fullness of life we have lived. We have kept that promise we gave five decades ago. Today, we return with pride and a sense of achievement and fulfillment. Thanks to the Lord who made all these beautiful happenings in our life possible.

As we ponder on and reminisce our living past, we see ourselves – enthusiastic but unfamiliar faces, then – taking the entrance examination required of freshmen for purpose of homogeneous grouping. We are divided into six sections – A to F. We are now the “Greenhorns” in high school parlance.

For the first few days, we felt lonely like any new student in a new school. Getting along with new friends and different faces was a big problem to some of us and at times inferiority complex got the better of us. But in no time we got acquainted with our classmates and though greenhorns, we learned the true meaning of duties and responsibilities.

During our first year, we were under kind and understanding teachers. Miss Josefa “Candy” Gatmaitan handled our English and Literature subjects. Mr. Marcelo Lopez, Algebra, and Mr. Manuel Guevarra, History.

Miss Gatmaitan was so conscious of our phonetics that every English session would start with pronunciation and that was true for every one of us. Also, she would give us memory gems and quotations to be recited and read with the necessary expressions, like, “Fool that you are, the hopes of a lifetime are ruined by your stupidity. Out of my sight!” And how her countenance turned red when we came to the parting of Evangeline and Gabriel as she quoted, “Gabriel, be of good cheer, for if we love another, nothing in truth can harm us whatever mischances may happen.”

As we advanced to the second year, we were reduced to only four sections, A to D. Now, labeled the “Friendly Sophomores”, our experiences were pretty much the same except for a change of mentors. Miss Luz Laurel, now Mrs. Dela Paz, was our English and Literature teacher, Miss

Trinidad Cruz, Geometry, Mrs. Josefa Peña, history; and Miss Ambrosia Macapugay, science.

Our school life became more enterprising as some of us joined school clubs, of which the Glee Club under Mr. Dionisio Lindayag, was the most popular.

Days, weeks, and months passed unnoticed and in no time we woke up to see ourselves already the “Respected Juniors” and with it, more duties and responsibilities. We needed to study harder. Memory work in Biology under Mr. Pablo Laigo was a must – the phylum and species, etc. must be memorized. Reports had to be given orally without reading. Notebooks were checked and experiments performed. A naturalist, Mr. Laigo believed in evolution, so much so, that the figure of a monkey was part of the seal he used to stamp approval on our experiments. The first Filipino principal of the Bulacan High School, Mr. Eufonio Malonzo vice of the last American principal, Mr. Landuyt, was our teacher in Oriental History, another subject that required much remembering of oriental names that are tongue twisters and so with important dates.

Mr. Lindayag, aside from being a music teacher was also our teacher in Mathematics. In English and Literature, we were lucky to be again under Miss Gatmaitan who required us to read and get a test on at least one outside-reading book every month, out of the five or six she always assigned. Most of the time, her questions begin with, “Explain, How, Why, never the “What” or the “Who”. This type of questioning was also true with our History teacher.

The most memorable event in our Junior year was the Junior-Senior Promenade, when we as Juniors honored the departing Seniors with a party and dance. The highlight of this event was the turning over by the Seniors of the Torch of Learning and the Key of Responsibility to the Juniors.

At long last we reached the topmost rung of the ladder – we are now the “Honorable Seniors”. By this time, we were composed of only three sections. Our mentors were all A-1. In English and Literature, we had Miss Socorro Marquez (now Mrs. Del Mundo), chairman of the English department. Mr. Felipe Cruz, chairman of the Social Science department, handled our History. He was always so confident of the Morrisonian method or the unit method, so much so, that whenever he uttered the different steps of the method – exploration, presentation, assimilation, organization and recitation – his voice seemed to fill the whole room, impressing us and making us believe of his mastery of the subject matter.



Our Physics teachers were Miss Trinidad Cruz for Sections A and B, and Mrs. Aquilina Reyes for Section C. Funny it is to say that we did not only turn out to be physicists, but also good doctors, so that our results would not be so far behind the expected results. The boys were better doctors than the girls.

Our Economics teacher was Mrs. Josefa L. Peña, who put a point for every correct answer of a student and when not satisfied with the answer would say “Dal do” for “That will do”.



By this time Cupid began shooting his arrows hitting some of our classmates. But the spirit of fellowship and camaraderie seemed to be stronger than Cupid's bow. No one among us in Section A married a classmate; in Section B, Jose Buenaventura tied the knot with Caridad Alejo, after a romance that started in the high school, blossomed in college, and reached its climax after graduation.

During the past three year of our high school life, we spent our vacant periods enjoying Chayong's *singkamas* with salt and Ba David's *pan de cito con ice cream*. This time it's different. As if we were all making up for lost time, because graduationg was inevitably parting, so the more we got closer to each other. In the last semester of our senior year, we often went on picnics.

Once we went picking half-ripe papayas in our papaya plot in Catmon and brought them to school, ate them under the spreading branches of the acacia trees using a common saucer filled with sweet-sour vinegar.

Those were really unforgettable days. Fate seemed to favor us. During our vacant periods and examination days, when almost everyone in the class was exempted, we would all rush to our house and learn to dance. Our favorite piece was “Goodbye, Till We Meet Again.” Then we would rush back to school for the next exam only to return to our dancing whenever the exempted names were announced.

But our high school days were not always sunshine. It was marred by the untimely death of our beloved Miss Gatmaitan, then acting principal vice Mr. Malonzo who was transferred to head another secondary school. How the whole school mourned the demise of a very good and much admired teacher.



High school graduation portrait of Sofia Cruz Gonzales of Sta. Isabel, Malolos, from the family collection

Miss Gatmaitan was replaced by Mr. Aquilino Cariño. Incidentally we were the only graduates who has been under four different principals – Mr. Landuyt during the second semester, Mr. Malonzo during our second and half of the third year, Miss Gatmaitan and finally Mr. Carino during our fourth year.

Is that the end of a saga of BHS Class '38? That remained for five decades to be seen and we are seeing it now.

After that memorable graduation day, fate took us on its wings and landed us in different human endeavors, making us continue rolling the wheel of progress which in turn carried us to higher ideals and perfections, transcending all the narrow selfish motives – the attainment that crowns the reasons for existence.

All these were made possible through the graces and blessing of Divine Providence together with our patience and perseverance and unselfish motives of trying to be our brother's keepers.

Dear Parents and Mentors, Beloved Alma Mater, we have kept our promise!

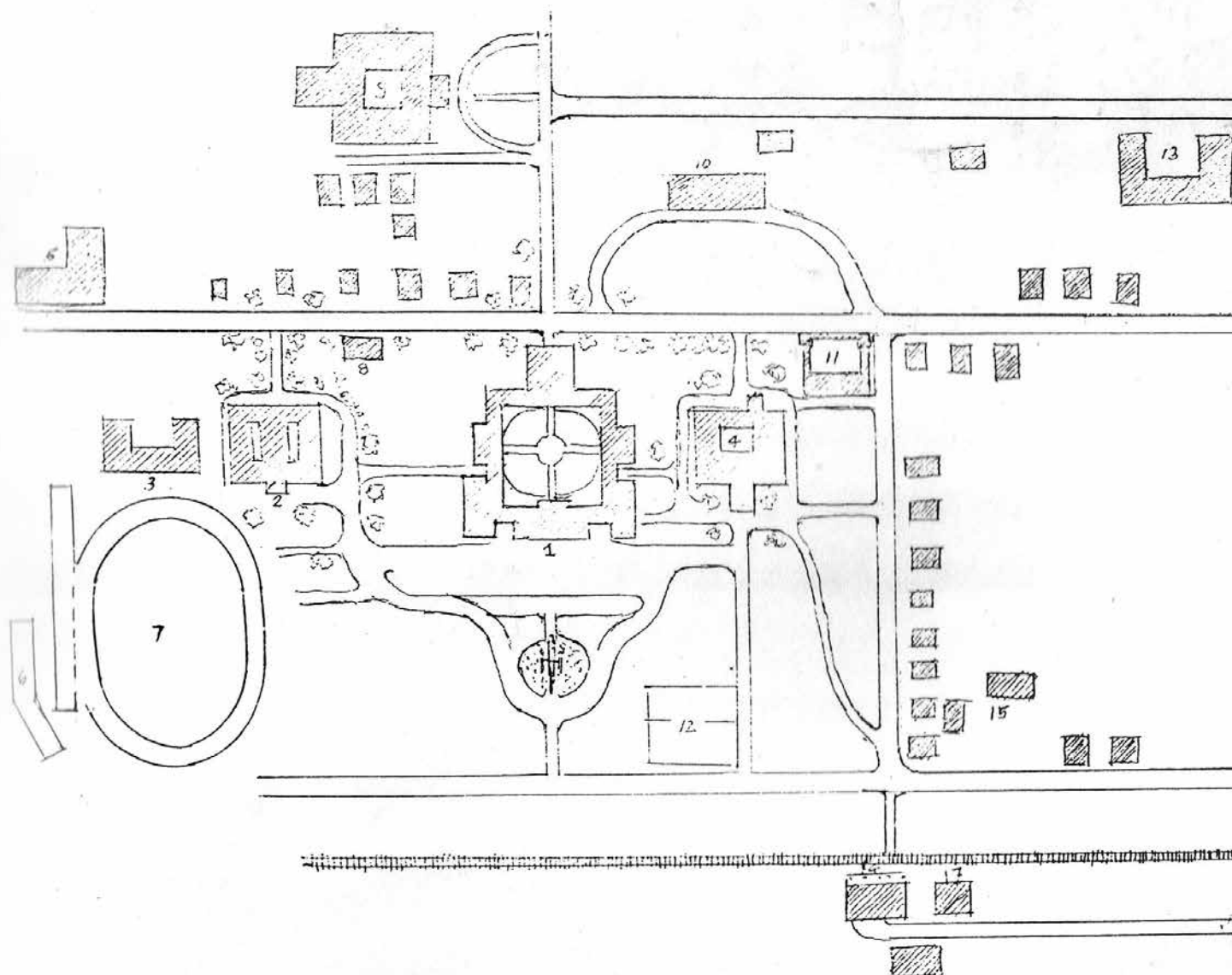




## ALDABA'S SKETCHES

"The architect in community service" is how Alfredo T. Aldaba of Class 1938 is called. A Bulacan Dangal ng Lipi awardee for community service in 1989, he was also honored as one of the outstanding founders of cooperatives in the province in 1992. He is married to another Bulacan High School graduate, Beatriz Tiongson (Class 1936), one of the first professional architects in the Philippines.

### On the Wings of Flight Along Memory



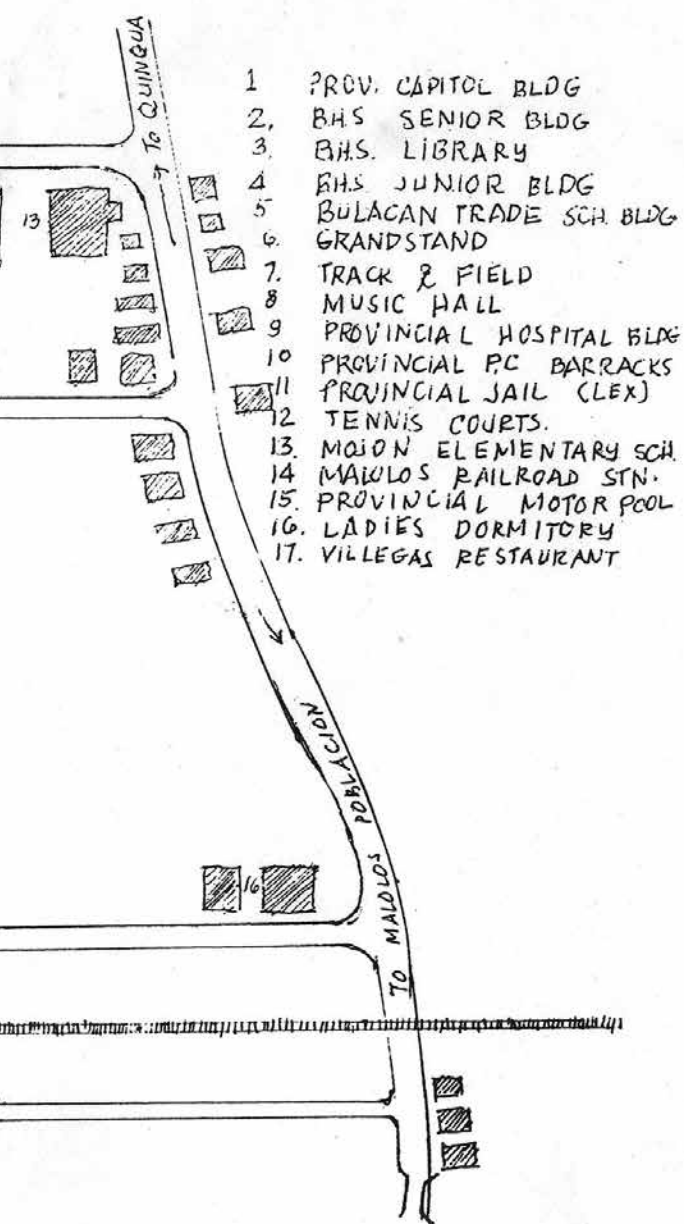
PROVINCIAL CAPITOL GROUNDS &  
BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL COMPOUNDS  
1938

SCALE 1:25,000.

BY A.T. ALDABA  
1987



Lane . . .





## CLASS 1939

### Boys

Herminio Adriano  
 Magleo Adriano  
 Pedro Agustin  
 Teofisto Aguirre  
 Vicente Aguirre  
 Epifanio Alcaras  
 Marcelo Arcillas  
 Crispin Banag  
 Jose Banag  
 Dandolo Bartolome  
 Romeo Bartolome  
 Patricio Barredo  
 Jose Batongbakal  
 Candido Belen  
 Alfonso Bernabe  
 Doroteo Bernabe  
 Antonio Borlongan  
 Felix Bustos  
 Ambrosio Cabral  
 Renato Cabral  
 Dominador Cabrera  
 Pedro Calalang  
 Andres Calderon  
 Simeon Calderon  
 Lamberto Caluag  
 Sesinando Caluag  
 Benjamin Castañeda  
 Justo Castañeda  
 Justo Castañeda  
 Sergio Castañeda  
 Felino Castro  
 Edilberto de Castro  
 Alejandro Cervantes  
 Arturo Coronel  
 Jose Cristobal  
 Angel C. Cruz  
 Benito Cruz  
 Federico Cruz  
 Marcelino F. Cruz  
 Nicanor Cruz  
 Carlos Cruz  
 Ramonato Cruz  
 Renato Cruz



Vicente Cruz	Marcelino Mariano
Hernando Darcen	Graciano Martin
Celso Dimagiba	Tomas Martin
Pablo Esguerra	Felisa Mendoza
Antonino Fernandez	Ricardo Miranda
Jose Flores	Romeo Morales
Rafael Francisco	Francisco Moreto
Honorio Galang	Jose Navarro
Vicente Gatmaitan	Ulysses Nazario
Horacio Gonzales	Elpidio Odulio
Isagani Gonzales	Donato Ople
Ricardo Gonzales	Apollo Padilla
Severino Gonzales	Romulo Paraiso
Napoleon Gutierrez	Bruno Pasco
Reynaldo de Guzman	Olegario del Pilar
Segundo de Guzman	Hermogenes Puato
Antonio Igaya	Primitivo Punzalan
Lucio Javier	Teodoro Quiambao
Florencio de Jesus	Olympio Ramirez
Constancio Joson	Pascual Reyes
Marcial Lara	Vicente Regalado
Benito de Leon	Dionisio Reyes
Emiliano de Leon	Francisco Reyes
Lazaro Leonardo	Vicente Reyes
Remigio Liwanag	Luis Rubio
Arturo Lomotan	Macario Salvador
Cesar Lomotan	Angel Salita
Victor Manio	Reynaldo Samson
Antonio Manuson	Pedro San Agustin
Jesus Marcelo	Felipe Santiago
Amancio Mariano	Francisco Santiago
Gregorio Mariano	Ruben Santiago

Rufino Santiago  
 Eliseo Santos  
 Jovito Santos  
 Severino Santos  
 Tagumpay Sebastian  
 Hernando Silva  
 Rafael Tadeo  
 Cipriano Tantoco  
 Benjamin Tiongson  
 Orlando Tiongson  
 Diosdado Valenzuela  
 Alberto Vergel de Dios  
 Antonio Vergel de Dios  
 Romeo Vibar  
 Juanito Victoria  
 Jaime Vidal  
 Isidro Villacorte  
 Reynaldo Villanueva  
 Gil Villaroman  
 Angel Viri  
 Wenceslao Wisco

### Girls

Rosa Aguilar  
 Antonina P. Agustin  
 Gregoria Agustin  
 Corazon Aldaba  
 Lydia Antonio  
 Gregoria Avendano  
 Trinidad Bautista  
 Catalina Belen  
 Marcosa Cabangis  
 Jovita Castro  
 Marciana Castro  
 Angelica Crisostomo  
 Clara Cruz  
 Lucia Enriquez  
 Eden Galang  
 Sofia Garcia  
 Anita Gatmaitan  
 Emiliana P. Gonzales  
 Amparo de Guzman  
 Corazon de Guzman



Ines Guzman  
 Leonila de Guzman  
 Lolita de Guzman  
 Rosario de Guzman  
 Martina Laquindanum  
 Julieta Laygo  
 Elena Lopez  
 Ermelinda Maclang  
 Nieves Magpayo  
 Teodora Magisa

Natalia Monzon  
 Maria Nazario  
 Encarnacion Nepomuceno  
 Basilisa Nicolas  
 Vicenta Pascual  
 Elena Pineda  
 Catalina Platon  
 Evangelina Ramos  
 Celestina Reyes  
 Encarnacion Reyes

Lutgarda Reyes  
 Maria Reyes  
 Rafaela Reyes  
 Juanita Ronquillo  
 Ester Rubio  
 Aurelia Saclolo  
 Antonia San Agustin  
 Paula San Diego  
 Avelina Santos  
 Julita Santos

Cleotilde Sugay  
 Leticia Tablan  
 Ester Tormo  
 Sergia Villafuerte  
 Belen Villegas





# In the Early Days of High School

By **Trinidad Bautista Fidelino**

A common interest that brought year-mates together during vacant periods, was reading fiction. We read *Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm*, *Heidi*, *Tom Sawyer*, *Treasure Island*, *Jane Eyre* – later, *She*, *Little Women*, etc. The starting point or nucleus of discussion could be the plot, the setting, or the impressive character. How Lety T liked Beth, Ester T would defend Jo and Luchie talked about Meg, and then they would laughingly assign me, Amy (from Alcott's *Little Women*). Soon we were organizing ourselves into a club: *Tell Melba Club* coined after our first names: Tr... that's me, Ester T – Lety, Luchie E. and M... (How could I doubt in peace!) then Ester R... Belen V, (the bookworm) and Antonia S.

We kind of have a contest in making outside reading book reports. Belen even read ahead by us and narrated *Scaramouche* and the *Count of Monte Cristo*... and many others. Interest rose to reciting poems, memorizing and quoting passages which soon found their way in autograph books. (Remember when Mr. and Mrs. Tiongson, Orlando's parents invited us to Tucanse and we were just pulling sincamas from the sandy loam! What fun it was!) How we enjoyed Longfellow's poems like the *Children's Hour*, *A Psalm of Life*, etc. The group had become close to each other. There were small get-together parties, biking lessons, or outings/field trips. When I had to stay overnight it is either at Lety T's house (cottage no. 2) at the school site, or Lety S' downtown.

I recall being asked to recite a poem in a flag ceremony (by Mr. Cariño, may he rest in peace) our principal and one time teacher in Philippine Social Life and Progress, and how one of the girls stuck her tongue out while I recited Longfellow's "A Psalm of Life":



The Tell Melba Club of of Bulacan High School

*"Life is real, life is earnest!  
And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest, ..."*

Seeing her I almost forgot the next line. Luckily, the meaningful words came:

*"Was not spoken of the soul."*

The next stanzas came smooth, and I bet all of the group members could do it, too. In his talk, the principal introduced me as a typical Senior Girl while Mila Santiago was typical Junior Girl. We were asked to perform the role of Santa Claus distributing exchange gifts hung in the Christmas tree. How I long cherished the gift I received from Mr. Cariño: a pen with a perpetual calendar capable of being revolved around it... Until I lost it during the Japanese invasion.



## Ni Arturo F. Coronel

**M**asarap gunitain ang nakaraan kung masaya, matagumpay, at makatuturan. Ang nakalipas kung malungkot, masuliranin, at walang kabuluhan ay dapat na kalimutan.

Ang *ngayon* kung may kulay, saya, at magandang kapalaran ay napakainam na pag-usapan. Ang pagkakaiba natin *noon* at *ngayon* ay malinaw na inilalarawan ng mga retrato sa mga pahina ng souvenir program ng ating 50th anniversary.

Noon, *isang daan at walumpu (180)* tayo na pawang kasibulan, masisigla, at mapaglunggati. Ngayon, *isang daan at tatlumpu't tatlo (133)* pa tayong buháy o 73.88% pang natitira. Mga lolo at lola na. Nalampasan na natin ang karaniwang edad na 65 taon ng mga Pilipino.

Noon, *good looking* tayo ngunit ngayon ay *looking good* na lamang.

Noon, ambisyoso at mapangarapin tayo. Ngayon, ang katuparan at kaganapan ng ating sariling adhikain at pangarap.

Noon, ang simula ng sariling pagsisikap. Ngayon, ang pagtatamasa ng bunga ng ating punyagi.

Noon, kulang na kulang tayo sa kaalaman sa buhay. Ngayon ay kulang pa rin ngunit mayaman sa karanasan ng digmaan at kapayapaan, ng diktadura at demokrasya, ng hirap at ginhawa... ng salungatan ng buhay.

Tunay na pinagpala ng Diyos ang BHS '39. Napakaraming biyaya at magagandang kapalaran ang ipinagkalook Niya. Bukod sa mahabang buhay, nabigyan tayo ng pagkakataon na manungkulan sa ating pamahalaan bilang gobernador, alkalde, barangay chairman, auditor, pulis, guro, at kawani.

Umunlad ang kabuhayan ng mga nagpraktis ng kanilang propesyon, nangalakal at nagnegosyo. Nakatulong sila sa pagsulong ng ating economiya at nakapagbigay ng hanapbuhay sa maraming manggagawa.

Sa ating golden anniversary, sama-sama tayong magpasalamat sa Diyos at ating ihandog sa Kanya ang ating buhay, tagumpay, at kapalaran. Ipanalangin natin na nawa'y maging bukas-palad tayo upang maipagpatuloy natin ang pagtulong at paglingap sa pangangailangan ng ating bayan at kapwa. Ipagdasal din natin ang ating mga kaklase na may karamdaman at sana'y gumaling sila sa lalong madaling panahon.

## By Edilberto de Castro

**L**ike everything else, high school day reminiscences mellow with the passing of time. Fifty years ago has its poignant memories replete with rosy moments to be remembered by the Golden Jubilarians, Class 1939. Remembering those days become more than a reliving of events.

To begin with, let us cite the facts that our Alma Mater, the Bulacan High School was then considered as *one of the best* public high schools in the Philippines.

The two high school buildings were called *Junior Building* for the First and Second Year students, and *Senior Building* for the Third and Fourth Year.

Beside the Senior Building is the Library Hall, while at the back is the Music Hall.

The chief clerk in the Principal's Office is Mr. Domingo, and high school janitor is Ba Sencio.

Our favorite *sorbetero* was Ba Quirino, who at times of a student distress play the role of a "father", "uncle", "brother" or "guardian" whenever a teacher requires one to bring along with to save one's neck from a reprimand.

As PMT cadets, the gala uniform (*a la* PMA cadets) was "rayadillo" (*chaquetilla* cut) and white pants tailored by no other than the father of our late classmate Meliong Adriano.



Our First Year teacher in English and Literature was the beautiful and Maria Clara-type Miss Josefa S. Gatmaytan who did not live to see us graduate.

Our teacher in Economics, Mrs. Josefa L. Peña (nee Miss Josefa de Leon) was a former beauty queen (Miss Bulacan).

Our teacher in Physics, the late Miss Trinidad Cruz, can write on the blackboard facing us whenever there is a test so nobody can cheat.

Beside the Junior Building was the *kiosko* owned by Mang Iroy and Ka Chayong, both hangout and “hiding place” of male students whenever they are not ready for the lessons.

Tancio Joson is the favorite of our late principal, Mr. Aquilino Cariño.

Mencio Mariano commutes from Plaridel to Malolos and back, using that ever-popular “Mayam” brand, racer type and nickel-plated bicycle.

Mely de Leon was then sporting an “Aguinaldo” hair cut.

Members of the Short Pants Gang were Angelina Cruz, Enteng Cruz, Turing Coronel, and Tonying Vergel de Dios, to name a few.

Our best bets in track and field were Nanding Silva, Impiong Ramirez, and Uly Nazario.

Two classmates were former seminarians: Elpidio Odulio and Andres Calderon.

Class 1939 members are not all Bulakeños. Some are from other parts of the country: 3 Kapampangans, 1 Visayan, 1 Ilocana, 1 Bicolano, 1 Rizaleño, and 3 Novo Ecijanos. If your memories can no longer serve you right, how about trying Phosellie “B” (not a commercial).







*Nepa Party at the Biology Room – Junior Class*

### By Sesinando Caluag

If I were to relive my teen-age years, I would like to spend my high school days in Bulacan High with the same students and faculty members of Class '39. It could be an exciting, wonderful and joyful experience for all of us.

By then, I would be striving harder to approximate the intellectual caliber of Angel C. Cruz, Vicente G. Cruz, Romulo Paraiso, Sofia Garcia, Trinidad Bautista, Arturo Coronel, and Alfonso Bernabe.

I imagine myself drilling and marching with other PMT cadets under the command of Magleo Adriano, whose thunderous voice could be heard a kilometer away. At lunch time, I would be eating my *baon* of rice, fried fish, or salted eggs and tomato, wrapped in banana leaves by my loving mother. During noon breaks, I would be chatting or playing with my reliable friends Orlando Tiongson, Honorio Galang, Dominador Cabrera, Jesus Marcelo, Marcelo Arcillas, Olegario del Pilar, and Vicente Regalado, among others.

Among the most elegant and best-dressed male students, we could not but eye with envy and appreciation Angel Viri, Tomas, Martin, Hernando Silva, Cesar Lomotan, Benjamin Tiongson, Felino Castro, Cipriano Tantoco, Marcelino Mariano, and the Santiago brothers. And among the celebrated beautiful lasses, we would not miss the lovely smiles of Leticia Tablan, Belen Villegas, Lydia Antonio, Celestina Reyes, Jovita Castro, Maria Reyes,

Maria Nazario, Lutgarda Reyes, Anita Gatmaitan, Ester Ejercito, and Basilisa Nicolas.

As days move on, we would always meet such nice, unassuming and quiet students in the persons of Evangelina Ramos, Paula San Diego, Catalina Belen, Catalina Platon, Ester Tormo, Sergia Villafuerte, Clara Cruz, Gil Villaroman, Ramonato Cruz, Victor Manio, Florencio de Jesus, Patricio Barredo, Elpidio Odulio, Olimpio Ramirez and the Castañeda brothers. On the other hand we would always encounter in the school campus such personalities like Lucio Javier, Emiliano de Leon, Constancio Joson, Edilberto Castro, and Amancio Mariano who although mischievous and naughty, are quite sincere and friendly.

With respect to some faculty members, I would consider Miss Gatmaitan, Miss Macapugay, Miss Laurel, Miss Natividad Reyes, Mrs. Crisostomo, Miss Alegre, and Mrs. Diaz very inspiring and supportive. Of course I would not mind studying under Mr. Aquilino Cariño, our principal, Mr. Lopez, Mrs. Galang, and Miss Trinidad Cruz, for being strict, idealistic, and disciplinarian.

I would not wish my frustration in Biology under Mr. Laigo repeated; and the good grades I got in Geometry under Mr. Gatchalian, Algebra and Arithmetic under Mr. Lindayag, and in History under Mr. Felipe Cruz, would serve as incentives in pursuing my further studies.

*Mula sa Bulacan High School Class 1939, 50th Anniversary (March 19, 1989; San Juan, Hagonoy, Bulacan)*



# Proud Thirty-Niners

By Arturo F. Coronel

After going over the pages of this brochure, aren't you proud you're a 39er? Imagine being a part of a Class 39 which has served faithfully and well – country and self. Indeed all of us have to a great extent become what we aspired to be. We have attained and are still realizing our self actualization.

Class 1939 is very unique indeed. It does not worry about finances for we have philanthropists like Angeling, Enteng,

Clara, Impiong, and others who share willingly what they have. They give with joy.

Class 1939 leads in national development programs. Enteng is changing the shoreline of Manila Bay through his reclamation projects. Angeling is on “top of the heap” of present-day law practitioners, Lucio, Nanding, Ene, and Vic are also successful lawyers. Cesar, Enteng Regalado, Orlando, Isiong, Mulong, Arturo, Jesus, Honorio, and







others are top executives and managers of the agencies and firms they work for.

Class 1939 has contributed five outstanding medical practitioners. Marcelino is director of Culion Leprosarium, Felino is owner and director of his own hospital in Baliwag; Jose Navarro is noted in Isabela; Benjamin works in U.S.A., and Juanito Victorio, a VD specialist.

About 20 percent of Class 1939 are teachers. Many of them are school executives in Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Laguna, and Metro Manila. Ramonato, Reming, Doming, Luis, Tagumpay, and Ines are educational leaders in Bulacan. Elpidio and Poncing are university professors. Donato is principal in Laguna. Lydia, Trining, Anita, Miling, Cianing, and I work in Manila.

One out of eleven 39ers is in business. Mention of “monkey business” will bring to mind Angel Viri. He exports monkeys and all kinds of fish in Philippine sea life. Rice and rural bank will elicit the existence of Clara. Trucking is associated with Hernando. Fish, crabs, and shrimps will remind us of Impiong. If you are in need of poultry products – call Victor; cattle – there’s Celso; real estate – there are Pining and Song. Paluwagan – see Lourdes, the commander-in-chief of Angeling. Others who are in varied business ventures are Celestina, Cipriano, Celo, Constancio, Ambrosio, and Benjamin Castañeda.

We all know that Tomasing has been our provincial governor, Horacio has been mayor of San Rafael, and Benito was mayor of Angat. Not many know that Joe Bakal is now president of the Federation of Barangay Councils, in the whole province.

Among the 39ers are law enforcers. Florencio and Nick enforce the laws and ordinances in Manila. Teong is a policeman in Malolos. Dado retired from the MPD. At the provincial capitol, Jovita, Pedro, and Martina can facilitate our transactions thereat.

Three 39ers have been auditors. Andres and Victor are retired. Sofia is Assistant Auditor of COA, detailed at the PUP.

Two happy pairs of Ramonato and Aurelia; Vicente and Elena share the honor of Class 39 couples of the year.

Four are now in USA as immigrants – Maria Reyes Simon, Encar, Cleotilde, and Benjamin.

Surely we miss the company of Berting, Tonying, and Maglaeo who have joined our departed 39ers in the land of the Hereafter.

This *afterword* is incomplete... Finish it with your *last word*.



# TO OUR ALMA MATER

By **Trinidad Bautista-Fidelino**

On our golden anniversary

What commitment have we to thy memory?

To thank the Lord that we're still here

To serve HIM well and then our country.

On our golden anniversary

What is there to remember?

Look back to our mentors

For ideals and fundamentals

For youthful joys and sorrows

For pranks we shared and tears we shed

And promises of bright tomorrows.

The day we left was March twenty eight

Five decades ago, remember?

Life's lessons that we learned since then

O how can we forget!

Now we've come, laurels and failures to recount

Guiding the youth, in their search for truth

Otherwise how to earn a living

Curing the sick, caring for the weak

Our own resources conserving.

Accounting for funds

Upholding the law

Maintaining peace and order

Planting the foods, transporting the goods

Or trading them for better.

Our leaders we salute

They've done very well

Improving the nation's economy

Or else they construct bridges and roads

If not design a factory.



Enlightening the masses, publishing a book

Disseminating information

Managing banks, helping the poor

Sending bright students to a foreign school.

Ministering schools, equipment and tools

To upgrade educational quality

All are involved – achieving the goal

Of responsible citizenry.

Most of us have retired

We're not too young anymore

But siblings are here to uphold what's dear

While together we strive

Another chapter in our life

To be useful and true as we pledged before.

All these to thee we offer,

Our beloved Alma Mater.



## CLASS 1940

### Section A

#### Boys

Francisco Abella  
Pedro Aldaba  
Celso Antonio  
Pablo Candelaria  
Mateo Armando T. Caparas  
Felipe Castro  
Jose C. Crisostomo  
Pablo Cruz  
Ricardo Cruz  
Cresencio Fajardo  
Arturo FlorCruz  
Reymundo B. Flores  
Irineo T. Garcia  
Francisco Gonzales  
Heracleo Guballa  
Jose C. de Guzman  
Armando Lucindo  
Mamerto Manez  
Pedro Mendoza  
Petronio C. Mendoza  
Virgilio Nabong  
Teodulo Natividad  
Alfonso Platon  
Juan Reyes, Jr.  
Napoleon Roque

Catalino del Rosario  
Gregorio del Rosario  
Remigio Sampana  
Hector Santos  
Vicente Santos  
Clemente Soriano  
Virgilio Tanchangco  
Amando Tetangco  
Pablo Valeroso  
Filomeno Victoria  
Leo Victorino

#### Girls

Asuncion Abad  
Romana Adriano  
Maxima Alto  
Josefina Arellano  
Ursula Caluag  
Belen Carlos  
Conchita Cruz  
Honorata W. Cruz  
Marcelina Ladia  
Milagros C. Santiago  
Remedios Villanueva  
Lourdes Yaneza

### Section B

#### Boys

Salvador M. Adriano  
Lamberto R. Batongbacal  
Dominador C. Bautista  
Fernando Borja  
Gregorio Cailipan  
Benjamin Caluag  
Rito Camua  
Juan Cardenas  
Felipe Carlos  
Liberato D. Cruz  
Bonifacio Danganan  
Jose M. Diaz  
Armando Enriquez  
Virgilio B. Enriquez  
Leonardo Garcia  
Virgilio V. Gonzales  
Nestor de Guzman  
Leonardo Javier  
Filemon de Jesus  
Macario Manicad  
Pedro C. Mariano  
Alejandro Mendoza, Jr.  
Vicente Pineda  
Leonardo M. Quinto  
Magno B. Reyes  
Nicanor San Diego  
Liwanag A. Sta. Rosa  
Antonio T. Tiongson, Jr.  
Victor G. Valencia  
Enrique Viudez

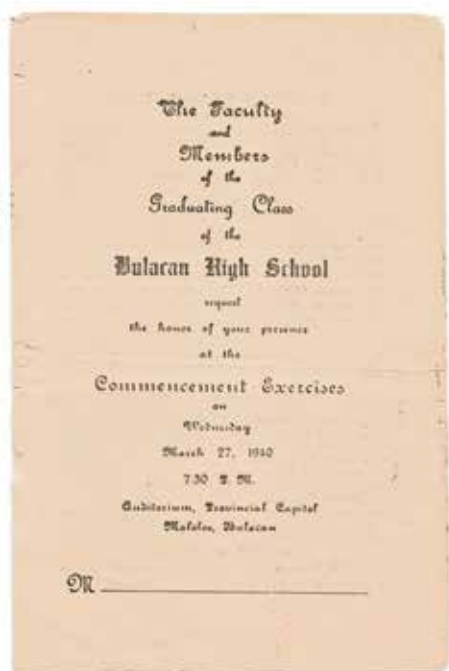
#### Girls

Veronica Abella  
Nenita S. Adriano  
Paciencia Adriano  
Toribia T. Alvaran  
Francisca Antonio  
Feliza Enriquez  
Magdalena Flores  
Rufina Flores  
Rosario S. Gabriel  
Fe R. Hernandez  
Luz P. Herrera  
Iluminada L. Lopez  
Purification Mendoza  
Josefina Militante  
Cornelia E. Mundo  
Amor C. Payumo  
Juana F. Santiago

### Section C

#### Boys

Potenciano Agsaway  
Anacleto Agulto  
Dioscoro Avancena  
Alfredo Cruz  
Luciano de la Cruz  
Simplicio Evangelista  
Juan Fernando, Jr.  
Jose C. Geronimo  
Armando Gungon  
Francisco Isidro  
Julian D. Jacinto  
Leodegario Jacinto  
Juan Jose  
Alfredo Julian  
Raymundo Legaspi  
Anastacio Llamas  
Hermenegildo Lopez  
Virgilio Molina  
Ildefonso Nicolas  
Dominador Panganiban  
Crisostomo Perez  
Venancio Perez





Maria Puato  
Candido Ramos  
Perfecto de Roxas  
Ruben Samson  
Ricardo Santiago  
Sofronio Santiago  
Alfredo Sto. Domingo  
Maximino San Pedro  
Emilio A. Sevilla  
Sotero V. Tiburcio  
Vicente Villafuerte

#### Girls

Celestina Cristobal  
Gaspara Cruz  
Mercedes Cruz  
Purita Estrada  
Obdulia Faustino  
Honorata Gumabon  
Demetria Joson  
Felicidad Laygo

Adelaida Liwanag  
Victoria Mendoza  
Elena Perez  
Leoncia Quetua  
Aurora Ramos  
Severina Rodriguez  
Remedios Santos

#### Section D

##### Boys

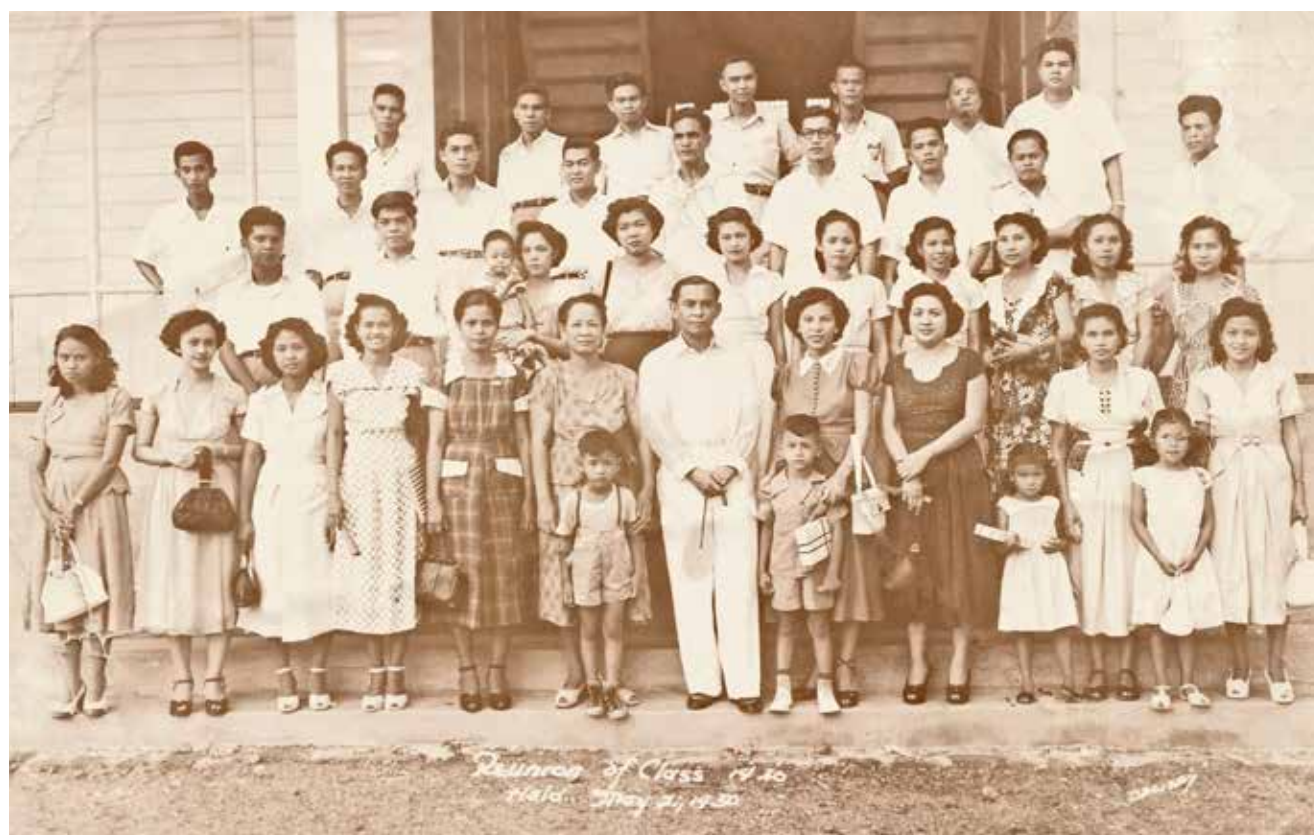
Gregorio Aguirre  
Antonio H. Arceo  
Norberto Arubang  
Potenciano Buencamino  
Leopoldo Cajucom  
Alberto Camacho  
Daniel Carlos  
Salvador Catindig  
Irineo Cruz  
Rafael Cruz  
Marcelino Dionisio

Constancio Domingo  
Feliciano Galang  
Cesar E. Gonzales  
Francisco Icasiano  
Eduardo Javier  
Julio Joson  
Julian Lazo  
Jose D. Medina  
Jose Pineda  
Domingo F. Raymundo  
Clodualdo C. Reyes  
Ricardo B. Reyes  
Francisco C. Roberto  
Marcelo del Rosario  
Ernesto Santos  
Ibarra D. Santos  
Miguel V. Santos  
Jose Solano  
Isagani Tagle  
Manuel Tiongson  
Vicente Tolentino

Anastacio Villaseñor  
Ernesto Viray

#### Girls

Angelina Adriano  
Celestina Alonzo  
Carlota Barredo  
Corazon Caluag  
Guadalupe Carlos  
Raymunda Cristobal  
Aurea Gonzales  
Rosalina de Guzman  
Carmen S. de Leon  
Aurea Ortiz  
Natividad Ramos  
Paz Ramos  
Basilisa Reyes  
Beatriz Robles  
Irinea Surio



Class reunion in 1950 at the new building of BHS





Class 1940 in front of the provincial capitol



## CLASS 1941

### Section A

#### Boys

Ricardo B. Abad  
Alfonso Abela  
Victor Agustin  
Andres Aldaba  
Bayani Bernardo  
Rufo Bernardo  
Cenon C. Cailipan  
Fausto Carlos  
Patrocinio Castro  
Geronimo Cruz  
Jesus T. Diaz  
Jose T. Diaz  
Deogracias Domingo  
Feliciano Espino  
Norberto D. Jacinto  
Emilio de Jesus  
Claro Liwanag  
Jose D. Lising  
Benjamin Manosca  
Servillano Mendoza  
Domiciano Natividad  
Engracio Ramos  
Alfonso Reyes  
Apolonio Reyes  
Leonor Reyes  
Ceferino San Mateo  
Reynaldo Santiago  
Alejandro Tantoco  
Esperidion Tiongson  
Rodolfo Torralba  
Eduardo V. Velayo  
Angel Velilla  
Rufo Villafuerte

#### Girls

Petrona Buendia  
Lolita Clemente  
Rosalina R. Concepcion  
Justina R. dela Cruz  
Edilberta Domingo  
Lourdes Garcia  
Gloria Ignacio

Lucena E. de Jesus  
Enriqueta Lara  
Francisca Lorenzo  
Eudosia Mendoza  
Leonarda Porciuncula  
Feliciana N. Santiago  
Rebecca C. Santiago  
Josefa Talavera  
Lilia C. Tiongson  
Remedios Valenzuela

### Section B

#### Boys

Eutiquio M. Alberto  
Cenon Baltazar  
Cesar Barrameda  
Federico M. Bautista  
Lorenzo Caluag  
Reynaldo Catiis  
Eugenio Cruz  
Manuel S. Fajardo, Jr.  
Bernardino Flores  
Ponciano Galman  
Tomas Hipolito  
Eladio T. Ladia  
Santiago T. Lim  
Marcial Manuel  
Roberto Mendoza  
Meliton Pascual  
Luis F. Reyes  
Rufino Roque, Jr.  
Antonio Salazar  
Remigio Santiago  
Arsenio Santos  
Felix Santos  
Teodoro C. Serrano  
Jose Talusan  
Ignacio B. Tiongson  
Virgilio Tiongson  
Gregorio E. Torres  
Cecilio Yutadco

#### Girls

Flordeliza Avanceña  
Maria Buenaventura  
Gorgonia V. Correa  
Serapia Cruz  
Electa Francisco  
Maria V. Gatmaitan  
Amalia V. Gatmaitan  
Adelaida Ignacio  
Andrea Lopez  
Conchita Militante  
Rosario Monzon  
Maria Ramos  
Lucina DC. Ratilla  
Adelaida del Rosario  
Felicicima Silva  
Patrocino Solano  
Fe Tablan  
Belen Tanghal  
Trinidad Teodoro  
Erlinda S. Tiongson  
Victoria F. Venturina  
Victoria Valenzuela

### Section C

#### Boys

Conrado Alfonso  
Jeremias Angeles  
Leopoldo J. Bautista  
Mario Caparas  
Edgardo de Castro  
Arsenio Cruz  
Jose N. Flores  
Gerardo Garcia  
Venancio Garcia  
Numeriano S. Innumerable  
Benjamin R. Joson  
Francisco de Leon  
Candido Lopez  
Arturo Macam  
Romeo Magtira  
Eufrocinio Merced

Bienvenido Pangan  
Fortunato Perez  
Porfirio Perez  
Estanislao Pulumbarit  
Arturo Ramos  
Jose Regalado  
Arsenio Reyes  
Pacífico Rubio  
Serafin Santiago  
Fernando Santos  
Elias Sebastian  
Felipe V. Sebastian  
Delfin R. Tiongson  
Lucio Tolentino, Jr.  
Maximino Tolentino  
Wilfredo Valenzuela  
Leopoldo M. Valerio  
Jose T. Viri

#### Girls

Constancia Avendaño  
Felicidad Cabrera  
Celedonia R. Capule  
Rafaela Carasig  
Eugenia Cruz  
Aurora Estrella  
Perpetua de Guzman  
Adelaida B. Panganiban  
Demetria Nicolas  
Alejandra Santos  
Evangeline Santos  
Corazon Fa. Sunga  
Concha R. Tapang  
Consolacion Velasquez  
Milagros Victoria  
Evangeline D. Villegas

### Section D

#### Boys

Federico R. Adriano  
Alejandro Almazar  
Manuel Avanceña





Section A

Cornelio Calalang  
 Armando Castro  
 Pedro Crisostomo  
 Marcelo F. Crisostomo  
 Guillermo Cristobal  
 Antonio Cruz  
 Conrado Cruz  
 Felipe Cruz  
 Florencio Cruz  
 Pastor Dayao  
 Ambrosio Espiritu  
 Herminio Gonzales  
 Pedro Gonzales  
 Sebastian Garcia  
 Gregorio de Guzman  
 Jose de Leon  
 Feliciano Mendoza  
 Nerio Merced  
 Ruben Morelos  
 Primitivo Navarro  
 Adriano Pacheco  
 Pedro Perez  
 Nestor Reyes  
 Arturo del Rosario

Ricardo Salazar  
 Victoriano San Pedro  
 Manuel Santos  
 Pedro Santiago  
 Constantino Suerte Felipe  
 Rodolfo Sungan  
 Nemesio Tablan  
 Victor Ventura  
 Antonio Vinta  
 Tomas Yñiquez

#### **Girls**

Eugenia Belen  
 Segunda Benuya  
 Asuncion B. Carlos  
 Lydia Caparas  
 Flaviana P. Cruz  
 Juanita T. Ejercito  
 Patricia Ongleo  
 Julita Y. Pascual  
 Maria Salamat  
 Lourdes Salandanan  
 Lourdes E. Santos  
 Maria Dalisay Santos

#### **Section E**

##### **Boys**

Federico Adriano  
 Liwanag Balagtas  
 Rodrigo Barcelona  
 Floro Bustos  
 Eugenio Cajucom  
 Tomas Caparas  
 Emiliano Concepcion  
 Andres Cruz  
 Gregorio Cruz  
 Felipe Galang  
 Apolinario Gumalinda  
 Oscar Hernandez  
 Miguel Joson  
 Ignacio Leonardo  
 Nestor Lopez  
 Olympio Mendoza  
 Fidel Mercado  
 Bienvenido Nicolas  
 Recaredo Ocampo  
 Alejandro Oliveros  
 Norberto Ramos  
 Miguel del Rosario

Artemio Reyes  
 Armando Santos  
 Tomas Santos  
 Felino Sta. Maria  
 Antonio Tantoco  
 Pedro Tayao  
 Martin Tengco  
 Ricardo Serapio

##### **Girls**

Joselita Calayag  
 Belen Caparas  
 Josefina Carlos  
 Piedad Cruz  
 Romana Domingo  
 Concordia Giron  
 Raquel Manahan  
 Catalina Pagtalunan  
 Herminia Ramos  
 Luz Ramos  
 Miguela San Jose  
 Cenen Sugay





Section B



Section C





Section D



Section E



# Reminiscences

By Rufo G. Bernardo

In a span of fifty years since graduation day in 1941, I am sure all of us have accumulated vast memories of people, places, and events that have been interwoven into our lives – some we remember too well and others like fleeting dreams. However, there were moments during high school days that touched our lives which could hardly be forgotten. That was a point in time when we looked to tomorrow, with high hopes and lofty ambitions, that we would some day find our respective places under the sun.

Some fifty years ago, our lives were relatively simple. Passing the periodical exams and making the grade to the next step ahead were our most challenging jobs. And finally, like a gift from heaven, we all made it after many years of sacrifice, patience, and hard work. What followed thereafter was life as we made it.

I could still picture the quiet and serene settings that surrounded our school premises. Big, widespread branches of tall acacia trees provided the cool shades and pleasant scenery. There was a “Senior” and a “Junior” Building then, with the Provincial Capitol edifice sandwiched in-between.

In front of the Senior Building was one big acacia tree with a history. Under its cool and broad shades was Mang Celo’s ice-cream cart. This was the place for our daily ice-cream encounters during vacant periods. As we licked ice cream cones and ate sandwiches, there were exchanges of bright ideas, discussions of current events, classroom politics, world championship boxing (the Joe Louis bouts), answers to periodical questions, and of course – the girls. As a subject for discussions, girls always rated the highest.

One of the biggest and impressive happenings during our years was the Cadet Corp Sponsors Day. This event was intensively rehearsed for a final parade and review where the soldier boys with wooden rifles and their officers with glistening sabres, grandiosely marched in column before the Corp of Sponsors. Like angels dressed in radiantly white uniform with red identification sashes slung diagonally from the shoulders, they all looked smart and pretty to behold.

Athletic meets were always crowd drawers and attention getters. I could easily sense when an athletic meet was

coming up. The field and the tracks bustled with the serious business of athletes in practice. Sprinters, soccer football players, and basketball and baseball teams were hard at work to compete in the Central Luzon games in preparation for the national interscholastic meet. Athletes who came from regions of sturdy people like the Ilocos, Bicol, Visayas, and Mindanao usually brought home the golds. Central Luzon athletes were the good losers with the bronzes. Ours athletes were not sturdy and rugged enough to match their competitors.

That Library Building adjacent to the Senior Building had both cultural and “sentimental” values to many of us. The stage at the north end of the hall was the venue for annual class debates, oratorical and declamation contests. It served as a proving ground for many who succeeded later in life as lawyers, politicians, and screen actresses. For its sentimental value (now it can be told), it was a place for making passes at pretty student assistants and handling love letters inserted between the pages of borrowed reference books at the counters. The diminutive Naty Reyes (Mrs. Villarama later) was a vigilant soul always on the watch for Romeos who were using reference books as excuses for expressing deep emotions of love to her assistants.

Eavesdropping within the vicinity of an on-going class in Economics under Mrs. Peña was usually exciting. The instance was on the subject of population growth. Anyone called to recite and explain what the Malthusian theory of population is all about, never got to first base with Mrs. Peña’s verdict—“*Da’ll do*” (That will do)—when incorrect terminologies were used in the discussion. She was one teacher whom we believed never read comic pages. Her smile was a rare phenomenon.

In our last year in high school, I remember that we organized a school organ and called it *The Republic*. The last issue of that publication contained the list of candidates for graduation in 1941, the honor graduates of the Class, articles written by members of the Class, historical notes and our Class activities, and a statement of the hopes and dreams of every member of the class. Looking back at that issue of our school organ, we can say with pride that our classmate, Fausto Carlos, editor-in-chief of *The Republic*, did a very good job.



It was that brief summer cadre training for the male population of Class '41 at Camp Sibul which made us tough. Camp training was an entirely different ball game for us. For the first time, we were taught how to use real rifles and live bullets at the hilly target ranges of the camp. We became more tough when we were made to live and survive on one-peso-a-day allowance per cadet. The allowance was so meager that we were “inspired” to compose and chant a corny melody called “Thirty-Three Point Thirty-Three” (33.33 centavos per meal) to call attention and drive home a point to camp management. This song was chanted with the rhythmic beating of our spoons and our aluminum mess kits while we line up for meals at the mess hall. A few days later, the food rations became better in taste and more in quantity. With this improvement in our lot, we looked up to the heavens and muttered “Praise the Lord!” The summer stint at Camp Sibul we realized was for real. We had become part of the Army’s Reserve Force after that camp graduation. Little did we realize later that many members of Class '41 would be involved in the battles at Bataan and that many would be lost in the process. It was a sad thought for such young classmates to die in war which was not really our own.

The untimely loss of our other classmates who fell on the way in the journey of life were decisions that must be accepted with resignation. It is beyond us to complain and challenge the wisdom of His decisions.

And so, we who are still behind after these long years, have so much to be thankful for. Not until the elixir of life is found, could we stay perpetually young. The aging process is a universal truth. We have come to the youth of old age (or the old age of youth) in celebrating our golden anniversary and let us not be disheartened by an irreversible trend. As Samuel Ullman aptly wrote and we should take note of it:

*“Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair -- these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust.”*

*You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair.”*



Class 1941 Junior class under Mr. Pedro Mendoza in 1939



**By Alejandro G. Tantoco**

**B**ulacan High School Class 41 was relatively a large class composed of about 244 students mostly from Bulacan towns. They were separated into five sections from Section A to E. In our Second Year, eleven accelerated students joined us and graduated with us. In effect, they completed the high school course in only three years.

A majority of the students that comprised Bulacan High School Class 41 were men. They outnumbered the women, we lost more men proportionately than women. In our list of 84 deceased classmates, 18 were women and 66 were men giving us a ratio of approximately 4 to 1. This was so because many of our classmates who completed Summer Cadre Training were drafted into the USAFFE and had to fight in Bataan. Quite a number were killed in battle. However, many also died in the concentration camp due to hunger and sickness.

Majority of the class came mostly from Bulacan province especially from Malolos. A few students came from neighboring provinces like Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac and even Metro Manila. These students' parents had been assigned in Bulacan to work so they joined our class for convenience.

Students coming from different towns of Bulacan formed tight friendly groups and lived together in the same boarding house. At times they go home on weekends or to celebrate their town fiestas riding together on the same bus or train.

To be invited to their fiesta was a special treat since you are not only in one house but in several houses. At that time public transportation was more difficult to find than today so that one was invariably invited to stay overnight in some friend's house.

For me, those town fiestas developed many lasting friendships with some of our classmates in Angat, Norzagaray, and Sta. Maria. It was in our second year when I first met my wife Maria S. Ramos in a science class where she joined us as an accelerated student. She was a few seats in front of mine. Ten years later, we were married. Forty

one years later and after raising a family of three, I lost her. I remember that we were four pairs from the same Class 41 who married our own classmate.

In our Class 41 we produced 4 medical doctors, 5 lawyers, 6 engineers, 5 pharmacists, many educators and government employees.

In the practice of our individual professions and to seek greater opportunities elsewhere we spread out southward to Quezon City, Manila, Cebu City, Davao and Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, and northward to Santiago, Isabela. Many established their residences in Quezon City and Metro Manila. About 13 migrated to the United States of America and a few moved to Canada and Spain.

Surprisingly, none of our classmates turned out to be priest or nun. It is not late enough, others may yet become lay ministers and give communion, pay visits to sick persons in hospitals and/or private homes.

Fifty years has rapidly passed so that our youngest classmate Rebecca Santiago Vales is now more than 65 years old; our oldest classmate Fidel Mercado is now more than 70 years old and most of us are retired except those who run their own private businesses and those in the judiciary like our judges and fiscals. Even those in private business many have already transferred operation and management to their children (sons- or daughters-in-law). We cannot work forever. Even the macho among our gentlemen must accept that he is no longer young. He may be willing but finds himself unable to complete certain tasks. His reflexes are slower, his footsteps unsure. At times, he or she keeps holding on the jeepney longer than necessary after alighting. Our vision is getting bad, getting more shadow than light. Our hearing has deteriorated somewhat and we may have to buy the best hearing aid in town.

For the last fifty years, we have met and overcome all problems that life has thrown our way. We have become stable, mature and wise.





Members of the Bulacan indoor baseball team (1939-40) with their trophies; from the collection of Petrona de Jesus, fourth from left

As we look thoroughly at our children and grandchildren, we shall notice a part of ourself in them; a similarity in facial or body features, or in character and mannerism.

The biodata submitted to me showed that the children in most cases picked up the business or profession of their parents. This provides the children with a head start since they can inherit equipment, real estate, store spaces, and even clients or customers. If the parents worked in banks, then most of the children also worked for other banks. There are, of course, certain exceptions. In my case, my children went to medicine as medical doctors and pharmacist. They know that as a public servant, I received a comparatively lower level of compensation.

I know death intimately when Nene had a heart failure in 1982 and was confined in the I.C.U. for 12 days followed by a month-long hospitalization. Then just recently we stayed in a private hospital room for two weeks of intensive medical testing followed by an emergency operation. After 8 days in the Intensive Care Unit, our group of consultant doctors decided to withdraw medication and blood transfusion in order not to prolong Nene's agony. Eight years is a long time to be confined mostly in bed. She had

wished and prayed to join her Creator for some time. Her wish was finally granted September 30, 1990.

What are we going to do with our lives? Some of our retirees left their Manila residences to seek peace and a healthier environment in their provincial homes. Most keep living in the same city address but travel occasionally to visit their farm in the provinces.

At the moment, I prefer to stay in Cebu City where I have started raising a new family of bamboos. I started planting bamboo in 1975 in preparation for my retirement in 1987. Since 1980, I began giving away free bamboo propagules and simple instructions on how to plant them, take care of them, and the proper way of harvesting. As a government employee I did this project as a part of my rural service.

What is my parting message? We should live on day-to-day basis since we can not tell when we shall be summoned by our Creator. I never worry about new investments or other grandiose dreams. I simply try to live on the small interest earned by our savings. While we can be generous to our children, grandchildren, relatives and friends, let us keep aside a comfortable sum of money for our food, hospitalization, and escort services.



By Jose D. Lising

It is an unquestionable belief that high school life is the most cheerful phase in the educational pursuit of every student, whether positive or negative, it is still pleasant and worth remembering. Here are some of these unforgettable experiences.

*First Year.* I was assigned to Section C. Military training I dislike the most. One training day, we marched under the scorching heat of the sun when all of a sudden it rained cats and dog. We were not allowed to seek shelter in the nearby building. The next day I was in bed with flu causing my weeklong absence from classes. How I hated Ceferino Tiongson our leader.

The Speak-English rule was terribly imposed. To talk in Tagalog was a crime. It was periodical test and I was able to take the subjects in the morning: Literature, History and Algebra. In the afternoon, I was to take Composition when an order was read in my class for my suspension for having caught speaking Tagalog. Mrs. Fernanda Crisostomo was so kind enough to let me take the test on condition that 25% of my grade score will be subtracted. Thank God that I got 100 in the test. Mrs. Crisostomo even gave me a grade of 90 in the report card summing up my good grades in the recitation, quizzes, and projects.



An undated class picture in front of the Senior Building

*Second Year.* This time I was in Section A. Miss Ambrosia Macapugay, our adviser and Science teacher tapped my potentials to draw diagrams on the board. The late Bayani Bernardo worked with me till late in the afternoon. We won good grades for this job.

*Third Year.* Mrs. Felicula R. Galang was our adviser in Section A. Because Biology was my forte, Mrs. Galang assigned me in-charge of diagrams and other visual aids for the subject. I had access to so many reference books, some of which I could take home. Bayani was again with me when he said, "*Napaglilibihan ka ni Mrs. Galang.*" True

to his words Mrs. Galang had a son, Antonio. During the wake of the late Mrs. Galang I saw Antonio, a handsome young man to whom I expressed my condolence.

*Fourth Year.* Again I was in Section A. With Miss Trinidad Cruz, our Physics teacher, again I was assigned to draw diagrams on the blackboard with Bayani.

One time, our lesson was the locomotive engine. We drew the cross-section of the engine on the board, which took us a whole day. The lesson was so long that we had to continue for the next day. For fear that the diagram will be erased,



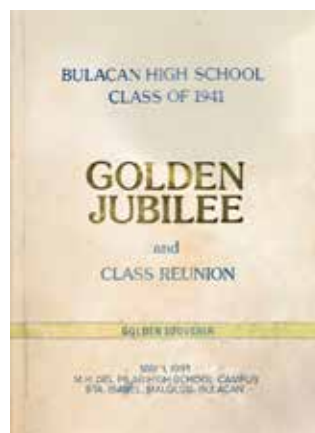
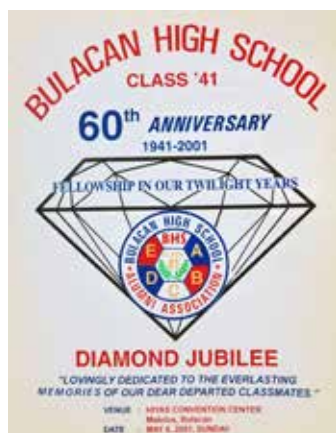
I forgot the initial (“Save”) of Miss Cruz on the board. This was not appreciated by Miss Cruz and for doing so I promise never to repeat the error.

Mr. Adonais Maclang was our PMT commandant. He assigned me to check the attendance of the cadets instead of marching and doing other exercises. His instruction was to give a cadet with 4 absences a grade of 65. This earned for me so many friends whom I didn’t fail on condition that they will never be absent again.

Miss Natividad R. Jose was the adviser for Section B. Because

of my very nice handwriting, I did for her the task of transferring her student’s grade to their report cards. For this, I was befriended by the smart girls like Trinidad Teodoro, Fe Tablan, Magdalena Flores, and others—all members of the dance troupe—to be sure that they are not failing.

It was graduation day and the activity was to be held in the Capitol Quadrangle. Nobody in my family will be there to witness the affair. My mother was sick in bed. I was crying while marching to my seat. The late Bayani Bernardo, my best friend comforted me. He gave me a yoyo and we played while the program was going on.



The diamond and golden jubilee souvenir publications and golden membership certificate from the collection of Andres O. Cruz



Silver jubilee celebration at the MHPHS building in 1966



## *Plaridel and The Republic*

**P**laridel was the first official student publication of Bulacan High School. It was named after the nom de guerre used by Marcelo H. del Pilar, the great Filipino propagandist in the reform movement against Spain and beloved son of Bulacan.

No copy of *Plaridel* has been found but Pacifico G. Tolentino of Class 1931 said he was its associate editor during his time. A picture of the “B.H.S. Staff of ‘The Plaridel’ 1928-29” was included in the *Golden Jubilee Souvenir Book* of his class published in 1981.

Bernarda J. Versoza of Class 1931 wrote about August Orosa, their class valedictorian, being the editor of the school organ named *Plaridel*. “The school paper, however, was ordered banned from circulation after a month of existence by Mr. Wittman, the superintendent,” Versoza said. “Orosa made an issue against the school system. It was a rare display of moral encouragement which won for him the esteem and respect of the student community.”

In the picture on the right, four faculty members joined the student staff of *Plaridel*. Three teachers were seated in front (fourth from left, Sarah E. Hamme, English teacher and most likely adviser of the paper; D’Marie Selsor, principal; and Josefa Gatmaitan, another English teacher). At the back, seventh from left, was Alejandro Capitulo (teacher of Biology and Science). The students were not identified.

In this same picture and another one of the faculty in 1928-29 on page 156, one could read a little notice on the left side of the wall: SPEAK ENGLISH / PLARIDEL. This was part of the school campaign to encourage the students to use English in the campus at all times.

The exact dates of the first and last issues of *Plaridel* have not been established. No extant copy of *Plaridel* has been found and there is no other mention of the school paper except those in the golden jubilee books of Class 1931 and Class 1936.

The maiden issue of *The Republic*, on the other hand, came out during the school year 1940-1941. Wrote Rufo G. Bernardo, valedictorian of Class 1941 in their golden jubilee souvenir program:

“In our last year in high school, I remember that we organized a school organ and called it *The Republic*. The last issue of that publication contained the list of candidates for graduation in 1941, the honor graduates of the Class, articles written by members of the Class, historical notes and our Class activities, and a statement of the hopes and dreams of every member of the class. Looking back at that issue of our school organ, we can say with pride that our classmate, Fausto Carlos, editor-in-chief of *The Republic*, did a very good job.”

No copies of the first five issues of *The Republic* have been found to date. Only the cover of issue no. 6, volume no. 1 (the “Commencement Number”) was published in the two commemorative jubilee program of Class 1941: in 1991 (golden jubilee) and in 2001 (diamond jubilee).

The basic cover layout of the 1941 graduation issue with the pictures of the top five honor students and the hand-illustrated masthead and captions, became the template of succeeding *Republic* commencement issues after the war.

A clear print of the photograph of *The Republic* staffers was found in the collection of Petrona Buendia de Jesus, Class 1941 (fifth from left among those seated in front) but they remained unidentified. The photo was taken on the side of the provincial capitol where the auditor’s office was.

November of 1945 when the first post-war issue of *The Republic* newspaper came out, with the headline about the selection of its new staff (see page 257).





*B.H.S. Staff of The "Plaridel" 1928-29*



STAFF OF "THE REPUBLIC"  
STUDENT ORGAN OF THE BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL  
1940-1941

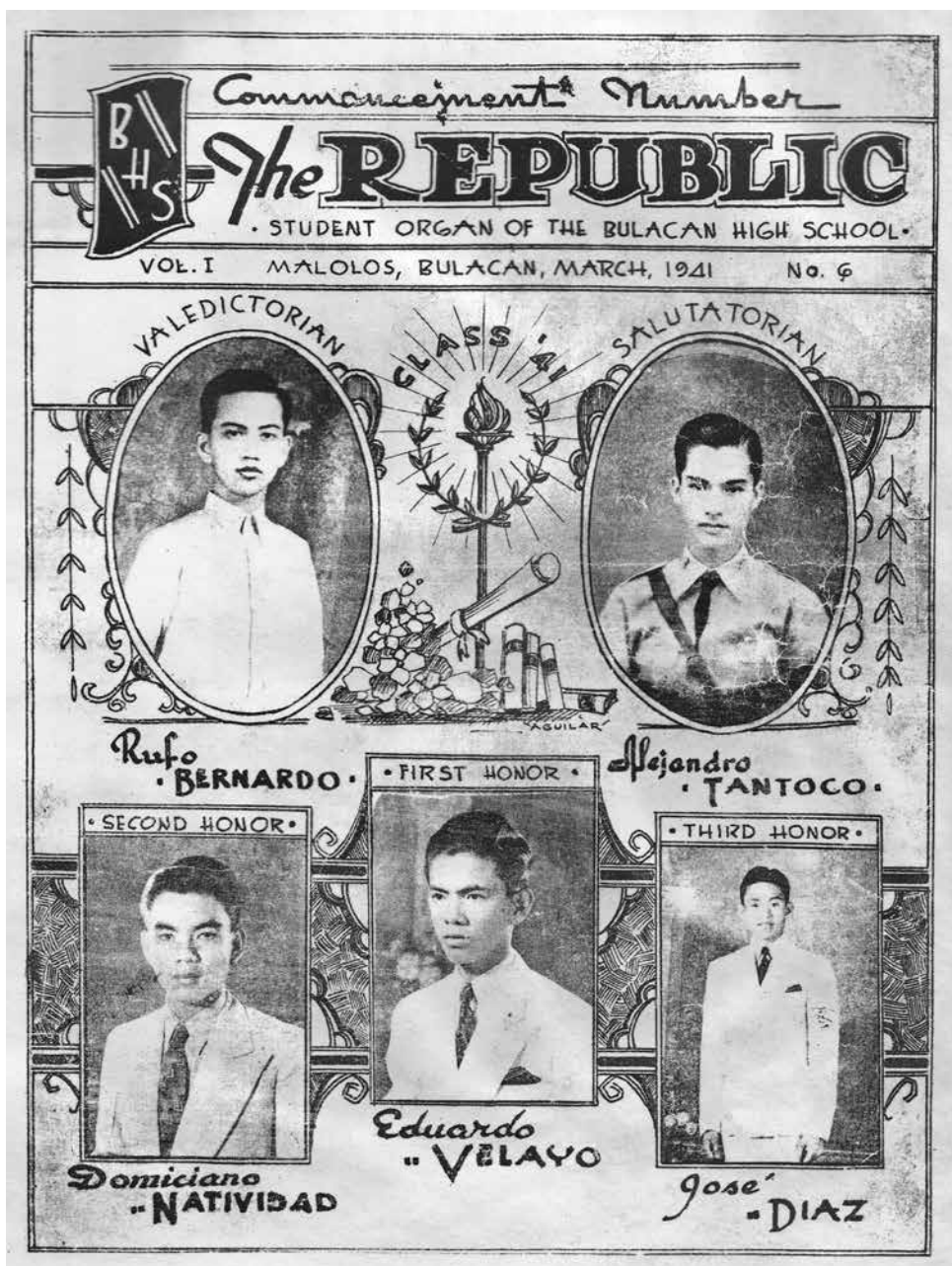


Looking back, Jose dela Rama of Class 1946 wrote about his request to his teacher to revive the school paper:

*Iminungkahi ko noong SY 1945-46 kay Ms. Felicula Dimagiba na siyang "adviser" namin sa "English" na sana ay magkaroon ng "student organ" sa Bulacan High School katulad ng bago magkadigma. Kinunsulta niya si Mr. Tayao at ang iba pang mga "English Teachers" at napagkasunduang magkaroon ng "on-the-spot Editorial Writing Contest" na tatagal nang isang (1) oras. Ang mga mapipili dito ay siyang bubuo ng "staff" ng pahayagan. Ako ay sumali sa "contest" at sa kabutihang palad ay naitago ko pa ang aking isinulat noon. Ang ibinigay na "topic" ay ang "The School and the Reconstruction". Inilalakip ko dito bilang Lakip "A" ang "photocopy" ng aking isinulat. Ako ay naging "Associate Editor" ng "The Republic".*

*Sa tapatan lamang, hindi ko nagustuhan ang ginawi ng nangasiwa ng "on-the-spot editorial writing contest" sapagkat mayroon siyang pinabayaang isang estudyante na sumulat ng sumulat kahit na lagpas na ang takdang oras.*

The tabloid-size, four-page issue of *The Republic* reported mostly on the effects of the war and the problems it posed on the school.



Cover of the first commencement issue of *The Republic*

The much earlier publications of BHS—*The Bulakenian* in 1918 and *Bulacan High School Memoirs* in 1927—were the first graduation annuals. *Plaridel*, then *The Republic*, were the first official student newspapers of the school.



# CLASS 1942

## Boys

Melencio Abella  
 Carlos Aninion  
 Cecilio Abraham  
 Jesus Agustin  
 Oscar Angelo  
 Fausto Antonio  
 Catalino Balagtas  
 Aniceto Barcial  
 Domingo Basalio  
 Rectorino Bate  
 Crisanto Baura  
 Virgilio Bautista  
 Genaro Bernabe  
 Armando Bernardo  
 Pedro Bernardo  
 Pedrito T. Buenaseda  
 Valeriano L. Bulaong  
 Arcadio C. Cajucom  
 Bayani M. Calalang  
 Wenceslao A. Calalang  
 Amado V. Calayag  
 Jovencio Caluag  
 Servando Candelaria  
 Irineo B. Caparas  
 Claro S. Carpio  
 Lucio G. Casas  
 Antonio P. Catindig  
 Honorato B. Catindig  
 Elias Caylao  
 Edilberto S.J. Clavio  
 Cenon C. Coronel  
 Dionisio Coronel  
 Jose F. Coronel  
 Leoncio C. Coronel  
 Arturo S. Crisostomo  
 Benjamin C. Crisostomo  
 Ismael V. Crisostomo  
 Oscar R. Crisostomo  
 Aniceto Cruz  
 Bienvenido Cruz  
 Demetrio S. Cruz  
 Hermogenes Cruz  
 Isaac C. Cruz  
 Jesus S. Cruz

Jose C. Cruz  
 Jose G. Cruz  
 Nicolas Cruz  
 Pacifico S. Cruz  
 Romarico Cruz  
 Leon Cuenca  
 Ricardo M. Custodio  
 Mateo De Guzman  
 Pacifico P. De Guzman  
 Vicente B. De Guzman  
 Igmidio De la Rosa  
 Jose P. De Leon  
 Manuel De Leon  
 Hezekias DJ. De Pano  
 Eriberto E. Delos Santos  
 Porfirio H. Del Pilar  
 Lazaro Del Rosario  
 Virgilio V. Dionisio  
 Reynaldo J. Dolores  
 Rufino Domingo  
 Francisco G. Enriquez  
 Reynaldo P. Enriquez  
 Romeo M. Enriquez  
 Sisenando D. Esguerra  
 Antonio C. Fajardo  
 Jose Fajardo  
 Hector G. Fernando  
 Hermogenes Galang  
 Manuel Galang  
 Onofre Galang  
 Alfredo Galang  
 Iluminado R. Galvez  
 Isauro C. Garcia  
 Matias P. Gaspar  
 Mariano Geronimo  
 Saturnino Geronimo  
 Felipe F. Gonzales  
 Jose J. Gonzales  
 Pedro Gonzales  
 Conrado M. Jimenez  
 Jose Joaquin  
 Luis B. Josen  
 Bienvenido Lagman  
 Candido F. Landayan  
 Sergio Leoncio  
 Glicerio D. Lopez

Honorio Lopez  
 Ricardo B. Lopez  
 Dionisio E. Lorenzo  
 Enrique S. Magisa  
 Jose Manahan  
 Rodrigo M. Manlapig  
 Aquilino D. Marquez  
 Godofredo J. Marquez  
 Jose C. Mendoza  
 Petrocinio Mendoza  
 Leonardo Miaco  
 Felix S. Moraleda  
 Benjamin R. Morales  
 Elinio Y. Munsayac  
 Onofre M. Navarro  
 Antonio Nicolas  
 Wenceslao Nicolas  
 Albino B. Narciso  
 Benito B. Narciso  
 Irineo Oliveros  
 Norberto C. Pagtalunan  
 Fortunato Pangan  
 Cecilio C. Pascual  
 Simeon Pascual  
 Rafael T. Patag  
 Tomas E. Payuran  
 Jesus Perez  
 Jose S. Perez  
 Dionisio A. Pineda  
 Victor Pineda  
 Andres Pulumbarit  
 Sotero A. Punongbayan  
 Alfredo M. Punzalan  
 Lorenzo C. Ramos  
 Marceliano Ramos  
 Reynaldo P. Ramos  
 Teofilo C. Ramos  
 Santiago Ramos  
 Luis Raymundo  
 Jorge C. Reyes  
 Hernando Rivera  
 Herminio B. Robielos  
 Pedro Robles  
 Reynaldo V. Robles  
 Rodolfo C. Robles  
 Francisco Rodriguez

Rufino Roque  
 Domingo R. Rustia  
 Catalino Sabino  
 Restituto Salcedo  
 Gaudencio C. Salita  
 Delfin Samaniego  
 Delfin Sandoval  
 Gil San Pedro  
 Manuel San Pedro  
 Pedro San Pedro  
 Raymundo C. San Pedro  
 Teodoro S. San Pedro  
 Nathaniel Santiago  
 Arsenio F. Santos  
 Celedonio C. Santos  
 Celso G. Santos  
 Delfin Santos  
 Ildefonso P. Santos  
 Mario Santos  
 Sabino S. Santos  
 Ciriaco Sebastian  
 Mario Silva  
 Patrocinio Solano  
 Luciano SJ. Sotto  
 Jose Sto, Domingo  
 Sotero B. Talavera  
 Pedro T. Tanchanco  
 Filemon Tanghal  
 Herminio W. Tantoco  
 Francisco Tayao  
 Honorio Tionson  
 Vicente Tolentino  
 Anacleto E. Trillana  
 Venancio Jr. Trinidad  
 Romeo C. Tomacruz  
 Angel D. Valencia  
 Pacifico Villacorta  
 Ceferino G. Villafuerte  
 Filemon S. Villamar  
 Demetrio Yambao  
 Emiliano Yalong  
 Benigno Vasallo  
 Primitivo Villarama  
 Jose Villareal  
 Juan V. Yniguez



### Girls

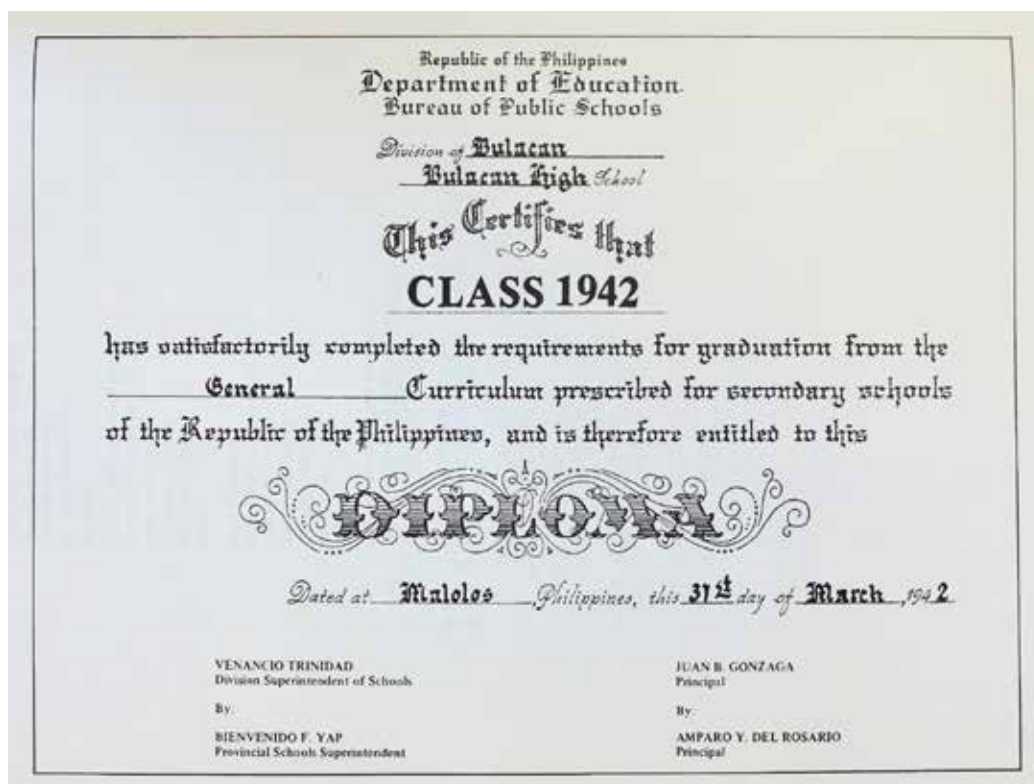
Luz B. Abella  
Natividad Adriano  
Filomena Agudo  
Brigida Alfonso  
Estela Amante  
Purificacion Aninion  
Adoracion Ancheta  
Isidora Andan  
Damiana A. Arellano  
Priscilla C. Baesa  
Gloria Bautista  
Asuncion Benetua  
Herminia Borcena  
Celerina M. Bulaong  
Resurreccion M. Bulaong  
Susana Bulaong  
Lucila Candelaria  
Rebecca Cervantes  
Adoracion Correa  
Beatriz Crisostomo  
Lourdes S. Crisostomo

Alegria Cruz  
Liwayway C. Cruz  
Milagros Cruz  
Primitiva Cruz  
Rosalina Cruz  
Corazon C. De Jesus  
Filomena P. De Leon  
Lolita S. De Leon  
Aida C. Enriquez  
Delfina M. Espiritu  
Leoncia Espino  
Elsa Ch. Fernando  
Teresita A. Francisco  
Laura Galves  
Remedios Garcia  
Adelaida C. Gaspar  
Remedios S. Gatchalian  
Flordeliz Gatchalian  
Iluminada C. Gonzales  
Nemesia M. Gonzales  
Florencia Gutierrez  
Lourdes Natividad Gutierrez

Pilar R. Hipolito  
Rosario M. Icasiano  
Lina F. Ignacio  
Emilia Illescas  
Celsa Joson  
Filomena Ladia  
Candelaria M. Liwanag  
Maura E. Lorenzo  
Victorina C. Lorenzo  
Francisca Lubao  
Tarcila Luna  
Aurea T. Mabanta  
Milagros Magno  
Luningning S. Manio  
Remedios Marcelo  
Francisca L. Mariano  
Natividad Mendoza  
Luciana B. Mercado  
Teofista Miranda  
Natividad A. Nicolas  
Purificacion Paraiso  
Rosalinda Y. Pascual

Rosita Quinto  
Preciosa F. Reyes  
Felicidad N. Rivera  
Lydia R. Rodriguez  
Purificacion S. Rodriguez  
Lourdes P. Roque  
Gloria Sabino  
Felicidad A. Sandoval  
Aurora Santiago  
Flordelis Santiago  
Adelaida C. Santos  
Pagasa G. Santos  
Tarcila Santos  
Pag-asa G. Sebastian  
Evangelina S. Suaverdez  
Amalia Tanghal  
Romula Umali  
Victoriana L. Ventura  
Mercedes Visenio  
Josefina Witongco  
Estrella T. Yñiguez

The list of graduates is based on 50 Years of Bulacan High School Class of 1942 and BHS Class '42 Reunion '92. The class had no graduation in 1942 because of World War II. On April 1, 1989 however, a class diploma was issued by the Department of Education to the batch.





# Recollections

By R. J. Dolores

Being one of the smallest in class is no fun. I found myself in that unenviable predicament when I was in my First Year in 1938-1939 at BHS. The little fellow is always the butt of jokes, the whipping boy of bullies, and ignored by the girls. However, being small and inconspicuous has its advantages. Not being overly visible, the little guy often overhears things that he is not supposed to hear and thus learn things he is not supposed to know.

During one of our vacant periods, I found myself in the fringe of a group whispering intensely to one another. The group was composed of the big boys in class, the *largo* pants group, as distinguished from the *corto* pants group, of which I was a member.

Taling, the self-appointed connoisseur of feminine pulchritude, was discussing the comparative attraction of our better-endowed female classmates. I was intrigued, as I was still quite innocent then and not very knowledgeable about the subject being discussed. I edged in closer to hear better, still unnoticed by the group, which included Nardo, Mat, Andy, Pedro and others of their age group. Taling continued his discourse, during which he mentioned an event during our seventh grade in Malolos Elementary School.

Our class went on a picnic along the shore of Calero River just outside Sto. Rosario. After our lunch we all went swimming, boys and girls together. Taling was telling the group about his underwater observation of the feminine charms of our girls as seen or imagined through their damp clothing. He was especially enthralled by the budding forms of Rosita, Pining, Elsa, Estela, and Lolita, to mention our most enchanting girls.

I was thrilled by his story and was a bit disgusted with myself, for inspite of my presence in the said picnic, I didn't notice a darn thing. The meeting finally broke up with the sounding of the bell for the next subject, and with my presence still unnoticed.

My mind was so filled up with the tale of Taling that I just had to blurt it out or burst. So during the next gossip session of my corto boys, which included Celso, Rody, Hermin, Resty, Kulas, Kiko, and another boy whose name escapes my recollection, I repeated what I heard, expecting that as the discussion was between boys and heard from other boys, the story will end right there.

Unfortunately, the unnamed person in our group wasn't exactly what you would term a "boy". He was one of those persons who would be grouped together and be known as the third sex. Therefore, owing no loyalty to the male sex, he was compelled to repeat the story, in his loud and soprano voice, in front of the girls concerned.

As a result, the girls vented their collective wrath on Taling and his group, and they in turn, turned their anger on poor me, when they learned how the girls had found out about the story. The lesson in sex learned during that long ago good old days was, to paraphrase Kipling: "Male is male and female is female, and never the 'twain shall meet when the talk is about the opposite sex."

So, for the young generation, when boys talk about girls and sex, they better be very sure that their groups include only real boys. The same should hold true for the opposite sex, I guess. Although, being an ordinary male I can never be sure. What male can ever be sure of what goes on in the female mind?





Section III-C of Class 1942, circa 1940



Cast photo of the operetta, *Princess of Moroland*, led by Rosita Quinto (Rosa Mia) and Ruben Morelos, 1941



By Reynaldo P. Enriquez

Good times always seem so short. Bad times seem to take forever. For some of us, the World War II seemed an infinity. And yet the start of WWII prematurely ended our happy high school days. Many of us joined the guerilla movement imbued with the spirit of love of country we learned in school. Some paid the supreme sacrifice in defense of country and people.

**Cecilio Abraham** of Baliwag, was captured, tortured, and killed by the Japanese. He was killed for his guerilla activities. To honor him the grateful people of his town named the place where he lived, Barangay Tenyente Cecilio Abraham. A fitting tribute to his bravery and dedication to serve his country and people.

**Genaro Bernabe** was a young lieutenant from Bulacan. Only a few more days and he would have marched home a hero. He was killed in action in the last days of the war in Kiangnan, Mt. Province where the last Japanese stronghold commanded by General Yamashita made their last stand.

**Bienvenido Cruz** was a silent and good looking young

man from Malolos. One would not think he was a soldier if he was not in uniform. He survived the war, even the hell of the battle in Kiangnan. In Laguna, where he was assigned as a communication specialist, he died in line while in the military service.

**Claro Carpio**, frail-looking during high school, was among the early members of the guerilla movement in his hometown of Bulacan. He was hunted, captured, and killed by the Japanese. How he died is not known even to his comrades. His body was never recovered.

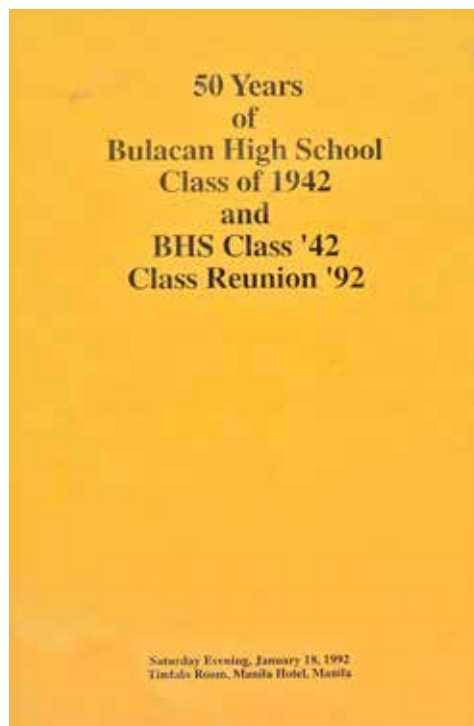
I wish I am a bugler who could blow Taps to honor them and the others unknown to us. Let me quote instead the lyrics of Taps as I remember it.

*Day is done, gone the sun,  
From the lake, from the hills, from the sky;  
All is well, safely rest, God is nigh.*

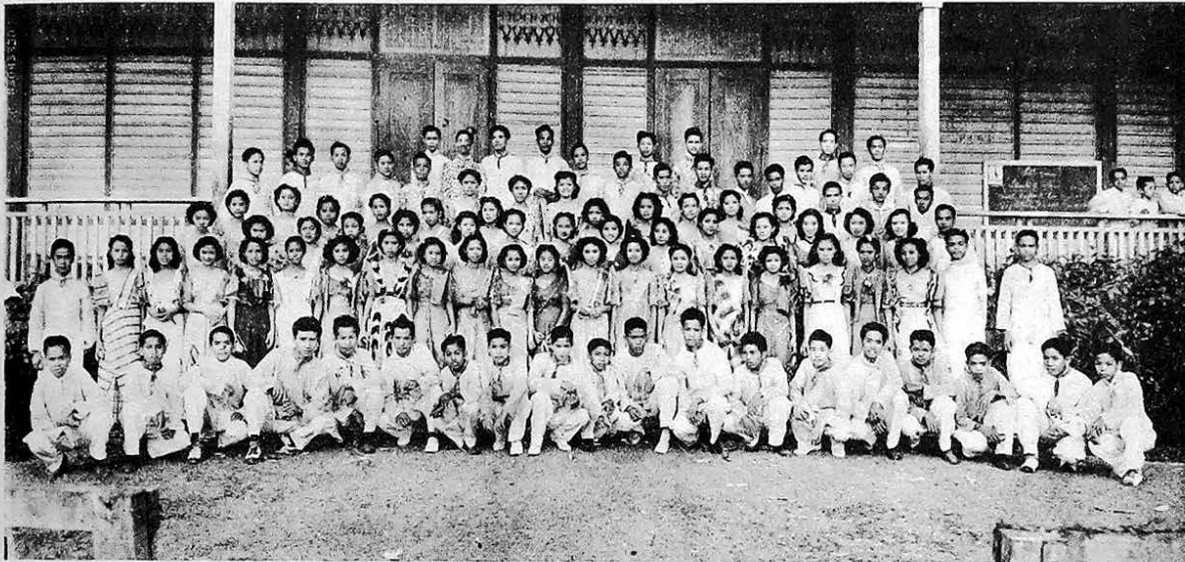
For the classmates who fought and survived World War II, we salute you all for job well done.



Glicerio Lopez's two diplomas, one in 1942 and another in 1989







Ilan lamang ang nakikilala ko rito: Si Godo (hindi ko alam na marunong sumayaw ito), si Benny (Santos) ba iyong ikaapat mula sa kanan sa unang hanay? Si Menny (Agudo), Ningning (Manio), Lina (Ignacio), Asang (Sebastian). Sino iyong magandang pangapat sa gawing kaliwa ng pangalawang hanay?

Class III-A, 1940-41



Ito ang pinakamatamis, kung бага sa katas ng tubo, sasa o bungang-kahoy; pinaka-nangunguna sa lahat ng nasa ikatlong-taon (third year) ng ating klase. Hanapin sina Taleng (Balagtas), Andres (Pulumbarit), Celso (Santos), Benny (Santos), Mat (Gaspar), Asang (Sebastian), Cianing (Sotto) at Lina (Ignacio) na palaging nagaagawan noon sa "honor roll". Saan diyan si Godo (Marquez)? Sino iyong maliit na ikaapat mula sa kaliwa sa unang hanay?



By Matias P. Gaspar

I had a wonderful and memorable period in my life during my early adolescent years which I like to call as my high school days at the Bulacan High School from June 1938 to December 1941.

Graduating from the Caloocan Elementary School, Caloocan City, as salutatorian, I enrolled at the Bulacan High School in June 1938 as Freshman, Section A. Valedictorians, salutatorians and honor students from public elementary schools of the more than 20 towns of the province of Bulacan were my sectionmates. A few among us came from other provinces. Celso Santos whose mother was a native of Malolos came from a school in Los Baños where his father was then teaching at the UP College, Los Baños. Ema Silvestre came from Manila. I, from Caloocan.

My benevolent aunt, Aurea Gaspar Tantoco, sister of my father and mother of my first cousin Alejandro Tantoco, had me then in her custody for she was the one sending me to school. I was then living at Teniente Tanjeco Street in Poblacion, a stone's throw from both the old and new municipal building of Malolos. My immediate neighbors were classmates Tomas Payuran (my best friend), Pedro Tanchanco, Aurea Mabanta, and Elsa Fernando.

While my well-off classmates negotiated the distance from the poblacion to the high school by various means of transportation, I had to walk my way to and from school, as many schoolmates did.

All of us in Section A were good students and our teachers, to our mind, were very pleased with what we were. It was probable that our good showing in our studies then was due to the absence of the present day distractions such as the radios, TV, telephones, movies, and fast foods.

I would like to put a few thoughts on some of our high school teachers who had molded us from day to day trying to make us students into the wonderful men and women that we now are.

Mr. Simplicio Flores was our Mathematics teacher whose Pampango accent was very prominent especially so with the misplaced letter 'h'. I remember him very well because he was our mentor in Boy Scouting during my Freshman year. In our human pyramid building session, it was easy for us Boy Scouts to build the pyramid up to the third level of only 4 levels. However, it was difficult to put a small boy on the 4th level as the summit of the human pyramid.

Many times Mr. Flores would shout "Louder, louder, louder" as a command to urge the small boy to climb to the 4th level. The word "louder" being very inappropriate under the circumstances as Mr. Flores should have shouted such word as "Harder" or "More Effort" which would mean for the boy to exert more effort, we bigger boys who had already formed the first, second, and third levels of the human pyramid, would start giggling and laughing so that our partly formed pyramid would wobble, crush, and crumble. We had to begin all over again. I also remember Mr. Flores for his flowery expressions "the meandering rivers that flow forever" and the like.

Miss Leonor Reyes, I also remember and very distinctly. As our English teacher in the First Year she gave us assignments which really improved our command of English. I can still recite a few of the poems we had memorized during our Freshman year. At one time the Section A students, as a group, had been directed to proceed to the *cantarilla* which now lies just across the Valenzuela Café and Dr. Sabino Carlos' Clinic and there, under the mango trees, each of us was asked to recite an English poem of our own choice. That was sort of a declamation contest and Miss Leonor Reyes was the lone judge. I won first prize with my piece "Ratisbon" and I was awarded a new book. In another section, Homobono Aldaba of Section B won first prize for his piece "Uncle Podger Hangs a Picture."

Miss Ambrosia Macapugay was teacher-in-charge of Section A, Second Year. She taught us Science or General Science and in this subject we learned the fundamentals





Kilalanin ninyo kung sino-sino ang mga nakalarawan sa itaas: Si Fely (Rivera), Pining (Witongco), Rosita (Quintos), Estela (Amante), Elsa (Fernando), nasaan sila?; sino iyong binatang-taring na naka-sambalilong buntal?; iyong una sa gawing kaliwa, pangalawang hanay — sino siya?



*Ang Section III-C noon ng BHS Class 1942 at mga guro. CIRCA 1940*



of radiant heat, convection currents, and light traveling in straight line. The older boys among us used to say in whispers that Miss Macapugay was very sexy and I did not know yet what they meant.

Miss Felicisima Alegre who later married and became Mrs. Bernabe was our amiable teacher in General History. We had to read that very thick book entitled *History of the Modern Times and the Living Past* and we did learn many things. I met her once after the war while she was then teaching in a public school in Manila, and she told me that her students in Manila were entirely different from us. She said that we were very studious but her city students were not – she often caught them reading comic books and song hits during classes.

Mr. Dominador Gatchalian was our teacher in Geometry while we were still in our Sophomore year. I still remember the confusing geometric terms such as *given*, *to prove*, *solution*, and *theorems* and *corollaries*. He used to say “there is no royal road to geometry” after noticing that we had identical answers but with different processes in solving a definite problem.

Mr. Pedro Mendoza, bespectacled and fatherly, was our teacher-in-charge in Section A, Third Year. He taught us Biology where we were forced to master the use of the microscope and its slides. We learned to dissect frogs and insects, and how to distinguish from one another paramaecium, protozoa, crustacea, ferns, and many, many other tongue-twisting terms. I remember Mr. Mendoza most for the instances when he would put his hand on my shoulder and confided to me that he was then not in a position to conduct his class as he had no sleep during the previous night for he had played with other teachers the card game called “44”. He would ask me to lead my classmates, one by one, silently, out of the Biology Hall to the library or under the acacia trees where we would study and spend the extra 80 minutes, 40 minutes to a class period, to prepare for our other subjects.

Miss Trinidad Cruz was our teacher-in-charge in Section A, Fourth Year. She was our teacher in Physics. Soon after each departmental test had been given, Miss Cruz would assign us seats with those students who had rather been slow in Physics

occupying seats in the front rows. The topnotchers in the test would be given the last seats in the last row. I had occasions of occupying the very last seat. Miss Cruz also assigned Bayani Calalang and myself in drawing diagrams and sketches on the blackboard of Physics assignments and lessons. I enjoyed the task; Bayani did, too.

Mr. Santiago, strict, bespectacled, and with that rare Mona Lisa smile, came from Manila to our school for the first time when we were already in our Senior year. His subject was History and it was Mr. Santiago who did havoc to us Senior students by “raining” many classmates with grades of 65 and 70, the most famous among his victims being our ever-smiling, flashy dresser, and an aspirant for top honors, Andres Pulumbarit who obtained a failing grade of 70.

Miss Natividad Jose, radiantly beautiful, was also one of our teachers during our Senior year. For the first time in our entire high school life we found ourselves, under Miss Jose, wrestling with a new subject, the National Language. She taught us such strange words as *balarila*, *malumay*, *malumi*, *maragsa*, *salongpuwet*, *salipawpaw*, and the like. But being Bulakeños and the study of the National Language being principally based on Tagalog, we did not encounter hardship in studying it but merely breezed over it, so to say.

Mr. Pablo Laigo was our instructor in Preparatory Military Training (PMT) where, with wooden rifles, we drilled under the scorching sun. Mr. Laigo was very strict. He never smiled. He called us “monkeys” everytime we needed a reprimand.

Miss Natividad Reyes, from Calumpit, sister of Mrs. Aquilina R. Reyes, and one of the owners of the then popular ConRey Orchestra, did not teach us any subject. She will always be remembered by us as our high school librarian. I knew then that many of the older boys among us frequented the library not to research or study but merely to feast their eyes on Miss Reyes who was very cute and lovely.

They were our high school teachers who made lasting impressions on me as a student, and I still remember them, after about a little more than 50 years.





First reunion in 1949



Reunion in 1961 when the old Junior Building was the MHPHS Annex



**By Miling Illescas**

**O**ur high school years were full of fun. There were moments of tender feelings of puppy loves especially those of Taling, Mat, and Andres and how true those puppy loves were, we don't know.

I still remember how we teased Fely Rivera to Mat Gaspar, and Pining Witongco to Andres Pulumbarit. Sometimes they got mad and at times they just took it for granted.

I heard that some of our classmates had cobwebs in their hair for being members of the Peeping Toms. Their only habitat was under the building.

Do you still remember how our boys stared at Miss Alfonso standing in front of us with the corner of the table exactly between her thighs?

And how many of us received 65% in History? I can't forget Mr. Santiago, our History teacher. I thought I was the only one who received 65 in History. I felt so ashamed because it was already November 1941 and my grade in History was 65. I was in Section C with Nardo Ramos, Nemesia Gonzales, and Veyo Dionisio (let's pray for his eternal repose).

The memory still lingers as to how much the operetta directed by Mr. Lindayag touched our hearts. The stars of the *Princess of Moroland* were Rosita Quinto, Natoy Catindig, and Ruben Morelos, and the Mandarin Danilo Diaz. Recollecting those memories makes me feel young.

Do you know how our reunions were revived? For four or five times from the start, most of our reunions were hosted by Veyo Dionisio.

This is how our yearly or annual reunions started. I was employed by the Mondragon Industries, Inc. and I carried Regions I, II, and III. On my way home from work one day, I met a very severe vehicular accident. I was in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) when Dr. Benny Santos and Pining Witongco visited me. Dr. Luciano Sotto was my

attending physician. I saw only these three classmates during my entire stay in the hospital. So, in one of the visits of Pining, I asked her if she could do me a favor by asking our classmates if we could have a reunion again after I had recuperated. And in answer to my request, the following month, the first meeting was held in our house in Malolos with Pining Witongco Jacinto, Pilar Hipolito de Ocampo, Fely Rivera, Estela Amante Jesuitas, and Elsa Fernando attending. The next meeting of classmates was held in the Malolos Kitchenette with our playboys Mat, Nardo, Veyo, Godo, Rene, and Pilar, Joy, Elsa, Fely, Estela, and me. From that time on we have been holding our yearly or annual reunion.

At our age, going back to our high school memories and actually meeting our classmates are the happiest moments of my life. Who could tell that we could reach our Golden Anniversary? See you all in our Diamond Anniversary.  
*[Sent by mail from New York City]*

**By Felicidad Sandoval Carlos**

One and foremost I still have a full blast of thought of youthful events and experiences of my high school days: the vivid picture of the old cottage-shaped Bulacan High School building roughly painted dark-faded green and white; its poorly lighted laboratory which I frequented for group practice in folk dance; its greenish, no-fence under water campus with prolific weeds and grasses growing (one time I felt so humiliated when I fell into a creek child-neck deep because my feet missed the narrow improvised and slippery grass-covered bridge being used in going to the other buildings; the buildings were constructed far apart and one has to be in a hurry to passing through the dusty, rough, and narrow roads in front or behind the provincial capitol to reach them.

I can still remember those trees with shaded dry ground, where some students crammed their lessons and assignments, and the others spend their endless *tete-a-tete*. The big, old library, with faded paint but with volumes of books which some students seldom use in their search for facts and knowledge, and enriching their vocabulary. And



in cases when the book are used, you can see some students writing fast each while holding a book seriously, only to find out that they were merely copying some pages of the book without reading it first, for their home reading report due that day. The teacher-librarian was also compelled to send noisy ones out of the room!

I could also recall my classmates who always got 100 in our daily Geometry quiz under Mr. Santiago on any assigned proposition whose solutions were in the textbook. My classmates would copy beforehand, on one-fourth piece of paper, each assigned proposition, and the number of one-fourths would correspond to the number of assigned propositions, inserted in a particular page of the book. All they had to do was pull that piece paper out when a particular proposition was asked in the quiz.

With this, I can add what a group of students did one break time: they climbed into the teacher's room and were able to get a copy of the periodical test in Social Life under Mrs. Maria Reyes (popularly known as "Mother Goose") who upon her afternoon arrival found her drawers ransacked and the table tupsy-turvy. She reported the matter to the principal who right then and there called for a teachers meeting. In the end, things were settled amicably when the students who were responsible for it confessed and asked for apology.

Still fresh in my memory when my friends and I used to walk from home to school and back. That time money was scarce then, and students could hardly afford a five-centavo calesa ride. From our ten centavos, we could have our lunch, and merienda of two-centavo ice cream sandwich in a piece of either *pandesal* or *pandesito*. We could buy fruits, candies, peanuts, bread and many other eats by centavo, from vendors few meters away from the school.

This is just part of the bundles of inevitable and unforgettable memories of a young girl like me when still a student in the most famous and prestigious Bulacan High School.

**By Ricardo B. Lopez**

**M**y special gratitude to all members of the Bulacan High School Class '42, particularly Atty. Matias Gaspar, who had brought me along in the search for the missing members of the Class. They who have endeavored to keep alive the spirit of the Class, particularly on this our Golden Anniversary, deserve to be especially commended. Fifty years is such a long time and, in a way, the ties of early youth are almost always the easiest to obliterate and the hardest to revive.

Yet, on our reaching the half-century mark, we are reminded of how fast time has flown, how brief life on earth can be. To me, personally, life has flown so imperceptible, so unbelievably fast. It could be that the Lord has blessed me with a healthy body and an active mind and the courage with which to always seek new endeavors, then I say, Thank You Lord.

These thoughts, however, colored by a feeling of sadness, have persisted in me during the last few weeks that our Matias Gaspar has brought me along in a pilgrimage in time as we searched for missing members of the Class. How else could one feel to know that not a few of us have already departed forever from this life, and of those still living many are helplessly on the throes of decrepitude, waiting for the final call from the Lord. On this golden moment, when thoughts of mortality knock ever more loudly in our hearts, our only comfort lies in the awareness that new generations – our children and our children's children – have already taken their respective places as our successors.

This symbolic event therefore is for us members of Class '42 a time for thanksgiving and a time for praying that we may still continue to contribute to the shaping of a better world to live in.

*From 50 Years of Bulacan High School Class 1942 and BHS Class '42 Class Reunion '92 (January 18, 1992; Tindalo Room, Manila Hotel)*



## Limampung Butil ng Ginto

**Ni Sotero “Terry” Punongbayan**

Parang kahapon lang ang limampung taon  
Nang magkakasamang dumukal ng dunong  
Sa lilim ng bubong ng Bulacan High School  
Murang diwa nati’y para mapayabong...  
Tila inihanda sa isang Panahon  
Na nililigalig ng digmaan noon.

Sa limampung taong matuling nagdaan  
Maraming pagsubok tayong nalampasan;  
Mayroong nabigo at may nagtagumpay  
Sa pinili nilang kurso at larangan...  
Ang gintong panahon ay hindi nasayang  
Pagkat pawang naukol sa kabutihan.

Ang makapaglingkod sa ating kapuwa,  
Sa Baya’t sa Diyos, ay gintong adhika.  
Nang magtapos tayo’y panahon ng digma,  
Ngayo’y maunlad na’t malaya ang bansa;  
Ang lahat ng ating mabuting ginawa  
Iniwang bantayog sa puso ng madla.

Ang limampung taon, ngayon kung lingunin  
Ay limampung butil ng gintong maningning;  
Dagdag na liwanag pagtatakinsilim  
Na silbing pananglaw sa gabing madilim;  
Limampung taon na parang gintong butil,  
Na sa Bulacan High School ay handog natin.



Class 1942 on April 1, 1989 at their reunion and “graduation” at the UP Alumni Center in Diliman, Quezon City



## CLASS 1944

Benjamin Crisostomo  
Ulysses Dimagiba

*Source: Maria Espino Reyes  
thesis (1969), p. 31.*

*Benjamin Crisostomo is  
listed as a 1942 graduate  
and valedictorian.*

## CLASS 1945

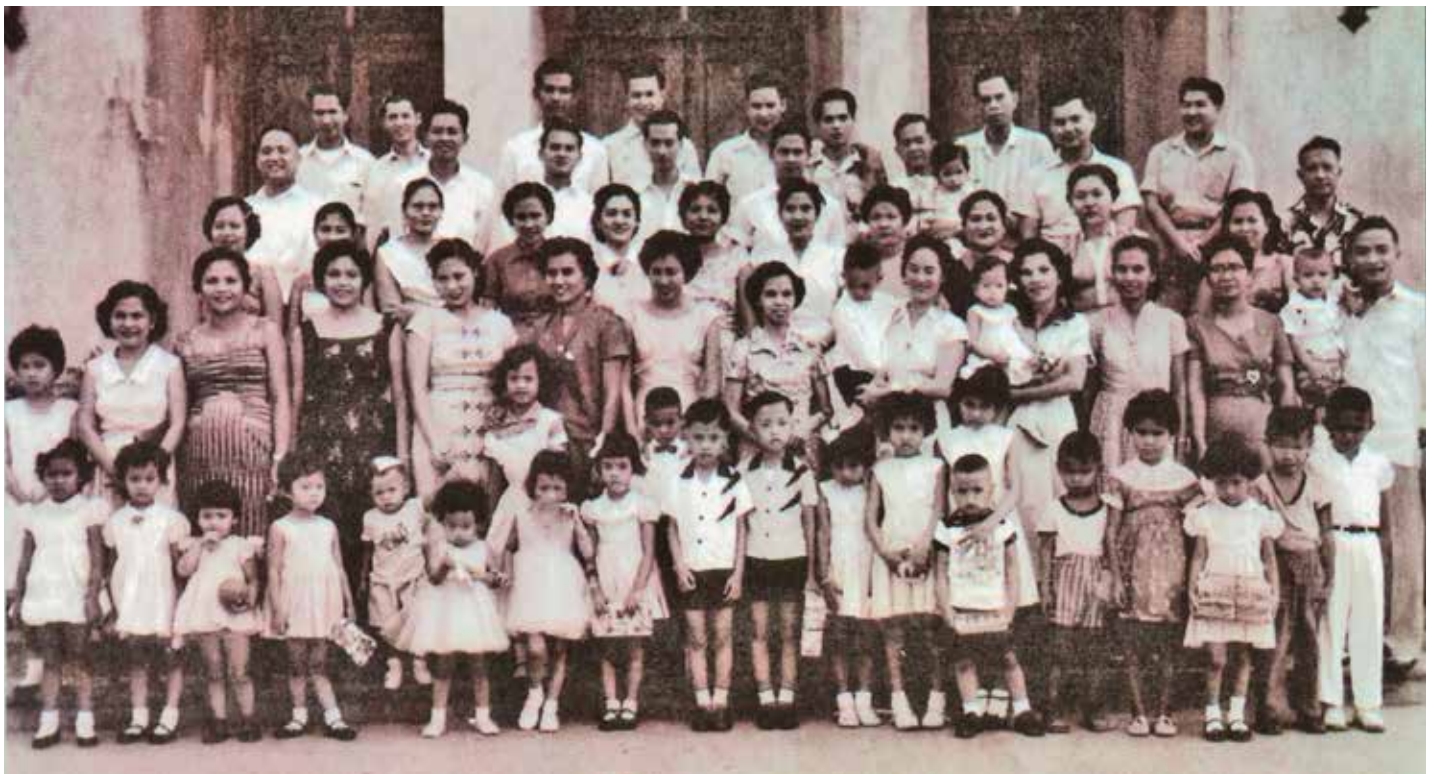
### Section 1

Teofisto Batungbacal, Jr.  
Leonor C. Bautista  
Priscila Benedictos  
Arturo Bercilla  
Armando Bulaong  
Lourdes Canlas  
Norma Capiña  
Emiliana Esguerra  
Lourdes L. Estrella  
Silverio V. Eusebio  
Ricardo S. Garcia  
Buenaventura de Guzman  
Eufrocina B. Karasig  
Vicente M. Laygo  
Jose G. Leonardo  
Victor de. Leon, Jr.  
Leonor S. Maclang  
Gloria Matito  
Concordia Mundoc  
Felipe Nicolas  
Buena Fe S. Reyes  
Jose Tabonanza  
Adriano Tantoco

### Section 2

Valentin S. Aldaba  
Anacleto Alvaran  
Avelina Alvaran  
Felicidad Barredo  
Josefina Belen  
Emiliano Bernal  
Jose Buhain  
Teofista P. Carasig  
Fructuosa Castro  
Jose Castro  
Martin S. Castro  
Jose Cruz  
Laura Cruz  
Maria Cruz  
Senen Carsi Cruz  
Ana Dionisio  
Jose Dizon  
Maxima Fabian

Troadio Gatchalian  
Josias de Jesus  
Benjamin Jimenez  
Celedonia Mabanta  
Crisanto Mabanta  
Celedonia Manahan  
Soledad Manalad  
Aurea Perez  
Luz M. Pulumbarit  
Lydia Pulumbarit  
Bonifacio Punzalan  
Edgardo Reyes  
Francisco Reyes  
Roman Tapang  
Romeo Vergara  
Fortunato Villafuerte  
Gregoria Yñiguez  
Virgilio Yaneza





### 33rd Annual Commencement Exercises June 25, 1945

#### Girls

Antonia B. Abad  
Leonor Bautista  
Felicisima Benedictos  
Priscilla Benedictos  
Norma Capiña  
Priscilliana Capule  
Lourdes Canlas  
Lourdes L. Estrella  
Emiliana Esguerra  
Ligaya E. Galang  
Esperanza Jimenez  
Eufrocina Karasig  
Celedonia Mabanta  
Leonor S. Maclang  
Gloria Matito  
Concordia Mundoc  
Buena Fe S. Reyes  
Basilisa Santiago

#### Boys

Celso L. Adriano  
Pedro Agana  
Teopisto Batungbakal Jr.  
Arturo Bercilla  
Armando Bulaong  
Jorge T. Caparas  
Raymundo Cruz  
Senen Carsi Cruz  
Silverio V. Eusebio  
Ricardo S. Garcia  
Buena Ventura de Guzman  
Melencio P. Joson  
Vicente M. Laygo  
Victor de Leon, Jr.  
Jose S. Leonardo  
Felipe Nicolas  
Jose Roque, Jr.  
Constancio Santiago  
Teofilo Santos  
Adriano Tantoco  
Jose Tabaranza  
Jose Zaguire, Jr.

Two lists of graduates are obtained from different sources. The first—a total of 59 graduates—is collected from individual Secondary Student's Permanent Record (B.E. Form 137-A, Revised October 1940) found in the school registrar's office.

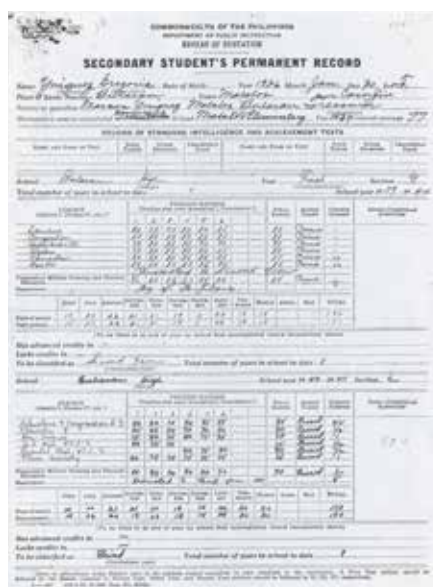
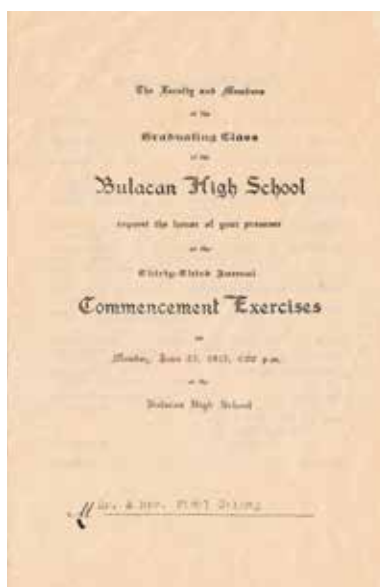
The second—a total of 40 graduates—is the list printed in the 33rd Commencement Exercises on June 25, 1945.

The top six students are indicated in the graduation program: Jorge T. Caparas (first honor); Jose Roque, Jr. (second honor); Lourdes L. Estrella (third honor); Silverio V. Eusebio (fourth honor); Adriano Tantoco (fifth honor); Eufrocina Karasig (sixth honor)

*Sources: Records at the MHPNHS registrar and 1945 Commencement Program.*

Records at the registrar shows two sections (1 and 2) and a total of 59 graduates.

In the graduation program of June 25, 1945 (Thirty-third Annual Commencement Exercises), 40 candidates for graduation are listed as “candidates for graduation”; most of those listed in the commencement program are in Section 1, except for Senen Carsi Cruz and Celedonio Mabanta who are in Section 2.





# Re-Examine Yourself

By Teofilo D. Reyes

Four years ago, you began your high school education under the atmosphere of freedom, peace and prosperity. Before you were able to finish your first year, Japan invaded our country and occupied it. You continued your study, but it was no longer under an atmosphere of freedom but of fear and oppression. Today, hardly four and a half months from the date of the liberation of our province from the Japanese occupation, you are privileged to graduate under the same atmosphere of freedom as when you started your high school education. Thanks to America, the land of the free and the home of the brave.

During the past three dark years of Japanese occupation, under the regime of force and brutality, you were made to accept the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere idea. You were made to believe in the “benevolence and magnanimity” of the Japanese Empire. You were made to admit the superiority of the Yamato race. You were taught of the totalitarian ways of life, as lived by the Axis nations. You were taught of history, as twisted in accordance with the totalitarian ideology. In brief, you were fed with fascist propaganda. As a matter of fact, the educational system of our country was revamped with a view to erase every vestige of democracy in our school curriculum. Under such circumstances, it is not suprising to see that your young minds have been greatly influenced along the totalitarian ways of thinking.

I would therefore beseech you, in this high and solemn hour, in the name of all that is blessed and hallowed, to re-examine yourselves and wipe out all the unhealthy traces of the Nippon regime. I would also beseech you to rededicate yourselves to the cause of freedom for which so many lives have been lost; so many tears have been shed. I would further beseech you to condemn the totalitarian ideology

which, as you have seen during the past three years, has brought to our country and our people untold sufferings and misery. Then I would ask you to look into the future with hope and ambition.

The Philippine Commonwealth has now been reestablished in our country. Unlike the puppet Philippine Republic of the Nippon regime which has made our people lean, ragged, and famished, the Philippine Commonwealth within the short period of its reestablishment has brought to the people happiness and security. Under its fold and protection, you are now enjoying the blessings of liberty and freedom. Instead of a government of suspicion, corruption and fear, the Philippine Commonwealth has reestablished a “social and political system founded on mutual faith, honesty and confidence.”

Read and reread the twelve-point New Philippine Ideology and let it be your guiding principle in life. Remember that ours is a republican state where the sovereignty resides in the people and where in the defense of the state, it is your duty and our duty to render personal military or civil service whenever required. Remember also that under our constitution, “the promotion of social justice to ensure the well-being and economic security of all the people is the concern of the state.” With all these in mind to guide you in your future actions, I am sure that you will not fail. You will even find yourselves safe from the hands of the guerillas and the Hukbalahaps, these fearless and fighting men of our country, who risking their lives and the live of their families and forsaking the material comforts of life, continued the struggle for liberty and freedom that you and our people may be freed from Japanese brutality and oppression that you may live in the fullness of freedom and opportunity.

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*Excerpts from his commencement address as Bulacan provincial treasurer before the Bulacan High School graduates on June 25, 1945*



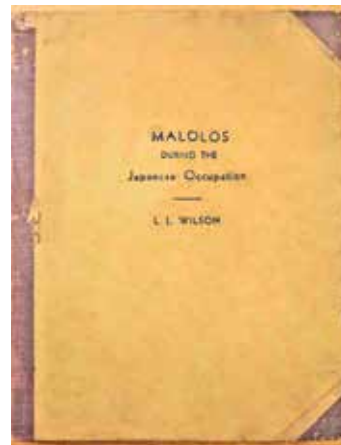
# BHS STUDENTS AND THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

*"The War and Youth" was a symposium of 240 Malolos [Bulacan] High School students reported in a volume of "historical source materials" gathered in 1946 by Lawrence L. Wilson for the Hoover War Library in the United States. The event discussed the students' personal experiences during the Japanese occupation as well as their impressions of the Japanese.*

*The title of the bound volume: Malolos During the Japanese Occupation.*

*"My primary objective," Wilson wrote, "being that it may be used as basic material for a cultural case study of the typical town of Malolos, in the Province of Bulacan, during the Japanese occupation. The material of course has some historical value for other purposes."*

*Here are some selected excerpts from several students in post-war Bulacan High School.*



It was December 8 when the reverberating news of the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, known as the Day of Infamy, burst like an explosion in the Philippines. The Philippine Constabulary arrested the Japs in the islands for fear that they might be engaged in the fifth column organization. I was in empathy and compassion with them because I have regarded the Nippons as thrifty and industrious. They were known in the world over for their patriotism and honesty. So I have esteemed them as a model of excellent citizenship. When the Japs had landed in the northern region, naturally, I was very much solicitous to have even just a transitory glimpse of these invaders.

The days rolled swiftly till finally the Japs reached our town. With their burning curiosity, my brother and his comrades hurriedly went to the center of town to meet them. Much to our and their frustration, they were shouted at by the Japs, "Kura! Kura!" instead of our friendly "Hello!"

After a while we were asked to fetch some water for them. My brother and his friends obeyed willingly. Immediately after doing the errand, they were dismissed without being thanked for the favor they had done. Upon reaching home, my brother related the event, which since then, greatly upset my impressions towards them. (Carmen M. Gomez, Class 1948)

In my opinion, the Japanese are the best looters in the Orient. Once we were in Malis, Guiguinto, my cousin and I were halted by a Jap officer. He pointed his revolver at my breast and pulled out my pockets to see if he could get some money. When he saw that I had nothing, he let me go. He then went over to my cousin. He found three hundred pesos, Mickey Mouse money, in one of his pockets. Then,

he let us go on our way. We went to the town where we saw many Japanese loading their carts with the things they had looted from the civilians. We then got the things that were left in my cousin's house. Then, we went back to our evacuation place. On our way home, we met again the same Japanese officer. This time, he carried many things. Almost every finger had a ring. In his pockets were jewels, watches, and many other looted articles. He made signs for us to continue on our way. When we reached home, I was very glad to see my brothers and sisters again, for I thought, when I met the Japanese officer that it would be my last. I wish that that Jap officer was caught by the guerillas. (Alberto C. Mendoza, Class 1949)

Looting was not common among the Filipinos before the war, but now it's so rampant some people wonder as to how they could turn not to be looters. Some of them would have have acquired their tendency to follow what they see from the Japanese even if they think it is wrong.

One time a Japanese Army truck stopped in front of our house and so we promptly ran away and we left our stored canned goods. When we came back everything was in topsy-turvy. All clothings were thrown out of the boxes (for we had packed all our clothings). Pieces of glasses were scattered for they have drunk from our drinking glasses the beers and wines intended for New Year. They took our car with the boxes of canned goods in it. They got away with the precious watch of my uncle and the clock on the table. I heard from other people that whenever a Japanese soldier saw a watch he always gets it by force. These proved how good they are at lootings. (Amelita Gonzalez, Class 1949)



One afternoon, three Japanese went to our barrio. They saw a man and the man saw them. He threw away the paper he was holding because it had something to do with the guerrillas. The Japanese saw the paper so they caught the man and brought him to the garrison. One of the three Japanese knew how to read. He read what was written on the paper. He read the guerillas would pass to that barrio that night. The Japanese went to our barrio and shot all the men that they saw. So our family was forced to go to the fishpond to hide. The next morning my father went to our barrio and took all our things in our house and brought them to the fishpond. For three months, we lived in the fishpond. (*Eusebio Fernando*)

My impression of the Japanese is that they are the most inhuman creatures on earth. They are very inhuman especially to ladies, to men, and even to children. They are men who are even worse than the animals in dealing with persons whom they suspected as guerillas. The cruelties that they showed in their first arrival here were planted deeply in the heart of the people.

They are most barbarous people that stepped on this island which Dr. Jose Rizal called, "Pearl of the Orient," but which in the hands of those inhuman creatures became a mere stone that crumbled under their atrocities. There is no word that can describe their inhumanity. At a single mistake done against their order, you will always receive a slap on your face or sometime their "Jiu-jit-su." (*Filipinas Yñiguez, Class 1948*)

The Filipinos began to feel the cruel destiny that overcome our country now engaged in a bitter conflict. The Filipino civilians evacuated to different portions of the provinces finding safety among the solitary plains and hills. Our family was among the numerous throngs of evacuees, seeking shelters along a marshy brook far from the national road.

I was laying on a heap of rice straws during those early days when a leaflet dropped overhead. With anxiety in mind, I hastened to pick it up and I beheld the contents written in English, bearing the picture of a Japanese soldier raising our national flag alongside with theirs. "We have come to liberate you from the Occidental domination. We have arrived to vanquish the white invaders and make you a worthy member of the Co-prosperity Sphere of the Greater East Asia." It was quite funny for me and as I lifted and raised my eyes, I saw two Japanese planes releasing a countless number of leaflets among the terrified Filipinos below.

Suddenly a man named Antonio jumped with joy, clasping his hands. "Look! Look!" he cried, "a glorious day alights our nation. We shall have our freedom, our people shall acquire lands and Benigno Ramos shall be our foremost leader. The liberators have arrived."

I didn't utter a single word, but in my heart I nursed hatred towards this man who was a pro-Japanese and a Ganap member belonging to the fifth columnists. (*Constancia Gaspar, Class 1948*)

To my impression there can be no worse deeds than those committed by the Japanese during their occupation. Christmas was just coming when the rumors of the Japanese conquest of the Philippines spread. It was not until December that I heard news about his people. Because I read from the books that they are brave, industrious, well-disciplined, and kind-hearted, I had a good impression of them.

When they entered the town of Malolos their attitude and behavior changed my good impressions toward them. They entered houses, taking with them all useful things found therein and destroyed furniture that were useful. Moreover on their first arrival they ran after every woman they saw. There was nobody too young nor too old for their greediness. (*Constancia Yñiguez*)

For the last three years of the Japanese occupation I found out that they were very cruel and had no respect for girls and old people.

It was two years ago when my father was caught by the Japanese soldiers. That time my father was in the field. A Filipino Japanese reported that my father had a revolver and was feeding guerillas in our house. So the Japanese went to the fields and took my father, uncle, and cousin. They took them away and for a week we could not locate them. Three of the Japanese soldiers and all the collaborators stayed and collected every precious thing they could find. My father was brought to the Cabanatuan garrison. He was tied to the ceiling and beaten. The prisoners there were given food that they could not eat. For two weeks my father stayed in the garrison and when he came out he was so pale and thin. (*Julita Tionson, Class 1949*)

One January morning while we were cooking our food we suddenly heard some Japanese coming. We did not mind them because they often times went to our barrio. We continued cooking our food.



By and by we heard the Japanese in the house of our neighbor opening the door. I hurried down stairs but I met four soldiers. They asked me to open the cupboards and wardrobes. They said that their purpose for visiting our house was that there might be guns in our house and they were searching for the guerillas. They came down and went away.

At 4:00 p.m. the Japanese soldiers came again looking for food. They caught the hens. They asked my mother to give them many eggs. Because my mother did not know what they were saying, she said that there was none. The soldier knocked her on the head with his gun. So I said, "Come with me and I will search for eggs for you." And I gathered some for them.

The next day we gathered all our clothes and foods, and we retreated to the field where there was no Japanese. My aunt and I went back to the town four days after. When we were under the bridge near the municipal building the Japanese saw us. They stopped us for inspections. They found rice, eggs, and clothing. My aunt was so frightened she jumped into the river. The Japanese laughed at her.

When we reached our barrio, there were no people walking in the street. The windows were closed. We found the things in our house scattered all around. The windows were broken. By and by, my uncle came running. He said a Japanese soldier hit him on the knee with a gun. I saw the Japanese coming so I told my uncle to hide inside the cupboard. We hid inside a big box. When the soldiers went away we came out of hiding. That's why I said they they were a greedy people. (*Gertrudes Roberto, Class 1949*)

Some of the Japanese were cruel, some were kindhearted and polite. I said they were cruel because one day, as I was riding in a calesa with a woman and a man, we passed by a sentry who was guarding the gate of their camping place. The man who was with us forgot to bow, so the soldier asked him to get down. When he was already in front of the soldier, he slapped him on both sides of the face and threw him down with a jiu-jitsu hold. The soldier ordered our calesa man to go away and we left the man.

When I saw the man again, I asked him what the soldier did to him and he told me that he was exposed under the sun until a kindhearted officer came and ordered him to go home. This is the reason why I call them cruel.

I also said that they were kindhearted and polite because we had Japanese friends during the occupation of our country. They were always visiting us in our home. One day, one of our neighbors became sick. His family was poor, so when the boy got sick his parents could not afford to give him medicine or to call a doctor. When our Japanese friends found that we had a sick neighbor they asked us to accompany them to that house. They called for a Japanese doctor and asked him to treat the boy until he got well. When we asked the doctor and our friends how we could pay them. they told us they were only helping that family because they had no money to buy medicine and they pitied the family. (*Illuminada Pascual*)

The yellow race people the Japanese, who are our brother as Asiatic is as the most admirable and is an example for us Filipinos as I have thought before. Their discipline, unity, industry, patriotism, honesty, faithfulness, and love of country are the virtues I admired of them. As brothers in geographical conditions we must learn more of their character and way of living. It is not enough to learn of them from the book but also from our experiences about them. How I wish I could see them actually in their way of living.

The war came and the Japanese invaded the Philippines. My impression of the Japanese was changed, greatly changed. I thought they were good but instead, it was vice-versa. Their character was changed by the war. Their good traits vanished and was replaced by savageness.

They were hairless and very ugly but on the other hand they were practicing economy. The news of their vandalism and brutality spread rapidly throughout the country. They abused the women and killed people without knowing whether guilty or nor. They had no judgement and are cruel, not forgiving. Of their vandalism they destroy buildings for no reasonable purposes. For just destroying it for fuel, even furnitures. Really they are economical. They do not waste a single bullet to kill you. They just sharpen an iron bar and stab it to your body. A simple and slight mistake is equivalent to torture and death.

Their characters and manners, brutalism and vandalism will never be erased in my mind. It will always remain fresh in my mind even if they will change. Their commerce will never prosper in the Philippines even how cheap their merchandise is. The people will never admit friendship of them for what they had done to us this 2nd World War. (*Jose B. Cruz, Class 1949*)



**A**t first I don't know the appearance of the Japanese. I don't know that they are uniformed; that uniform in size, eyes, haircuts, and others. For a short time they invaded the Philippines.

During the ruling of the Japanese here in the Philippines they were so good. They were courteous, loyal to their country, polite and honest. They don't steal for stealing is prohibited to them. It is better to die rather than to steal for them. Later on they spoiled their virtues. They became stealer. They got the properties of the rich Filipinos and even the house where they were boarding. They broke it and use it for fuel. Some of them went from house to house getting the jewels of the rich and exchange it for food for those time food was already scarce. Slavery and poverty increased. Many fat and white persons came from house to house begging for something to eat. Many of us went to the fishponds and fields to gather kangkong. We also invented some medicines in curing a person. The Japanese were very brutal and inhuman. They didn't have mercy to children who did not know anything about what was happening. They didn't have respect to the old and especially to women. For in their country, women had low position and not intelligent, for they were not allowed to be educated. When they were being scandalized by the invading of the Americans because of the bombs that had been dropped they continued their foolishness. The Filipinos were so afraid of them because if you happen to tell something against them, they will kill you, and put you in the garrison and other similar punishments. They gathered people and let them make ramparts for them.

The Japanese were not the one who will save us from the Americans but they are the one who will conquer us and lead us to poverty. Isn't it true that during the Japanese regime for three years some of us people became poor? We ate porridge and salt, kangkong, "bakwa" and also waterlilies especially in the city. The effect of the reign here of the Japanese is that we became industrious. We planted vegetables in our vacant lands. We learned to eat those foods that we have not eaten during the American occupation especially the "bakwa" and the waterlilies. Those employees who did not know how to soil their hands they became merchants. Now when the Americans arrived again we became lazy again. (*Lydia Coronel*)

**I** am writing this theme because I want Americans to know Japanese bestiality for what it is. It is very ordinary happening, one which was repeated many times every day during the occupation of Japan. Everything I have written here I have seen myself. Last 1943 when we were still in

Cabanatuan, one of the Japanese captains suspected that my father was the captain of the guerillas. As soon as I knew this we requested our father to hide because I already have in mind what these people will do to us if our sin or suspicion is guerilla.

The next morning troops of Japanese soldiers came to our house to arrest my father. But when they found out that my father was not at home, we two sisters were arrested. However we were very lucky. I was only questioned without torture five hours on end.

After four days we were let go. The other one in my cell were not so lucky. There were about 50 of us men and women in one room. Our food was boiled kangkong everyday and as much water as we wanted. For sleeping we had five small benches. Those who were suspected of being snipers were chained to the wall, hands and feet tied so they could not move. Everyday, several people were taken away for few hours torture. I saw one man who was tortured six hours everyday for the four days I was there. I saw another who was black from the base of his skull to his ankles from being whipped with a bull whip. He had over 40 open wounds on his back. Sometimes it was a mass beating up. As many as 18 men mutilating a single man. Sometimes the torture was more "refined". For instance, they would chain a man's arms and feet together behind his back and then throw him up in the air so he would land on the four feet together behind his back and then throw him up in the air so he would land on the four feet of a small table [that] had been turned wrong side up. He was thrown over and over again until he passed out. Then he was washed on his face until he revived for further torture. The only medication we had to give him when he was returned to our cell was water. Nothing more.

Some women bared worse. They received not only these tortures but other so disgusting and so savage that I cannot write about them here. Before I thought that this people were peace-loving people, honest and respectful. But now I have found that it is just the opposite and the most cruel people in the world.

After we were let go, we give a party to thank God for our lucky life, for nothing was happen to us.

Such tortures and set of cruelty seem unbelievable – until you have seen them, not once, but many times. Then finally you believe them such kinds of tortures or sona.

America must believe them too. Thanks. (*Leonora Javico*)



The Hand That  
Rocks The Cradle  
Rules The World

# THE REPUBLIC

Character  
Makes  
The Man

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE STUDENT BODY OF THE BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL

Vol. 2

Malolos, Bulacan, November, 1945

No. 1

## Republic Staff Members Chosen Playground and Class Demonstrations Held at the Bulacan High School

A playground and class demonstration in the physical education, literature, general science, mathematics, and vocational classes were held on October 27, 1945 in the Bulacan High School.

The girls' physical education classes were held at eight thirty in the morning. The first hand exercises, second year, morning (1945) year, folk dancing and fourth year, calisthenics.

At 10:00 the IV-A class under Miss Thompson had a lesson on appreciation of poetry with which character and health were integrated. At the same time, the I-A class under Miss Antonia Macapagal, discussed underlying scientific principles of the Atomic Bomb.

In the afternoon period, from (Continued on page 4)

### Principal Addresses Teachers

After the demonstration, the teachers returned and the Principal addressed a message, in which he stressed the teacher's mission in life. He quoted, "The teacher's mission is like that of Christ, who said of himself, 'I am one that they might have light, and they might have it more abundantly.' His work is to lead boys and girls into a life that is larger, full, stimulating and satisfying. To be a competent teacher she herself must possess knowledge, skills, interests, appreciation and ideals that make life more worth living. What he is, what he knows, thinks or does attracts students. He also emphasized the teacher's responsibilities to be as follows: (a) his own preparation to teaching, (b) the use of his greatest skill in teaching, (c) responsibility for attendance, (d) responsibility for the promotion and general of students, (e) social and moral discipline, (f) the teacher's (Continued on page 4)

### Textile Fabric Ration To Students

In an effort to meet the cloth needs of the students during this special time of crisis, the Malolos Trading Inc. distributed textile fabric to the authorized teachers and students of the Bulacan High School. The fabric was distributed in the form of coupons and may have been rationed during the first week of October. The students received 300 pieces for the whole student body, each coupon received 12 pieces, 6 for the boys and 6 for the girls. Lots were drawn to give each student a piece if by chance he is lucky. (Continued on page 4)

### POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

I have been requested by a staff member of the "Republic" to acquaint the readers of the school paper with our policy in the administration and supervision of the school. In this connection, I wish to state that it will be our policy to stress the teaching of character education in connection with the constitutional mandate for "thought, action, habit, moral character, character habits, and character education."

As to the teaching of World War II, the school officials are making the use of the proper materials for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the school.

A five-year vocational development plan is being prepared and an agricultural and vocational site has been located and selected to prepare students for a world of work.

The education of the youth in the ways of commerce and love for the principles of Democracy have been stressed by taking up the contents of the "Philippine Education" with the students and teachers of (Continued on page 4)

### SCOUTS CONFERRED

Last October 21, Commissioner Enriquez Villaverde of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines and the secretary of the National Council, Miss Elvira Llanes, visited Malolos and conferred with the District Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Isabelo Tupas, school superintendent, principals and teachers. The conference dealt mainly on the organization of the scouts in the province. Sen. Llanes delivered a speech appealing to the people for their interest, cooperation and help, especially, at this time. The conference was a whole-day affair, featured by games and (Continued on page 4)

### Glee Club Sponsors Amateur Hour

With a show-bus stage freight and to develop the school's musical values of some gifted students, the instructor of the Glee Club, Miss Elvira Llanes, sponsored amateur hour in the last three Thursdays of October. The time was limited to only few numbers were performed in such a restricted hour. Had it been longer, the audience would have enjoyed it better. (Continued on page 4)

### Student Council Formed

Immediately after election in the school election, the boys' efforts of the school organization committee to elect their representative student body. At once an everything was accomplished, the Student Council was organized. The Council is composed of the president and secretary, treasurer, and members of all different sections in all years. After pondering deliberately on whose shoulders the school's honor should be placed, the school body unanimously voted for Gratiano Alameda, IV-A section president. The results of the election were as follows: (Continued on page 4)

### Senior's Convocation

Every month, the senior class holds a convocation in order to acquaint them with the nature of the different sections. The convocations are held in the school auditorium and are held in their respective homes.

There were three monthly convocations that have been held already. They were made elaborate by the inclusion of folk dances, songs and musical selections.

In the first convocation, Alameda, IV-A section, president, particularly the important role of accountants in the economic development and advancement of the country. He clarified the fact that the accountants of the Philippines are far behind the accountants of the U. S. with respect to ways, public opinion and thinking. However, he added that accounting here is more advanced than in Japan. He further stated that accounting is a money-making occupation.

Last September 20, the provincial governor, Alameda, IV-A section, president, and other part rendered by soldiers both in war and in peace. He said that "Bonifacio and the indestructible del Fies of Timal Pass, unlike their counterparts, chose to sacrifice and give up their lives for the cause of freedom and justice. These men were just the exponent of the great masses of heroes who helped them to fight (Continued on page 4)

### HONOR ROLL

Second Grading Period	
FRESHMEN	
Elvira Llanes	90 2/3 A
Amelia Gonzales	89 2/3 A
Natalia Llanes	88 2/3 A
Urban Magpaya	88 2/3 B
Pollie San Jose	88 2/3 C
BOTHOMORES	
Edwina Llanes	87 2/3 B

### MESSAGE Of The Superintendent

I wish to greet very cordially the "Republic" on its resumption of publication during the period when the principles of democracy are being reestablished in our country. The teaching staff of the Bulacan High School and the student body desire commendation for this noble purpose. As an endorsement of student opinion, the "Republic" must express and report the hopes and aspirations of the students of the school and the efforts of the teaching staff to attain their successful realization. The Bulacan High School has a high tradition of scholarship, culture and efficiency. Through the "Republic", I trust that these traditions will find more vigorous expression in order that the school persons may obtain complete information on the services for which they give financial and moral support. I salute the teaching staff and the student body to maintain the high name of the school and share in efforts to achieve it. (Continued on page 4)

### Results Of Freshmen Contests Revealed

A series of contests was held in the Junior Building by the Freshmen during the months of Sept. and October. The outcome of the contest was a complete success with several applicants taking part to test their abilities. The different events in the series of their contests are:

First prize	
Marcelo Villaverde, I-F	Second prize
Amelia Llanes, I-B	Third prize
Amelia Llanes, I-B	Fourth prize

### B.H.S. Not Immune From Jap Bestialities

### 1945 - 1946 Enrollment

The school population this year numbered up to 1,200. Due to the lack of buildings the students from the towns of Bulacan, Marikina, Marikina, and Sta. Maria were advised to enroll in the Sta. Maria, Marikina High School. The Freshmen were for a time housed at the Marikina Elementary School. Later they were transferred to the Junior building after it had been razed by the Jap Army. (Continued on page 4)

### C. REYES DECLARED EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Due to the wholehearted requests and fervent desires of the "Republic" staff, the official organ of the B.H.S. is pleased to announce that the editorial Miss Patricia Thompson, the editor, with the support of the principal, Mr. Elvira Tupas, has accepted it as necessary and advisable to test the abilities and mental capacities of the students who will run this organ. A tentative time of publication was given for the delivery trial.

Several students from different sections enthusiastically participated in the examination for editorship. The contestants were sufficient when they were interviewed to write their editorials within the time. The editorials dealt with the results, new ideas suggested, and a general review of the school. Only eleven editorials were received so far. In this, three (Continued on page 4)

### Helps And Donations Received From U.S.

The Bulacan High School has been the lucky recipient of valuable gifts from the American Cavalry Unit stationed in the war-torn provincial capital.

Students taking vocational courses were greatly aided by donations in the form of wood, tools and nails given by the American Cavalry Unit. Balls and nets were also provided by the Cavalry which helped in the conversion of the tennis court into a real sports-ground.

Reading materials as books and magazines which will broaden our minds and give us a better insight into the present world affairs were also received.

The immediate surroundings of the school grounds of the Junior building was leveled by giant bulldozers. Our boys and girls can now utilize these grounds for their Physical Education and Military Training. The immediate DPT was started in the month (Continued on page 4)

Front page of the first post-war issue of The Republic



## Revival of *The Republic*

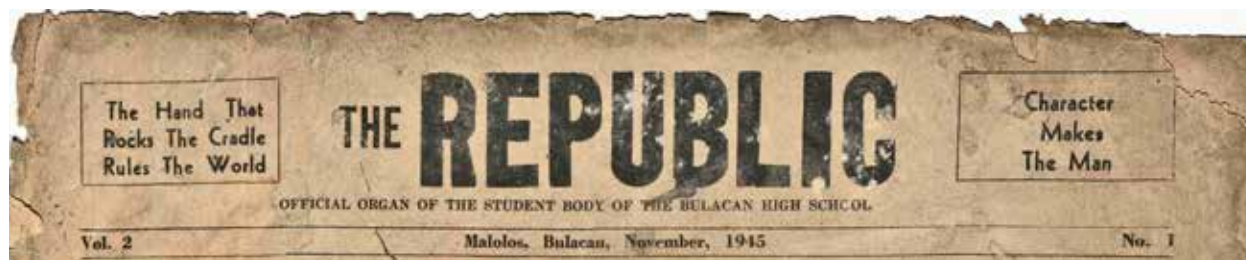
The Bulacan High School students of 1940, in their fervent love for democracy and liberty in general and the freedom of the press in particular, signified their lofty intention by giving birth to a school organ. It is named "*The Republic*" in commemoration of the first erstwhile Philippine Republic established in the historic town of Malolos in the hectic days of '96. The paper flourished for a year until the Axis powers tried to trample democracy in the Orient.

The flame of that love for the freedom of the press has been quelled, but as of a hard firewood, the residual smouldering embers kept aglow. And now, from the ashes and ruins shall emerge a more stalwart mansion—"*The Republic*" rebuilt, retaining its antique grandeur as silver lining, yet rejuvenated by the inoculation of

young energetic blood that will revivify and invigorate it. Democracy unsullied and untarnished shall be its modern features and the scintillant rays of liberty and patriotism shall emerge from it. It shall be fraught with the valorous deeds of the immortal heroes, who, in the grim struggle for the sake of democracy, left behind all dear in life to defend a sacred cause. It shall be the mouthpiece of the students in making effective respectful appeals for more congenial reform. It shall conduct a vernacular section where our beloved mother tongue will be enthroned on a pedestal ranking with other languages. It shall neither distort news nor twist facts, but it shall always stand as the infallible champion of truth, reason, and justice. It shall be the mirror of contemporary history and the exponent of equality and fraternity. It shall be the campus clarion of the student body. —C.G.R.







## TEXTILE FABRIC RATION TO STUDENTS

In an effort to meet the cloth needs of the students during this epoch when prices of commodities are still sky-high, the Malolos Trading Inc. distributed textile fabrics to the authorized teachers and students of the Bulacan High School.

Skippers, undershirts, fabrics and soap bars were rationed during the first week of October. The materials numbered 320 pieces for the whole student body, each section received 12 pieces, 6 for the boys and 6 for the girls. Lots were drawn to give each student a piece if by chance he is lucky. Skippers valued P1.50 each, undershirts P1.15 each, and the women's garments P3.00 each with a bar of soap for every piece one gets. The teachers and employees received theirs too.

Pretty soon the students who were unlucky the last time would have their chance too. The fact that there are many students in this school, the retail stores are purposely working for another delivery to provide almost everyone with a new apparel. (*Ligaya M. Calalang, IV-A*) [pages 1 and 4]

## LIBERATION OF MALOLOS

By Antonio Boado, IV-A

Three long years of painful memories and recollections, are the imprints of enemy administration on our countrymen. Hunger, death and sickness lurked at every corner taking a devastating toll of lives on our population. Days without food, nights filled with fear of sudden death, enemy soldiers with evil grins and sinister smiles are realities that beset our once peaceful town. Men with sacks of palay trying to evade the Japanese sentries, women with tears in their eyes grieving for someone in the garrison, children shouting for food, are sights enough to tear one's hearts apart. Yet

this was the desolate picture of Malolos three years ago. But they never lost faith in God and America. No! not even death can remove their devotion, and the thought of liberation served as the fuel that keeps the flame of liberty and democracy burning eternally in their hearts.

At last, their patience was rewarded. One afternoon, around 1:00 o'clock, the deafening roar of friendly guns shattered the stillness of the countryside. American guns blasted the Japanese fortifications of the outskirts of the town and brought smiles of satisfaction, for it spelled doom to the enemy and liberation for our country. The showdown lasted for seemingly interminable hours, but deep in the shelter of foxholes and dugouts, people were inwardly rejoicing, for salvation and deliverance came nearer by each blast. Fortunately, the enemy retreated without offering resistance.

The smoke had hardly settled when the victorious Americans marched into the town. Cares and sorrows were thrown away. People crowded at the town plaza looking with hero worship at the weary but dauntless liberators, and offered them delicacies like eggs and fruits to express their gratitude. A man in ragged clothes embraced a G.I. and cried on his breast, just like a child who had been oppressed and was asking his father to avenge the wrong done to him. Others cried, some laughed with joy, many shouted "Victory" at the top of their voice, while the rest of the crowd kept silent, for their hearts were impressed by the solemn occasion. This was the fulfillment of our dreams, the end of our sufferings, the moment we have longed for after years of untold dangers and hardships; and now that it had so opportunely presented itself, no one could help but murmur a prayer of thanksgiving.

February 1, 1945 is a day of unsurpassed significance in the minds of every Maloleño, a day when tears of joy were shed and happiness reigned undisputed in every heart. It was the day of liberation. [pages 2 and 4]



# Occupation and Liberation

From *The Republic*, November 1945

## POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

I have been requested by a staff member of *The Republic* to acquaint the readers of the school paper with our policy in the administration and supervision of the school. In this connection, I wish to state that it will be our policy to stress the teaching of character education in consonance with the constitutional mandate; for "thought makes habit, habit makes character, character makes destiny, and destiny makes eternity."

Due to the incident of World War II the school officials are seeking the aid of the proper authorities for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the school.

A five-year vocational development plan is being prepared and an agricultural and vocational site has been located and selected to prepare the student for a world of work.

The education of the youth in the ways of democracy and love for the principles of freedom has been started by taking up the contents of the "Philippine Ideology" with the students and teachers of this school.

This administration has sought in the past and will constantly secure in the future the cooperation of the provincial officials and the people of the community.

This institution is always open to the youth who should answer the challenge of Rizal in, "*Nasaan ang kabataan na maglalaan ng kanilang buhay? Dalisay at walang batik ang kanilang buhay na ipagpapakasakit upang ang handog ay maging karapatdapat. Inaantay namin kayo, O mga kabataan, halikayo at kayo'y aming iniintay.*" (Eliseo Tayao, *Acting Principal*) [pages 1 and 4]

## B.H.S. NOT IMMUNE FROM JAP BESTIALITIES

Like other public schools, the Bulacan High School suffered an intense blow from the Japanese barbarism. After making it a comfort room, as well as the place where lives of innocent men and women were lost and the scene of inexplicable and indescribable death and horrors, the institution was levelled to ashes. What a reversed compensation! In ironic fate indeed!

Amando Tolentino, I-R  
(Continued on page 4)

DDT was sprayed in the marshy  
(Continued on page 4)

### B.H.S. Not Immune From Jap Bestialities

#### 1945 - 1946 Enrollment

The school population this year numbered up to 1,351. Due to the lack of buildings the students from the towns of Bocaue, Bigaa, Meycauayan, and Sta. Maria were advised to enroll in the Sta. Maria Junior High School. The Freshmen were for a time accommodated at the Malolos Elementary School. Later they were transferred to the Junior building after it had been vacated by the U. S. Army.

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The renowned library, which was acclaimed as one of the best libraries in Luzon, did not escape the Japanese vandalism. The burning of the senior building

(Continued on page 4)

### LIBERATION OF MALOLOS

By Antonio Bado IV-A

Three long hard years of painful memories and recollections, are the imprints of enemy administration on our countrymen. Hunger, death and sickness lurked at every corner taking a devastating toll of lives on our population. Days without food, nights filled with fear of sudden death, enemy soldiers with evil grins and sinister smiles are realities that haunt our once peaceful town. Men with sacks of palay trying to evade the Japanese sentries, women with tears in their eyes grieving for someone in the Garrison children shouting for food, are sights enough to tear one's heart apart. Yet this was the desolate picture of Malolos three years ago. But they never lost faith in God and America. Not even death can remove their devotion, and the thought of liberation served as the fuel that keeps the flame of liberty and democracy burning eternally in their hearts.

### MESSAGE

#### Of The Superintendent

I wish to greet very cordially the "Republic" on its resumption of publication during the period when the principles of democracy are being reestablished in our country. The teaching staff of the Bulacan High School and the student body deserve commendation for this noble purpose. As an instrument of student opinion, the "Republic" must express and reflect the hopes and ambitions of the students of the school and the efforts of the teaching staff toward their successful realization. The Bulacan High School has a high tradition of scholarship, culture, and efficiency. Through the "Republic", I trust that these traditions will find more vigorous expression in order that the school patrons may obtain complete information on the services for which they give financial and moral support. I enjoin the teaching staff and the student body to maintain the high name of the school and spare no efforts in making it worthy of the honor of being the secondary public school in the town where the first Philippine Republic was born.

ISABELO TUPAS  
Acting Division Superintendent

The Bulacan High School, a stalwart mansion as silver energetic bloodied and untarnished rays of liberty with the valor struggle for the defend a sacred making effect shall conduct will be enthroned neither distort infallible character of contempt. It shall

It was Interesting  
(Continued)



The renowned library, which was acclaimed as one of the best libraries in Luzon, did not escape the Japanese vandalism. The burning of the senior building with the tables and chairs, resulted into the inadequacy of school house and school material. Due to the lack of equipment, the students were required to bring their own desks for use in the classroom.

The Seniors, Juniors, some Sophomores and vocational students share the Barasoain Memorial Elementary School with the elementary school pupils while the Freshmen and Sophomores occupy the spacious and quiet Junior building. [pages 1 and 4]

## 1945-1946 ENROLLMENT

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## HELPS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED FROM U.S.

The hard-pressed Bulacan High School was the lucky recipient of valuable gifts from the Moonlight Cavalry Unit stationed in the war-town provincial capitol.

Students taking vocational courses were greatly aided by donations in the form of wood, tools, and nails given by the Moonlight Cavalry Unit. Balls and nets were also provided by the G.I.s which were helped in the conversion of the tennis court into a real sports-ground.

Reading materials such as books and magazines which will broaden our minds and give us a better insight into the present world affairs were also received.

The immediate surroundings of the school grounds of the Junior Building was levelled by giant bulldozers. Our boys and girls can now utilize these grounds for their Physical Education and Military Training. The insecticide DDT was sprayed in the marshy grounds surrounding the building. A healthy atmosphere is now pervading as a result of these aid extended by our friends, the Americans. (*Estela S. Arellano, IV-C*) [pages 1 and 4]

**Editorial**

### REVIVAL OF THE REPUBLIC

High School students of 1940 in their fervent love for liberty in general and the freedom of the press in particular, their lofty intention by giving birth to a school organ, "The Republic" in commemoration of the first erstwhile public established in the historic town of Malolos in the '96. The paper flourished for a year until the Axis Power trampled democracy in the Orient.

Of that love for the freedom of the press has been of a hard firewood, the residual smouldering embers and now, from the ashes and ruins shall emerge a more on—"The Republic" rebuilt, retaining its antique grandeur, yet rejuvenated by the inoculations of young that will revivify and invigorate it. Democracy unsullied shall be its modern features and the scintillant and patriotism shall emerge from it. It shall be fraught with the deeds of the immortal heroes, who, in the grim name of democracy, left behind all dear in life to die. It shall be the mouthpiece of the students in their respectful appeals for more congenial reform. It shall be a vernacular section where our beloved mother tongue is on a pedestal ranking with other languages. It shall be the mirror of truth, reason and justice. It shall be the mirror of history and the exponent of equality and fraternity be the campus clarion of the student body.—C.G.R.

**Liberation . . .**  
(Continued from page 2)

**Pressure**  
Sgt.-at-

After a president-elect's press conference, the press corps was in a state of confusion. The president-elect's press conference was a success, but the press corps was in a state of confusion. The president-elect's press conference was a success, but the press corps was in a state of confusion.

**Playground**  
(Continued from page 2)

The results of the election were as follows:  
(Continued on page 4)

### Senior's Convocation

Every month, the senior council, holds a vocational convocation in order to acquaint them with the nature of the different vocations. The guest speakers are professionals and successful in their respective lines.

There were three monthly convocations that have been held already. They were made elaborate by the inclusion of folk dances, poems and musical selections.

In the first convocation, Atty. Teofilo D. Reyes, the provincial treasurer of Bulacan, emphasized particularly the importance of the accountants in the economic development and amelioration of the country. He clarified the fact that the accountants of the Philippines are far behind the accountants of the U. S. with respect to ways, public opinion and training. However, he added that according here is more advanced than in Japan. He further stated that accounting is a many-sided occupation.

Last September 25, the provincial governor, Aljo Santos, extolled the significance and vital part rendered by soldiers both in war and in peace. He said that "Bonifacio and the indomitable del Pilar of Tiral Pass, unlike their contemporaries chose to sacrifice and give up their lives for the cause of freedom and justice. These men were just the exponent of the great masses of heroes who relied behind them, to fight" (Continued on page 4)

### Results Contests

A series of the Junior High School contests were held during the month of October. The contests were held with several prizes to the winners. The contests were held with several prizes to the winners.

**B. Fro**

**1945 En**

moral discipline, (f) the teacher's affair featured by games and de-

(Continued on page 4)

### Textile Fabric Ration To Students

In an effort to meet the cloth needs of the students during this epoch when prices of commodities are still sky-high, the Malolos Trading Inc., distributed textile fabrics to the authorized teachers and students of the Bulacan High School.

Skippers, undershirts, fabrics and soap bars were rationed during the first week of October. The materials numbered 320 pieces for the whole student body, each section received 12 pieces, 6 for the boys and 6 for the girls. Lots were drawn to give each student a piece if by chance he is lucky. Skippers valued P1.50 (Continued on page 4)

### Glee Club Sponsors Amateur Hour

With a view to expel stage fright and to develop the deep-hidden, fine-pitched voices of some gifted students, the instructor of the Glee Club, Miss Diwata Aldaba, successively sponsored amateur hours in the last three Thursdays of October. The time was limited; so only few numbers were performed in such a restricted hour. Had it been longer, the audience would have enjoyed it better. (Continued on page 4)



## CLASS 1946

### Section A

#### Boys

Antonio Abella  
 Graciano C. Avendaño  
 Juan Belisario, Jr.  
 Antonio Boado  
 Pedro Borlongan  
 Cresencio R. Carlos  
 Dionisio F. Coronel  
 Edgardo Cruz  
 Rogaciano W. Cruz  
 Manuel Cuenca  
 Eugenio P. Enriquez, Jr.  
 Sergio L. Garcia  
 Estracteo Gonzales  
 Cesar L. Mendoza  
 Domingo Mendoza  
 Juvenal S. Onglao  
 Victor T. Osorio  
 Carlos G. Reyes  
 Florentino S. Reyes, Jr.  
 Pablo L. Reyes  
 Ruben Reyes  
 Jose San Pedro  
 Bayani Santos  
 Gabriel C. Santos, Jr.  
 Jose D. Santos  
 Reynaldo C. Santos  
 Alfredo Silva  
 Fernando Teodoro  
 Herminigildo R. Tiongson  
 Gil Villalon

#### Girls

Aurora R. Adriano  
 Lucila Adriano  
 Leticia C. Baluyot  
 Luz O. Cabrera  
 Ligaya M. Calalang  
 Teofila C. Caluag  
 Felicisima Castro  
 Remedios C. Catindig  
 Cecilia Clavio  
 Juana L. Cruz  
 Lina C. Espino  
 Felician B. de Jesus  
 Cecilia San Diego  
 Corazon Santiago  
 Dolores S. Tantoco  
 Virginia C. Torres

### Section B

#### Boys

Felipe Adriano  
 Benjamin Aldaba  
 Jaime Aldaba  
 Lester Aldaba  
 Sergio Alejandrino  
 Benjamin Amante  
 Remigio Bernabe, Jr.  
 Claro Boado  
 Geronimo Caluag  
 Luis Crisostomo  
 Francisco Cruz  
 Cesar Diolata  
 Antonio Suerte Felipe  
 Oscar Fernando  
 Policarpio de Jesus  
 Dominador Leoncio  
 Constantino Lopez  
 Feliciano Miranda  
 Antonio Platon  
 Marcelino Ramos  
 Jose Salvador  
 Cristobal Santiago, Jr.  
 Rene Santiago

Francisco Santos  
 Ricardo Tantoco  
 Federico Tiongson, Jr.  
 Oscar Tiongson  
 Ernesto Vinta

#### Girls

Agapita Abad  
 Josefina Abracosa  
 Crispina Caluag  
 Gavina Constantino  
 Patrocinio Cruz  
 Teresita Dulay  
 Emilia Fajardo  
 Nelina Fajardo  
 Lourdes Paguio  
 Romana Ramos  
 Vicenta Robles  
 Amanda Sabino  
 Demetria Santiago  
 Bonifacia Sta. Cruz  
 Benilda Tiongson

### CLASS PLEDGE

We, members of the graduating class of 1946, hereby pledge ourselves to help rehabilitate our moral, social and economic systems, to enlighten the masses so that an intelligent citizenry may arise, to exemplify in right living for others to follow, and to spread the doctrines of knowledge and truth.

Furthermore, we reaffirm our faith in democracy and highly resolve to help build the foundation of an independent Philippines to live up to and support those worthy ideals and principles that endure through eternity, in order to make our lives an honor to God, to our country, to our parents and to our Alma Mater, the Bulacan High School.



## Section C

### Boys

Alfonso Aldaba  
Ambrocio Angelo  
Leonardo Ch. Angelo  
Florentino Bautista  
Martin Bernal  
Lazaro Briones  
Antonio Buenaseda  
Vicente Calayag  
Remigio Calderon  
Guillermo Capule  
Francisco Castro  
Esteban Cruz  
Ricardo Cruz  
Narciso H. Dafrosa  
Antonio Galang  
Lino Galang  
Gil Gatchalian  
Jaime de Guzman  
Eutiquio G. Hernandez  
Rogelio Joson  
Gabriel Lajom  
Leonardo de Leon  
Marciano de Leon

Graciano Militante  
Venancio Reyes  
Alejandro Samaniego  
Cayetano Santos  
Generoso Valderrama  
Enrique T. Vasallo  
Enrique Yñiguez

### Girls

Estela Arellano  
Teodorica Baesa  
Lualhati Balagtas  
Florencia Baltazar  
Felicidad Benedictos  
Brigida Bernardo  
Aurora Buizon  
Jovita Cahiwat  
Victoria Cano  
Leonora Capulong  
Nenita Galvez  
Remedios Gatchalian  
Feliza F. Guzman  
Simplicia Lorenzo  
Josefa Ventura

## Section D

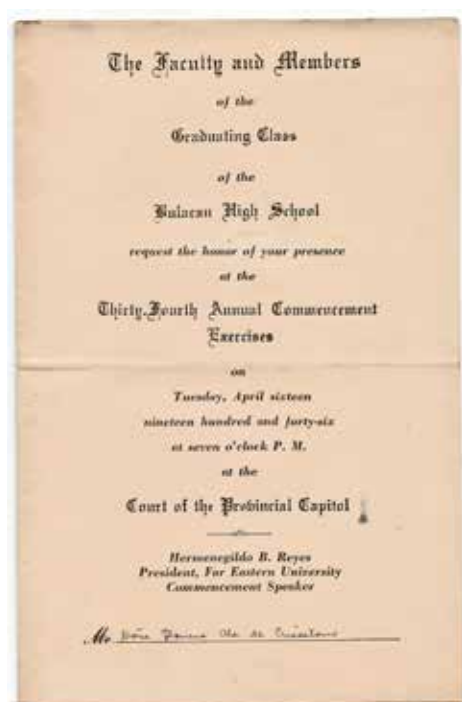
### Boys

Adriano Agustin  
Restituto Atienza  
Ricardo Baesa  
Sixto Belen  
Venancio Carlos  
Enrico Crisostomo  
Ruperto Crisostomo  
Bonifacio Cruz  
Ernesto de la Cruz  
Jose Cruz  
Benjamin Culalic  
Marciano Fabian  
Benjamin Galang  
Domingo Galang  
Protacio Garcia  
Herminio de Guzman  
Basilio Liberan  
Pablo Manlapig  
Felipe Martin  
Trinidad Ople  
Gelacio Pingol  
Jose de la Rama  
Servillano Reyes

Cesar Rigonan  
Moises Roque  
Santiago Salapong  
Florencio Santos  
Orlando Tomacruz  
Arturo Valencia

### Girls

Bienvenida Cabildo  
Concepcion Gonzales  
Primitiva Gonzales  
Delfina de Guia  
Consuelo Hernandez  
Lilia Palacio  
Patricia Pangindian  
Maria Punzalan  
Demetria Salamat  
Loreto Santos  
Jovita Santos  
Purificacion Santos  
Asuncion Suerte Felipe  
Magdalena Valte  
Rosalina Valte





## A Varied Collection

By Juan Belisario, Jr.

**N**ever in the annals of the Bulacan High School has a class been graduated with so varied a collection of students as the Class of 1946. Some of the members hail from distant provinces. Some of them were members of the class which enrolled in the year 1940, others began earlier. This motley crowd resulted from the phenomena of scholastic diffusion caused by the universal chaos which has left its indelible stigma not only in the history of our native land but in the records of all nations, great or small. That occurrence was the Second World War. However, majority of the students of this Class enrolled in the year 1941 and we may consider it to be the memorable commencement of its history.

It was a morning in June 1941, when over 600 souls awoke from their good night's sleep with a vague feeling of anxiety coupled with eagerness. That day was somehow different from all other days for it was to be their first day in the high school. No matter what they felt that day, any army of students, fresh from the elementary schools – some of them seventh grade graduates and a greater number from

the sixth grade – presented themselves armed to the teeth with pencils and sheets of paper to take the entrance examinations. After this mental skirmish, they were assigned to their respective sections and they settled down to the hardest task of high school life: the beginning.

During the first semester of their First Year, the freshies oriented themselves to their new surroundings and routines. They began to enjoy the wonders of World History; they started to surmount the perplexities of Algebra; they opened their eyes to view the precious and wonderful gifts which Science held out to them. In school activities, they took part whole-heartedly in most of the undertakings. As cadets, the freshies were the most disciplined. In athletics, they took part in the inter-class meets, but unfortunately, they did not win signal victories. In short, they enjoyed the turbulent life of a freshman.

But Fate had other things in store for the world. When Christmas tide seemed just around the corner and everyone was contemplating a peaceful holiday, a catastrophe





## SECTION IV-B



happened; War came – with all its horrible consequences. In the midst of confusion and fear, our Alma Mater closed its portals and so ended the first chapter of the class history.

More than a year after the clouds of battle had lifted over the sanctified grounds of Bataan and Corregidor, the high schools were opened under a different regime in July 1943. No two regimes follow exactly the same policies as no two individuals are perfectly alike. The truth of this principle was proven by the extension of the tyrannical Japanese sovereignty over the islands. Great damages were introduced in the educational processes. Among these were the acceleration of all high school classes by one year; the segregation of sexes resulting in the opening of two high schools, the Bulacan Boy's High School and the Bulacan Girl's High School; and the introduction of Nippongo into the curriculum.

The Bulacan High School buildings were occupied by the Japanese forces; and so, the Bulacan boys had to share the generosity of the Mojon Elementary School. The high school girls likewise studied in the building of the Malolos Elementary School.

The pre-war Freshmen were then promoted to the Second Year. Scrutinizing the faces of the new sophies, one would have noticed new faces but he would have missed some others who were familiar to him when he was a Freshman. The number of students during that time was smaller than that of the previous year.

The newly initiated Sophomores studied earnestly with all the imaginable privations in school equipment. Only those who studied during that time can fully understand the hardships of studying under such despicable conditions. The untiring labor of the students were not fully compensated due to the existing conditions at that time.

After a brief respite, Class '46 met again in July 1944. They were the upperclassmen at last. They were no longer the greenhorn freshies nor the unbaked sophies. They were the Juniors now and they needed just one year to achieve their goal. They worked hard in their studies. As in the previous year, in spite of their industry, they learned little due to the lack of books and facilities.



## SECTION IV-C



An organization sponsored by the Japanese was set up and all students were automatically made members without their approval. This organization was known as the KAPARIZ (Kabataang Pangarap ni Rizal). Aside from the pledges and other recitatives which were given to the students to be memorized, this organization was inactive due to the lack of faith of the students in the motives of the organization. Physical training was almost abandoned during later part of the first semester.

During this time, too, the forces of liberation were brewing a storm which would sweep the oppressors from our dear country. Air raids were daily occurrences which the students awaited with same enthusiasm as a game of baseball. The playful maneuvers of the American pilots as they strafed the Japanese installations, were watched with unabated interest by the members of Class '46. But sometimes the strafing planes came so close to the school building that they had to take cover. They watched the raiders not without any danger for behind the school was the Japanese garrison and it was rumored that a machinegun nest faced the watching

students. In spite of the raids, classes were held regularly, with an attendance of less than one third of the registered members of the class until the school was closed for the Christmas vacation in the second week of December 1944.

Classes were not resumed as scheduled in January 1945 because of the American landings and the subsequent liberation of the Philippines. In the later part of February of that year, all the students were called upon to register and classes were resumed two weeks later. The class was increased to four sections as compared to the two sections during the Japanese occupation. School activities were resumed. Teams were formed. There were inter-class games which the Class '46 won. To develop the intellect of the students, an oratorical contest was held during the later part of the second semester of the school year 1944-45.

On July 1, 1945, the members of Class '46 met again after a one-week vacation. They were now the Seniors. The class was composed of four sections of battle-worn veterans of three years of high school mental skirmishes.



There were over 180 students, willing and zealous in their task. Their records speak for them. In their vocational activities, they were the most busy students. The repair of the school buildings, the furnishing of tables, chairs, and other furniture for the needy school, and the construction of several projects were attributed to the industry and spirit of service of the class.

In the athletic field, the seniors showed their skill and muscles. They were victorious in most of the games they played. In the literary and journalistic field, we find the seniors leading as attested by the fact that *The Republic*, the official organ of the Bulacan high school, had many Senior students in its staff. They were not behind in their social activities. They held the Senior's acquaintance party after the first grading period. Monthly vocational guidance convocations were held with the view of providing the graduating students with some information regarding the

different professions. They held an impromptu Christmas program which was considered to be the most hilarious ever held in the Bulacan High School. Later, the Junior-Senior Ball was held. All these activities except the last were sponsored by the Class of 1946.

It is not erroneously said that the last year of the Class of 1946 was the most active. However in these activities, the members did not forget their chief aim in going to school. They were painstaking in their studies. They tackled the unconquerable Physics and grappled with it until it was vanquished. They passed the barriers which held them from their goal after burning plenty of midnight oil. For their success, certainly not only a small part was played by their beloved Alma Mater and their patient teachers. Their destiny were shaped by the persevering efforts of their affectionate instructors and to them should they dedicate their sincere thanks and everlasting gratitude.

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*Juan Belisario Jr. of Class 1946 was president of the Senior Class and features editor of The Republic. From Malolos, Bulacan, he graduated first honor (first honorable mention) of his class. This appeared in The Republic, Vol II, No. 6, April 1946, p.8 and 10.*

## SECTION IV-D





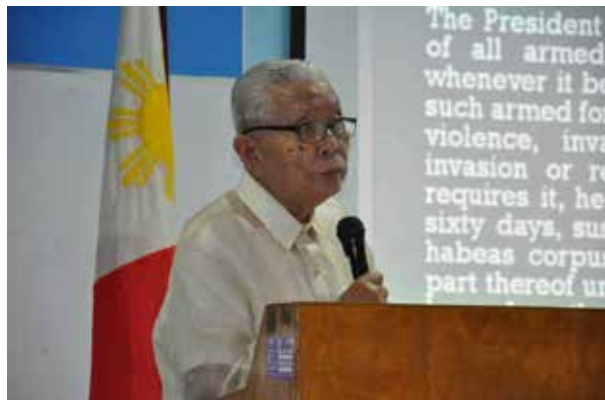
# Balik-Tanaw sa Bulacan High

Ni Jose C. de la Rama

**N**agbukas ang Bulacan High School ng Taong Aralan 1939-1940 noong unang linggo ng Hunyo 1939. Sa edad na wala pang 13 taon, nilisan ko isang araw ng Linggo ng hapon ang aking maliit na nayon ng Taal, Bocaue, Bulacan sakay ng karetela na naghatid sa akin sa Route 3, kilala sa tawag na “Cagayan Valley Road” (ngayon ay MacArthur Highway) upang mag-abang at sumakay sa Pambusco na magdadala sa akin sa Malolos.

Hindi ako maaaring umuwi araw-araw kaya’t dala ko ang aking damit na gamit mula Lunes hanggang Biernes. Walang sapat na sasakyan tulad ngayon na nagyayaot dito sa Malolos at Bocaue. Kaya kailangan akong mangasera--tulog at pagkain--kay Aling Pinang sa isang bahay sa Mojon na kung tawagin ay “Little House”, isang bahay na mahaba at mababa. Ang bayad ay walong piso isang buwan. Ang bayad naman sa tiket na balikan ng National Railways (Bocaue-Malolos) ay labingpitong sentimos.

Dahil noon lamang ako nawalay sa aking mga magulang, sa tuwing lulubog ang araw ay madalas akong nakatingin sa gawing Bocaue at iniisip kung ano ang nangyayari sa aming tahanan. Ano ang ulam sa amin? Iba ba sa niluto ng aking kasera? Nagpapatintero na ba sina Peping at Ruben sa liwanag ng ilaw ng poste ng Meralco na malapit sa aming bahay? Sila ang aking mga kababata na hindi pinalad na makapag-aral maging ng elementarya sa Bocaue Central School.



## *Mga Gusali*

Ang Bulacan High School ay binubuo ng isang Junior Building at isang Senior Building. May sariling gusali ang Library. Lahat ay tig-isang palapag na mababa. Mayroon ding isang oval na kinatatayuan ng isang grandstand. Dito ginagawa ang pagsasanay sa mga atleta at kadete ng PMT na ang battalion commander ay si Mateo Armando Caparas (unang Pilipino na naging pangulo ng International Rotary Club). Ang kanyang adjutant ay si Teodulo Natividad (naging batikang mambabatas ng unang distrito ng Bulacan). Ang nakapaligid sa Junior at Senior Building ay mga kanal na kung tag-ulan ay parating may tubig at lagi namang may lumalangoy na mga dalag at hito.

Malapit sa Lex o Panlalawigang Piitan ang Junior Building. Nakatayo naman malapit sa gilid ng Kapitolyo (gawing Calumpit) ang Senior Building. Ang Library ay nakatayo sa gilid ng Senior Building at malapit sa oval ng track and field, gawing Calumpit.

Sa grandstand, naglisaw ang mga kambing na alaga ng janitor ng High School. Dito rin sa grandstand na ito kumakain ng kanilang baon (kanin at ulam na binalot sa dahong saging) kung tanghali ang mga estudyanteng taga-Calumpit, Paombong, Hagonoy, Bulacan, at Guiguinto. Sa gawing Guiguinto ng Junior Building ay may dalawang cottage o bahay, mababa at pawid ang bubong na ang sabi ay tinirhan ng mga gurong Amerikano na kung tawagin ay Thomasites. Sila ang mga unang gurong Amerikano na tumungo sa Pilipinas na sakay ng *USS Thomas*. Hindi ko na sila inabutan.

Sa gawing Provincial Hospital at PC Headquarters ay may dalawa ring cottage. Ang nakatira sa isa ay si Lieutenant Pablo Laygo na training officer sa PMT. (Siya ay may taguri na hindi maganda sa panlasa. May kinalaman sa kanyang physical appearance kaya hindi ko na babanggitin dito. Alam ng lahat ng estudyante sa Bulacan High kung ano ang tawag sa kanya.)



Doon naman sa isa pang cottage nakatira si Mrs. Josefa Peña, asawa ng tesorero ng lalawigan. Si Mrs. Pena ay guro sa Economics. Ang paborito niyang expression ay “Tha’ will do” kapag hindi kami makasagot.

Ang High School ay naliligiran ng kalsada na ang harapan ay pinapasok ng Pambusco na nagmumula sa Quingua (Plaridel ngayon) at naghahatid ng pasahero hanggang doon mismo sa gusali ng Kapitolyo. May nagtitinda ng sorbetes sa ilalim ng punong akasya, ang isa ay sa Junior Building at ang isa ay sa Senior Building. Ang sorbetes ay kanilang inilalagay sa hiniwang tinapay sa gitna na kung tawagin ay pandisito na yari sa pamosong Panaderia Villegas. Wala na ang panaderyang ito ngayon. Masarap ang pandisito at mga tinapay na yari dito. Madalas namin itong minemeryenda kapag break period. O kaya ay ang santol na tinda ni Da Pelang na may kahalang heko (isang uri ng bagoong na malapot at pinung-pino). Walang heko sa Bocaue. Noon ko lamang natikman sa Bulacan High School ang pinagsamang heko at santol.

#### *Mga Guro*

*Unang Taon, 1939-1940.* Ang adviser ng Section D ay si Mrs. Virginia Gonzales. Isang payating guro, kayumanggi. Maganda naman, lamang ay laging seryoso ang mukha sa umaga. Ang malilikot at mahaharot na isipan ng aking mga kamag-aral ay kung ano-ano ang ipinalalagay na nangyari o di-nangyari sa mag-asawang Gonzales nang gabing nagdaan. Bakit kaya siya laging bugnot? Siya ang aming guro sa English at Literature.

Sa Character Education and Right Conduct, guro namin si Miss Leonor Reyes na popular dahil sa kanyang maputi at magandang binti. Gusto ng mga estudyanteng lalaki na duon sila maupo sa unahan. Sa History, ang aming guro ay si Miss Felicisima Alegre na taga-Pasig. Malalim at maitim ang mga mata, maganda siya at kung tumindig ay nakahahalina. Ang ginamit naming aklat ay *Modern Times and the Living Past*. Sa General Science guro si Miss Ambrosia Macapugay, maganda ang mukha, pati hubog ng katawan. Maaari siyang tawaging “sexy” sa ngayon. Hindi ko na matandaan kung sino ang aming guro sa Algebra. Dahil kaya mahina ako sa Algebra o

anumang sangay ng Matematika kung kaya ito ay iniwasan na ng aking isip na maala-ala? Ang prinsipal na aking dinatnan ay si Mr. Cariño, nakasalaman, mukhang mestisong Intsik, at tila mabalasik. Nang lumaon, nahalinhin siya ni Mr. Juan Gonzaga na taga-Batangas (ama ni Justice Minerva Reyes ng Supreme Court). Si Mr. Eliseo Tayao ang prinsipal nang magtapos kami.

#### *Pangarap at “cutting classes”*

Maliit pa lamang, pangarap ko na ang maging isang manananggol. Kaya nang ako ay dumating sa Malolos, sinamantala ko tuwing may pagkakataon na sa halip na pumasok sa klase ng Character Education, nanonood at nakikinig ako ng paglilitis na ginaganap sa noon ay Court of First Instance na katabi lamang ng Junior Building. Isang hukom noon, si Judge Arsenio Roldan, ang napakahigpit. Malakas ang kanyang boses. Minsan, may pumasok sa korte na isang taong nakasumbrero. Agad niya itong ipinahuli sa sheriff.

Nakita ko si Judge Roldan na kapag ang abogadong nagsasalita ay si Gobernador Jose Padilla, Sr. o dili kaya ay si Atty. Francisco Delgado (naging High Commissioner natin sa Washington D.C.), magalang at mahinahon siyang magsalita. Naisip ko, bakit kaya? Ang mga hukom man pala ay kumikilala at nagbibigay ng respeto sa katungkulan at magagagaling na abogado.

Doon naman sa isang sangay, hukom si Judge Paredes. Isa sa mga asuntong binibistahan niya ay ang kina Sixto de Guzman at Galang na kapwa taga-Malolos, mga akusado sa pagpaslang sa Timbol Brothers ng San Fernando, Pampanga. Ibinintang sa kanila ang pagkakapatay sa magkapatid na Timbol na kanilang nilooban ng salapi ng perokaril. Ginawa nila ito sa loob ng tumatakbong tren mula Guiguinto hanggang Malolos.

Nandoon ako nang igawad ang hatol sa dalawa sapagkat gaya ng aking nasabi, nagka-cutting-classes kay Miss Leonor Reyes. Nang marinig ni De Guzman na nahatulan siya ng bitay, nalugmok siya sa loob mismo ng hukuman at nawalan ng malay. Kapagdaka naman, niyakap siya ng ina



## STAFF MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLIC

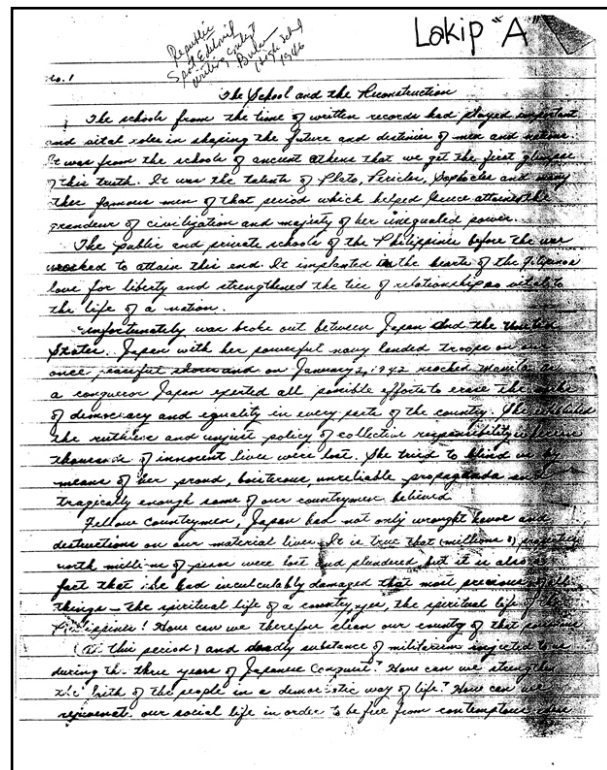


Naging associate editor si Jose I. de la Rama ng *The Republic* at nasa ibaba ang kanyang isinulat na lahok sa pamimili ng patnugutan nito

na noon ay nasa loob ng bulwagan at nananangis. Si Galang ay nanatiling nakatayo, hindi kumukurap ang mga mata ngunit ga-butil ng mais ang pawis na lumalabas sa mukha. Si Judge Paredes naman, matapos lagdaan ang hatol na bitay at pukpukin ng kanyang malyete ang ibabaw ng mesa, binakli naman ni Judge Paredes ang kanyang fountain pen at inihagis sa bintana. Nasabi ko sa aking sarili, “maganda pala at dramatic”. Lalo kong nagustuhan ang maging abogado.

Patuloy pa rin sa pagbibigay ng “D” sa akin sa Character Education tuwing grading period si Miss Reyes. Isang araw, hindi ko natiis at nilapitan siya samantalang nag-iisa sa kanyang silid-aralan at magalang na itinanong, “Ma’am, bakit po ako ‘D’ sa Character Education?” Mabilis ang sagot niya: “Because you are cutting my classes! Bakit ka nanonood ng bista, e may klase ka? Gusto mo bang maging abogado? Magtapos ka muna ng high school!”

Naging leksiyon ito sa akin. Kahit saan, kahit kailan, may mga sipsip at squealer. May mga naiinggit akong kamag-aral na nagsumbong sa akin.



Wika sa campus

Kabilang ako sa hindi mahilig pumasok sa study room. Minsan isang break time, may lumapit sa aking isang estudyante na taga-Bigaa (Balagtas ngayon). At sapagkat



kumakain ako ng santol na may heko, tinanong niya ako kung masarap at matamis ang santol. Sumagot ako ng “masarap”. Kapagdaka, dinukot niya sa kanyang bulsa ang dalang “tag”, inilagay ito sa aking bulsa at nagsabi: “Ikaw ang cleaner ngayong araw na ito sapagkat nagsalita ka sa wikang Tagalog”. Hindi ko nagustuhan ang ginawang pamamaraan ng paghuli sa akin ng aking kamag-aral. At lalong hindi ko nagustuhan na mayroon palang kasamang parusa ang magsalita sa wikang sarili. May patakaran noon sa Bulacan High School na ang wikang dapat gamitin sa loob ng kuwarto at sa loob ng campus ay English lamang. Kung ayaw mong maglinis ng kuwarto, magbayad ka ng multang singko sentimos. Malaking halaga noon ang singko!

Masakit sa akin ang pangyayayaring ito at hindi ko malimot. Tutol ang aking kalooban at isipan. Tinanong ko ang aking sarili: bakit ganoon? Dahil ba sa ang aming awit sa convocation ay “*Oh! say can you see?*” at maging ang pambansang awit ay sa Ingles, “*Land of the morning*”? Ang hindi ko pagsang-ayon sa ganitong patakaran ay tumimo nang malalim sa aking murang isipan at damdamin. Naging leksiyon ito sa akin sa Bulacan High na hindi ko nalimutan hanggang sa ako ay magkaedad at maging hukom sa Regional Trial Court ng Makati, Branch 139. Doon, aking ginamit ang sariling wika sa paglilitis kahima’t walang umiiral na circular mula sa Korte Suprema.

*Ikalawang Taon, 1940-1941.* Na-promote ako sa Second Year, Section B. Ang aking teacher sa English and Literature ay si Miss Felicula Dimagiba na hindi mangiti. Ngunit mahusay sa grammar at phonics. Sa Geometry ay si Mr. Sixto Gatchalian, matangkad at payat. Ang anak niyang si Gil ay aking kaseksiyon. Sa Oriental History, ang aming guro ay si Mrs. Anacleto Diaz, naging maybahay ng isang kongresista sa Nueva Ecija. Sa Biology ay si Mr. Pedro Mendoza, kulot ang buhok. Nang lumaon, siya ay naging Hearing Officer sa Wage Administration Service ng Department of Labor; doon niya ako tinutulungan noong nagsisimula akong magpraktis bilang abogado. Patuloy si Lieutenant Laygo bilang training officer namin sa PMT. Kaseksiyon ko ang anak niyang si Remedios. Napalitan si Lieutenant Laygo ni Lieutenant Francisco Esguerra na taga-

Pulilan. Sa P.E. ay si Mr. Adonais Maclang, ang coach ng softball. Naging koronel siya ng gerilya noong panahon ng pananakop ng Hapon.

*Ikatlong Taon, 1941-1942.* Napunta ako sa Section III-B. Si Mr. Dionisio Lindayag, taga-Paombong, ang nagturo ng Arithmetic. Marunong din siya ng Music kaya siya ang humahawak ng Glee Club. Sa English at Literature, si Ms. Felicula Dimagiba pa rin. Ang mga pamangkin niyang sina Hermogenes at Celso ay aking mga kaseksiyon. Kasama ko sa Section B sina Rodolfo Montes at Jose Santos na pawang taga-Malolos. Kaseksiyon ko rin si Gelacio Pingol at Fortunato Villafuerte, mga taga-Guiguinto; Lilia Palacio, Victorina Cano, at Josefina Belen. Kaeskwela ko rin si Magtanggol Manalastas, anak ng isang pastor Metodista, nagtapos sa Mapua Institute, naging inhinyero, at noong panahon ni Presidente Marcos ay nanombrahan na executive vice president ng Petron. Kasama rin namin ang aking pinsang buo na si Ebenezer de Pano, anak ni Pastor Ulpiano de Pano ng Methodist Church; naging isa siyang civil engineer at naglingkod na regional director ng National Irrigation Administration sa Leyte.

Buháy pa sina Magtanggol Manalastas at Victorina Cano. Ang ibang binanggit ko, hindi ko na nalalaman kung saan sila ngayon naroroon, kung buhay pa, at kung saan naipadpad ng kapalaran. Sa Social Science, guro namin si Mrs. Maria Espino Reyes, beteranang guro na mahusay magturo, at kilalang Metodista. Ang kanyang paboritong topic ay “evolution vs. creation”. Nagde-debate kaming magkakaeskuwela sa paksang ito.

#### *Mga atleta bago nagkadigma*

Tampok na mananakbo sa 100- at 200-meter dash si Jovito Mendoza na taga-San Miguel. Sa Central Luzon Athletic Association (CLAA) Meet na idinaos sa Lingayen, nagkaroon siya ng record na 11.2 seconds sa 100-meter dash at 22 seconds sa 200-meter dash. Ngunit sa kasamaang palad, tinalo siya ng gabuhok lamang ng atletang si Sumait ng Pangasinan. Ang record ni Mendoza ay hindi nalalayo sa tinakbo ni Nemesio de Guzman ng UP na siyang panlaban ng Pilipinas sa Far Eastern Games. Ang bumubuo



ng 400-meter relay ay sina Tamang Buencamino (na ang botones ng kamiseta ay hindi mag-abot sa laki ng dibdib), Gamalinda, Manuel Tionson at Jovito Mendoza. Sa tanda ko sila ang nagwagi sa CLAA.

Si Arsenio Reyes naman na taga-Malolos ay sikat at idolo sa basketball. Magandang lalaki, siya rin ay goal keeper ng soccer football team. Haligi ng koponan sina Tasyo Domingo ng Sta. Isabel at Ben Morales ng Sta. Maria. Si Arsenio Reyes ay nasawi sa labanan sa Bataan.

#### *Mga tampok sa kagandahan*

Si Milagros Santiago ay tinatawag na “Kay Francis” dahil kamukha siya ng artistang Americana. Anak siya ni Dr. Cristobal Santiago ng Malolos at kapatid ni Corazon Santiago, isa kong kamag-aral noong 1945-46. Si Erlinda Tionson ng Malolos at Teofila Carasig ng Hagonoy kasama si Lilia Palomo ay mga kilala dahil sila ay kaakit-akit. Maganda rin si Magdalena Valte at kaakit-akit ang yumi ni Dolores Tantoco. Ang dalawang huli ay aking mga naging kamag-aral noong 1945-1946.

#### *Mga awitin at iba pa*

Ang popular na awit sa campus ay “Mexicali Rose” at “South of the Border”. Ang popular na pelikula na libangan ng mga nag-aaral ay “Hi! Yo, Silver!” na ang artista ay si Bob Steele. Sa pelikulang Tagalog, ang paboritong artista na pinapanood namin ay si Pol Salcedo, Pempe Padilla, Jr. at Rogelio dela Rosa. Panahon noon nila Carmen Rosales, Rosa del Rosario, Corazon Noble, Arsenia Francisco, at Maria Miranda. Ang dalawang huli ay kapwa taga-Bocaue na napakagandang dilag at malakas ang panghalina sa mga batang estudyante. Ang bayad sa kalesa ay diyes sentimos mula Mojon hanggang Bayan. Ang paboritong sinehan noon ay Cine Estrella sa kabayanan. Bagong ginagawa noon ang munisipyo ng Malolos. Sa radyo, ang paboritong komedyante ay si Pugo at Togo, gayundin si Andoy Balunbalunan at Delia Atay-atayan. Isa sa mga paboritong mang-aawit si “Mystery Singer”. Bago pa lamang lumilitaw ang 7-Up at Coca-cola. Ang mabili pa rin ay mga de-bote na yari sa Marilao na ang pangalan ay “Ang Mithi”. May

sarsaparilla, may lemonada at may crème soda. Ang avocado ay bago pa lamang nakikilala. Kinakain namin ito sa halo-halo.

#### *Sumiklab ang Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig*

Disyembre 8, 1941, Lunes ng umaga, gaya ng karaniwan, ay ginanap sa harapan ng Senior Building ang convocation. Panauhing tagapagsalita si Atty. Antonio Bautista, pangulo ng Civil Liberties Union, at taga-Calumpit. Ang kanyang tema ay tungkol sa pagtangkilik sa sariling produkto at pagbibigay-babala sa panganib na dulot ng bansang Hapon. Ang bawat isa raw ay dapat ilaan ang buhay sa bayan. Hindi ko nalalaman noon na makakasama namin sa evacuation ang kanyang maybahay na si Ida Marquez na tulad ng aming pamilya ay isang Metodista. Ang kanyang nag-iisang anak na si Marquesito ay naging manananggol sa San Francisco, California.

Natapos ang programa nang pasado alas otso ng umaga. Umuwi ako sa aking kasera, kina Sgt. Toledo, sa Mojon.

Hindi pa ako nakakaakyat sa hagdanan ay sinalubong na ako ng balita ni Diego, kasamahan ko sa kasera, na binomba raw ng mga eroplanong pandigma ng Hapon ang Pearl Harbor. Kasalukuyang ibinabalita sa radyo ang nangyari sa mga bapor pandigma ng Amerika. Ang pambobomba ng mga Hapon sa Pearl Harbor ay hindi akalain at walang babala sapagkat noon, kasalukuyan pang nakikipag-usap si Admiral Nomura at Ambassador Kurusu kay Cordell Hull, secretary of state ng Amerika.

Ang una kong naisip ay puntahan sina Kuya Natoy (pinsang buo ko na nasa First Year), Carding Tuazon (isang doktor ngayon sa Amerika), Leonardo Salazar (naging direktor ng Central Bank), at Leonardo Lazaro—mga kanayon ko at kasama sa kasera upang yakagin silang umuwi na. Pumunta ako sa Junior Building ngunit pagdating doon, may announcement ang prinsipal na tuloy ang klase at hindi magpapauwi ng eskwela. Sapagkat susunod daw sila sa announcement, hindi pa sila uuwi. Sinabi kong uuwi ako at iiwan sila, sabay balik sa kasera upang kunin ang aking mga gamit, at pagkaraa’y tinungo ang estasyon ng tren ng Malolos upang umuwi sa Bocaue.



Lahat ng karo ng tren na patungo sa Norte ay puno ng mga kawal at mayroon pang mga sundalong naka-steel helmet sa bawat bubungan, nakatayong hawak ang isang machine gun o kaya'y riple.

Dumating ang tren na patungong Maynila, halos walang sakay kaya't ako ang nag-iisa sa loob ng tren, pauwi sa Bocaue. Noon, hindi ko akalain na mahigit tatlong taon ang lilipas at hindi ko na pala makikita ang mga gusali ng Bulacan High School, maging ang kapitolyo sapagkat kabilang sa mga wawasakin ng digma.

Sa loob ng tren, iniisip ko ang pag-akay sa akin ng aking ama sa pagtawid sa tulay ng tren, ngunit sa pagkakataong ito na umuwi akong nag-iisa ay walang aakay sa akin. Ang tulay ng tren ay binubuo ng dalawang daang bakal at mga trabyesang mulawin na nakapahalang sa daang bakal, may mga pagitan na halos labindalawang pulgada. Kaya't kagat ko ang aking labi, sinimulan ko na ang pagtawid sa tulay at inalala ang isa sa mga prinsipyo sa aklat ni Marden na hinihiram ko sa library: "*He can who thinks he can!*" Datapwat nang ako ay malapit na sa kalagitnaan ng tulay, nakita kong may dumarating na isang tren-bus na nanggaling sa gawing Bigaa. Hindi na ako maaaring makabalik sapagkat ako ay aabutan ng tren-bus; hindi naman ako maaaring magpatuloy pagkat gayundin, hindi pa ako nakatatawid ay darating na ang tren-bus. Kaya't ang ginawa ko, hawak ang balutan ng aking mga damit, mabilis akong lumagay sa gilid ng tulay at niyakap nang buong higpit ang bakal dito. At nang dumating ang tren-bus, hindi ko akalain na parang lindol pala ang lakas ng uga ng tulay. Akala ko, makabibitaw ako. Umuga ang tulay nang gayon na lamang, natakot nga ako ngunit hindi ako bumitiw sa pagkakayakap nang mahigpit sa bakal na aking kinapitan. Nang makaraan ang tren-bus, nangangatog ang mga tuhod ko't napabuntong-hininga: salamat sa Diyos at naligtas ako! At saka ko ipinagpatuloy ang pagtawid. Sa kalsada, nadaanan ko ang mga tao na nag-iipon-ipon, at takot na takot.

Sa loob ng mahigit tatlong taon ng pananakop ng Hapon, hindi ako pumasok sa paaralan na pinatatakbo ng pamahalaang Hapon. Nanatili ako sa aming kapisang bukid kung saan may maliit na kubong aming tinitirhan.

Hindi ko na babanggitin ang aming mga naging karanasan noong panahon ng digmaan dahil masyadong hahaba ang salaysay.

Noong Setyembre 21, 1944, mag-aalas siyete ng umaga, dumating mula sa gawing silangan at hilaga ang napakaraming eroplano ng Amerika upang bombahin ang Maynila. Sinundan ito ng marami pang beses. Panay ang dogfight sa itaas. Hindi ko akalain na ako ay mapapabilang sa mga iniligtas sa kamatayan na dala ng digmaan.

Noong Pebrero 2, 1945, dumating sa Taal, Bocaue, Bulacan ang advanced column ng 37th Infantry Division ng US Army na tinatalunton ang daang bakal ng aming nayon. Marami pa akong dapat isalaysay ngunit mukhang malalayo ako sa mga alaala sa mga araw sa Bulacan High School kaya't ito ay gagawin ko marahil sa ibang pagkakataon.

*Ikaapat na Taon, 1945-1946.* Mahigit tatlong taon ang pananakop ng Hapon. Sa loob ng panahong ito, hindi ako nag-aral sa paaralan. Nang dumating ang Liberation, nagbukas na muli ang Bulacan High School ng special class mula Marso hanggang unang linggo ng Hunyo 1945. Hindi ito nalaman naming mga taga-Bocaue. Nalaman lamang namin na nagbukas ng regular na klase ang High School noong buwan na ng Hunyo. Ang mga Third Year ay tinanggap na regular na Fourth Year. Ito ang dahilan kaya ako sa regular class napasama.

Nasira ng digma ang tatlong gusali ng High school, pati grandstand kaya doon kami nag-aral sa gusali ng Mojon Elementary School. Ang guro ko sa Economics ay si Mrs. Josefa Peña pa rin, at sa Physics si Miss Trinidad Cruz, mga dating guro bago nagkadigma. Sa kasamaang palad, naoperahan si Miss Cruz sa myoma bago natapos ang taong aralan at ito ang kanyang ikinasawi. Sa Wikang Pambansa, si Mr. Moises Simbulan na taga-Calumpit ang aming guro. Siya ang nagdaos ng timpalak talumpatian at tulaan. Ako ang nagkapalad na makakamit ng medalyang ginto at isang sertipiko ng pagiging "Mananalumpati ng Bulacan High School sa Taong 1946". Si Mr. Dominador Santiago ang aming guro sa Philippine History, taga-Taal, Bocaue, Bulacan. Ang aming prinsipal, si Mr. Eliseo Tayao,



ay madalas na humihiyaw. Paborito niyang isuot ang G.I. combat boots at pantalong khaki. Tinitiyak niya na umaawit kami ng “God Bless America” tuwing umaga.

Ilan sa aking mga naging kamag-aral sa Ikaapat na Taon ay sina Graciano Avendaño (naging doktor), Dionisio Coronel (arkitekto at negosyante), Francisco Reyes (dermatologist), at Florentino Reyes (inhinyero at abogado). Si Carlos Reyes, editor-in-chief ng *The Republic*, ay maagang binawian ng buhay. Si Jaime de Guzman, kaeskuwela ko mula pa sa Bocaue Central School, ay naging matagumpay na general manager ng St. Martin of Tours Cooperative (isa sa pinakamalakas na kooperatiba sa Pilipinas noong kanyang kapanahunan). Buhay pa si Engr. Oscar Fernando ng Department of Public Works and Highways at Direktor Rogelio Joson ng Bureau of Commerce. Si Dolores Tantoco na isang doktora ay naninirahan ngayon sa Australia. Ilan na lamang kaming natitira kaya’t hindi na kami nagkakaroon ng class reunion. Ngunit ang aming Class 1946 ay naghandog ng isang malaking painting na naglalarawan ng Tatlong Republika ng Real de Kakarong, Biak-na-Bato, at Malolos na ngayon ay nakadispley sa Casa Real.

Mataas ang standard ng Bulacan High School, at nahahanay ito sa Torres at Araullo High School ng Maynila. Nang lumaon ang pangalang Bulacan High School ay minabuti ni Kongresista Alejo Santos ng ikalawang distrito ng Bulacan, kasama si Kongresista Florante Roque ng unang distrito, na palitan sa pamamagitan ng isang batas at tawaging Marcelo H. del Pilar High School. Sa panahon ni Gobernador Ignacio Santiago, inalis ang mga building ng High School sa kapitolyo at inilagay sa Sta. Isabel. Wala akong sapat na kakayahan upang banggitin ang mga alaala tungkol dito maliban sa mga pangyayari noong ako ang pangulo ng PTA

ng MHPHS na ang prinsipal ay si Mrs. Amparo del Rosario.

Wala na ang pisikal na istruktura ng Bulacan High School. Wala na rin ang aming mga dating guro at maraming kamag-aral na nakasama namin at nakalaguyo. Wala na ring gagradweyt pang muli sa paaralang ito. Para sa Class ’46 ng Bulacan High School, malapit nang dumating ang takip silim. Nais lamang naming sabihin kahiman sa pamamagitan ng aming mga tinig na ngayon ay bahaw na, na kami ay hindi nagpabaya. Nagpatulo kami ng pawis at nagsunog ng kilay sa pagnanasang makapag-aral sa dako pa roon at ito ay dahil sa lakas ng ispiritu na galing sa Poong Bathala at sigla ng diwa na itinanim ng Bulacan High School sa aming kamalayan at sa gayo’y magsumigasig at bigyan ng buhay ang katuruan na “kaya nating gawin ang iniisip natin na ating magagawa”.

Ang diwa at ispiritu ng Bulacan High School, ang aming mga natutuhan, karanasan at alaala sa paaralang ito ay mananatiling sariwa at hindi mapaparam.

*Nangungunang kasapi ng BHS Class 1946, si Jose dela Rama ang pinakamatagal na nanungkulang pangulo ng PTA: labinsiyam na taon. Sa MHPHS nagtapos ang lahat ng kanyang anak: Rebecca (1970), Josefina (1974), Cynthia (1977), Jose, Jr. (1979), at Ruth (1985).*

*Kilalang abogado at hukom, naglingkod siya sa hudikatura sa loob ng mahabang panahon, kabilang ang pagiging Associate Justice ng Court of Appeals. Nagturo siya ng batas sa Far Eastern University at Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila, at naging dekanong nang pitong taon sa Marcelo H. del Pilar College of Law ng Bulacan State University.*



## CLASS 1947

### Section A

#### Girls

Prudencia C. Andan  
Aida Caluag  
Priscila A. Caparas  
Josefina S. Carlos  
Soledad M. Catahan  
Urbana Catahan  
Lydia Cinco  
Manolita A. Garcia  
Emiliana de Guzman  
Leonila de Guzman  
Corazon de Jesus  
Segunda T. Ladia  
Consuelo R. Layaoen  
Aurora Liwanag  
Zenaida Manio  
Aurora Mercado  
Dolores Salapong  
Feliciana Santiago  
Flora Tiongson

#### Boys

Jose Abuyo  
Joselito Bautista  
Zosimo Bernardo  
Armando Clavio  
Daniel P. Domantay  
Jaime I. Fernandez  
Lino Gatchalian  
Herminio J. Germar  
Gregorio F. Guzman  
Wenceslao C. Leaño  
Juanito L. Lesada  
Manuel A. Lim  
Teodoro S. Marquez  
Dioscoro M. Ramos  
Alberto C. Reyes  
Amando Reyes  
Leonardo N. Salazar  
Rafael San Pedro  
Francisco I. Santiago  
Leopoldo Santos  
Rodolfo Santos

Jose C. Sumera  
Manuel Tayao  
Silverio S. Tayao  
Ricardo B. Tetangco  
Anastacio Tiongson

### Section B

#### Girls

Miguela S. Adriano  
Felicitas Arellano  
Sisa R. Centeno  
Emilia Crisostomo  
Antonia Cruz  
Leonila Deogracias  
Zenaida Diolata  
Marcelina A. Domingo  
Leonila Eusebio  
Belen Galang  
Nelya Karasig  
Marina de Leon  
Flordeliza Lopez  
Lucua Marin  
Felicidad Militante  
Eulalia Pineda  
Adelina Ramos  
Carmen S. Santos  
Teresita Sugay

#### Boys

Juan Adriano  
Gregorio Alvarez  
Emmanuel M. Bautista  
Sofronio T. Clavio  
Santiago C. Crisostomo  
Gerson M. Cruz  
Jose C. Fajardo  
Martin S. Faustino  
Generoso Fernando  
Sergio Fernando  
Ignacio Gerona  
Herminio Gonzales  
Jose A. Guballa  
Victor A. Gutierrez  
Jose Katipunan  
Constantino Montemayor

Isidoro E. Mundo  
Cornelio Paguiligan  
Remigio Panganiban  
Jose A. Ramos, Jr.  
Mario Robles  
Santos Robles  
Venerando S. Roque  
Dalmacio C. Rubio  
Jesus I. Santos  
Paulino Santos  
Ambrosio Villacorta  
Marcelino V. Villafuerte  
Roman Villanueva

### Section C

#### Girls

Olympia Aguirre  
Josefina S. Avendaño  
Milagros V. Bugay  
Felicitation Bulaong  
Fortunata Cristobal  
Leonora Cruz  
Marcela T. Cruz  
Maria Corazon Cruz  
Basilisa Dayao  
Anastacia P. Gatmaitan  
Gregoria J. Gonzales  
Laura de Jesus  
Nieves V. de Jesus  
Teodorica Jose  
Cresencia Marcelino  
Frisca Pineda  
Catalina B. Punzalan  
Zenaida Reyes  
Lydia C. Santos  
Erlinda D. Villegas

#### Boys

Sulpicio A. Atizado  
Francisco Caballero  
Anacleto Candelaria  
Diosdano Cervantes  
Armando T. Chiong  
Napoleon Cruz  
Rodolfo M. Custodio

Patricio S. Espiritu  
Hector Fernandez  
Leonides Flores  
Francisco Giron  
David de Jesus, Jr.  
Rufino Lopez  
Felipe G. Pasco  
Jose Ramos  
Augusto B. Reyes  
Benjamin T. Reyes  
Ricardo Reyes  
Romeo Reyes  
Nestor Santiago  
Fortunato Santos  
Enrique Sarmiento  
Magdaleno Soco  
Ceferino L. Tablan  
Romulo A. Tamayo  
Roman Timoteo

### Section D

#### Girls

Luisa R. Aguilar  
Araceli S. Bautista  
Rosario C. Calderon  
Rosario Centeno  
Bienvenida dela Cruz  
Dativa Cruz  
Zenaida Fajardo  
Mena A. Gallardo  
Concepcion Gonzales  
Flores de Guzman  
Estela Lesada  
Natalia C. Lorenzo  
Emiliana Manapat  
Cristalita V. Mendoza  
Ines Nicolas  
Ofelia L. Reyes  
Susana de San Juan  
Esperata de los Santos  
Rosalina S. Tantoco  
Luz S. Torres  
Consolacion Villafuerte



## Boys

Eduardo Aliwalas  
Jose P. Bautista  
Reynaldo Bautista  
Leonardo Baylon, Jr.  
Pedro Bulaong  
Dionisio Crisostomo  
Ricardo Crisostomo  
Nicolas Cuenca, Jr.  
Tommy Gabriel  
Catalino Galang  
Macario D. Ignacio  
Regino M. Jasmin  
Pascual Kliatchko  
Antonio Laxamana  
Felicito T. Lopez  
Quirico Manalo  
Marcelino Mananquil  
Leonido Manikis  
Felipe Narciso  
Bienvenido B. Nicolas  
Antonio S. Quijano  
Francisco Raymundo  
Isaac Reyes  
Liberato Reyes  
Fortunato Santiago  
Felix S. Tantoco  
Ricardo Velasco  
Manuel Villafuerte

## Section E

### Girls

Esperanza Adriano  
Alejandra C. Agustin  
Felicisima Arceo  
Lydia Bautista  
Consolacion E. Centeno  
Agapita Cruz  
Afra V. Gatmaitan  
Lourdes M. Lopez  
Procesa Lopez  
Nenita Mabanta  
Fidela Manahan  
Belen Quetua  
Jacinta Ramos

Concepcion Refrado  
Luciana C. Reyes  
Fedelidad Santos  
Gumerinda C. Surio  
Esperanza S. Valenzuela  
Clarita Venturina

## Boys

Ambrocio Alfonso  
Esteban Barba  
Pablo S. Baura  
Daniel Caluag  
Demetrio Cruz  
Fernando Ejercito  
Manolito V. Estrella  
Pedro M. Faustino  
Generoso A. de Jesus  
Rafael Josen  
Ramon B. Karasig  
Jose Layaoen  
Fidel Manucot  
Leopoldo Marasigan  
Catalino M. Marcos  
Jesus Mariano  
Leonardo P. Mariano  
Dionisio Mediran, Jr.  
Narciso Montes  
Eugenio D. Ramos  
Benjamin L. Reyes  
Jose Reyes  
Bayani Salcedo  
Clemente San Diego  
Rodolfo W. Tantoco  
Jose R. Tengco, Jr.  
David Vinta

## Section F

### Girls

Jovita Adriano  
Lucia Benedictos  
Patricia B. Gonzales  
Elaida de la Merced  
Perla V. del Mundo  
Bernarda Navarro  
Eufemia M. Pineda



Rosario M. Pineda  
Amanda Princena

## Boys

Primo Aldaba  
Laureano Arellano  
Vicente Cailipan  
Amador Calderon  
Leonardo C. Camua  
Cristobal Carasig  
Valeriano D. Crisostomo  
Andres Cruz  
Cesar Cruz  
Ruben Cruz  
Mariano Domingo  
Reynaldo Guevarra  
Espiridion Hernandez  
Moises A. Jose  
Pedro R. Macalinao  
Tomas Manabat  
Herminio Marquez  
Fidel M. Navarro  
Ramon Pagtalunan

Simplicio D. Perez  
Francisco Punzalan  
Feliciano Ramos  
Dominador Reyes  
Igmidio Reyes  
Felipe Roque  
Ruben Santos  
Mariano Sta. Ana  
Jose D. Tamayo  
Romeo Tionson  
Reynaldo Trajano  
Roberto B. Vega  
Romeo A. Velasco  
Juan Venturina, Jr.  
Francisco Villareal





P. C. Andon



A. Caluag



P. Coparas



J. Carlos



S. Catahan



U. Catahan



L. Cinco



M. Garcia



E. de Guzman



L. de Guzman



C. de Jesus



S. Ladia



C. Layaoen



A. Liwanag



Z. Manio



A. Mercado



D. Salapang



F. C. Santiago



F. Tiongson



J. Abuyo



J. C. Bautista



Z. L. Bernardo



A. D. Clavin



D. Dumantay



J. I. Fernandez



L. Gatchalian



H. J. Germar



G. de Guzman



W. C. Leño



J. Lesada



M. Lim



T. S. Marquez



D. M. Ramos



A. C. Reyes



A. Reyes



L. N. Sakacor



F. San Pedro



Fran. Santiago



L. Santos



R. Santos



J. Sumara



M. Tayao



S. Tayao



R. Triangco



A. Tiongson

"Learn while y u're young," he often said,  
There is much to learn down here below,  
Life for the living, and rest for the dead!"  
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

—George Arnold

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M. Adriano    F. Arellano    S. Centeno    E. Crisostomo    A. Cruz    L. Degracias    Z. Diolala



M. Domingo    L. Eusebio    B. Galang    N. Karasig    M. de Leon    F. Lopez    L. Marin



F. Militante    E. Pineda    A. Ramos    C. Santos    T. Sugay    J. Adriano    G. Alvarez



E. Bautista    S. Clavio    S. Crisostomo    G. Cruz    J. Fajardo    M. Faustino    S. Fernando

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G. Fernando    H. Gonzales    J. Guballa    V. Gutierrez    I. Gerona    J. Katipunan    C. Montemayor

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I. Mundo    C. Pagulligan    R. Panganiban    J. Ramos Jr.    M. Robles    S. Robles    V. Roque

B



D. Rubio    J. Santos    P. Santos    A. Villacorta    M. Villafuerte    R. Villanueva





O. Aquirre



J. Avendaño



M. Bugay



F. Balaong



F. Cristobal



L. Cruz



M. T. Cruz



M. C. Cruz



B. Dayao



G. Gonzalez



A. Galmaitan



L. de Jesus



N. de Jesus



T. Jose



C. Marcelino



P. Pineda



C. Panzalan



Z. Reyes



L. Santos



E. Villegas



S. Atizado



F. Caballero



A. Candelaria



D. Cervantes



A. Chiong



N. Cruz



R. Custodio



P. Espiritu



H. Fernandez



L. Flores



F. Giron



D. de Jesus Jr.



F. Pass



J. Ramos



A. Reyes



B. Reyes



Ric. Reyes



Rom. Reyes



E. Sarmiento



N. Santiago



F. Santos



M. Soca



C. Tablan



R. Tamayo



R. Timoteo

Twist ye, twine ye ye! even so  
Mingle shades of joy, and woe  
Hope, and fear, and peace, and strife  
In the thread of human life.

—Walter Scott

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L. Aguilar      A. Bautista      R. C. Calderon      R. Centeno      B. de la Cruz      D. Cruz      Z. Fajardo



M. Gallardo      C. Gonzales      F. Guzman      E. Leada      N. Lorenzo      E. Manapat      C. Mendoza



I. Nicolas      O. Reyes      S. San Juan      E. de los Santos      R. Tantoco      L. Torres      C. Villafuerte



E. Aliwalas      J. Bautista      R. Bautista      L. Baylon Jr.      P. Bulaong      D. Crisostomo      R. Crisostomo



N. Cuenca Jr.      T. Gabriel      C. Galang      M. Ignacio      R. Jasmin      P. Kliatchko      A. Laxamana



F. Lopez      Q. Manalo      M. Manangul      L. Manikis      F. Narciso      B. Nicolas      A. Quijano



F. Raymundo      I. Reyes      L. Reyes      For. Santiago      F. Tantoco      Ric. Velasco      M. Villafuerte

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L. Adriano



A. Agustin



F. Arceo



L. Bautista



C. Centeno



A. Cruz



A. V. Gatmaitan



L. Lopez



F. Santos



N. Mahanta



F. Manahan



B. Quetua



J. Ramos



C. Refrado



L. Reyes



S. Santos



G. Suria



E. Valenzuela



C. Venturina



A. Alfonso



E. Barba



P. Baura



D. Caluag



D. Cruz



F. Ejercito



M. Estrella



P. Faustino



G. de Jesus



R. Jasan



R. Koranig



J. Layasen



F. Manucot



L. Marasigan



C. Marcos



J. Mariano



D. Mediran



N. Montes



E. Ramos



B. Reyes



J. Reyes



B. Salcedo



R. Tantoco



J. Tengco



D. Vinta

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot  
And never brought to mind?  
Should auld acquaintance be forgot  
And auld lang syne?"

—Burns

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J. Adriano



L. Benedicto



P. Gonzales



E. Merced



P. del Mundo



B. Navarro



E. Pineda



R. Pineda



A. Princesa



P. Aldaba



L. Arellano



V. Catipan



A. Calderon



L. Camus



C. Carasig



V. Crisostomo



A. Cruz



C. Cruz



R. Cruz



M. Domingo



R. Guevarra



E. Hernandez



M. Jose



P. Macalino



T. Manabat



H. Marquez



F. Navarro



R. Paytahunan



S. Perez



F. Punzalan



F. Ramos



D. Reyes



I. Reyes



F. Roque



R. Santos



M. Sta. Ana



J. Tamayo



R. Tiongson



R. Trajano



R. Vega



Rom. Velasco



F. Villareal

★

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Now the last day of many days—  
..... is dead,  
Rise, Memory and write its praise

—Shelley



J. Venturina

I love tranquil solitude  
And such society  
As is quiet, wise and good.

—P. B. Shelley



# It Can Be Done

**Joselito C. Bautista**

With every tick of the clock bringing to an end the close-knit pages of a happy episode in our lives, we let our thoughts wander for the last time within the sheltering walls of what has been ours for a number of years. It is rejoicing indeed, for us to have labored constantly to reach another milestone in our struggle for education yet within us is a feeling of regret for the abrupt termination of the beautiful and gay companionship with friends and schoolmates and also with teachers who have faithfully guided us during our stay in this high school.

While we let our minds peacefully feast on grander hopes and ambitions for the future, the lingering memories of the days goneby pass before us again.

It was a bright morning in June. A little less than two-thousand embarrassed students coming from different towns met for the first time. Fresh from the elementary grades this group was subjected to a whole-day intelligence examination. They showed their exceptional ability attested by the result of the test given. Finally they were assigned to their respective sections. They were the freshmen of the year 1941 and thus began our high school life. We were in all 18 sections.

Filled with the intense desire and anxiety for learning, we settled at once to our studies. We

were amazed at the wonders of the Old World and were awe-inspired at the rise and fall of nations of the ancient times. We invaded the land of the “unknowns” and enjoyed finding for ourselves the much-perplexed problems of algebra. We appreciated the work of Dickens and learned what literature has in store for us.

By the end of the first semester, we, the Freshies, became acquainted with one another. We soon discovered among us orators, mathematicians, historians, and athletes. We took part wholeheartedly in school activities and were never left behind in every contest and competition. In the cadet corps we were the most well-behaved and orderly for we quivered at the sight of our senior cadet officers and felt a shudder through our spine upon hearing them bawl our privates.

December came! The Freshie like any other class was bustling with activity in preparation for the Christmas celebration. We were unmindful of the brewing storm in the Far East which would eventually include our native land. But the most dreaded event did arrive. On the morning of December eight, we were shocked to hear about the Pearl Harbor debacle and gradually the existence of war. We were informed on the necessity of closing the high school on orders from higher officers. With heavy hearts and sad countenance we found ourselves homeward bound thinking



sadly of our deplorable condition. Thus ended the first phase of our high school studies.

The smoke of battle slowly enveloped the whole archipelago. One by one the provinces succumbed to the tightening clutch of the enemy's powerful grip. Then came the sorrowful fall of Bataan which caused indescribable grief to many. Corregidor followed and with it began the tyrannical rule of the enemy. The period succeeding was for us an intellectual blackout. Time fled to our dissatisfaction.

By July of 1943 we heard of the opening of the Bulacan Boys High School and the Bulacan Girls High School. They were no longer the same institution upon which we had set foot in 1941 for the Japanese soldiers occupied all the buildings. Coeducation was prohibited and for that reason the boys held their classes in the Barasoain Memorial Elementary School building and the girls in the Malolos Elementary School building. Quite a number of the members of the class of 1947 began their freshman year at that time. Under the extreme difficulties and hardships of schooling they were able to get along with their work as zealously as ever.

Days elapsed and in July 1944, the Freshmen of the year 1943 were already the Sophomores. In the latter part of the year decisive events began their daily occurrences. The raiding planes of the liberation forces appeared intermittently. The school was forced to close in December.

February of 1945 came! The advancing forces of

liberation finally triumphed. The announcement was made for all students to register and classes were resumed in the early part of March. We, who had been kept out of school for three long years were first to enroll. This year we were joined by those who studied during the Japanese occupation. No longer were we the gawky Freshmen but the sophisticated Sophomores.

We subsequently organized the Sophomore Class Organization with a view of coordinating all our labour and activities. We busied ourselves in every school activity and participated in the contests. We delved into the principles of the pyramids and into the eccentricities of prisms and solids. We found joy in the study of our native tongue which hitherto had been alien to us. In a short time we were fully compensated. By June we were accelerated and we passed another stage.

After a brief vacation for two weeks we again met. At last we were the upperclassmen. New faces were still added to our ranks – the pre-war Sophomores. An acquaintance party was held and we discovered among us different literary and musical talents. With more vigor and enthusiasm we gained knowledge of the existence of the animal and plant kingdoms. Every passing day made us socially-minded and civic-conscious boys and girls.

In the athletic field, we, the Juniors revealed our exemplary capacity. Our girls softball team won the inter-class competition, while our other teams copped significant places. The participation in several literary contests disclosed the exceptional



abilities of some. While deviating at times from our books we still felt an ardent impulse to drink deeper the fountain of knowledge. The much read works of Shakespeare held a magnetizing influence on us to absorb and we did.

Before the Christmas vacation we prepared a program of our own. Beaming with joy, we found occasion to carry on with the traditional gift-giving. The year 1946 saw us fresh and ready to tackle once more the life of a student. In February we held a party and ball in honor of the graduating class. This was successfully celebrated and enjoyed by the Seniors and Juniors as well. By the end of the school year we put on more efforts in our studies.

The end of the two-month respite was eagerly anticipated. In July we trooped once more into the familiar corridors and rooms of the same building upon which we first set foot in 1941. With the introduction of new faces coming from different provinces – far and near – we held an acquaintance party and ball in order to acquaint ourselves with one another.

Coming to the final lap of our journey, we became more diligent and assiduous in our task. What with the cherished goal of our ambition just around the corner! We burned the midnight oil to absorb the intricacies of physics with its countless laws and principles; memorize the dates from pre-historic Philippines to the present; accumulate more facts about economics, and partake of the literary talents of the writers in the different periods of literature.

We were able to have monthly vocational guidance program until October of last year. September came and with it the birth of a new student organization – the Junior Republic of the Bulacan High School. It was carefully planned and laid out by our adviser with the Seniors at its helm. A projected vision of accomplishments was in the hearts of many. But, unluckily, the student government came to a stalemate.

With the advent of December every class became a beehive of activity. Each class decorated its own room and prepared for the coming Christmas celebration. Results revealed the Seniors leading in the contests held. After the Christmas vacation we settled down quietly with our lessons. With ardor in our hearts and mindful of the bright prospect of days to come, we carried on ardently our burdens. On the first day of March the Juniors honored us with a party and program. Under the guidance of our adviser we mapped out our Commencement day.

Now after incessant struggle against the adversities of life, we see before us the torch of success glowing in its fullest message of assurance. Slowly we are descending the portals of our beloved Alma Mater bringing with us the unwritten memoirs of our high school days. To the members of the faculty who have painstakingly shaped us into what we are now and to our parents who have unceasingly sacrificed to give us an education, we offer our heartfelt gratitude and undying devotion. To our Alma Mater who has sheltered us in her tender bosom we bid farewell and say “Goodbye.”



# Selecting Honor Students after the War

*How are valedictorians and salutatorians selected in secondary, normal, technical, and vocational schools? And the honor pupils in elementary schools? These regulations were issued on December 15, 1947 by the Bureau of Public Schools of the Department of Education to all division superintendents as Circular No. 45, s 1947.*

1. In order to make the selection of honor graduate uniform in all schools and to make the bases for such selection more definite than heretofore, the following regulations are hereby promulgated to become effective this school year:

- a. The designations Valedictorian and Salutatorian shall henceforth apply only to honor students graduating from the secondary, normal, technical and vocational schools. Honor pupils graduating from the elementary schools shall be designated First Honors and Second Honors.
- b. The following qualities and the relative weight of each shall be used as the bases for the selection: Quality (Weight)—Scholarship (6); Character (3); Extra-Curricular Activities (1); Total (10)
- c. The ranking in *scholarship* shall be based on the general averages of the graduating students for the last two years of their schooling, highest average first.
- d. The ranking in *character* shall be based on the individual candidate's behavior in and out of school. Traits of honesty, integrity, cleanliness, orderliness, courtesy, loyalty, promptness, industry, perseverance, trustworthiness, punctuality, helpfulness, resourcefulness, consideration, and self-confidence as well as emotional stability, should be the basis for this ranking.
- e. The ranking in *extra-curricular activities* shall be determined by a consideration of the candidate's participation in activities involving leadership and achievement in school government, athletics, dramatics, journalism, music, and civic activities in the school and in the community.

f. In case two or more pupils tied in the estimate of any of the qualities mentioned in sub-paragraph b each of those pupils should be given average of the places which they would occupy if they did not tie.

Two students tied for the first and second places. The rank of each should be the average of the two places which they occupy, or

$$\frac{1 + 2}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad 1.5$$

Selecting Valedictorians and Salutatorians in Secondary, Normal, Technical and Vocational Schools

g. A committee consisting of the principal, as chairman, and all the teachers of the candidates both in the Third Year and the Fourth Year in the case of secondary schools, and both in the First Year and the Second Year in the case of normal, technical, and vocational schools, or in the last two years in the case of schools above the secondary level offering a curriculum of more than two years, if they are members of the faculty of the school at the time the selection is to be made, as members, shall select the valedictorians and the salutatorians.

h. Any member of the graduating class in a secondary school, or in a normal, technical, or vocational school is eligible for selection as valedictorian or salutatorian provided he possesses the following qualifications:

- (1) He must have done the entire work of the Third Year and the Fourth Year in the secondary school or of the last two years in the school above the secondary level offering a curriculum of more than two years, where he is graduating.
- (2) He must have completed the work of the curriculum where he is enrolled within a period not exceeding its prescribed length in years.



- (3) He must have a final rating of not less than 75% or C, or its equivalent, in all his subjects in the Third Year and the Fourth Year in the secondary school, or in the First Year and the Second Year in the normal, technical, or vocational school, or in the last two years in the school above the secondary level offering a curriculum or more than two years.
- (4) He must have conducted himself in a manner satisfactory to the principal and the teachers in the school.
- i. Of all eligible students, those who have the five highest general averages shall form a group from which the final selection shall be made. If a number of students should tie for last place under the system here indicated, and should the total number of candidates in the group thus be brought up to more than five, the group shall be enlarged to include all whose general average for the last place are the same. The general scholarship averages of each candidate may be found by averaging his final ratings in the Third Year and the Fourth Year in the case of secondary students; in the First Year and the Second Year in the case of normal, technical, and vocational students; and in the last two years in the case of students in schools above the secondary level offering a curriculum of more than two years. Where the averaging system of grading is used, the general average may be obtained by averaging the periodic ratings in each subject to obtain ratings; in each subject to obtain the final ratings; then averaging the final ratings in the different subject, consideration being given to their weights – namely, 1 for whole year subjects and  $\frac{1}{2}$  for semestral subjects. Where the cumulative system of grading is used, only the ratings of the last grading period, those being final ratings should be averaged in the same manner. The general average in the Fourth Year in the case of secondary students, and the general average in the senior year in the case of normal, technical, and vocational students, should be computed at the close of the next to the last grading period. Grades expressed in letters may be changed to numbers and averaged in the same manner. For this purpose, A is equivalent to 1, B to 2, and C to 3.
- j. Each member of the committee shall make his rankings independently of the others. The figure 1 shall be used to indicate the highest rank, the figure 2 the second highest, and so forth, consideration being always given, in case of a tie, to the procedure described in sub-paragraph F. The rank given to a student in the quality concerned shall then be multiplied by the weight of then quality as indicated in sub-paragraph b. The weighted ranks assigned to each candidate by all the members of the committee shall then be added. The student obtaining the smallest total of weighted ranks shall be declared the class valedictorian, and the student obtaining the next smallest total of weighted ranks the class salutatorian. This procedure of ranking the candidates is illustrated in the inclosure to this Circular.
- k. Should there be a tie in the total of weighted ranks between two or more candidates, such candidates should again be ranked by the members of the committee. If, after this, the ranking should continue to result in a tie, the principal shall make the final selection.
- l. In a school where two or more curriculum are offered a class valedictorian and a class salutatorian shall be selected for each curriculum, except in the case of national schools of arts and trades where only one valedictorian and one salutatorian shall be selected from among the students taking the different technical curriculum. If necessary, there may be a separate committee of teachers to select the class valedictorian and the class salutatorian for each curriculum
- m. Candidates for valedictorian and salutatorian who are enrolled in one curriculum but have taken subjects in another curriculum shall be considered eligible for honors in the curriculum where they are graduating, provided their ratings in the additional or substitute courses are included in determining their general averages. In secondary schools where the general curriculum is offered, the ratings obtained in the optional subjects, if any, shall be included in determining the general averages of the candidates for valedictorian and salutatorian.

*From Mrs. Maria E. Reyes' thesis where this appeared as Appendix A*



## *The Republic's* Christmas

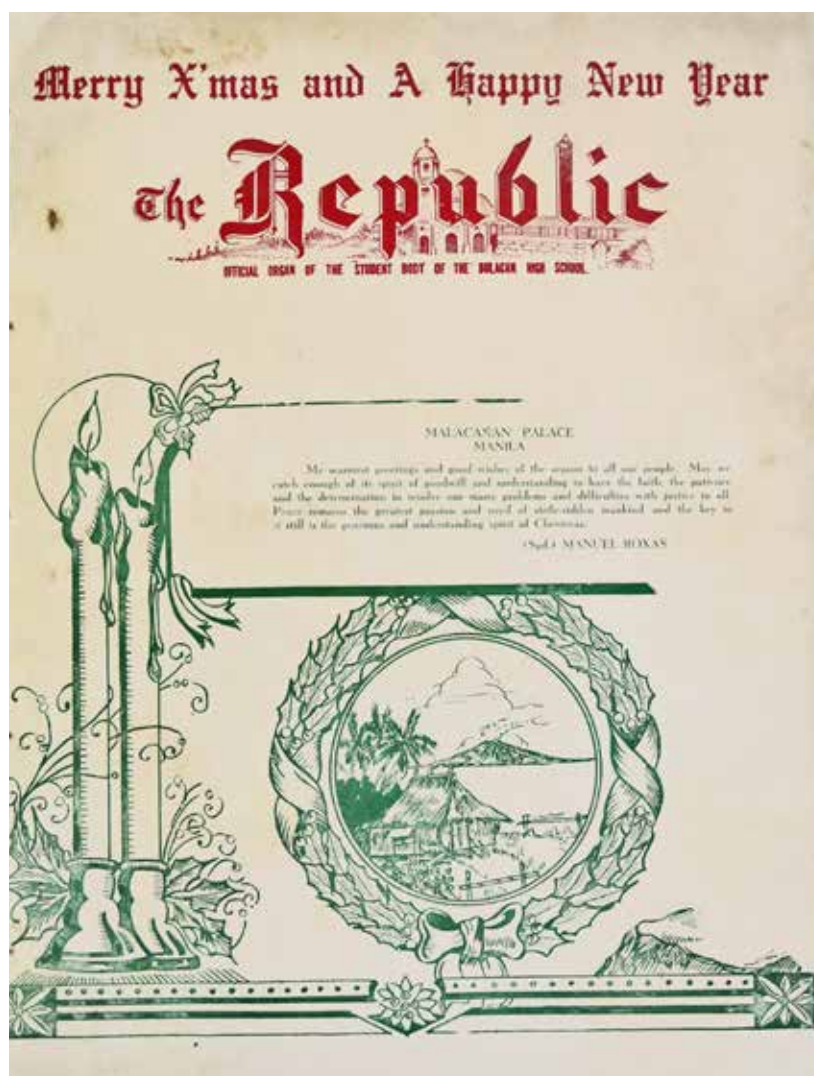
Eight post-war issues of *The Republic*, in magazine format, were devoted to Christmas celebration in Bulacan High School. This was in addition to the regular commencement issues published at the end of the schoolyear, serving as the school's graduation annual.

The first-issue cover in 1947 proudly bannered the message from the highest official of the land: President Manuel Roxas. In the same issue were the Christmas greetings of Emmet O'Neal of the American Embassy, Secretary Manuel V. Gallego of Education, and Director Esteban R. Abada of Public Schools in the Bureau of Education. Succeeding

issues featured the holiday greetings of the provincial officials, division superintendent, and the school principal.

In addition to the regular editorial, news reports, and pictorials, these special issues included features and literary pieces about Christmas, giving us an idea of how the season is being celebrated in the campus.

The artfully illustrated covers from 1947 to 1954 and a sampling of essays and other literary pieces are presented here. The issues covered the years when BHS was renamed "Marcelo H. del Pilar High School."







## BHS Observes Christmas, Grand Program Highlights Brilliant Affair

A literary-musical contest to be highlighted by the keen competition of the picked students of each year, will be the grand offering of the student government in the Capitol Pavilion on December 18.

Previous to the literary-musical contest, there will be a lantern parade by all the aspirants for the awards. The contest shall be composed of groups of students representing each year, to vie for the honors.

Aside from those prizes to be awarded to the contestants, there will be separate prizes to be given to the best decorated rooms, the cleanest rooms, and the best "Belen" or Christmas trees, and the best lanterns.

The program is as follows:

1. Community Singing – Amelita Gonzales; 2. Vocal Solo – Virginia Litengco; 3. Vernacular Poem – Ignacio Mendiola; 4. Christmas Carol – Freshmen (24 members);

5. Piano Selection – Francisca de Leon; 6. Vernacular Poem – Simeon Galvez; 7. Christmas Carol – Sophomores (24 members); 8. Folk Dance – Freshmen and Sophomores; 9. Christmas Carol – Juniors (24 members); 10. Vernacular Poem – Bayani Sablay; 11. Christmas Carol – Seniors (24 members); 12. Folk Dance – Juniors and Seniors; 13. Remarks – Guest Speaker; 14. Distribution of Gifts; 15. Distribution of Prizes – Principal; 16. Community Singing – Amelita Gonzales. — A.S.J. [Antonino P. San Juan, news editor]

December 1947, p. 3

## Contests Highlight Christmas Festival

Music Week in connection with the Christmas Festival will be celebrated in the Marcelo H. del Pilar High School during the last school week of December under the auspices of the Glee Club.

The following contests will be held: A. Stunts – class; B. Homeroom decoration – section; C. Lanterns – individual; D. Poem recitation – Tagalog and English – class; E. Songs – class, Chorus: "Jingle Bells", Duet: "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear", Duet: "Silent Night", "Glory to God in the Highest", Boy's Solo: 1. "O Little Town of Bethlehem", Girls' solo: 1. "The First Noel".

In the contest in room decoration, Room 21 of the Old Building and Room 4 of the New Building were declared first prize winners.

The other winners are:

A. Old Building: Room 19 – second prize; Room 16—third prize; Room 12—first honorable mention; B. New Building: Room 10—second prize; Room 6—third prize; Room 8—first honorable mention.

The judges were Mesdames Purificacion C. Reyes, Loreto S. Santos, and Leoncia E. Abastillas.

December 1954, p. 3 and 10



## KASAYSAYAN NG PASKO

Ni Acer M. Mendoza

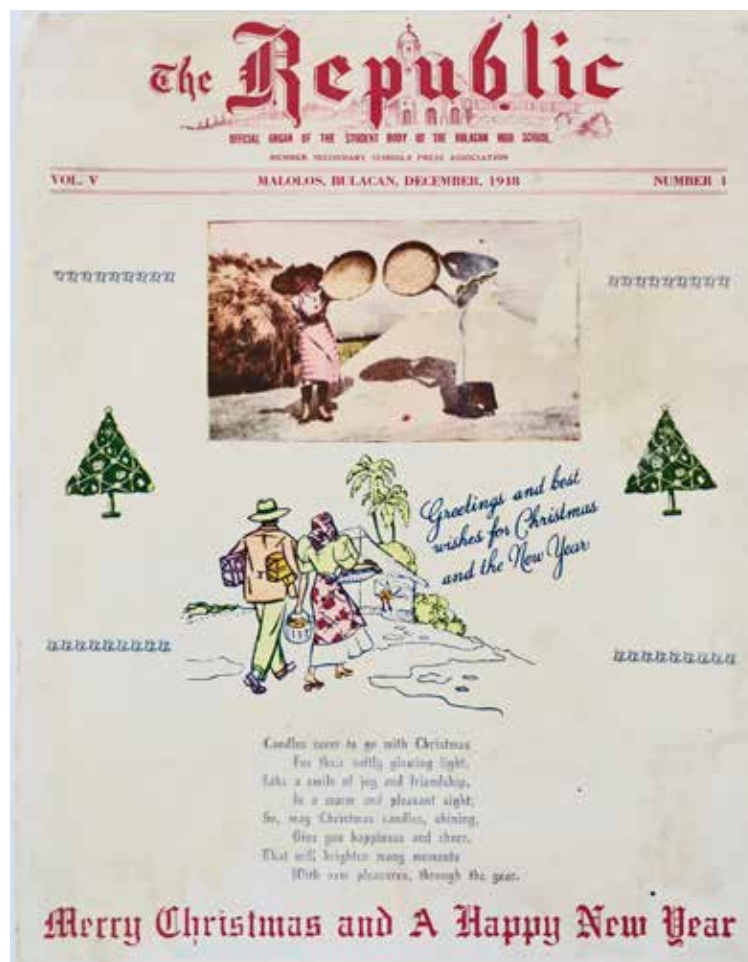
Noong araw palibhasa itong boong santinakpan,  
Sa pighati'y naglalaro't sa sala ay nagduruyan;  
Ay inibig ng Maykapal na pahatdan noong ilaw  
Ng ang tabing noong sama ay mahawing dahan-dahan.  
Ang propetang si Isias ay dagling hinulaang,  
Sa gitna ng sansinukob isang Mesias ay isisilang;  
Sa silong ng isang bubong na sa hayop na himlayan  
Abang saplot yaong damit ang hihigan ay sabsaban.

Yaong araw'y naghabulan at matuling nagsilipang,  
At si Caesar noong Juda'y nagkalat ng patalastas;  
Sensuhin ang mga tao at bilangang lahat-lahat  
Si Maria ay napasamang kagampanan na't manganganak.  
Kaya't siya nang magdanas ng sakit at saka hirap,  
Ay tumuktuk sa pintuan ng mayaman at mahirap.  
Sa kasamaang palad walang isa mang tumanggap  
Kaya't siya'y napilitang, sa sabsaban ay manganak.

Panabayan sa pagsilang ang Mesias ng santinakpan  
At ang tala ng pag-asang sa dilim ay naging ilaw.  
Ang pastol na nagbabantay sa gitna ng kaparangan  
Sa tinig ng mga anghel ang sanggol ay tinunguhan  
Gayon din ang tatlong haring mula sa iba't ibang lugar  
Ay nagsadya at naghandog ng kanilang nakayanan  
Ang insenso't saka ginto'y pagsamba at kayamanan,  
At ang mira ay sagisag ng pighati't kahirapan.

Si Herodes nang dahilan sa ugaling mainggitin,  
Nagkunwaring pag nakita ang sanggol ay sasambahin,  
Ngunit hindi pala gayo'y mayrong imbi siyang layuning  
Ipapapatay yaong sanggol na sumilang sa Betlehem.  
Ngunit sa atas ng Diyos sa kaniyang mga anghel  
Tatlong hari at si Maria ay pahatdan ng habilin  
Tatlong hari ay magbago ng landas na tatahakin  
Jose, Maria't saka Sanggol ay tumakas na sa Belen.

Nang sumikat ang maningning na tala sa Nazaret,  
Ay sumilang din sa mundo yaong batas ng pag-ibig;  
O, kung iyan ang susundin ng tao sa sandaigdig,  
Tatamuhin nitong tanan ang payapang ninanais.  
Kaya sana simulan ng puting diwa ay ibihis,  
Sa katawang baluti na noon imbing gawa't hilig;  
Pagkatapos puso natin sa mabuti ay ihilig;  
At silahis ng tagumpay ay kanitang masisilip.



O, iyan ang kasaysayan noong pasko ng pagliyang,  
Yaong pasko ng pag-ibig ng Diyos sa napahamak;  
Yaong paskong pagparito ng personang Diyos anak,  
Na buhay ay ibinigay maligtas tayung lahat.  
Yaong paskong ang balita'y isinilang yaong Mesias,  
Na ngayon ay tumutuktuk sa puso ng lahat-lahat;  
Kaya't ngayo'y nararapat pintong pinid ay ibukas,  
Si Hesus ay papasuking may hosana at may galak.

*Nagkamit ng unang gantimpala sa Balagtas Club Christmas  
Literary Contest; November-December 1950, p. 9.*



## SA PASKONG ITO

Ni Jose Faustino, II-1

P-asko, araw itong pinakadakila

pagkat kaarawan ni Jesus sa lupa;  
sa araw na ito, matanda at bata  
ay nangagsasaya't nagpupuring lubha.

A-ng mga lumipas nating kasawian,

sa araw na ito ay nalilimutan;  
ating mga dusing sa puso'y nakintal  
tinangay ng hihip ng hanging amihan.

S-ayang nga at hindi natin makapiling

iba pang kapatid sa bulubundukin;  
kung sila ba ngayo'y kapanalig natin,  
ang mahal na "Ina'y" wala nang panimdim.

K-asayahan nami'y di magiging lubos,

habang ang damdamin nati'y bukud-bukod;  
kaya sa dambana ng Dakilang Diyos  
sa pananalangin, kami'y tiklop-tuhod.

O, nawa'y pakinggan ng Poong Maykapal

ang tanging pamaskong aking kahilingan,  
loobin po sana't pangyarihin lamang,  
mabuklod na muli tayong mamamayan.

November-December 1950, p. 8



## PASKO

Ni Agueda Cunanan, IV-A

Nagsasaya ang daigdig, kalikasa'y nagtatalik

Mga ibo'y may awitan sa rurok ng himpapawid  
Pati simoy ng amiha'y malambing na umaawit  
Maligayang Pasko ngayon ang kanilang dinadalit.  
Nalulugod ang daigdig sa pagsilang ng Mesiyas  
Dumating ang Manunubos sa sala ng lahat-lahat  
Salubungin natin siyang mga mukha ay may galak  
lalay ang mga pusong malinis at busilak.

Sa pagtugtog ng batingaw sa itaas ng simbaha'y

Makisaliw naman tayo sa kerubim na awitan  
Purihin ang luwalhati ng Diyos sa Kalangitan  
Ang buhay na idinulot sa ati'y pasalamatan.

December 1947, p. 9





## THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

When Christmas comes, there is plenty of rejoicing and celebrating. The people put on their best clothes, deck their homes with gay decorations, and await the coming of the Lord with anxiety and enthusiasm.

Still, not all homes are brightly ornamented, there are some with windows closed and enveloped in a kind of stupor. When we finally look at the world through the eyes of others, we see that there are some less fortunate ones shivering in the cold, some who are raggedly clothed, some with starved and hungry looks.

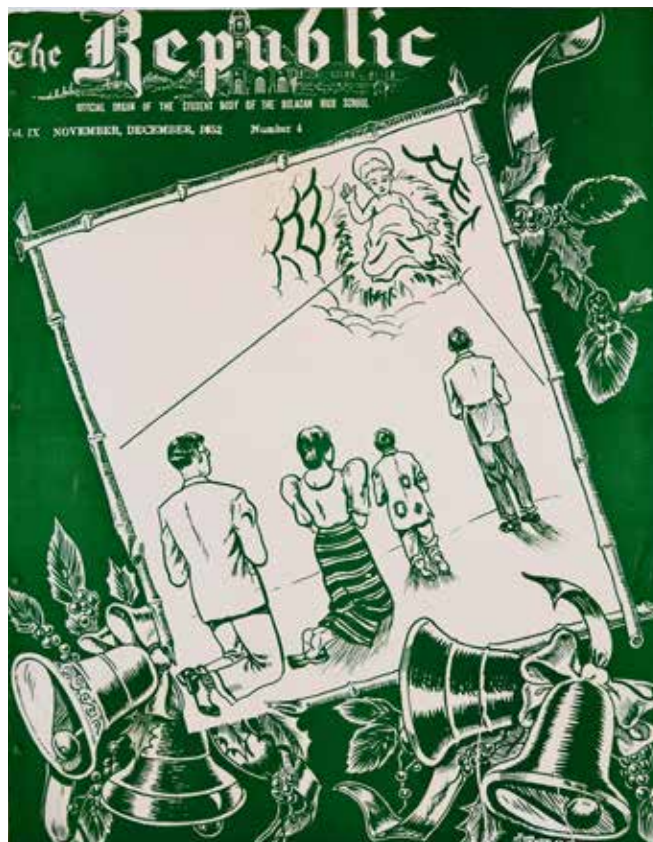
Let us pause to think for a minute and look at those pleading eyes which seem to penetrate to your very soul and then give them a share of what we have. You can immediately see their faces brighten up, and they thank you with tears in their eyes. You leave them with a feeling deep in your heart—one which fills your soul with mingled joy and pity.

The spirit of Christmas is in giving and in sharing, not in receiving. Those unfortunate ones have a right to share in the happiness that we enjoy; in their hearts is a burning wish that others become conscious of their plight.

When we give to other less fortunate, the reward that we receive is the thought that we make those unfortunate souls happy once again; and we perceive the true meaning of Christmas. That is more than sufficient. If we would only share and share alike, this world would be a better place to live in. If...

A. G. [Andres Gatmaitan, editor-in-chief]

December 1954, p. 2



## THE LITTLE SANTA CLAUS

By Leandro C. Fajardo, IV-1

“Oh, God, how I wish to be Santa Claus riding on a reindeer-driven sleigh distributing yule gifts to the indigents,” muttered Nido in the night of Christmas eve.

Nido is only fourteen years old but he can be mistaken for a seventeen-year old lad because he possesses the countenance of a person already aware of the daily trend of life. He wears an old jacket and an old pair of shoes. He asks his mother to buy him a new jacket, but because they belong to a poor family, his mother cannot afford to do so.

The coldness of the night penetrates through his frail body and as he passes by a nipa shed where *bibinka* is sold, he lingers for a while and hesitatingly draws his most-priced twenty-centavo piece. He is shivering from cold.



After taking the *bibinka* he walks and joins the caravans of people, rich and poor alike, wending their way to the terminating *misa de gallo*. The concord of the “Gloria in Excelsis Deo” is prevailing as windows with traditional multi-colored lanterns lend color.

Suddenly, Nido sees a boy about ten years old, almost bare and with angular body. He seems hungry, yet he possesses fortitude that is rare to such an age. He stares at Nido and he notices the boy’s struggle against chill and hunger.

Without hesitation Nido takes off his prized, old jacket

and places it carefully on the almost naked body of the boy and gives him his twenty-centavo *bibinka*.

The startled boy spellbound by generosity of Nido utters in soft but sincere words, “Thank you, my friend, I know I will meet Santa Claus this night.”

Nido walks slowly with a light heart as the jubilantly ringing church bells herald the birth of the Redeemer. Nido has become a little Santa Claus.

December 1954, p. 8





# CLASS 1948

## Section A

### Boys

Pelagio A. Carpio  
Vicente Co  
Augusto de la Cruz  
Francisco V. Cruz  
Leonilo A. Cruz  
Fernando P. Enriquez  
Reynaldo P. Espino  
Osias M. Esteban  
Raul Fernando  
Contancio Gaspar  
Benedicto J. Gonzales  
Diosdado B. Gonzales  
Jose V. de Guzman  
Benjamin F. Isidro  
Leocadio Karasig  
Geronimo C. Lustre  
Felipe C. Magat  
Pedro S. Manuel  
Nicacio Marin, Jr.  
Juanito P. Monzon  
Neopito Robles  
Vicente P. Roque, Jr.  
Bayani G. Sablay  
Antonino P. San Juan  
Serafin R. Santos  
Simplicio Tiongson  
Eriberto W. Valencia  
Juan C. Vergara

### Girls

Lucila Alcaraz  
Juliana Bartolome  
Caridad Capulong  
Socorro de Castro  
Remedios Centeno  
Amelia P. Cruz  
Lydia Cruz  
Maxima D. Cruz  
Agueda Cunanan  
Carmen M. Gomez  
Gloria M. Manuson  
Priscilla J. Militante

Paulino O. Lorceli  
Liwayway Rivera  
Marina L. Salapong  
Encarnacion San Pedro  
Carmen M. Santos  
Apolonia Sarmiento  
Consolacion Trinidad

## Section B

### Boys

Candido Agustin  
Alejandro L. Buenaventura  
Agapito G. Cajanding  
Eustaquio S. Cristobal  
Edgardo P. Cruz  
Monico Cunanan  
Eustacio A. de Dios  
Teofilo de Jesus  
Alipio Lava  
Ernesto Manuson  
Arnaldo I. Masiglat  
Hosias Mendoza  
Crisologo Nicodemus  
Carlos B. Panganiban  
Rodolfo M. Quinto  
Ricardo E. Ramos  
Benjamin Reyes  
Catalino Reyes  
Domingo de los Reyes  
Generoso Reyes, Jr.  
Moises Roque  
Alberto C. Santiago  
Eduardo Santos  
Victoriano B. Santos  
Bayani S. Tantoco  
Romulo F. Tiongson

### Girls

Filipina Abracos  
Remedios L. Buizon  
Ofelia Calayag  
Marcela Concepcion  
Natividad Cunanan  
Magdalena Geronimo



Aurea S. de Leon  
Angelina Lopez  
Zenaida Lopez  
Amparo Magtanong  
Romana Pacheco  
Fe H. Paulino  
Everlista M. Pulumbarit  
Zosima E. Reyes  
Raquel P. Roque  
Julita B. Salonga  
Sofia Santos  
Praxedes O. Ventura

## Section C

### Boys

Danilo Bernardo  
Jose G. Calayag  
Estelito G. Calonz  
Pablo F. Camingal  
Dionisio D. Camua  
Alfredo Caparas  
Feliciano Caparaz

Aquilino Claudio  
Marcelo Clemente  
Claro S. Cruz  
Jose de la Cruz  
Ricardo S. Cruz  
Ricardo A. Espiritu  
Francisco V. Fajardo  
Domingo L. Hernandez  
Salvador Joson  
Pedro C. Jumaquio  
Remberto F. Lopez  
Pio R. Magisa  
Sofronio T. Marquez  
Vicente U. Pagdanganan  
Benjamin C. Pagtalunan  
Basilio E. Payuran  
Marcelino R. Punongbayan  
Amando Reyes  
Eugenio B. Reyes  
Lorenzo E. Rivera  
Nestorio S. Santos



**Girls**

Remedios T. Baltazar  
 Juana M. Carlos  
 Elisa Espiritu  
 Leticia R. Flores  
 Trinidad Garcia  
 Florencia V. de Jesus  
 Francisca Justo  
 Andrea Lariza  
 Juanita N. Lazaro  
 Lourdes Plamengco  
 Graciana Salamat  
 Fidela Sampana  
 Lourdes Samson  
 Teresita Santiago  
 Arsenia Santos  
 Teresita Santos  
 Gloria Syquia  
 Dolores Tantoco  
 Filipinas Yñiquez

**Section D****Boys**

Benigno Adriano  
 Benjamin Avila  
 Lamberto Bautista  
 Jesus Brosas  
 Dionisio Bundoc  
 Fortunato de la Cruz  
 Pablo V. Cruz  
 Sofronio Cruz  
 Antonio Eugenio  
 Mariano Evangelista  
 Martin Evangelista  
 Justo V. Fajardo  
 Rosendo Galang  
 Jose Gatmaitan  
 Rosauero de Guzman  
 Antonino Lomotan  
 Cornelio Manabat  
 Ricardo Martin  
 Ramon Nepomuceno  
 Angel Pangan  
 Valentin Pingol  
 Antonio Ramos

Wenceslao Raymundo  
 Genaro Reyes  
 Oscar F. Reyes  
 Norberto J. Roque  
 Jose Salamat  
 Surio Niceno  
 Silvino V. Tangunan  
 Carlos Tetangco

**Girls**

Teodora Aguirre  
 Elidia D. Agustin  
 Luningning Balagtas  
 Gloria Baltazar  
 Esperanza Barredo  
 Dafrosa Borlongan  
 Felicisima Buhain  
 Teresita Carlos  
 Felicidad Catindig  
 Bienvenida Cruz  
 Maria Cruz  
 Juliana Cunanan  
 Josefina Espino  
 Remedios V. de Jesus  
 Angelina Mundo  
 Virginia Ramos  
 Purificacion Santos  
 Anastacia Tetangco

**Section E****Boys**

Feliciano Aguirre  
 Ruperto Bernardo  
 Jose Boydon  
 Santiago Bugay  
 Agustin Crisostomo, Jr.  
 Nemesio F. Crisostomo  
 Elpidio Cruz  
 Justo de la Cruz  
 Ulpiano Custodio  
 Pablo Diaz  
 Julian C. Espiritu  
 Guillermo Fajardo  
 Guillermo Galvez  
 Alfredo Gonzales

Ricardo M. Hernandez  
 Felino Hizon  
 Iluminado de Jesus  
 Primo de Leon  
 Francisco Makapugay, Jr.  
 Antonio Mariano  
 Leonides Marcelino  
 Oscar R. Mercado  
 Francisco A. Quiming  
 Pedro Resurreccion  
 Pablo Reyes  
 Pedro Roberto  
 Ruben Salamat

**Girls**

Averosa M. Baltazar  
 Mercedes M. Baltazar  
 Nenita Bate  
 Josefa Calderon  
 Julita Gaba  
 Veronica A. Joson  
 Josefa A. Laquindanum  
 Caridad L. Lope  
 Isabelita Mabanta  
 Antera S. Maclang  
 Josefina R. Marcelo  
 Veneracion Mateo  
 Rosalina A. Mediran  
 Antonina C. Mercado  
 Francisca Morelos  
 Estelita Pangan  
 Eufrocina Regalado  
 Dominga del Rosario  
 Josefina R. Teodoro  
 Vicenta Valenzuela

**Section F****Boys**

Fidel Adriano  
 Policarpio Adriano, Jr.  
 Francisco Alcaraz  
 Benjamin Caparas  
 Juanito Clemente  
 Aznar Cruz  
 Gregorio Cruz

Victoriano Dayao  
 Marcelo Domingo  
 Eladio Espiritu  
 Rene Estrella  
 Canuto Galang  
 Ruben Galang  
 Antonio Gonzales  
 Arsenio Guinto  
 Bienvenido de Guzman  
 Leodegario Jimenez  
 Guillermo de Leon  
 Jose Lopez  
 Bienvenido Lumague  
 Renan Macapugay  
 Raymundo Manlapig  
 Remigio Pascual  
 Primo Pineda  
 Anastacio Regalado  
 Domingo Reyes  
 Angel Santos  
 Fernando Santos  
 Jose Sebastian  
 Filemon Soco

**Girls**

Modesta Bernardo  
 Salud Borlongan  
 Remedios Caguintas  
 Josefa Centeno  
 Honorata Coronel  
 Leticia Lara  
 Sofia Legaspi  
 Perla D. Lindayag  
 Teofila Lomotan  
 Belen Pagdanganan  
 Edna Santos  
 Pacita Santos  
 Herminia S. Tantoco  
 Belen Valenzuela  
 Maria Valenzuela  
 Jovita B. Vega  
 Basilisa Ventua



## Section G

### Boys

Angel Baura  
Isaac Caluag  
Benjamin Casas  
Ruben Clavio  
Remigio Cruz  
Gregorio Estrella  
Francisco Gutierrez  
Juan Gutierrez, Jr.  
Isagani Hernandez  
Ricardo Hernandez  
Isaac Kliatchko  
Nicanor Lazaro  
Ernesto de Leon  
Severino Mateo  
Benjamin Punongbayan  
Nicasio Reyes  
Sergio T. Reyes, Jr.  
Bienvenido C. Santos  
Felipe Santos  
Jose Santos  
Trinidad Santos  
Virgilio San Diego  
Rodolfo Tan Juan  
Romeo Tan Juan  
Pelagio Tayao  
Oscar V. Torralba  
Delfin Torres  
Jose G. Torres  
Ambrosio Villena

### Girls

Adela B. Abad  
Priscilla B. Abad  
Jovita Alincastre  
Milagros Benedictos  
Maura Conales  
Carmelita G. Cruz  
Librada Cruz  
Aurea Dionisio  
Marta C. Espino  
Norma L. Estrella  
Flora Gatchalian  
Remedios C. Gonzales  
Angelina G. Luna  
Teodora Pagtalunan  
Crescencia A. Pelagio  
Loreto Princena  
Iluminada Tamayo  
Elvira D. Tanghal



12-5.  
First row (left to right): L. Cruz, C. Santos, P. Militante, A. Cruz, A. Cunanan, L. Paulino, Mrs. Maria E. Reyes (Adviser), C. M. Gomez, L. Alcaraz, M. Salapong, L. Rivera, C. Capulong, S. de Castro. Second row: B. Gonzales, L. Karasig, J. Monzon, A. Sarimiento, J. Bartolome, G. Manusan, E. San Pedro, M. Cruz, C. Trinidad, S. Santos, A. P. San Juan, E. W. Valencia. Third row: O. Esteban, P. Manuel, A. de la Cruz, J. V. de Guzman, F. Cruz, L. Cruz, S. Tiongson, B. Sablay, B. F. Isidro, J. Vergara. 4th row: V. Co, R. Fernando, G. C. Lustre, F. Magat, D. Gonzales, F. Enriquez, N. Robles, N. Marin, R. Espino, C. Gaspar. (inset: P. Carpio, R. Centeno, V. Roque, Jr.)





**IV-B**  
 From left to right (1st row): M. Cunanan, E. de Dios, A. Laya, B. Reyes, C. Nicodemus, B. Tantoco, C. Panganiban, A. Masiglat, H. Mendoza, V. Santos, T. de Jesus; 2nd row: D. de los Reyes, G. Reyes, E. Santos, F. Abracosa, N. Cunanan, E. M. Pulumbait, Miss Aurora L. Santos (Adviser), Z. Reyes, A. de Leon, P. Ventura, A. Santiago; 3rd row: R. Ramos, M. Roque, R. Quinto, A. Lopez, R. Roque, S. Santos, F. Paulino, O. Calayag, R. Pacheco, Z. Lopez, A. Magtanong, M. Geronimo, R. Buizon, J. Salonga, M. Concepcion, C. Reyes; 4th row: E. Manusan, R. Tiongson, C. Agustin, E. Cruz, A. Cajanding, E. Cristobal, A. Buenaventura.



**IV-C**  
 First row (left to right): S. Marquez, R. Lopez, D. Bernardo, V. Pagdanganan, B. Pagtalunan, L. Rivera, D. Camua, M. Clemente; 2nd row: F. V. de Jesus, L. Flores, A. Lariza, F. Yniguez, Miss Belen C. Calug (adviser), G. Salamat, T. Santos, J. Carlos, D. Tantoco; 3rd row: P. Magisa, A. Reyes, L. Plamengco, J. Lazaro, E. Espiritu, G. B. Syquia, T. Santiago, R. Baltazar, F. Justo, F. Sampana, L. Samson, A. Santos, P. Camingcal; 4th row: E. Reyes, J. de la Cruz, J. Calayag, C. Cruz, N. Santos, A. Claudio, R. Cruz, S. Joson; 5th row: F. Caparas, D. Hernandez, B. Payuran, R. Espiritu, P. Jumaquio, A. Caparas. (Not in the picture: T. Garcia, E. Calonzo, F. Fajardo, M. Punongbayan.)





#### IV-D

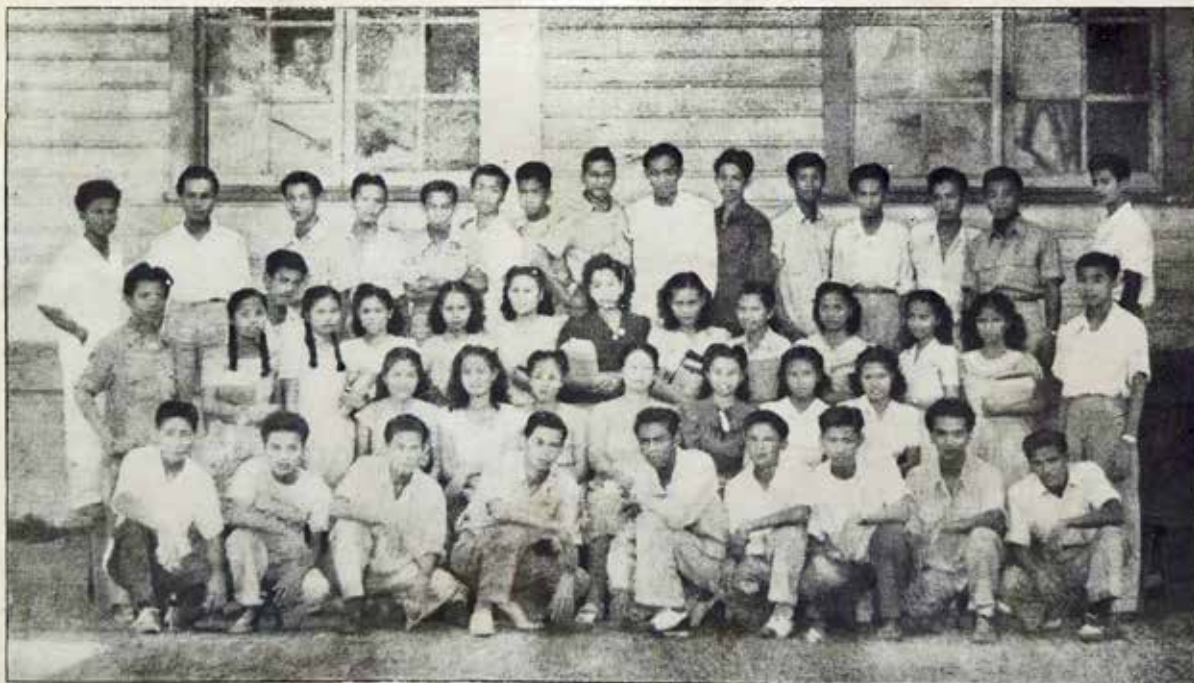
Left to right (Front): A. Pangan, C. Tetangco, B. Adriano, O. F. Reyes, Miss Felisa Guevarra (adviser), J. Salamat, M. Evangelista, A. Ramos, S. Cruz, J. Gatmaitan; 2nd row: V. Ramos, P. Santos, G. Baltazar, T. Carlos, T. Aguirre, J. Espino, F. Buhain, R. V. de Jesus, A. Tetangco, L. Balagtas; 3rd row: J. Cumanan, F. Catindig, D. Borlongan, E. Agustin, B. de la Cruz, A. Mundo, E. Barredo, M. Cruz, R. Galang; 4th row: R. Nepomuceno, E. Antonio, R. V. Pingol, G. Reyes, N. Roquer, B. Avila, M. Evangelista, R. Martin, F. de la Cruz; 5th row: B. de la Paz, P. Cruz, J. Fajardo, L. Bautista, D. Bundoc, A. Lomotan, Jr., R. Guzman, J. Brossa, S. Tanguanan, C. Manabat. (Not in the picture: Niceno K. Surio).



#### IV-E

First row (left to right): R. Hernandez, P. Resurreccion, F. Quiming, F. Makapugay, I. de Jesus, A. Crisostomo, Jr., P. Diaz, L. Marcelino, U. Custodio; 2nd row: A. Mariano, F. Morelos, D. del Rosario, A. Baltazar, M. Baltazar, C. Lopez, Mrs. Felicidad A. Gonzales (Adviser), J. Calderon, J. Teodoro, I. Mabantia, J. Gabu, G. Fajardo; 3rd row: V. Valenzuela, E. Pangan, E. Regalado, A. Mercado, V. Josen, J. Marcelo, A. Maciang, J. Laquindanum, N. Bate, V. Mateo, R. Mediran, S. Bogay; 4th row: P. Roberto, F. Hizon, F. Aguirre, J. Espirito, G. Galvez, A. Gonzales, R. Bernardo; 5th row: N. Crisostomo, P. de Leon, O. Mercado, J. Boydon, R. Salamat, E. Cruz. (Not in the picture: P. Reyes, J. de la Cruz.)





#### IV-F

First row (left to right): B. de Guzman, A. Gonzales, R. Makapugay, F. Santos, D. Reyes, A. Cruz, V. Dayao, B. Caporas, R. Pascual. 2nd row (seated): P. Santos, H. Coronel, M. Bernardo, Mrs. Josefa L. Peña (adviser), E. Santos, H. Tantico, M. Valenzuela. 3rd row: J. Lopez, T. Lomotan, J. Clemente, J. Centeno, S. Leguapi, L. Lara, B. Pagdanganan, R. Caguntas, B. Valenzuela, B. Venetua, S. Borlongan, J. Vega, P. Lindayag, F. Adriano. 4th row: E. Mananig, E. Espiritu, F. Soco, R. Galang, F. Alcaraz, G. de Leon, M. Domingo, L. Jimenez, R. Estrella, A. Santos, B. Lumagui, P. Adriano, A. Guinto, J. Sebastian, G. Cruz. (Not in the picture: C. Galang, P. Pineda, A. Regulado).



#### IV-G

From left to right (first row): D. Torres, I. Klatchko, R. Cruz, R. Clavio, J. Torres, I. Hernandez, A. Baura, S. Reyes, A. Villena. Second row: L. Princesa, A. Abad, L. Cruz, M. Corales, N. L. Estrella, Miss Clara G. Cruz (adviser), M. Espino, E. Tanghal, P. Abad, J. Alincastre, M. Benedictos. 3rd row: A. Dionisio, I. Tamayo, T. Pagtalunan, O. Torralba, C. Cruz, A. Luna, R. Gonzales, C. Pelagio, F. Gatchalian. 4th row: B. Punoangbayun, R. Hernandez, R. Tan Juan, J. Santos, T. Santos, B. Santos, S. Mateo, N. Reyes, V. San Diego. 5th row: F. Santos, I. Caluag, R. Tan Juan, E. de Leon, G. Estrella, F. Gutierrez, P. Tayao. (Not in the picture: N. Lazaro, B. Casas, J. Gutierrez.)



# Fruit of Ambition

By Priscilla J. Militante

How pleasant it is to look back into the past and discover the wholesome truth that you have made progress, little though it may be! How nice it is, too, to peer into our mirror of sweet memories and live again the genial chapters in the history of our lives. The inception of these memories dated back to a day in 1941, when we were made to experience an all-day battle of the mind which kept us wide-eyed and dizzy after.

The students hereafter, were classified into sections ranging from A to R, eighteen in all.

Having been thus settled the Freshmen Class Organization was formed, under the wise advisership of Miss Leonor Reyes. Enthusiasm and zeal for our books and lessons marked our freshmen days. Being new in this school, we studied harder than before, and followed to the extreme, school rules and regulations enforced. We participated in the athletic activities of that school year but most of the time, we were the willing spectators of the beautiful and interesting programs prepared by the higher years. We looked with adoring eyes at the passing seniors and secretly envied their joviality, sociability, and frankness. Just as we were beginning to dispose of our awkwardness and shyness, the grim war came to put an end to the all-ready budding friendships and acquaintances that we had made.

For three consecutive years, we went for a vacation which later proved disadvantageous to us. Despite the crucial behaviour of those times, there were many members of our first year class who managed to continue their studies. Some new elementary graduates became freshmen. These recent students and the remaining freshmen class of 1941-1942 were merged to form the sophomore class 1945-1946. Due to the long vacation that we had undergone, our minds became dormant and rusty. Hence, our sophomore year was characterized by gradual sharpening of the intellect and re-adjustment to school lessons. As Sophomores, we had partially rid of the inferiority complex which had oppressed us during our greenhorn days. The second year students were classified according to the "first-come, first-served" rule. In order to unite and

centralize the energies of those eight sections, the Sophomore Class Organization was formed with Maximino Estrella as president, Praxedes Ventura as vice-president and Carmen M. Gomez as secretary-treasurer through the careful guidance of Mrs. Marta E. Maclang. The officers automatically became members of the Student Council.

To celebrate the Christmas season and to give an opportunity for the Sophies to know one another, a Christmas and acquaintance program was held under the direction and support of second year teachers and students. In the lesson department, the phenomena of Science were introduced making us conscious of the living and non-living elements around us. Second year literature, with its poetry and prose gave us free wireless contact with far away lands and nutritious compounds to our poetic and imaginative sentiments. Then came the dark days when we took over the custody of idiomatic expressions and prepositions demons. In National Language the embarrassing realization that we really are not acquainted much with our native tongue, dawned upon us. We were participants in the social activities of the school that year as in the Christmas Decoration Contest, the Balagtas Day Celebration, and Physical Education demonstrations.

The days went swiftly by and before we knew it, a year had elapsed. Our third year enrolment was the same as that of our second year. With the same purposes as previous class organizations and with the untiring efforts of our class adviser, Mrs. Maria E. Reyes, our Junior Class Organization was organized in the early part of the school year with Maximino Estrella as president; Francisco Samson, vice-president; and Carmen M. Gomez as secretary-treasurer for the first semester; and with Benjamin F. Isidro as president, Geronimo C. Lustre as vice-President, and Carmen M. Gomez as secretary-treasurer for the second semester. Then we became a member of the newly formed Junior Republic, the student government.

New topics of interest greeted us in our lessons. We received a passport in Biology to explore the hidden



realm of all living things. For a semester, Arithmetic illuminated us with its exact light and for the same time duration, Philippine social life was presented to us. The sea of reading materials furnished by third year literature gave us great delight but it always was interrupted by the time we used in hurdling over the tenses in Composition. When the atmosphere of Christmas was in the air and in every person's mood, the school held again the Christmas Decoration Contest. Though majority of us did not cop any prize, at least we showed our spirit in the season. By March 1947, in spite of contradictions and limitations, the third year organization managed to offer to the graduating class the traditional Junior-Senior Ball then named as the Junior-Senior Social Hour.

At last after three years of mental struggles, we reached the apex of secondary courses. Together with the honor of becoming a Senior were our responsibilities in measure to our privileges. We were expected to be the models of character and behaviour by the lower years. But as all men are not perfect, we were not able to attain the excellence of that standard. The formation of the Senior Class Organization was accomplished to insure the concord of the class and the full-pledged membership of the seven Fourth Year sections with Benjamin F. Isidro as president, Eustaquio Cristobal as vice-president, and Gloria Syquia as secretary-treasurer. We owe this founding to the capable support of Mrs. Josefa L. Peña.

To strengthen these ties further, the Seniors held an acquaintance party. In school work, we were forced by circumstances to swallow Physics and its principles, and to stuff in our weary brains, history with its dates, places, incidents and personages. We glided smoothly most of the time, in the melodious poetry and breath-taking prose of English and American writers but as always we found narrow bridges over the wide river of conjunctions. Activity reigned among the Seniors. Through the harmonious work of our capable leaders, and some faculty members, the student government was revived. The ODD Club, a declamation club for those possessed of oratorical talents, was formed through the initiative of Antonino P. San Juan. Perhaps, because we are the "to leave ones" many sections of our year won in the Christmas Decoration Contest. In March, we were honored by the Juniors with the traditional party and in the High School Day, we took part in the

colorful presentations of the students. Luck seemed to favor us in the Balagtas Day, when we won a first place representation.

To Our Alma Mater, the Bulacan High School, who sheltered us through all these years, we promise to do our best to glorify her name and if fortune and honor should perchance favor us, we will not hesitate to lay them at her feet. We are perpetually obliged to our dear teachers who aimed their services to our enlightenment and who guided us in the true path of wisdom and truth. We are now bound to pursue our long cherished aspirations and to see them to attainment. Who knows that someday one of us will be the successor of Honorable Trygve Lie of the United Nations, or be a "kinetic" spiritual leader like Mahatma Gandhi of India, or be the future Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, or the one and only consul to Siberia, sent by the Philippine government to facilitate the exportation of "cold winds" into our country, especially during the summer season or be an authority on modern blueprints of the industrialization program and has the power to distribute them to Fourth Year students in order that they will get 95% in Economics or be an inventor of a machine that will save the students of the trouble of memorizing lessons or be the author of a bill that prohibits the use of the "Milky Way" for commercial purposes as they are for the exclusive use of excursionists to the planets around the earth. Nobody knows, only time can tell. The only fact that we are certain of now is that our high school days are over and with them are the happy days and warm comradeship that we had enjoyed. Though we tried to shake away the thought of our inevitable departure, still it lingered and mocked us the more.

With weeping eyes, we bid farewell to our hard-established points in Economics for with them were our sighs and hopes; to the lenses, mirrors and image in physics; to the bipartite and multipartite agreements of history; to our beloved *Fili* in National Language; to our rooms still with the emblems of Christmas on its walls to our thinning brooms, weary husks and obnoxious rags; to the girl's firewood in Home Economics and many the girls who are to use them dedicate every curl of its smoke and every glint of its blaze in memory of us, former Senior girls. 'Tis now farewell to the Bulacan High School, adieu to our teachers and goodbye to you all!



# Manuel Gabriel Osorio

**Ni Sabina Osorio Farin**

“Maestrong Maneng” ang tawag sa kanya ng mga tao sa pamayanan na kanyang pinagtuturuan at “Amang” sa mga batang nagmamahal sa kanya.

Ipinanganak siya sa Sta. Ana, Bulacan, Bulacan noong Hunyo 19, 1905. Pang-anim siya sa siyam na magkakapatid nina Luis Osorio at Sabina Gabriel.

Nagtapos siya ng elementarya sa Bulacan Central School at sa mataas na paaralan sa Bulacan High School. Kumuha siya ng pagkaguro sa Philippine Normal School at ipinagpatuloy ang pag-aaral sa National Teachers College tuwing Sabado at bakasyon. Upang makapagturo siya sa High School ay nag-major siya sa Filipino.

Ang unang destino niya ay sa Binuangan, Obando, Bulacan. Dito niya nakita at nakilala si Eduviges Bautista na kanyang naging asawa.

Nalipat siya sa Quebadia Primary School at pagkatapos ng dalawang taon ay inuwi siya sa Taliptip Primary School. Sandali siyang nagturo sa Sta. Ana bago siya lumipat sa Bulacan High School noong 1948.

Nasa puso niya ang pagiging guro. Pinatitira niya sa kanyang tahanan ang mga inaanak at kamag-anak na nais mag-aral sa Bulacan Academy ng High School.

Sa Bulacan High School ay naging Scout Master siya at dinadala ang mga Batang Scout sa Baguio tuwing Disyembre. Ipinagkakatiwala sa kanya ng mga magulang ang kanilang mga anak kung sila’y pumupunta sa mga Jamboree at pagsasanay.

Siya’y naging coach o trainor ng soccer football team ng Bulacan High at kadalasang naglalaro hanggang Central Luzon Regional Athletic Association (CLRAA) meet. Siya rin ang head ng Filipino Department ng nasabing paaralan.



Si Mr. Manuel G. Osorio habang nagsasalita sa isang programa sa Quadrangle ng BHS/MHPHS

Mayroon siyang limang anak, dalawang lalake at tatlong babae. Lahat sila’y pawang nag-aral at nakatapos sa Mataas na Paaralang Marcelo H. del Pilar. Upang maitaguyod ang kanilang pag-aaral ay nag-tutor siya sa mga anak ng mayayaman sa Bulacan na nakatira sa Maynila at Quezon City. Hatinggabi siya kung umuwi at kadalasan ay nakakatulog pa sa Pambusco at lumalagpas sa lugar na kanyang uuwian.

Sa awa ng Diyos ay napagtapos niya ang kanyang limang anak sa kolehiyo na isang abogado, isang guro, isang nars, isang food tech, at isang agriculturist.

Nagkasakit siya at naospital sa PGH kung saan nakita na siya’y may prostate cancer. Nanatili siya roon sa loob ng walong buwan.

Namatay siya noong Pebrero 7, 1967 sa edad na 64, samantalang naglalaro sa championship ang kanyang team sa CLRAA.

Si Amang ay tunay na guro sapagkat dalawang araw bago siya mamatay ay itinataas niya ang kanyang kamay at parang sumusulat sa blackboard. Hanggang kamatayan, nasa puso niya ang pagtuturo.



# CLASS 1949

## Section A

### Boys

Alejandro P. Bulaong  
Anastacio Buning  
Jose B. Cruz, Jr.  
Avelino Escalona  
Gregorio A. Francisco, Jr.  
Carmelito A. Galang  
Amando F. Isidro  
Jose V. de Jesus, Jr.  
Urbano T. Magpayo  
Buenaventura G. Manalo, Jr.  
Alberto C. Mendoza  
Macario M. Pagdanganan  
Vicente A. Polintan,  
Crescencio J. Ramos  
Aurelio A. Reyes, Jr.  
Jaime S. Reyes  
Ramon C. Reyes  
Antonio AC. Robles  
Damaso V. Roque, Jr.  
Pedro San Diego  
Felix P. San Jose  
Artemio C. Solano  
Armando R. Tolentino  
Benito Villacorte, Jr.

### Girls

Paz S. Alcaraz  
Leticia T. Angeles  
Liwayway Calalang  
Zenaida C. Caluag  
Josefina Coronel  
Lydia Coronel  
Soledad Crisostomo  
Victoria S. Cruz  
Felician A. Francisco  
Magdalena L. Galang  
Felisa C. Garcia  
Isabel K. Gaspar  
Antonina Geronimo  
Amelita G. Gonzales  
Nidia M. Manuson  
Priscila Pineda

Flavia Reyes  
Antonia T. Sugay  
Erlinda A. Taloyo  
Emma R. Tamayo  
Purificacion Villarama

## Section B

### Boys

Eduardo S. Agustin  
Arturo S. Arellano  
Marciano C. Avendaño  
Vicente Bernardo  
Benito Carlos  
Manuel Cruz  
Oscar V. Cruz  
Juan Ladia  
Rolando Lesada  
Jose Lipana  
Rustico Lomotan  
Daniel M. Marcos  
Paquito C. Ochoa  
Ponciano T. Ongleo  
Bienvenido Paguinto  
Rosauo Palileo  
Leonardo B. Peña  
Francisco L. Quijano  
Rogelio P. Santiago  
Damaso Santos  
Bienvenido S. Sebastian  
Nemesio Sebastian  
Mariano Tecson  
Fernando Valenzuela

### Girls

Fidela S. Adriano  
Teresa Aguinaldo  
Norma C. Agustin  
Felician Aldaba  
Julieta Arcega  
Tomas G. Dayrit  
Lillian Fajardo  
Felicidad de Guzman



Virginia Mediran  
Ligaya Molina  
Benita Navarro  
Lydia M. Navarro  
Fortunata Pacheco  
Veronidia del Pilar  
Belen C. Reyes  
Gertrudes Roberto  
Lydia Santiago  
Fe B. Santos  
Ligaya S. Tantoco  
Pacita S. Tolentino  
Remedios C. Tolentino  
Caridad V. Villareal

## Section C

### Boys

Perfecto C. Bagay  
Bienvenido C. Bantigue  
Porfirio M. Buhain  
Arturo N. Calderon  
Reynaldo L. Calonzo  
Bernardino W. Cruz

Manuel C. Cruz  
Ramon S. Cruz  
Pacífico G. Dayrit  
Pablo Mar. Elauria  
Romeo G. Enriquez  
Santos Espiritu  
Guillermo Geronimo  
Jorge S. Ochoa  
Teodoro Ad. Ortiz  
Glicerio Gat. Ramos  
Reynaldo S. Robles  
Marcelo Tap. Sanchez  
Quintin Santiago, Jr.  
Federico C. Santos  
Francisco S. Santos  
Tomas G. Somera  
Alexandro J. Trajano  
Mariano Villafuerte

### Girls

Milagros P. Avanceña  
Victoria S. Bautista  
Felisa L. Bernardo  
Marcosa Crisostomo



Asuncion Cruz  
 Filomena S. Cruz  
 Juliana C. Cruz  
 Dolores B. Cuenca  
 Remedios L. Dimagiba  
 Violeta B. Dizon  
 Luz Espaldon  
 Aurora R. Fajardo  
 Rafaelita Francisco  
 Candelaria I. Gonzales  
 Sonia Kliatchko  
 Leticia P. Lopez  
 Angelina A. Lumabas  
 Estela R. Marcelo  
 Purificacion Princena  
 Leonora C. Robles  
 Ligaya Sablay  
 Aida P. Santiago  
 Corazon B. Vicente

#### **Section D**

##### **Boys**

Dante M. Catindig  
 Jose Catindig  
 Serafin Cortez  
 Alfredo A. Cruz, Jr.  
 Ernesto M. Cruz  
 Guillermo R. Cruz  
 Rosendo C. Faustino  
 Victoriano C. Hizon  
 Felix T. Ladia  
 Godofredo Leoncio  
 Edilberto P. Liwanag  
 Ricardo L. Marquez  
 Querubin Pascual  
 Norberto Perez  
 Bonifacio Ramos  
 Avelino C. Reyes  
 Francisco B. Reyes  
 Juanito Reyes  
 Virgilio Salonga  
 Deogracias J. San Diego  
 Herminio San Diego  
 Felix R. Santos  
 Jaime T. Tiongson

##### **Girls**

Purita Araniego  
 Aurea Arellano  
 Mercedes Buning  
 Pilar C. Caluag  
 Lolita L. Capulong  
 Consolacion S. Cruz  
 Rebecca Espaldon  
 Luningning P. Galang  
 Milagros S. Geronimo  
 Felicita Ch. Javier  
 Natividad R. Javier  
 Conchita R. Legaspi  
 Carmen S. Leonardo  
 Julita Leoncio  
 Purificacion M. Martin  
 Juliana Montaner  
 Lucia Pagdanganan  
 Teresita F. San Pedro  
 Enriqueta S. Quijano  
 Aniceta C. Ramos  
 Carmen Santos  
 Cristeta M. Santos  
 Eladia M. Valentin

#### **Section E**

##### **Boys**

Marcelo S. Alfonso  
 Eufemio Bautista  
 Segundo Bautista  
 Fernando R. Bulaong  
 Antonio S. Clemente  
 Geronimo Cruz  
 Jeremias Dayao  
 Ambrocio D. Estares  
 Ernesto Faustino  
 Jesus Gabriel  
 Andres P. de Guzman  
 Pantaleon G. Lopez  
 Nicolas C. Magsakay  
 Eugenio Manalaysay  
 Agustin E. Manapat  
 Florentino Marcelo  
 Rodrigo B. Nicdao  
 Jose Pagdanganan  
 Rodrigo Palacio

Manuel Punongbayan  
 Santiago Q. Sampana  
 Silverio B. Torres

##### **Girls**

Norma M. Abracosa  
 Isabelita Y. Bautista  
 Emilia Benedictos  
 Gloria F. Carlos  
 Lucila L. Cruz  
 Lucy V. Galang  
 Estela Garcia  
 Lualhati A. Garcia  
 Felicidad V. Gatchalian  
 Nita R. Guzman  
 Catalina Jauco  
 Eleanor M. Javier  
 Amelia Kliatchko  
 Virginia A. Maclang  
 Gregoria Pahati  
 Ester P. Roque  
 Epifania Sacro  
 Pilar Santos  
 Lourdes R. Tanghal  
 Milagros R. Tapang  
 Celia B. Toledo  
 Natividad O. Topico  
 Pilar R. Umali

#### **Section F**

##### **Boys**

Domingo G. Alfaro  
 Antonio Bernardo  
 Jose R. Borlongan  
 Nicanor A. Cabigao  
 Licerio Caluag  
 Romulo Camua  
 Rosendo Crisostomo  
 Ruperto Cristobal  
 Ponciano Dionisio  
 Ricardo Evangelista  
 Bienvenido Garcia  
 Benjamin Lara  
 Rodolfo C. de Leon  
 Romeo A. Lim  
 Aladino T. Manucdoc

Jose Navarro  
 Mauro Navarro  
 Leopoldo Nicolas, Jr.  
 Pedro Pagsanjan  
 Herminio Paguio  
 Jose del Rosario  
 Miguel del Rosario  
 Crispin San Pedro  
 Ibarra C. Santos

##### **Girls**

Justina A. Abella  
 Dionisia T. Arceo  
 Veneracion M. Baltazar  
 Leogarda Carlos  
 Josefina G. Castor  
 Teodora de la Cruz  
 Violeta N. Domingo  
 Felina V. Esguerra  
 Eleuteria C. Espino  
 Solita Fajardo  
 Zosima B. Gatchalian  
 Rosa C. Jose  
 Narcisa Magsakay  
 Hermogena Quetua  
 Priscilla Ramirez  
 Honorata Ramos  
 Angelina Roxas  
 Luz F. San Pedro  
 Emilia P. Sayo  
 Julita P. Tiongson  
 Marian W. Valencia

#### **Section G**

##### **Boys**

Hermenegildo Alfonso  
 Jose Avanceña  
 Godofredo Bantog  
 Jose Borja  
 Roberto Bulaong  
 Bartolome B. Cahiwat  
 Fernando Calayag  
 Joaquin Caluag  
 Simeon Carpio  
 Antonio G. Castor  
 Armando Clemente



Jose S. Cruz  
Nestor R. de la Cruz  
Teofilo de la Cruz  
Teofilo Domingo  
Emiterio E. Espiritu  
Antonio P. Eugenio  
Romeo Fajardo  
Natanael Javier  
Wenceslao C. Lorenzo  
Agustin S. Manabat  
Benito D. Maristela  
Estanislao Pascual  
Angel Ramos  
Lutgardo F. Reyes  
Moises Simbulan, Jr.  
Virgilio Suangco  
Aristeo G. Tantoco  
Manuel B. Vega  
Rufino Villanueva, Jr.  
Nestor M. Villarama

#### Girls

Basilisa S. Arceo  
Flordeliza Boado  
Buena Borlongan  
Angelina Cabangis  
Teresita Castro  
Marcela R. Domingo  
Gregoria Javier  
Francisca de Leon  
Virginia Litengco  
Potenciana C. Marasigan  
Maura Marcos  
Benita P. Reside  
Felisa Reyes  
Eufronia Salamat

#### Section H

#### Boys

Crispulo Abella  
Felix Benedictos  
Apolonio Calayag

Geronimo Caluag  
Antonio G. Crisostomo  
Ricardo A. Dizon, Jr.  
Dominador C. Enriquez  
Eugenio L. Estrella  
Mariano Evangelista  
Paulino Galang  
Sergio C. Gonzales  
Basilio de Guzman  
Virgilio T. Jimenez  
Luis Lindayag  
Timoteo P. Luague  
Ruben Maclang  
Bernardino M. Ople  
Leonardo Regalado  
Eugenio Roberto  
Alipio del Rosario  
Alejandro C. Santiago  
Guillermo Ch. Santos  
Martin S. Santos  
Felipe Talucod

#### Girls

Juanita Agustin  
Agueda C. Bautista  
Avelina S. Buenaventura  
Felicidad Caparas  
Feliciana Carlos  
Maria Cartalla  
Elisea Clemente  
Milagros Crisostomo  
Francisca D. Cruz  
Magdalena R. dela Cruz  
Aurelia Diego  
Anicia C. Espino  
Iluminada Gonzales  
Leonila de Guzman  
Floerfida de la Merced  
Gloria V. Pasco  
Leticia Pulumbarit  
Concordia Ramos  
Petronila Ramos  
Feliciana A. Reyes  
Cristeta E. Santos



IV-A

(Left to right) 1st row: J. de Jesus, A. Escalona, V. Polintan, A. Isidro, A. Mendoza, C. Galang, R. Reyes, M. Pagdanganan, and A. Buñing. 2nd row: L. Coronel, F. Reyes, J. Coronel, A. Geronimo, N. Manuson, J. B. Cruz, Jr., Mrs. A. R. Reyes (Adviser), A. G. Gonzalez, E. R. Tamayo, A. Sugay, L. Angeles, P. Alcaraz, and L. Calalang. 3rd row: A. Robles, Z. Caluag, V. Cruz, S. Crisostomo, I. Gaspar, F. A. Francisco, E. Taloyo, P. Pineda, P. Villarama, F. Garcia, M. Galang, and D. Roque. Last row: A. Solano, B. Villacorte, A. Reyes, U. Magpayo, G. A. Francisco Jr., F. P. San Jose, B. Manalo, C. Ramos, P. San Diego, A. Bulaong, and A. Tolentino. Inset—J. Reyes.





#### IV-B

(Left to right) 1st row: F. Aguinaldo, T. Dayrit, F. Adriano, B. Navarro, R. Tolentino, Miss F. Dimagiba (Adviser), P. Tolentino, L. Navarro, F. Aldaba, L. Santiago, C. Villareal. 2nd row: E. Agustin, F. de Guzman, V. del Pilar, N. Agustin, G. Roberto, F. Santos, J. Arcega, B. Reyes, L. Molina, L. Tantoco, L. Fajardo, F. Pacheco, V. Mediran, R. Lomotan, F. Quijano. 3rd row: J. Ladia, M. Cruz, F. Valenzuela, L. Peña, O. Cruz, B. Sebastian, N. Sebastian, R. Palileo, A. Arellano, J. Lipana, B. Paguinto, D. Marcos, R. Santiago, B. Carlos, M. Avendaño, P. Ochoa. 4th row: D. Santos, P. Ongleo, M. Tecson, R. Lesada. Inset—V. Bernardo.



#### IV-C

(Left to right) 1st row: M. Villafuerte, G. Geronimo, P. Buhain, B. Cruz, L. Ortiz, R. Cruz, P. Bagay, and Fred Santos. 2nd row: L. Lopez, M. Crisostomo, J. S. Ochoa, M. Avanceña, R. Calanzo, Miss B. Galuag (Adviser), P. Elauria, E. Marcelo, L. Sumera, F. Bernardo, and D. Cuenca. 3rd row: C. Gonzalez, Fran. Santos, F. Cruz, L. Robles, C. Vicente, A. Lumabas, R. Dimagiba, L. Espaldon, V. Dizon, A. Cruz, P. Princeña, and R. Robles. 4th row: M. Cruz, A. Fajardo, L. Sablay, J. Cruz, V. Bautista, and B. Bantigue. 5th row: R. Enriquez, S. Kliatchko, R. Francisco. Last row: P. Dayrit, Q. Santiago, A. Calderon, M. Sanchez, S. Espiritu, and G. Ramos. Inset—A. Trajano.





#### IV-D

(Left to right) 1st row: F. Santos, H. San Diego, J. Reyes, G. Leoncio, F. Reyes, V. Hizon, N. Perez, F. Ladia, and J. Tiongson. 2nd row: E. Valentin, P. Araniego, L. Pagdanganan, J. Montañer, C. Leonardo, Miss F. Guevarra (Adviser), A. Romas, C. Santos, P. Caluag, M. Buñing, and L. Galang. 3rd row: Q. Pascual, N. Javier, M. Geronimo, C. Legaspi, C. Cruz, A. Arellano, T. San Pedro, J. Leoncio, E. Quijano, L. Capulong, R. Espaldon, F. Javier, E. Martin, J. Catindig, and S. Cortez. 4th row: D. Catindig, R. Faustino, V. Salonga, R. Marquez, D. San Diego, A. Reyes, B. Ramos, and A. Cruz. Last row: G. Cruz, E. Liwanag, and E. Cruz.



#### IV-E

(Left to right) 1st row: P. Lopez, L. Galang, G. Pahati, E. Garcia, I. Bautista, N. Abracosa, Mrs. J. Peña (Adviser), P. Santos, L. Garcia, E. Roque, N. Topico, P. Umali, and J. Gabriel. 2nd row: L. Tanghal, G. Cruz, C. Jauco, E. Benedictos, L. Cruz, C. Toledo, E. Saero, F. Gatchalian, N. Guzman, V. Maclang, M. Tapang, A. Kliatcho, G. Carlos, H. Javier, A. Clemente, and E. Faustino. 3rd row: N. Magsakay, S. Sampana, J. Pagdanganan, S. Torres, R. Palacio, F. Bulaong, A. de Guzman, S. Bautista, E. Bautista, R. Niedao, A. Manapat, M. Punongbayan, and E. Manalaysay. Inset: J. Dayao, F. Marcelo, and A. Estares. Not in the picture—Marcelo S. Alfonso.





#### IV-F

(Left to right) 1st row: P. Pagsanhan, C. San Pedro, M. Navarro, L. Nicolas, M. del Rosario, R. de Leon, D. Alfonso, and A. Bernardo. 2nd row: I. Santos, J. Tiongson, R. Cristobal, H. Quetua, R. Evangelista, Mrs. F. Gonzalez (Adviser), R. Crisostomo, J. Castor, J. Navarro, M. Valencia, and P. Dionisio. 3rd row: V. Baltazar, A. Roxas, S. Fajardo, E. Sayo, D. Arceo, E. Espino, Z. Gatchalian, N. Magsakay, J. Abella, P. Ramirez, and T. dela Cru. 4th row: H. Ramos, L. Carlos, F. Esguerra, R. Jose and V. Domingo. 5th row: R. Lim, N. Cabigao, L. Caluag, and B. Lara. 6th row: A. Manuedoc, H. Paguio, J. del Rosario, J. Borlongan, and B. Garcia. (Inset) R. Camua. Not in the picture—Luz F. San Pedro.



#### IV-G

(Left to right) 1st row: A. Tantoco, N. Villarama, M. Vega, A. Ramos, L. Cruz, J. Avanceña, P. Estanislao, A. Pascual, N. dela Cruz, V. Suango. 2nd row: A. Cabagnis, E. Salamat, F. Reyes, B. Reside, M. Domingo, M. Marcos, P. de Leon, Mrs. O. Bernabe (Adviser), B. Arceo, P. Marasigan, G. Javier, L. Castro, F. Bado, B. Borlongan. 3rd row: S. Carpio, N. Javier, L. Reyes, L. Wenceslao, R. Villanueva, M. Simbulan, B. Cahiwat. Last row: L. Domingo, E. Espiritu, H. Alfonso, R. Bulaong, B. Maristela, R. Fajardo, J. Borja. Inset—V. Litengeo. Not in the picture—Antonio P. Eugenio and Agustin S. Manabat.





#### IV-H

(Left to right) 1st row: S. Gonzales, F. Cruz, A. Bautista, C. Ramos, F. Caparas, F. Reyes, Mrs. I. F. Beltran (Adviser), I. Gonzales, A. Espino, L. Pulumbarit, L. Guzman, E. Clemente, and C. Abella. 2nd row: B. Ople, G. Pasco, F. Carlos, A. Buenaventura, M. dela Cruz, A. E. Santos, F. dela Merced, M. Crisostomo, A. Diego, P. Ramos, M. Cartalla, and R. Maclang. 3rd row: R. Eugenio, D. Enriquez, P. Galang, F. Talucod, R. Dizon, G. Santos, F. Lumague, A. Calayag, A. del Rosario, A. Santiago, M. Santos, L. Regalado, F. Benedicto, L. Lindayag, B. de Guzman, V. Jimenez, and G. Caluag. Inset: Estrella, Jr., J. Agustin, and A. Crisostomo.



#### THE REPUBLIC STAFF

(Left to right) Seated 1st row: Miss J. E. Ladis, Adviser; Mrs. F. A. Gonzalez, National Language Critic. (Standing) 2nd row: B. G. Manalo, News Editor; F. P. San Jose, Managing Editor; J. B. Cruz Jr., Editor-in-Chief; A. G. Gonzalez, Associate Editor; A. Bulaong, News Editor. 3rd row: A. Tolentino, Asst. National Language Editor; M. M. Pagdanganan, J. V. de Jesus, Columnists; G. A. Francisco Jr., Literary Editor; A. Ac. Kobles, National Language Editor. Last row: A. Solano, U. T. Magpayo, Reporters; F. Passon, Literary Contributor, and A. F. Isidro, Reporter.



# Struggles in Sawali Building

By Isabel K. Gaspar

Way back in July 1945, we came to the folds of the Bulacan High School, blithesome, full of life and hopeful that someday we would go out of the portals of this institution with the education we hoped to attain. Each was a stranger to the other, with the exception of a few who came from the same school and had grouped themselves together.

However, the intimacy did not last long. As a result of the entrance examination, we were classified into different groups. A few days passed with each of us aloof from one another, but later on intimacy bred over us. We became the most jovial groups ever seen not of course in the presence of the higher years, for whenever they called us “Greenhorns” we would efface our smiles and accept the contemptuous address with vengeance in our hearts.

To make the Freshies a united body, we organized our own club, under the capable advisorship of Miss Leonor T. Reyes. In all the activities sponsored by the school, we showed our zeal and enthusiasm through active participation. In fact, during the Christmas season, we sponsored a Christmas pageant, which conveyed precious thought to those who witnessed it.

At the close of the school year, we once more showed that the Greenhorns were a worthy part of the school community. A beauty contest for “Musa ni Balagtas” was held. Our lone candidate, Estelita Manio, won the first place so that the Balagtas Day became a great joy for us.

In July 1946, we came back. This time we were called Sophomores, a name we liked much better than the former. Although we missed some faces, there were new ones added to the bunch. Friendship became closer but on the other hand, competition in everything became keener.

Because of big enrolment, an improvised classroom was erected popularly known as the “Sawali” building. In it took place all our struggles. In it we experience our trials and tribulations. We concentrated our efforts to achieve our common goals -- to make the most out of our studies and to prove ourselves worthy children of our Alma Mater, with the able guidance of all our teachers.

This year we met for the first time Mr. X and Mr. Y in Algebra. The first few lessons proved to be difficult and tiresome, but after getting acquainted with the principles, we could solve seemingly unsolvable problems like magic. What pleasure we had in representing things with letters and forming equations embodying all the processes needed to solve a problem! Indeed, we found Algebra a wholesome subject, contrary to usual notion.

Geometry, a Second Year subject in the old curriculum, was made optional. Those who disliked figures and computations considered it a great relief to get rid of one subject, much more so because Geometry, like Algebra, was feared by many, especially the girls. On the other hand, those Mathematics lovers and a few ambitious ones sacrifice losing their vacant period in order to learn something about angles, congruent figures, and the like.

Days and months passed with usual trends of student life. We came to the close of the school year amidst competitive struggles for honors.

The next school year we again returned to the same familiar rooms of the Sawali building to enrich our mental faculties with the gems of wisdom. We were surprised to meet strange faces coming from different places. The new subjects proved interesting to us. In Biology, we were made to appreciate the beauty of nature and discover its hidden secrets. The magnetizing influence of Shakespeare’s excellent works held us spellbound. In all fields of activities, especially in literary contests, we brilliantly displayed our talents and abilities and we derived satisfaction from the encouraging results.

Once again, in the election of officers for the Junior Republic, our superiority over the Seniors exhibited itself. Our dynamic leader, Felix P. San Jose, was elected president. With the aid of several teachers we were able to run the organization smoothly.

In March we honored the graduating class by sponsoring a party. The Seniors evidently enjoyed it and on that occasion we were able to acquaint ourselves with them.



With more vigor and optimism, we proceeded with our studies after the summer vacation. As Seniors, we strove to become more patient and diligent than before. We never lost courage in performing the task of memorizing the important dates and events in history from the barangay to the organization of the United Nations. We always found a way to concentrate on theories and principles in physics and economics.

For the purpose of administration, we organized the Senior club under the advisorship of Miss Felicula Dimagiba. Cresencio Ramos, Francisco Quijano, and Amelia Gonzales became president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, respectively. Jose B. Cruz Jr. became the editor-in-chief of *The Republic* which won the second place in a nationwide schools contest in connection with the 1948 Anti-TB Drive sponsored by the Philippine Tuberculosis Society. Subsequently, the ODD club was reorganized with Carmelito Galang sa president.

On February 8-12, 1949, the Central Luzon Athletic

Association (CLAA) meet was held in Malolos. We closely cooperated with one another in rendering entertainment suited to the occasion. Luckily, Bulacan province won the trophy for volleyball championship.

March 10 found us the honoree in the traditional Junior-Senior Prom. Within a few days soon after, we face another line of activity – the preparation for the commencement exercises.

After four years of incessant toil and patient endeavor, comes the realization of our cherished hopes and ambitions. Gently, we are leaving the portals of this institution to seek new adventures in life. To our teachers, we convey our undying gratitude for their unselfish devotion and untiring sacrifices in shaping us, bringing us to the place where we now stand. To our beloved Alma Mater, to whom we owe the true wisdom that we now bear, we promise to look back from the receding distance and bring at her feet splendid honors which we hope to attain in the future.



MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

(Left to right) 1st row: Mr. H. W. Tantoco, Mr. M. Osorio, Mr. J. P. W. Tantoco, Mr. M. Ongico, 2nd row: Mrs. N. Tagle, Mrs. D. V. Dulay, Miss B. Caluag, Miss A. A. Francisco, Mrs. V. Gonzalez, Mrs. I. F. Beltran, Mr. Gerardo Flores (Division Superintendent of Schools), Mr. Eliseo Tayao (Principal), Mrs. L. Flor Cruz, Mrs. F. Cunanan, Mrs. B. C. Reyes, Miss F. Dimagiba, Mrs. O. C. Bernabe, Miss A. Reyes, 3rd row: Mrs. M. M. Navarro, Miss L. T. Reyes, Mrs. G. C. Lomotan, Miss C. G. Victoria, Miss A. V. Gatmaitan, Miss F. Tengco, Miss R. R. Florencuz, Miss A. J. Lomotan, Miss F. K. Guevarra, Mrs. M. E. Reyes, Miss L. J. Tablan, Miss M. Y. Boklaw, Miss T. Dizon, Miss L. Punongbayan, Mr. D. Joson. Last row: Mr. J. B. Alberto, Mr. M. V. Fajardo, Mr. E. C. Paguiligan, Mrs. M. E. Maciang, Miss J. T. Ejercito, Mr. F. Gatchalian, Miss A. Santos, Mrs. F. A. Gonzalez, Mr. J. V. Venturina, Miss C. R. Tapang. Not in the picture: Miss A. Buenaventura, Miss J. E. Ladia, Miss R. de Leon, Mrs. J. L. Peña, Mr. N. S. Regalado, Mrs. P. A. Rendon, Mrs. A. R. Reyes, and Miss J. Robles.



## CLASS 1950

### Section A

#### Boys

Claro Balagtas, Jr.  
Remigio S. Bautista  
Edilberto Cajucom  
Federico S. Fajardo  
Francisco S. Floro  
Jose C. Gonzales  
Alfredo B. de Guzman  
Florencio S. Javier  
Pablo Javier  
Ruben de Jesus  
Epifanio C. Lustre  
Germiniano F. Pasco  
Ernesto G. Reyes  
Isaac M. Reyes  
Jorge S. Reyes  
Andres S. Rivera  
Antonio R. Roque  
Dionisio J. Roque  
Leopoldo Santos  
Florante Sebastian  
Alvaro M. Simbulan  
Alejandro Sol Cruz  
Delfin D. Tetangco  
Ceferino Valerio  
Juanito Villarama

#### Girls

Norma L. Carasig  
Filomena P. Concepcion  
Luz O. Cunanan  
Rosa F. Guanzon  
Corazon V. de Jesus  
Fortunata B. Juan  
Constancia M. Jumaquio  
Anselma D. Lopez  
Flaviana J. Lucas  
Lucia C. Manuson  
Corazon C. Masigla  
Librada C. Palacio  
Zenaida C. Palileo  
Felicidad B. Pasion  
Eugenia Peralta  
Susana Ramos  
Natividad G. Reyes  
Carolina C. Torres

### Section B

#### Boys

Manuel J. Apostol  
Ricardo B. Briones  
Rodolfo N. Calderon  
Mamerto A. Camingal  
Mariano B. Caparas  
Felipe Capulong  
Emiliano C. Carnicer  
Gregorio Cervantes  
Eladio E. Cruz  
Maximino G. Galvez  
Venancio Galvez  
Ireneo Gatchalian  
Avelino A. Lubag  
Eugenio B. Nicdao  
Virgilio Reyes  
Marcelino P. Robles  
Apolonio Teodoro  
Pedro E. Villarama, Jr.  
Ricardo C. Zafra

#### Girls

Leticia Agsaway  
Adoracion Aquino  
Amelia Baluyot  
Flordeliza Calara  
Adelaida S. Cristobal  
Ofelia D. Cruz  
Lucia P. Domingo  
Juanita S. Estrella  
Constancia M. Garcia  
Consuelo A. Guballa  
Victoria Leonardo  
Rosenda Magsakay  
Maria Nicodemus  
Rosalinda Palileo  
Bella Aurora R. Polintan  
Gabriela Reyes  
Flordeliza R. Roxas  
Crisanta G. Santiago  
Carmen Ch. Santos  
Judith Sayo  
Lorna Ventura  
Belen Victoria  
Teresita D. Villegas



### Section C

#### Boys

Antonio S. Avendaño  
Aurelio R. Bartolo  
Bernardino L. Bartolome  
Conrado Cabildo  
Dionisio C. Cailipan  
Fernando C. Caluag  
Ireneo G. Capule  
Gaudencio Cervantes  
Alejandro Sol Cruz  
Emiliano Cruz  
Potenciano Cruz  
Rosauero C. Cruz  
Napoleon S. Custodio  
Oscar L. Estrella  
Ruben B. Estrella  
Jesus Geronimo  
Jose de Jesus  
Rolando S. Maclang  
Benjamin Panganiban  
Rodolfo M. Policarpio

Vicente F. Policarpio  
Jose C. Quetua  
Rosendo C. Ramos  
Cipriano Sanchez  
Angel C. Santos  
Jose D. Santos  
Pablo Teodoro  
Alfonso B. Tionsgon

#### Girls

Milagros Capule  
Lualhati Castro  
Gloria Catindig  
Agustina Cruz  
Cresencia P. Domingo  
Emilia F. Javier  
Jovita Legaspi  
Lualhati R. Osorio  
Filipinas Pagtalunan  
Asuncion L. Salapong  
Evangelina I. Santiago  
Corazon B. Trajano



Carmen Valentin  
Josefina A. Velasco  
Adoracion Vicente  
Leticia R. Villarama

#### **Section D**

##### **Boys**

Herminio Agustin  
Eduardo Alba  
Honorato A. Alto  
Jose S. Batungbakal  
Rufino A. Calayag  
Ricardo S. Carpio  
Reynaldo Chico  
Prudencio M. Cruz  
Patrocinio G. Enriquez  
Juan H. Espiritu  
Moises Flores  
Dionisio Garcia  
Magdaleno Gaspar  
Ernesto Gatdula  
Pedro S. Gonzales  
Antonio Manalad  
Ricardo Manuel  
Marcelo G. Perez  
Marcelo Ramos  
Leonardo Santiago  
Rodolfo Sumilang  
Ricardo Taganas  
Jorge Tolentino

##### **Girls**

Felicisima C. Bayan  
Jovita Briones  
Flores Buñing  
Liwayway F. Camitan  
Aquilina Cruz  
Belen Cruz  
Consuelo Cruz  
Flordeliza de Guzman  
Maria V. de Leon  
Jacinta A. Lumabas  
Felina G. Pagdanganan  
Salome N. Regalado  
Nicetas P. Reyes  
Felisa C. del Rosario  
Lucila San Juan  
Mercedes C. San Juan  
Felicidad Santiago

Maria Santos  
Remedios Tanwangco  
Pagasa D. Villafuerte

#### **Section E**

##### **Boys**

Ignacio Arellano  
Emilio Bate  
Gregorio S. Buñing  
Eduardo Caballero  
Ponciano C. Calderon  
Severino Capulong  
Leonardo F. Cruz  
Manuel C. Cruz  
Angel F. Domingo  
Luciano Fajardo  
Abelardo Galang  
Miguel Gonzales  
Tomas Gonzales  
Pedro T. Jacob  
Miguel J. de Leon  
Ricardo Lucas  
Isidro Reyes  
Oscar del Rosario  
Honorio P. Rueda  
Rosalino J. San Diego  
Jose San Juan  
Manuel V. Serrano  
Epifanio Ventura  
Gregorio Villafuerte

##### **Girls**

Juana P. Agustin  
Iluminada A. Alto  
Carmelita C. Bernardo  
Ana Caluag  
Maria Cruz  
Matilde Cruz  
Flores Domingo  
Lydia Javier  
Concordia L. Ladia  
Gloria Lim  
Monica D. Lopez  
Rosalina Maclang  
Jacinta Marcelo  
Gloria Mendoza  
Jacinta de Mesa  
Lydia Punongbayan  
Celestina Reyes

Victoria S. Sacdalan  
Juanita P. Sayo  
Felicula Suñga  
Lucina Tobias

#### **Section F**

##### **Boys**

Pablo S. Angelo  
Benjamin F. Buizon  
Cipriano A. Caluag  
Escolastico Caluag  
Bonifacio Carlos, Jr.  
Benjamin V. Cruz  
Edilberto dela Cruz  
Pedro A. Cruz  
Wenceslao C. Cruz  
Rosendo B. dela Cruz  
Teofilo E. Estrella  
Hilario P. Fajardo  
Emiliano Galman  
Severino Giron  
Lorenzo Gonzales  
Ruben Legaspi  
Antonio Lopez  
Benedicto F. Manahan  
Artemio Pahati  
Emilio A. Punongbayan, Jr.  
Abelardo Regalado  
Silvestre C. Sebastian, Jr.  
Ramon Talucod  
Primitivo Tobias  
Reynaldo Vicente

##### **Girls**

Asuncion C. Adriano  
Natividad R. Agustin  
Marcela G. Arellano  
Beatriz P. Estrada  
Carmen M. Geronimo  
Narcisa de Guzman  
Julita C. de Jesus  
Maxima Lopez  
Clara Luggage  
Ambrosia R. Reyes  
Isabelita L. Reyes  
Maximina R. Robles  
Bonifacia Santos  
Jovita Santos  
Maxima A. Santos

Leonora Sibug  
Luz Sol Cruz  
Simeona D. Villafuerte

#### **Section G**

##### **Boys**

Marcelo Bernardo  
Silvestre Carlos  
Benjamin D. Censon  
Daniel Cruz  
Filomeno G. Cruz  
Ricardo dela Cruz  
Mario Dionisio  
Rosendo P. Dionisio  
Felix Evangelista  
Leocadio Faustino  
Nestor Fuentes  
Bonifacio Galang  
Laureano Gatchalian  
Francisco N. Mendoza  
Leonardo S. Montano  
Arturo M. Navarro  
Ireneo C. Ramos  
Pepito Reyes  
Felipe Robles  
Bonifacio Santos  
Ireneo A. Teodoro

##### **Girls**

Leonila Alfaro  
Teresita Bautista  
Nena Borja  
Emilia Nep. Clemente  
Esperanza L. Cruz  
Iluminada C. David  
Maria Espiritu  
Rosario S. Galang  
Delfina Gatchalian  
Rosario Gatmaitan  
Ana de Guzman  
Amelia M. Mateo  
Erlinda Palacio  
Agrifina Reyes  
Primitiva C. Roque  
Concordia Sacdalan  
Conchita E. Santos  
Milagros D. Tamayo





(Left to Right) First Row: N. Reyes, F. Juan, N. L. Carasig, L. O. Cunanan, Mrs. Aquilina R. Reyes (Adviser), F. Lucas, C. de Jesus, F. B. Pasion, and F. P. Concepcion. 2nd Row: E. C. Lustre, C. Balagtas, R. Guanzon, L. Manuson, L. Palacio, Z. Palileo, C. Torres, E. Peralta, A. Lopez, G. F. Pasco, F. Javier. 3rd Row: D. Tetangco, P. Javier, A. M. Simbulan, F. Fajardo, F. Sebastian, A. R. Roque, C. Valerio, E. Cajucum, J. S. Reyes, I. M. Reyes. 4th Row: D. Roque, J. Villarama, J. Gonzales, A. S. Rivera, E. G. Reyes, F. S. Floro, A. B. de Guzman, L. Santos, R. de Jesus, A. Sol Cruz.

(Not in the picture—S. Ramos, C. Jumaquio, C. Masigla, and Remigio Bautista)

IV-A



(Left to Right) First Row: B. Victoria, A. Aquino, J. E. Estrella, C. Garcia, T. D. Villegas, A. Baluyot, L. Ventura, F. Roxas, F. Calara, O. D. Cruz, and R. Magsakay. 2nd Row: C. Santiago, L. Domingo, G. Reyes, C. Guballa, L. Agsaway, Mrs. Rufina Aldaba, (Adviser), A. Cristobal, V. Leonardo, M. Nicodemus, C. Santos, and R. Palileo. 3rd Row: M. Camingal, V. Reyes, M. Apostol, R. C. Zafrá, R. Calderon, A. Teodoro, G. Cervantes and A. Lubag. 4th Row: E. Nidao, F. Capulong, E. Cruz, M. Caparas, I. Gatchalian, P. Villarama, R. Briones, E. Carnicer, M. Robles and V. Galvez. (Not in the picture—B. A. Polintan and J. Sayo.)

IV-B





(Left to Right) First Row: C. Trajano, A. L. Salapong, M. Capuli, E. Javier, C. Valentin, Miss Belen Caluag (Adviser), E. I. Santiago, A. Vicente, G. Catindig, L. Osorio and F. Pagtalunan. 2nd Row: R. Cruz, E. Cruz, L. R. Villarama, A. Cruz, J. Velasco, R. Maclang, J. Legaspi, L. Castro, J. de Jesus and P. Teodoro. 3rd Row: B. Panganiban, I. Capuli, A. Santos, N. Custodio, V. Policarpio, A. Bartolo, G. Cervantes, A. Avendaño, B. Bartolome, A. Cruz, C. Sanchez and J. Geronimo. 4th Row: J. Quetua, D. Cailipan, R. Policarpio, O. Estrella, R. Estrella, A. Tiongson, F. Caluag, R. Ramos, J. Santos and C. Cabillo. (Not in the picture—C. Domingo and P. Cruz.)

IV-C



(Left to Right) First Row: F. de Guzman, L. Camitan, J. Briones, F. Buning, J. Lumabas, S. Regalado, B. Cruz, F. Santiago, N. Reyes and C. Cruz. 2nd Row: M. San Juan, A. Cruz, L. San Juan, M. de Leon, F. del Rosario, Miss Felisa K. Guevarra (Adviser), M. Santos, F. Bayan, P. Villafuerte, R. Tanwangeo and F. Pagdanganan. 3rd Row: J. Tolentino, R. Calayag, R. Sumilang, D. Garcia, P. Cruz, A. Manalad, J. Batung-bakal and E. Alba. 4th Row: L. Santiago, R. Carpio, M. Perez, H. Agustin, M. Flores, P. Gonzales, M. Ramos, R. Chico and J. Espiritu. (Not in the picture—H. Alto, M. Gaspar, E. Gatdula, R. Taganas, P. Enriquez and R. Manuel)

IV-D





(Left to Right) First Row: L. Tobias, F. Sunga, M. Cruz, V. Saedalan, L. Punongbayan, M. Lopez, A. Caluag, I. Alto, Maria Cruz, C. Bernardo and G. Lim. 2nd. Row: L. Javier, F. Domingo, J. Agustin, C. Ladia, Mrs. Amparo G. Paguia (Adviser), C. Reyes, R. Maclang, J. Sayo, G. Mendoza, J. Marcelo and J. de Mesa. 3rd. Row: S. Capulong, M. Gonzales, I. Reyes, E. Bate, P. Jacob, L. Fajardo, O. del Rosario, E. Caballero, G. Buñing, M. de Leon, R. Lucas and L. Cruz. 4th. Row: M. Cruz, G. Villafuerte, E. Ventura, I. Arellano, P. Calderon, A. Domingo, A. Galang, T. Gonzales, R. San Diego, H. Rueda, M. Serrano and J. San Juan

IV-E



(Left to Right) First Row: L. Sol Cruz, N. Agustin, A. Adriano, M. A. Lopez, C. M. Geronimo, Mrs. I. F. C. Beltran (Adviser), B. Santos, C. Lumague, A. Reyes, N. de Guzman, M. Arellano. 2nd Row: T. Estrella, S. Villafuerte, L. V. Sibug, M. Robles, I. Reyes, B. Estrada, J. de Jesus, M. Lopez, J. Santos, C. Caluag. 3rd. Row: P. Tobias, P. Angelo, W. Cruz, S. Sebastian, Jr., E. Punongbayan, Jr., A. Lopez E. dela Cruz, B. Buizon, S. Giron, A. Pahate, P. A. Cruz, and L. Gonzales. 4th. Row: R. Vicente, R. dela Cruz, A. Regalado, H. Fajardo, B. Carlos, Jr., E. Caluag, B. Cruz, R. Talucod, E. Galman, R. Legaspi and B. Manahan.

IV-F





(Left to Right) First Row: R. Gatmaitan, T. Bautista, P. Roque, L. Alfaro, I. David, Miss Aurora L. Santos (Adviser), N. Borja, A. de Guzman, M. Tamayo and A. Reyes. 2nd. Row: A. Navarro, E. Cruz, A. Mateo, R. Galang, M. Espiritu, C. Saadalan, E. Palacio, E. Clemente, C. Santos, and B. Censon. 3rd. Row: S. Carlos, F. Robles, B. Santos, I. Ramos, F. Cruz, R. dela Cruz, L. Montano, M. Bernardo, B. Galang, and R. Dionisio. 4th. Row: M. Dionisio, D. Cruz, Evangelista, N. Fuentes, L. Gatchalian, L. Faustino, I. Teodoro and F. Mendoza. (Not in the picture—D. Gatchalian)

IV-G



MEMBERS OF THE BMS FACULTY WITH THE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT  
(Left to right) 1st. Row: Donato Jason, Natario Regulado, Jose P. W. Tantoco, Manuel Ovario, Juan Alberto and Elias Paguiligan; 2nd. Row: Mrs. Lourdes FlorCruz, Mrs. Concepcion FlorCruz, Mrs. Amparo G. Paguia, Mrs. Maria E. Reyes, Mrs. Aquilina R. Reyes, Vitaliano Bernardino (Division Superintendent), Eliseo Tayao (Principal), Miss Aurea Reyes, Miss Rufina FlorCruz, Mrs. Rufina Aldaba, Mrs. Felicitas Cunanan and Mrs. Gregoria Lomotan; 3rd. Row: Marcos Fajardo, Mrs. Felicidad A. Gonzales, Miss Aurea Euenaventura, Miss Juana E. Ladia, Mrs. Iluminada Beltran, Mrs. Marta Maciang, Mrs. Asuncion Cristostomo, Miss Juanita Ejercito, Mrs. Basilia Reyes, Miss Felisa K. Guevarra, Mrs. Dolores V. Dulay, Miss Aida Francisco, Miss Trinidad Dizon and Juan Venturina; 4th. Row: Miss Helen Caluag, Miss Leonor T. Reyes, Miss Angelica Lomotan, Miss Carmen Victoria, Miss Anita V. Gatmaitan and Miss Ramona P. de Leon; 5th. Row: Miss Josefina Rables, Florencia Gatchalian and Miss Aurora L. Santos. (Not in the picture—Mrs. Virginia D. Gonzales, Miss Milagros Y. Buktaw, Miss Concha Tapang, Miss Leticia J. Tablan, Miss Carmen del Rosario, Miss Leonila Punongbayan, Mrs. Paz A. Rendon, Miguel Daglen and Segundo Roxas).



## CLASS 1951

### Section 1

#### Boys

Ernesto B. Baltazar  
Arturo I. Bernardo  
Francisco P. Bernardo  
Fortunato M. Borlongan  
Marcial P. Carrillo  
Antonio B. Cruz  
Antonio dela Cruz  
Teofilo C. Cruz  
Mauro M. Cuevo  
Luisito T. Daos  
Amador V. Dulay  
Osias M. Fajardo  
Germiniano R. Gatchalian  
Hermogenes R. Hilario  
Almario Ch. Javier  
Romeo L. Lesada  
Celso F. Pascual  
Herminio M. Quinto  
Bienvenido A. Ramos  
Marcelo G. de los Reyes, Jr.  
Victor E. Reyes  
Jose D. Rivera  
Conrado R. Santos  
Rufo G. Villafuerte

#### Girls

Isabel C. Avendaño  
Juanita C. Baesa  
Albina C. Calayag  
Juliana L. Caparas  
Lualhati B. Caparas  
Remedios C. Catindig  
Ligaya M. Custodio  
Pag-asa E. Esguerra  
Mercedes S. Floro  
Lorenza P. Gaspar  
Simplicia K. Gaspar  
Helen R. Guzman  
Erlinda P. Javier  
Corazon C. de Jesus  
Encarnacion T. Martin  
Consolacion C. Mendoza

Norma Ponce de Leon  
Cecilia P. Reyes  
Trinidad B. Santiago  
Natividad C. Santos  
Sofia D. Timoteo  
Josefina C. Torres

### Section 2

#### Boys

Ricardo C. Aldaba  
Rodolfo B. Camaclang  
Ceferino C. Cara  
Camilo Coronel  
Emiliano dela Cruz  
Gaudencio G. Cruz  
Mario G. Cruz  
Priscilo G. Fernando  
Abner A. Galang  
Elecer Javier  
Fortunato P. Jose  
Nemesio C. Joson  
Bienvenido J. Lava  
Amador V. Legaspi  
Mario B. Legaspi  
Alejandro F. Marcelo  
Marciano L. Miranda  
Anastacio C. Pagtalunan  
Gelacio R. Parale  
Ernesto C. San Blas  
Carlos Pol. Sulungsawa  
Bernabe M. Trajano  
Ricardo Carlos Valencia  
Nestor A. Valenzuela

#### Girls

Adela R. Adriano  
Payapa C. Balagtas  
Leonor Bernardo  
Lualhati M. Calalang  
Francisca C. Capulong  
Ofelia B. Dizon  
Trifonia Escobido  
Gertrudes C. Garcia  
Juliana M. Gatchalian  
Julia S. Joson  
Demetria A. Lim

Soledad L. Maclang  
Mercedes J. Princena  
Matilde V. Ramos  
Cecilia E. Reyes  
Virginia M. Reyes  
Natividad M. Roxas  
Isabelita C. Robles  
Leona G. Robles

### Section 3

#### Boys

Feliciano C. Adriano  
Remigio C. Aniag  
Antonio P. Arellano  
Domingo S. Barrera  
Ricardo A. Bulaong, Jr.  
Buenaventura B. Carlos  
Pablo T. Castro  
Ricardo H. Centeno  
Bonifacio D. Cruz  
Maximo S. Cruz  
Romeo C. Cruz  
Mario P. Dionicio  
Napoleon B. Domingo  
Timoteo H. Domingo  
Marciano C. Gonzales, Jr.  
Luis Guanzon, Jr.  
Alfonso D. Lanuza  
Ricardo F. Mabanta  
Macario J. Mariano  
Perfecto D. Mendoza  
Florentino L. Salapong  
Rosalino O. Santos  
Tranquilino M. Sevilla  
Segundo Torres  
Virgilio G. Valenzuela

#### Girls

Aida S. Bate  
Lourdes C. Caluag  
Emelidad K. Capule  
Angelina J. Constantino  
Angelina A. Cruz  
Remedios C. Daos  
Pelagia M. Elauria

Rosita N. Fajardo  
Leonarda L. Halili  
Remedios A. Javier  
Cristina J. Lucas  
Priscilla G. Magbitang  
Teresa J. Mendoza  
Ella S. Onglao  
Francisca A. Pineda  
Gloria B. Ramos  
Aurora D. Santos  
Marcela S. Soco  
Trinidad C. Uy  
Lina V. Veron

### Section 4

#### Boys

Anastacio C. Cruz  
Antonio C. Cruz  
Igmidio Cruz  
Mariano dela Cruz  
Jose H. Custodio  
Jacinto Enriquez  
Fermin C. Estrada  
Fortunato Jimenez  
Bernardo Jucal  
Vicente S. Lava  
Alberto S. Manikis  
Francisco Marasigan  
Rufino D. Marcelino  
Vivencio C. Marcelino  
Dionisio C. Navarro  
Nestor Ojera  
Luis C. Ongkeco  
Nicasio M. Pagdanganan  
Cornelio P. Ramos  
Angelito BA. Reyes  
Jose M. Santos  
Antonio S. Sarmiento  
Epifanio C. Soriaga  
Felixberto C. Tolentino  
Silvino B. Valencia  
Pablo V. Veron

#### Girls

Antonia G. de Belen  
Josefa S. Buenaventura





Remedios A. Caluag  
Anastacia R. Capule  
Adelaida G. Carasig  
Victoria A. Dionisio  
Aurora Estrella  
Unida M. Fajardo  
Zenaida C. Lopez  
Eulalia A. Maclang  
Leonila F. Marcelo  
Agustina J. Miguel  
Flora T. Ongleo  
Magdalena J. Roxas  
Zenaida G. Salamat  
Leonor C. San Blas  
Teresita A. Santos  
Alejandra A. Tapang  
Lilia R. Venturina  
Modesta L. Venturina

## Section 5

### Boys

Edmundo D. Bagtas  
Antonio Balila  
Prudencio V. Cabigao  
Feliciano F. Carangan

Amor C. Catindig  
Demetrio E. Cruz  
Hipolito T. Cruz  
Geronimo L. Garcia  
Leonardo A. Guballa  
Leonardo R. Guevarra  
Benjamin C. Landayan  
Conrado N. Lazaro  
Raul D. Lumagui  
Reynaldo M. Mabagos  
Cipriano M. Magsakay  
Cornelio R. Marcelino  
Edgardo M. Martin  
Pedro T. Mendiola  
Eladio A. Pineda  
Celerino M. Sacdalan  
Basilio C. Salamat  
Elinio B. Sante  
Edgardo R. Santiago  
Moises delos Santos  
Juan D. Teodoro  
Graciano S. Tayao  
Guillermo M. Valenzuela  
Eduardo Villavicencio

## Girls

Marcela R. Bautista  
Avelina C. Borja  
Gloria S. Castro  
Adrianita G. Cruz  
Elisa B. Cruz  
Wilfrida F. Dalistan  
Adelina Fernando  
Ester Galang  
Elpidia Ch. Javier  
Celestina M. Joson  
Lourdes A. Mendoza  
Iluminada A. Miranda  
Anicia C. Navarro  
Pilar R. Pascual  
Galak F. Sakay  
Milagros C. Sangalang  
Zenaida S.P. Tanfelix  
Milagros F. Vicente

## Section 6

### Boys

Bienvenido V. Alcaraz  
Venancio B. Bundoc  
Claro F. Caballero  
Pedro H. Centeno  
Alfredo C. Clavio  
Emilio G. Crisostomo  
Renato F. Dalistan  
Benito J. Dionisio  
Pacífico B. de Guzman  
Restituto M. de Jesus  
Apolinario A. Jose  
Ernesto P. Liwanag  
Leopoldo D. Marcelino  
Ernesto M. Martin  
Pio C. Pacheco  
Lauro E. Policarpio  
Wilfredo M. Ponce de Leon  
Rizal C. Reyes  
Cesar V. Salamat  
Crispulo D. Santiago  
Pascual E. Santos  
Perfecto H. Santos  
Renato H. Santos

Timoteo E. Santos  
Gregorio R. Victoria

## Girls

Elvira R. Benedicto  
Gregoria C. Bulaong  
Natividad C. Cailipan  
Narcisa C. Caluag  
Victoria L. Caluag  
Paciencia G. Castor  
Leticia L. Domingo  
Eugenia B. Eusebio  
Natividad C. Fernando  
Resurreccion M. Fernando  
Canuta C. Geronimo  
Julita C. Hernandez  
Amelia E. Jacob  
Eugenia G. Plamencko  
Salud C. Ramos  
Virginia E. Reyes  
Araceli C. Santiago  
Gabriela A. Santiago  
Rosalinda R. Tamayo  
Ester A. Villanueva

## Section 7

### Boys

Melquiades D. Adriano  
Paulino R. Adriano  
Leodegario N. Aguilar  
Francisco P. Bautista  
Lauro V. Bugay  
Reynaldo L. Cabigao  
Feliciano S. Crisostomo  
Celedonio C. dela Cruz  
Democrito T. Dimagiba  
Tomas S. Dimagiba  
Conrado Domingo, Jr.  
Petronilo C. Fuentes  
German C. Galang  
Antero L. Galman  
Ildefonso B. Galvez  
Macario G. Galvez  
Laurentino Giron  
Nicolas C. Gonzales  
Ricardo E. Gonzales



Antonio S. Hernandez  
 Feliciano R. Maclang  
 Rafael AC. Marquez  
 Mariano E. Mercado  
 Ocampo Leonardo  
 Agustin Punongbayan  
 Onofre C. Quetua  
 Jose P. Ramos  
 Mamerto J. Ramos  
 Felix H. Ronquillo  
 Mariano del Rosario  
 Jorge S. Santos  
 Eulogio E. Tamayo  
 Benito Tapang

#### Girls

Natalia C. Carlos  
 Claudia S. Clavero  
 Prisca M. Cruz  
 Leonor Custodio

Julia T. Evangelista  
 Lorenza S. Liwanag  
 Elvira M. Macapugay  
 Gloria E. Maño  
 Encarnacion H. Robles  
 Juanita B. Sindanam  
 Elisea V. Tolentino  
 Monica B. Vicente  
 Leonida G. Villanueva

#### Section 8

##### Boys

Miguel J. Arellano  
 Pablo V. Babanta  
 Eleazer F. Bautista  
 Hilario V. Bautista  
 Benito C. Camua  
 Sixto P. Candelaria  
 Guillermo A. Capulong  
 Gonzalo C. Carasig

Feliciano Crisostomo  
 Mario Sta. Cruz  
 Alfonso G. Cruz  
 Carlos P. Cruz  
 Roberto C. dela Cruz  
 Pastor B. Domingo  
 Pedro R. Domingo  
 Hilario J. Eusebio  
 Celestino Hipolito  
 Emiterio M. Jumaquio  
 Generoso G. Legaspi  
 Rogelio L. Macapagal  
 Salvador D. Mateo  
 Samuel C. Mateo  
 Menandro A. Punong-  
 bayan  
 Oscar A. Salvador  
 Magno San Juan  
 Irineo Santos  
 Nicetas E. delos Santos

Alejandro Toledo  
 Marcial R. Villanueva

#### Girls

Victoria A. Antonio  
 Aurea Borlongan  
 Elisea C. Caluag  
 Jacinta T. Castro  
 Rosario Castro  
 Alejandra Clemente  
 Dolores Cruz  
 Leticia A. Fajardo  
 Eugenia Gatchalian  
 Teodora D. Lopez  
 Juliana G. Pagdanganan  
 Faustina J. Pangilinan  
 Julita R. Pascual  
 Abella C. Sayo  
 Amparo Taganas  
 Teresa V. Victoria



#### BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY

First Row: L. to Rt. — J. P. W. Tantoco, Miss B. Calug, Miss T. Dizon, Miss N. Pahati, Mrs. F. Gonzales, Div. Supt. V. Bernardino, Mr. P. Pagdanganan (principal), Mrs. M. E. Reyes, Miss A. Reyes, Miss J. E. Ladin, Mrs. A. R. Reyes, Mrs. F. Gatchalian.

Second Row: L. to Rt. — J. Venturina, Miss R. Florez, Mrs. V. Gonzales, Miss A. Lomotan, Mrs. O. C. Bernabe, Mrs. F. V. Cunanan, Mrs. B. Reyes, Miss C. Victoria, Miss A. Gatmaitan, Mrs. I. F. Beltran, Mrs. M. E. Maclang, Miss L. J. Tablan, Miss L. Bautista, Mrs. R. Aldaba, Mr. E. Pagniligan.

Third Row: L. to Rt. — S. Roxas, Mrs. A. Roque, Miss F. Tengco, Miss A. Francisco, Mrs. D. V. Dulay, Miss L. Punongbayan, Miss F. K. Guevarra, Mrs. C. G. Medina, Mrs. C. C. Florez, Mrs. A. G. Pagnila, Mrs. P. Rendon, Mrs. P. Santiago, A. Aldaba, M. Fajardo.

Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — M. Osorio, D. Joxon, N. Regalado, Miss C. Tapang, Miss M. Buktaw, Miss L. T. Reyes, Mrs. F. Crisostomo, Miss J. Ejercito, Miss B. Reyes, Miss A. Buenaventura, Miss R. P. de Leon, Miss F. Dimagita, Miss J. Robles, J. Alberto, J. Jose.

Not in the picture: D. Cruz, M. Ongles and Mrs. G. Lomotan.





#### IV-1

First Row: L. to Rt. — R. Villafuerte, M. Cuevo, A. B. Cruz, F. Bernardo, G. Gatchalian, A. Dulay, E. Baltazar, A. Ca. Javier, J. Rivera

Second Row: L. to Rt. — S. Gaspar, C. Mendoza, E. Martin, C. P. Reyes, L. M. Custodio, S. Timoteo, A. Calayag, J. Passa, J. Caparas, N. Santos, C. de Jesus, P. Eguerra

Third Row: L. to Rt. — M. Carrillo, I. Avendaño, L. Gaspar, R. Catindig, N. Ponce de Leon, M. Floro, Mrs. A. R. Reyes (Adviser), T. Santiago, E. P. Javier, H. Guzman, L. Caparas, J. Torres, T. Cruz

Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — V. Reyes, R. Lesada, H. Quinto, F. Borkengan, L. Daos, C. Santos, H. Hilario, A. Bernardo, O. Fajardo, B. Ramos, C. Pascua, M. de los Reyes, A. dela Cruz

IV-1



First Row: L. to Rt. — C. Cava, R. Camalang, M. L. Lupi, E. Javier, B. Trajano, N. Valenzuela, N. Josen, R. Laya

Second Row: L. to Rt. — L. Bernardo, C. Reyes, T. Escobido, J. Josen, A. Adriano, Miss F. Dimagiba (Adviser), F. Capulong, G. Garcia, S. Macalang, I. Robles, L. Robles

Third Row: L. to Rt. — E. Cruz, A. Legaspi, N. Roxas, O. Dizon, D. Lim, P. Balagtas, L. Cahlang, J. Gatchalian, M. Princeña, V. Reyes, C. Coronel, E. San Blas

Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — F. Jose, A. Galang, R. Aldaba, P. Fernando, M. Cruz, A. Marcelo, G. Parale, C. Sulungawa, M. Miranda, G. Cruz. Not in the picture: R. Valencia, A. Pagtalunan, M. Ramos

IV-2





First Row: L. to Rt. — A. Arellano, R. Mabanta, P. Mendoza, M. Mariano, R. Cruz, F. Adriano, M. Dionisio, B. Cruz, T. Sevilla.  
 Second Row: L. to Rt. — E. Ongino, T. Uy, R. Javier, C. Lucas, T. Mendoza, L. Calung, L. Veron, M. Soco, R. Daos, A. Bate, G. Ramos, L. Halili.  
 Third Row: L. to Rt. — P. Castro, M. Cruz, A. Santos, F. Pineda, A. Cruz, P. Elauria, Mrs. A. G. Paguia (Adviser), P. Magbitang, A. Constantino, E. Capule, R. Fajardo, V. Valenzuela, M. Gonzales.  
 Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — R. Santos, S. Torres, B. Carlos, R. Centeno, R. Anig, F. Salayong, L. Guanzon Jr., N. Domingo, R. Bulhong, T. Domingo, D. Barrera. Not in the picture: A. Lanza.

IV-3



First Row: L. to Rt. — I. Ongkelo, F. Marasigan, N. Pardangan, I. Cruz, B. Juan Jr., D. Navarro, A. Reyes.  
 Second Row: L. to Rt. — A. Tapang, J. Buenaventura, A. Estrella, M. Venturina, Miss F. K. Guevarra (Adviser), F. Ongkelo, A. Karasig, U. Fajardo, Z. Salamat, A. Miguel.  
 Third Row: L. to Rt. — I. Marcelo, M. Roxas, A. de Belen, L. San Blas, L. Venturina, A. Capule, V. Dionisio, T. Santos, R. Calug, Z. Lopez, E. Macaung.  
 Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — F. Jimenez, S. Valencia, C. Ramos, P. Veron, A. Sarmiento, M. dela Cruz, J. Custodio, E. Soriaga, F. Tolentino.  
 Fifth Row: L. to Rt. — N. Ojeda, J. Enriquez, R. Marcelino, A. Manikis, A. Cruz, F. Estrada, V. Lava, V. Marcelino. Not in the picture — A. C. Cruz, J. Santos Jr.

IV-4





First Row: L. to Rt. — D. Cruz, C. Magsabay, C Saeda'an, A. Balila, E. Bagtas, C. Lazaro, G. Valenzuela, R. Malagas, C. Marcelino, B. Landayan.  
 Second Row: L. to Rt. — E. Cruz, E. Ghang, M. Vicente, I. Miranda, A. Cruz, W. Dalistan, L. Mendoza, M. Sangalang, A. Borja, E. Javier, A. Fernando, G. Sakay.  
 Third Row: L. to Rt. — E. Santiago, E. Sante, J. Teodoro, M. Bautista, A. Navarro, C. Joson, Mr. E. Paguigan (Adviser), P. Pascual, Z. Tanfelix, G. Castro, L. Guevarra, C. Hipolito (IV-8), L. Guballa.  
 Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — M. delos Santos, H. Cruz, P. Cabilao, R. Lumagui, A. Catindig, F. Carangan, G. Garcia, E. Villavicencio, G. Tayao, E. Martin, B. Salamat, P. Mendiola. Not in the picture: E. Pineda.

IV-5



First Row: L. to Rt. — C. Salamat, A. Jose, R. Reyes, R. de Jesus, E. Martin, B. Alcaraz, E. Crisostomo, R. Dalistan, L. Policarpio.  
 Second Row: L. to Rt. — L. Domingo, V. Reyes, V. Caluag, E. Eusebio, E. Robles, G. Bulaong, N. Caluag, E. Plamenko, C. Geronimo, N. Caliban, S. Ramos, R. Fernando.  
 Third Row: L. to Rt. — A. Clavio, V. Bundoc, E. Villanueva, A. Santiago, J. Hernandez, A. Jacob, Mrs. I. Floreruz-Beltran (Adviser), P. Castor, R. Tamayo, E. Benedicto, G. Santiago, R. Santos, P. Pacheco Jr.  
 Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — W. Ponce de Leon, T. Santos, B. Dionisio, C. Caballero, L. Marcelino, P. de Guzman, G. Victoria, C. Santiago, E. Liwanag, P. Santos, R. H. Santos, P. Centeno.

IV-6





First Row: L. to Rt. — J. Evangelista, C. Clavero, E. Manabuzay, E. Tolentino, E. Robles, N. Carlos, M. Vicente, L. Liwanag, L. Custodio, J. Sindanum, P. dela Cruz, G. Maño, L. Villanueva.  
 Second Row: L. to Rt. — G. Galang, F. Maclang, L. Aguilar, R. Marquez, A. Punongbayan, Mrs. O. C. Bernabe (Adviser), P. Adriano, M. Ramos, F. Crisostomo, D. Dimagiba, R. Gonzales.  
 Third Row: L. to Rt. — A. Galman, A. Hernandez, E. Tamayo, M. Mercado, B. Cabigao, C. dela Cruz, L. de Ocampo, F. Bautista, I. Galvez, M. Galvez, L. Bugay.  
 Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — L. Giron, J. Santos, M. del Rosario, B. Tapaug, J. Ramos, M. Adriano, O. Quetua, F. Ronquillo, C. Domingo, N. Gonzales.  
 Not in the picture: P. Fuentes, T. Dimagiba.

IV-7



IV-8  
 First Row: L. to Rt. — E. Bautista, S. Candelaria, M. Arellano, S. Mateo, P. Estante, R. Macapagal.  
 Second Row: L. to Rt. — A. Taganas, J. Pascual, V. Antonio, F. Pangilinan, J. Pagdanganan, A. Borlongan, L. Fajardo, A. Sayo, D. Cruz, A. Clemente, R. Castro, T. Victoria.  
 Third Row: L. to Rt. — P. Domingo, M. Sta. Cruz, C. Cruz, G. Legaspi, T. Lopez, J. Castro, Mrs. F. Gonzales (Adviser), E. Gatchalian, E. Caluag, M. Punongbayan, A. Toledo, F. Crisostomo, G. Capulong.  
 Fourth Row: L. to Rt. — M. San Juan, G. Carasig, B. Camua, M. Villanueva, N. delos Santos, R. Cruz, O. Salvador, H. Bautista, S. Mateo, E. Jumaquio, I. Santos, H. Eusebio.  
 Not in the picture: A. Cruz, C. Hipolito, P. Domingo.

IV-8



# Turning Back the Pages...

By Antonio dela Cruz

As a result of the entrance examination for the school year 1947-1948, we were classified into eleven sections (A to K). Timidity reigned among us at first but we became intimate with each other as the days went by. The enrolment was too big for the old building to accommodate. We transferred to the annex building (the old Municipal Building of Malolos). The Freshman Organization was formed with Luisito Daos as president, Lorenza Gaspar as vice-president, and Isabel Avendaño as secretary-treasurer.

July of the following year came. We were Sophomores. We joined the upper years in the BHS old building.

Days and months went swiftly by with our usual way. Our Second Year was quite a success. No more squatting and standing during class hours. The Sophomores showed their literary talents by getting the first places in the Christmas literary contests sponsored by *The Republic*. The first prize for the poetry contest was won by Amador V. Dulay; Romeo Lesada in the short story, and Osias Fajardo in the essay. Balagtas Day was a joy for us for our alluring candidate, Lina Veron, who became “Mutya ng Panitik”.

The time was fast in its flight. When we became Juniors we got rid of our inferiority complex, which for years had oppressed us. The Junior Class Organization was formed with Amador Dulay as president, Camilo Coronel as vice-president, and Lorenza Gaspar as secretary-treasurer, under the advisorship of Mrs. Maria E. Reyes.

By March 1950 we honored the graduating class with a Junior-Senior Ball. This occasion which was made livelier by the Junior Sweetheart, Angelina Constantino. The ball enabled us to get acquainted with the graduating Seniors.

The Senior Class Organization was formed—with Conrado Santos as president, Amador V. Dulay as vice-president, and Lorenza Gaspar as secretary-treasurer—to unite the eight Fourth Year sections and to have mutual understanding. We tried our best to become more functional and practical. In November 1950 our Senior Sweetheart, Helen de Guzman, reigned in the Senior Ball we held for the purpose of acquainting the Seniors with one another.

The Junior Republic was formed with Amador V. Dulay as president, Camilo Coronel as vice-president, and Lorenza

Gaspar as secretary-treasurer for the first semester; and with Conrado Santos as president, Amador V. Dulay as vice-president, and Lorenza Gaspar as secretary-treasurer for the second semester, under the guidance of Mrs. Maria E. Reyes.

The Seniors were also participants in the *Belle of Barcelona*, an operetta which the Bulacan High School, under the direction of Mrs. Pioquinta Santiago, staged in the Cine Malolos.

In an essay contest sponsored by the Bulacan Branch [Provincial] Library, the *Republic* staffers reaped all the prizes from the first (which was copped by the editor-in-chief) to the third honourable mention. Not long after this another good fortune came to the Seniors. Antonio B. Cruz won the first place in the literary contest sponsored by the BHS Student Government. The most significant of all was the result of the PPSSPA-sponsored confab. Antonio B. Cruz and Rufo Villafuerte, associate and sports editors respectively of *The Republic* brought home from Cebu two first prize gold medals. Antonio B. Cruz won the medal for interview writing; Rufo Villafuerte, for National Language reporting. In athletics we once more showed our interest. Fortunately the Bulacan High School won for the first time since Liberation the trophies for the baseball and basketball championships and the trophy for the general championship in the Bulacan Provincial Meet on March 1-3.

Our charming candidate, Natividad Cailipan, became the “Muse of Balagtas”.

At last after four years of perseverance and ceaseless struggles comes the realization of our dreams – the long-awaited hope. We are leaving the portals of this institution with the education we hope to attain to seek new phase of life. To our Alma Mater, the Bulacan High School, who sheltered us through all those lengthy four years, we pledge that we will endeavor to continue adding more glory to her glorious name. To our teachers and principal we convey our everlasting gratitude for their genial assistance and innumerable services extended to us.

*From the 1951 commencement issue of The Republic; Antonio B. de la Cruz of Catmon, Malolos, Bulacan was associate editor of The Republic, first prize winner in the 1951 PSSP on interview writing, and second honorable mention of Class 1951*



# Bienvenido A. Ramos, Class 1951

Ni Idda Alexa Therese C. de Jesus

Isa si Bienvenido A. Ramos sa pitong namumukod na alumni na pinarangalan noong ipagdiwang ng paaralan ang ikasandaang taon ng pagkakatatag nito noong 2005-2006. Bilang batikang manunulat mula sa Atlag, Malolos, kinilala ng paaralan ang kanyang naging ambag sa larangan ng sining at kultura.

Sa mahigit limampung taon niya sa larangan ng pagsusulat, ilan sa kanyang mga akda ang kinilala at nakabilang sa iba't ibang mga koleksiyon na kumakatawan sa nagbabagong mukha ng panitikang Filipino. Masasabing ginugol ni Ramos ang kanyang buhay sa gawaing tunay niyang minahal—ang pagsusulat. Ang kanyang angking talento ay nahubog at nabigyang-pansin sa murang gulang noong naging mag-aaral siya sa Bulacan High School at nagsilbing National Language Editor ng *The Republic* noong 1950. Naipamalas niya ang kanyang pagpapahalaga sa kultura sa pagsusulat ng mga sanaysay, tula, at balagtas na mapanuligsa man sa pamantayan ng ilan, ay hindi rin maitatangging kahanga-hanga. Siya ay kinakitaan na ng malaking potensiyal sa pagsusulat, taglay ang matinding pagnanais na maging isang manunulat at makata.

Unti-unti siyang nagkaroon ng puwang sa napiling larangan nang maging bahagi ng patnugutan ng lingguhang magasing *Liwayway* noong dekada '60, at mula noo'y nagtuloy-tuloy na ang naging pagkilala sa kanya. Siya ang kauna-unahang itinanghal na Makata ng Taon sa Talaang Ginto noong 1963, para sa tula niyang pinamagatang “Maynila”. Pitong beses naman siyang nagkamit ng mga parangal mula sa Gawad Carlos Palanca sa Panitikan—6 para sa tula, at 1 para sa maikling kuwento sa loob ng dalawang dekada ('60 at '70).

Malaki ang pagpapahalaga niya sa Balagtas, na isa sa mga naging pundasyon at simula ng kanyang pagkamakata, kaya't kabilang siya sa mga nagsulong na malikha ang isang resolusyong magbibigay-dangal dito bilang bahagi

ng kultura ng ating bansa. Ang kanyang nobelang *May Tibok ang Puso ng Lupa* ay nagwagi ng unang gantimpala sa timpalak para sa pagsulat ng nobela ng Samahang Balagtas noong 1977. Ito ang nobela niyang naisaaklat noong 2005 na tumatalakay sa realidad ng buhay-magsasaka at sa mga panginoong nagmamay-ari ng lupaing kanilang sinasaka na mababakas pa rin ngayon sa ating lipunan.

Taong 1978 nang siya ay maging patnugot ng *Liwayway*. Batid niya ang nagaganap sa kanyang paligid, at ang pagsusulat ang kanyang naging paraan upang maimulat ang mga mambabasa sa kalagayan ng bayan. Nakamit niya ang Grand Opinion Award mula sa Catholic Mass Media Awards para sa mga taong 1978 at 1980, ngunit sa panahon ding ito ay binalaan ng pamahalaan sa pagiging mapangahas niya sa pagsusulat, na kanya pa ring ipinagpatuloy hanggang sa pagbibitiw niya bilang patnugot noong 1982.

Tila walang humpay ang pagsusulat ni B. A. Ramos sa paglipas ng mga taon. Patuloy siyang naging kasapi at namuno ng mga samahang pampanitikan hindi lamang sa Malolos o sa Bulacan, kundi maging sa Maynila at sa ibang panig ng bansa. Naging lingkod-bayan din siya nang magsilbing konsehal (OIC) mula 1986 hanggang 1987. Noong 1990, ginawaran siya ng Pamahalaang Panlalawigan ng Bulacan ng Gawad Dangal ng Lipi para sa kanyang kontribusyon sa larangan ng sining at panulat.

Nakapagbahagi pa rin siya ng kanyang mga namumukod na akda nang malathala noong 2009 ang isang kalipunan ng ilan sa kanyang mga maikling kuwento mula sa *Liwayway* at iba pang babasahin, na pinamagatang *Ang Bulkan at Iba Pang Kuwento*. Dito naman ay makikita ang pagiging magaling niyang kuwentista sa mabisa niyang paglalarawan ng mga makatotohanang tagpo sa bawat kuwento na pawang ang paksa ay ang pagtatanggol ng dangal at paghahanap ng katarungan. Kilala man siya bilang isa sa



mga pangunahing makata ng kanyang panahon, ngunit sa ngayon ay wala pang nakalimbag na koleksiyon ng kanyang mga tula. Hanggang sa kanyang pagyao noong 2012 ay aktibo siya sa pagsusulat ng opinyon at balita sa mga pahayagang lokal. Ang mga ito ay ilan lamang sa maraming nagawa at mga pagkilalang nakamit ni B. A. Ramos sa loob ng mahigit limampung taon ng kanyang pagsusulat.



## O, Aking Bandila

Gunita sa Araw ng Paglaya, Ika-4 ng Hulyo, 1949.

Ni Bienvenido A. Ramos, III-A

May ngiti sa labing minamasdan kita  
 Sa Araw na itong kami'y malaya na;  
 Sa dulo ng tagdan, ngayon nag-iisa  
 Sa tingin ko'y tila lalong gumanda ka!

Ang Araw mo't saka ang tatlong Bituin,  
 Damdam ko ba, ngayo'y higit na maningning;  
 Ang tatlong kulay mong lalong nangulimlim  
 Higit na tumingkad ang kulay na angkin.

Kailan ba lamang, sa may Balintawak  
 Di ba't may dugo pa nang ikaw'y maladlad?  
 Sa bunton ng patay sa may Pasong Tirad  
 Nawagayway ka ring punit-punit, wasak!

At magmula noon ikaw ay natiklop,  
 Ewan ko kung saan ikaw napasuot!  
 Nang muling sumilay ang iyong alindog  
 Dalawa na kayo,—at ako'y nalungkot.

At di man nagtagal, ang lilong digmaan,  
 Apoy na tumupok sa katahimikan;  
 Naging patnubay ka ng maraming kawal  
 Nang sila'y tumungo sa pakikilaban.

Itinaguyod mo sa pakikihamak  
 Ang maraming kawal na bangkay na halos,  
 Sila'y di sumuko hanggang mangaubos  
 At sa bangkay nila'y ikaw ang bumalat.

At nang mapawi na ang usok ng digma,  
 Sa may papawiri'y nakita kang bigla;  
 Nag-iisa ka na — at yaon ay tandang  
 Nagtagumpay kami sa LAYANG adhika!

*The Republic*, July-August 1949, p. 2



## Antonio G. Sempio, Class 1910

Nobelista, manunulat at direktor ng pelikula, at abogado. Kabilang sa mga sinulat niyang nobela ang *Ilaw at Panitik* (1919), *Selia Makaraig* (1929), *Anak Dalita* (1933), *Dasalang Perlas* (1936), at *Bituing Naglaho* (1937). Ang kanyang *Punyal na Ginto* (1933) na ginawang pelikula ang sinasabing unang “talkie” sa kasaysayang ng pelikulang Filipino. Nagwagi namang ng karangalang banggit sa Commonwealth Literary Contest ang kanyang *Nayong Manggagawa* (1939). Isa siyang abogado na ginamit ang panitikang bilang sandata upang talakayin ang mga nagbabagang isyung pampulitika at panlipunan bagong magkadigma.



Isinilang siya noong Pebrero 22, 1891 at namatay noong panahon ng Hapon (1943). Taga-San Miguel, Bulacan ang kanyang amang si Jacinto Sempio at ang inang si Lucia Gonzales naman ay taga-Calumpit kung saan siya isinilang.

Kabilang siya sa ikalawang batch at labindalawang nagtapos sa BHS noong 1910. Nagturo siya sa Paaralang Sentral ng Bulacan, Bulacan at sa Eastern Tayabas Institute sa Lopez, Quezon. Naging patnugot ng babasahing *Alitaptap* at aktibong kasapi ng kilalang Ilaw at Panitik ng mga manunulat na Filipino.

## Casiano T. Calalang, Class 1924

Manunulat at guro ng panitikan. Nagtapos siya ng Elementarya sa Malolos Central, sekundarya sa Bulacan High School, pilosopiya sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas, at kurso sa pagtuturo sa National Teacher's College. Kabilang siya sa mga nagtatag ng UP Writer's



Club at isa sa mga unang patnugot ng *Literary Apprentice* sa UP.

Kabilang sa kanyang mga kilalang akda sa Ingles ay “The Home Breaker” na nagkamit ng gantimpala sa UP Drama Writing Contest noong 1927, at “Soft Clay”

na naisama sa mga piling kuwento sa Ingles ni Jose Garcia Villa. Noong 1955 pagkaraang magsulat sa wikang Ingles, bumalik sa pagsusulat si Calalang sa wikang kanyang kinagisanan.

Malaki ang kanyang naging kontribusyon sa bilingguwal na literaturang Filipino, na sa kanyang mahusay na pagsusulat sa dalawang wika—Ingles at Tagalog—ay “naipamalas niya nang hindi namamalayan kung anong mga realidad sa Filipinas ang hindi kailanman maipahahayag sa wikang dayuhan.”

Isinilang siya noong Agosto 13, 1906 sa Malolos at sumakabilang buhay noong 1982.

## Catalino V. Flores, Class 1927

Kuwentista, makata, at patnugot. “To be a movie actor in the Philippine screen field and contribute to the glory of my Mother's own Language.” Iyan ang tinukoy niyang ambisyon noong 1927 nang magtapos sa Bulacan High School.

Sa halip na angkinin ng pelikula, inari siya ng panitikan: naging kasapi ng Ilaw at Panitik at naging kuwentista't makata, at naging patnugot ng *Hiwaga* at nagsulat sa *Liwayway* at *Aliwan*. Kabilang sa marami niyang inakda ang mga



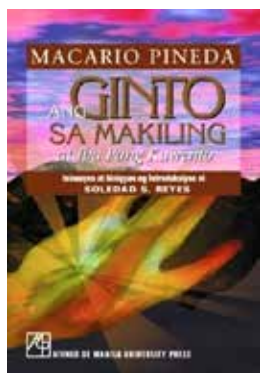


nobelang *Anak ng Tampalasan* at *Ehem, Ehem Pusang Itim*, at ang maikling kuwentong “Pamumunga ng Mangga” na napabilang sa *50 Kuwentong Ginto ng 50 Batikang Kuwentista* na pinamatnugutan ni Pedrito Reyes.

Isinilang siya noong Pebrero 11, 1907 sa Pulilan, Bulacan at pumanaw noong Hunyo 11, 1975.

## Macario G. Pineda, Class 1931

**B**atikang kuwentista at nobelista sa panitikang Tagalog. Una siyang nagsulat sa Ingles at ang kuwentong “Five Minutes” na lumabas sa magasing *Graphic* ang una niyang akda. Kahit nagpatuloy sa pagsulat sa wikang ito, higit na nakilala si Pineda sa kanyang mga akda sa Tagalog. Napiling isa sa sampung pinakamahuhusay na kuwento noong 1937 ang kanyang “Walang Maliw ang mga Bituin” na lumabas sa *Mabuhay*. Nakapaglathala din siya sa *Liwayway*, *Malaya*, *Bulaklak*, *Ilang-ilang*, *Daigdig* at *Sinag-tala*.



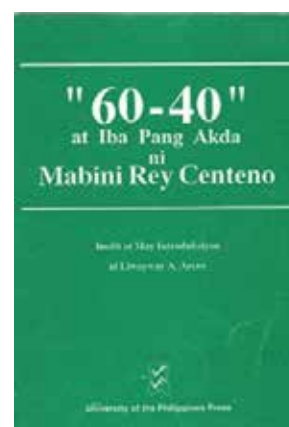
Marami sa kanyang mga kuwento—hinangaan sa husay ng pagsasalaysay, paggamit ng katutubong kulay, at galing sa idyoma at tradisyonal na kaugalian—ay napabilang sa *Ang 25 Pinakamabuting Maikling Kathang Pilipino ng 1943* (1944) at sa *Maikling Kuwentong Tagalog, 1886-1948* (1949) na kinalap ni Teodoro A. Agoncillo.

Kabilang sa mga kilalang nobela niya ang *Halina sa Ating Bukas* (1946), *Ginto sa Makiling* (1947), *Mutyang Tagalog* (1947-1948), *Langit ng Isang Pag-ibig* (1948) at *Isang Milyong Piso* (1951).

Sa Malolos, Bulacan isinilang si Pineda sa mag-asawang Nicanor Pineda at Felisa de Guzman noong Abril 10, 1912. Nagtapos siya noong 1931 sa Bulacan High School, nagtrabaho bilang klerk at pagkaraa’y naging ingatyaman sa Meycauayan, Pandi, at Bigaa. Nagkaroon siya ng pitong anak sa asawang si Avelina Reyes. Namayapa siya noong Agosto 2, 1950.

## Mabini Rey Centeno, Class 1937

**K**uwentista at peryodista. Natapos siya sa Bulacan High School noong 1937 ngunit hindi na nakapag-aral sa kolehiyo. Pagkaraang maging gerilyang kasapi ng Bulacan Military Area, naging kalihim siya ni Alejo Santos nang maging gobernador ito ng Bulacan. Bilang peryodista, naging reporter siya ng *Liwayway*, kolumnista, at pangulo ng Malacañang Press Club, at kasaping tagapagtatag ng National Press Club.



Marami sa kanyang kuwento ay nalathala sa *Mabuhay* at *Liwayway*. Pinakakilala ang “Maghilom Ma’y Balantukan” na isinama ni Teodoro Agoncillo sa antolohiyang *Maikling Kuwentong Tagalog 1886-1948*. Ang marami naman sa kanyang kuwento ay tinipon ng UP Press sa librong *60-40 at Iba Pang akda ni Mabini Rey Centeno* na inilathala noong 1990.

Isinilang noong Abril 22, 1922 sa Malolos, Bulacan sa mag-asawang Pio Centeno at Basilica Reyes, sumakabilang buhay siya noong Nobyembre 4, 1986. Naulila niya ang asawang Cecilia Bocaya at ang kanilang limang supling.



# The Republic

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE JUNIOR HOUSE OF THE BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL

Manila, Philippines, February 1951

## Lopez Appeals For Understanding In Rotary Inter-City Forum

**Cebu Press Conference**  
**Calcutta, India**  
 Mr. Lopez, President of the Rotary Club of Manila, appealed for understanding in the Rotary Inter-City Forum held in Calcutta, India, on February 11. Speaking before the Rotary Club of Calcutta, he said that the Rotary Club of Manila was not only a member of the Rotary International but also a member of the Rotary Club of Calcutta. He said that the Rotary Club of Manila was not only a member of the Rotary International but also a member of the Rotary Club of Calcutta. He said that the Rotary Club of Manila was not only a member of the Rotary International but also a member of the Rotary Club of Calcutta.

## Bulacan High, San Miguel High Vie For Provincial Meet Championship

**Wit Suppression**  
**Parish Organization**  
**Wit Suppression**  
**Parish Organization**

**Wit Suppression**  
**Parish Organization**

**Wit Suppression**  
**Parish Organization**

**Wit Suppression**  
**Parish Organization**

**Wit Suppression**  
**Parish Organization**

**Provincial Board**  
**Flashes growl for BHS**

**Provincial Board**  
**Flashes growl for BHS**

**Provincial Board**  
**Flashes growl for BHS**

**Provincial Board**  
**Flashes growl for BHS**

**Provincial Board**  
**Flashes growl for BHS**

### they say of the BHS

### Honor Roll

### those good old days

The Republic:  
 left, last issue of Bulacan High School (February-March 1951); right, first issue of Marcelo H. del Pilar High School (July-August 1951)

# The Republic

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE JUNIOR HOUSE OF THE BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL

Manila, Philippines, July-August 1951

Let's start the year right and perpetuate the prestige of our School.

Men are judged not only by their work, but also by their aspirations.

## Principal Sends Message To Faculty and Students

## Education Secretary Expects Importance Of Systematic Program

## Bernardino Opens MHPHS; Urges Students to Strive

**Principal Sends Message To Faculty and Students**

## Balagtas, Cruz Win Top Seats in Junior Republic

## Freshmen Grouched According to Age

## School Adopts Avenala Plan to Help Community

**Balagtas, Cruz Win Top Seats in Junior Republic**

## Guidance Head Endorses Sex Segregation at Noon Intermission

## M.E.S. Graduate Taps Test 7 Other Scholars Named

## Junior House in Action Passes Seven Bills at Session

**Guidance Head Endorses Sex Segregation at Noon Intermission**



# Goodbye, BHS!

## Welcome, MHPHS!

H.B. 484—An Act to  
Change the name of  
Bulacan High School to  
Marcelo H. del Pilar High  
School.

### 1950

February 23  
Introduced by  
Congressman Alejo  
Santos of the second  
district of Bulacan; referred  
to the Committee on  
Provincial and Municipal  
Governments, the same  
day;

April 12  
Reported (C. Rpt. No.  
196), recommending its  
approval

April 28  
Passed on second reading

May 5  
Passed on third reading;  
sent to the Senate  
requesting concurrence,  
the same day;

### 1951

April 2  
Passed by the Senate  
without amendment

May 15  
Approved by the President  
Ramon Magsaysay as  
Republic Act No. 618

### EXPLANATORY NOTE

Among the glorious names in the annals of history is Marcelo H. del Pilar, the most distinguished son of the province of Bulacan. He was considered the most intelligent leader, the soul of the separatists by Governor General Blanco. In a newspaper named *La Politica de España en Filipinas* he was called the greatest journalist produced by the Filipino race. Courageous and fearless as journalist, he expressed the truth even if frankness mean imprisonment, exile or death. At times his criticisms were rude, but he was unbiased, truthful and eloquent. As a politician, he was shrewd, but was fair and courteous to his enemies. He became a lawyer in 1880. He did not practice the law profession much, but he never let an opportunity pass without defending the cause of the weak in the court or in the press.

Marcelo H. del Pilar was the first to realize the need of the Filipinos to be organized in order to fight their cause effectively. He helped implant free masonry in the Philippines and made it work for the good of the country. When he found out that her could not secure reforms by peaceful means, he advocated for more radical measures.

The life of Marcelo H. del Pilar is in itself an epic, an enumeration of superior devotion to his country. To do justice and honor to that foremost Filipino hero, patriot, journalist and lawyer, and to foster and keep reverberating in the minds of the youth of Bulacan his traits and the causes for which he died, this bill is presented. (*Explanatory note on HB 484 by Congressman Alejo S. Santos of the 2nd District of Bulacan*)

#### AN ACT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL TO MARCELO H. DEL PILAR HIGH SCHOOL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines  
in Congress assembled:

Section 1. In recognition of the distinguished services rendered by Marcelo  
H. del Pilar, Filipino hero and patriot and a distinguished son  
of the Province of Bulacan, the name of Bulacan High School  
is changed to Marcelo H. del Pilar High School.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.



## FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS

*The Speaker:* The sponsor of the measure may have the floor.

### BRIEF REMARKS OF THE SPONSOR, CONGRESSMAN SANTOS

*Mr. Santos.* Mr. Speaker, this bill merely seeks to change the name of the Bulacan High School to “Marcelo H. del Pilar High School” in honor of Marcelo H. del Pilar, the most distinguished son of Bulacan. For purposes of record, I should like my colleague from Bulacan, Congressman Roque, to be considered as co-author of the bill.

*The Speaker.* Be it of record.

Any amendments? (*There was none.*)

By Congressman [Alejo] Santos (H. No. 484), entitled: An act to change the name of Bulacan High School to Marcelo H. del Pilar High School.

*The Speaker Pro Tempore:* To the committee on Provincial and Municipal Governments.

### APPROVAL ON SECOND READING

*The Speaker.* The House will vote on the bill. As many as are in favor of the bill will say *Aye*. (Several representatives: *Aye*). As many as are against will please say *No*. (Silence.)

The *Ayes* have it. The bill is approved on second reading.

### APPROVAL ON THIRD READING

An Act to change the name of Bulacan High School to Marcelo H. Del Pilar High School.

Approved with 54 affirmative votes and no negative vote.  
[Approved without amendment in the Senate on May 15, 1951]

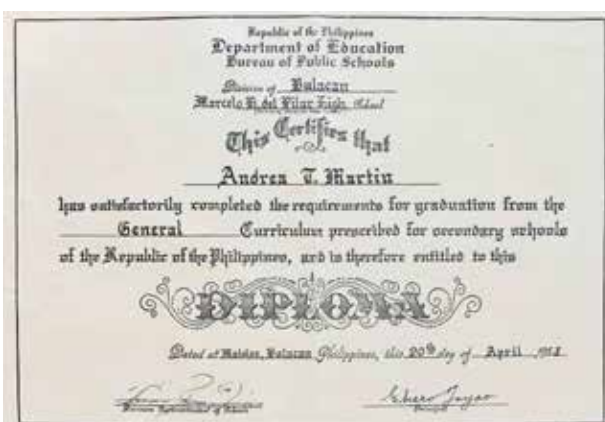
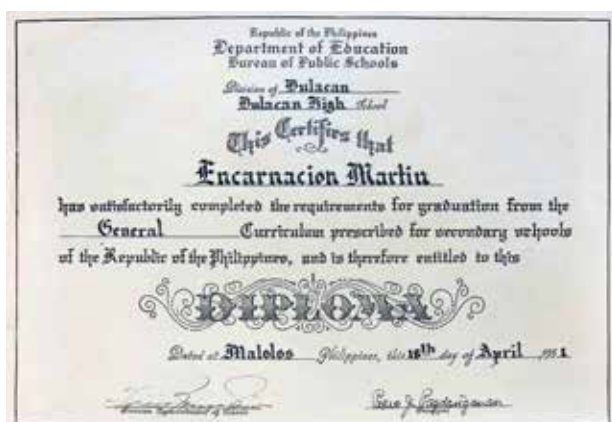
### REPUBLIC ACT NO. 618

#### REPUBLIC ACT NO. 618 – AN ACT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF BULACAN HIGH SCHOOL TO MARCELO H. DEL PILAR HIGH SCHOOL

Section 1. In recognition of the distinguished services rendered by Marcelo H. del Pilar, Filipino hero and patriot and a distinguished son of the Province of Bulacan, the name of Bulacan High School is changed to Marcelo H. del Pilar High School.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved: May 15, 1951



Two diplomas: one in 1951 (Bulacan High School), another in 1953 (Marcelo H. del Pilar High School)



## **BERNARDINO OPENS MHPHS; URGES STUDENTS TO STRIVE**

“Aspire for greater achievements,” Mr. Vitaliano Bernardino, division superintendent, encouraged the 1,800 students at the formal opening of the Marcelo H. del Pilar High School for the school year 1951-52, July 24.

The change of the name of this school to Marcelo H. del Pilar High School in commemoration of the foremost hero is significant and it is a challenge. People will look up to you for greater achievement, because the hero's name is attached to your school.

Recalling the glorious part played by the school the past years, the superintendent urged the students to perform greater achievements and stressed the proper behavior of students for on them depends the good name of the school. “Freedom is to do right and not to do wrong,” he said. He emphasized that students must take active part in all school activities. According to him students should manage their own school activities. They should enforce their own school regulations.

He explained that the guidance board is for the students to know where to go in case they have problems and they wish to be guided.

“The adolescent stage is the most fruitful period in the life of men. Your high school life will determine what kind of men and women you will be.”

He said that the principal and the teachers are giving the student more and more opportunity to mind their own affairs.

He reminded the students to remember their parents.

“If you can not be left alone by your teachers then you are not prepared to be men and women.”



Vitaliano Bernardino



Pedro J. Pagdanganan

## **PRINCIPAL SENDS MESSAGE TO FACULTY AND STUDENTS**

To the Faculty and Student Body  
M.H. del Pilar High School  
Malolos, Bulacan

The M.H. del Pilar High school just like any other high school in the Philippines has evolved out of a war-torn organization to one which we are beginning to be proud of. From liberation time and then on, it has shown a tremendous steady progress and development through the years. Barely six years had passed and yet remarkable progress had been attained, that when I look back behind those years, I could not help but feel the fullest happiness and satisfaction.

Today, as you gather again to resume the leadership in our school I would want to take the privilege of sharing with you the honors and successes which you have so far achieved through your own continuous efforts and struggles. They make me feel proud of you as Faculty and students of this institution.

Permit me, therefore to extend to all of you through your organ my warmest congratulations and felicitations. I would also wish that you continue the splendid work that you have nobly started for a better, bigger and happier M.H. del Pilar High School.

Pedro J. Pagdanganan  
Principal

*The Republic* (July-August 1951), Vol. VIII, No. 1, p. 1





### The New Name

The former Bulacan High School is now the Marcelo H. del Pilar High School. The aim of the change is noble. Even if my school will lose its former popularity, I do appreciate it still for it is in honor of that celebrated hero of the province, Marcelo H. del Pilar. But can't we remember him in other ways? I like the aim of change, but the name, I never will appreciate. (*Carmelita Rivera*)

*The Republic* (July-August 1951), p. 2

### Name of School Arouses Disapproval

By E. Reyes and E.V. Cruz

Change of name of the Bulacan High School to Marcelo H. del Pilar High School aroused the disapproval of the students and BHS alumni according to the replies of persons selected at random. Below are few of the typical remarks:

*Felipa Ememita, IV-4:* The change of name our school from BHS to MHPHS mean the beginning of a new and toilsome endeavor to make it renowned. We ought to wait for several years before the bountiful success under the name BHS be surpassed by the success under the present name. Besides, it seems to be a private school.

*Consuelo Garcia, IV-7:* The name of MHPHS seems to be the name of a private school. It is not well known, while the BHS is already popular and when we release it from our lips, it reflects the whole province and behind its sound, we can see the 24 towns that compose Bulacan.

*Pedro Plamencko, II-1:* The disadvantage in the change of name of our school is that it sounds like that of a private school. Therefore, there may be a decrease of population, because others do not like to enrol in private institution especially those who are not sure to go to college. They are grasping the favorable opportunity to get something from the vocational course.

*Teodoro Enriquez, IV-6:* As I weigh the value of the former and the present name of our school, the later does not appeal to me, because it seems to be a private institution.

*Cristina Clemente, II-6:* For me the change of name of our school sounds as if our former school standard has degenerated because the fame, honor and prestige of the former Bulacan High School, the pride of Bulakeños, seems to have faded away when the name has been changed to Marcelo H. del Pilar High School.

*Mr. Eliseo Tayao, BHS '10:* Even if I do not like the change of name the law is there and just the same the name becomes Marcelo H. del Pilar High School until another law is passed to repeal it.

*Mr. Segundo Roxas, BHS '14:* I love and honor Bulacan High School as an attraction to my future happiness and prosperity. Its change is a desertion of our pledge to protect its honor, unblemished and untarnished.

*Mr. Arsenio dela Peña, BHS '27:* I prefer the name Bulacan High School because it has been famous since its establishment. That school has gained national recognition since 1909. It will take the Marcelo H. del Pilar High School a long time before it can gain the name the Bulacan High School has made. If my son who belongs to the graduating class had not started his high school course there I would have him graduate at another school equally known as the Bulacan High School.

*The Republic* (November-December 1951), p. 5

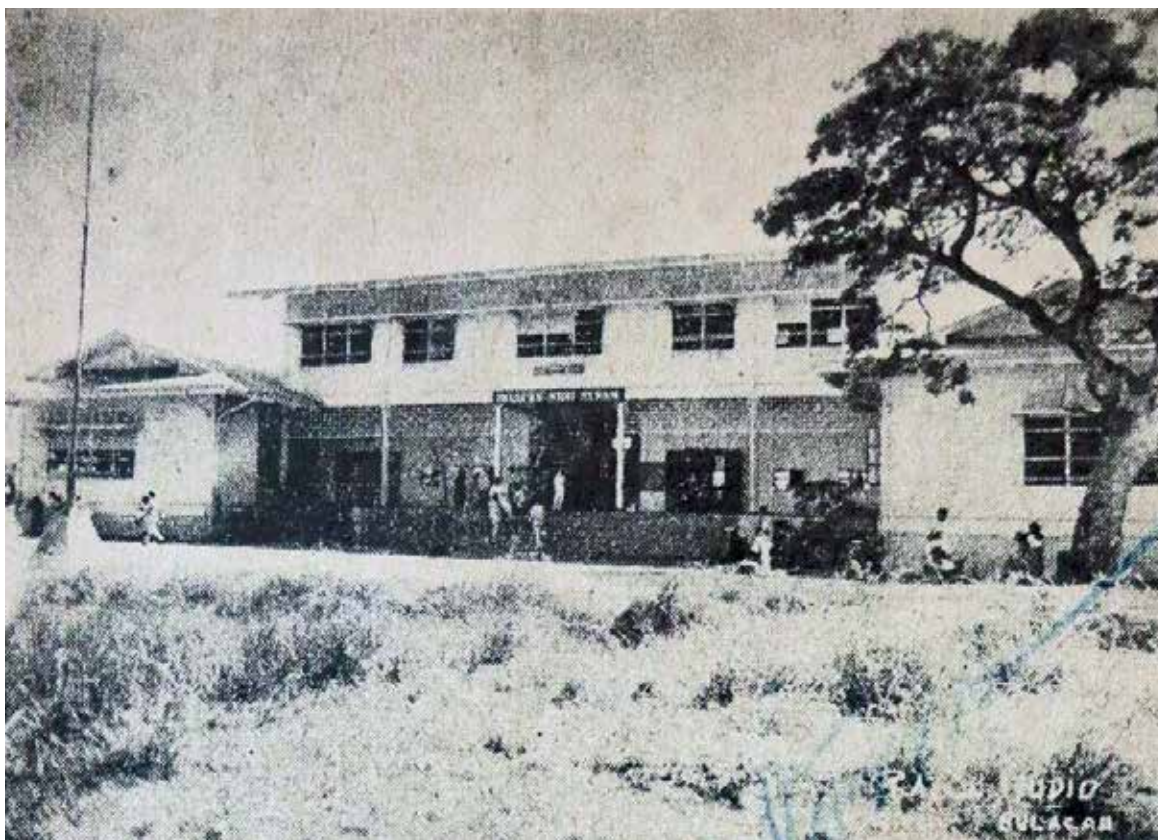




The new fifteen-room standard high school building of BHS was inaugurated on March 19, 1950. Valued then at P100,000, it was financed by the War Damage Commission with some aid from the provincial government.

Among the facilities in the new building were the "flush and lavatory rooms" which were not included in the original plans. One wing of the building could also be used as "an auditorium for social gatherings because its partitions are movable".

The photo above was taken from the 1950 commencement issue of *The Republic*, while the one below was from the cover of a souvenir program of the Bulacan Carnival and Fair held in Malolos on December 2, 1950-January 1, 1951.





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*The Bulakenian* (1918)  
*Bulacan High School Memoirs* (1927)  
*The Republic* Commencement issues (1946-1951)  
*The Republic* newspaper (1946-1951)  
Golden Jubilee Programs of Class: 1931, 1932, 1936,  
1938, 1939, 1941, 1942  
Diamond Jubilee Programs of Class: 1930, 1938, 1939,  
1941  
Various commencement programs, invitations and other  
printed matters on BHS and MHPHS



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Our warmest thanks to following individuals, groups, and institutions for their help and encouragement throughout the development of this compilation:*

Rolando L. Tiongson (C1975) for allowing access to the only extant copy of *The Bulakenian* of Class 1918 of his great grandfather, Pedro R. Tiongson

Angelita M. Cruz, widow of Felipe F. Cruz (C1937) for the autobiographical notes left by F.F. Cruz

De La Salle University Press for the use of excerpts from the book, *The Writer and His Milieu, An Oral History of First Generation Writers in English* (1984)

Family of Cenon R. FlorCruz (C1930) and Lourdes Adriano FlorCruz (C1933) for making available a rare original copy of *Bulacan High School Memoirs* of Class 1927 and parts of his unpublished memoirs on Bulacan High School; also for the souvenir jubilee programs of Class 1928, 1930, and 1933 as well as other copies of *The Republic* commencement issues in the Rufina R. FlorCruz (C1928) and Iluminada FlorCruz-Beltran (C1930) collection

Family of Gregoria C. Lomotan (C1928), especially to Francisca Lomotan Cruz (C1952), for lending us the collection of *The Republic* commencement issues from 1946 to 1974.

National Academy of Science and Technology for excerpts from the book, *Memoirs of Geminiano T. de Ocampo* (1986)

Belen T. Medina and Rod S. Tan-Gatue, children of Maxima SolCruz Tan-Gatue for the photos of Class 1931

Syvanno Agustin (C1968), son of Jovita Tantoco Agustin (C1931) for the Golden Jubilee program of Class 1931 and other reunion memorabilia

Cesar Yñiguez (C1963) for the photograph of Class 1937 and special issue of *Barasoain* on the alumni reunion of the Class

Ferdinand Cristobal Oliveros (C1978) for the diploma and complete list of Class 1937

Dioscoro Valenzuela (C1938) for the golden and diamond jubilee programs as well as photographs of Class 1938

Family of Felix de Jesus (C1936) and Petrona Buendia (C1941), particularly Christine de Jesus Tiojanco (C1973) and Oscar Tiojanco (C1968), for the golden Jubilee program of Class 1936 and several photographs of BHS circa 1940-1941.

Family of Maria Espino Reyes (C1922) for providing photographs from her album, and Efren Castillo and Ollie Sugay Halili (both C1968) for sending us the photos

Family of Guillermo Crisostomo of Plaridel Printing Press, represented by Lloyd Crisostomo (C1965) for our acquisition of several graduation programs and invitations, as well as leaflets, brochures, and other printed memorabilia of Bulacan High School, including the newspaper *Plaridel* now in the Jaime A. FlorCruz (C1967) collection

Rolando Valenzuela (C1953) for the use of several graduation programs collected by Class 1953: 1926, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 (“Commencement Invitations of Yesteryears”)



Mrs. Josefina Gonzalez, former MHPHS assistant principal and biology teacher and wife of Jose Gonzalez (C1932), for the class picture and golden jubilee program of Class 1932

Celestia B. Cruz (C1968), daughter of Andres O. Cruz (C1941) for the golden and diamond jubilee programs of Class 1941

Antonio Fidelino (C1966) for the ruby, golden, and diamond jubilee programs of Class 1939

Miriam Icasiano, daughter of Jaime G. Icasiano (C1934) for photographs of Class 1934

Sabina O. Farin (C1956) for photos of her father, Manuel G. Osorio, former teacher of BHS/MHPHS

Milagros Santiago Enriquez (C1940) and Remedios Santos Tiojanco (C1940) for photographs and graduation program of their class

Mat Gaspar, Carding Lopez, Rene Enriquez, and Seriong Lopez—who called themselves the “Research and Search Team” of Class 1941 and produced *50 Years of Bulacan High School Class 1942 and BHS Class '42 Class Reunion '92*

Nory Lopez (C1978) for providing his family collection of *The Republic*, diplomas, and old pictures of BHS and MHPHS

Paula M. Moss (C1968) for providing photos of Class 1942 from the album of her mother, Victoriana L. Ventura Mendoza (C1942)

Estelita G. de la Cruz (C1969), head of the MHPNHS English Department, for making accessible Juana Ladia’s collection of *The Republic* from 1945 to 1954

Philippine Military Academy Alumni Association and Christopher A. Tanabe (C1971) for the partial list of graduates from BHS and MHPHS

Sarah Katherine Steinbock-Pratt for excerpts from the PhD dissertation “ ‘A Great Army of Instruction’: American Teachers and the Negotiation of Empire in the Philippines”, B.A., M.A. (2013). Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Texas at Austin.

Michael G. Price for the use of his extensive photo collection on Bulacan and Bulacan High School



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