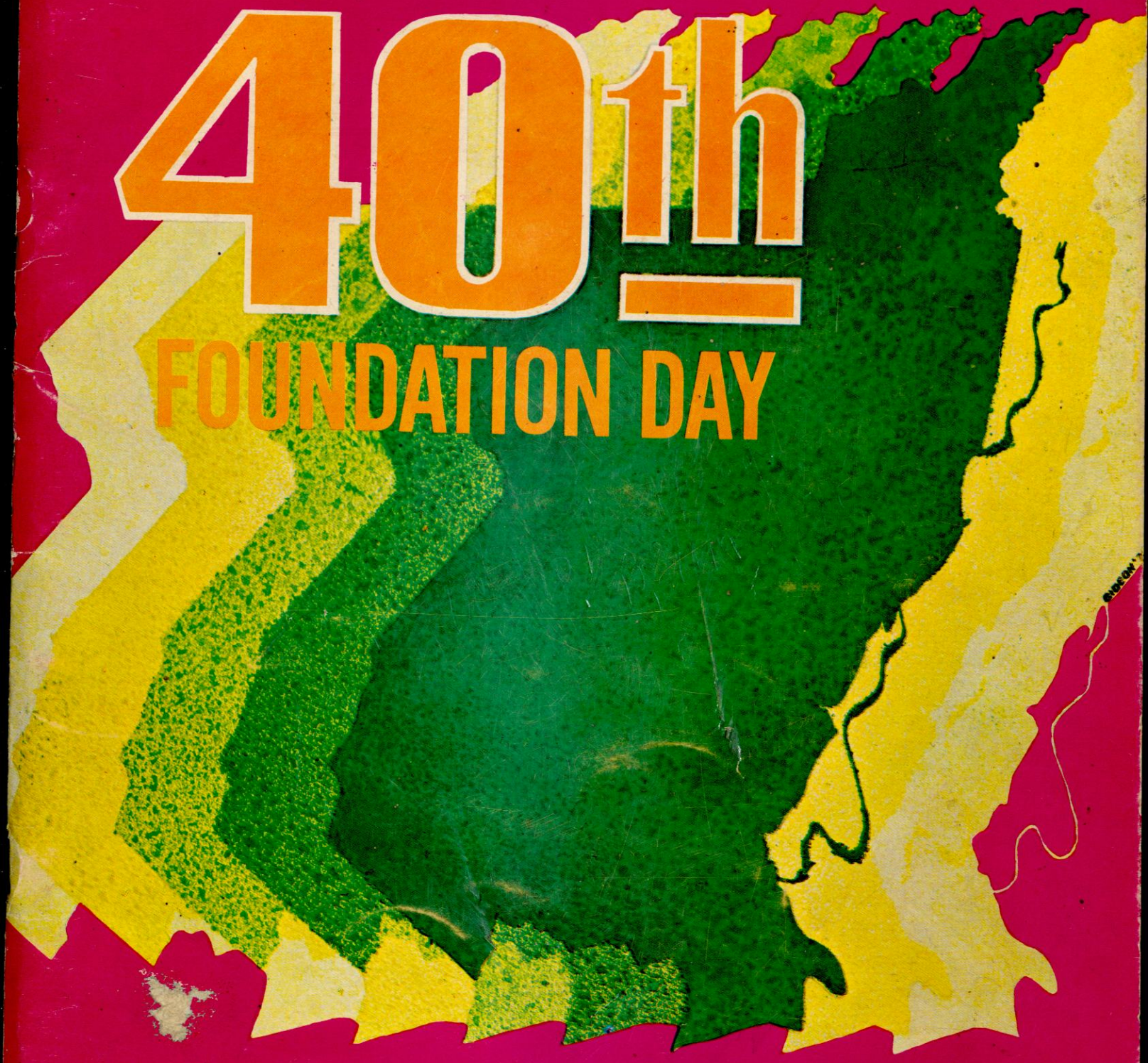
PROJECT 7

PROPERTY OF
QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

40th FOUNDATION DAY



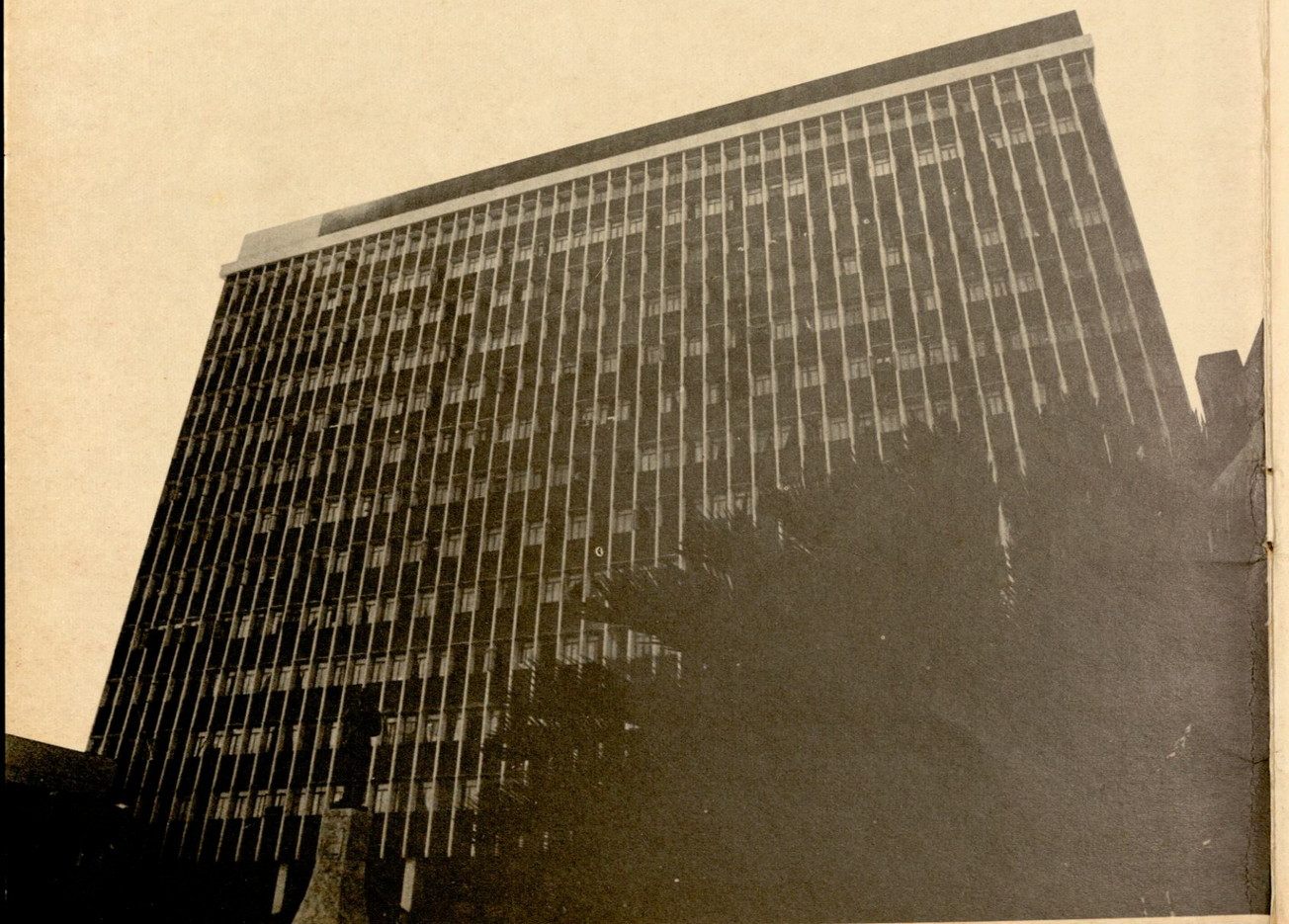
SOUVENIR PROGRAM
October 12, 1979

PROPERTY OF
QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

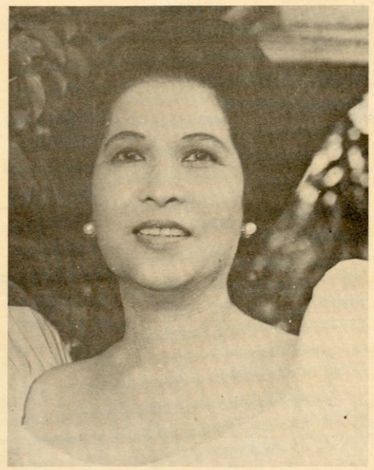
BASIC INFORMATION ABOUT QUEZON CITY

Population	:	1,594,115
Area	:	15,359 hectares
Density	:	9,590 persons/sq. km.
No. of Barangays	:	137
Date of Creation	:	October 12, 1939

Land Use	Area (Sq. Km.)	(%)
Residential	46.53	28.0
Commercial	1.99	1.2
Open Space	3.32	2.0
Institutional	6.65	4.0
Industrial	7.98	4.8
Undeveloped Residential/ Institutional	87.13	60.0



PROPERTY OF
QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY
Q.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY



October 12, 1979

MY BELOVED PEOPLE OF QUEZON CITY,

To highlight this year's celebration of our city's 40th Foundation Anniversary, I'm submitting to you a State-of-the-City Report containing among others, the city government's accomplishments since 1976 when I responded to the summon to be of service to you.

The accomplishments listed herein were made possible through your wholehearted support and cooperation which inspired me and my staff in the great task of transforming Quezon City into the First Lady and Metro Manila Governor Imelda R. Marcos' vision of "a City of Man – where man can live and develop his full potential, a place where men can live fully, happily and with dignity".

I fervently hope that the partnership for development we have forged will continue for the sake of our city and for each and every one of us.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Adelina S. Rodriguez

(Mrs.) ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
City Mayor

THE ROLE OF QUEZON CITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF MAN

By: Luis T. Cruz

Metro Manila today is four years old — still young in the reckoning of the age of a metropolis. Its integration however was not borne out of a desire to keep up with the trend in other countries, but was established in view of the need of almost eight million residents for more and better delivery of public services. And this can only be had with the integration of basic services and administration of government. But more than these, however, its creation serves to formalize the major role it will play in the development of the nation.

Destined to be the capital region of the country, it has, from the beginning, played its part in creating a habitat where all of man's basic requirements are met. The best financial, institutional, industrial and premiere residential centers are found in the region. Largely through the initiative of the private sector, the growth of central business districts was spurred. Notable among these centers are Escolta, Rizal Commercial Center (Ayala), Cubao, Greenhills, Harrison and Avenida. The cluster of government edifices are mushrooming in the government centers of Quezon City and Manila. Parks, playgrounds and sports complexes are not wanting in the region. The best centers for education, culture and technology are also located in its cities. Recently, the metropolis has gained prominence as a bargain center for tourists, aside from the fact that it offers other amenities, facilities and cultural spots which make it a must in a tourist's itinerary.

Infrastructure projects were also given a boost during the period after its inception. Particular emphasis was given to intersections where traffic snarls are common. Widening of major roads, concreting and asphalting of secondary arteries, construction of pedestrian and vehicular overpasses/underpasses and waiting sheds have been realized. The flood control system has been improved to alleviate the perennial problem of commuters, residents and business establishments brought about by flooding.

Among the most noticeable improvements brought about by the metropolitanization of greater Manila area is the cleanliness, beautification and sanitation campaign of the Metro Manila Commission. These are evident in the highways of the region where the ubiquitous Metro Manila Aides regularly maintain the sidewalk and curb and gutters and care for the plants on the center islands.

Housing is another major priority area pinpointed for development. It has recently been given attention on a metro scale through the Bagong Lipunan Improvement of Sites and Services (BLISS) of the Ministry of Human Settlements. Prior to this, however, the local governments have been implementing marginal settlements improvement projects in coordination with the National Housing Authority.

Another major development in the metropolitan area is the reactivation of the oldest political unit in the country — the barangay system — as a tool for community development. The barangay council is at the helm of administering the basic community services supported by the Kabataang Barangay and the different barangay brigades.



Perhaps the most important achievement of the 17 cities and municipalities is the direction it has set in guiding the growth of the metropolis. With the supervision of the Metro Manila Commission and the Ministry of Human Settlements, the 17 cities and municipalities enacted the zoning ordinance, which was approved by MMC on January 7, 1978. The ordinance is significant in several ways, for it seeks to enforce the following objectives:

a) To promote and protect public health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, convenience and the general welfare of the inhabitants of Metropolitan Manila;

b) To guide, control and regulate future growth and development in accordance with the Structure Plan for Metropolitan Manila;

c) To protect the character and and stability of residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, parks and open paces, and agricultural areas within Metropolitan Manila and promote the orderly and beneficial development of these areas;

d) To provide adequate light, air, privacy and convenience of access to property and to secure safety from fire and other dangers;

e) To prevent overcrowding on land and undue concentration of population; and

f) To regulate the location and use of buildings and land in such manner as to obviate the danger to public safety caused by undue interference with existing or prospective traffic movements on streets and thoroughfares.

The ordinance has likewise defined the role of Quezon City in the development of the region. The role does not significantly differ from what has been originally planned for the city as envisioned by its founder which, "politically shall be the seat of the national government; . . . socially a dignified concentration of human life, aspirations, endeavors and achievements; economically, as a productive, self-contained community."

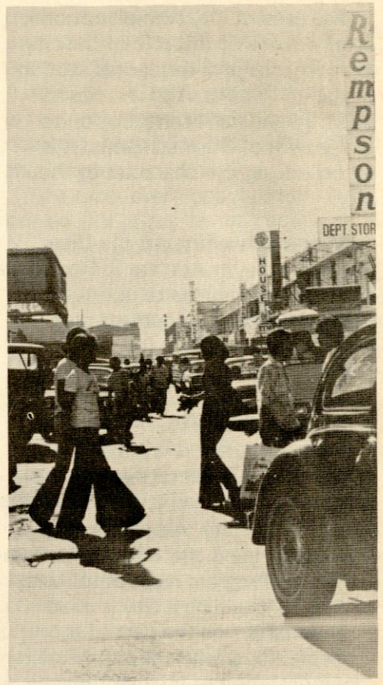


Photo by Greg Navarro

As can be gleaned from the zoning map of Quezon City, it is predominantly residential in use with the support facilities for commercial and recreational activities. Also in consonance with the vision, the transfer of national government buildings are being effected. A major landmark in the government center complex has been completed with the construction of the Batasang Pambansa. Plans are afoot for the transfer of the line agencies of the national government in the capitol hills area

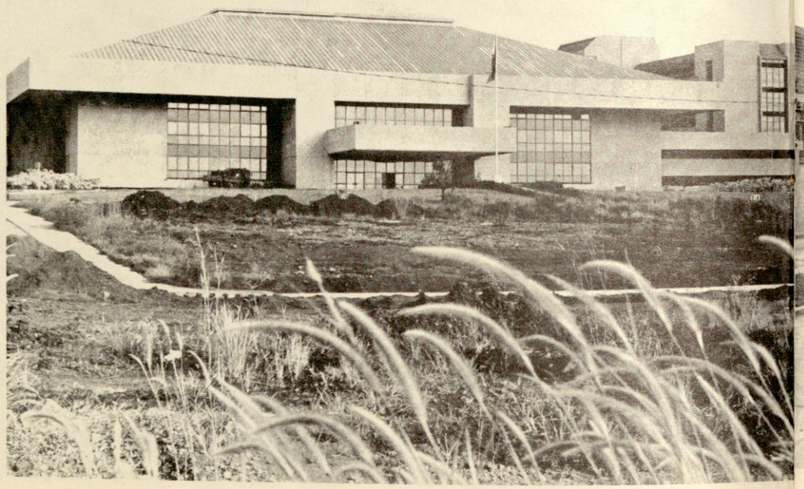
and in the North and East Triangle. On the same institutional front, Quezon City has distinguished itself as the seat of the nation's most notable center for higher learning — the University of the Philippines — which occupies a 300-hectare land area in the Diliman estate.

The present city administration is keenly aware of this role of the city as an institutional-residential section of the metropolis. And if it has to make a significant contribution to the growth of the metropolis, it is by enhancing this character of the city.

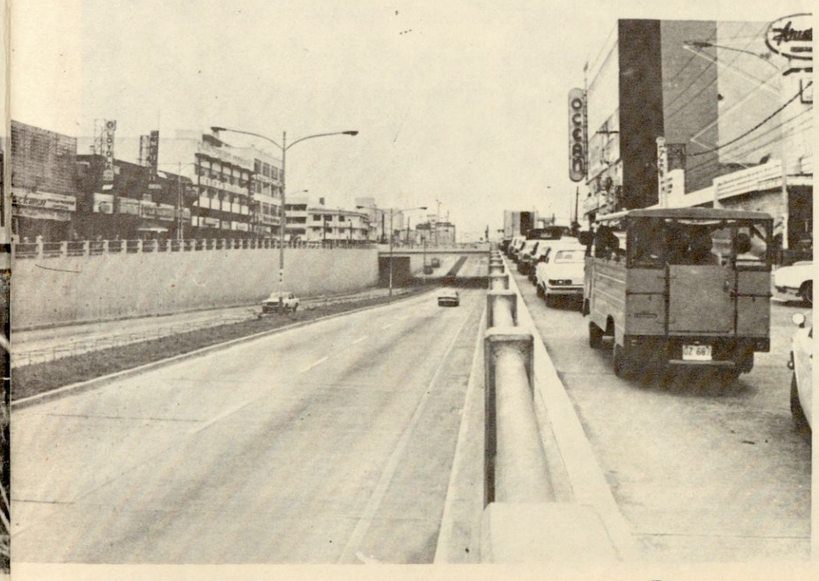
As one of her first act in office, therefore, Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, directed her planners to put out a comprehensive development plan in order that the goal set for the city can be achieved more rationally. The preliminary plan was accomplished in November of 1976. It is significant in many ways, but it is particularly important for it has recognized the vital role of the people in inducing the growth of the city. A section of the Conceptual Land Use Plan of the Comprehensive Program reads as follows:

. . . . "Building a city is a sacramental act on the part of the people, for a city is the physical manifestation of an invisible reality: the soul of its people. The citizens of the city must visualize the character of the city if they are to build an image of its soul. They must understand its nature and its functions before they can design it. The forms of the city live in the people. They emerge out of the mind and spirit of the citizens. It is not to be found on the drawing board of the city planner. Radical changes may cause unbearable pains but this should not be construed as inequality under the law but rather an act of true democratic process for the common good."









It is from this concept that Mayor Rodriguez derived her policy to encourage self-reliance among the barangays, for she believes that the "true form of the city" and the "soul of its people" can only emerge in the barangays through their unity, cooperation and capacity for self-government. The intention is not to take over the functions of the local government, but is more supportive in nature, the ultimate goal of which is to develop community consciousness and, hopefully, patriotism among the people.

She takes every opportunity to impart this policy to the people. It is without wonder, therefore, to find her together with the department heads of the city government on Tuesday and Thursday evenings in any one barangay, exhorting her constitutents to practice self-reliance. To date, this regular activity has taken her to a total of 42 barangays in this barangay outreach program which is more popularly known locally as "Palagiang Paglingap sa mga Mamamayan." During these community forums, she obtains first hand information on the extent of community problems and, if found manageable, immediate action is taken. She does not hesitate, however, to urge the barangay concerned to enter into a joint partnership with the city government in undertaking a community project which entails a wider support.

Some quarters may observe that Quezon City today may not yet be what its founder has conceived it to be. But it cannot be discounted that the efforts being made by the present city administration is a great stride towards its accomplishment of the vision. Also, the consistency and relentless pursuit in the role of the city as the institutional-residential section of Metro Manila deserves commendation.

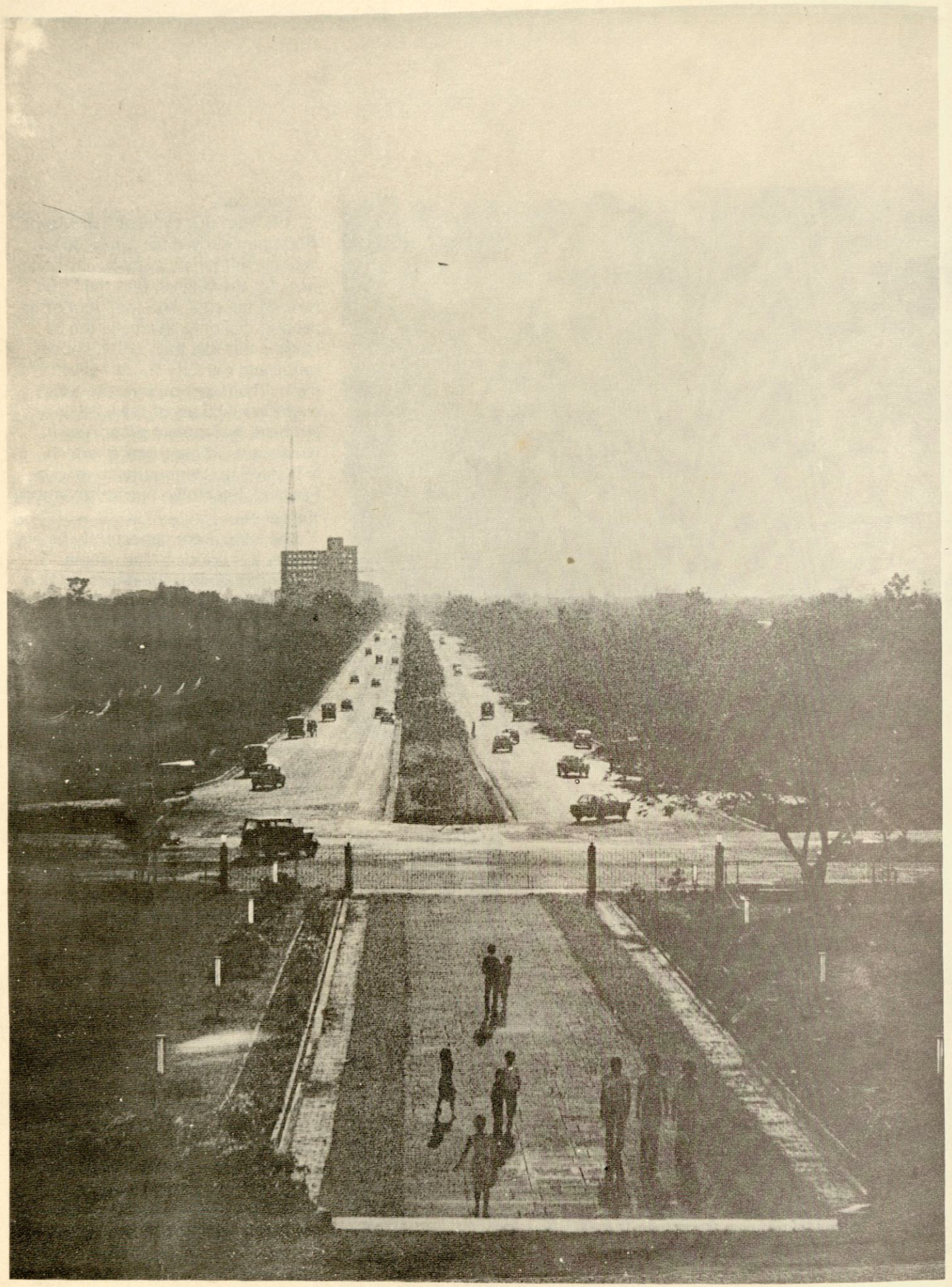


Photo by Renato E. Mejia

THE QUEZON CITY GOVERNMENT: IT'S FUNCTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Q.C. Photos by Mon Santos

Organization

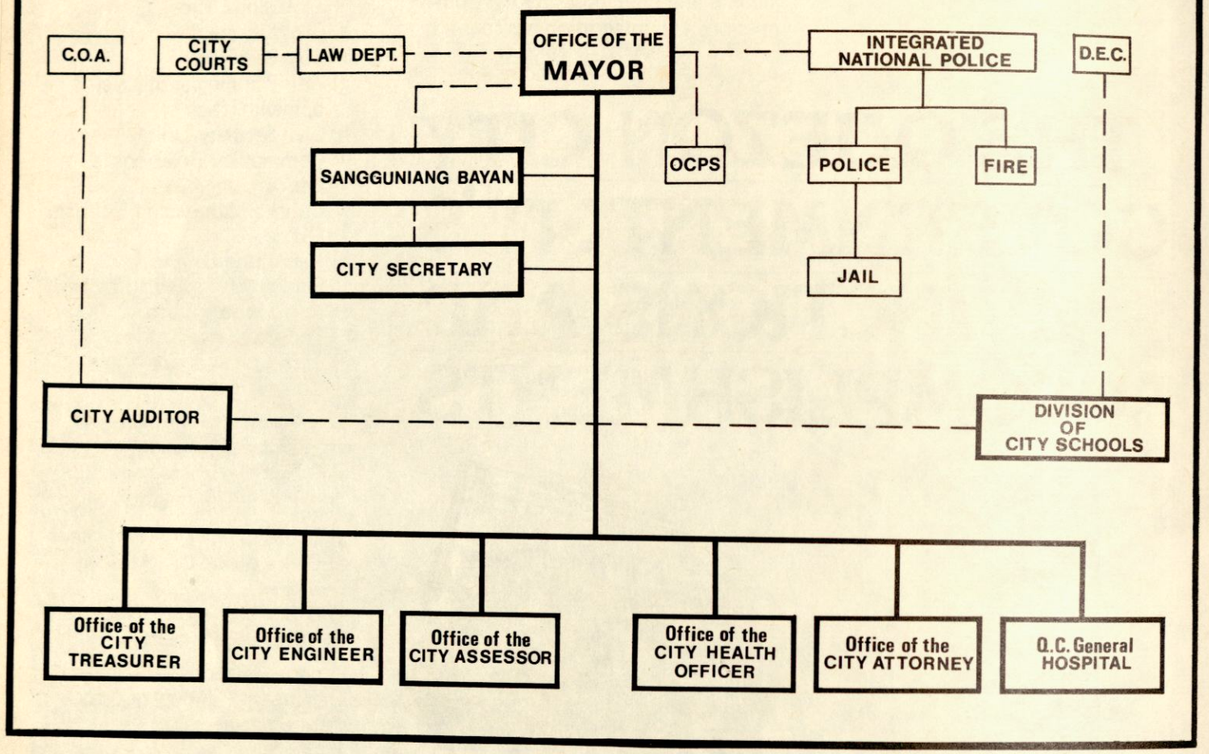
With the creation of the Metropolitan Manila Commission, Quezon City became a unit of a system together with three other cities and thirteen municipalities. As a subsystem, it has to conform to the goals, objectives and policies set by the Commission. The integration has somehow affected its organizational setup but the ultimate objective remained — to create a habitat worthy of man, where everybody, regardless of his station in life can live fully, happily and with dignity.

At the helm of the Quezon City government organizational structure is the City Mayor. Providing support to the Mayor are several agencies which are classified according to the nature of their functions as follows:

1. Staff Agencies — provide staff support to the Mayor
   a) Administrative Services
   b) Barangay Operation Center
   c) Budget Office
   d) Business Permits and Licensing Office
   e) City Library
   f) City Secretary
   g) City Planning and Development Office
   h) Civil Security Unit
   i) Community Relations Office
   j) Cultural Affairs and Tourism Office
   k) Kabataang Barangay
   l) Public Affairs and Information Services Office
   m) Social Welfare Services
   n) Task Forces and Working Committees
2. Line Agencies — implements programs and policies
   a) Office of the Assessor
   b) Office of the City Attorney
   c) Office of the City Engineer
   d) Office of the City Health Officer
   e) Office of the City Treasurer
   f) QC General Hospital
3. Support Agencies — city-based branches of national government agencies
   a) Office of the City Auditor (Commission on Audit)
   b) City Court) Ministry of
   c) City Fiscal) Justice
   d) Integrated National Police
   e) Division of City Schools (Ministry of Education)

Due to the changes in the local legislative setup, the City Secretary which acts as the secretariat of the Sangguniang Bayan, expanded its services which include acting as secretariat to the Council of Leaders and coordinating body of the City

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE QUEZON CITY GOVERNMENT



Mayor's "Palagiang Paglingap sa Mamamayan". The Public Affairs and Information Services Office takes charge of seeing to it that communication between the city government and the barangays, national government and private groups is smooth and undindered.

Revenue

The city government derives its income from the following:

Revenue from Taxation
- Internal Revenue Allotment
- Real Property Tax, Current Year
- Real Property Tax, 20% Discount
- Real Property Tax Previous Year
- Residence Tax
- Weights and Measures
- Municipal License
- 10% City Share Alien Cert. of Reg. Fee

Incidental Revenue
- Real Property Tax Penalties
- Municipal License Penalties
- Miscellaneous Penalties
- Tuition Fees
- Laboratory Fees
- Library Books, 60%
- Athletic Supplies and Equipment, 40%
- Building Permit Fees
- Plumbing Permit Fees
- Secretary's Fee
- Cattle Registration Fee
- Electrician Fee
- Boilers Machine & Steam
- Engine Permit Fee
- Marriage License Fee
- Court Collection
- Sheriff's Fee
- Other Incidental Revenue
- Sanitary Fee
- Garbage Collection
- Clearance Fee
- Plan and Specification Fee
- Interest on Deposit and Investment

Receipts from Operation
- Market and Slaughterhouse Fees
- Receipts from Cemeteries

Other Receipts
- Police Subsidy
- Transfer between Funds
- Sales of Fixed Assets
- Prior Year Adjustment
- Other Receipts
- Regular Aid, Phil. Charity Sweepstakes

The city's income generating departments reported a yearly increase in collection.

The Business Permits and Licensing Office issued a Statement of Collection from permits and licenses which reflected an average annual increase of 12.7% generated from the following:

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED

	1976	1977	1978	Jan.-July 1979
a. Renewals	22,674	31,951	31,781	23,490
b. New Permits	10,363	8,199	4,372	3,305
c. Occupational Permits (New & Renewal)	9,551	8,563	6,822	3,695
TOTAL	42,588	48,713	42,975	30,490

The City Assessor's Office issued report reflected in page 12.

The City Treasurer's Office, whose function, among others, is the collection of taxes and assessments due the city issued a report of income and expenditure shown in page 13.

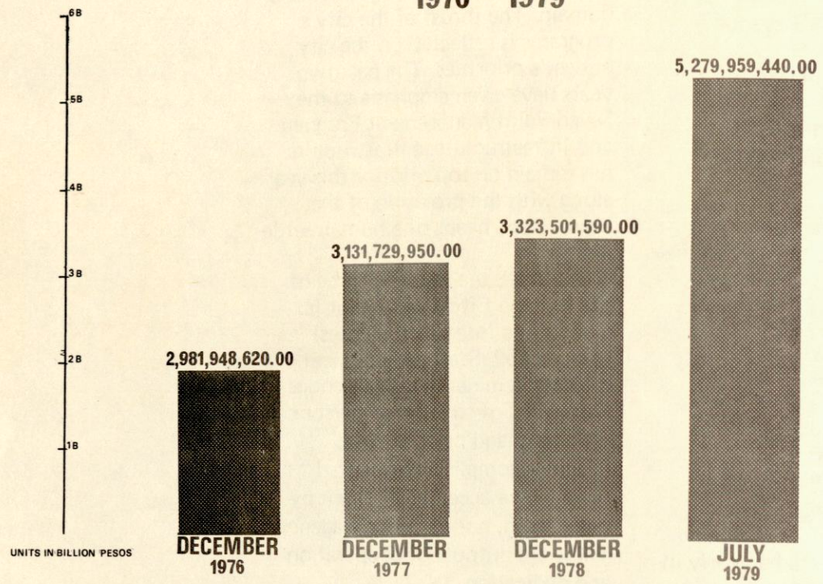
Budget

Appropriation of the city's finances is the City Budget Office's domain. The thrust of the city's programs is reflected on the city budget's priorities. The past two years have given emphasis to the Seven-Point Management Program and Infrastructure. Infrastructure has remain on top priority this year along with the provision of the eleven basic needs of a human settlement.

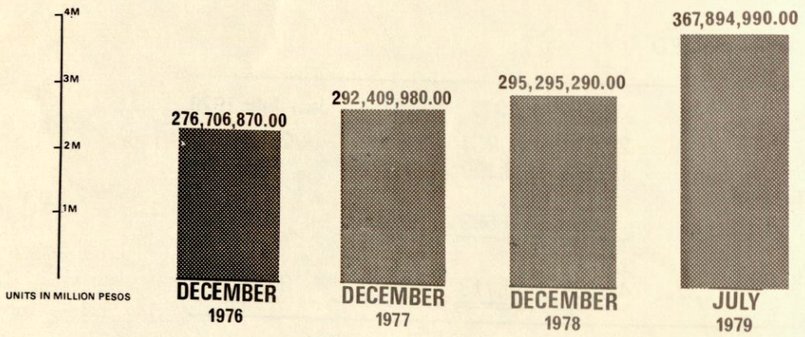
All in all, the working force of the Quezon City government (excluding the Integrated Offices) totals 6,152. Staff development-oriented seminars and workshops are availed of to upgrade personnel efficiency and performance.

The accomplishments listed herein were accomplished not by one person, nor by a single agency. These are outputs of cooperation and dedication.

REAL PROPERTIES TAXABLE VALUATION 1976 – 1979

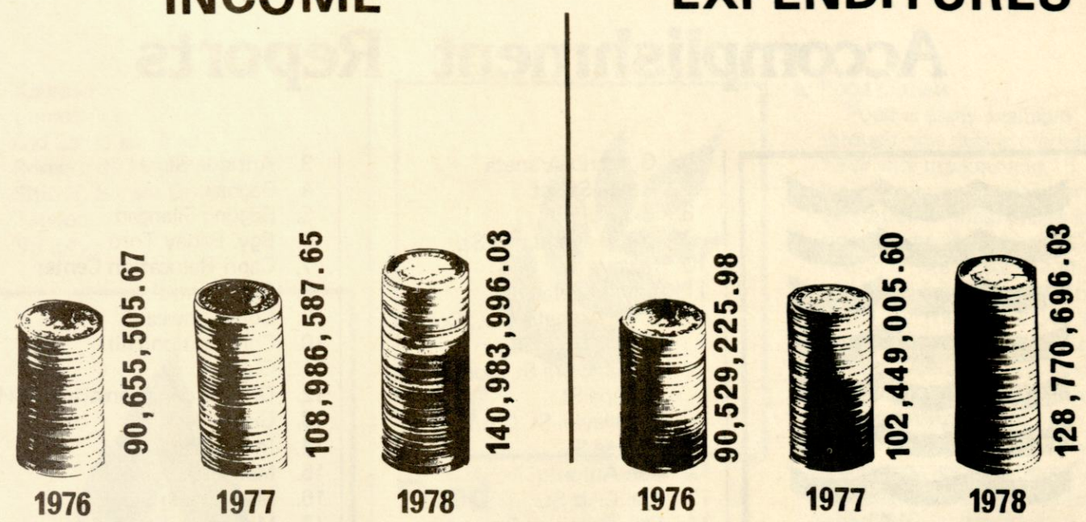


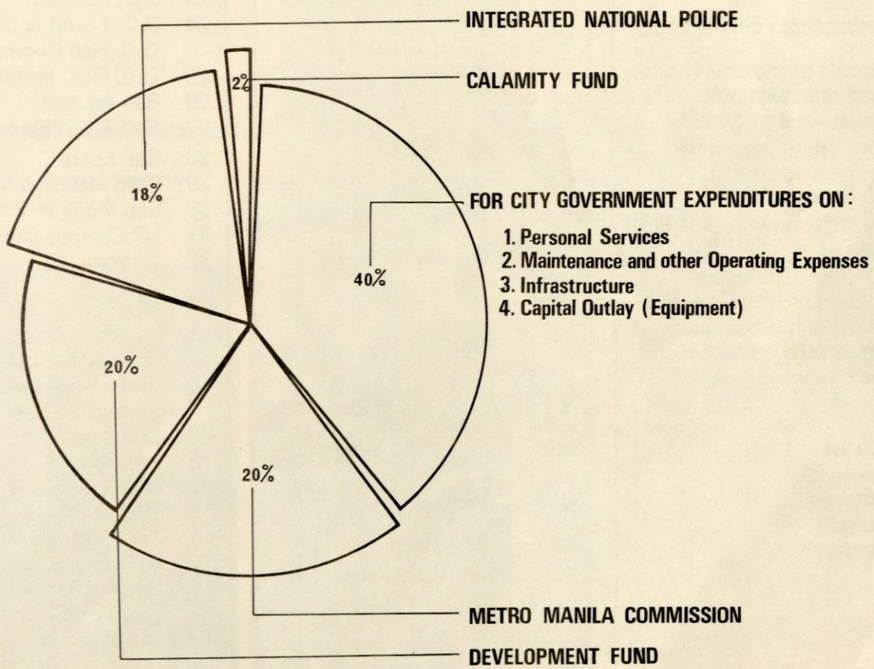
REAL PROPERTIES EXEMPT VALUATION 1976 – 1979



(Including real properties which are government owned and used for charitable and religious purposes.)

Where Does the City Income Go?





Accomplishment Reports

Water

Ninety percent of the city's built-up areas which represent 55% of its total area are serviced by MWSS. Ten percent of built-up areas or 35% of the total land area have private water system. There are three serviceable pumping stations in the city.

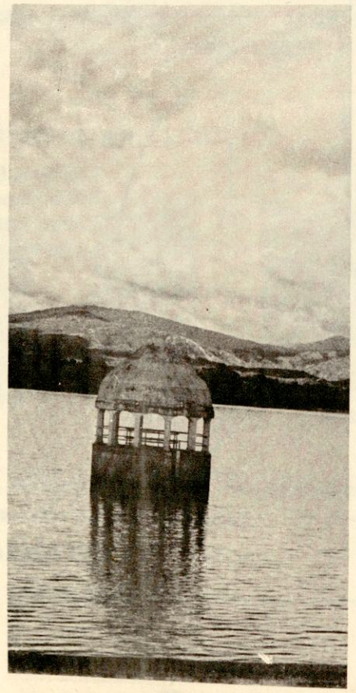
Delivery of water through installation of public faucets, artesian wells, deep wells and other waterworks services have been accomplished in the following areas:

District I

1. AIB Avenue
2. Bgy. Balingasa
3. Bgy. Botocan
4. Bgy. Bungad
5. Bgy. Damayan
6. Gregorio Araneta
7. Ilagan Street
8. Ipo St.
9. Judge Juan Luna St.
10. Malaya St.
11. Bgy. Matalahib
    a. G. Araneta Ave., Corner Don Jose St.
    b. Ma. Clara St. Corner Don Pepe St.
    c. Talayan St. Corner Don Jose St.
12. San Antonio
13. Sta. Cruz St.
14. Sto. Domingo St.
15. West Triangle

District II

1. Abra St. (Sitio Pitong Gatang, Bgy. Alicia)
2. Abra St. (Bgy. Ramon Magsaysay)



3. Antique St.
4. Bagbag
5. Bagong Silangan
6. Bgy. Bahay Toro
7. Capri Relocation Center
8. Bgy. Central
9. Commonwealth
10. Constitution Hill
11. Culiat
12. DPI Garden, Constitution Hill
13. Gulod
14. Imelda Park
15. Makabayan St.
16. Maningning St.
17. Marytown St.
18. Nagkaisang Nayon
19. Nellie St.
20. Old Balara
21. Pajo St.
22. Pasong Tamo
23. Bgy. Piñahan
24. Q.C. Floral & Orchid Garden, Q.C. Hall Compound
25. Q.C. Gen. Hospital
26. San Agustin
27. San Jose Village
28. Sta. Lucia
29. Sitio Maligaya
30. Sta. Monica
31. UP Campus Diliman
32. Villareal St.

District III

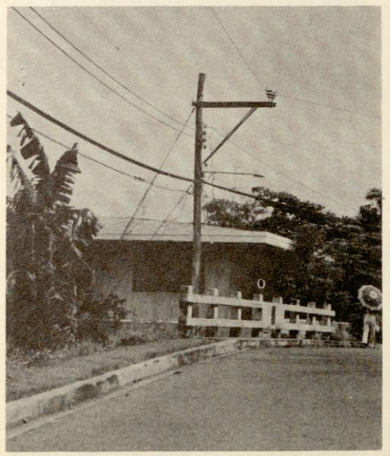
1. Barangay Escopa
2. Carlos Albert H.S.
3. Dioquino Zobel St.
4. Dioquino Zobel
5. Don Jose/20th
6. Dupax
7. Ermin Garcia
8. Marilag
9. Narra
10. N. Domingo
11. Quirino 3A
12. Quirino 2C
13. 21st Avenue

District IV

1. Agno
2. Bukang Liwayway
3. Kaliraya
4. Lumot
5. Old Santolan Road
6. Primero de Mayo
7. Sitio V, Sunset Drive
8. Tatalon
9. Victory

Power

Ninety-five percent of the city's built-up areas are serviced by MERALCO.



Food

a. Food Outlets

Food is easily available through nine public markets, 13 private markets and 15 major supermarkets/groceries. Sanitation in these places is closely supervised by the City Health Office in coordination with the Markets Administration, City Treasurer's Office and the Market Vendors Association. Operation Timbang has been intensified to protect consumers from fraudulent vendors. A campaign for water and energy conservation was also launched. Coordination with MMC on the "Market on Wheels Project" enabled the

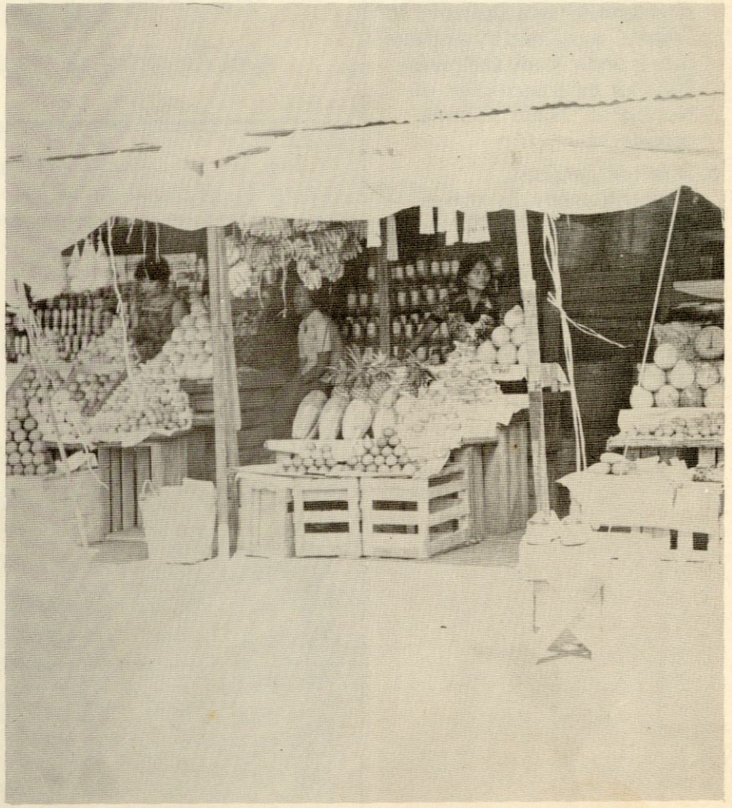


Photo by Joel Rodriguez

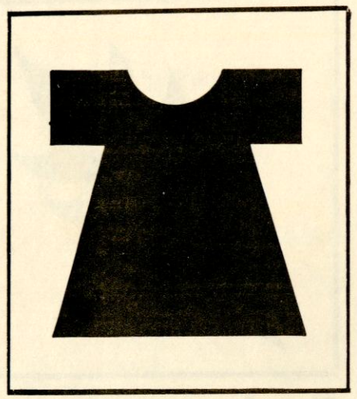
families in depressed areas to purchase food items at low prices.

Repair and improvement of public markets are undertaken either by administration or by contract monitored by the City Planning and Development Office under the Market Improvement Program.

Under the Market Improvement Program, projects are being formulated to have public markets retain their original characteristics as community centers with the construction of health and recreational facilities within the vicinity. A feasibility study on the establishment of a Dapitan "Agora" submitted by a private firm is under study and review. Plans for the construction of Novaliches "Agora" is being considered.

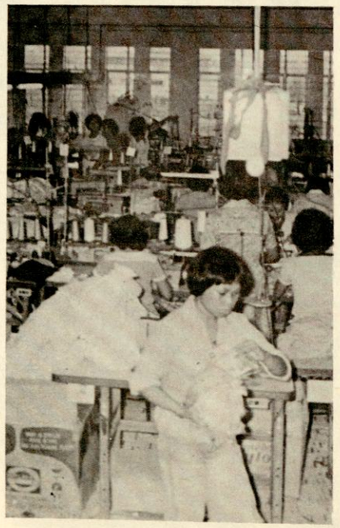
b. Nutrition Services

Nutrition services such as Operation Timbang, Supplementary Feeding, Nutrition Education, Lutuang Bayan Project conducted in schools and depressed areas have benefited more than 15,000 children.



Clothing and Cottage Industry

There are 28 major textile mills located in the city. Clothing materials and ready-to-wear clothes are easily available from textile stores and department stores situated in



the city's business districts.

Through the Manpower Development Program, skills training on handicraft making will be conducted in the depressed areas in coordination with NACIDA. Three hundred fourteen youth have availed of the dressmaking and cosmetology courses offered under the Soft Skills Development Program.



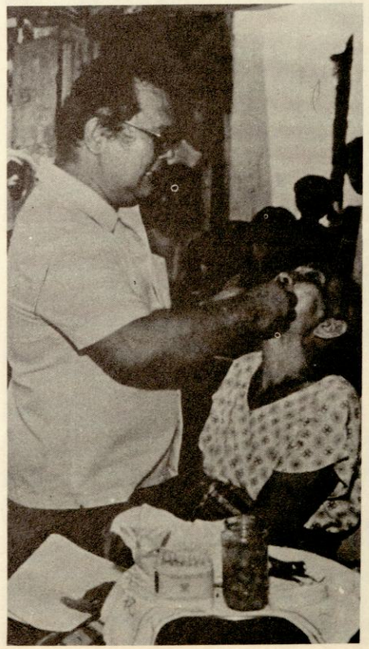
Medical

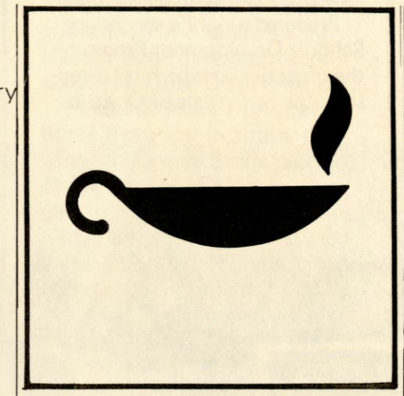
There are 24 private hospitals, 10 public hospitals and 37 public health centers serving the city populace. Facelifting which included minor external repairs and repainting were accomplished on 25 health centers. Implemented the slogan "Go to your Health Center" to make the community aware of the health services available.

Organized the Trisectoral Interreferral Committee pertinent to the MMC three-layered system of delivery of health services. Also organized the Nutrition Committees and trained barangay health workers. Undertook a feeding program for pre-school children and pregnant mothers.

Implemented Expanded Immunization Program and conducted "Operation Medical and Dental Consultations" in all depressed areas.

Renovated and repaired portions of the Quezon City General Hospital. The QCGH, among its services, continues to accept referrals from health centers, clinics and other smaller hospitals for cases requiring more skillful medical treatment, for general and complicated diagnosis.





Education Culture and Technology

A. *Education*

There are 139 public elementary and 34 secondary schools under the direct supervision of the Division of City Schools. The Division has also jurisdiction over 142 private schools and 15 vocational schools. There are 223,609 elementary and 86,156 high school students.

To democratize access to education, high school annexes were opened utilizing the resources of some elementary schools for late afternoon and evening classes. Dropout rate has been significantly reduced through various projects like "Balik-Aral", "Stay" and "Operation Sagip".

Curriculum is continuously upgraded through participation in the experiment on development and work-oriented elementary education program, diagnostic tests to identify reading difficulties of elementary and high school students, preparations of curriculum materials to supplement MEC textbooks and involvement in Global Community Education Special Project of MEC.

Improvement of staff performance is through participation in seminar-workshops such as the New Performance Appraisal System, CSC-DEC Jet Continuing Program, Forest Conservation Institute for Science Teachers-Trainors, Level 2 Orientation Seminar for School Administrators on MEC textbook project, Level 3 Mass Training Program for Grade III Teachers on the use of MEC textbooks and manuals,

YCAP Summer Institute, Orientation Seminar on Experimental Elementary Education Program, EDPITAF-UST-RSDC Administrator's Conference, First Southeast Asian Conference on Mathematical Education and First Executive Development Program.

Prepared a public secondary Schools Development Program the objective of which is to consider the potentials of Quezon City Public High Schools in meeting the requirements of the student population in particular and the society in general for a more relevant educational system.

Under the School Improvement Program, a two-storey, 10-classroom/laboratory building has been constructed and repairs were undertaken on the following schools:

1) Ramon Magsaysay High School
2) Novaliches High School
3) Durian High Schools
4) Carlos Albert High School
5) Sergio Osmeña, Sr. High School
6) Culiat High School

Education, information, aesthetic appreciation, recreation and research is further attained through the Quezon City Public Library which has eleven branches located in different areas of the city.



B. *Culture and Technology*

Annually a week-long tourism festival is held featuring among others, lantern contest, orchid show, food festival, kite flying contests. The Santacruzan, the Senakulo and Way of the Cross are also yearly cultural activities.

Formed the Bicycle Band — the first of its kind in the Philippines. Held competitions to promote cultural and artistic awareness such as photo, painting, literary and choral contests. Conducted seminars and symposiums on tourism and history such as MLQ's Social and Political Legacy to the Filipino Nation and arranged for the publication of a Quezon City History Book in cooperation with Prof. Celso Carunungan.

In coordination with the National Historical Institute, the Quezon Museum at the basement of the Quezon Monument was built and was opened during the MLQ Centennial celebration on August 19, 1978. On that historic occasion as well as during the transfer of the remains last August 1, 1979, Quezon City was the center of celebration.

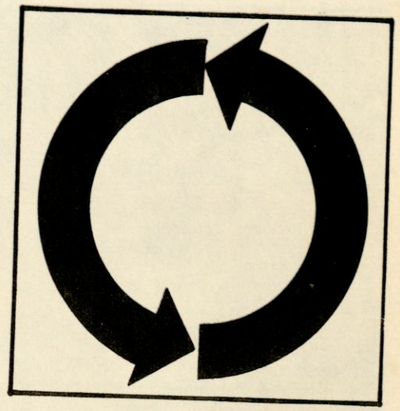
Conducted and/or participated in civic projects aimed to encourage civic, and cultural consciousness such as the Panday Pira Awards, Search for Outstanding Barangays, Ten Outstanding Public Teachers, Tandang Sora Awards and Ten Outstanding Projects in Community Development.

Annually the following awards are given to individual and/or groups for outstanding community service: Melchora Aquino Award of Merit, Manuel L. Quezon Freedom Star and Amang Rodriguez Distinguished Service Cross.

Arranged for the sending of Quezon City youths under the Rissho Kosei Sponsored Young People Exchange Program. Played host to tourist groups such as the Chiba-Nippon Group Visit, Japanese Youth Goodwill Mission to Southeast Asia.

Worked on the development of areas in the city which have tourism potential such as the Quezon Memorial Circle.

Nineteen seventy-nine, being the Year of the Child, activities that focused on the youth were staged during the Quezon City Child Week in coordination with the Capitol Jaycees.



Ecological Balance

Quezon City is one of the few cities in the country that has a low pollution level.

The city has one dumping site and has installed a flood control system at the corner of Malaya and East Avenue. Drainage improvement has been accomplished in the following areas:

District I

1) Ana Marie St.
2) Apo Street
3) Calamba St. (Open canal)
4) Canseco Street
5) Fulgencio St.
6) Halang Creek, SFDM
7) I. Villegas St.
8) Iriga St.
9) Kundiman St.
10) Kaingin
11) Kentucky St.
12) Mayon
13) Mendoza St.
14) Moran St.
15) Malaya St.
16) Osmeña St.
17) Paltok
18) Speaker Perez St.
19) Sta. Catalina
20) Tangali St.
21) Tolentino St.
22) Umandal St.



23) West Riverside St.
24) Zamora St.

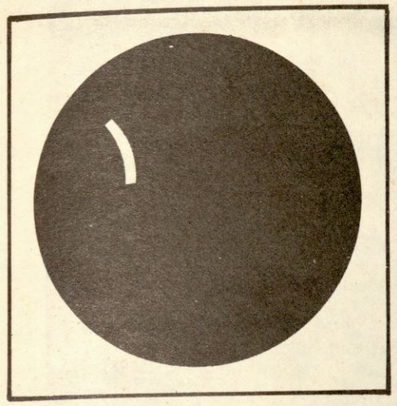
District II
1) Creek West of Heart Center
2) Don Antonio Heights No. 2
3) Matandang Balaran
4) Manila Gravel Pit Road
5) Matimyas Street
6) San Bartolome St.
7) Sauyo St.

District III
1) East Kamias
2) Ermin Garcia St.
3) Escopa II Street
4) Estero de Valencia St., Crame
5) Illinois St.
6) La Salle St.
7) Magat Salamat St.
8) Matala St.
9) San Roque St.
10) Stanford St.
11) Tampoy St.
12) Zamora St.
13) 8th Avenue
14) 14th Avenue

District IV
1) Bagong Buhay St.
2) Cuatro de Julio St.
3) Canal from Andres Malong to Aurora Blvd.
4) Doña Juana Rodriguez St.
5) Horseshoe
6) Magna Hill St.
7) Monte de Piedad St.
8) Maryland St.
9) Mo. Ignacia St.
10) Sct. Borromeo
11) Sct. Castor
12) Sct. Santiago
13) Sct. Tuazon St.

Simultaneous tree planting activities are always done during public holidays. Green revolution is a continuing activity in all barangays. Sustained the implementation of massive cleanliness campaign including inside moviehouses, and restaurants.

Photo by Greg Navarro



Economic Base

Of the city's 1.4 million population, 45.4% belong to the working age (14 to 65 years old) group.

There are 8,941 industrial and 26,930 commercial establishments operating in the city. A Manpower Development Program designed to provide skills to the unskilled and employment to the unemployed had been formulated and since its implementation last January 1979, thirty-five, mostly unemployed household heads and out-of-school youths from depressed areas, have been employed by different private firms. The Small Income Generating Activity (SIGA) has served 125 persons while the Soft Skills Development through non-formal education has benefited 314 persons.

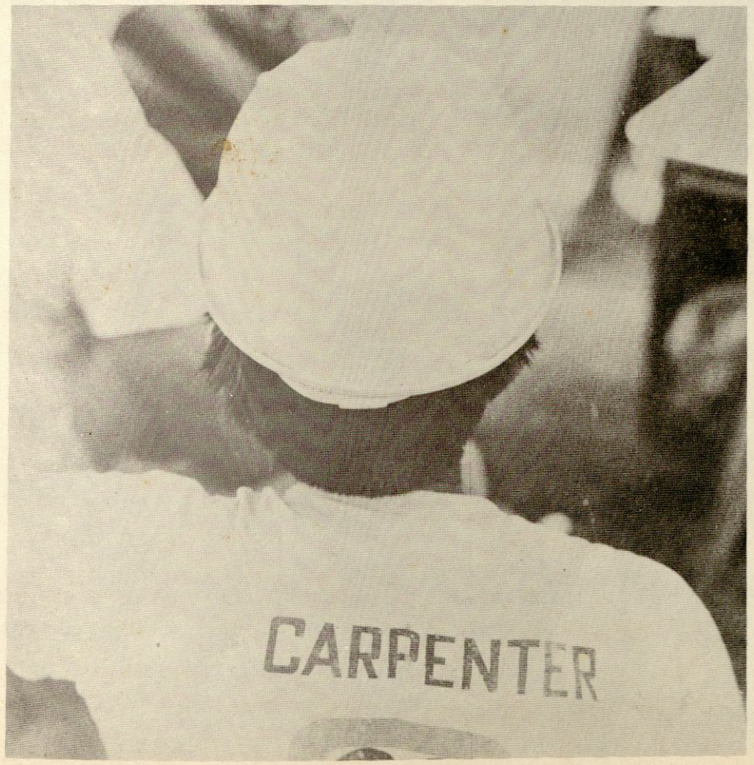
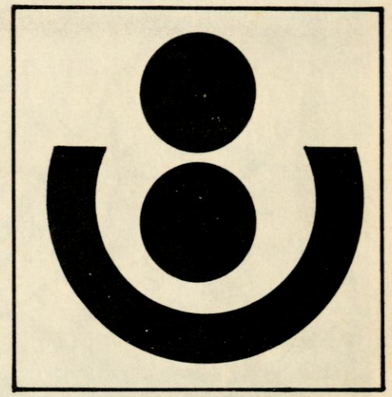


Photo by Escaro, Angelo U.

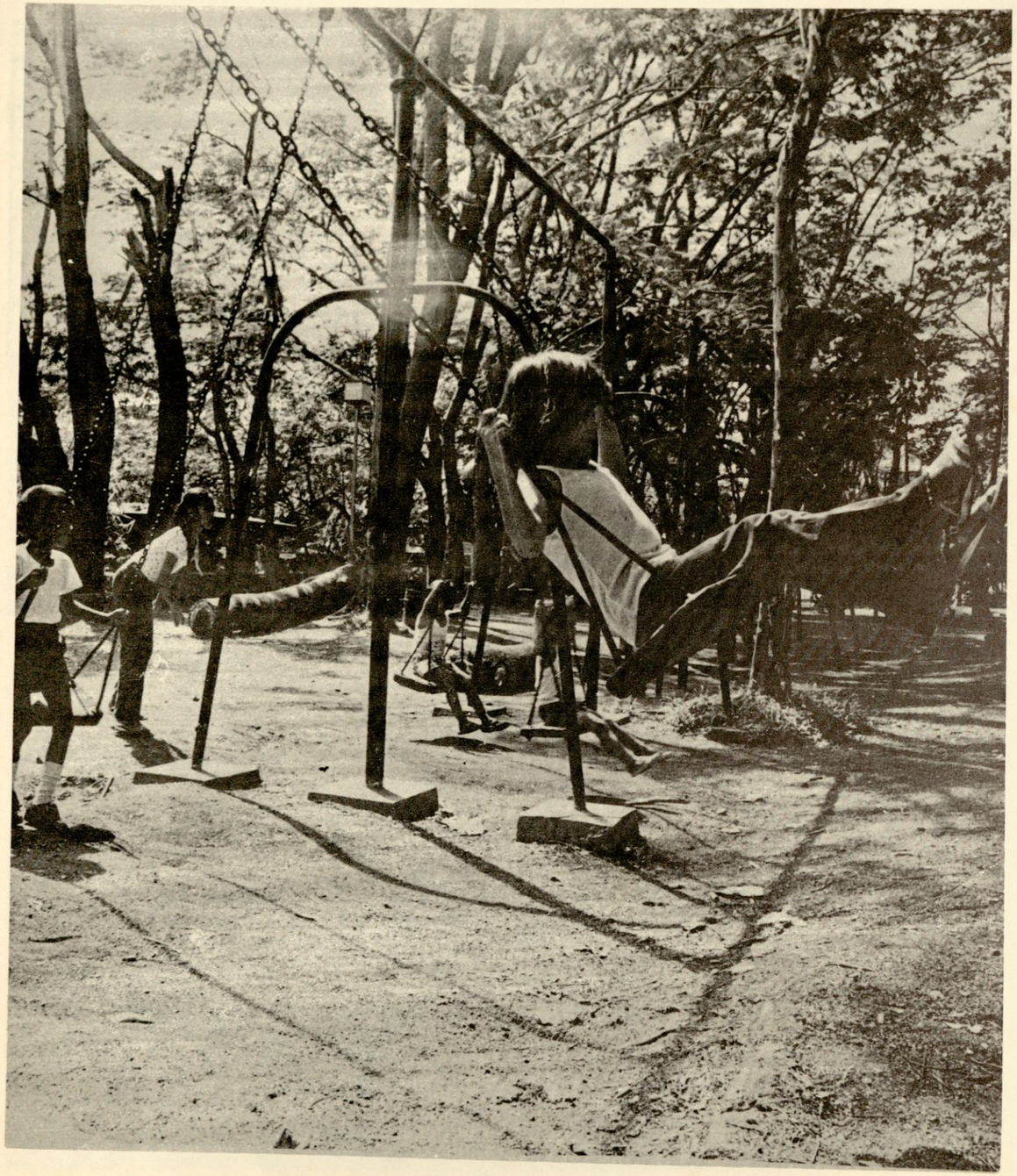


Sports and Recreation

There are 26 parks and playgrounds, 7 sports centers, 25 movie houses, 4 public tennis courts, 4 public pelota courts and 8 bowlodromes in the city.

Cockfighting at the La Loma Cockpit does not only attract local cockfighting aficionados but tourists as well. The world-famous Araneta Coliseum (scene of the Ali-Frazier Fight) is the venue of the PBA games and occasionally, of boxing and cultural presentations. The Amoranto Stadium is the scene of baseball and soccer games weekends.

All-year-round sports activities such as Bikefest, cycling tour, interdepartment basketball, volleyball and bowling tournaments, basketball tournaments in different barangays, marathon and walkathon

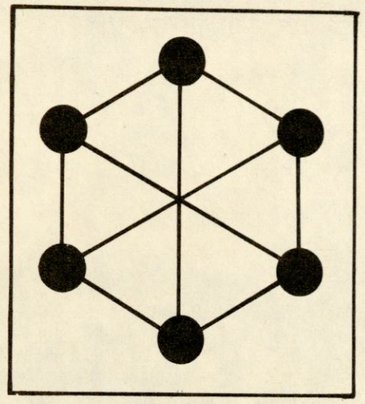


are undertaken through the Barangay Operations Center, Kabataang Barangay and the Cultural Affairs and Tourism Office. A Youth Sports Development Program that would involve massive participation of young people all over the city was recently launched.

Sports plants and facilities were constructed and/or improved in the following barangays:

1. San Antonio
2. Veterans Village
3. Talayan
4. Damayan
5. Mariblo
6. Sienna
7. San Jose
8. Matandang Balara
9. Teachers Village
10. UP Village
11. Vasra
12. Talipapa
13. Baesa
14. Silangan
15. Quirino 3A
16. Tagumpay
17. St. Ignatius
18. Escopa I
19. Escopa III
20. Ugong Norte
21. Libis
22. Villa Maria Clara
23. Marilag
24. Bagumbuhay
25. Sacred Heart
26. Obrero
27. Santol
28. Kristong Hari
29. Kalusugan

Development of the Quezon Memorial Circle, which has in its conceptual plans a KB Skating Rink and an open-air auditorium, has been started.



Mobility

a. **Roads**

Four kilometers of roads have been concrete-paved and 19.749 kilometers have been asphalted. Repair, improvement and maintenance have been accomplished on the following roads and sidewalks:

District I

1) Alley Road, Proj. 7
2) Anahaw St.
3) Anak Bayan
4) Apo St.
5) Basa St.
6) Cabotaje St.
7) Calamba St.
8) Calumpang St.
9) Dangay St.
10) Danupra St.
11) Domingo St.
12) Dr. Alejos St.
13) Gomez St.
14) Ipo St.
15) Iriga St.
16) Isarog St.
17) J.P. Laurel St., Talayan
18) Kawayan St.
19) Labo St.
20) Lanutan St.
21) Mabolo St.
22) Mayon St.
23) Moore & Village Sts.
24) Morquecillo St.
25) Pagatpat
26) P. Garcia St.
27) Pili
28) P.V. Kalaw School
29) Samuel St.
30) Samonte St.
31) San Jose St.
32) Sanchez St.
33) Simoun St.
34) Speaker Perez St.
35) Tangali St.
36) Zamboanga St.

District II

1) Anonas
2) Botocan
3) Bukidnon
4) Central District
5) Construction of Piko Box Culvert
6) Damong Maliit
7) Don Sergio St.
8) Evardoni St.
9) Eliang St.
10) Gen. Luis St.
11) J.P. Santos St.
12) KM-18-A
13) Mabilis St.
14) Maliksi St.
15) Masigasig St.
16) Maunawain St.
17) Makadios St.
18) Matahimik St.
19) Maningning
20) Masbate
21) Malumanay

22) Malakas
23) Malolos
24) Mindanao
25) Mejia
26) Nellie St.
27) Nitang St.
28) Niño St.
29) Nueva Ecija St.
30) Nueva Vizcaya St.
31) Project 4
32) Pugad Lawin Drive
33) Palawan Street
34) Q.C. Science High School
35) Ramirez St.
36) Road 5
37) Road 6
38) Road 7
39) Road 13
40) Road 16
41) San Vicente (BLISS)
42) Samar St.
43) Sarmiento St.
44) Sta. Lucia
45) Sauyo
46) St. Anthony St.
47) Shorthorn St.
48) Taal
49) West Point Street

District III

1) Annapolis St.
2) Anonas St.
3) Blue Ridge-B
4) Imperial St.
5) Illinois St.
6) Kamias, Langka & Chico Streets
7) La Salle St.
8) Langka Bridge
9) Mirasol St.
10) Monte de Piedad
11) P. Burgos St.
12) Quirino 2-B
13) Quirino 3-A
14) St. Ignatius
15) 13th Street
16) 14th Avenue

District IV

1) Agno Street
2) Construction of KB Footbridge



Photo by Joel Rodriguez

3) Construction of Planas Footbridge
4) Don Roces Avenue
5) Kitanlad Street (Banawe – B.N.A.)
6) Kitanlad Street (D. Tuazon Caleraga)
7) Matimyas Street
8) Repair of Gumamela Footbridge

b. **Transportation and Traffic**

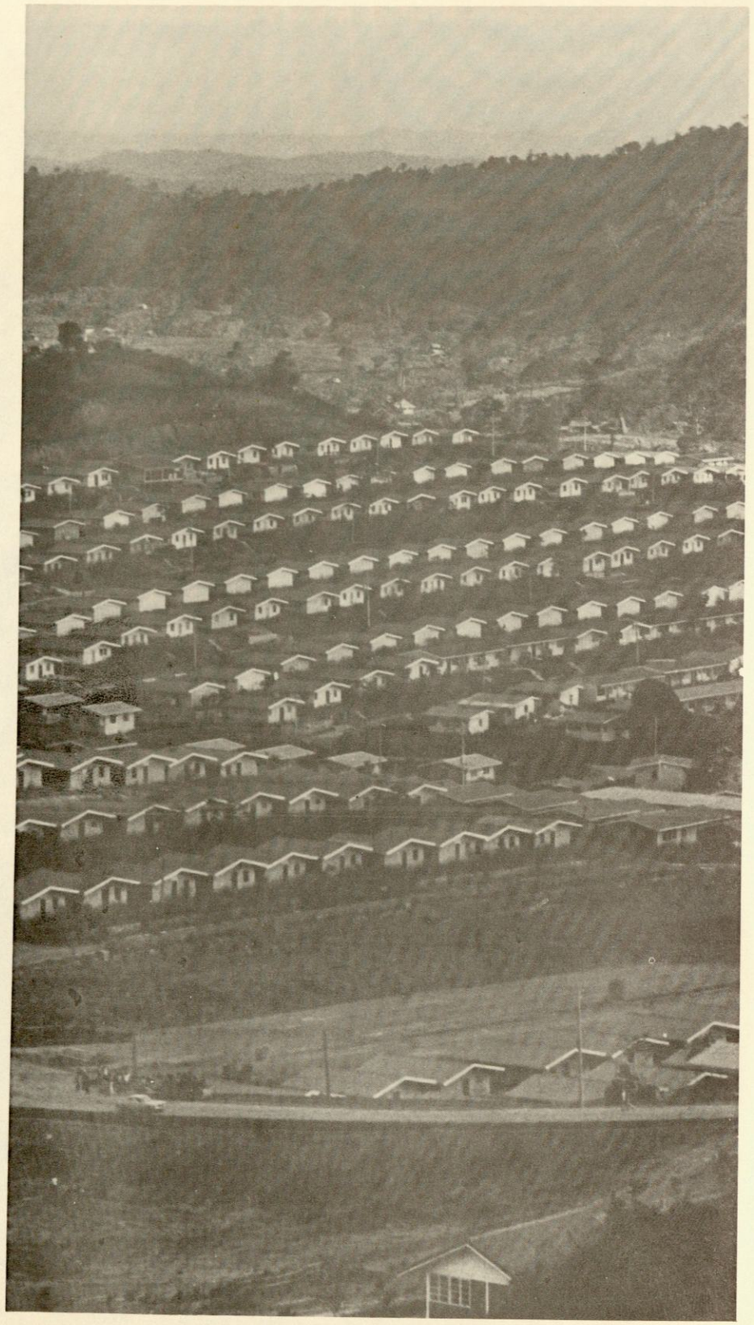
Traffic rules are consistently enforced by the police force and the barangay traffic brigade. To facilitate communication and organization, the following barangays were provided with vehicles and/or public address system:

1) Apolonio Samson
2) Alicia
3) Amihan
4) Aurora
5) Balingasa
6) Bagong Pag-asa
7) Bagong Silangan
8) Bagbag
9) Baesa
10) Balumbato
11) Bayanihan
12) Bahay Toro
13) Bagong Lipunan ng Crame
14) Commonwealth
15) Claro
16) Damayang Lagi
17) Dioquino Zobel
18) Duyan-Duyan
19) Don Manuel
20) Doña Josefa
21) E. Rodriguez
22) East Kamias
23) Escopa II
24) Escopa III
25) Escopa IV
26) Gulod
27) Gintong Silahis
28) Immaculate Concepcion
29) Kamuning
30) Kaunlaran
31) Kaligayahan
32) Kalusugan
33) Kristong Hari
34) Laging Handa
35) Lourdes
36) Libis
37) Maharlika
38) Manresa
39) Masambong
40) Mangga
41) Novaliches Proper
42) Obrero
43) Pansol
44) Paltok
45) Pasong Tamo
46) Paraiso
47) Phil-Am
48) Paang Bundok
49) Pag-ibig sa Nayon
50) Pinagkaisahan
51) Piñahan
52) Quirino 2-A
53) Quirino 2-B
54) Quirino 3-A
55) Ramon Magsaysay
56) Sta. Cruz
57) San Isidro Labrador
58) Sta. Teresita
59) St. Peter
60) San Jose
61) Salvacion
62) Sto. Cristo
63) San Vicente
64) Sikatuna Village
65) San Roque
66) Socorro
67) Silangan
68) Sta. Monica
69) San Bartolome
70) Sta. Lucia
71) Sto. Niño
72) Santol
73) San Isidro
74) San Martin de Porres
75) Sacred Heart
76) Talayan
77) Talipapa
78) Tagumpay
79) Tandang Sora
80) Tatalon
81) Ugong Norte
82) UP Village
83) Unang Sigaw
84) Villa Maria Clara
85) Valencia
86) West Kamias

c. **Communication**

Ninety percent of the developed areas are served by PLDT. Five strategically located postal stations take care of the people's mails. Five television networks and a number of radio stations are based in the city.

Shelter



11. **Shelter (Zoning)**

Seventy per cent of the city's land area is classified as residential. There are 8 government housing projects and 489 private subdivisions.

Prepared a City Comprehensive Plan which will guide social, economic and particularly, physical developments to be undertaken. Also prepared a Zoning Ordinance in accordance with MMC Structure Plan. Same was approved by MMC and the Ministry of Human Settlements.

Identified 26 depressed areas for development under the ZIP with Barangay Escopa as the pilot project area.

A. **Bgy. Escopa Redevelopment Program**

1) Established linkage with the United Nations Environment Programme (NEP) who will implement socio-economic and techno-physical programs in the area.
2) Reblocking
3) Construction of quadruplex structures and row houses, and multi-purpose hall at the PUD site.
4) Awarded certificates of occupancy to qualified beneficiaries who have occupied their respective units at the new site.

B. **Krus-na-Ligas Redevelopment Project**

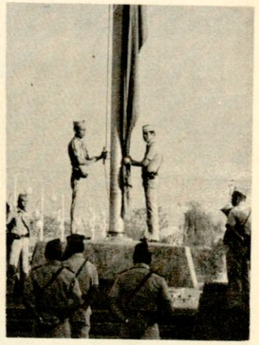
- conducted study which was approved by the NHA Board.
- negotiation for donation of UP property being carried out through the NHA.

C. **Capri Redevelopment Project**

- conducted survey, prepared structural quality maps and conceptual development plans.

The city government is also coordinating with the Human Settlements Commission in the San Vicente BLISS Project.





Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez awards certificate of occupancy to Pedro Agulto and his wife.

ADJUDICATION

1. The Office of the City Court has disposed a total of 60,577 criminal cases; 8,118 civil cases and solemnized 10,773 marriages.
2. The Office of the City Attorney has handled 524 civil cases, 666 referrals for opinion, recommendation and advice on various questions, 103 administrative cases and has recommended for persecution 2,161 cases out of 6,537 reviewed.
3. The Office of the City Fiscal has among others received 117,107 cases for investigation and filed 53,362 information in court and issued 28,090 certifications and clearances.
4. Worked for the establishment of the Molave Youth Hall for juvenile offenders in cooperation with the Q.C. Youth Development Foundation. The project is significant as it provides the youth offenders a respectable and homy atmosphere to help them gain self-respect.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

1. The Police Department has continuously pursued with dedication its patrol, intelligence coverages and security missions and the Fire Department has implemented effective fire prevention and suppression measures.
2. Implemented PD 1081 and enforcement of related GO's/PD's/LOI's.
3. Operated against kidnapping, holdup, carnapping, gambling, notorious characters, loose firearms/explosives/gunrunning, mass subversive activities and missing persons and vehicles.
4. Consistent vigilance and operation against kidnapping.
5. Consistently enforced traffic rules and regulations.
6. Participated in rescue, relief and rehabilitation.
7. Maintained order and sanitation at the city jail.
8. Conducted seminars and information drive to promote peace and order in the city.
9. Installed fire hydrants in strategic locations.

THE QUEZON CITY EXECUTIVE CLUB IN FOCUS

By: Veronica Agbayani-Ramos
Assistant Secretary to the Mayor
and Secretary, QCEC

INTRODUCTION

In a local government, the chief executive, the City Mayor, as in the case of Quezon City, is mainly responsible for decisions arrived at and policies adopted for the general welfare of the citizenry, the development of the territory under his jurisdiction and in pursuance of his program of administration.

Internal problems of the departments are left alone to be solved by their respective heads. Occasionally, problems arise, common to all departments in the city government and those affecting the conditions of the community. Unattended to immediately they could create a bad image of the city administration, especially for the chief executive. These problems may require the concerted action of department heads in conferences that may be convened by the chief executive to sound them off on the appropriate courses of action to take. Their recommendations and consensus of ideas and opinions are usually given weight, considering that they are the implementors of the programs and projects of the chief executive. They are also the experts in their own respective fields such as engineering and public works, medicine and health, finance, legal matters, peace and order, etc. Their experience, technical know-how and judgment gained and sharpened on the job, through the years, can be utilized to fullest advantage during conferences wherein important and delicate issues affecting the city are fully discussed to arrive at feasible solutions and remedies.

This group of Quezon City officials, together with some national officials holding office in Quezon City Hall, who play such an important role in city administration, comprise what is known as the "Quezon City Executive Club". It has the dual function of being both a consultative and implementing body. On the side, from time to time, it undertakes civic projects. It occasionally holds get-together socials at luncheon or dinner to honor a member who is retiring from the city government service or a member who has been promoted to a higher position in the same or in another agency. Such social occasions help foster camaraderie, understanding and promote closer inter-departmental working relationships. Differences if any between city officials and departments are threshed out during these informal, social gatherings.

HISTORY

This consultative body, partaking of the nature of a cabinet of the chief executive, existed since the founding of this city with no thought or idea in the beginning to formally organize it as an association. In the early 1950's, the different department heads decided to put up a kindred organization in the city government, composed of department heads and other ranking city officials as chartered members. Officers were elected and inducted subsequently in appropriate ceremonies.

As far as this writer can remember, the early innovators of the Quezon City Executive Club were former City Fiscal, now Justice Justiniano P. Cortes whose legalistic mind and background, sound



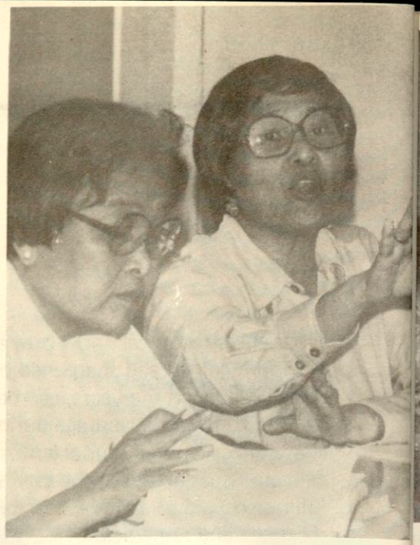
and maturity of judgment have helped steered the affairs of the Club successfully, especially when the meetings were getting rough and stormy; former Chief of Police, now Superintendent, NPD, MPF General Tomas B. Karingal and the following former city officials: City Treasurer Conrado Hernandez (deceased); City Health Officer Dr. Petronio Monsod; City Schools Superintendent Alfredo Andal; City Engineer Anastasio Agan; City Fire Chief Col. Salvador Narcelles; Secretary to the Mayor Anacleto Madrilejo; City Secretary Felipe Ting (deceased); City Auditor Pat Rebueno; City Assessor Moises Romero (deceased); City Superintendent of Libraries Atty. Felicidad Peralta; Mrs. Lourdes B. Vergara and this writer provided the woman's touch and during the meetings and on special projects and activities of the club.

In later years the Vice-Mayor with the Majority Floor Leader of the Quezon City Council were invited to become members of the Club for closer coordination and working relationship between the executive and legislative branches of the city government.

We can thus say "all sallied forth performing vital roles and other inherent functions with the basic aim of bringing the city government closer to the heart of the people." The organization's fraternal aim has been transformed into concrete and active participation in varied complex and diversified activities.

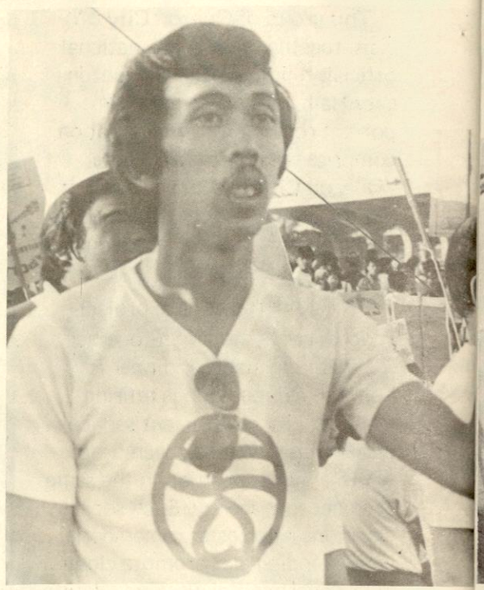
Now, the club has 33 members, with Atty. Anselmo O. Regis, City Treasurer, as Chairman; Atty. Jose Torcuator, City Attorney as Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Estrella P. Gerardo; City Budget Officer as Treasurer; this writer, Assistant Secretary to the Mayor as the Secretary with the following as the incumbent members: Judge Aloysius E. Alday, Executive Judge, City Court; Mr. Francisco B. Alvarez, Cultural and Tourism Officer; City Arch. Luciano V. Aquino, City Architect and concurrently North Sector Manager, RESC; Atty. Braulio A. Arriola, President, Katipunan ng mga Barangay sa Quezon City; Atty. Valentin C. Asuncion, Jr., Secretary to the Mayor; Mr. Edward M. Balanag, President, Quezon City Kabataang Barangay Federation; Engr. Celso P. Batallones, Assistant City Engineer, Vice Engr. Pantaleon P. Tabora, retired; Mrs. Paciencia J. Buendia, City Superintendent of Public Libraries; Atty. Melencio Castelo, Community Relations Officer; Mrs. Commemoracion M. Concepcion, City Schools Superin-









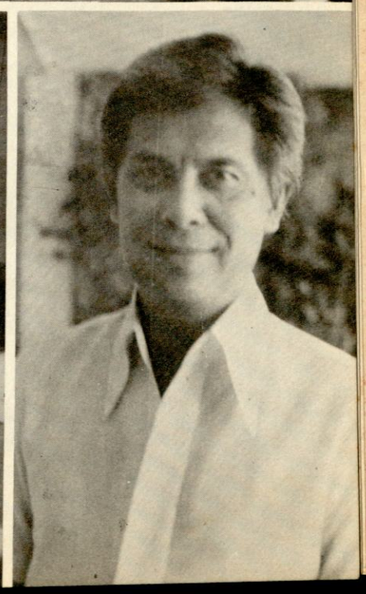




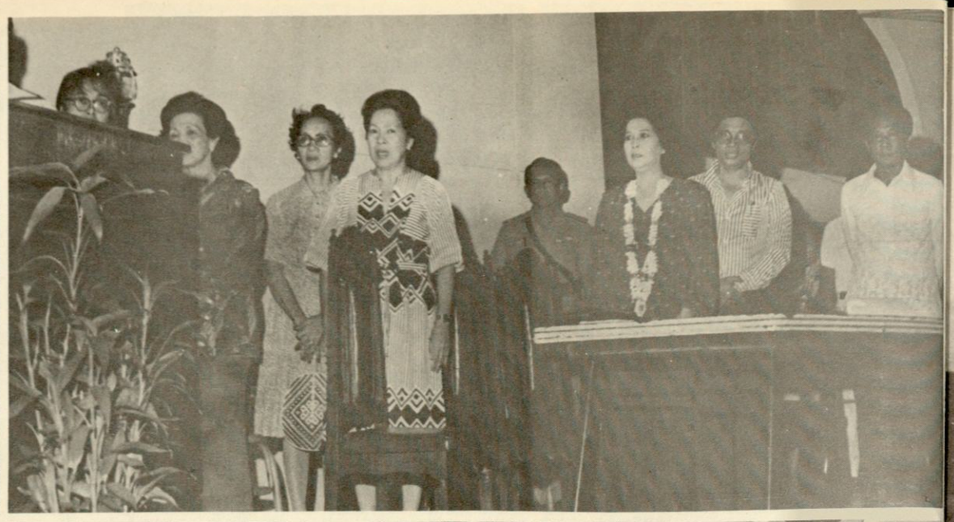


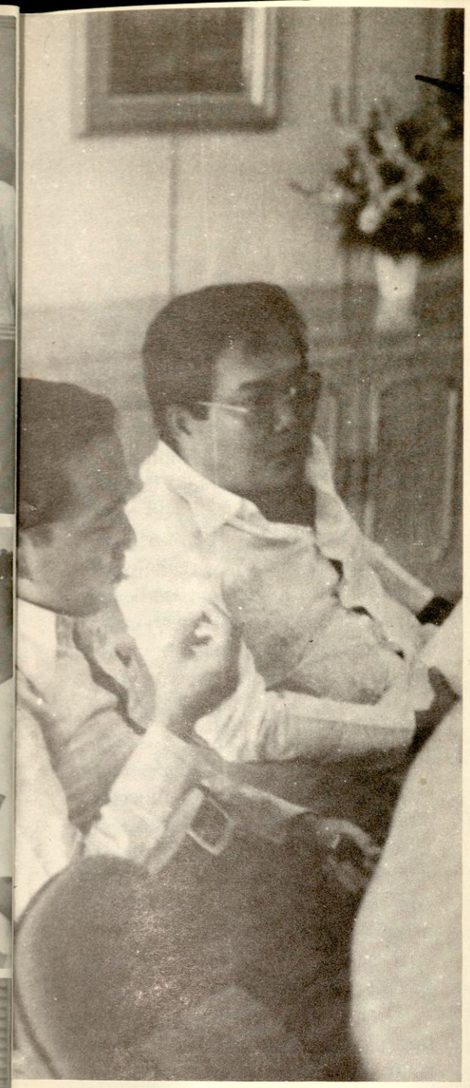
























tendent; Dr. Fe Villanueva-Fernandez, Director, Quezon City General Hospital; Mr. Celso A. Ferreras, City Auditor; Mr. Eduardo T. Fiel, Barangay Coordinator, Quezon City Barangay Operations Center.

Mr. Alberto M. Galarpe, Chief, Business Permits and Licensing Office; Mr. Florentino A. Lapus, Chief, Public Affairs and Information Service Office; Judge Leonor Ines Luciano, Presiding Judge, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court; Arch. Gerardo G. Magat, Executive Director, City Planning and Development Officer; Atty. Benigno C. Nagrampa, City Secretary; Mr. Jose J. Paculdo, Civil Security Officer; Judge Ernani Cruz Paño, CFI Executive Judge; P/Col. Ernesto S. San Diego, Station I Commander, NPD, MPF; Mr. Cesar L. Sianghio, Superintendent, Parks, Plazas, Playgrounds and Monuments; Fiscal Antonio P. Solano, Officer-in-Charge, Fiscal's Office; F/Maj. Arturo V. Torres, Superintendent, Fire District II, MPF; Atty. Ramon R. Valencia, City Assessor; Mrs. Lourdes B. Vergara, Chief, Social Welfare Services; and Dr. Consuelo G. Villarosa, Acting Assistant City Health Officer.

Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, the incumbent City Mayor is the Honorary Chairman of the club. Upon her assumption to duty way back three (3) years ago, she tapped and made maximum use of the club as her consultative body aside from her own technical staff and the private sectors in this city. She believes in participatory administration as repeatedly urged by Atty. Manuel T. Santos, former Secretary to the Mayor in his appeal for the active participation and cooperation of the club and the citizenry in the program of administration of Mayor Rodriguez. Atty. Santos was one of the most forceful and vocal Chairmen of the club. His stint with the city government and the club was brief but brilliant and dynamic like a shooting star.

PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES

The strength of any relationship or of an organization can always be tested by the number of years it has stayed active. While Quezon City marks its 40th (Ruby) Foundation Anniversary today, October 12, 1979, a rundown of its successful activities will show how the club has weathered the test of time.

The Quezon City Executive Club, said to have survived from the test and challenges posed towards its destruction by all sorts of forces, not only moves forward internally but also externally. It has to its credit activities worthwhile mentioning here.

In 1975, a more intensive clean-up drive in several districts of Quezon City such as Murphy, Galas, and La Loma was steered by the club's active members. Initiated

ment in connection with the desire of the New Society to beautify and maintain the cleanliness of the country to attract tourists and other foreign visitors, the club, through all its members has come to an agreement to implement measures to insure a massive clean-up drive. The club requested the Honorable City Mayor to direct all Barangays officials to add more dynamic and mechanical labor force to fully implement the drive. More concerned in this drive is the City Engineer's Office, Barangay Operations Center and the City Planning and Development Office.

In addition, the club, informed of the illegal use of ambulant peddlers of several busy sidewalks of the city that endangered the life and the limb of pedestrians, unanimously passed a resolution addressed to the City Mayor to immediately stop sidewalk vendors operating illegally and the immediate cleaning of all sidewalks for the use of pedestrians.

The club has repeatedly invited the attention of the rank and file of the City government in-so-far as morality in the public service is concerned in support to Mayor Rodriguez appeal for the strengthening of the city's moral fiber, made during her inauguration as City Mayor.

PEACE AND ORDER:

Prior to the advent of the New Society or before the Proclamation of Martial Law in the Philippines, crime rate was alarmingly high. However, with or without Martial Law, in Quezon City or elsewhere, the most urgent problem of the government – possibly through the rest of this decade – is the problem of Peace and Order. The Quezon City Executive Club's plans for the development, to be communicated with the City Mayor, are contingent upon the successful containment of this international problem. It is believed that only under conditions of calm and social stability can we hope to successfully undertake the manifold and diverse tasks necessary for growth and development.

Peace and Order therefore, leads in the agenda of the club throughout the remainder of the decade. The club is determined to work hand in hand with the City Mayor, the local Police Department, the Barangay Officials, in facing the challenge against public authority posed by criminals and lawless elements.

True to its conviction, the club exerted efforts to put to a stop the vandalistic acts and extortion racket nefariously carried on by the so-called "Watch Your Car Boys" within the vicinity of Quezon City Hall. In 1972-1973-1974 up to and including this period the club intervened in the UP Fraternities Rumbles to prevent a critical situation in U.P. Campus which is within the City.

DRUG ADDICTION:

I could still recall a situation or incident that involved two prestigious universities in Quezon City. This pertains to the resurgence of drug addiction in Ateneo de Manila and Maryknoll College. The club informed of this menace and danger to the students and our youth, recommended measures that could prevent the resurgence of drug addiction in said schools. The club, which was then chairmanned by Gen. Tomas B. Kariñgal immediately proposed deployment of policemen in civilian clothes to conduct surveillance in the campuses of the said schools, in order to apprehend and prosecute the persons liable for the sudden resurgence of drug addiction thereat. The problem of drug addiction in said two prestigious schools were solved and eradicated through persistent efforts, continuous surveillance and follow-up by our police operatives.

THE STORY OF THE MLQ MONUMENT

As one of the active members (modesty aside) of the Quezon City Executive Club, I can still recall the popular topic for discussion of a project that almost was never achieved by the Quezon City Executive Club – the President Manuel L. Quezon Monument.

The project was a long time desire of Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto. In fact, even Mayors Ponciano Bernardo and Ignacio Santos Diaz had expressed a desire to have an MLQ Monument right within the heart of the City Hall, but it was not until 1976 during the time of Mayor Rodriguez that the project became a reality.

I remembered that Mayor Rodriguez initiated the fund raising campaign by giving P5,000.00 from her own personal funds. Thus, the club, inspired by the generosity of Mayor Rodriguez, agreed to contribute P1,000.00 each and in addition led and steered the fund raising campaign of the government for the President Manuel L. Quezon Monument.

The club, chairmanned by then Col. Tomas B. Kariñgal agreed to commission Mr. Anastacio Caedo, local sculptor to construct the giant statue of President Manuel L. Quezon in his famous stance, while delivering an address attacking the tyrannya of the US government against the Filipino people.

Various civic, religious, professional and industrial groups of Quezon City, most especially Mr. Chua Ching who represented the Chinese Chamber of Commerce with a contribution of P50,000.00, through the efforts initiated by Mr. Francisco B. Alvarez and by the Chairman of the fund campaign, City Treasurer Atty. Anselmo O. Regis, made possible the construction of the President Manuel L. Quezon Monument.

Now fulfilled, the club points to the President Manuel L. Quezon Monument in the Quezon City Hall Quadrangle as one of the concrete projects it has fully supported and for which it has successfully launched a fund campaign to finance its completion.

RECENT ACTIVITIES:

The department heads have the advantage of being in close contact and rapport with the employees under them and have a first hand insight into their problems and the concommitant solutions thereto. The city employees therefore, frequently seek assistance from the club in connection with their problems. In fact, this writer being the incumbent secretary of the aforesaid club is proud to state that on many occasions it seeked to alleviate the plight of the common man espoused by Her Honor, Adelina S. Rodriguez, through the steady expansion of the City government's program of ameliorating and uplifting the living standard of the city government employees to enable them to meet the spiralling cost of prime commodities in the face of the worldwide tight economic situation.

Presently an Ad Hoc Committee of the club, is studying the feasibility of putting up a cooperative store and canteen in Quezon City Hall in consonance with the desire of Mayor Rodriguez to help city employees financially in the face of rising prices. The club has not yet come out with its recommendations on this subject, pending studies and a survey that the Committee shall conduct among the city employees.

True to the club's desire to provide a social climate where they (government employees) can acquire a stronger voice in presenting their problems, the Quezon City Executive Club strongly worked for Her Honor's implementation of the 13th Month Pay to permanent, casual and contractual employees; the giving of rice to all employees last December 1978 which was converted into cash in the amount of P100.00 each and the increase of 20% across the board and other benefits which will totally favor the city government employees. Representations were also made by the club, through the City Mayor, to the Metropolitan Manila Commission for the favorable consideration of the compromise agreement between the city government employees and the city government itself in connection with the case: Edna S. Antonio et al. versus Quezon City Government (QC Repeal Ordinance).

Moreover, the Quezon City Executive Club, in conjunction with the desire of His Excellency President/Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos and Honorable Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos that all local governments must act as the working link of the government with that of Barangays as the smallest unit of government, has fully extended support and cooperation to Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, in her dialogues with the Barangays – "Palagiang Paglingap".

This lies mainly in the firm conviction and belief of the club in the famous Rerum Novarum of Pope Leo XIII which stated:

"Workers are not to be treated as slaves; justice demands the dignity of human personality be respected in them, ennobled as it has been through what we call the christian character. If we hearken to natural reason and to christian philosophy, gainful occupations are not a work of shame to man, but rather of respect, as they provide him with an honorable means of supporting life. It is shameful and inhuman, however, to use men as things to gain and to put no more value on them than what they are worth in muscle and energy".

The Quezon City Executive Club further hopes that someday, this conviction replete with wisdom will totally encompass the belief that the present gains of progress in-so-far as the club's activities are concerned should be reaped by its present participants and employees immediately.

To say the least, therefore, the Quezon City Executive Club shall and will always foster the institution of collective bargaining and will attempt to give more life and effect to those labor laws, Presidential

Decrees which will alleviate, ameliorte and uplift the standards of living of all Quezon City government employees.

The club further, pursuant to the desire of Honorable Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, shall never countenance any attempt to traffic on the welfare of the underprivileged employees, casuals or permanent employees, janitors or supervisors, etc.

Yearly the club spares no efforts to make the two annual pet civic projects of Honorable Adelina S. Rodriguez successful: "share a gift with the poor on Christmas" and the blood letting project as the highlight of the "August Affair".

In addition, it helps raise funds for distribution to duly accredited charitable, civic organizations or needy individuals seeking aid from the city government such as the Quezon City Red Cross, Community Chest Fund Campaign, Anti-T.B., Anti-Cancer and many other worthy civic projects.

APPEAL AND CONCLUSION:

It is the club's hope that all city officials, city employees and the citizenry will deeply acknowledge and appreciate its activities geared towards the development of the city into a city of man. It is also the club's earnest desire to help ameliorate and uplift the city paid employees to enable them to meet the high cost of living; to minimize if not to eradicate the outbreak of criminality; and to solve serious problems affecting the City administration and the city as a whole for the benefit of the growing populace of Quezon City.

As there are from time to time public celebrations being organized and prepared by the club for Mayor Rodriguez and the city itself, it is the club's wish to remove the indifferences, apathy and lack of personal discipline, lack of interest to participate in these affairs which have been manifested on several occasions through club members active participation.

As the club is willing to be the forum of the workingman of the city government in voicing out their legitimate demands for their own welfare, the club in return seeks the wholehearted cooperation and active participation of the city employees in order for us to solidify our mutual relationships.

As embodied in the Rerum Novarum of Pope Leo XIII, stated earlier, we come into another quotation, referring to the fate of St. Paul at the synagogue, trying to convince the Jews and Greeks alike to the teachings ofChrist. Upon his arrival with Silas and Timothy from Macedonia, Paul spent his time preaching, convincing and testifying to the Jews that Jesus is the Mesiah. But the Jews opposed him and blasphemed, hurling abuse at Jesus. Paul just shook off the dust from his robe and said, "Your blood be upon your own hands and heads — I am innocent — from now on I will preach to the Gentiles".

The club, in connection thereto is compassionate, understanding and forgiving to whatever the citizenry, employees, the ranks and file or anybody may think about them. One thing sure and very certain is that the club will work as they are now working to alleviate the status of city officials and employees, to extend fullest support, assistance and cooperation to the City Mayor in her program of administration for Quezon City, and in her sincere efforts to make it a self-contained metropolis to live in.

QUEZON CITY 40TH (RUBY)
FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY
October 12, 1979

Theme: "QUEZON CITY — An Instrument for Building a Human Settlement"

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES:

Friday, October 12, 1979

6:30 AM	Arrival of the Honor Guards and Motorcycle Escorts, Station I NPD, MPF at the Sto. Domingo Church
7:00 AM	Fetching of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval — Official Patroness of Quezon City (Motorcade Procession from the Sto. Domingo Church to Quezon City Hall)
7:30 AM	Arrival of the Image of Our Lady Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval at the Quezon City Hall
7:30 AM	Flag Ceremony Flagpole Area Quezon City Hall
7:40 AM	Floral Offering at the President Manuel L. Quezon Monument Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez City Mayor, Quezon City Assisted by: The Officers and Members Quezon City Executive Club Musical Background: Pangkat Gabbang Quezon City Hall Quadrangle
8:00 AM	Holy Rosary and Novena Prayers
8:30 AM	Concelebrated Mass in Honor of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval Main Celebrant: Very Rev. Fr. Rafael E. Quejada, OP Prior, Sto. Domingo Convent & Parish Priest, Sto. Domingo Parish Quezon City, Metro Manila Concelebrants: Rev. Fr. Erasmo G. Ramirez, OP Assistant Parish Priest Sto. Domingo Church Quezon City, Metro Manila Rev. Fr. Tamerlane R. Lana, OP

Sto. Domingo Parish
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Homily – Rev. Fr. Erasmo G. Ramirez

ACT OF CONSECRATION:
Honorable Adelina S. Rodriguez
City Mayor, Quezon City

Choir: Tiples Choir of Sto. Domingo Parish

Altar Service: Siena Sisters

9:30 AM — Launching of the Quezon City Youth Development Program

9:30 AM — Awarding Ceremonies

Presentation of Awards by:
Hon. Jacobo C. Clave
Chairman, Civil Service Commission
& Executive Assistant, Office of the President

Hon. Adelina S. Rodriguez
City Mayor, Quezon City

AWARDEES:

CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER
Amang Rodriguez Distinguished Cross Award

MRS. ARSENIA DE JESUS MAXIMO
Special Award for the Melchora Aquino
Service Award of Merit

MR. MAT ARCHIBALD (MAT) RANILLO III
Special Award for the Manuel L. Quezon
Freedom Star

THE INNERWHEEL CLUB OF QUEZON CITY
Special Award for the Amang Rodriguez
Distinguished Cross

10:00 AM — Visit of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval in Districts I, II, III, IV
Quezon City, Metro Manila

9:00 AM-5:00 PM — Sports Activities

7:00 PM — Quezon City 40th (Ruby) Anniversary Night
Dinner-Dance
"Barrio Fiesta"

Banquet Hall, Quezon City Sports Club
Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr. Boulevard
Quezon City, Metro Manila

QUEZON CITY 40TH (RUBY) FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEES

Hon. Adelina S. Rodriguez ..... Overall Chairman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Atty. Anselmo O. Regis ..... Chairman
Atty. Jose T. Torcuator ..... Vice-Chairman
Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos ..... Secretary
Mrs. Estrella P. Gerardo ..... Treasurer
All Executive Club Members ..... Members

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Atty. Anselmo O. Regis — *Chairman*
Mrs. Estrella P. Gerardo — *Co-Chairman*

Mr. Celso A. Ferreras
Atty. Jose T. Torcuator
Atty. Ramon R. Valencia
Members

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Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos — *Chairman*
Atty. Benigno C. Nagrampa — *Co-Chairman*
Mr. Florentino A. Lapus — *Co-Chairman*

Mr. Eduardo T. Fiel
Atty. Braulio A. Arriola, Jr.
Members

COMMITTEE ON LITURGICAL SERVICES AND VISITATION OF OUR LADY OF THE MOST HOLY ROSARY OF LA NAVAL

Judge Pacifico L. Punzalan — *Chairman*
Very Rev. Fr. Rafael E. Quejada, OP — *Co-Chairman*

Atty. Ramon R. Valencia
Engr. Celso P. Batallones
Mrs. Conmemoracion M. Concepcion
Mr. Eduardo T. Fiel
Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos
Atty. Braulio A. Arriola, Jr.
Mrs. Paciencia J. Buendia
Col. Feliciano A. Leones
Atty. Rafael M. Mison, Jr.
Mr. Edward M. Balanag
Members

COMMITTEE ON SOCIALS

Dr. Fe Villanueva Fernandez — *Chairman*
Judge Aloysius C. Alday — *Co-Chairmen*
Judge Ernani Cruz-Paño — *Co-Chairmen*

Members

Dr. Consuelo G. Villarosa
Mrs. Estrella P. Gerardo
Mrs. Veronica A. Ramos
Mrs. Lourdes B. Vergara

COMMITTEE ON SOUVENIR PROGRAM

Gerardo G. Magat – Chairman
Working Group – City Planning and
Development Office

COMMITTEE ON QUEZON CITY GOVERNMENT AWARDS

Hon. Jacobo C. Clave – *Chairman*

Members

Hon. Ismael A. Mathay, Jr.
Judge Leonor Ines Luciano
Prof. Celso Al Carunungan
Atty. Jose G. Narcelles
Mr. Alfredo S. Lingad, Sr.
Mr. Francisco B. Alvarez

COMMITTEE ON SOCIO-CIVIC, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Col. Vicente O. Novales – *Over-all Chairman*

Group Chairmen

Atty. Alfredo Ablaza
Mr. Abe Biernes
Mr. Jose Domingo
Mr. Crispulo Zamora III
Mr. Desiderio Casiño
Mr. Jess Saplala
Mr. Luis I. Ablaza
Mr. Nilo Raymundo
Mr. Dennis Tioseco
Mr. Manuel Monroy
Mr. Luis Abiva, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S CLUB PARTICIPATION

Fiscal Lea T. Castelo – *Overall Chairman*

Group Chairmen

Mrs. Wilma A. Sarino
Mrs. Fely Cruz
Mrs. Rosario Costes
Mrs. Annie Borromeo
Mrs. Caridad Velasquez
Mrs. Pachot Flores
Mrs. Naty Abad
Mrs. Lydia Perucho
Mrs. Linda Reyes
Mrs. Paz B. Garma

COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS GROUP PARTICIPATION

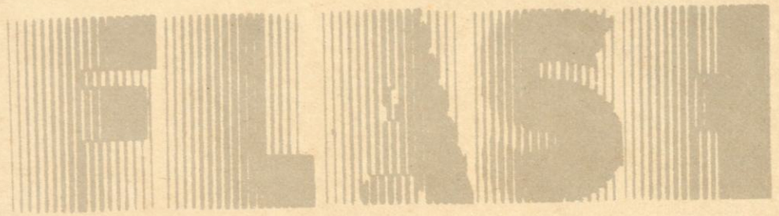
Mr. Rolando S. Asis – *Overall Chairman*

Group Chairmen

Mr. Rex Rosario
Mr. Jesus Arcega
Mr. Ramon Tioseco
Mr. Chan Tong
Mr. Antonio Tecson
Mr. Ruperto Tandoc

COMMITTEE ON QUEZON CITY LIONS CLUB PARTICIPATION

Gov. Dominador A. Venegas – *Overall Chairman*
Mr. Victorio V. Soliven – *DDG-Social Events*
Atty. Ramon V. Puruggunan – *DDG-Governmental Affairs*
Atty. Manuel S. Padolina – *DDG-Special Events*
Mr. Louie B. Dealca – *DDG-Ways and Means*
Mr. Bernardo C. Nazal – *DDG-District Affairs*
Mr. Bayani A. Corpus – *DDG-Supervision & Management*

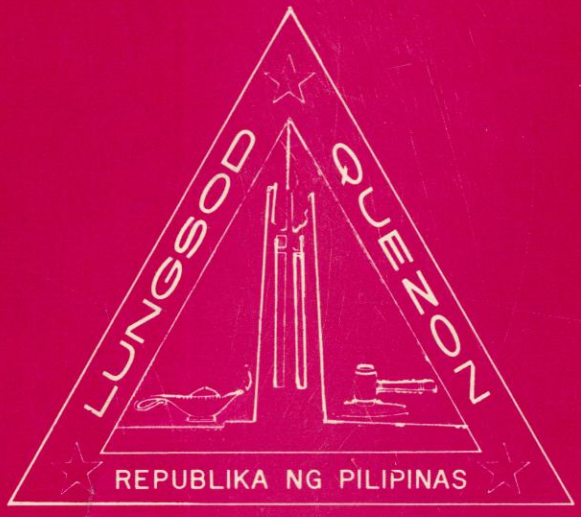


Q.C. GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE RATED GENERALLY SATISFACTORY

Quezon City, September 1979 – An exploratory research conducted by the Bangkok-based Asian Institute of Technology, Human Settlements Division on the Development of Psychological Indices to Evaluate Urban Living Environment in Quezon City, Philippines revealed that Quezon City residents' level of satisfaction on the services rendered by the city government is generally satisfactory.

The study covered 1,984 households in the city's four districts. Respondents were made to indicate their opinion on services, different aspects of urban living environment such as health, sanitation, pollution control and beautification, public recreation, education, public safety, flood control, road infrastructure, transportation, electricity, communication, and waterworks and sewerage.

Transportation facilities received the highest rating while provision of adequate public recreation leaves much to be desired.



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