

MESSAGE

As we mark the 46th Foundation Day of Quezon City, it has been customary for us to make it an occasion for reflecting on the past and future growth and development of the city. As we look back to the past 46 years, we again note with justifiable pride how Quezon City has grown and developed from a veritable wilderness to the bustling metropolis that it is today.



In noting this spectacular transformation, we should also realize—and this is more important—that it has been achieved against the tremendous difficulties inherent in the great task of launching and building a new city. With this realization, we should be less appalled by the present difficulties brought about mostly by fiscal constraints against which we also have to contend in pursuing the further growth and development of the city. Let us draw inspiration and encouragement from those who had labored before us by reflecting on the indomitable spirit that had enabled them to prevail over all difficulties. Let us resolve to develop such a conquering spirit to overcome present difficulties.

Let his historic day be a day of recommitment and rededication to the task of pursuing to full fruition the dream of every resident of Quezon City: to make their city a more pleasant, healthful, peaceful, and prosperous place to live in. For this task, we cannot rely solely on our material and human resources. We have to seek divine assistance. This we can do most effectively through the intercession of the city's Patroness, Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary of "La Naval". We have already witnessed the efficacy of Her intercession during the year-long prayer rally for peace and unity we undertook in Quezon City whereby the Image of Our Lady visited each and every barangay of the city staying in each barangay for three days during which time the barangay officials and their constituents held vigils, processions, rosary prayers, and bible studies in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

This day could very well be celebrated on the theme: "Intensifying devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary for the city's progress." I think it is a very appropriate theme, because this is Marian Year. By giving this Foundation Day celebration a spiritual dimension, we make it more relevant, meaningful, and fruitful.

Adelina S. Rodriguez  
ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ  
City Mayor

MESSAGE

The 46th Foundation Day celebration of our beloved city is an occasion for us to look back and recall the vision of a great statesman who saw beyond the scope of his own generation to expand his horizons and reach out to provide for the future of his country and people. A legend in his own time, few men can equal the stature, charisma, and magnetism of Manuel Luis Quezon who championed social justice during the time when the Philippines was still trying to erase the vestiges of Spanish colonialism.



Quezon's love for the common man, particularly the poor government workers, led to the establishment of "Barrio Obrero" in what is now Kamuning district. From this modest beginning, he dreamed of a magnificent capital city to be patterned after the great cities of the world—a city that was to be the future seat of the national government, a place to showcase the history and culture of a proud nation, a center for honorable human endeavors, and an economically self-sufficient and progressive metropolis. This dream started to become a reality when on October 12, 1939, Commonwealth Act No. 502 was enacted by the National Assembly creating Quezon City and providing a charter for it.

After 46 years, the full realization of Quezon's dream of a great city is within sight. With most of its areas still open for development, the task of formulating the necessary developmental programs and projects is in the hands of the city's officials and employees as well as in those of the private sector, particularly the civic, business, and religious organizations.

It is my humble wish that we as a people make this historic day an occasion for joining hands as partners in the task of pursuing the further growth and development of our city.

To one and all, my best wishes and Mabuhay!

Stephen N. Sarino  
STEPHEN N. SARINO  
Vice Mayor

QC  
THE CAP TO  
**THE CAPITOL STANDARD**

A MEASURE OF QUEZON CITY'S METTLE

Vol. XII, No. 9

Quezon City, Metro Manila

October 12, 1985

**QC Observes 46th Foundation Anniversary Today  
Batasan Speaker Yniguez Is Guest Speaker**

Quezon City will observe its 46th Foundation Anniversary today with ceremonies and activities more elaborate and varied than those of previous years' observances.

For the first time, today's observance will feature a

parade depicting with floats the history of Quezon City. Billed "Kasaysayan Ng Lung-sod Quezon—Isang Balik Tanaw," the parade will be held at 1:00 o'clock in the afternoon. It will end at the grandstand, Quezon Memorial Cir-

cle, where a program will be held with Batasan Pambansa Speaker, Nicanor E. Yniguez, as guest speaker. He will be introduced by Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez.

Vice Mayor Stephen N. Sarino will give the opening re-

As in past years, the Image of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of "La Naval", the city's Patroness, will be fetched early in the morning from Her shrine at the Sto. Domingo church and brought to City Hall where She will be crowned by Mayor Rodriguez. A concelebrated mass will be said by Rev. Fr. Honorato C. Castigador, Prior of Sto. Domingo Church, as main celebrant to be assisted by Rev. Fr. Al-

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Speaker YNIGUEZ



Mayor RODRIGUEZ



Vice Mayor SARINO

**QC Started With A Beautiful Concept**

Kublai Khan, the builder of Peking City, once said: "To build a beautiful city, we must start with a "beautiful concept." Its founder, the late President Quezon, expressed this "beautiful concept" in his address to the National Assembly on September 18, 1939 recommending the enactment of a bill creating Quezon City. He said:

"I dream of a capital city that, politically, shall be the seat of the national government; aesthetically, the show

place of the nation—a place that thousands of people will come to visit as the epitome of the culture and spirit of the country; socially, a dignified concentration of human life, aspirations, endeavors, achievements; economically, as a productive, self-contained community."

**Workingman's Paradise**

Long before Quezon enunciated this "beautiful concept," however, a less beautiful but more pragmatic con-

cept existed in his mind. Inspired by his deep sense of social justice, which was born out of his overriding concern for the welfare of the poor and disadvantaged, Quezon conceived of a "workingman's paradise"—a community where workers would each have a house and lot of his own and enjoy all the facilities of comfortable, pleasant, gracious living: streets, parks and playgrounds, markets, schools, hospitals, theaters, transportation, water and lighting systems.

The "workingman's paradise" was actually, to use a less glamorous term, a low cost housing project—the first of its kind in the country. Its implementation started one early morning in October, 1938 when Quezon was having breakfast in Malacanang with a close friend, Alejandro Rocas, Sr. As they discussed the housing project, Rocas pointed to the vast Diliman estate of the Tuason family as the ideal site for the "workingman's paradise." Quezon was quick to agree

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**ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT**

(January To June 1985)

Submitted By

Office Of City Administrator

**Infrastructure**

As of June, 1985, the Engineering Department under City Engineer Pablo Suarez had completed the construction/improvement of 25 city streets at a cost of P25,260,366.55. It had also completed the repair and improvement of the following:

**Secondary Schools**

Culliat High School	P130,789.69
Bagong Pag-asa High School	287,232.36
Roxas High School	279,181.00
Don Mariano Marcos High School	482,124.24
Balingasa High School	92,010.00
Camp Crame High School	240,244.32
Flora Ilagan High School	20,000.00
Bagong Silangan High School	2,815,829.05
GSIS High School	257,166.02

**TOTAL**

P4,604,576.68

**Elementary Schools**

M.H. del Pilar Elementary School	P155,336.62
Novaliches Elementary School	10,000.00
Kamuning Elementary School	155,332.31

**TOTAL**

P320,668.93

**Parks Development**

Amoranto Stadium	P62,350.00
Bernardo Park	790,168.07
Theresa Heights	159,950.00
Delta Village Park	79,800.00

**TOTAL**

P1,092,268.07

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**RETROSPECTION**

**Exactly Nine Years, Six Months, Ten Days Ago Today**

Exactly nine years, six months, and ten days ago today, Her Honor, Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez showed up at City Hall for the first time for the turnover ceremony. It was April 2, 1976. At high noon on March 31, 1976, she had been sworn in by President Marcos as Mayor of Quezon City.

Jose Burgos, Sr., Publisher-Editor of THE METROPOLITAN MAIL, and I approached the new mayor to introduce ourselves.

"Ang ganda pala ang bagong mayor natin," was my comment after we had left her.

"Let's hope maganda rin ang administration niya," retorted Joe.

After 9 years, 6 months, and 10 days ago today, it can now be told kung maganda nga ang kanyang administration. But a personal judgement is not as convincing as the collective judgement of the overwhelming majority of

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The honorable Adelina S. Rodriguez taking her oath of office before President Marcos as Mayor of Quezon City on March 31, 1976. She had been appointed to the position by the President, an appointment that was confirmed in the 1980 elections. In the picture are: the First Lady, Rizal Governor Isidro Rodriguez and the outgoing Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto.



by Ben O. Flores

Godofredo Angara/Rudy Aragon

This Property Officer of the Engineering Department is one of the seven gold pin awardees for longevity in the public service: 40 years and above. But though he has been in the service that long, it was only last February this year that I saw Angara for the first time. It was at the apartment of my daughter Evelyn, a Health Center Nurse, at No. 53 Malvar St., Proj. 4. One Sunday afternoon, I dropped in with a half gallon of Magnolia ice cream for my granddaughter. There was a red Mustang car parked in front of the apartment. When I got in, there was this man seated on the sofa in the sala. I passed by him with a slight nod of greeting and went straight to the dining room where my daughter and granddaughter were.

I asked Evelyn who the visitor was. She said, she didn't know him. He was waiting, she said, for their bed spacer to come down from her room upstairs. I sent Evelyn to the visitor with a cup of ice cream and told her to ask his name. Evelyn came back with the information that the visitor told her that his name was Rudy Aragon. Soon the bed spacer came down—a young girl, quite pretty and sexy. She and Rudy went out into his Mustang. Don't ask me where.

It was very much later that I learned from the bed spacer that Rudy Aragon was really Godofredo Angara, the gold pin awardee, and, according to his boss, my good friend Pabling Suarez, he resides at No. 20 Lumotan St., GSIS Village. Come to think of it now, my daughter must have misheard the name Angara gave her. He must have said Gody Aragon not Rudy Aragon—Gody is short for Godofredo. Gody, that's how the pretty, sexy bed spacer fondly calls Angara. Gody Aragon is not an assumed name. I understand, Aragon is the middle name of Gody. He is a native of Baler, the hometown of Dona Aurora Aragon Quezon.

Lulu Vergara Needs An Umbrella

The Chief of the Social Welfare Services Division (SWSD), Lulu Vergara, needs an umbrella for her own welfare. I realized her need for an umbrella when I dropped in recently at her office. It was raining cats and dogs. Poor Lulu. She could not stay seated at her table. There was a strong leak coming down from the ceiling directly above the table. I asked Lulu when the Social Welfare Services building was constructed and she said they occupied the building only last January 7, this year. Hardly a year old and already leaking. I also noticed that the white paint of the walls of the room was already peeling off. Can't my good friend City Engineer Pabling Suarez do something about that leak, meanwhile, will somebody give Lulu an umbrella.

Plaque Of Appreciation

I got the surprise of my life during the Youth Forum And Election program last September 30 at the Carlos Albert Session Hall. It was the closing ceremonies for QC Youth Month sponsored by the city government and the QC Youth Development Council (QCYDC) in coordination with the 1984-85 QC Youth Officials, QC Barangay Operations Center, Kabataang Barangay, Division of City Schools and Youth and Sports Development Unit. Came the "Presentation of Awards" part of the program: QCYFC President Jorge L. Banal presented a Plaque of Appreciation first to Mayor Rodriguez, then to Dr. Prescilla J. Tablan, Director of the lung Center of the Philippines. It was the third and last presented award that caught me by surprise. I heard my good friend, George Banal, reading the citation inscribed on the next Plaque of Appreciation to be awarded:

"In grateful recognition and sincere appreciation of his services as editorial consultant for the Council's Newsletter, the "City of the Child" Balita, which came out with a special issue during the launching ceremonies of the "Quezon City Youth Month."

After reading the above citation, I heard George saying: "The awardee is a very humble fellow who likes to stay behind the scene. *Madalas kung kasama sa inoman.*" I was flustered a bit but fortunately I did not trip in negotiating the few steps up the stage. After the program, I confronted George and jested: "Thanks for the Plaque of Appreciation. I would have appreciated more a case of San Miguel beer." While it is true that I did spend a sleepless night to put out the QCYDC Newsletter, "The City of the Child BALITA," in time for the launching of QC Youth Month last September 1, I still think its the Newsletter's editor, LILY FE V. AGUNOD, who deserves the Plaque more than I do. Now, how's that for humility.

RETROSPECTION

the people of Quezon City who gave her a new mandate in the 1980 election for local officials. The electoral landslide could only mean one thing: Maganda nga ang kanyang administration.

In next year's election, the Mayor will be put to another test—if she decides to run again. And I hope she will. Will she make it again? Come now, I am supposed to be indulging in retrospection, not in prognostication, so, no matter how certain and positive is my answer to that question, I will not disclose it now.

The first issue of this paper under the new administration came out on April 9, 1976, a week after Mayor Rodriguez's assumption of office. The banner headline was "Forget The Past And Start With A clean Slate—Mayor Rodriguez." The news story went as follows:

"The admonition (to forget the past and start with a clean slate) was made in a talk she delivered after the flag raising ceremony last Monday morning, April 5. While she did not spell out the things in the past that should be forgotten, it was presumed that she referred to past mistakes, malpractices, or misdemeanors.

"In last Monday's talk, the new mayor said that she considered her appointment a sort of mandate from God—'galing sa Tadhana.' She said that she believed she was being used by God as an instrument to serve Quezon City and its people.

"In a talk with friends after the turnover ceremony last April 2, Mrs. Rodriguez said that her initial reaction when she first heard of the President's desire to appoint her mayor of Quezon City was to refuse, but she finally decided to accept because this was the second time the President was offering her a high position—the first time was a cabinet position during the President's first term—and besides, she continued, she realized that everybody should lend a hand in the building of a New Society.

"Asked what in her opinion prompted President Marcos to appoint her considering that she was a woman and not a resident of Quezon City, Mayor Rodriguez answered that "Women have always been clamoring for involvement, probably I was being given a chance to prove our worth.

"Mayor Rodriguez candidly admitted that she was a bit 'frightened' by the enormity of the task before her. However, she added, with the assistance and cooperation of all concerned, she was confident that she would eventually be able to understand and handle the needs and problems of this capital city.

"She said she will attend to the peace and order problem first: She will confer with Chief of Police Tomas B. Karingal to get a briefing on the situation."

In the same April 9 issue, outgoing Mayor Amoranto whose resignation had been accepted by the President, said in a "Farewell Message":

"On this momentous occasion, I appeal to all the public officials and employees of the city government and to all the leaders of the community in all fields of endeavor to extend to my eminent successor the same measure of cooperation and dedication they had extended to me

during my incumbency as Mayor of Quezon City. It is a great comfort to me to leave in the thought and sincere belief that the reins of the City Government are being left in very capable hands."

Our own Editorial was entitled: "Welcome, Mayor Rodriguez." We wrote:

"We have no doubt, however, that Mayor Rodriguez will acquit herself with credit and honor as the capital city's chief executive. She belongs to an elite clan of achievers—the Rodriguezes—senator, governor, congressman—who have maintained a tradition of dedicated public service for the last three decades.

"So, though Mayor Rodriguez may not bring with her extensive executive experience and know how, she comes with something better: faith, courage, vision, sincerity, and, above all, the capacity to lead and the will to serve." (Incidentally, Celso Al Carunungan quoted this editorial in his book, "Quezon City: A Saga of Progress.")

Indeed, though Mayor Rodriguez did not bring much executive experience, she knew the proper approach to her job. Instinctively, she knew that to be able to administer the city government properly, she had to know first the needs and problems of the people. This knowledge she obtained initially from the chiefs of offices and heads of departments with whom she immediately conferred when she assumed office. Then she went direct to the people.

The first days, weeks, and months of her tenure were spent going around the barangays to see with her own eyes the needs and problems of the people and to hear with her own ears their pleas and plants. She, in turn, invited civic, business, and professional organizations to a dialogue in her office. Because of her intensive efforts to establish rapport with the people, they universally rallied around her. Some 65 of said organizations presented her a scroll pledging their unanimous support.

So phenomenal was the way the people from all sectors of the community rallied around her that hardly six months after assuming office, Mayor Rodriguez,

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The Capitol STANDARD

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Editorials

Restore Capitalship To QC

As we mark the 46th Foundation Day of Quezon City, we can not help rueing the fact that it is no longer the capital of the country. This is contrary to the dream of its founder, the late President Manuel L. Quezon.

In that oft-repeated message of his to the National Assembly on September 18, 1939, recommending the creation of Quezon City he said:

"I dream of a capital city that politically, etc."

Even Mayor Rodriguez is keenly aware of the Quezonian dream when she took over as the city's chief executive. In her maiden speech before the Sanggunian Bayan, she said:

"Here we are confronted with the problem of bridging the gap between a dream and the reality. What is what dream? To make Quezon City worthy of its distinction as the capital of the Philippines. . ."

The only reason cited by President Marcos in his PD 940 re-designating Manila as the Nation's capital is that it is well known internationally. It is true, of course, that Quezon City can not hold a candle to Manila when it comes to international popularity, considering that it is only 46 years old today—times younger than Manila which turned 465 years old on its last Foundation Day last June 24.

But is popularity the most compelling reason in the choice of a nation's capital? Is it not the potential for future growth and development more important? Was not Washington and Brazilia built out of swamps and marshes, hills and forest? This potential for growth and development Quezon City has, while Manila has reached its peak, so that after levelling off, it can only head downward. In fact, Manila has been called an old and dying city.

Instead of junking Quezon City as the country's capital, the more logical move to take is to step up its development. This is done by pouring in more national funds for this purpose. The cities and municipalities in Metro Manila need not feel jealous of such fiscal partiality because it would be for a national, not local, purpose. The image and prestige that Quezon City would gain should be the pride and joy of everybody because, as the capital of the country, Quezon City would belong, not only to its residents, but to every Filipino.

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ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT...

Health Centers

Nagkaisang Nayon	P327,485.75
Bahay Toro	389,858.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P717,343.95</b>

Under the Market Development Program, a new building for the Kamuning Public Market has been constructed at a cost of P4,941,936.72.

Several offices of the city government have been repaired or improved at a cost of P2,009,707.73.

Under the Road Improvement Program the following streets are being improved:

Name of Street	Particulars	Appropriation
Roces	Concreting of pavement	P2,402,025.70
Data	Asphalting of pavement	982,078.02
Sta. Catalina	Asphalting of pavement	1,081,655.56
Dona Rosario	Installation of drainage system & other improvement	1,085,492.34
Calamba	Asphalting of pavement	661,844.35
Susana	Asphalting of pavement	753,318.00
Belen	Asphalting of pavement	780,069.95
Mirasol	Asphalting of pavement	445,991.83
Tomás Arguella	Concreting of pavement	1,539,345.75
Kaingin	Concreting of pavement	1,319,383.50
A.S. Rodriguez	Concreting of pavement	488,438.25
Matutum	Construction of open line canal	448,999.00
Daang Masaya	Asphalting of pavement	584,910.74
Production	Asphalting of pavement	344,995.02
14th Avenue	Concreting of junction box	304,810.70
Seattle	Asphalting of pavement	535,775.10
12th Avenue	Asphalting of pavement	530,098.28
Senading	Asphalting of pavement	841,131.95
Parinas	Asphalting of pavement	442,330.70
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>P15,572,694.74</b>

A foot bridge called A.S. Rodriguez bridge after the Mayor, has been constructed at Barangay West Kamias at a cost of P2,852,612.29 and another at Barangay Roxas at a cost of P204,200.21.

Other repair/improvement projects that have been completed are, as follows:

Office of Asst. Secretary	P199,489.25
Social Welfare Bldg. (constructed)	125,990.15
Gelas Fire Station	67,598.96
Kadiwa Store	216,761.37
Session Hall	520,029.31
Quezon City Hall	832,271.52
RTC Branch 83	34,681.49
RTC Brancy 85	12,885.68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P2,099,707.33</b>

Education And Culture

The city government is committed to the educational and cultural development of its constituents. Towards the fulfillment of this commitment, it has consistently supported the numerous programs for secondary education and the promotion of culture.

For the schoolyear 1984 to 1985, total enrolment in the city's 30 public high schools is 64,216 which is 1,013 more than the previous schoolyear's enrolment. For the same period, survival rate was 76.09% meaning to say that 77 out of 100 first year enrollees in schoolyear 1980 to 1981 are now enrolled as fourth year high school students.

In the city's 80 public elementary schools, total enrolment for the current schoolyear is 130,048, an increase of 1,814 over the previous schoolyear's enrolment. Average survival rate for the period under review was 87.29%.

To provide adequate school facilities, the city government has undertaken during this year the construction and repair of high school buildings at a cost of P11,070,000. This includes the construction of one two-storey building for each of the Sergio Osmena, Pio Bernardo and Sta. Lucia High Schools and the construction of ferries for two high schools and the repair of 18 high school buildings.

With the Special Education Fund, the city government is presently constructing a two-storey building for the Bagbag Elementary School at a cost of P1,904,209.69. It is also undertaking the repair of the Aurora A. Quezon and Bagong Pag-asa Elementary Schools at a cost of P1,010,016.27. At three other elementary schools, the school facilities are being renovated at a cost of P484,032.95.

The school program of the Division of City Schools endeavors to provide education for all by utilizing all available resources. The Division is implementing curricula designed by the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports at different primary grade levels. It has undertaken curriculum enrichment through the preparation of curriculum instructional materials, the supervision of remedial reading and vocational education, and the integration of moral and patriotic values. Furthermore, the Division expanded the pre-elementary classes for young children, benefitting 2,140 of them in 12 school districts.

The Division also undertook the intensification of science teaching methods and vocational skills training for high school students. It encouraged the participation of those students in division, regional, and national academic contests and promoted cultural activities throughout the school year.

The Division offers non-formal education (NFE) at 21 NFE centers for non-working housewives, domestic helpers, out-of-school youths, unemployed and under-employed adults. During the first semester of the school year, 1,246 NFE students graduated from 66 vocational courses while during the second semester, 1565 students graduated from 58 vocational courses.

To update the school staff's knowledge of modern teaching methods, a series of in-service training programs, professional meetings, and summer institutes were conducted. Teaching scholarships have also been granted to teachers. The school staff is encouraged to undertake researches on pupil problems, pupil discipline and teacher performance. During the period under review, 17 researches were completed by elementary school teachers while 18 research studies were completed by secondary school teachers.

Socio-Economic Program

The need to improve the living standard of the city's residents has become very urgent during these times of economic difficulties. To

meet this need, the city government has launched socio-economic programs designed to augment the income of the people.

A major activity was the organization of credit cooperatives in the public markets of the city. This was in consonance with the appeal of the Metro Manila Governor, Madama Imelda R. Marcos, to uplift the living conditions of market vendors as envisioned in Executive Order No. 8 signed by her last May 9.

With the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government, and the National Market Vendors Cooperative Service Federation, Inc., credit cooperatives in eight public markets were organized and duly registered with a total membership of 518 and operating capital of P487,555.50. To each of the credit cooperatives, the city government granted an interest free loan of P50,000 payable in one year. This led to the eradication of loan sharks in the public markets. With their increased capital, the vendors earned more profits even as they were able to reduce the prices of their commodities because of the easy terms of the loans they obtain from the cooperative.

Recognizing the importance of business operations in the economy, the city government has encouraged the establishment of business enterprises. In spite of the depressed state of the economy, there are at present about 50,000 business establishments in the city, an increase of about 16,000 over their number in 1983.

During the period under review, the main Business Permits and License Office at City Hall reported that a total of 10,702 applications for new business permits were received while 13,677 were renewed. As to occupational permits, 2,544 were approved and 974 renewed. Nine hundred sixty one (961) applications for retirement of business permit were acted upon.

On the other hand, the BPLO Novaliches Branch reported that it received 97 applications for new business permits and 154 for renewal. Only 9 applications for occupational permit were received.

To determine the status of the sources of market revenues, the city administration has fielded a Market Action Team composed of the Market Master as Chairman and the representatives of the Office of the City Administrator, the City Treasurer, and Business Permits and License Office as members to conduct the inventory of market stalls and to provide assistance to the stallholders/vendors in securing the necessary Mayor's permit relative to their business trade.

Social Services

The Social Welfare Services Division, which is called the compassionate arm of the city government, provided assistance to the less fortunate among the people.

Its foremost livelihood enrichment assistance project consists in the granting of P200-loans to poor family heads or adult family members to enable them to engage in income generating activities. During the period under review 13 applications for these loans were processed.

The SWSD conducts a continuous training program for mothers and youths on income generating skills. During the six-month period under review, 897 mothers and youths were given soft trade skills training on flowermaking, candlemaking, and toymaking. Furthermore, 593 mothers were trained on meat processing and 359 on fish processing. During the same period, 424 out-of-school youths were given training on electronics, high-speed dressmaking, cosmetology, electronics, and automotive mechanics.

The SWSD also provided assistance to socially disadvantaged persons such as the squatters. During the period under review, assistance was given to 3,298 disaster victims, 1,514 disabled persons, and released prisoners, 617 relocated squatters.

During the period under review, the SWSD resolved 565 cases of mendicancy by providing temporary shelter, referrals to other agencies for medical services, transportation assistance, educational assistance, institutionalization, vocational skills training and counselling for value formation.

Another important activity consisted in providing day care services for children coming from depressed areas. Supplemental and mental feeding were given to 2,100 children in 30 Day Care centers. Dewormed were 103 children.

The city government conducted community action services in coordination with non-government agencies. These services consisted of the sponsorship of mass weddings, and medical and dental services to the less fortunate. Other activities consisted in the organization of civic groups such as the Association of Cigarette Vendors and the Lupon Paglilingap sa Kabataan, the convocation of 300 participants in a seminar on drug abuse and the sponsorship of responsible parenthood activities particularly family life education and counselling, population awareness, sex education and community information services.

Adjudication

The Metropolitan Trial Courts reported that they disposed a total of 7,287 cases during the period under review. These cases represented a gain of 219 cases taken from the backlog of cases since last year. Seven hundred ninety one (791) parolees were attended to and contracts for marriage were processed, court clearances and certifications issued, and fines collected.

The City Attorney's Office acted on 308 referrals for opinions on questions of law out of 474 received. It reviewed 21 contracts and filed 148 cases in court in behalf of the city government. It handled 110 cases involving land registration, three administrative cases, and 2,602 collection cases which netted fees amounting to P11,255,022.73.

The City Fiscal's Office attended to 10,260 cases of which 7,682 cases were filed in court while the rest were dropped after preliminary investigation. It also issued 4,729 court clearances and 1,678 court certifications during the six-month period.

With regard to appeals for review of real property assessed valuation, the Board of Assessment Appeals received 319 cases and rendered decision on 131 of them.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND INFORMATIONAL SERVICES

Dr. Aniceto Q. Lazo  
Officer-In-Charge

In compliance with Her Honor's Memorandum dated July 11, 1985 directing the undersigned to submit the semi-annual accomplishment report, hereunder are the following activities of this office:

1. Primarily the vital task of this office, PAISO thru ELLO, is to act as the official spokesman of the Honorable City Mayor;
2. To promote goodwill and closer relations between all the department heads and/or chiefs of offices;
3. To strengthen better understanding between the Quezon City Government and the public in general-down to the smallest political unit, otherwise known as the barangay;
4. To coordinate and cooperate with the press, radio and/or media in general with the purpose of maximizing dissemination of information and/or publication of what is actually going on with the city administration;
5. Generally handles all liaison works with the national government owned and controlled corporations;
6. Generally participates in the implementation of various programs of the government;
7. Provides direct assistance to the public in transacting business with the city government;
8. This office regularly prepares messages of Her Honor the Mayor.

In view of the foregoing report of activities herein submitted, PAISO, through the ELLO, will maximize all efforts to do its best for the best interest of public service.

who had been a bit "frightened" by the enormity of the job, could say at the induction of the officers of the Sinag-Tala Lions Club that "the job of being mayor of Quezon City has been made easy for me because there are so many people who are willing to help."

- 2) Strengthening of the revenue collection arm of the City Treasurer in support of the program on revenue generation and
- 3) Abolition of positions of confidential agents, special agents and technical assistants whose functions could be dispensed with.

Direct Contact

Throughout her administration, Mayor Rodriguez has persisted in the practice of making direct contact with the people at the grassroots level. Though her visits to the barangays may not be as frequent as in the early days, she still goes with all her department heads and chiefs of offices at least once a month to a barangay to have a dialogue with the people. Problems of the barangay are discussed and solutions formulated, the implementation of which involves the residents themselves in order to develop in them the virtue of self-reliance. She has called this monthly barangay forums: "Palaging Panglingap ng Pamahalaan sa Mamamayan."

For consultation in the upper level, she formed on October 2, 1978 the Council of Leaders, composed of all city government heads, Sanggunian Bayan members, Barangay Captains, Kabataang Barangay Chairmen, and civic leaders.

Reorganization

Knowing that the success of her administration would depend in a large measure on the organizational structure of the city government, one of her first moves was to reorganize and revitalize this structure in order "to increase its capability to respond to the present demands and future needs of the city and of the Metro Manila area." She created the Quezon City Reorganization Committee composed of representatives from the private sector, consultants from the Development Academy of the Philippines and the Philippine Center for Advanced Studies, and city government officials. In line with the findings and recommendations of this Committee, Mayor Rodriguez instituted the following measures:

- 1) Retrenchment in operating and administrative expenditures, without sacrificing efficiency;

(turn to page 7)

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Matino St., Q.C.

and with equal alacrity instructed Roces to make the necessary representations with the Tuasons for the purchase of the needed portion of their estate. Later, he summoned then Secretary of Agriculture, Eulogio "Amang" Rodriguez, Sr., a close friend of the Tuason family, to assist Roces in the negotiations with the land-owners.

On October 14, 1938, Quezon created the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation (PHHC) and appointed Roces General Manager. In pursuance of the previous negotiations, the PHHC, in one of its first acts, bought 1,572 hectares of the



This is how the low-cost houses in Barrio Obrero looked like. (Photo courtesy of one of the original owners.)

Tuason estate at P500 a hectare or P.05 per square meter for a total purchase cost of P786,000.00. As a bonus, the Tuasons donated an additional 493 hectares as a site for the University of the Philippines which Quezon wanted to transfer in order "to provide an adequate educational plan in an atmosphere conducive to moral and scholastic standards appropriate to our highest public institution of learning."

Some contemporary writers, in reviewing the growth of Quezon City, are wont to deplore the fact that it is now a far cry from the "workingman's paradise" Quezon had envisioned.

But it must be pointed out that even Quezon himself, after the purchase of the 1,572 hectares by the PHHC, no longer restricted his vision of the city to a "workingman's paradise" consisting of a low-cost housing project for the poor. Instead, he began to dream of a truly "magnificent capital city" for the country, which, many years later, President Roxas called "the crowning jewel of the fame that was to outlast him."

#### Master Plan

The Frost Plan laid out a quadrangle bounded by four avenues: East, West, South, and North. This quadrangle was to be the heart of the city with the principal streets extending radially from the center to the city's perimeter. This street pattern resulted in eight rotundas for the city and the 26-hectare Quezon Memorial Circle at the junction of Quezon Avenue (formerly Quezon Boulevard Extension), East Avenue, North Avenue, Don Mariano Marcos Avenue, formerly Commonwealth Avenue, and Malaya Avenue.

Even as he now dreamed of a magnificent capital city, Quezon did not lose sight of his original plan for a low-cost housing project for workers. After the completion of the Frost plan, he implemented this project with zeal and vigor. The plan called for the construction of 439 housing units of three types in 180 to 200 square meter lots in a 35-hectare site in what is now known as Kamuning district. The housing project was to be called Barrio Obrero.

#### Speedy Construction

To hasten the completion of the project, the construction of the streets and houses was farmed out to several contractors. One of them, Isidro Guevara, was to be Vice Mayor of Quezon City in 1954, appointed by President Magsaysay.

Overall supervision of construction at the housing project was undertaken by another future Vice-Mayor of Quezon City, Vicente Novales, who won in the first city elections in 1959 with Mayor Amoranto. President Quezon himself, accompanied by Roces and his personal physician, Dr. Antonio Sison, visited the project at every opportunity, always demanding more speed in the construction.

After a year of frenzied construction, there were enough houses completed to be allotted to the different bureaus and offices of the national government at 21 units per bureau

or office. The houses were raffled to the employees who paid for them in installments of as low as P8.05 a month for Type I. For the convenience of the new homeowners, Quezon directed the Luzon Bus Line of the Manila Railroad Company to run a service between Kamuning and Manila at a bus fare of P.05.

With the completion of the first phase of the Barrio Obrero project (the residents changed the name to Kamuning after a tiny shrub that grew abundantly in the area), Quezon felt that the time was ripe for the creation of his dream city through legislation. As stated earlier, it was in his message to the National Assembly on September 18, 1939 urging this creation that he first enunciated the "beautiful concept" which Kublai Khan said should start the building of a beautiful city.

#### C. A. No. 502

The National Assembly enacted Commonwealth Act No. 502 creating the City of Quezon. It was signed into law on October 12, 1939 exactly 37 years ago today. The law, the first charter of the city, defined its boundaries, giving it an area of 7,300 hectares, mostly rolling cogon or talahib land, rice paddies, forest, and creeks carved out of San Juan, Marikina, Pasig, Montalban, San Mateo, and Mandaluyong.

The charter stipulated that all officials of the new city were to be appointed by the Commonwealth President. In appointing the first officials, Quezon purposely left the position of mayor vacant as he decided to assume the functions of this office himself in his capacity as President. He appointed then Director of Public Works Vicente Fraguante as Vice Mayor and concurrently City Engineer. For Chief of Police, Quezon designated his closest friend, Don Tomas B. Morati, then Mayor of Calauag, Tayabas (now Quezon) province, but before he could assume office, Quezon appointed him Acting Mayor of Quezon City on Oct. 23, 1939 and Mayor on Nov. 10, 1939. In the appointment paper that he signed, the appointment was made retroactive to October 12, 1939, so that Morato is known as the first appointive mayor of Quezon City. His Vice-Mayor and City Engineer was Ponciano A. Bernardo while his Chief of Police was Captain Sabino de Leon, a former Governor of Batangas.

Other first officials of Quezon City appointed by Quezon were: Emilio Abello, City Attorney; Pio Pedrosa, City Treasurer; Eusebio Aguilar, City Health

Officer; Amado Amador, City Judge; Perfecto Palacio, Municipal Judge; Jake Rosenthal, City Assessor; and Jose Paez, Alejandro Roces, and Eusebio Aguilar (in a concurrent capacity being already the City Health Officer), councilors. The Secretary to the Mayor was Damian Jimenez while the Secretary to the Council was A. D. Williams.

#### First City Hall

The first City Hall of Quezon City, where both Quezon and Morato held office, was a big, wooden building at the corner of E. de los Santos Avenue and Aurora Boulevard rented from former Congressman Valentin Afable of Zambales.

At the time Mayor Morato assumed office, Quezon City was still a sprawling wilderness, almost bare of houses. The first thing Mayor Morato did was to drive out the criminal elements that infested the wooded portions of the city. Both he and his Vice Mayor were engineers, so they were very much at home pursuing the implementation of the Frost Master Plan for the urban development of the city. This was interrupted by the outbreak of the war in December, 1941.

Shortly before the Japanese entered Manila in February, 1942, Quezon made Quezon City a part of Greater Manila for "police and government purposes." When Mayor Morato, Vice Mayor Bernardo, and Chief of Police De Leon were arrested by the Japanese kempetei and taken to Fort Santiago in July, 1942, Quezon City was divided into two districts for administrative purposes: 1) Diliman District, under Dr. Florencio Cruz as District Officer and 2) Balintawak District, under Gregorio V. Felipe, Sr.

#### After Liberation

In April, 1945, two months after the liberation of Greater Manila, Oscar Castelo, an assistant fiscal of Manila, was designated acting assistant mayor of Quezon City. He held office in the house of President Quezon in Gilmore Avenue. Castelo's designation was as assistant mayor because Quezon City was still a part of Greater Manila, whose mayor was Juan Nolasco.

On October 1, 1945, Castelo was replaced by Capt. Sabino de Leon, who was chief of police at the outbreak of the War. The office of the city government was transferred from Quezon's house to South 9th St. On January 1, 1945, De Leon was succeeded by Ponciano A. Bernardo, who was the Vice Mayor and City Engineer of Mayor Morato. The City Hall was transferred to the South Market building in what is now Alejandro Roces, Sr. Avenue.

As soon as the independent Republic of the Philippines was

inaugurated in July, 1946, President Roxas created a Capitol Site Special Committee to determine the location of a capital city for the country. After studying some 16 suggested sites, the committee decided in favor of Quezon City and the wooded Ipo-Nowaliches area to the north.

On Jan. 2, 1947, Quezon City regained its separate corporate existence from Greater Manila by virtue of R.A. No. 42. Construction of what is now the old City Hall in Cubao was started at this time. It was completed in February, 1948 at a cost of P125,130.00.

#### R.A. No. 333

On July 17, 1948, President Quirino signed into law R.A. No. 333 making Quezon City the capital of the Philippines and the permanent seat of the national government. This act altered the boundaries of Quezon City increasing its area to 15,600 hectares with land sliced out of the same surrounding towns of which the city had been originally carved in 1939. R.A. No. 333 also created a Capitol City Planning Commission which was charged with the task of preparing and implementing a general plan for the systematic, coordinated physical development of Quezon City.

In March, 1949, the construction of an annex to the City Hall was started. It was completed in January, 1950 at a cost of P156,772.48. The facade of this building, which now houses the headquarters of the Northern Police District of the Metropolitan Police Force, bears the name, "Doña Aurora Social Hall," but inside is a bronze plaque calling it, "Bernardo Building."

Mayor Bernardo did not live to see the completion of this building named after him. He was killed in that ambush at Bongabong, Nueva Vizcaya. Nicanor A. Roxas, the Undersecretary of the Interior, was designated mayor of Quezon City in a concurrent capacity by President Quirino. He served until January 6, 1950.

On June 18, 1949, R.A. No. 392 changed again the boundaries of Quezon City, reducing its area to 15,539 hectares by the reversion of the Wack Wack area to Mandaluyong and certain barrios to Marikina.

On October 22, 1949 Quezon City was officially inaugurated as the capital of the country; it was marked by President Quirino laying the cornerstone of the proposed National Capitol building. Today, 27 years later, only the rusting steel skeleton of the proposed edifice stands on Constitution Hill, as the national government center site was called, now the site of a squatters' colony. As then envisioned some 53 buildings were to be constructed at this site to house all national government



Quezon in Cubao, circa 1939

offices which at present are located in about 124 buildings scattered all over the Greater Manila area, more than 50 of which are in Quezon City.

Mayor Roxas was succeeded by Ignacio Santos Diaz on January 7, 1950. During his term, the city charter was amended for the first time by R.A. No. 537, which was approved by Quirino on June 16, 1950. This law increased the number of councilors from three to eight and provided for a new schedule of higher salaries for city officials.

#### Present Area

On June 16, 1956, R.A. No. 1575 again revised the boundaries of Quezon City, further reducing its area to 15,106 hectares, which is its present area. With this area, Quezon City is more than four times bigger than Manila and is the 4th largest city in the country, surpassed only by Zamboanga City, Davao City, and Basilan City. There is a possibility the present area of Quezon City may be reduced. A considerable group of residents of Nowaliches are currently agitating for the conversion of Nowaliches into a separate city while Caloocan City is also striving to recover a portion of the land that was sliced off it when Quezon City was created in 1939.

On June 19, 1959, the positions of mayor, vice mayor, and councilors were made elective by R.A. No. 2259. In the elections that year Mayor Amoranto, running against some 20 candidates, defeated Ignacio Santos Diaz by a close margin. His vice mayor was former Chief of Police Vicente Novales.

Mayor Amoranto was re-elected in 1963, with Mariano Sta. Romana as his vice mayor.

#### 16 Councilors

On September 9, 1968, R.A. No. 5441 was approved increasing the number of councilors from eight to 16, four to be elected from each of the four districts into which the act divided Quezon City. 1968, however, was not an election year and President Marcos did not choose to make an interim appointments of the additional eight councilors provided for in R.A. No. 5441. So it was not until the 1971 elections that 16 councilors were elected to compose the Quezon City Council. In this election, Amoranto won his third re-election with Carlos Albert as his vice-mayor.

With the inauguration of the new set of city officials on January 1, 1972, Amoranto was then on his 18th year as chief executive of Quezon City. By that time, Quezon City under him, had made big strides in economic, educational, and political growth towards the real-

ization of Quezon's "beautiful concept." Its annual income, which was only P4,315,903.51 in 1954 when Amoranto started as the city's chief executive, was to reach P39,197,936.60 in that fiscal year of 1971-72.

Then not quite three months after the end of that fiscal year, President Marcos declared martial law on September 21, 1972. Only three days before this historic declaration, the Quezon City Hall had been bombed on the 6th floor and on the 14th floor where the Constitutional Convention was then in session. This bombing and the many other terroristic acts before it indicated the prevailing condition of anarchy that could no longer be contained by ordinary means. The Quezon City bombing will be remembered as the last terroristic act of the subversive before they were checked by martial law.

On September 29, 1972, the Quezon City government made an official expression of its stand on the new regime under martial law. The City Council passed a resolution "endorsing the whole-hearted support of the city government to Proclamation No. 1081 imposing martial law in the Philippines." Subsequent ordinances and resolutions as well as executive orders and memorandums and proclamations of the Mayor were all in implementation and furtherance of the goals and objectives of the New Society as spelled out by the stream of presidential orders, decrees, and letters of instruction that started to flow from the Palace.

In compliance with Letters of Instruction No. 14 and 14-A, Mayor Amoranto created a Central Evaluation Committee to pick out the corrupt and incompetent employees in the city government who were subsequently dismissed.

#### 4 Ks Program

In accordance with General Order No. 13, which was a call on the nation to clean and beautify, the City government launched its 4 Ks program—Kilusan, Kalinisan, Kagandahan at Kaunlaran—which had the blessings and approval of the First Lady herself.

To speed up its cleanliness and beautification program and other community development projects, Mayor Amoranto did an unprecedented thing: In Executive Order No. 27, dated February 28, 1973, he constituted the 16 councilors into a "Do Tank" by designating them implementors in their respective district by which designation they were vested with practically executive powers and functions.

On November 7, 1975, a turning point in the history of Quezon City occurred. On this date, President Marcos issued PD No. 824 creating the Metropolitan Manila and the Metropolitan Manila Commission.

On December 31, 1975, the four-year term of elective officials expired. The term of the 16 councilors was extended, not, however, as members of the city council but of the Sangguniang Bayan. Mayor

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# ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

## ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT Pablo Suarez City Engineer Completed Road Projects CY - 1985

## OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR Atty. Ricardo E. Villena City Assessor Tax Mapping Operations

The tax mapping operations of the City Assessor's Office which were started in October, 1982 continue. About 80% of Quezon City has already been covered. It has been delayed in some areas because of boundary disputes between certain barangays. The operations have resulted in the discovery of undeclared and unassessed real properties, resulting, in turn, in the increase of the real property assessed valuation in Quezon City. As of December 1984, total real property assessed valuation was P8,564,017,070. This increased to P9,295,519,220 as of September, 1985.

Hereunder is a summary of the assessment report of the newly discovered undeclared real properties during tax mapping and assessment operations from the month of January to September, 1985:

NAME OF PROJECTS	LOCATION	WORK ACOMPLISHED	VALUE OF WORK
1. PAT SENADOR STREET	SFDM, Quezon City	Concreting, manhole, asphalt approaches, curb and gutter.	P1,846,807.00
2. M.J. CUENCO STREET	Sta. Mesa Heights	Concreting, utility pipe drainage system, curb and gutter sidewalk and asphalt approaches.	2,229,981.03
3. DUMALAY ST.	Novaliches	Asphalting, base coarse, lined canal and culvert.	670,579.00
4. ROAD 20	Bgy. Bahay Toro	Drainage system, restoration of driveway, drop inlet manhole and ditches.	46,009.17
5. IPO STREET	Bgy. Gintong Silahis	Clearing lined canal asphalt overlay and shoulder base preparation.	332,781.05
6. A. RODRIGUEZ ST.	Bgy. Banlat	Concreting, utility pipes and asphalt approaches.	233,427.40
7. OLD SAUYO RD.	Bgy. Sauyo Novaliches	Asphalting, drainage system and removal of existing structure	682,531.55
8. D. TUAZON ST.	Bgy. Maharlika	Concreting, utility pipe sidewalk, restoration of manhole curb and gutter, asphalt approaches and declogging of existing pipe.	755,774.07
9. OLD SAMSON RD.	Bgy. Balingasa	Concreting, drainage system, sidewalk, drop inlet manhole, curb and gutter	3,211,795.00
10. FELIPE II	SFDM, Q.C.	Base preparation, asphalt overlay, open lined canal manhole and construction of driveway.	839,592.55
11. BALER ST.	SFDM	Asphalting, drainage system, sidewalk, curb & gutter	2,474,649.00
12. NEW YORK (PHASE II)	Bgy. E. Rodriguez	Asphalting, and sidewalk	226,318.00
13. JUDGE JUAN LUNA	SFDM	Concreting, utility pipe manhole, and asphalt approaches	2,402,025.70
14. A.S. RODRIGUEZ (PHASE I)	Bgy. Banlat	Concreting, utility pipe and asphalt approaches	612,243.73
15. SCT TORILLO	Bgy. Sacred	Removal of existing structure, restoration of box culvert, driveways, open lined canal and manhole	154,563.50
16. PARAISO ST.	SFDM, Q.C.	Lined canal, box culvert manhole, base preparation asphalt and driveways.	407,239.70
17. OSMENA ST.	SFDM, Q.C.	Base preparation, asphalt lined canal box culvert manhole and driveways.	332,781.00
18. NATIB ST.	Cubao, Q.C.	Base preparation, asphalt sidewalk, curb & gutter	486,709.24
19. PANAY AVENUE	Bgy. Paligsahan	Asphalting, sidewalk, manhole, curb and gutter	2,599,983.88
20. VALENCIA ST.	Del Monte, Q.C.	Sidewalk, wooden railing with post.	126,851.00

Date	Parcels	Total Assessed Value	Tax Collectible
January 1985	1,989	P261,223,200	P6,923,499.70
Feb. & March 1985	431	59,861,330	1,487,868.15
April 1985	215	31,583,450	869,748.40
May 1985	353	106,164,240	3,017,366.90
June 1985	271	30,909,010	796,120.15
July 1985	375	23,821,890	598,548.20
August 1985	337	25,015,190	644,630.60
September 1985	240	20,999,760	517,034.90
Land as of September - 1985		P559,578,070	P14,854,617.00
		21,443,200	536,080.00
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>P581,021,270</b>	<b>P15,390,897.00</b>

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OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER

### To Business Establishments Operating in Quezon City

The deadline for all business establishments in Quezon City to pay their municipal licenses for the third quarter of 1985 falls on Monday, October 21.

Failure to meet the deadline will subject delinquent business establishments to a surcharge of 25% plus monthly interest on the amount due.

To serve the taxpayers, the Office of the City Treasurer will be open on Saturday, Oct. 19, during the regular office hours.

On the last day of payment on Monday, Oct. 21, payments will be accepted until 11:00 o'clock in the evening.

Taxpayers are urged to pay their taxes early so as to avoid the usual difficulties attending last-day payments.

(Sgd.) AGUSTIN C. TALAVERA  
City Treasurer

SUMMARY OF 10 YEARS PARKS DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION

YEAR	TOTAL APPROPRIATION	NO. OF PARKS IMPROVED
1976	P98,950.00	5
1977	336,139.85	8
1978	1,875,960.56	15
1979	764,640.00	6
1980	1,299,317.00	13
1981	1,364,423.00	8
1982	1,079,450.00	7
1983	650,000.00	6
1984	850,000.00	4
1985	1,000,000.00	13

SUBMITTED BY:

# ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

## SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Mrs. Lourdes Vergara

Chief of Office

### Manpower Development Program

"I am of the opinion that economic stability precedes other forms of development. I find it frivolous and pointless to talk of culture, technology and other finer things in life to persons who do not have the means to earn enough for their basic necessities."

"You will note that the ultimate aim of our Manpower Development Program is to train our citizens to become self-reliant and productive members of the community. We do not advocate doleouts as it encourages parasitism and prolongs the line of poverty. We prefer to equip our people with skills and means that would serve as their weapon against hunger and desperation. The essence of our Manpower Development Program is best exemplified by a Chinese proverb which states: "If you give a man a fish, you would feed him for one day. If you teach him how to fish, you feed him the rest of his life."—Message given to members of the Federation of Women's Civic Organizations in Quezon City on March 15, 1980 at QC Sports Clubhouse.

The large and growing number of unemployed together with the persistent rise in the general level of prices, and the current stagnation of the Philippine economy set against the visible affluence of the upper income groups, tend to create severe tensions among people in the depressed areas. To mitigate this effect, Quezon City Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez and the Local Manpower and Youth Council formulated a Manpower Skills Development and Employment Program that is barangay-based.

The general objectives of the Program are the following:

1. To provide vocational skills training to unskilled, out-of-school youth and adult family members;
2. To assist in job placement where acquired skills can be gainfully applied.
3. To monitor the progress of the program as a whole and that of each participant.

Target groups of the project are the depressed areas in Quezon City.

The Local Manpower and Youth Council provide skills training courses such as cosmetology, dressmaking, tailoring, others. These courses are offered free in a barangay. Training materials for initial projects of the course are also given free. The LMYC has a pool of trainers with their respective skills to render instructional services to the trainees in different barangays. The training is conducted for a period of 240 hours.

After the training proper, graduates of the Program serve as medium of the Kilusang Kahuhayan at Kaunlaran. With the skills acquired by the graduates, they can avail of KKK loans they can use to start a livelihood. The LMYC also helps the graduates to find employment opportunities.

Course	No. of Barangays*	No. of Graduates
Dressmaking	54	1,466
Cosmetology	50	1,381
Basic Radio Electronics	55	1,768
Tailoring	26	590
Practical Electricity	10	239
Automotive Mechanics	24	533
Dressmaking w/Hi-speed	12	257
Handicraft (Macrame)	3	83
Refrigeration & Aircon.	8	196
Toy Making	1	30
Advanced Electronics	2	48
Telephone Switchboard O	1	31
Operation		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>6,622</b>

\*This figure also equals the number of courses implemented.

#### The Non Training Component

The Non Training Component undertakes a study on how to utilize the graduates of the skills training program either on direct or referral form of employment and/or on self-employment.

In a Consolidated Progress Report as of February 1983, the Non Training Component identified five (5) areas of concern:

1. Labor Market Information System and Skills Data Bank
2. Manpower Guidance and Accreditation System
3. Project Evaluation and Monitoring System
4. Job Placement System
5. Livelihood Assistance through Entrepreneurship Training

With the identified areas of concern the following were accomplished:

1. was able to establish:

directory of graduates  
List of Company or Companies for possible employment opportunities.  
List of applicants referred to company for employment opportunities.

2. Conduct Guidance and Counseling Services to 15 skills training classes of the Manpower Development Program.
3. Provide Information/dissemination to barangay constituents of projects and programs of the government.
4. Job placement assistance were undertaken thru referrals in coordination with the MOLE, BLE, Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other private investment.
5. Provide Livelihood assistance to MDP graduates through entrepreneurial training conducted in 2 separate schedules as follows:

- a. May 17 and 18, 1985 with 25 graduates
- b. August 17 and 18, 1985 with 30 graduates.

An appreciation seminar for Entrepreneurship Development program was conducted with strong linkages with the University of Sto. Tomas, Institute for Small Scale Industries giving priority to MDP trainees as participants.

The acquisition of necessary skills is a tool that could be used by a person access to employment to sustain a good quality of life. An Executive Order No. 9 of the City Mayor issued last April 6, 1984 creating a Permanent Executive Committee for the implementation of the Memorandum of Agreement entered into by and between the

## FIRE DEPARTMENT

Col. Arturo Torres

Submitted hereunder are the list of summary accomplishment report/activities conducted by this office, Station I, Fire District II, MPF, covering the period from 01 January to 31 July 1985, to wit:

<b>A. Personnel Strength</b>	
a. Officer	— 32
b. Non-Officer	—316
c. Civilian	— 35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>383</b>
<b>B. Fire Operation</b>	
1. Number of Fires:	
a. Structural fires	—103
b. Grass/Rubbish fires	187
c. Vehicular fires	— 48
d. Electrical fires	—191
e. Chemical fire	— 18
f. Assistance (Outside Quezon City)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>583</b>
2. Total value property lost —P530,888,600.00	
3. Casualties/Injured:	
a. Killed	—Two (2) Civilians
b. Injured	—7 Fire Personnel —6 Civilians
4. Biggest Fires in Quezon City	
a. Structural fire at UP Asian Institute of Tourism House along Don Mariano Marcos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City, on 19 1330H January 1985.	Est. Damage —P2,000,000.00
b. Structural fire at No. 2023-2043 along Eulogio Rodriguez Ave., corner Scout Catolos & F. Manalo St., Cubao, Quezon City, on 01 0144H February 1985.	Est. Damage. —P1,500,000.00
c. Structural fire at No.155 Tuazon St., near corner Rocas Ave., Bgy. Laging Handa, Quezon City, on 09 112H February 1985.	Est. Damage —P1,500,000.00
d. Structural fire at No.10 J. Aquino Cruz St. near corner Sto. Domingo St., Grace Village, Quezon City, on 11 0128H Mar. 1985.	Est. Damage —P1,000,000.00
e. Structural fire at Farmers Plaza, Cubao, Quezon City, on 13 2040H June 1985.	Est. Damage —P500,000,000.00
f. Structural fire at Kentucky Fried Chicken House, Rocas Ave., West Kamuning, Quezon City, on 17 0158H July '85.	Est. Damage —P2,000,000.00
<b>C. Sub-Station/Vehicular/Other Equipment</b>	
1. Number of Fire Sub-Stations	—16
2. Number of Fire Trucks	—22 Water Tanker Pumper and —6 Sophisticated Equipment
3. Administrative Vehicles	—1 Car 2 Jeeps
<b>D. Fire Hydrant</b>	
1. Operational	—157
2. Non-Operational	— 99
<b>E. Fire Prevention Activity</b>	
Number of Fire Safety Inspections	—2,980

Number of Electrical Inspections	—5,084
Number of Bldg. Plan Checks	1,160
Fire Safety Insp. Cert. Issued	—386
Total Fees Collected	—P887,306.20

<b>F. Assistance/Support from Local Government</b>	
1. Repair/Renovation/Remodeling	
a. Pinagkaisahan Fire Sub-Station	—P171,200.00
b. Loyola Fire Sub-Station	—40,000.00
c. Novaliches Fire Sub-Station	—320,400.00
d. Galas Fire Sub-Station	—174,800.00
e. Baesa Fire Sub-Station	—62,000.00
f. Office of the Stn. Commander	—70,000.00
g. Materials and Supply	—20,000.00
h. Gasoline	—17,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P1,022,400.00</b>

#### G. Other Activities KKK Project

This KKK project was a continuation for the green revolution project which had began sometimes in February 1980 at Central Fire Station, Agham Road, Quezon City. It covers an area of around 10,000 square meters:

<b>Projects:</b>	
1. Piggery Project:	
a. Pigs	—6
2. Poultry & Duck Project	
a. Native Chicken	—100
b. Peking	—60
3. Livestock	
a. Goats	—4
b. Sheep	—4
4. Aquaculture	
a. Tilapia (Matured)	—2,000
b. Fingerlings	—10,000
c. Carps (Matured)	500
d. Fingerlings	2,000
5. Vegetable Gardening	
a. Pechay, etc.	

#### Beneficiaries:

This is a self help project among firemen and officers of the Station I, Fire District II, MPF. Proceeds from sale of the products derived is for the maintenance of the project and for further development. A part of the proceeds was allocated to the Metropolitan Fire Ladies Association which was used for Medical/Financial assistance to the firemen and their families.

#### Additional on Semi-Annual Accomplishment Report

##### Special Operation:

1. Civil Disturbance Control Assistance (Demonstration) —18
2. Galas Market Flashing & Station Flashing —14
3. Water Rationing (Waterless areas during MWSS shutdown) —10
4. Rescue Operation at Mariwasa Building located Aurora Blvd., New Manila, Quezon City, on 21 1739H July 1985.
5. Demolition Assistance (Task Force on Prevention and Resettlement of Squatters). —2

Quezon City Government and the Quezon City Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the purpose of upgrading the skills potentials, and providing employment to the youth and unemployment Manpower resources of Quezon City.

The continuity in the implementation of the program as scheduled in the Manpower Development and Employment Program 1985 is on it's quarter with 15 training courses.

Attached hereto is the activities undertaken under the Labor Market Information Services.

(Mrs.) CORAZON M. ANGELIO  
Manpower Guidance & Placement Officer

#### Labor Market Information Services:

The following activities were undertaken:  
Training Component:

1. Monitor on-going training in 13 barangays;
2. Undertake training evaluation in 10 barangays and observe practicum and written exams;

#### Non-Training Component:

1. Undertake an appreciation Entrepreneurial Development Seminar with linkages with the university of Sto. Tomas, Institute for Small Scale Industry, 30 MYC graduates successfully completed the 2-day seminar.
2. Referred 8 applicants to Bureau of Labor for probable employment.  
Five of our graduates already work abroad.  
Three trainees at Bgy. Baesa, engaged in self-employment activity.  
Referred 21 trainees at SAE JIN INT'L INC. for probable employment opportunities.
3. Prepared list of trainees as of the 2nd Qtr. 1985 for labor absorption, identify names, skills acquired and job preferences.
4. Does other assigned task.

berto C. Baldo, parish priest of San Pedro Bautista Church; Rev. Fr. Hermogenes Bacareza, Chaplain of De Los Santos Hospital, Rev. Fr. Alberto Delvo of Clarencetian community; and Rev. Fr. Laureano Faraon who will be preacher. After the mass, the Image will depart to visit the four districts of Quezon City.

After Her departure, the QC Government Loyalty Service Awarding ceremonies will follow. Six hundred twenty three officials and employees will receive the awards: 481 with 30 years service, the bronze pin award; 135 with 30 years service, the silver pin award; and 7 with 40 years service, the gold pin award. The gold pin awardees are former City Treasurer Anselmo O. Regis, former cashier Danny Aquino; and Engrs. Apolinario R. Nuque, Tomas G. Camayo, and Emilio N. Quirante of the Engineering Department, and Property Officer Godofredo Angara, also of

the Engineering Department.

The observance of the city's 46th Foundation Day actually started last October 4 with a novena in honor of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of "La Naval," held in the afternoon at the Office of the Mayor's conference room. In the evening, the QC Foundation Anniversary Fellowship Night jointly sponsored by the QC Executive Club and the QC Lions Club was held.

Other activities this morning are a marathon race and aerobic dancing, Aerial Show (Skydivers), Remote Control Airplane Show, and Silent Drill by the Philippine National Academy Cadets—all to be held at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

Capping today's activities will be a Concert at the Park in the afternoon at the Quezon Memorial Circle and, in the evening, the Quezon City and PC boxing teams will slug it out at the Araneta Coliseum.

# ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

## QC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dr. Magdalena M. Ybanez

City Health Officer

### Health Services

The main objective of the Maternal and Child Health Program is to eliminate the health problems of mothers and children particularly those living in depressed areas. It seeks to prepare mothers emotionally, physically and mentally for the cares and joys of parenthood while at the same time encourage the physical, emotional and mental development of children.

During the period under review, the City Government through the City Health Office undertook maternal health services such as prenatal clinics which benefited 26,309 women, post natal care which was given to 17,076 women and birth delivery services given to 2,402 mothers.

It also conducted mother's classes for 920 mothers to instruct them on the proper care of their children.

On the other hand, the Child Health Program benefited a total of 92,731 children who were given consultation and treatment services, immunization and well child care benefits.

Another major activity of the city's health program is the Communicable Disease Control aimed primarily to control and contain the spread of contagious diseases such as tuberculosis, diarrhea, pneumonia, polio, and measles. This activity is implemented through an intensive immunization campaign and the disease surveillance project.

During the first half of the year, a total of 74,975 children were given immunization shots against various diseases while a total of 15,185 patients screened and given treatment for tubercular disease. Furthermore, around 3,796 patients received the oral solution treatment for diarrhea. With regards to disease surveillance activities, a total of 8,635 cases of communicable diseases were reported and investigated.

As a supplement to these various health services, the City Government conducts an educational campaign to disseminate information on environmental sanitation and personal hygiene. For the period under review, a total of 176,094 persons were given such lectures on healthful living.

The City Government's Nutrition Program is also another major part of its health services. It benefits the nutritionally at risk population among the depressed and semi-depressed barangays. To carry-out such benefits, the program is conducted through various activities such as "Operation Timbang" supplementary feeding and nutrition information. During the first six months of the year, the weights of 36,399 children were determined and monitored while 2,107 malnourished children received supplementary feeding. Also, several nutrition information campaigns were held during the same period.

Other important health services rendered during the period include the mental hygiene and drug abuse control program, dental health program and the sanitation services.

The City Government was able to attend to 2,521 persons afflicted with mental sickness and treat 851 mental cases. Moreover, 33 cases of drug abuse were reported with 22 such cases rehabilitated and improved.

To promote dental health and care, it implemented the Dental Health Program which enabled 217,335 persons to avail of dental treatment during the period under review.

The City Government enforces sanitation services to assure healthful and clean environs within business and industrial establishments. For the six month period, a total of 4,469 sanitary permits for business establishment were processed, around 14,038 health certifi-

cates were issued to employees in the service trade and 12,810 inspection trips of industrial and business establishments were conducted.

To meet the increasing demand for health services, the City Government has planned the construction of two health centers for the current year. These new structures which will cost P712,000.00 will be located at barangays Toro Hills and Negkaisang Nayan. Moreover, it has allocated a total of P755,666.00 for the repair of 15 health centers located throughout the City.

The City Government provides hospital services to its constituents through the Q.C. General Hospital which has a 250 bed capacity.

During the period under review, there were also 147 major and minor operations performed while a total of 27,384 patients who required medical consultations and not hospital admissions were attended to. Moreover, a total of 5,749 patients were provided medical services in the Satellite Medical Clinic of the hospital.

To upgrade personnel skills, the hospital administration conducted 43 inside agency training seminars with 2,200 participants. Furthermore, a total of 122 employees participated in outside agency training seminars.

As part of its commitment to foster the development of medical education, the administration has admitted 54 medical students for residency training and oriented 1,856 medical clerks, nursing students, observers and YCAP.

#### DENTAL SERVICES RENDERED

January - June, 1985

SERVICES RENDERED	NUMBER OF PATIENTS SERVED
Oral Examination	54,080
Prophylaxis	34,006
Fillings:	
Permanent	17,303
Temporary	38,802
Extraction	27,846
Periodontal Disease Treated	6,638
Referral	2,480
Consultations/Prescriptions	12556
Other Oral Treatments	10,829
Health Education Activity	12,795
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>217,335</b>

#### HEALTH STATISTICS

January to June, 1985

POPULATION	NUMBER
Births	20,134
Marriage	6,128
Total Deaths	6,206
Infant Deaths	889
Death (1-4 year age group)	898
Maternal Deaths	10
Foetal Deaths	137

### Relocation Activities At Sinagtala Elementary School Site

LAND AREA : 6,638 SQUARE METER TCT NO. 302640  
 LAND OWNER : QUEZON CITY GOVERNMENT  
 REPORTED NO. OF FAMILIES : 139  
 REPORTED NO. OF STRUCTURES : 85

1. The City Government acquired the parcel of land, Lot 5 of the Madrigal Estate situated at Bgy. San Antonio, by virtue of a Deed of Absolute Sale executed on January 10, 1984 by and between the Quezon City Government and Sps. Maria Luisa M. Vasquez and Daniel Vasquez, in consideration of the amount of P1,825,725.00.
2. The site (Lot 5) is the proposed permanent site for Sinagtala Elementary School.
3. At present Sinagtala Elementary School is only leasing a private lot. The owner of the lot has informed that the lease contract has already expired since June 30, 1985 and they are giving the school to use their lot until Oct. 30, 1985.
4. The present population of Sinagtala Elementary School for SY 1984-85-1,013.
5. Sinagtala Elementary School is also a recipient of a 2-storey 8-classroom Marcos type Bagong Lipunan School Building from MPWH-NCR.

#### BACKGROUND:

1. On June 1982, Mr. Juan Miguel Vasquez, General Manager Susana Realty Corporation requested the city government to relocate the squatter families within their properties particularly Lot 5 of the Madrigal Estate.
2. On January 10, 1984 the city government was able to acquire the said lot for the permanent site of Sinagtala Elementary School per Deed of Absolute Sale.
3. Census-survey was conducted on May 16 and 17, 1985.
4. Result was transmitted to the NHA on September 1983 recommending the issuance of the necessary clearance.
5. A recensus was conducted on July 3 to 6, 1984. Updated list of families was transmitted to the NHA on September 7, 1984.
6. On October 10, 1984, the National Housing Authority issued the clearance to relocate the families at Lot 5.

Result  
 138 qualified  
 13 disqualified

Resettlement site - Sapang Palay

7. Notices of relocation were issued - November 15, 1984
8. Dialogue meeting - November 23, 1985
9. Target schedule - December 3, this was not pursued due to the extension given by the Honorable City Mayor until after the Christmas season.
10. Reset to January 3, 1985. This was not pursued due to the written note of the City Mayor to defer the relocation until January 6, 1985. This was not pursued however due to the Civil Case No. Q-43633 filed by the San Jose Club Association vs. Sps. Maria Luisa M. Vasquez, et al. . . Temporary restraining Order dated January 4, 1985 was issued by Hon. Judge George Macliling.
11. On June 29, 1984, the Honorable City Mayor made a representation with the General Manager, NHA recommending that the qualified families at Lot 5 be accommodated to Bagong Silang Resettlement Project.
12. On March 19, 1985, the Honorable City Mayor reiterated the above request to make Bagong Silang available for the qualified families to minimize negative reactions and resistance.
13. Letter advice of the General Manager NHA dated April 19, 1985 making Bagong Silang available for the 138 qualified families.
14. Authority to dismantle the illegal structures at the said area was granted by the Hon. Acting City Mayor on August 20, 1985.
15. Notices of relocation were issued - August 21, 1985.
16. Target schedule - August 27, 1985. This was not pursued due to the request of the Lot 5 residents for a dialogue.
17. Dialogue meeting - August 29, 1985. The affected families requested for extension and they were given until September 30 to stay at the area. Likewise, families who were not included in the master list of affected families will be censused to determine if they are qualified for resettlement assistance.
18. Census-verification - September 17, 1985
19. Relocation activity will start on October 01, 1985. The same, however, was suspended by the Chairman pending the result of the census verification which was transmitted to the NHA for appropriate action last September 26, 1985.

#### RETROSPECTION...

levance or importance of the position and not the person concerned.

"I have stood firm on this idea", she said.

Mayor Rodriguez said that the city administration is now in the process of implementing the results of the meetings conducted by the DAP people with the various departments. The proposal to abolish confidential, technical, and temporary positions has been the result of such meetings, the Mayor said.

As of June 10, 1976, the Mayor disclosed, she had issued a memorandum to those holding temporary positions (under 24 (c)), reminding them the dates of the termination of their appointments and informing them that they can no longer renew such appointments.

However, she said, she has instructed the Personnel Division to try to relocate those with civil service eligibilities to positions to which they can qualify so that their status will be ultimately changed from temporary to permanent.

Aside from the temporary employees, some 39 technical assistants and consultants, confidential agents, and private secretaries have been sent notices that their positions have been proposed for abolition. These employees, however, are allowed to continue rendering service with pay after June 30, 1976 until the abolition of their positions is confirmed by the Metro Manila Commission. They will also be given "highest preference for re-employment or absorption in available vacant positions, or positions to be created, or vacancies which may require conversion.



Mobile Clinic - Health services in remote areas of QC.



Tubal Ligation at the Novaliches Family Planning Clinic by Dr. Ligaya B. Saurequi.



Dental Service - Teaching children proper way of brushing teeth.



Nutrition Service - City Health Officer Dr. Magdalena M. Ybanez looking at a kuhol raising project.



Herbal Garden - To promote herbal medicine, medicinal herbs are grown in Health Center gardens.



Under Six Program for children ages 0-6.

## OFFICE OF THE VICE MAYOR Physical Fitness And Sports Development Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign By Emmanuel Solis, Jr.

Five years in public office have amply proven the worth of Vice Mayor Stephen N. Sarino as an able and effective partner in the executive direction, supervision and management of city affairs thru the implementation of various programmes and projects designed for the welfare of Quezon City residents in pursuit of the thrusts of the national leadership for the effective delivery of essential services needed to meet the eleven basic needs of man.

As the second ranking city executive, Sarino has developed and implemented in coordination with other related agencies, the Quezon City Physical Fitness and Development Program, Amateur Boxing Development Program, Beautification and Cleanliness Program, Expansion of Kadiwa Operations, and, in coordination with the Ministry of Human Settlements thru the Technology Resource Center, a socialized credit scheme for the economic uplift of small businessmen.

In cooperation with the Kabataang Barangay represented by then KB-national chairman Imee Marcos Manotoc, the Quezon City Physical Fitness Program embodies concepts that have been implemented in several countries. It is premised on the universal principle of "sports for all" recently affirmed by UNESCO, that the right to participate in sports, recreation and physical fitness activities, is in the same category of rights for adequate food, shelter and medical care.

The second principle enunciated by UNESCO is that programs of sports, fitness and recreation, should minimize competition and the provision of extrinsic awards. The main emphasis is on participation by the masses.

To attain the objectives of providing opportunities for the people of Quezon City to participate actively in physical activities for health, recreation and physical fitness and to develop and utilize for maximum participation new and existing facilities for sports and recreation, the program staff has introduced:

1. "Halika, Kasali Ka!" (30-60M) a program directed towards getting people to participate in physical activity such as "30-60 Minute" of running, unisex aerobic dancing, walking, swimming, cycling, weight training, combative sports, team sports and other activities.

2. "Subukan" — self-testing activities to determine fitness levels of individuals consisting of:  
a. "Tibok-puso" — a simple test of physical fitness involving heart rate.  
b. "60-minute run", cycling, swimming, aerobic dancing, etc.,  
c. Quarterly "10-KM run"  
d. Bi-annual "20-KM run"  
e. Other sports and fitness self-testing activities.

Takbuhan (running) clinics deemed to educate the citizenry

on the scientific way of maintaining physical fitness using running as a medium is a one-hour activity conducted every day at 6:00 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at the Quezon Memorial Circle while unisex aerobic dancing is conducted at 5:30 p.m. every Tuesday, and Thursday at the Quezon City Hall lobby and 6:00 a.m. Saturday at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

The Quezon City amateur boxing team has reaped honors in various regional and national competitions as a result of an intensive training program on amateur boxing as an effective tool in providing wholesome entertainment during leisure hours and further contribute in boosting social values.

The Quezon City Amateur Boxing Development Program was organized by virtue of Executive Order No. 5, s-81 to encourage both in-school and out-of-school youth to take active part in a wholesome and manly sports, to spur youth awareness vis-a-vis sport development and inculcate the value of self-discipline; to make the program instrumental in the development of talents among the youth and to develop involvement among the leaders of the community towards implementation of the programs of the city.

Since its inception in 1981, Quezon City's amateur boxers have trained and participated in various regional and national tournaments, notably — the ABAP national open in 1982 garnering 3rd over-all in Dagupan City, winning the dual meet with Caloocan, Dagupan, Bago and Bacolod Legaspi cities in 1983, champion during the dual meet against Cabanatuan City in 1984 and recently winning the over-all championship during the Iloilo City invitational tournament and challenge matches.

Boxing clinics and tournaments are likewise conducted in the various barangays of Quezon City.

The "green aides" as categorized by their green and white uniforms are the implementors of the Quezon City beautification and cleanliness program in cooperation with the Quezon City Special Ladies Task Force. They move from one barangay to another cleaning streets canals and ditches, fumigating against harmful insects and provide such other services designed to clean and beautify Quezon City. The program's main objectives are to develop citizens awareness on general cleanliness, community beautification and tree planting in coordination with the local environmental and sanitation center and the department of engineering.

In support of national thrusts to soften the impact of the energy crises in relation to spiralling food prices, Sarino continues to monitor the overall performance of 54 existing Kadiwa Centers which are operating under the "cash on

delivery" system. Kadiwa Centers are operated in various barangays upon representations of barangay officials and other interested residents in coordination with the Officer of General Services of the Metro Manila Commission.

To date, there are 54 Kadiwa Centers operating in the barangays of Quezon City.

Realizing the need to enhance the earning capacity of city residents in order to provide for the basic necessities of day to day living, Vice Mayor Sarino in coordination with the technology resource center thru its urban livelihood financing program has introduced the socialized credit scheme where city residents desirous to engage in business and who need operating capital are provided loans from P500 to P10,000 per person. To date, some 1,500 persons have already availed of the loan facility amounting to some 1.5 million.

The above-mentioned programs and projects complement the Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Program which is an integrated, coordinated, evaluated and monitored implementation of action plans on drug abuse prevention and control based on four major areas of concern, namely:

1. Prevention education, community information, training and research;
2. Intervention, referrals, treatment, rehabilitation, follow-up and after care;
3. Enhancement of recreational, cultural and livelihood programs and
4. Legislation and enforcement.

As Acting city mayor, Sarino issued executive order no. 17, s-80, as amended, creating the Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Task Force on September 11, 1980 to integrate all local/national and non-government organizations activities in drug abuse prevention and control with the following objectives:

1. To disseminate information about the dangers of drug abuse and how to cope with these problems;
2. To gather data regarding the illicit traffic of drugs which can provide a basis for monitoring and evaluating the Quezon City anti-drug abuse council's activities as well as its future plans and actions;
3. To elicit maximum participation of the youth, parents, civic/religious leaders and barangay officials in the implementation of various program thrusts;
4. To create and strengthen coordination among the concerned national/local government and non-government organizations for an effective program implementation;
5. To provide/implement recreational, cultural and income-generating projects for the youth;
6. To extend intervention and detoxification services,

guidance and counselling psychiatric services, psychological evaluation, referral services, follow-up and after-care to drug abusers as well as to former drugs dependents and

7. To apprehend persons involved in the illicit traffic and abuse of drugs and initiate legislation to strengthen the implementation of the law.

As the first special project undertaken by the office of the Vice Mayor, the Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Program in relation to local governments' role in the prevention and control of drug abuse in collaboration with non-government organizations may be considered as one of the proto-type models in Asia as it includes the four major areas of concern.

The Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Council was created on November 16, 1981 to provide a legal base for the implementation of the consolidated program plans of action in line with the United Nations guidelines, namely:

- a. Primary prevention which attempts to prevent the occurrence of drug problems or reduce its incidence thru preventive education;
- b. Secondary prevention which attempts to reduce the number of presently drug dependent persons thru the establishment of Intergation Centers;
- c. Tertiary prevention which aims at mitigating the effects of harmful drug abuse through treatment and rehabilitation and social re-integration and
- d. Law enforcement and control which deals primarily on drug supply reduction through surveillance, apprehension, investigation and follow-up and prosecution of law violators.

The council since its program implementation in 1981 has conducted innumerable seminars, symposia, and such other preventive education campaigns in coordination with the Social Welfare Services Division, civic and religious organizations and youth groups.

Thru its six intervention and referral centers located at eh San Francisco del Monte, Pag-asa, Novaliches, Project 4 and Kamuning Health Centers and the Quezon City General Hospital, has treated, referred for rehabilitation 2,712 drug dependents from January 1982 to date, while law enforcement agents have arrested and prosecuted a total of 1,266 persons for the same period.

In the implementation of these various programs and projects under his office, Vice Mayor Sarino has displayed equal zeal, dedication and commitment to provide such services to those in need.

"This is in fulfillment of my covenant to the people when they elected me as vice mayor of Quezon City, to give my all and my best in the interest of public service," Sarino said.



Vice Mayor Stephen N. Sarino addresses the crowd before the start of paboksing sa barangay tournaments conducted by the Quezon City Amateur Boxing Development Program.



Vice Mayor Stephen N. Sarino discusses the TRC-ULFP socialized credit scheme with barangay residents. Some 1,500 persons have availed of the credit facility amounting to P1.5 million.



Vice Mayor Stephen N. Sarino stresses a point during the orientation seminar conducted for members of the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Committees

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# Pride Of QC

## QC PUBLIC LIBRARY

By  
Blanquita Del Barrio  
Asst. Supt. of QC Public Library

One of the best projects of Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez was the construction of a public library building located at the City Hall Complex. The Library used to be situated in a small space within the City Hall where only limited number of readers could be accommodated. This Library was established in 1948 through the vision of the late Mayor Ponciano Bernardo. Numerous improvements took place during the administration of Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto.

Seeing the need for a bigger place where more students and other researchers could read with ease and comfort, Mayor Rodriguez responded to this problem and so she made efforts to build this library building.

The Quezon City Public Library has 18,000 volumes of reference books which include several sets of Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Thesauruses, Atlases, Almanacs, Directories, Yearbooks, Journals, Annual Reports of different Ministries plus books on different subjects. It has also clippings on current issues on local and international scenes, city and provincial profiles, and information which can not still be found in books. These clippings are carefully compiled by the library staff. The Reference Section has carrels for those who want to have an exclusive table as they do their research work.

Another section of the Quezon City Public Library is the Law Research. It has a collection of law books and other references regarding Philippine and International Law. Beneficiaries of these collections are students

of law, judges, fiscals, lawyers, court personnel and other professional clientele.

Periodical Section is one place in this library that is always full of people because here can be found local and foreign newspapers, magazines, digests and journals, etc. People from all walks of life make use of these materials most especially nowadays when prices of periodicals are so high that not everybody can afford to buy them. The periodical section has new sets of furniture where readers can read comfortably.

Children's Corner is a very colorful part of the Quezon City Public Library. This place was established for children so that at an early age they will develop the habit of reading, and this is one of the reasons why we put up such a section as we want them to be exposed to the wonders that exist, to new ideas, and to places they have never seen before or may never get to see. The library staff explains to them the importance of a library, its features and benefits. The Children's Corner is made very attractive so that children from age three to thirteen will be lured to come and spend their leisure hours here.

The QCPL has several branches in different districts of Quezon City. They are located at Bernardo Park, Cubao, Roxas District, Proj. 3 and 4, Proj. 7 and Novaliches. The library resources are funded by the City Government and there's a yearly book allocation that comes from the National Library. Since the budget allocation for books is not enough to

cope with the demand, the library officials are continuously soliciting reading materials from government agencies, private institutions and individuals. Some of those agencies are Thomas Jeffersons Cultural Center, Asia Foundation, National Science Development Board, German Cultural Center, Foreign Embassies and many corporations.

This library never stops looking for publications to update its collections to satisfy the research work of people who come to the library. Our clientele always get something from this library. Whenever they drop by here, even if we do not have the exact material, there are always substitutes that are given, or they are referred to other institutions where they can find the materials they need.

This library is now considered as one of the landmarks in Quezon City for it is the biggest public library in Metro Manila. It is being used not only by people from this City, but also by the rest of Metro Manila constituents. It has a seating capacity of 150. The average number of readers coming to the library is 600 to 800.

Aside from reading room for the public, the QCPL has an air conditioned Conference Room where it can be used for meetings or conferences of educational and cultural nature. It can accommodate 100 people.

This library is open from 8:00 A.M. Monday to Friday with no-break. It is manned by eighteen people who are assigned in different sections. This is headed by Mrs. Felinda A. Feliciano, the City Superintendent of Libraries.

# BUDGET OFFICE

Mrs. Estrella P. Gerardo  
Budget Officer

## 1986 Executive Budget

After working "feverishly and furiously" (to use her own words) the past week, Budget Officer Estrella P. Gerardo said that the Executive Budget for 1986 is finally ready for transmittal to the MMC. Mrs. Gerardo said that, at this writing, the budget message is waiting for the signature of Mayor Rodriguez who was expected to arrive yesterday from Taipei.

The budget is in the total amount of P399,380,100.00 of which P340,127,910.00 is for the General Fund and P59,242,190.00 for the Infrastructure Fund. The total amount of P399,380,100.00 represents a minimal increase of 1.09% over the 1985 appropriation of P395,056,585.

The General Fund is derived from Revenue from taxation (P302,935,410) and from earnings and other credits (P37,202,500). The Infrastructure Fund is derived from Specific Tax Allotment (P56,874,190) and National Aid (P2,368,000).

In her budget message, the Mayor states:

"In line with the economic recovery program of our national government, this executive budget is stripped of all unnecessary trimmings/gudgetary enhancement levels save for its barest essentials in the assurance of a fairly balanced budget portraying in its actuality this city's income and revenue as against its expenditures and appropriations outlay.

In the formulation of this budget, difficulty was encountered in securing sufficient funds/anticipated revenues to meet the current level of budgetary allocation for our city administration's personal services, maintenance and other essential budgetary requirements not to mention the force delition of some not so vital capital outlay requests except those which cannot possibly be dispensed with,

without hampering the delivery of exigent services of the following offices/departments: Mayor's, Fiscal Control Unit, City Attorney, Health Department, Division of City Schools and the Department of Engineering, this City.

Implementation of MMC Executive Order Nos. 85-01, 84-03 and 84-05 or 2-step salary increases, uniform and cost of living allowances, respectively; increase in representation allowances of RTC Judges by P1,000 per month, grant of allowance to the Assistant City Auditor and six (6) Division Chiefs of the Auditor's Office per COA Circular No. 85-25E dated April 28, 1985; increase in terminal leave and social security benefits commensurate to the added number of officials and employees retiring from the service under RA 660 and 1616; merit increases granted to deserving and model employees per CSC approval.



### 15 BRANCHES IN METRO MANILA

- Jollibee - Coronet Beside Coronet Theater, Cubao
- Jollibee - Nation Across Nation Theater, ACC
- Jollibee - Araneta Beside Quezon Theater, ACC
- Jollibee - Farmer's Across Araneta Coliseum
- Jollibee - All Mall All Mall Food Gallery, ACC
- Jollibee - Virra Mall 3rd Fl., Virra Mall, Greenhills
- Jollibee - EDSA EDSA/ Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong
- Jollibee - Makati Across Quad Car Park, MCC
- Jollibee - Taft Across PGH
- Jollibee - Escolta Next to Bank of P.I.
- Jollibee - Ronquillo Near Sta. Cruz Church
- Jollibee - Quiapo Near Mercury Drug/ Plaza Miranda
- Jollibee - Hidalgo Near MLQU
- Jollibee - Recto I Near U.E., corner Lepanto St.
- Jollibee - Recto II Across Miramar Theater

**Ito ang lunas sa tulo at butas**

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MESSAGE

Forty six years ago, the late President Quezon envisioned a city which was to be a dignified concentration of human life. Today, this city has become what it was envisioned to be. For where stood an idle land covered with tall cogon grass, now stand industrial factories, commercial buildings, residential homes and recreational areas.



Quezon City has, indeed, in the past four decades emerged into a progressive city through the combined efforts, talents and ingenuity of our predecessors both from the government and private sectors. But development is a continuing process and opportunities for development are vast. Our role as officials and employees in the seat of the city government is to continue working hard to make this great city, greater than it is now until it becomes a perfect city of Filipinos.

ATTY. REYNALDO P. DIONISIO  
City Administrator

AKO AY SI AKO  
(I AM WHO AM)

Submitted by Asst. City Schools Supt.  
Dr. William Ll. Estrada

(This is the title of a Book chosen by God Himself. It is a record of a "running translation" in English of the proceedings of the "Sessions of Recollections" held at the Paaralan Ng Buhay since 1978 which is conducted by God Himself through a medium, MR. ANTONIO V. DELUMEN. Presently, the sessions are held at 2:00 p.m., Sundays, No. 81 Pangasinan Street, Bago Bantay, Quezon City, M.M.) The disciples 'mundane organization is DAONGAN NG AMA, Inc. God gave Luke 5:7-9 as their main thrust at 5:40 p.m., Sunday, August 8, 1982)

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME EXCERPTS FROM THE SAID BOOK.

Sunday, Mar. 15/83 - 3:30 p.m. AMA (Father in Heaven) gave Malachi 5:7-10 (Prior to this, discussion was about treasure hunting) AMA continued: "Whatever things you will look for, you won't find if I won't allow. . . To those with wealth, only a few are or could be said to do good works for his fellowman. There is nothing good for an intent/objective if ENVY is not purposively avoided."

AMA said: "ANOMANG WINIKA KO AY NAKASALALAY ANG PAWANG KATOTOHANAN"

AMA said, (To an afflicted woman but audible to all present) "Put in your mind what you will say and I will hear what you want. I was waiting—cleanse yourself in thoughts and deeds before one is cured."

FRIDAY, Mar. 18/83 - Mrs. Punzalan commented on the government debts.

AMA gave Jeremiah 6:6-8; then continued: "Do not be confused about Me. Since the early days (centuries ago) so, it is now, You asked for new changes you know/aware of all. This I say to you: "Material (mundane) acts should parallel/equal spiritual stance/postures." . . . You do not have to be sensitive about things. . . Be understanding, truthful, AVOID HATRED. . . NO ONE HAS BEEN TRUTHFUL TO EACH ONE, TO WHOM I CAN SAY HE HAS ALLEVIATED MY WOUNDS; ONE WHO HAS DONE ANYTHING TO ASSUAGE THE PAIN."

FRIDAY, April 15/83 - 8:45 p.m. AMA gave Mat. 2:5-7, then continued: "Now—a—days VIOLENCE, EARTHQUAKES, FLOODS, AND FLOW OF BLOOD in the four corners of the world to remind/jolt criminals, UNDERSTAND WHERE ONE CAME FROM!"

Friday, May 13/83 - 8:45 p.m. AMA gave Leviticus 11:30-34 and continued: "I heard your exchange of stores and so I say that all the things that you related, any name of each insect/animal mentioned in the above verses is like (counterparts?) of some persons; that like every insect/animal, acts to others or to himself . . . VIOLENCE AND DISORDER HAVE NO END. Like what I said, The each insect/animal has its end that I will suppo!"

Friday, June 10/83 - 8:46 p.m. - AMA gave ACTS 3:3 - Then He called Mrs. Punzalan to give life to the verse. She said: "We are reminded by You that we should consult You for whatever we do. (She said: Temple means thoughts)"

Then AMA gave I CORINTHIANS 7:9-11 (which reads: "Marry to control passions; wife not to leave husband, if she separates she should stay single or reconcile with her husband; husband must not divorce his wife.) Then AMA looked at two men present which the group believes were concerned.)

Friday, August 5, 1983 - 9:00 p.m. - AMA said: "ONE MORE PLAGUE (SALOT) COMING!" (The recorder who was seated next to the Medium asked in a low tone if AMA was referring to "herpes" and the new "A.I.D.S.". HE NODDED. (In recollection, on Friday, March 4/83, AMA assumed Holy Mother pose who later asked Mrs. Punzalan: "What is the plague that is coming? (The religious/spiritual believes that a plague is a sort of God's visitation on earth to remind man of his "pagamalabis" (excesses) and his forgetting the Lord. Most of the reported first victims of A.I.D.S. were homosexuals and the promiscuous. In most of the sessions, God tells the group that these days were not unlike the days of Sodom and Gomorah - when the mystery of procreation and the sexual act was debased. The acme of debasement in the human sexual act is the anal intercourse between man/woman and man/man. Why? The seed(s) of life is deposited in focal waste! It is insulting to the Divine Planner and Creator.—E)

9:44 p.m. AMA said: "PEOPLE DO NOT STUDY ABOUT ME BUT MAN STUDYS ABOUT MAN!" (This is the thesis of SPIRITUAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION essay as published in the PASS JOURNAL - 1985, the official publication of the Phil. Association of Schools Superintendents, Inc. But the MECS has not come around to it yet -E)

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER

Atty. Augustin C. Talavera  
City Treasurer  
Increased Collections

The beehive of any organization is where the money can be found. In Quezon City Hall Compound - The Treasurer's Office, headed by Atty. Augustin C. Talavera. The office collects all the moneys due the city, keeps all the moneys entrusted to its care and disburses them accordingly.

At least three divisions of the office are involved in these vital activities of collecting real estate taxes, business permit and license fees and market fees, all going to the city coffers totalling P299,405,301.86 in 1984. The other divisions support the main collection and disbursing activities, the busiest of which are the accounting and cash units.

From January to August

this year, the real estate taxes amounted to P139,123,077.91 and the business permit and license fees amounted to P126,775,720.78. Last year's collections for the same period reached P137,309,497.74 and P120,598,395.25, respectively, thereby registering a 1% increase, despite the economic crisis the nation is encountering; these increases are due to the relentless drive of the City Treasurer's Office to improve tax collections, thru sending of notices of delinquency, legal action and even thru auction sale of real estate properties owners of which are delinquent in the payment of taxes.

The Office, to generate and disburse about P300 M yearly, is manned by 401 regular personnel and backed-up by 126 casual employees.

AUCTION SALE RESULTS

Being submitted hereunder is a report on the results of the public auction sale of delinquent real properties conducted by this Office on August 28, 1985.

1) An initial of five hundred (500) parcels of delinquent real properties were processed and listed for auction sale, the total delinquency for which up to 1984 amounted to P4,328,081.47.

2) (a) The first publication in the newspaper on July 22, 1985 listed one hundred sixty seven (167) parcels of real property with total delinquency of P2,685,117.52.

(b) On July 29, 1985, one hundred forty nine (149) parcels with P2,515,499.59 amount to delinquency tax were included in the second publication.

(c) The last publication on August 5, 1985 listed one hundred forty two (142) parcels with delinquency of P2,416,262.49.

3) On August 28, 1985, just before the start of the bidding, only seventy-two (72) parcels of the original five hundred (500) remained for auction sale. The difference was accounted to those which were excluded from the list for any of the following reasons:

- a.) Full payment of delinquent taxes.
- b.) Compromise agreement in the payment of delinquent taxes after a downpayment ranging from 25 percent to 80 percent of the total delinquency.
- c.) Subject delinquent properties are improvements only and taxes on lots are paid.
- d.) Subject delinquent properties were found to be consolidated/segregated and transferred to the City and Republic of the Philippines.

4) Total collection made from the properties which were fully or partially paid of the delinquent taxes prior to the auction sale amounted to P1,604,585.25.

5) (a) Amount of taxes and penalties collected on the fifty-four (54) parcels sold to the winning bidders is P361,299.50.

(b) Eighteen (18) parcels with tax delinquency amounting to P730,259.14, were considered sold to the City.

6) Total amount of bid price paid by the winning bidders on the sold properties is P590,100.00.

7) (a) Amount of costs collected prior to the auction sale is P96,184.46.

(b) Total amount of costs paid by winning bidders on the sold properties is P36,129.95.

In addition to the above, an estimated amount of P1,500,000.00 is expected to be collected from delinquent taxpayers who made partial payment before the auction sale was conducted.

RETROSPECTION . . .

Amoranto's term was likewise extended but on March 31, 1976, his resignation was accepted by the President who, on the same day, swore into office his successor, Mrs. Adelina S. Rodriguez, wife of the governor of Rizal.

After 22 years as chief executive of the capital city, a record unmatched in the country, Mayor Amoranto bowed out of public office to a well-deserved rest.

Towards Fulfillment

On May 29, 1976, President Marcos issued another historic presidential decree which partially impaired Quezon's dream of a "magnificent capital city."

This was PD No. 940 depriving Quezon City of its distinction as the capital of the country. This distinction was restored to the city of Manila.

Nevertheless, under the competent, dedicated, and energetic leadership of her honor, Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, there is no doubt that Quezon City will continue to grow and develop towards the complete realization and fulfillment of that "beautiful concept" which had inspired President Quezon to found this our beloved city.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

(Editor's Note: Shortly before the Japanese entered Manila in February 1942, Quezon City became a part of Greater Manila and was divided into two districts: Balintawak and Diliman districts. Balintawak district was placed under a District Chief in the person of Atty. Gregorio V. Felipe, Sr., a former municipal councilor of San Juan, Rizal. The writer of this letter is his son, Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector Gregorio Felipe, Jr., who relates some little known historical facts about Quezon City during the Japanese occupation. He also sent with his letter the pictures you see on this page which are those of early Quezon City officials whose faces are seen for the first time in print, except that of Morato and Castelo.)

Dear Mr. Flores,

On October 12, 1985, the 46th Foundation Day of Quezon City will be commemorated. When Commonwealth Act No. 502 creating Quezon City was being discussed in the National Assembly, the late President Manuel L. Quezon vigorously objected to naming the proposed city in his honor. Balintawak City was suggested but it eventually lost to Quezon City.

As of May 1941, the Quezon City government under its first mayor, Don Tomas B. Morato, had a total personnel force of 275 distributed as follows: Office of the City Mayor, 11; City Council, 5; City Auditor, 6; Justice of the Peace, 5; City Secretary, 7; City Treasurer, 28; City Engineer, 39; City Attorney, 4; chief of Police, 57; City Health Officer, 35; and Bureau of Education, 88.

Quezon City then had a population of about 45,000. Today it has a population of 1,165,990 as per 1980 census and under the regime of Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez there are about 6,500 officials and employees.

When World War II broke out on December 8, 1941, Quezon City was made part of the Greater Manila area which came under Japanese occupation. It was divided into two districts: Balintawak district composed of San Francisco del Monte, Balintawak, San Jose, Sta. Mesa Heights, La Loma, Santol, and Galas and Diliman district composed of Cubao, New Manila, Murphy, and Kamuning up to the U.P. site. The municipal hall of Balintawak district was established in San Francisco del Monte while that of Diliman district was put up in Cubao at the old City Hall. The property owners and businessmen paid their taxes in these municipal halls.

The government set-up was simple: District Chief's Office, Treasurer's Office, Post Office, Police Precinct and Census Office which had the biggest force. It was the Census Office that organized neighborhood associations. It was sometime in July 1942 when the district system of government was established. Former municipal councilor of San Juan, Rizal, Atty. Gregorio V. Felipe, Sr., was appointed District Chief of Balintawak and former City Health Officer Dr. Florencio Cruz District Chief of Diliman. Their appointment was made by then President Jose P. Laurel upon the recommendation of then Mayor Leon Guinto of Greater Manila. The central government was in the city hall of Manila.

Atty. Felipe died on Nov. 7, 1943. Barely 60 days after his death, former Quezon City Chief of Police Captain Sabino de Leon was appointed to take over as District Chief. The municipal hall was transferred to the old La Loma cabaret and continued to be there until liberation. Two months after the liberation of Greater Manila, former Quezon City Fiscal Oscar Castelo was appointed Acting Assistant Mayor of Quezon City. He was succeeded by former Quezon City Engineer Ponciano A. Bernardo in 1947.

It was during Atty. Felipe's time that the first elementary school and public market were constructed in San Francisco del Monte. He also caused the installation of telephone lines and electricity as well as the construction of roads. In recognition of his achievements, the city council of 1963 under the late Mayor Norgerto Amoranto passed a resolution renaming Felipe II St., the oldest street in San Francisco del Monte, Gregorio Felipe, Sr. St.

I am sending you the pictures of City Fiscal Oscar Castelo, Chief

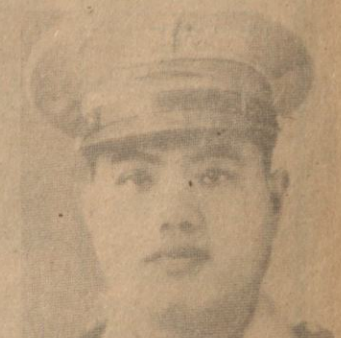
Very truly yours,

GREGORIO FELIPE, JR.  
Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector

You are probably seeing the faces of these early QC officials for the first time.



GREGORIO V. FELIPE, SR.  
Balintawak District Officer



DR. FLORENCIO CRUZ  
Diliman District Officer



OSCAR CASTELO  
Actg. Mayor After Liberation



SABINO DE LEON  
First QC Police Chief