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QC MILESTONES

1588–JUNE 30, 2016

TIMELINE OF EVENTS THAT SHAPED A GREAT CITY

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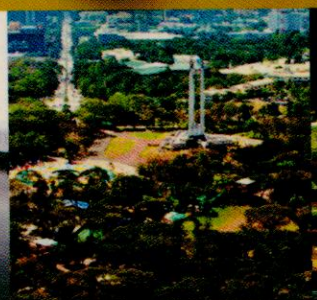

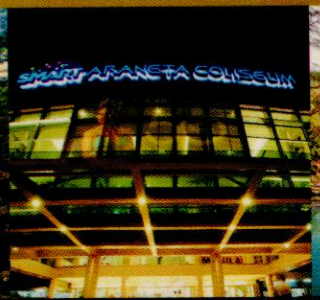



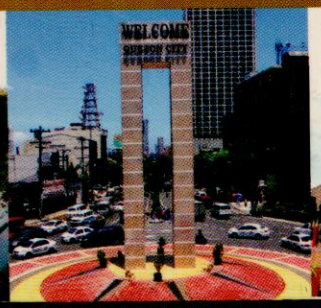

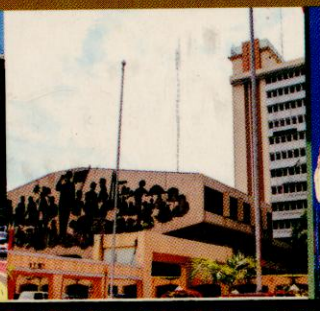



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QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

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This book is lovingly dedicated to our predecessors and past colleagues at the Quezon City Library who have lit the torch of knowledge and wisdom to generations of readers and learners...

115049dc2

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Treasuring Quezon City's Historic Moments

The Quezon City Public Library (QCPL) has always been the repository of books and other reading materials for the residents of the city since its establishment in 1948. Its mission is to provide access to all printed cultural, historical, intellectual and literary heritages of the country and other sources of information while ensuring the preservation and conservation of these materials through the technological innovations for the use of the future generation.

It is also the mission of QCPL to preserve local history materials that are all related to Quezon City – its people, places and events. We are committed to gather relevant information that are all about the city, to organize these materials systematically and ensure that the library is the ultimate place where its users – researchers, scholars, academics and simply people who are looking for answers to questions – can go to.

It took a lot of determination to pursue the publication of QC Milestones, considering that researching and compiling information is a meticulous and painstaking job. Nevertheless, this project was accomplished because of the commitment of the QCPL librarians and with the strong support of Mayor Herbert M. Bautista. In fact, it is the good mayor's constant reminder and encouragement that prompted us to take this endeavor even amidst various challenges. Thank you Mayor for being the QCPL's top supporter!

We hope that **QC Milestones: A Timeline of Events that Shaped a Great City** will become a valuable reference material for researchers, historians especially to students. Like in many ambitious projects, it will be a continuous work in progress. Still, as readers browse through its pages, they will reminisce the past, appreciate the present and look forward to the future of the city.

Congratulations to all those who worked hard to make this project a fulfillment. To God be the glory!

EMELITA A. VILLANUEVA
City Librarian
Quezon City Public Library



"We are committed to gather relevant information that are all about the city, to organize these materials systematically and ensure that the library is the ultimate place where its users – researchers, scholars, academics and simply people who are looking for answers to questions – can go to."



QCPL officers: (1st row, from right:) Cynthia DJ. Tolado, Emelita L. Villanueva, Lucila R. Raquiño. (Standing, from left:) Manny Fajilan (MIS), Marlyn Bautista (Puppeteers), Ma. Cecila Magnate (Publication), Manica Cortes (Filipiniana), Mariza Chico (Technical), Mary Ann Bernal (Reference), Ana Puno (Law), Fe Gomez (Outreach), Janet Alday (Records), Jeniffer Adajo (Periodicals) and Ronnie Lapuz.



The City Librarian and Asst. City Librarian, with the branch libraries coordinators and staff.

THE QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY:
A PILLAR OF TRUTH, KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM

All the great cities and civilizations on Earth were born on the premise of communal knowledge and wisdom. This, of course, would not be possible without the institution that is the library. More than just repositories of books and documents, libraries have functioned as mentors to the human race and mirrors of a civilization's intellect since time immemorial.

Envisioned to be the capital of the Philippines and a working man's paradise right after a global war, Quezon City rose from the ashes like the rest of the world. Side by side with the physical and economic progress of the City, its officials, particularly Mayor Ponciano A. Bernardo realized that the achievements and goals of a democratic society rely greatly on an enlightened and educated citizenry. Through his initiative, the Quezon City Public Library was formally organized and inaugurated on August 16, 1948, with President Quezon's widow, Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, as guest of honor.

The library was housed next to the post office in a one-storey building near the old City Hall along EDSA (near the Ramon Magsaysay Cubao High School and Bernardo Park), starting with 4,000 volumes of books donated by the National Library, with only four employees to serve the public. Even from the beginning, this unit depended on the civic-minded members of the community who donated books, bookshelves and other reading materials.

As the city grew, the library services have to expand to cope with the needs of increasing library patrons. The City Librarian requested the opening of more branches, so in 1953 under Mayor Ignacio Santos-Diaz, the first extension branch at Project 3 was established. Under Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto, he was responsible for the establishment of eight branch libraries located in different parts of Quezon City.

From the old City Hall building, the main library moved to the Lion's International Building in Bernardo Park in 1968 which was donated by Lion's officials to the City government. A year after, its Law Research Center was created to cater to the needs of law students, practitioners, personnel and other researchers.

When the high-rise QC Hall Building was constructed in 1972, the main library was transferred to the ground floor of the new building. With the accumulation of reading materials, the space became smaller; hence, Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez, worked for the construction of the main library building right at the back of the City Hall. In less than a year, the building was finished to the delight of the reading public and was inaugurated on August 6, 1983.

The Quezon City Public Library system (main) is by far the biggest public library maintained by a city government in Metro Manila. Presently, the Reader's Services is composed of the Reference Section, Children's Section, Law Research, Filipiniana and Local History, Periodicals Section and the Multimedia and Internet Services.

Mrs. Emelita L. Villanueva was designated City Librarian by virtue of Resolution No. 1505, which was adopted on January 23, 2001. It is during her administration that the vision of the Quezon City Public Library was formally realized, providing library users with the latest technologies using Internet and multimedia facilities for easy access and retrieval of relevant information. As for printed material, acquisition of new books was given a yearly budget of P1 million in 2002 to P1.5 million in 2004, aside from additional funding from the office of Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.



QCPL officers: The City Librarian Emelita Villanueva and Asst. City Librarian Cynthia Tolado with their management team.

Under the administration of Mayor Herbert M. Bautista, the QCPL was encouraged to become a publishing arm of the Quezon City Government, with the goal of publishing books and reference materials that will prove useful not only to its residents but also to the academe and research community. Proving equal to this herculean but noble task, Mrs. Villanueva and her team came up the idea of publishing books that reflect Quezon City's roots, culture and people.

As an inaugural project, **QC Milestones: A Timeline of Events that Shaped A Great City** is a long overdue project that deserved a rightful place in the many volumes of books that feature Quezon City. With the blessings of Mayor Bautista, it is finally getting in print in time for the main library's move to a new and bigger facility within the City Hall premises that can now accommodate more readers and researchers. This auspicious coincidence augurs well with the legacy that former heads and servants of the institution have worked and built with their minds and hearts for almost seven decades.

May this book of milestones in history serve as impetus to more publishing milestones for the Quezon City Public Library, a pillar of truth, knowledge and wisdom.



Mayor Herbert M. Bautista, in one of the events organized by the QC Public Library, reads stories to the children of Quezon City



QCPL Main Library Officers and Staff

MISSION

The library shall provide access to all printed cultural, historical, intellectual and literary heritages of the City and the country and other information sources; and ensure the preservation and conservation of these materials through technological innovations for the use of future generations.

VISION

The Quezon City Public Library aspires to provide its clients with facilities and use of latest technology to enhance research and facilitate information access and retrieval.

ROLE

The public library is a catalyst in planning for community development and in the continuous education of the people. It serves as an impartial, non-partisan and non-sectarian agency of information. Next to school, it is commonly called the People's University.

OBJECTIVES

* To make use of electronic technologies that disseminate information in many varied formats;
* To provide library and information service responsive to the needs of the community;
* To build each library an information center about its respective community, its resources, history, people, customs, and traditions, etc;
* To establish a communication network in all libraries for easy access to information.

FUNCTIONS

* Collects, processes, preserves, safeguards books and other print materials acquired through purchase, gifts or donations and allocations from the National Library.
* Facilitates informal self-education.
* Supports and complements research in all fields of endeavor.
* Provides bibliographic access to the city's information resources.
* Provides wholesome use of leisure time in a most conducive learning environment.
* Establish reading centers in barangays to serve those in depressed areas.

TIMELINE OF QUEZON CITY 1588–JUNE 30, 2016



OCTOBER 14, 1938





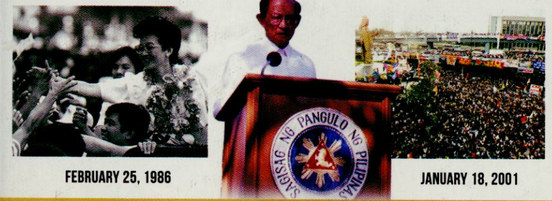
FEBRUARY 1948



1950



FEBRUARY 23-25, 1986



FEBRUARY 25, 1986

JANUARY 18, 2001

"When I, as City Mayor of Quezon City, choosing housing for the poor as a major backbone of my personal and professional commitment to the people of Quezon City, many told me that I was committing political suicide, because of the huge amounts of funds needed to sustain this…."



2007



OCTOBER 8, 2012



OCTOBER 12, 2014

1588 1949 1972 1986 1992 2001 2010 2016



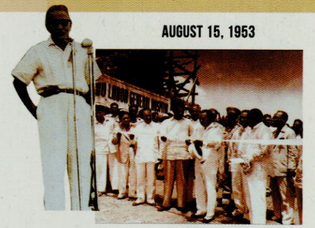
NOVEMBER 15, 1935



OCTOBER 12, 1939



"I dream of a capital city that, politically shall be the seat of the national government; aesthetically the showplace of the nation – a place that thousands of people will come and visit as the epitome of culture and spirit of the country; socially, a dignified concentration of human life, aspirations and endeavors and achievements; and economically, as a productive, self-contained community."



AUGUST 15, 1953



SEPTEMBER 21, 1972



DECEMBER 15, 1989



1997



JANUARY 20, 2001



JULY 1, 2001

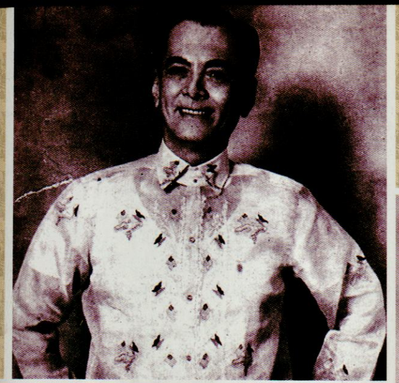


JUNE 30, 2016

EARLY YEARS

1588 – October 11, 1939

Even before its foundation, Quezon City is brimming with historical episodes that contribute to national memory. As its destiny is tied with that of the Philippines, the tide of events that would shape our identity as a nation took place in some of the most historical places that now form part of the city. It also signifies the destined role that the future Quezon City would play in the nation's history, from here on.



















1588

Santo Domingo Church was first built in Intramuros, Manila, which was then under the Spanish Colonial government. It served as headquarters of the Order of the Preachers of the Dominicans. When the church was destroyed during Workl War II, it was rebuilt in its new location in Quezon Avenue in 1952.

The church is home to the four centuries-old image of Our Lady of Naval de Manila (also known as the Nuestra Señora del Santisimo Rosario), the patroness of the church and Quezon City. The image is believed to be miraculous because of her protection of the weaker and smaller Spanish Naval Force against the invasion of a stronger Dutch armada in 1646. The Virgin Mother's vestments are adorned with precious stones donated by devotees.

FEBRUARY 17, 1590

Sanctuario de San Pedro Bautista Church located at San Francisco Del Monte, Quezon City was established by Fray Pedro Bautista dedicated to Our Lady of Monte Coeli, meaning Heavenly Mount. It was built using thatch and bamboo.

1599

Sanctuario de San Pedro Bautista Church was rebuilt using wood. In 1639, it was burned during the Chinese uprising and suffered another tragedy when it was complete destroyed by an earthquake in 1645. It was rebuilt 100 years later, in 1699 using stone.

JANUARY 6, 1812

Melchora Aquino, popularly known as Tandang Sora, was born at Barrio Banlat. She was also known as the mother of the Katipunan and the official heroine of Quezon City. Barrio Banlat is located at 6th District, Quezon City.

JANUARY 26, 1856

Manuel Crespo y Cebrian, 64th Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, officially established the town of Novaliches (formerly part of Caloocan), in honor of Gen. Manuel Pavia, Marquez de Novaliches.

1865

The Manila Observatory was first established by the Jesuits in 1865 at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila in Padre Faura Street before it was transferred to Quezon City.

AUGUST 19, 1878

President **Manuel L. Quezon** was born in Baler, Tayabas, Quezon Province — a village by the sea at the edge of the vast Pacific on the eastern coast of the island of Luzon.



JULY 4, 1887

Don **Tomas Bernabeau Morato** was a full blooded Spaniard who was born in the picturesque seaport of Alicante, on the Mediterranean Coast of Spain. Eventually, he will be appointed the first Quezon City Mayor by President Manuel L. Quezon on October 23, 1939.

1895

The Spanish Friars abandoned the San Pedro de Bautista Church that was later occupied by Filipino revolutionaries.



1896

The past of Quezon City is rich in historical value. It was the original cradle of the Philippine Revolution. The first meeting of the Katipuneros was held in **Balintawak**.

AUGUST 21, 1896

The trail to freedom taken by the **Katipuneros** began at Balintawak where some 500 leaders of the Katipunan converged to reconsider strategies, after the Spaniards discovered the secret revolutionary organization.

AUGUST 22, 1896

The Katipuneros proceeded to **Pugadlawin** upon leaving Apolonio Samson's place.



AUGUST 23, 1896

At the yard of Juan A. Ramos, the son of Melchora Aquino (also known as Tandang Sora), Andres Bonifacio and the Katipuneros shouting "Long Live the Philippines", tore up their cedulas to symbolize their determination to take up arms against the Spaniards. This event marked the so-called "**Cry of Balintawak**". The "Cry of Pugad Lawin" was immortalized in sculpture by Guillermo Tolentino in 1917.

AUGUST 25, 1896

Andres Bonifacio left Bahay Toro and ran into a shootout with a ***guardia civil***. The Katipuneros broke rank and lost their shotguns. At noon, Bonifacio rests his force between Balara and Krus Na Ligas. The fighting began on August 25, Sitios, which are now part of Quezon City, formed the Freedom Trail from the jungle fortresses of Balara and Krus Na Ligas to Santolan (near today's Camp Aguinaldo and Camp Crame).

AUGUST 28, 1896

Andres Bonifacio issued a proclamation urging his countrymen to take up the nation's cause. The Bonifacio Monument stands just a stone's throw away from the cloverleaf bridge in Balintawak. It was in this spot where the Great Plebeian launched the Philippine Revolution against the Spaniards.



AUGUST 29, 1896

Andres Bonifacio set this date as the day of the general uprising. Tandang Sora was arrested by the guardia civil for aiding the revolution and was jailed at the Bilibid Prison where she was subjected to torture.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1896

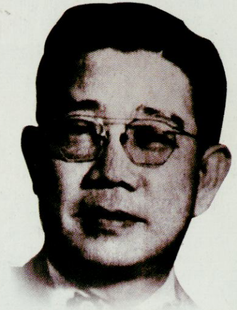
Tandang Sora was deported to Guam at the age of 84.

DECEMBER 10, 1898

With the signing of the **Treaty of Paris**, the Spaniards ceded power to the Americans. Filipinos actively continued the fight for independence. This gave rise to the Philippine–American War of 1899, during which General Licerio Geronimo delegated General Henry Lawton (Battle of Payei) in an area near the Marikina River known today as Barangay Bagong Silangan, a part of Quezon City.

1899

Manuel L. Quezon's public career began when he enlisted in the Philippine revolutionary army, attaining the rank of Major.



JANUARY 10, 1899

Nicanor A. Roxas, the third QC Mayor, was born in San Roque, Marikina, Rizal. He was the son of Segundo Roxas and Nemeña Atanacio.

FEBRUARY 5, 1899

In the afternoon, **La Loma** was the first salient part of the Filipino defense position which the American invaders attacked. In that battle, Major Jose Torres Bugallon, one of Gen. Luna's gallant officers, fell mortally wounded.

DECEMBER 18, 1899
General Lawton, atop a native horse on a scouting mission in Novaliches, had an encounter with General Licerio Geronimo and the ***guerillas***. General Lawton was felled by a sharp shooter. He was the first American major general to die in the Philippines.

FEBRUARY 23, 1903
Melchora Aquino returned to the Philippines, together with Apolinario Mabini and other Filipino Patriots.

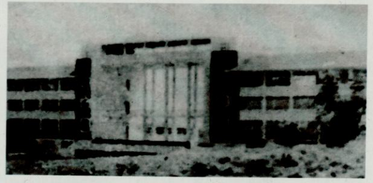
OCTOBER 8, 1903
St. Luke's Medical Center was founded in Magdalena, Tondo by Rev. Charles Henry Brent through a group of concerned Episcopalians and joined in ministry by the Presbyterians in 1948. St. Luke's Hospital was part of the healing ministry of the Episcopal and Presbyterian (USA) churches. It started as a free outpatient clinic in 1903 and was transferred to Quezon City during the 70's.

DECEMBER 2, 1905
Mayor Ponciano Bernardo, who became the 2nd appointed mayor of Quezon City in 1946, was born in Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija.





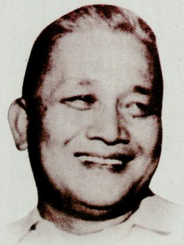
OCTOBER 5, 1906
Ignacio Santos Diaz was born in Santa Ana, Manila to Roberto Diaz and Roberta Dela Cruz, both of Marikina, Rizal and became the 4th Mayor of Quezon City in 1950.



1908

The **University of the Philippines,** the national university of the country, was established. It has played a very important role in the social, economic and political development of the nation in the last 100 years.

JUNE 4, 1908
Norberto Salandanan Amoranto was born in a little nipa house in Barrio San Jose, Biñan, Laguna. His mother Rufina Salandanan was a meat vendor in the public market, and his father Lucio Amoranto was a goldsmith who turned to farming when his eyesight began to grow dim. He became the 5th Mayor of Quezon City in 1954.



MAY 1910
Manuel L. Quezon delivered his maiden speech to the US Congress. Quezon submitted a petition requesting Philippine sovereignty. He asked members to support legislation that endorsed Philippine independence. One of these acts was the Philippine Autonomy Act. Sponsored by William Jones of Virginia, the Philippine Autonomy Act officially committed the United States toward granting independence to the Philippines. The act also ensured broader autonomy for Filipinos within the colonial government.



JULY 29, 1910
The **Philippine Tuberculosis Society, Inc.** (PTSI) is a pioneering institution in the country's efforts at tuberculosis prevention, control and treatment. It is a non-government, non-stock, non-profit organization that has been engaged in the struggle against this dreaded disease since 1910.



1914

The **Iglesia ni Cristo** was founded, and claimed to be the true Church established by Christ. Its main headquarters is located is also located in Quezon City.



JULY 1, 1918
The **U.P. Board of Regents** passed a resolution elevating the School of Education into College of Education. The appointed dean of the institution was Francisco Benitez, marking the beginning of his strong influence on the Philippine Education system.

DECEMBER 9, 1918
The first Independence Mission sailed for the United States of America with President **Manuel L. Quezon** as head of the delegation.

DECEMBER 14, 1918
The **Philippine Tuberculosis Society Inc.** (PTSI) opened its Santol Sanitarium in Quezon City. The sanitarium now known as the Quezon Institute, boasted of 14 nipa houses for tuberculosis patients. It operated under the prevailing notion that isolation, bed rest, fresh air and nutritious food would cure tuberculosis.

DECEMBER 17, 1918
The church wedding of **Manuel L. Quezon** and **Aurora Aragon**, which was solemnized by the Archbishop of Hong Kong at a Catholic cathedral. They were first civilly married in Hong Kong in their street clothes.

MARCH 2, 1919
Melchora Aquino passed away at the age of 107.

FEBRUARY 17, 1922
President **Manuel L. Quezon** gathered his friends and followers and formed the Partido Nationalista Colectivista.

1923

Ponciano Bernardo (the 2nd appointed Mayor of Quezon City) went to Cabanatuan Elementary School, then San Isidro, also in Nueva Ecija for his secondary education, graduating with honors.

1925

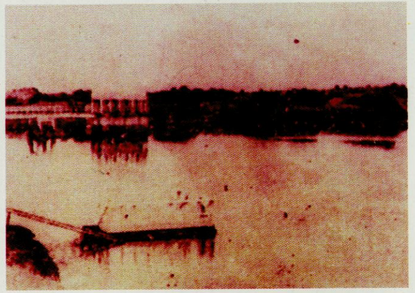
San Francisco Del Monte, the oldest subdivision in Quezon City was opened.

OCTOBER 18, 1928
A few years before the buildings that would house the Quezon City Government, offices were built in Quezon City area. **Juan M. Arellano**, Acting Consulting Architect of the Philippine Government at that time, sent an urgent letter to then Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, stating his strong opposition to the long standing Burnham Plan.



1929

Ignacio Santos Diaz graduated in 1929 with a Bachelor of Laws degree from Philippine Law School. On the other hand, **Ponciano Bernardo** became an engineer's assistant in the Bureau of Public Works branch in Cabanatuan.



1929

The **La Mesa Dam** was commissioned to provide steady supply of clean water to the residents of Quezon City and nearby cities and municipalities. A vital part of the Angat-Ipo-La Mesa water system, La Mesa Dam's reservoir can hold up to 50.5 million cubic meters of water. The La Mesa Dam was constructed across the Novaliches River (now the Tullahan River).

NOVEMBER 1930
The **Abiertas House of Friendship**, a non-government organization that provides temporary home for needy women and girls, especially unwed mothers, was established in honor of the memory of Josefa Abiertas, a tireless woman crusader who fought for the downtrodden women and children. It is located at 21 Santolan Road.

NOVEMBER 11, 1932
San Pedro de Bautista Church, named in honor of the founder and patron saint San Pedro Bautista, was declared a parish.



JULY 30, 1934

President Manuel L. Quezon formally opened the Constitutional Convention Center. **Claro M. Recto** was elected President and Ruperto Montinola and Teodora Sandiko were elected first and second Vice Presidents.

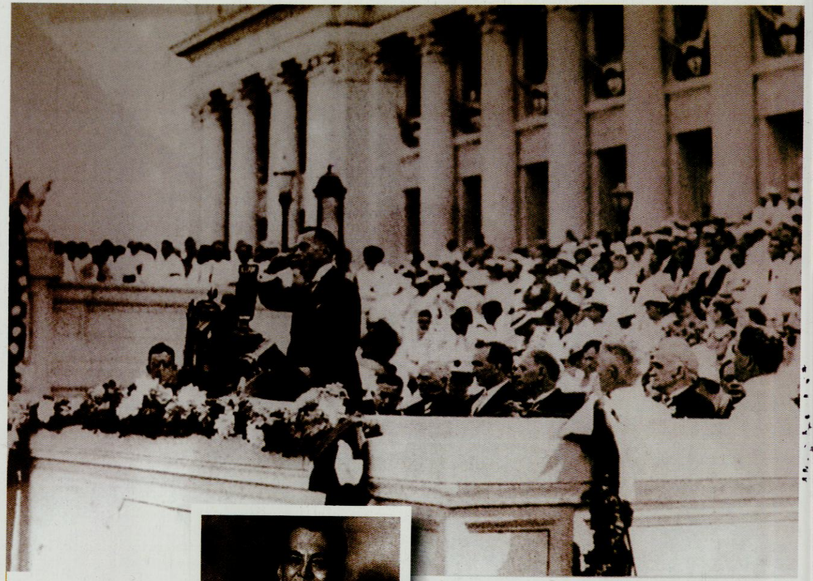


1935

The **Balara Filters** compound was built under the supervision of its first superintendent, Engineer Juan Malixi. At that time, it only had a filtration plant, a chemical house, storage rooms, laboratories, shops and few houses for the employees.

JANUARY 11, 1935

Camp Murphy (now Camp Aguinaldo), named in honor of Frank Murphy (the last Governor General of the Philippines who subsequently became the first American High Commissioner after the first Philippine Commonwealth Government), was established.



NOVEMBER 1935

Frank Murphy, the Governor-General of the Philippines and United States High Commissioner moved out of the Malacañang Palace. Manuel L. Quezon, as the First President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, moved in to the Palace.



NOVEMBER 15, 1935

The Commonwealth Government was inaugurated with President **Manuel L. Quezon** delivering his inaugural address.

JUNE 18, 1936

Following the passage of the **National Defense Act** in 1935, the Philippine Constabulary was absorbed by the Philippine Army on June 18, 1936. General Order No. 56 authorized the organization of the First Regular Division in Camp Murphy.



OCTOBER 2, 1936

Feliciano "Sonny" Belmonte, Jr. (who became QC Mayor and QC Congressman) was born in the City of Manila, to Court of First Instance Judge Feliciano Sr. and Luz Belmonte. He completed his elementary years in Baguio, finished high school in Manila and had his college years at Lyceum where he took up Law in 1960.



1937

The **Sampaguita Pictures,** the first organized Philippine film production company was founded and built in Quezon City. The company had been defunct since the 1980s with Mike de Leon's classic ***Batch '81*** being the last film released. Though no longer functioning, the company's Sampaguita Compound remains in QC. In 2014, it was transformed into an events place.



1937

The 1st **Philippine Army General Hospital** was established in Camp Murphy with an initial capacity of 60 beds and was first commanded by Colonel Eliseo Bringas.

OCTOBER 30, 1937

The PA flying school at Camp Murphy graduated its first four pilots.



1938

LVN Pictures Studio was built in Cubao. The famous LVN Pictures, Inc., was the first major film studio to have color film laboratory in the country. Its president Narcisa B. Vda. de Leon was the first to introduce color cinematography in "*Ibong Adarna*". It was one of the largest film studios in the history of Philippine cinema.

1938

The Philippine Government bought 50 hectares of land in 1938 to add to the large tract of land in the New Manila Heights area acquired previously for the General Service Troops of the Philippine Constabulary. This area later became Camp Crame and Camp Murphy (now Camp Aguinaldo).



OCTOBER 14, 1938

The vision of Pres. **Manuel L. Quezon** of "transforming the village (now Quezon City) into a city that would become the future capital of the country", traces its roots way back from the city's humble beginning as a village in the early 1900s. The chase for that dream began when President Quezon created the People's Homesite Corporation (with Alejandro Roces Sr. as the Chairman of the Board) and purchased 1,572 hectares of land from the vast Diliman Estate of the Tuason Family.

OCTOBER 10, 1938

The Board of Directors of the **People's Homesite Corporation** approved a resolution to purchase "a tract of land consisting of 15,723,191 square meters (about 1,600 hectares of rolling hills) in Diliman Estate from the Tuason family, at five centavos per square meter. Pres. Quezon invited his top government officials and told them about the new city and said that he was going to appoint them officials of the said city.

QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

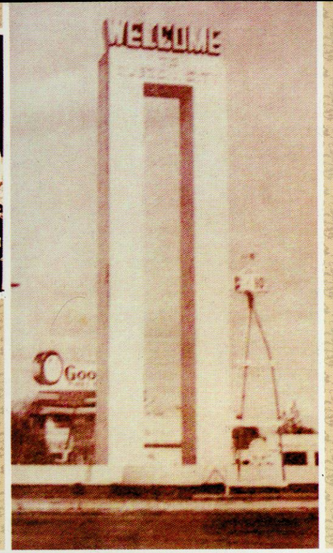
NURTURING A YOUNG CITY

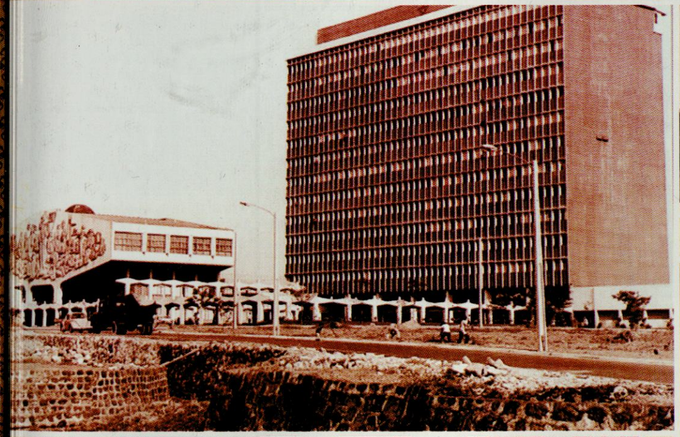
October 12, 1939 to October 2, 1949

It all began as a dream – the creation of a city that would showcase the Philippines in the arena of free nations. With it, President Manuel L. Quezon molded the city into a working man's paradise – a place to enjoy a life of dignity and prosperity while earning a living. While marred by an impending global war, its flame continued to burn bright, a beacon of hope for Filipinos during a time of difficulty.

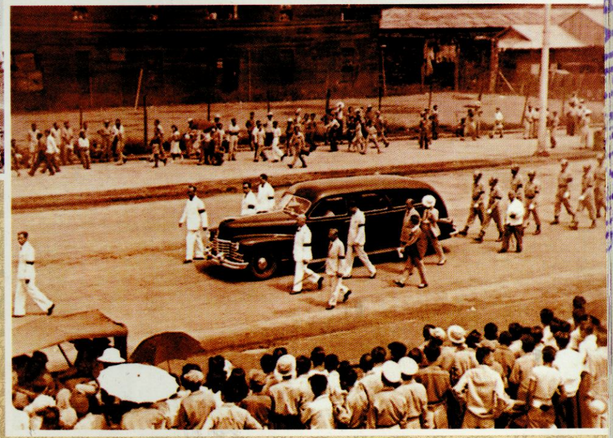


















OCTOBER 12, 1939
Pres. **Manuel L. Quezon** signed into law Commonwealth Act No. 502, officially establishing Quezon City with an area of 7,355 hectares, and assumed the position of Mayor in a concurrent capacity.

OCTOBER 20, 1938
Ramon Roces carried two PNB checks in his breast pocket – one for the payment of debts and the other for the purchase of land. He delivered them personally to Bobby Tuason. Two days later, TCT No. 35975, Rizal (now No. 1356, Quezon City) was issued to the People's Homesite Corporation.

MARCH 21, 1939
The **Quezon Institute**, which is for tuberculosis patients, was officially inaugurated.

JUNE 8, 1939
The National Assembly enacted Commonwealth Act No. 457, "authorizing the construction of National government and other public buildings on the site set aside as Government Center in the Burnham Plan for the improvement of the City of Manila, or a site to be selected by the President of the Philippines within a radius of 30 kilometers from the Rizal Monument in the said city.

JUNE 18, 1939
Commonwealth Act No. 330 was approved appropriating P1.5 million for the construction of a circumferential road – a national highway which was to be the principal avenue of Quezon City. Pres. Manuel L. Quezon first called it **Junio 19** after Jose Rizal's day of birth and later became Highway 54, now known as EDSA.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1939
President **Manuel L. Quezon**, in his address before the members of the National Assembly declared: "I dream of a capital city that, politically shall be the seat of the national government; aesthetically the showplace of the nation – a place that thousands of people will come and visit as the epitome of culture and spirit of the country; socially, a dignified concentration of human life, aspirations and endeavors and achievements; and economically, as a productive, self-contained community."

SEPTEMBER 20, 1939
President Manuel L. Quezon contacted **William Parsons** to choose a new site for the new Philippine capital to be designed. Parsons, an Architect and a City Planner arrived in June 1939 and eventually selected Diliman. Parsons also managed to produce a masterplan for the new University of the Philippines. Unfortunately Parsons died in December that year.

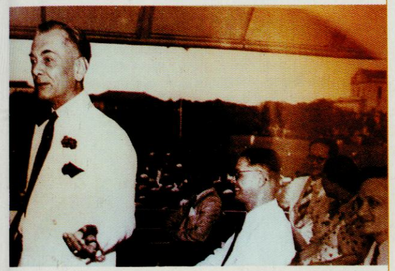
Harry Frost, his partner, took over and joined Juan Arellano and Alpheus D. Williams in the Planning Commission. A former member of the team, a landscape architect, Louis P. Croft joined them as an advisor on Planning and Park Design.



OCTOBER 13, 1939
Lieutenant Colonel **Dwight D. Eisenhower**, the choice of Pres. Quezon as Chief of Police (and the future President of the United States) left for the United States.

OCTOBER 17, 1939
Pio Pedrosa took his oath of office as Treasurer of Quezon City before Secretary Jorge Vargas.

OCTOBER 18, 1939
President Manuel L. Quezon conferred with then Assemblyman Valentin Afable of Zambales, owner of the Manila Heights Hospital, which was at the corner of Aurora Blvd. and EDSA (formerly Highway 54) to acquire the site for the City Hall of the newly created city.



OCTOBER 19, 1939
Formal Inauguration of **Dr. Bienvenido Gonzales** as the sixth and youngest president of the University of the Philippines. It was the time when President Manuel L. Quezon officially announced that the University of the Philippines was to be transferred to Diliman, Quezon City.

OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 4, 1939
President Manuel L. Quezon was the caretaker of Quezon City, the city named after him.

OCTOBER 23, 1939
Tomas B. Morato was appointed first Mayor of Quezon City by Pres. Manuel L. Quezon.

OCTOBER 26, 1939
The appointments of the Quezon City officials were sent to the Commission on Appointments of the National Assembly for confirmation. They were acted upon immediately and in the afternoon, various ad interim appointments and nominations were made by Pres. Quezon, including the officials and mayors of Quezon City and several other cities.

The names of the following officials of Quezon City were sent to the Commission on appointments for confirmation. Tomas Morato, Chief of Police (but on October 23, 1939 assumed the position of City Mayor; Manuel Diaz, City Engineer; Perfecto Palacio, Justice of the Peace; Jacob Rosenthal, City Assessor; Jose Paez, City Councilor; Eusebio Aguilar, City Councilor; AD Williams, City Secretary; Emilio Abello, City Attorney; PC Icasiano, City Health Officer; and Pio Pedrosa, City Treasurer.

OCTOBER 27, 1939
Approval of the first **Quezon City Ordinance No. 1**. It is an ordinance dividing Quezon City into four districts represented by members of the Quezon City Council for the purpose of administration.

OCTOBER 28, 1939
Commonwealth Act No. 502 creating Quezon City specified boundaries included in its 7,355 hectares covering the barrios of Galas, La Loma, Sta. Mesa Heights, San Jose, Balintawak and Kaingin taken from Caloocan, Barrios of New Manila, Cubao, San Francisco Del Monte, Kamuning and Roxas district taken from San Juan Del Monte; Barrios of Jesus Dela Pena, Lower Barranca, UP Site, Krus na Ligas, Balara, Varsity Hills taken from Marikina; Barrios of Ugong Norte and Santolan Libis taken from Pasig; and the Wack Wack area taken from Mandaluyong.

> "I dream of a capital city that, politically shall be the seat of the national government; aesthetically the showplace of the nation – a place that thousands of people will come and visit as the epitome of culture and spirit of the country; socially, a dignified concentration of human life, aspirations and endeavors and achievements; and economically, as a productive, self-contained community."



NOVEMBER 10, 1939
The Commission on Appointment confirmed various ad-interim appointments and nominations made by President Manuel L. Quezon, including the officials of Quezon City and Mayors of several cities. Tomas B. Morato was also officially sworn as Mayor of Quezon City. With this, the first flag-raising ceremony was held at the city hall (former hospital building) located in Cubao.

NOVEMBER 21, 1939
Mayor **Juan Posadas, Jr.** of Manila ordered Jacinto Lorenzo of the Manila Fire Department as instructed by President Manuel L. Quezon to render assistance whenever fire occurred in Quezon City and to send corresponding bills covering payment for such services to the Mayor of Quezon City.

DECEMBER 24, 1939
The first Mass in Quezon City was held at a Catholic Church in Kamuning officiated by Reverend Doodring, an S.V.D. priest from Christ the King Seminary, located along España Extension.

DECEMBER 30, 1939
The building permit for the construction of a two-storey Home for Refugees in Cubao was issued to Alex Frieder, chairman of the local Jewish Refugee Committee. This building was used for the settlement of European political refugees in Dominican Republic, Haiti and the Philippines who were rendered homeless as a result of the European war.



JANUARY 12, 1940
Attorney Oscar Castelo was appointed as Assistant Attorney of the Quezon City Government. At the same time, **Kamuning Bakery**, the first bakery in QC, opens. It is still well known for its breads, biscuits, with biscochos.

JANUARY 29, 1940
Approval of Ordinance No. 23 which requires every owner of estate to submit to the Committee on Town Planning of Quezon City for approval and developmental plan of the estate, showing the different location of streets and public buildings before same is apportioned into subdivisions.

FEBRUARY 1940
Quezon City already has a population of 39,013 including 1,976 foreigners consisting of Americans, Chinese, Germans, Spanish, British and Dutch.

MARCH 11, 1940
Assemblyman **Guillermo Villanueva** of Oriental Negros introduced a bill in accordance with Division Circular No. 8 issued to the National Assembly by Benito Pangilinan, Division Superintendent of Schools. The bill sought to make Quezon City the national capital and seat of government of the Philippines. However, this bill did not prosper.

MAY 1, 1940
Harry T. Frost, a well-known American architect whose specialization was city planning, arrived in Manila to be the architectural adviser to President Quezon. The very first job given to him was to head a group that was to design the master plan of the city.

MAY 9, 1940
Thirty provincial governors met at a national conference of governors in Manila, and one of the activities was to visit Quezon City – " the Model City" – to see the principal sites under construction like the model homes in Barrio Obrero now Kamuning, the construction of network of roads and streets in the University of the Philippines site, and principal boulevards.

MAY 13, 1940
Approval of Ordinance No.48 which provides a garbage and rubbish collection system.

JUNE 30, 1940
Mayor Morato ordered all cabarets be closed immediately. The two big ones were located at La Loma and Galas. Likewise, the Mayor ordered that the business permits of the cockpits in La Loma, San Francisco Del Monte, Galas and San Juan would not be renewed when they expired, forcing them to close down.

JULY 22, 1940
Approval of Ordinance No. 23 which prohibited the game of panguingue or *cuajo* or chinese panguingue.

1940

By the end of the year, the People's Homesite Corporation has built 310 laborers' houses, a laborers' hospital and 37 model homes.

NOVEMBER 15, 1940
President Manuel L. Quezon chose to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth with the laying of the cornerstone of the National Capitol building and addressed the nation at the site of the capitol in Quezon City at 11 a.m.

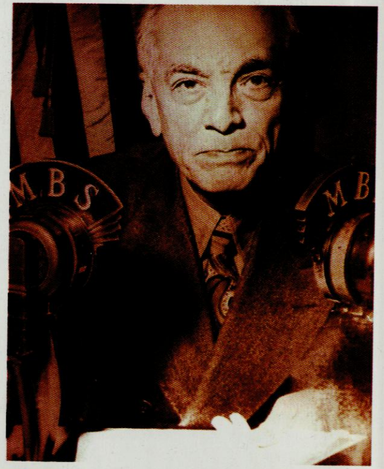
JANUARY 1, 1941
From the Malinta tunnel, Pres. Quezon issued an executive order designating **Jorge Vargas** as the Mayor of Greater Manila.

JUNE 21, 1941
Under Commonwealth Act No. 559, the area of Wack Wack was returned to Mandaluyong, likewise, the barrios of Jose De La Peña and lower Barranca were returned to Marikina. But the area of Camp Crame was taken from San Juan and was added to Quezon City.

OCTOBER 15, 1941
Philippine Constabulary soldiers became part of the USAFFE when they took their oath of allegiance to the United States and the Philippines at Camp Crame.

NOVEMBER 9, 1941
Atty. **Oscar Castelo** was appointed as City Attorney of Quezon City Government.

DECEMBER 7, 1941
President Manuel L. Quezon goes on the air at 5 a.m. over Radio DZRM to inform the nation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. By his side was Mayor Tomas B. Morato.



DECEMBER 11, 1941
President Quezon convened the Council of State at his home in Mariquina, Rizal.

DECEMBER 24, 1941
The President called his cabinet members to a meeting in his home and said goodbye. He left for Corregidor leaving the responsibility of administering the Philippine government to Secretary Jorge Vargas.

DECEMBER 24, 1941
President Manuel L. Quezon with Osmeña and his cabinet and US High Commissioner Francis Bowes Sayre Sr. boarded SS Mayor for Corregidor, the American Island fortress.



DECEMBER 30, 1941
Amidst the gloom of war, on December 30, 1941, in the **Malinta's Tunnel**, in Corregidor, President Manuel L. Quezon's second inauguration as the President of the Philippines was held, with no adornment except the American and Filipino flags on either side of the chair. There was shaking of hands – strong, expressive, significant handclasps.

JANUARY 1, 1942
Quezon City was part of the City of Greater Manila created by President Manuel L. Quezon as an emergency measure during World War II and designated Jorge Vargas as the mayor of Greater Manila.

FEBRUARY 1942
President Manuel L. Quezon left the shores of the Philippines in the early days of February 1942 more than two months after the Japanese overran the country and sought refuge under the protection of the United States to continue battling the enemy until final victory would be won.

MAY 4, 1942
Quezon City was fragmented into Balintawak (San Francisco Del Monte, Galas, La Loma) and Diliman (Diliman Proper, Cubao, UP Site) under a Japanese Military Ordinance creating districts under the Greater Manila.

JULY 7, 1942
Dr. **Florentino T. Cruz**, former Health Officer of Quezon City, assumed office. He was installed by the Japanese Military administration as district chief of Greater Manila for Quezon City.



JULY 19, 1942
Mayor **Tomas B. Morato** was arrested by the Japanese Military Administration on charges of being a member of the underground resistance movement.

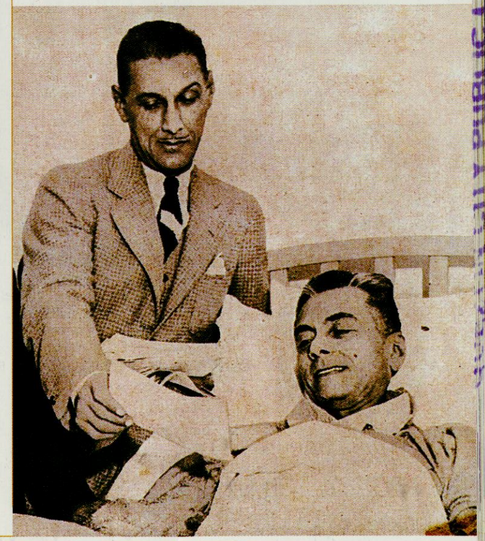
DECEMBER 24, 1942
Mayor Tomas B. Morato was released from prison with Ponciano Bernardo, Sabino de Leon and Constantino Gabriel.

JULY 17, 1943
Under Republic Act No. 333, the barrios of Baesa, Talipapa, San Bartolome, Pasong Tamo, Banlat, Novaliches, Kabuyao, Pugad Lawin, Bagbag, Pasong Patio and others with an area of 8,000 hectares were taken from Caloocan.

OCTOBER 1943
During President Manuel L. Quezon's last days, he moved to Saranac Lake, New York and stayed there until late October 1943.

DECEMBER 25, 1943
President Manuel L. Quezon was moved to a small mansion of Nautilus Hotel which had been converted into an army hospital.

AUGUST 1, 1944
With the war still raging in the Philippines, President **Manuel L. Quezon** succumbed to tuberculosis. Vice President Sergio Osmeña succeeded to the Presidency and took his oath of office before Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson of the U.S. Supreme Court.



1945

Peace came, but the death of President Manuel L. Quezon, full independence and new planning concerns caused major changes in the original plan of 1941. Quezon City was left in ruins when the American forces led by General **Douglas MacArthur** regained the country from the Japanese in 1945. Moreover, the city's coffers were virtually empty.

During this time, the Philippine Orthopedic Center was established by the Americans and served as the Philippine Civil Affairs Unit No. 1 that took care of civilian casualties during the war. Later, the function of the hospital was redirected to look after accident victims and orthopedic cases.

JANUARY 1, 1945

The City Government was transferred from President Manuel L. Quezon's house to South 9th Street.

FEBRUARY 8, 1945

Quezon City was placed under the United States military control. The Quezon City Government was transferred to **Oscar Castelo** who held his position until September 30, 1946.

APRIL 1945

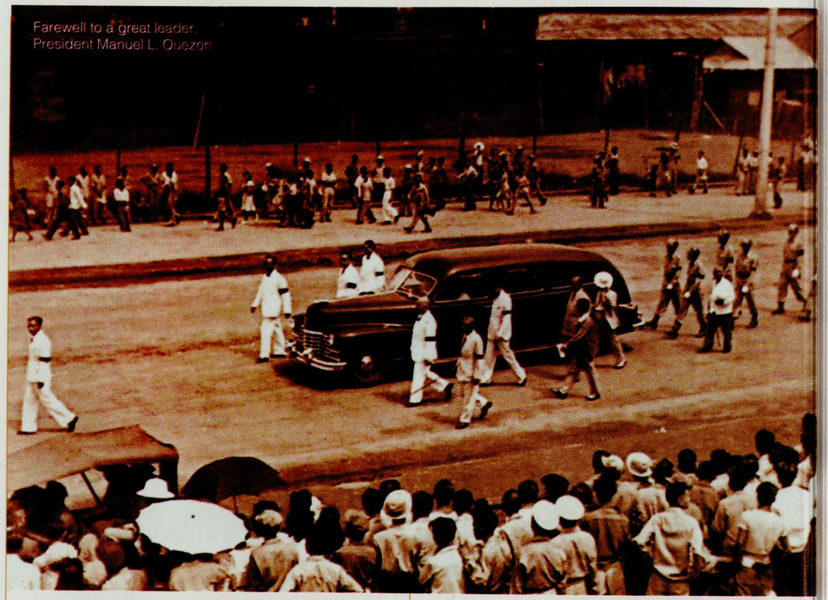
Oscar Castelo, an Assistant Fiscal of Manila, was designated Assistant Mayor of the City of Manila, when Quezon City was still a part of Greater Manila.

MAY 16, 1945

Two ex-mayors of Manila, Senator Amang Rodriguez and Senator Ramon J. Fernandez, introduced Senate Bill No. 19 which would restore the separate corporate powers of the cities and towns. The bill, likewise, proposed to make Quezon City as belonging to the end representative district of Manila for election purposes "to compensate for the loss of population suffered by Ermita, Malate, Paco, Pandacan, Quiapo, and Sampaloc, during the Japanese massacre."

DECEMBER 17, 1945

President Sergio Osmeña issued Proclamation Number 32, which mandated a nationwide campaign to raise funds for the erection of a national monument in honor of President Quezon. The proclamation designated January 2, 1946 as the starting date for the campaign and set P250,000 as its goal. At the same time, President Osmeña issued Executive Order No. 79 creating the Quezon Memorial Committee to take charge of the campaign to raise funds for the Quezon monument.



Farewell to a great leader.
President Manuel L. Quezon

DECEMBER 31, 1945

Quezon City was separated from Manila, and **Ponciano Bernardo** was appointed by President Osmeña to be the Mayor of Quezon City. He was an engineer by profession, and a political leader of Nueva Ecija and Quezon City. He had served briefly as Vice Mayor of Quezon City during the term of Mayor Tomas Morato.

1946

The **National Planning Commission** took over the execution of the master plan of Quezon City. Oscar Castelo, Judge and Fiscal of the Court of the First Instance, was assigned to the Court of First Instance of Rizal, with station in Quezon City and Caloocan.

The construction of 55 houses to house the American Personnel of the Philippines War Damage Commission on Heroes Hill with an area of 38.8 hectares was started and finished in early 1947.

JANUARY 1, 1946

Mayor **Ponciano Bernardo** assumed office in simple ceremonies at Malacañang and Quezon City was again re-born.

JANUARY 2, 1946

The starting date of the campaign to raise funds for the erection of the Quezon's monument. At the same time, Executive Order No. 79 creating the Quezon Memorial Committee to take charge of the campaign, was issued.

JANUARY 17, 1946

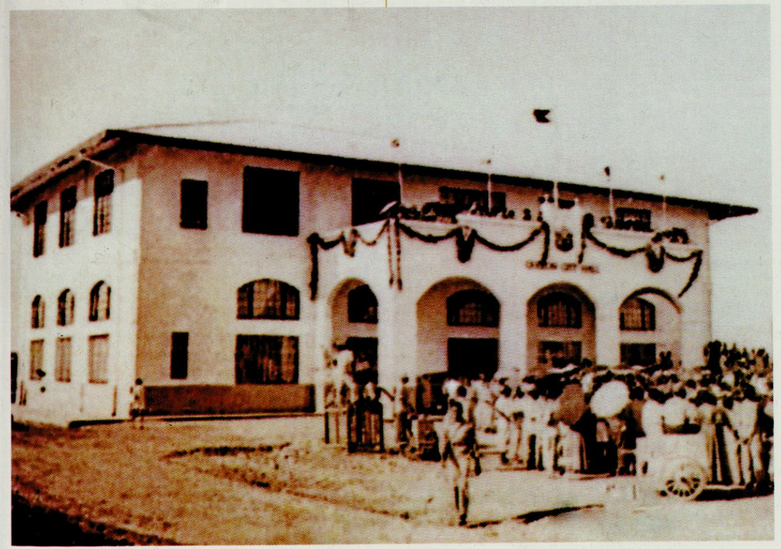
Secretary **Francisco Benitez** of the Department of Public Instruction announced the yearly memorial fund drive, by which each student in both public and private schools would contribute one centavo each to be turned over by the children to their teachers.

JANUARY 17, 1946

The City council passed a resolution for the immediate organization of the district council in the 24 districts, specifically for the maintenance of peace and order. The district council would be composed of the barrio lieutenant as chairman and five district councilors who would be elected by the residents of that barrio.

APRIL 23, 1946

A national election was held for the first time since the war ended.



JUNE 13, 1946

Bolinao Electronics Corp., later called the Alto Broadcasting System, which came the forerunner of ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation, was founded.

JUNE 28, 1946

After 28 months of temporary repose in a foreign land, the body of former President Manuel L. Quezon was removed from the crypt at the Maine Memorial.



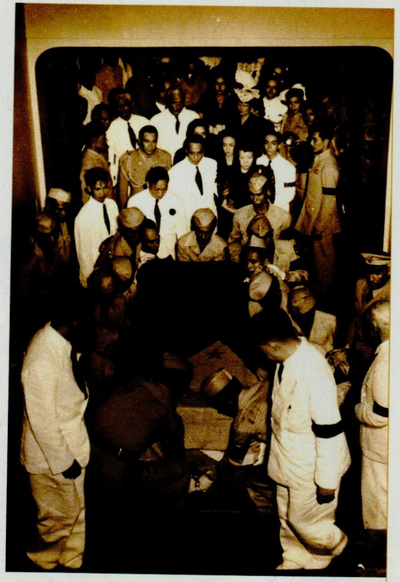
President Manuel Roxas

JULY 4, 1946

Manuel Roxas was inaugurated as the first President of the Second Philippine Republic.

JULY 17, 1946

Mayor **Ignacio Santos Diaz**, as a congressman of first district of Rizal, sponsored House Bill No. 159, which sought to separate Quezon City from the City of Greater Manila in the first session of the 2nd Congress.



JULY 27, 1946
The remains of President **Manuel L. Quezon** arrived in Manila at 9 a.m. on board the United States aircraft carrier, Princeton and was brought directly to the UST Chapel.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1946
The **V. Luna General Hospital**, forerunner of the AFP Medical Center, was named after Colonel Victoriano Luna, then Chief of Medical Service and Medical Adviser of the Chief of Staff, as a fitting tribute to his heroism during the battle of Bataan.



OCTOBER 11, 1946
Sabino de Leon, former Chief of Police of Quezon City, was appointed assistant Mayor of Greater Manila for QC and held the position until the end of the year.

President Manuel Roxas signed the bill authored by Congressman Ignacio Santos Diaz, freeing Quezon City from Manila and transferring the police forces of the city and those of the six Rizal towns to that of Manila.

1947
The project construction of 55 houses on **Heroes Hills** was finished early in 1947. The original housing projects began at the Roxas Homesite (Project One).

Quezon City High School (not to be confused with Quezon City Science High School) was built with only two classrooms. It was the first public school constructed in the city.

JANUARY 1, 1947
New set of appointed officers of Quezon City took their oath of office: Mayor Ponciano Bernardo, Vice Mayor Matias Defensor, City Councilors Leon Malubay, Gregorio Roxas and Hipolito Lopez.

JANUARY 2, 1947
Quezon City regained its independent corporate status by Republic Act No. 45.

JANUARY 9, 1947
Mayor Ponciano Bernardo appointed Atty. **Crisanto Alba** as Chief of Police.

JANUARY 17, 1947
The City Council passed a resolution for the organization of the district councils.

JANUARY 29, 1947
The Quezon City Council, desperately aware of the immensity of the reconstruction jobs, passed a resolution sponsored by Councilor Gregorio Roxas, requesting a subsidy of P200,000 from the National Government.

FEBRUARY 16, 1947
Some 30 district councilors representing the five districts of Quezon City took their oath before Secretary of Interior Jose Zulueta at the residence of Vice Mayor Matias Defensor in Galas.

FEBRUARY 28, 1947
Real estate company President K.H. Hemady told the squatters to vacate the **Magdalena Estate** (from New Manila to Santolan) for major housing development. Mayor Ponciano Bernardo requested K.H. Hemady to heed the petition of the squatters and give them extension. Hemady granted Mayor Bernardo's request.

MARCH 1, 1947
The City Council approved a resolution requesting P20,000 from the National Government for the purchase of a fire truck and P10,000 for the purchase of a jeep for use by the City Police.

MARCH 31, 1947
The Manila Police Department officially withdrew from Quezon City as the latter forms its own police force led by Crisanto Alba as Chief of Police and Nicolas Luz as Deputy Police Chief.

JUNE 18, 1947
Construction of the **Galas Public Market** was started at a cost of P25,000. Quezon City High School was built starting with two classes.

JULY 2, 1947
The Separate Corporate existence of the city was restored by Republic Act No. 45, but the administrative supervisory responsibility for the schools remained in the hands of the Superintendent of Schools of Manila until July 25, 1950 when a Superintendent of Schools of the City was appointed.



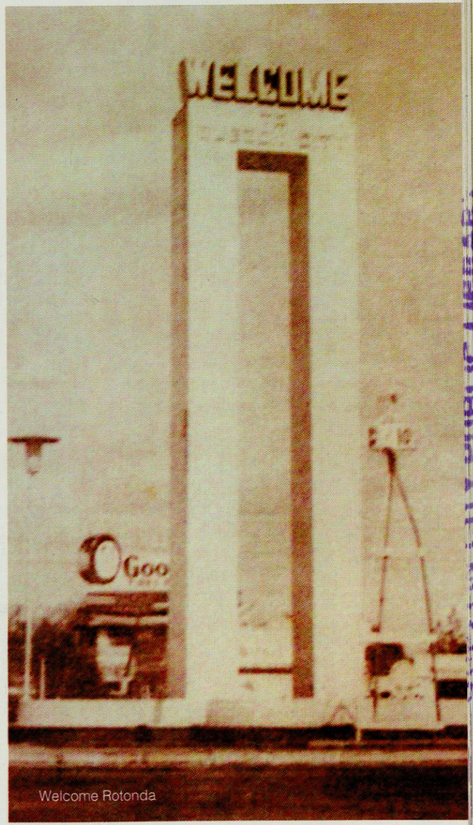
JULY 10, 1947
The pre-war market building along Epifanio de los Santos Avenue was demolished and foundation stones for the new City Hall was planted therein.

OCTOBER 4, 1947
The NHC (National Housing Commission) which had an authorized appropriation of P5,000,000 was merged with the People's Homesite Corporation and its name was changed to People's Homesite and Housing Corporation (PHHC).

1948
Welcome Rotonda (Spanish for 'roundabout') – the now familiar "Welcome" gateway to Quezon City from Manila – was designed and built by City Architect Luciano V. Aquino in the office of Mayor Ponciano Bernardo. The structure was built with a total cost of P25,000. The small lions at its base were donated by the Lions Club of Quezon City. It was renamed Mabuhay Rotonda on May 17, 1995 during the administration of Mayor Ismael Mathay, Jr.

The 16-hectare UP Arboretum was established by the Department of Agriculture. It is a man-made forest park found within the grounds of the Diliman Campus of the University of the Philippines.

JANUARY 1, 1948
Gregorio Roxas, who was then Councilor, was appointed Vice Mayor to take place of Matias Defensor. Ramon Vicencio of Galas was appointed Councilor to take place of Gregorio Roxas in the City Council.

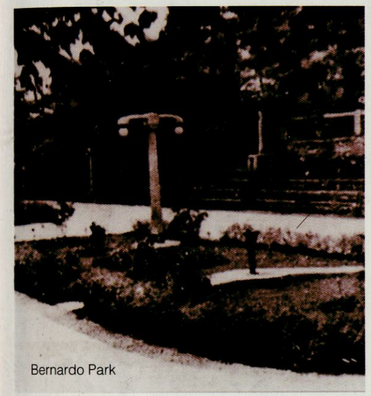


Welcome Rotonda

The new Quezon City Hall Annex Building



FEBRUARY 1948
The new **Quezon City Hall building** was finished with a total cost of P156,772.48.



Bernardo Park

FEBRUARY 19, 1948
Bernardo Park was inaugurated. The design of the park was done by an 18-year old but capable UST architecture student in the name of Luciano V. Aquino.

APRIL 15, 1948
President **Manuel A. Roxas** died from heart attack on April 15, 1948 at Clark Air Base. His Vice President Elpidio Quirino succeeded him.

MAY 1, 1948
Nicanor Roxas, then Undersecretary of the Interior was designated Mayor of Quezon City and served until early of January 1950.

JUNE 1948
The construction of **Galas Market** was started. It was finished in May 1949.



JUNE 22, 1948
President **Elpidio Quirino** called a caucus in Malacañang to decide once and for all the site for the capital city.

JULY 17, 1948
Congress finally approves Republic Act 333, amending Commonwealth Act No. 502, known as the Charter of Quezon City, which declared that Quezon City would be the "Capital of the Philippines and the permanent seat of the National Government." Under Republic Act No. 333, the barrios of Baesa, Talipapa, San Bartolome, Pasong Tamo, Novaliches, Banlat, Cabuyao, Pugad Lawin, Bagbag, Pasong Putik with an area of 8,000 hectares were taken from Caloocan.



Delgado Maternity and Children's Clinic

AUGUST 7, 1948
The new **Delgado Maternity and Children's Clinic** in Kamuning was inaugurated and opened.

AUGUST 16, 1948
The **Quezon City Public Library** was formally organized side by side with the physical and economical development of Quezon City. The city officials particularly Mayor Bernardo envisioned the needs of the people, realizing that the achievements of the goals of a democratic society depends greatly on enlightened and educated citizenry.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1948
One hundred census enumerators in Quezon City were inducted by Mayor Ponciano Bernardo at a mass ceremony at the City Hall. The 1948 census started on October 1 all over the Philippines.

OCTOBER 25, 1948
The **Philippine National Red Cross QC** chapter (first PNRC Independent chapter) was formally a part of the Manila–QC chapter but became independent with Mayor Ponciano Bernardo as its first chairman.

The **Quezon City Public Library** was officially inaugurated with Mrs. Aurora Quezon as guest of honor who cut the ceremonial ribbon assisted by Director of the National Libraries Eulogio B. Rodriguez.

NOVEMBER 27, 1948
A copy of the first city ordinance for the Quezon City Public Library numbered 263 approved by Mayor Ponciano Bernardo attested by the City Secretary Jose Padilla for the subscription of local and foreign magazines and periodicals.

JANUARY 1, 1949
A branch of the motor vehicle division of the Bureau of Public Works has been established at the new Quezon City Hall through the request of Mayor Ponciano Bernardo. It started functioning on January 3, which conduct registration of driver's licenses as well as corresponding license plates of car owners in Quezon City.

JANUARY 3, 1949
The **Central Bank of the Philippines** was inaugurated with Miguel Cuaderno, Sr. as the first Governor.

JANUARY 5, 1949
Parents of several hundreds of students of the University of the Philippines, in written petition to Rep. **Jose T. Nuevo**, protested the transfer of UP to its new site in Balara for the reason that there is no apparent safety.

JANUARY 19, 1949
Mayor **Ponciano A. Bernardo** visited Bienvenido Gonzales, President of the University of the Philippines in his office in Diliman. Mayor Bernardo appealed to the UP student populace to help him reduce the occurrence of shooting incidence in the vicinity of the university. The Mayor also ordered the Acting Chief of the QC Police Captain Escolastico M. Luz to double his effort in tracking down the suspected assailant in the Diliman shooting in January 17, which resulted in the serious wounding of Salvador Manalo, 26-year old son of Felix Manalo, head of the Iglesia ni Cristo.

JANUARY 20, 1949
Houses for the low-salaried employees in Diliman which were declared ready for occupancy since January 2, 1949 were still unoccupied because of the unsettled strike of 450 PHHC workers.

FEBRUARY 11-12, 1949
The University of the Philippines marked the 40th anniversary of its founding with a two-day celebration and an open house at its new site in Diliman. It was highlighted with the laying of the cornerstone of its new Library Building by Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, Mayor Ponciano Bernardo and Commissioner Frank Waring. An Honorary Doctorate of Laws was also conferred on President Elpidio Quirino.

Originally placed in Manila, The UP Oblation, together with UP's central administrative offices, were transferred to UP Diliman. The Oblation – the symbol of the University of the Philippines – is based on a stanza in Jose Rizal's Mi Ultimo Adios. This figure of a naked man, with closed eyes, and arms outstretched in the act of offering himself, symbolizes all the unknown Filipino heroes who served their beloved country.

APRIL 4, 1949
Quezon City Hall Annex was started. It was constructed by Guerrero Construction Company, Inc., based from the structural designs made by Apolonio Adriano and Pantaleon Tabora, both civil engineers of Quezon City with Architect Luciano V. Aquino doing the architectural design. The Quezon City Hall Annex became known as Social Hall then it was later named Doña Aurora Hall. The building was finished on January 23, 1950.

Construction of the Quezon City Hall Annex



APRIL 8, 1949
President **Elpidio Quirino** approved the masterplan for the new Capital City, reserving 425 hectares for the central park. But after a series of Proclamations, the park was reduced to the Quezon Memorial Circle, the portions occupied by the Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife, and a small nearby forest.



APRIL 23, 1949
The Cabinet approved the floatation of P3 million in bonds as part of the proposed P20 million in fund for the development of the new Capital City in accordance with plans submitted by the Capital City Planning Commission headed by Architect Juan M. Arellano and with Mayor Ponciano Bernardo, Jose Paez, Manuel Mañosa, Salvador Araneta, and Ernesto Rufino as members. Cesar Concio was the Executive Secretary. President Elpidio Quirino approved the master plan for the development on April 8, 1949.

APRIL 28, 1949
Mayor **Ponciano Bernardo** together with Mrs. Aurora Quezon, Maria Aurora Quezon, Mrs. Quezon's son-in-law Philip Buencamino III were massacred just after Bongabon, Nueva Ecija. Mayor Bernardo accompanied Mrs. Quezon to inaugurate a hospital and unveil a marker in honor of President Manuel L. Quezon.

APRIL 29, 1949
Flags in government buildings in Quezon City flew at half-mast in deference to the death of Mayor Ponciano Bernardo.

MAY 4, 1949
Assistant Executive Secretary **Nicanor Roxas** was sworn into office as acting Mayor of Quezon City by Speaker Eugenio Perez at his office at Congress building. He served as Mayor for 8 months only.



JUNE 1949
Construction of the Roxas housing project consisting of 1,014 housing units on a land of 40 hectares was started. The construction of different public buildings or establishments also started like the San Jose Market, Kamuning Elementary School, Cubao Market, Kamuning Health Center at a cost of P191, 946.

JUNE 18, 1949
Republic Act No. 392 changed the boundary of Quezon City and declared its area to be 15,539 hectares, thus making Quezon City one of the largest cities in the world in terms of area.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1949
Francisco Batacan was appointed Vice Mayor of Quezon City. Luis R. Sianghio took over his place in the City Council.

OCTOBER 2, 1949
President Elpidio Quirino laid the cornerstone of the Capitol building at Constitution Hills.

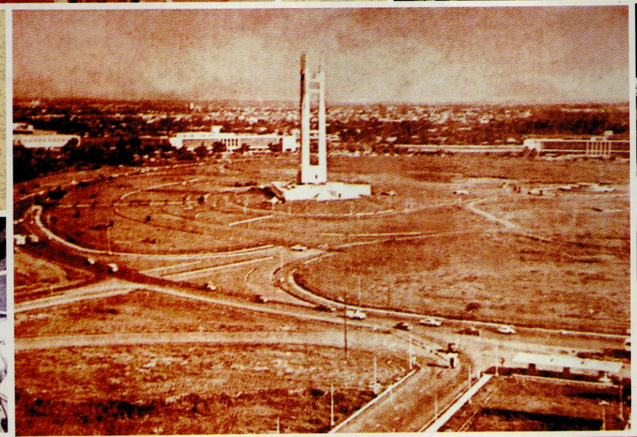
PLANTING SEEDS OF HOPE

October 22, 1949 to August 26, 1972

With the liberation of the country from war, Quezon City finally claimed its independence. Like many emerging localities, it tried to process its recovery and emerge from the shadows of the Japanese-established Greater Manila area. Quezon's dream also got fulfilled with the designation of the city as National Capital of the Philippines in 1949.

















OCTOBER 22, 1949
Inauguration of **Quezon City** as the National Capital of the Philippines.

JANUARY 1950
Start of the move of V. Luna General Hospital to Kamias Road. It was inaugurated on December 1950.

JANUARY 4, 1950
Ignacio Santos Diaz was appointed as City Mayor of Quezon City by President Elpidio Quirino.

JANUARY 23, 1950
The Quezon City Hall annex building was finished.

MARCH 25, 1950
The Quezon City Hall annex was inaugurated by President Elpidio Quirino.

JUNE 16, 1950
Republic Act 537 or the Revised Charter of Quezon City was signed into law by President Elpidio Quirino. It extended the boundaries of the city's area tenfold – from 1,527 hectares in 1939 to 15,359 hectares

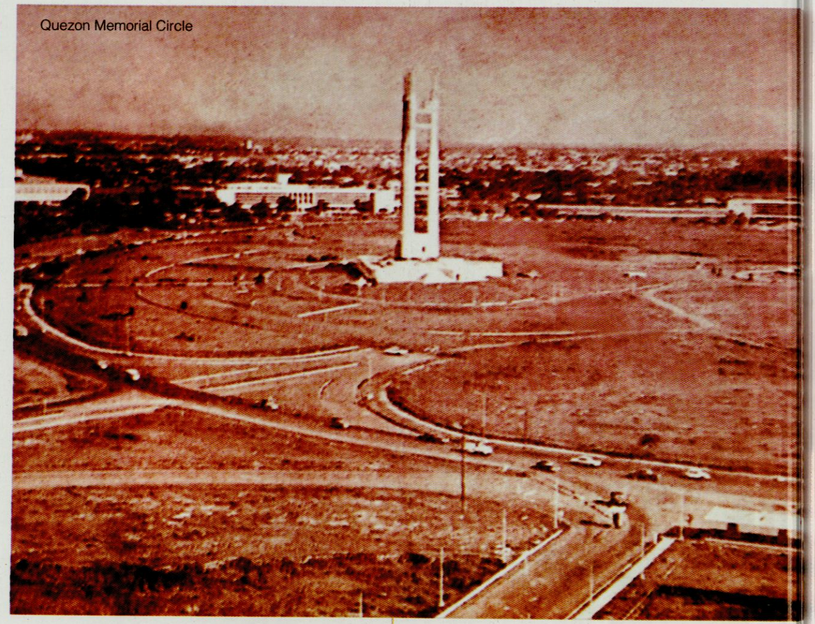
JULY 25, 1950
President Elpidio Quirino appointed **Pablo S. Reyes** as the first Quezon City Superintendent of Schools.

1951

The **Philippine Homesite and Housing Corporation** (PHHC) completed the Roxas Project consisting of 1,014 family units on a 39.5 hectare of land. It also started the construction of Quirino Project No. 2 consisting of 1,104 family units on a 38-hectare land.

The South Market, vacated by the Police Department, was converted into a school house. It was made an annex of the Quezon City High School.

The **Carillon Tower** was built beside the University of the Philippines College of Music. The 130-feet Tower is a musical instrument made of tuned bells sounded by the hammers controlled from a keyboard. It is the only tower of its kind in Southeast Asia.


Quezon Memorial Circle

1950

Construction of the **Quezon City Memorial Shrine** began but proceeded slowly, in part due to the cost of importing Carrara marble which were brought in blocks and carved on site. The monument consists of three 66-meter (Pres. Manuel L. Quezon's age when he died) vertical pylons symbolizing Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, on top of which are three mourning angels holding sampaguita wreaths crafted by Italian sculptor Francesco Monti.

President Quezon's catafalque was modeled after Napoleon Bonaparte's in Les Invalides, France. The shrine was finally completed in 1978, the centennial of Quezon's birthday. The following year, President Ferdinand E. Marcos mandated the site as a National Shrine.

JANUARY 11, 1951
Former **Councilor Luis Sianghio** was appointed as Vice Mayor while the man he replaced, Francisco P. Batacan assumed the Councilor's post.

NOVEMBER 20, 1951
Mayor **Ignacio Santos Diaz** called a meeting with the City Council in order to hasten the construction of the buildings in Quezon City.

1952

J. Amado Araneta purchased the 35-hectare Cubao property that is now the Araneta Center from Radio Corporation of America (RCA). The property which includes the Araneta family home is bounded by EDSA, Aurora Boulevard, P. Tuazon and 15th Avenue.

Maryknoll College, a Filipino Catholic educational institution for girls and young women, was finally transferred to Loyola Heights.

The Quirino Housing Project No. 2 was finished and the construction of Project 3 for 1,200 families on a 38-hectare land was started.



JUNE 6, 1952
Barrio Talipapa was renamed **Tandang Sora**, through Republic Act No. 727. Tandang Sora is the name by which Melchora Aquino was known to the Katipuneros.

1953

Ateneo De Manila transferred to its present campus in Loyola Heights. Cubao High School was opened. Quirino Elementary School was built at a cost of P80,000. Additional rooms for Kamuning Elementary school at a cost of P38,800 were finished.

The Quirino Project No. 3 consisting of 1,200 family units was finished, and Quirino Project No. 4 consisting of 3,039 family units on a land with an area of 92.5-hectare was started.

In mid-1953, President Elpidio Quirino authorized the sale of a large tract of land along Highway 54 to the Philippine-American Life Insurance Company. In an article published in Reader's Digest, this was called the "greatest thing in modern housing anywhere else in the world."

AUGUST 15, 1953
The **Quirino Memorial Medical Center** which was first known as "Labor Hospital" was inaugurated.



AUGUST 31, 1953
The **Manila Observatory**, run by the Jesuits, located at the Loyola Heights, Katipunan, was inaugurated. The Manila Observatory is the country's first observatory. It used to house the largest telescope in the country's history — a 19-inch refracting telescope.

DECEMBER 30, 1953
Being under the Liberal Party, Mayor Ignacio Santos Diaz turned in his resignation as Mayor of Quezon City when President Ramon Magsaysay won as President.

JANUARY 11, 1954
Norberto Amoranto took his oath of office as Vice Mayor of Quezon City and concurrently acting mayor.

JANUARY 19, 1954
One of Mayor Norberto Amoranto's first act as City Mayor was the setting up of a complaint and action center, where residents could file their grievances against erring employees and officials.


Mayor Norberto Amoranto

FEBRUARY 4, 1954
President Ramon Magsaysay formally appointed **Norberto Amoranto** as Acting Mayor and Ysidro Guevarra as Acting Vice Mayor of Quezon City.

MARCH 12, 1954
Damian Jimenez was appointed Secretary of the City Council, replacing Teodoro Gener.

JULY 5, 1954
Approval of Proclamation No. 42 by President Ramon Magsaysay creating the boundaries of the Quezon Memorial Park.

OCTOBER 10, 1954
Inauguration of the **Santo Domingo Church** at Quezon Boulevard.

1955

Quirino High School was inaugurated and opened.

JANUARY 18, 1955

The infamous La Loma Cabaret, which had been the target of fury and anger by well-meaning residents, was burned down mysteriously.

NOVEMBER 20, 1955

The Veterans Memorial Medical Center (formerly known as Veterans Memorial Hospital) was inaugurated with full US government assistance under the US Veterans Administration to provide quality hospitalization, medical care and treatment to Filipino veterans as provided by U.S. public law.

MARCH 23, 1956

Ordinance No. 2894 was approved providing for the "zoning of the Capital City (Quezon City) in accordance with the General Plan prepared and adopted by the National Planning Commission pursuant to the Republic Act No. 333, as amended by Executive Order No. 367 series of 1950, of the President of the Philippines."

OCTOBER 29, 1956

The cornerstone of the **National Orthopedic Hospital** was laid at Banawe Avenue at 10 a.m. in a simple rite officiated by Senator Gil J. Puyat.

1957

The Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR), the first National Office Building in Quezon City was constructed.

MARCH 17, 1957

President **Ramon Magsaysay** died in an airplane crash on the slopes of Mt. Manunggal in Cebu.

OCTOBER 17, 1957

The Sta. Mesa Heights Homeowners Association met to urge the President of the Philippines and Congress to make the positions City Mayor, Vice Mayor and the City Councilors elective.

DECEMBER 5, 1957

The construction of the P13 million Capitol building on Constitution Hills started, upon the approval of the work contract by Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno.

1958

Roces, La Loma, Cubao, San Francisco and Quirino High schools were made as independent high schools. February 1958

—The construction of the House of Representatives buildings was started but was suspended in August 1960 for "lack of funds".



AUGUST 12, 1958

President Carlos P. Garcia pulled out Vicente Novales from QC Police Department and appointed him as a member of the presidential fact finding committee to probe anomalies in the Bureau of Customs.

JUNE 19, 1959

Congress passed Republic Act No. 2259, "making elective the offices of Mayor, Vice Mayor, and Councilors in chartered cities."

SEPTEMBER 14, 1959

The Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) moved to Diliman from the Agrifina Circle (Teodoro Valencia Circle) in Manila.

NOVEMBER 10, 1959

First local elections for the positions of Mayor, Vice Mayor and eight Councilors of Quezon City was held.

DECEMBER 31, 1959

Tomas A. Eustaquio automatically ceased to be the Quezon City Secretary.

FEBRUARY 8, 1960

Lt. Col. Tomas Karingal of the Philippine Constabulary, on recommendation of the Citizens' League for Good Government (CLGG), was appointed by Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto as Police Chief together with Castro Unson as City Secretary and Anacleto Madrilejos as Secretary to the City Mayor.



MARCH 16, 1960

The **Araneta Coliseum**, at that time the world's largest covered dome, was opened during the fight of Gabriel "Flash" Elorde and Harold Gomes for the world's boxing lightweight championship. It was established by the Araneta Enterprises and was named after its owner, J. Amado Araneta. The coliseum, located in Cubao, can accommodate 24,000 to 30,000 people.

MAY 28, 1960

A disastrous typhoon named Lucille struck Quezon City without warning. The creeks overflowed; the rivers swelled and washed away the shanties situated on their banks.

JUNE 18, 1960

Republic Act No. 2649 was signed by President Carlos P. Garcia. This law created new positions and increased the salaries of the city officials of Quezon City amending certain sections of Republic Act 537 otherwise known as the revised Charter of Quezon City.

JANUARY 27, 1961

Mayor **Norberto S. Amoranto** had a stroke. Vice Mayor Vicente O. Novales took over as acting mayor.

FEBRUARY 2, 1961

Generoso del Rosario was appointed as the first Assistant Superintendent of City Schools.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1961

Castro C. Unson resigned as City Secretary and was later succeeded by Rustico Valdellon.

1962

A major setback in income occurred when President Diosdado Macapagal signed Republic Act No. 3463 which exempted the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation (PHHC) from payments of all taxes, duties, fees, and other charges.



1962

The Kamias-Anonas road with a full length of 2.11 kilometers was completed.

JULY 5, 1962

Alfredo J. Andal, former superintendent of schools in Bulacan, was appointed superintendent of schools, succeeding Pablo P. Reyes who retired.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1962

City Councilor Pedro Tuason died. Malacañang appointed Faustino Turla to take the place of the late Councilor Tuason.

In this year, the student population of the city in 1962 was 60,000 or 5,000 more than that of the previous year.

1963

The Quezon City increased its public libraries to 10 with the addition of new branches which were located in the following areas: City Hall, Balintawak, Cubao, La Loma, Novaliches, Pag-asa, Roxas and Project 3 and 4 with Atty. Felicidad Peralta as Superintendent of Libraries.

The **Quezon City General Hospital** was first conceived by the first elected Quezon City officials headed by Mayor Norberto Amoranto and the City Council composed of the members of the Quezon City Citizens' League for Good Government.

MAY 4, 1963

Quezon City Treasurer Conrado Hernandez retired. Assistant City Treasurer Francisco Quinto became in charge of the city's treasury.

JUNE 22, 1963

Approval of Republic Act No. 3663 – an act creating the positions of the Assistant Chiefs of Quezon City Departments and standardizing the salaries of the city officials of Quezon City, by amending certain sections of RA 537, otherwise known as The Revised Charter of Quezon City.

JULY 28, 1963

Twenty-five Philippine Boy Scouts died in a plane crash on their way to 11th World Scout Jamboree.

OCTOBER 15, 1963

Col. **Abenir Bornales**, Chief of Police of Pasay City, was appointed Chief of Police of Quezon City replacing Col. Tomas Karingal.

NOVEMBER 1963

The second local election in Quezon City was held in November 1963. Mayor Norberto Amoranto ran for re-election and won.

1964

Luisa Orendain was the first elected woman City Councilor of Quezon City.



JUNE 18, 1964

Approval of RA 3965 which changed the name of Labor Hospital, a National Hospital in Quezon City to Quirino Memorial General Hospital.

AUGUST 1, 1964

The Philippine Science High School was opened with 150 scholars. It is the first Science-inclined High School in Quezon City. It acquired its own building in 1970.

OCTOBER 12, 1964

The cornerstone was laid for the New City Hall building by Justice Secretary Salvador L. Marino.



MARCH 5, 1965
When the plan was completed and subsequently approved, a public bidding for the construction of the Quezon City Hall building was held.

MARCH 6, 1965
Former Mayor **Tomas P. Morato** died. It was his first stroke but it was a massive one.

JUNE 19, 1965
President Diosdado Macapagal approved Republic Act No. 4434 which changed the name of Camp Murphy to Camp Emilio Aguinaldo. Republic Act No. 4495 was also approved – an act to standardize the salaries of the City Officials in Quezon City.

APRIL 3, 1966
President Ferdinand Marcos ordered the ejection of all squatters from the Quezon Memorial Circle, at the East and North Triangle and the Parks and Wildlife reservation in Quezon City and directed the PC Chief and Parks Director to adopt measures to prevent future squatting in these areas.

MAY 31, 1966
President Ferdinand E. Marcos appointed Mayor **Norberto S. Amoranto** as Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary, a position he held until he died on March 12, 1971.

JUNE 30, 1966
The **Amoranto Stadium**, which consists of a grandstand, eight-lane track and field oval, bleachers and a gymnasium, was constructed on 5.8-hectare lot along Roces Avenue. It was inaugurated by Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos in 1966 and named after Mayor Amoranto The complex was built at a cost of P2 million and has been used for national and local athletic events.



SEPTEMBER 1, 1966
The Quezon City government purchased a 14.7-hectare lot in Seminary Road, Bahay Toro, that would later become the site of the Quezon City General Hospital.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1966
Pangkat Kawayan was organized on this day. It is a bamboo orchestra of 44 school children whose ages range from eight to 16 years. All the musical scores were arranged by Victor Chino Toledo, who trained and conducted the orchestra. This musical troupe was under the direction of Laura R. Gorospe and under the management of Elena C. Castro; both ladies were top officials of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) in Quezon City.



1967

Opening of the Quezon City Science High School.

The **Philippine Education Theater Association** (PETA) located at Barangay Kristong Hari, was established by theater enthusiasts. PETA is an organization committed to artistic excellence.

JULY 30, 1967
Mayor Norberto Amoranto created the Cultural Affairs Office through Ordinance No. 7164, series of 1967, with Celso Carunungan as its first director.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1967
Approval of Republic Act No. 5185 – an act granting further autonomous powers to local governments.

NOVEMBER 1967
The third local election was held and Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto won again against former City Councilor and Navy Captain Carlos Albert.

1968

The elementary and high schools in Quezon City served as the laboratory for 15 American teachers who underwent training in the Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL), a project jointly undertaken by the University of California, the Philippine Normal College, and the Bureau of Public Schools.

MAY 12, 1968
Herbert M. Bautista was born at the Santo Tomas University Hospital. His parents are Councilor Herminio "Butch" Bautista and Rosario M. Bautista.





His Holiness Pope Paul VI at the Quezon Memorial Circle

SEPTEMBER 9, 1968
The sixth Congress of the Philippines approved Republic Act No. 5441, amending the Revised Charter of Quezon City which increased the number of councilors from eight to 16.

OCTOBER 12, 1968
The Silver Jubilee celebration of Quezon City was held at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

1969

3M Pizza Pie, the first commercial pizza pie in the country was founded by Merle Hemedes. It started on a small kiosk outside a toy shop at Araneta Arcade, Araneta Center, Cubao. Its main office was located at 71 Evangelista corner Malvar Streets, Project 4.

JUNE 21, 1969
Approval of Republic Act No. 5930 – an act providing for the standardization of salaries of certain city officials of Quezon City and for other purposes.

JULY 25, 1970
The Lungsod ng Kabataan Recreational Park was inaugurated and opened to the public by President Ferdinand Marcos and Vice President Fernando Lopez.

NOVEMBER 29, 1970
His Holiness Pope Paul VI officiated the historic Mass at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

JUNE 1971
Former President Diosdado Macapagal presided over the Constitutional Convention in session at the Quezon City City Hall. He replaced former President Carlos P. Carcia who died of heart attack a day after his oath taking.

AUGUST 26, 1971
Quezon City General Hospital was elevated to the level of a city department under Republic Act No. 6548, otherwise known as the Revised Charter of Quezon City, and its powers and duties as well as officials and employees and financing were clearly defined. In 1973, it was designated as a Training and Teaching Hospital.

JANUARY 1, 1972
Mayor **Norberto Amoranto** and other elected officials were inducted at the Quezon City Hall Quadrangle. After the oath taking ceremony, the new Quezon City Hall was formally inaugurated.

FEBRUARY 14, 1972
The **Heart Center of the Philippines** was inaugurated by President Ferdinand Marcos and First Lady Imelda Marcos.

AUGUST 26, 1972
Approval of Republic Act No. 6548 – An act further amending Republic Act No. 537, as amended, otherwise known as the Revised Charter of Quezon City.

ESTABLISHING LAW & ORDER

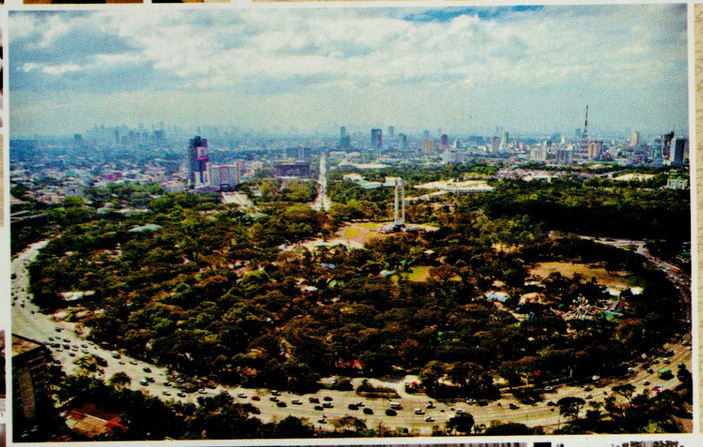
September 21, 1972 to February 25, 1986

With the declaration of Martial Law, a wave of social and political changes swept the country. As a strategic political venue, Quezon City was home to the Batasang Pambansa that implemented many of the controversial laws that aimed to reinvigorate a new spirit of nationalism among Filipinos. With the geopolitical atmosphere radically altered, Quezon City cedes its position as national and political capital to Manila.

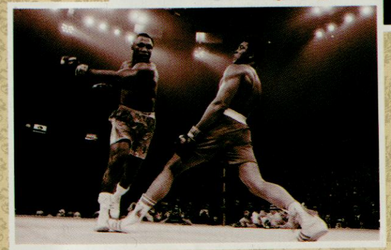




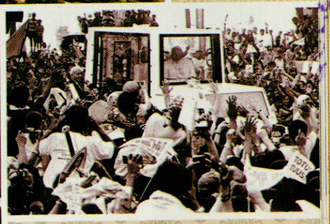














SEPTEMBER 21, 1972
Declaration of the Martial Law by President **Ferdinand Marcos.**

NOVEMBER 27, 1972
The Constitutional Convention approved on second reading the proposed Constitution at the 14th floor of the Quezon City Hall.

NOVEMBER 29, 1972
The Constitutional Convention was approved on third reading.

NOVEMBER 30, 1972
The 1971 Constitution was signed at the Convention Hall, at the 14th floor of the Quezon City Hall by Diosdado Macapagal, President of the Convention, attested by Jose Abueva, the Convention Secretary.

JANUARY 17, 1973
Pres. Ferdinand Marcos proclaimed the new Constitution ratified and in force.

JANUARY 3, 1974
Bangko Sentral Money Museum, the first money museum in Quezon City, was inaugurated.

MARCH 21, 1974
PD No. 421 integrated the **QC Police Department**, Fire Department and the QC City Jail with the Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) then under General Prospero Olivas.

MAY 1974
First Lady Imelda Marcos proclaimed Quezon City, the Capital City, as one of the cleanest and most beautiful in the entire country, commending the local officials for the good job done.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1974
Mayor Norberto Amoranto forwarded the proposed design of a new coat-of-arms for Quezon City to the Philippine Heraldry Commission Office of the President for approval. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Galo B. Ocampo, Technical Adviser of Heraldry, the new coat-of-arms was approved by the Office of the President. The approval was signed by then Assistant Executive Secretary Roberto V. Reyes.

1975

Jollibee Cubao, the first Jollibee outlet, started as a small ice cream parlor. Later it branched out into various branches in different parts of the country.

FEBRUARY 3, 1975
The City Council passed Resolution No. 10320, S-75, adopting the new coat-of-arms for Quezon City as approved by the Office of the President.

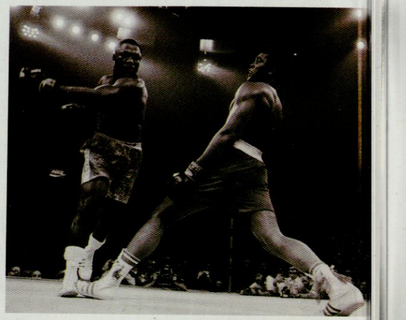


Heart Center for Asia

FEBRUARY 14, 1975
President Ferdinand Marcos and the First Lady Imelda Marcos opened the **Heart Center for Asia** with distinguished guest coming from all around the world headed by Dr. Christiaan Barnard, heart transplant specialist.

FEBRUARY 27, 1975
A referendum was held in the city. The residents of the Greater Manila area, including Quezon City, approved the restructuring of the four cities and 13 municipalities in the area into an integrated unit, paving the way for the creation of the Metropolitan Manila Commission.

AUGUST 17, 1975
The **United Doctors Medical Center** was blessed and inaugurated. It houses a 250-bed hospital and a School of Nursing.



OCTOBER 1, 1975
The **Thrilla in Manila**, a much-awaited boxing match between Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier, took place at the Araneta Coliseum.

NOVEMBER 7, 1975
Presidential Decree No 824 creating the Metropolitan Manila Commission was promulgated.

MARCH 10, 1976
The Quezon City Hymn was launched at 4 p.m. at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

MARCH 30, 1976
President Ferdinand Marcos accepted the resignation of Mayor Norberto Amoranto.

MARCH 31, 1976
Mayor **Adelina S. Rodriguez** took her oath of office before President Ferdinand Marcos as first Lady Mayor of Quezon City.

1976

Laying of the cornerstone of Quezon Monument at Quezon City Hall quadrangle with Mayor Adelina Rodriguez and President Manuel L. Quezon's daughter Nini Quezon-Avanceña.

APRIL 12, 1976
Approval of PD No. 921 issued on April 2, 1976, to amend PD No. 824, wherein the Quezon City Treasurer was made the head of the second Treasury District composed of Quezon City, Pasig, Marikina, Mandaluyong and San Juan while the Quezon City Assessor was, likewise, made the head of the Second Assessment District which was similarly composed as the Second Treasury District.

MAY 29, 1976
President **Ferdinand E. Marcos** issued Presidential Decree No. 940, "Establishing Manila as the Capital City of the Philippines" and as "the permanent seat of the national government." Quezon City thereby lost its status as the Capital City of the Philippines by virtue of the PD No. 940 which restored the Capital City of the Philippines to Manila. However, Quezon City retained its status as the National Government Center of the Philippines.



JUNE 24, 1976
P.D. No. 940 took effect.

OCTOBER 13, 1976
President Ferdinand E. Marcos issued Letter of Instruction No. 473 under which the old 200-hectare national government centers on the Constitution Hill, where the foundation of the protected Congressional Building was rusting for many years, was to be revived as the site of the Parliamentary Building and other offices of the national government that would house the functional Departments of the national government.

1977

The **Frisco Market** was gutted down by a fire.

AUGUST 19, 1977
Unveiling of the Quezon Monument erected at the center of the Quezon City Hall Quadrangle, in commemoration of the 99th birth anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. It is a bronze statue of Pres. Quezon as he appeared when he delivered his inaugural address during the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on November 15, 1935. It was designed by Sculptor Anastacio T. Caedo and built at a cost of P220,000. It is a 12-feet high bronze statue and stands on a marble pedestal 16 feet high, 38-inch square at the top, and 3.7 meter square at the base. The inscription in the monument was composed by Hon. Emilio Abello Sr., first City Attorney of Quezon City.



JANUARY 8, 1978
The **Hospital ng Bagong Lipunan** (formerly GSIS General Hospital now The East Avenue Medical Center) was established by virtue of PD No. 1411 after the dissolution of the old GSIS General Hospital wherein all its assets, liabilities and properties were transferred to the Ministry of Health. It was organized by virtue of EO No. 48s, 1986 of President Corazon C. Aquino.

JANUARY 23, 1978
First State-of-the-City address of Mayor **Adelina S. Rodriguez** delivered before Quezon City officials and employees during the flag raising ceremony at the Quezon City Hall Quadrangle.

MARCH 31, 1978
President Ferdinand E. Marcos ordered the transfer of the remains of President Manuel L. Quezon from Manila North Cemetery to the completed Memorial Monument in the Elliptical Road.



MARCH 1978
Batasang Pambansa, now the seat of the government building, was completely finished. It stands on Constitution Hills with its breathtaking backdrop of mountains and valleys.

AUGUST 18, 1978
The marker declaring the Quezon Memorial Circle as a National Historical Landmark under PD No. 260 was unveiled.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1978
The **Security Plant Complex** (SPC) of the Central Bank of the Philippines was inaugurated. The complex, composed of five interconnected buildings, has an approximate floor area of 62,210 sq. m. built along the East Avenue with a total land area of 57,300 sq.m.

1979

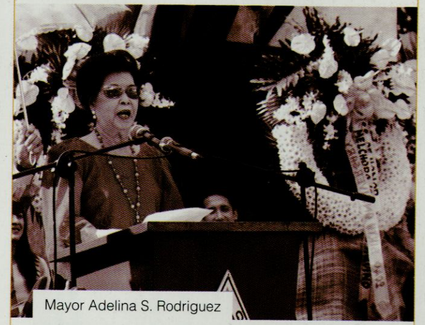
Adarna house, the first publishing house dedicated to children's books, was established.

DECEMBER 22, 1979
Former Mayor **Norberto Amoranto** felt a stabbing pain in his chest and was rushed to the Philippine Heart Center where he was pronounced dead on arrival.

1980

SM Cubao, the SM Mall, was opened in Araneta Center.

JANUARY 4, 1980
The Honorable **Ismael Mathay, Jr**. took his oath of office as Vice Governor of Metro Manila before President Ferdinand E. Marcos.



Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez

JANUARY 30, 1980
The first local elections after Martial Law. Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez and Vice Mayor Stephen Sarino were elected as Mayor and Vice Mayor of Quezon City, respectively.

FEBRUARY 11, 1980
Vice Mayor **Stephen Sarino** of Quezon City and other Vice Mayors of Metropolitan Manila took their oath of office before Metro Manila Governor Imelda R. Marcos.

1981

McDonald's branch in Cubao, the first in Quezon City, opened beside the New Frontier Theater.

JANUARY 16, 1981
The **National Kidney and Transplant Institute,** a tertiary medical specialty center formerly known as the National Kidney Foundation of the Philippines (NKFP) was created by virtue of Presidential Decree 1832 signed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

JANUARY 16, 1981
The **Lung Center of the Philippines** (LCP) was opened with the purpose to provide health care that specifically targets lung and pulmonary diseases. It is located in Quezon Avenue. It was destroyed by fire on May 16, 1998 and was reconstructed and reopened on March 1, 1999.

FEBRUARY 19, 1981
Pope John Paul II visited Quezon City and said Mass at the Quezon Memorial Circle together with President Ferdinand Marcos and First Lady Imelda Marcos.



AUGUST 6, 1981
The **Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran** (KKK), was established by Executive Order No. 715. The Quezon City government's first response was to put up the Quezon City Kabuhayan Technological Center.



JULY 1982
The **Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center** (NAPWC) was temporarily closed to the public for renovation in an effort to improve its facilities. It was in this period when the craft village cottage, fishing village, amphitheater and comfort rooms were constructed. Also, water system facilities were installed. Furthermore, the park's lighting system was developed and installed.

FEBRUARY 21, 1983
The Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife was named Lungsod ng Kabataan Recreational Park and was opened to the public.

AUGUST 6, 1983
Inauguration of the new **Quezon City Public Library Building** at Quezon City Hall Complex.

MAY 14, 1984
Elections for the Batasang Pambansa were held. The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) and the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) coalition decided to take part. Aquino's widow Cory threw her support behind the opposition candidates, who surprised Marcos by winning 56 seats out of the 183 amidst allegations of fraud.

FEBRUARY 23-25, 1986
The historic **EDSA People's Power Revolution** took place.

FEBRUARY 25, 1986
A significant national event that has been engraved in the hearts and minds of every Filipino. This part of Philippine history gives us a strong sense of pride especially that other nations were awakened with the true power of democracy. The true empowerment of democracy was exhibited in EDSA in Quezon City.

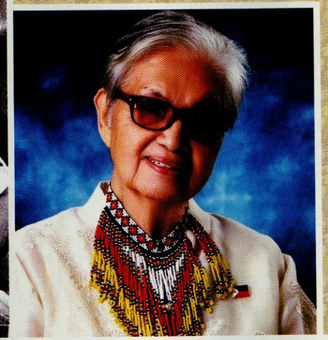


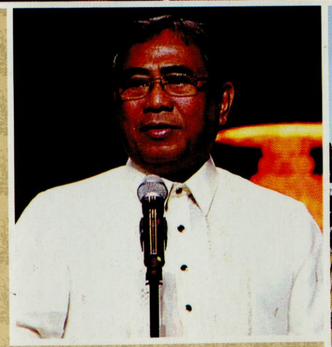
BRINGING WINDS OF CHANGE

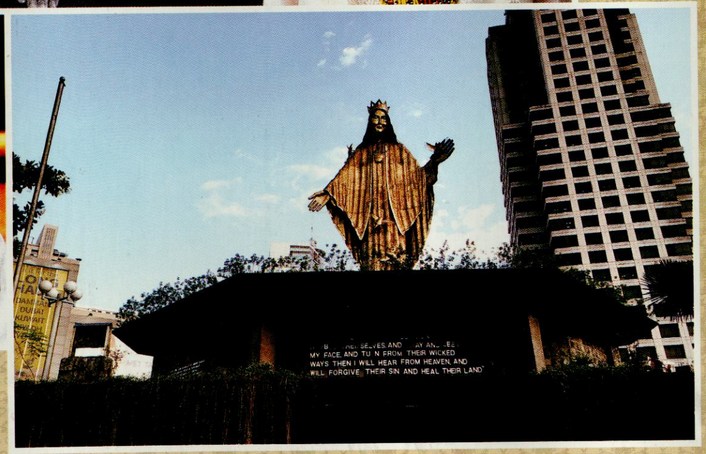
February 25, 1986 to June 30, 1992

A change of political environments brought about by a nation's cry for change heralded a new era for Quezon City after the People Power Revolution. While the country and the city had aspirations for robust economic development, its leaders were able to fend off challenges and polarizing forces, with high hopes for peace and progress that can be totally embraced by its citizens.









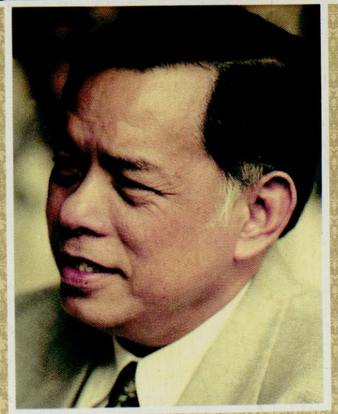
REAPING FRUITS OF PROGRESS

July 1, 1993 to June 30, 2001

As the young wings of a fledgling democracy gain strength and take flight, Quezon City begins building its infrastructures and strengthening its governance. The city also begins to form partnerships with other towns and cities both local and abroad through sister-city agreements.









JULY 1, 1993
Quezon City enacted Ordinance No. SP-91, S9, S-93 officially known as the Quezon City Revenue Code of 1993. (Enacted June 22, 1993 and approved June 23, 1993).

JULY 3, 1993
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas was established and replaced the Central Bank of the Philippines. It is considered as the Central Bank of the country based on the provisions of the 1987 Constitution and the Central Bank Act of 1993.

1994

The **Quezon City Performing Arts Development** (QCPAD) was created. Three renowned dance professionals joined forces to create a program that would encourage artistically gifted children from the city's marginalized sectors.

MARCH 1, 1994
The **Quezon City Polytechnic University** was created by virtue of the City Council Ordinance No. SP-171, an institution created to primarily undertake the training and development of qualified technicians and skilled workers.



OCTOBER 1994
Quezon City and Daly City, California, USA, represented by Mayor Ismael Mathay Jr. and Mayor Thomas L. Calma, respectively, signed sister cities agreement.

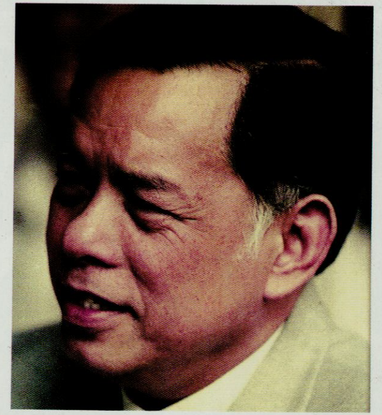
OCTOBER 12, 1994
Three sister cities agreements were signed in honor of Quezon City's foundation day. Mayor Ismael Mathay, Jr. signed agreements with General Santos City, represented by Mayor Adelbert W. Antonio; with Davao City, represented by Mayor Rodrigo R. Duterte; and Iloilo City, represented by Mayor Mansuela Malabor.

1997

SENTRO, along with partner NGOs and women leaders in Quezon City, started the ball rolling after it got the support of the Quezon City government as it inked a Memorandum of Agreement to carry out a citywide gender-sensitivity awareness with SENTRO as initial GAD focal points.

1997

Mayor Ismael Mathay, Jr., warned of moves to make Novaliches a separate municipality and, eventually a separate city as stated in his State of the City Address.

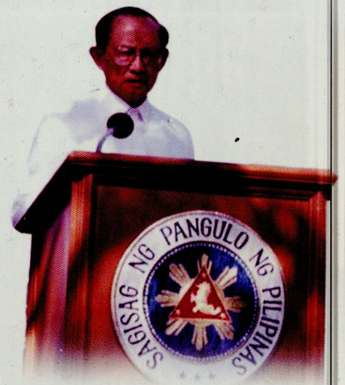


AUGUST 20, 1997
Ordinance No. SP-544, S-97 known as the "Pamantasang Politekniko ng Lungsod Quezon" or "Quezon City Polytechnic University" was approved by Mayor Ismael A. Mathay, Jr.

1998

Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. received a Sikatuna award and was cited as Management Man of Year from the Management Association of the Philippines. Running for his last term as Congressman, Belmonte garnered 92% of all votes cast in his district, setting a statistical record.

FEBRUARY 23, 1998
Republic Act. No. 8535 was signed by President **Fidel V. Ramos**. Novaliches was to establish a new political subdivision formed by Barangays Talipapa, Sauyo, Bagbag San Bartolome, Nagkaisang Nayon, Gulod, Novaliches Proper, San Agustin, Kaligayahan, Santa Monica, Capri, Santa Lucia, Pasong Putik Proper, Greater Lagro and North Fairview excluding the La Mesa Dam watershed.



OCTOBER 23, 1999
A plebiscite was conducted in Quezon City and an overwhelming majority of Quezon City residents rejected the secession of Novaliches.

JULY 1, 2000
The Payatas tragedy unfolded. A trash slide buried hundreds in one of the poorest communities in Payatas. Nearly 300 were killed by the garbage trash.

NOVEMBER 4, 2000
A rain-soaked prayer rally was held at the EDSA Shrine demanding the immediate resignation of President Joseph Estrada.

JANUARY 18, 2001
Thousands of people formed a 10-kilometer human chain from the Ninoy Aquino Monument in Ayala Avenue in Makati to the EDSA Shrine to symbolize the "people's unity and solidarity" in demanding for President Estrada's resignation.





Prayer rally at EDSA Shrine

JANUARY 20, 2001
Oath-taking of Vice President **Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo** as the 14th President of the Republic of the Philippines at 12:25 p.m. at the EDSA Shrine, administered by Chief Justice Hilario Davide, Jr. with the presence of Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin and Senate President Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.

JANUARY 24, 2001
Congressman **Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.,** former Minority Leader and head of the prosecution panel in the impeachment trial of Pres. Joseph Estrada was elected as the new Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JANUARY 27, 2001
Manila Archbishop Cardinal Jaime Sin declared the Mary Queen of Peace Shrine on EDSA as a holy ground to "make sure that generations succeeding us will always remember the goodness of God."

FEBRUARY 25, 2001
A Holy Ground marker was inaugurated at the EDSA Shrine during the 15th anniversary of the first EDSA People Power.

MARCH 30, 2001
Approval of Ordinance No. SP 1030, S-2001, creating the City Gender and Development Council and the GAD Resource and Coordinating Office

JUNE 30, 2001
Mayor **Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.** was sworn in as the 9th Chief Executive of Quezon City.

DELIVERING EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE

July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2010

With the dawn of the new millennium, Quezon City finds itself at the crossroads of globalization and social and economic transformations. A dynamic change in leadership takes place that has powered Quezon City to scale unprecedented heights and effect change to make it a global and modern community.



















JULY 1, 2001
Feliciano R. Belmonte, Jr. assumed office as the elected City Mayor with Herbert Bautista as Vice Mayor of Quezon City.

2001

In 2001, upon his assumption into office, Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. energized the Urban Poor Affairs Office and directed them to speed up the processing of properties under the Community Mortgage Program.

The property at 10th Street, New Manila, reportedly known as the "Boracay Mansion", failed to pay its real property taxes for the year 2000 in the amount of P1.7 million pesos. In 2016, it became the official residence of Vice President Leni Robredo.

JULY 2001
Environmental protection was institutionalized and professionalized with the activation of the Waste Management Department.

SEPTEMBER 2001
The **Quezon City Performing Arts Development Foundation, Inc. (QCPADFI)** was established to manage the city government's Performing Arts Development Program. Its Board of Trustees, comprised of noted individuals from the cultural and business sectors, represents an effort by the city's leadership to bring in the experience and skills of the private sector in order to set the agenda for the expansion and development of the program.

2002

The **Quezon City Gawad Parangal** was formally launched by Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. as an instrument for honoring Quezon City residents and institutions who are outstanding locally, nationally or globally due to their exemplary services or activities.

City Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. directed the computerization of the Quezon City's Revenues and Assessment functions, which was quite a feat in 2002, not only because no other Philippine Local Government Unit had yet fully computerized its revenue operations, but also because Quezon City has a huge tax base, with real estate tax transactions alone, involving about half a million real property units and a business tax base involving about 60,000 business establishments.

The Quezon City Government awarded a P2 million contract for the renovation of the Molave Youth home in order to provide better custody care for the youth offenders.

Quezon City had emerged from bankruptcy to become the highest revenue-earning local government in the Philippines, a feat very few city mayors have achieved.

The Center for Excellence in Student Leadership was conceived for the Quezon City's public school system with the guidance of the Knights of the Sacred Heart Foundation of Kamuning.

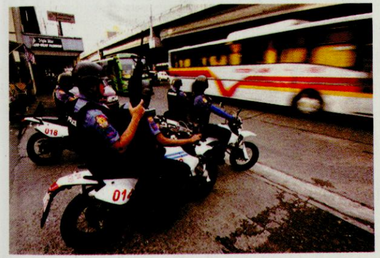
Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. inaugurated Gender and Development Resource Coordinating Office (GADRCO) and appointed Dr. Mary Ruby M. Palma as Head.



JANUARY 2002
Salary Step Increments for the Quezon City Regular Plantilla Personnel were implemented for the first time.

FEBRUARY 2002
For the first time, an organization wide-planning workshop was conducted to obtain consensus and acceptance of the vision and mission of the Quezon City government that will guide the City Mayor and its officials.

APRIL 16, 2002
Launching of the no-collateral loan facility called **Puhunang Pangkabuhayan ng Sikap Buhay** (PPSB), whose members have grown from 248 to 1,418. It helps develop entrepreneurs in the city.



APRIL 25, 2002
The **Anti-Carnapping Campaign** of the Central Police Department of Quezon City has resulted in the neutralization of the dreaded Parojinong Gang and the recovery of seven motor vehicles.

APRIL 30, 2002
The Central Police Department arrested a 12-man bank robbery gang, about to rob the Equitable Bank in Roosevelt Avenue.

MAY 4, 2002
The Police rescued kidnap victims Orlando Uy and Marie Dagdag, and arrested members of the Waray-based KFR Group in Quezon City.

MAY 11, 2002
The Quezon City Government organized the first Quezon City Youth Summit, convinced that if the youth themselves can become a valuable part of society and they can be involved in the solutions of society's challenges.

MAY 18, 2002
A Memorandum of Agreement was forged among Quezon City Government, the MWSS, the Manila Water Company, MC Defensor Foundation and the Billion Trees Movement to restore the 50-year old **Balara Filter Park** to its old glory.

OCTOBER 2002
NegoTech is a Livelihood and Assistance Program inaugurated by the Belmonte administration. Nego Tech is aimed at providing vocational and technical skills to make it easy for the out-of-school youths and unemployed adults to be hired or to start a business.

DECEMBER 2002
Service rewards in the form of P2,000 cash gift were given to the contractual employees who rendered services in 2002 and were still in service as of January 31, 2003.

Balara Filter Park



2003

Quezon City emerged as the highest income-earning local government unit in the Philippines, with its biggest assets and the most liquid in terms of financial resources, in the reports of the Philippine Bureau of Local Government Finance.

After successfully turning Quezon City from a Bankrupt City into The Richest City in the Philippines, Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. received the distinction of The Most Outstanding Mayor from the Local Government Leadership Award (LGLA). Later, he would also be the recipient of the Huwarang Pilipino Award.

President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo awarded Quezon City Government with the 2003 Kabalikat sa Pabahay Award "for being the local government unit (LGU) with the most number of CMP-originated projects and for the Quezon City's invaluable support and contributions to the housing program."

The Quezon City government gained widespread recognition for its fiscal management feat, when it was accorded the **Galing Pook Award for Effective Management in 2003**, the first time such an award in that category was given by the Galing Pook Foundation. The award cited the best local government practices and facilitates its adoption in more communities in the Philippines.

The Quezon City government organized the first local government owned and managed housing corporation, the **Quezon City Housing and Urban Renewal Authority** (HURA).

The year 2003 also witnessed the formulation of the framework for the Quezon City GAD code and plan, the designation of the first set of the GAD focal points from the Quezon City government's various offices and departments, as well as the inauguration and the eventual institutionalization of the Quezon City Award for the Most Gender Sensitive Film in the Metro Manila Film Festival (MMFF), the only award of its kind in the Philippines.

The Manila LRT purple line (the first railroad system that runs through Quezon City) was established. It runs in a general east-west direction linking the cities of Manila, San Juan, Quezon City, Marikina and Pasig.



FEBRUARY 27, 2003

For the first time, the Quezon City Government convened the Quezon City Development Council with the full cooperation of government members and the 49 representatives elected to the Council by the 377 accredited people's organizations, non-government organizations and others in the private sectors. This institutionalized the role of the private sector as active partners in strategy development formulation.

MARCH 2003

The N**ational Council on the Role of Filipino Women** (NCRFW) awarded City Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. a plaque of appreciation for the city's pioneering GAD activities.

JUNE 2003

City Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. approved the **Senior Volunteer Program.** This resulted to an improved compliance rate of 75% as of June 2003 as compared to 50% in 2002.

SEPTEMBER 2003

City Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. handed out Non-Formal Education Certification to the 76 graduates of the 2nd batch of Nego-Tech.

SEPTEMBER 2003

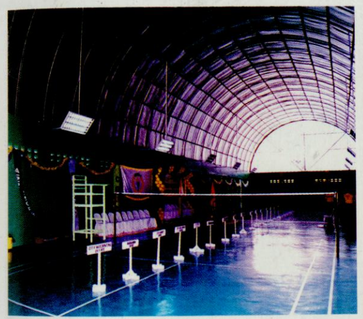
City Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. gave health coverage t the Quezon City Hall contractual employees.

NOVEMBER 2003

In the 29th Philippine Business Conference, the Quezon City government was conferred as "The Most Business-Friendly City" Award by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Philippine's biggest organization of business and industry leaders. The city won again the same award in 2004.

DECEMBER 2003

Inauguration of the **SB Multi-purpose gymnasium** at the Amoranto Sports Complex.



SB Multi-Purpose Gymnasium

2004

When City Mayor Feliciano R. Belmonte Jr. was elected for a second term, instituting effective governance had been the main focus of his administration from his first day in office on July 1, 2001.

The **E- Library System**, which has been connected with 11 public schools of Quezon City and the Quezon City Public Library, expanded its network to connect 16 more public high schools of Quezon City.

The modern Gateway Mall was constructed and was dubbed as "the mall like no other."

JANUARY 2004

Quezon City is the first local government unit in Metro Manila to have been given a clearance by the DENR to proceed with the conversion of its Payatas Dumpsite into a controlled dump facility.

MARCH 21, 2004

Established and provided mechanisms for the proper implementation of the Procurement Program in Quezon City pursuant to the Executive Order 301.

APRIL 1, 2004

The **Quezon City Gender and Development (GAD) Code** was enacted and approved by the 16th City Council presided by Vice Mayor Herbert M. Bautista, through Ordinance No. 1401.

APRIL 28, 2004

The Quezon City government inaugurated the **La Mesa Dam Eco Park,** one of the oldest parks in Quezon City.

NOVEMBER 2004

Unveiling of commemorative covers of the Metro Manila Film Festival 2004 which served as symbolic reminders of the Quezon City government's commitment towards promoting positive values for a "Simply Better" society by recognizing the efforts of filmmakers in the development of movies addressing gender-sensitive issues.

2005

Quezon City was recognized as the Model of Good Governance and citations received from different agencies/ businesses of Quezon City.

The Quezon City government has been implementing Project FED which stands for Food Excellence and Development, in Quezon City's 28 public elementary schools to improve the nutritional status of the school children.



La Mesa Dam Eco Park

Quezon City became the first local government in the Philippines to convene the City Development Council, which institutionalized citizen participation in governance activities.

The Quezon City Chamber of Commerce and Industry (QCCCI) established a **Business Data Bank** at Quezon City Hall which constitutes a virtual almanac on business and industry in Quezon City.

A Commission on Audit report indicated that Quezon City topped 30 cities and municipalities, both in National and NCR, after posting a net income of P2.65 billion pesos in 2005.

The youth of Quezon City produced a **Medium Term Youth Development Plan** guided by City Vice Mayor Herbert M. Bautista and city executives of the Quezon City government.

The **Quezon City Polytechnic University** offered Baccalaureate courses in Information Technology, Industrial Engineering, and Entrepreneurial Management. One year program and short courses were added to provide basic and remedial learning to the Quezon City residents who can make use their skills for immediate livelihood.

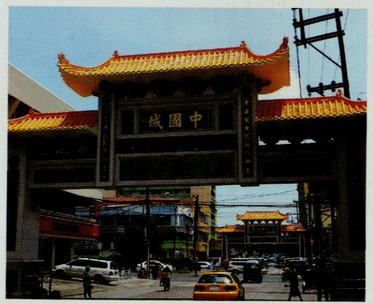


MARCH 15, 2005
Enactment of Ordinance No. SP 1508, S-2005, an Ordinance authorizing the Quezon City Treasurer to accept over-the-counter payments in accredited banks, internet banking and ATMs as an alternative mode of payment for taxes and fees from Quezon City taxpayers.

APRIL 24, 2005
The Quezon City government launched the **Kasambahay Registration** at Quezon Memorial Circle initiated by Congressman Francisco "Boy" Calalay, Jr.

APRIL 29, 2005
Formalized the implementation of the Sustainable Barangay Development Course (SBDC), a joint project of the Quezon City government and the Center for the Local and Regional Governance (CLRG), and the University of the Philippine –National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG).

AUGUST 2005
Flying V Bio Diesel Plant (First Coco Bio-Diesel Plant in Quezon City), was opened in Libis. It is Asia's first Coconut Bio Diesel Plant.



AUGUST 23, 2005
The City Council approved Resolution No. SP-3039, S-2005 declaring the Banawe area as QC Chinatown in view of the feasibility study conducted by the QC Planning and Development Office.

SEPTEMBER 20, 2005
Ordinance No. 1573 was approved which called for the development of Banawe Street as a special economic growth area, to include the vicinity traversed by Banawe Ave., from E. Rodriguez to Sgt. E. Rivera.

DECEMBER 16, 2005
The **Korea-Philippines (KORPHIL) IT Center,** a premier ICT training institute in the Asia Pacific Region was inaugurated by President Gloria Arroyo, President Rho Moo Hyun and Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.



DECEMBER 31, 2005
The Department of Finance, Bureau of Local Governmen reported that ending December 31, 2005, Quezon City ha the biggest income of P7,376,391,780, followed by Manila with an income of P7,119,823,858.

2006

The Social Services Development Program, Sikap Buhay and the Nego-Tech equipped 39,161 people with job-read and enterprise-creating skills, enhancing the income-earning capabilities of the Quezon City's poor constituent

The Quezon City government releases P29.86 million pesos the improvement of several national roads includin the Quirino Highway, Zabarte Extension, Luzon Avenue and the Central Avenue at Culiat.

APRIL 20, 2006
The draft **Central Business District** (CBD) framework plan was presented to Quezon City Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. and other officials to provide the initial results of analysis of economic, land use and physical environment, and social feasibility of the study.

OCTOBER 22, 2006
Ten Barangays were recognized by the Quezon City Chamber of Commerce as The Most Business Friendly Barangay during the Barangay Day Celebration.

2007

The World Bank completed the framework plan for the CBD of Quezon City government.

The Commission on Audit reported that Quezon City was the top local government unit in terms of current assets with more than P8 billion pesos.

The Asian Institute of Management, in its "2007 Philippine Competitiveness Ranking Project" ranked Quezon City as the Most Competitive City in Metro Manila and the Second Most Competitive in the Philippines.



Quezon City became the first Local Government Unit to pioneer in the development of a Biogas Emission Reduction Plant that convert methane gas emitted by the decomposing garbage into an alternative energy source. It is expected to generate an estimated 42,000 mwh of electricity during the 10-year operation.

For a number of times, the **Quezon City's Public Employment Service Office** (PESO) has been hailed as the Best PESO in the Philippines.

Per Report of the Commission on Audit, Quezon City was the only Local Government Unit with the highest gross income with more than P8.43 billion pesos. Quezon City outdid the income generation performances of Makati, Manila, Pasig and Davao cities.

The Quezon City government merited the Galing Pook Award in 2009 for the management of its park system.

The Quezon City government pioneered by passing its Green Building Ordinance (Ordinance No. SP-1917).

MARCH 2007
President **Gloria Macapagal Arroyo** formally opened Dell Philippines' new customer contact center at the Eastwood CyberPark, Libis.



JULY 1, 2007
Mayor **Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.** was reelected as mayor for the third term. He took his oath of office before Chief Justice Reynato Puno.

JULY 10, 2007
The **Quezon City Controlled Disposal Facility Biogas Emission Reduction Project**, a joint partnership of the Quezon City government and the Pangea Green Energy was inaugurated.

OCTOBER 2, 2007
The P41 million pedestrian underpass connecting QC Hall to the Quezon Memorial Circle was opened to the public.



NOVEMBER 25, 2007
In support of the 18-day campaign to End Violence against Women (VAW), the Quezon City government hosted the kick-off activity dubbed as Bike against VAW held at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

2008

The **University of the Philippines** celebrated its Centennial Year in 2008 with the theme "Excellence, Service and Leadership" as keywords for its vision in the next 100 years.

Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr. was chosen as panel speaker during the East Asia Summit Conference on Livable Cities which was held in Singapore for his leadership that enabled Quezon City to balance the challenges of urbanization with livability and environmental issues.

The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) granted the Quezon City Polytechnic University accreditation.

The project "The Biogas Emission Reduction Plant" of Quezon City government was given the 2008 Galing Pook Award for being an outstanding governance program. Aside from reducing the harmful impact of greenhouse gases, the project has been generating significant revenue from the sale of certified emission reduction credits to companies.

In the National Achievement Test (NAT) for elementary schools, the Quezon City Division of City Schools ranked number 1 in the National Capital Region.

The Quezon City government welcomed businesses with a Fast Trace Path to Business Renewal with the Automation Renewal System (ARS) through Executive Order No. 10.

According to The Tholons Special Report on Global Services, Quezon City ranked 21st among the Top 50 Emerging Global Outstanding Cities in the World.

The **Melchora Aquino Shrine** was built to commemorate the bravery of the city's own heroine, Melchora Aquino also known as "Tandang Sora", located at Banlat Road, Tandang Sora.



JANUARY 2008
The Quezon City government signed an agreement wit EMI on the Urban Redevelopment Planning project wit an expected output of the Urban Redevelopment Plan for the selected high-risk area in Quezon City that wou contain a range of strategies and action plans.

FEBRUARY 28, 2008
The Quezon City Council enacted a landmark **Ordinan on Reproductive Health Management**, which gave the families the freedom of choice on ways or means to nurture their health and fertility and the overall quality f their lives.

Two students of the Quezon City Science High School bagged the top prizes of the 16th International Environment Project Olympiad (INEPO) held in Antaly Turkey.

JULY 2008
The Quezon City government resumed management control over the Quezon Memorial Circle, considered to the city's version of Central Park, New York.

NOVEMBER 2008
The sprawling P6-billion **UP-Ayala TechnoHub** was inaugurated. It is the first phase of the planned 38-hectae UP North Science and Technology Park, which is emerg as the country's version of the famous Silicon Valley in California.

DECEMBER 2008
The Quezon City government forged a partnership between the City of Makati and the Gawad Kalinga.

The Quezon City government merited the Galing Pook Award for the management of its park system.

SEPTEMBER 17, 2009
Ordinance No. SP-1945, S-2009, an ordinance amending Ordinance No. Sp-1030, S-2001 [Charter of the Quezon City Polytechnic University (QCPU)] was approved by Mayor Feliciano R. Belmonte, Jr.

OCTOBER 2009
The **First Quezon City International Marathon** was held in time for the city's celebration of its 70th Foundation Day.

2010

Quezon City inaugurated the first **Science Interactive Center** managed by a Philippine local government unit. It features a gallery on the ground floor, functioning science laboratories for fourth year high school students on the upper floors and a planetarium and observatory on the top floors.

The Quezon City government adopted an urban development framework that is anchored on a symbiotic relationship of economic development with environmental management and disaster-risk reduction.
Waste segregation at Quezon City Hall resulted in a reduction of food wastes by 331 kilos in 2010. "Hakot Bulasi sa Eskwela" raised the environmental awareness of students and educated them about waste segregation and recycling. Students were encouraged to exchange disposables with groceries and school supplies on designated shopping days. Exchanges are recorded in their passbooks. The schools which performed best in this program from 2010-2011: Diosdado Macapagal Elementary School, P. Bernardo Elementary School, Payatas A Elementary School, Lagro High School, North Fairview High School and Commonwealth High School.

Quezon City government became the first city in Metro Manila to pass the **Reproductive Health Ordinance**, to provide education on reproductive healthcare and free access to family planning techniques.

The installation and energization of 3,701 streetlights and illuminating 86.61% of the city road network were completed.

Improvements of Quezon Memorial Circle: construction of the performing stage, improvement of Planas Garden, construction of Century Hall, improvement of the East Avenue entrance and improvement of the children's playground were completed.

The 2010 Transport Summit was organized to improve compliance with the city's Anti-Smoke Belching Ordinance through meaningful dialogue with members of the transport sector.

The Quezon City Government started the Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) for Persons with Disability which was pilot-tested in Barangay Apolonio Samson, where 50 parents of disabled children were trained as volunteers.

MARCH 2010
The Quezon City government deployed its first mobile health center in Cubao where it would function like a regular public health center. This **Health Center on Wheels** program was equipped with laboratory, examination rooms and dental facilities to reach out to a greater population in dire need of medical assistance.

MARCH 17, 2010
The Quezon City Development Council (CDC) passed Resolution No. 1, approving the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of Quezon City. The preparation of the CDP was a multi-sectoral undertaking.

JUNE 30, 2010
President **Benigno Simeon C. Aquino III** broke tradition by holding his first post-inaugural party at the Quezon Memorial Circle after taking his oath as the 15th President of the Philippines at the Quirino Grandstand.



ESTABLISHING A VISION FOR THE FUTURE

July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2016

As Quezon City celebrated its 75 years of existence, the local government took steps further as it projects itself as a futuristic cosmopolis at par with the world's advanced cities. As one of the cities that promote environmentally friendly, socially-aware programs and institutions, a bright future shines ahead of its residents, with the help of its visionary leaders and proactive citizens.





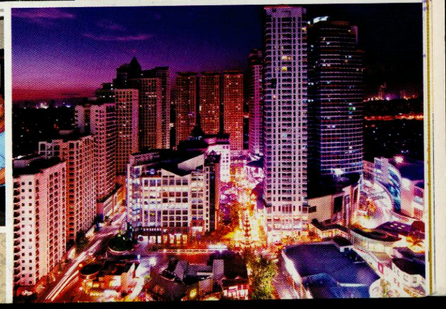


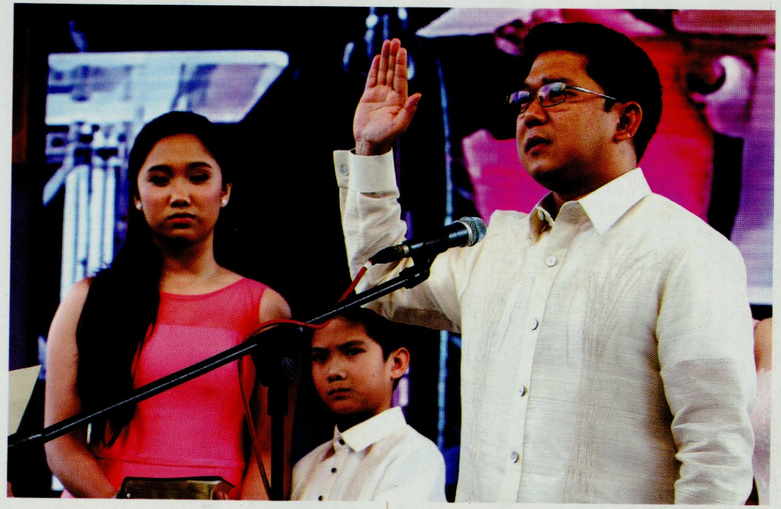












JULY 1, 2010
Former City Mayor **Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.,** who won a seat in Congress on the May 10 elections after serving three terms as Quezon City Mayor, turned over the City's flag to his successor Herbert M. Bautista, during the oath-taking ceremony held at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

JULY 20, 2010
Quezon City Mayor Herbert M. Bautista test drove one of the electronic jeepneys at the Quezon City Hall compound.

JULY 26, 2010
Congressman **Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.** was elected as Speaker of the House of Representatives (15th Congress) by a majority vote of 227 over that of the minority's 27 votes.

AUGUST 12, 2010
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista reconstituted the city government's Anti-Poverty Integration Task Force (APITF) by issuing Executive Order No. 18, with Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte as chairman and the head of the Social Services Development Department (SSDD), Ma. Teresa Mariano, as co chair of the program. "I passionately believe in the great need of housing for the poor that I am willing to take the risk that so few mayors have chosen to take," the Mayor said.

AUGUST 20, 2010
As part of reforms and improvements of the overall climate for business, Mayor Herbert M. Bautista formally launched the Quezon City's **Business One Stop Shop** (BOSS).

OCTOBER 1, 2010
In his policy statement delivered before the Quezon City Council, Mayor Herbert M. Bautista declared, "When I, as City Mayor of Quezon City, choosing housing for the poor as a major backbone of my personal and professional commitment to the people of Quezon City, many told me that I was committing political suicide, because of the huge amounts of funds needed to sustain this...."

OCTOBER 10, 2010
The **Gawad Parangal** was held at Crowned Plaza Hotel to recognize the outstanding citizens and institutions of Quezon City.

NOVEMBER 15, 2010
Quezon City joined the Fight against Cervical Cancer, an awareness-raising campaign to help prevent cervical cancer in women and which offered QC Hall employees the lowest rate for anti-cervical cancer vaccine on a salary deduction scheme.

NOVEMBER 15-21, 2010
The **1st QC Filipino Inventors Trade Fair Week** was held and was participated by visionary Filipino inventors and exhibitors.

> "When I, as City Mayor of Quezon City, choosing housing for the poor as a major backbone of my personal and professional commitment to the people of Quezon City, many told me that I was committing political suicide... but I passionately believe in the great need of housing for the poor that I am willing to take the risk"

NOVEMBER 23, 2010
Quezon City Mayor Herbert M. Bautista joined a large number of Gender and Development (GAD) focal persons, public figures and elected officials in a day long City Hall assembly. The assembly was aimed at formulating plans that would further enhance GAD mechanisms in the city.

DECEMBER 3, 2010
A women's summit was organized for women's rights stakeholders serving as a venue for all women to air their issues and concerns. The summit was considered in drafting a city framework and action plan for the promotion and protection of women's rights.

DECEMBER 2010
The Quezon Memorial Circle was selected as the starting and ending point of the 2nd International Marathon. The marathon was organized by the Executive Runners Club of the Philippines, as part of its physical fitness mission. Mayor Herbert M. Bautista and Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte fired off the starting gun.

DECEMBER 31, 2010
Having achieved its final footprint based on the closure plan submitted by the Quezon City government to the DENR, which it approved, the Payatas Controlled Disposal Facility was officially closed at exactly 5:47 p.m.

2011

With the escalating conflict in the Middle East displacing a number of Filipino workers and professionals, Mayor Herbert M. Bautista set in a motion, an OFW Assistance and Enhancement Program for the OFW repatriates, particularly in Libya. Two hundred repatriates were assisted with P5,000 each.

The Quezon City government made it mandatory for the households within the city to segregate their waste (biodegrable and non-biodegrable), imposing penalties on those who do not conform.

The Bautista Administration stepped up its program in Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment Management and Socialized Housing.

On account of the largeness of the city and the significant reforms it had undertaken at business registration simplification, the city was chosen by the Department of Trade and Industry as the benchmark city to represent the Philippines in the competitiveness ranking project in terms of ease of doing business globally.

Development in Quezon City was robust. Projects include the construction of high-rise commercial-residential towers by the SM Development Corporation, Megaworld's Eastwood Le Grand, Araneta Center's Novotel, Vista Land, Phil. Realty Holdings, Eton Properties, Robinsons Land Corporation's Escalades, among others.

JANUARY 2011
Quezon City's development directions were presented by Mayor Herbert M. Bautista in Berlin, Germany at the 57th Expert Talks on Globalization organized by the KFW Entwicklungsbank.

Quezon City's garbage was moved to a 3.2-hectare sanitary landfill located near the old disposal site. The new Quezon City Sanitary Landfill, which is privately owned and operated, had been issued an Environmental Compliance Certificate by DENR. Its materials recovery facility is one of the major components to help ensure that only residual wastes goes to the landfill.



FEBRUARY 2011
The Quezon City government was invited to participate in the "Intercessional Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving Towards Zero Waste", organized by the Ministry of Environment of Japan and the United Nations Center for Regional Development (UNCRD), where it presented before a global audience its clean development mechanism based on biogas emission reduction from landfill.

MARCH 2011
Meeting the deadline set by President Benigno Aquino III, Quezon City was one of the first local governments to submit to the President the City's **Shelter Plan**, clearly defining the strategies needed to reduce the gap in present and projected housing needs. According to the QC Shelter Plan, 66,880 of the 232,430 informal settler families need relocation, including the 31,058 living in danger areas who need immediate intervention.

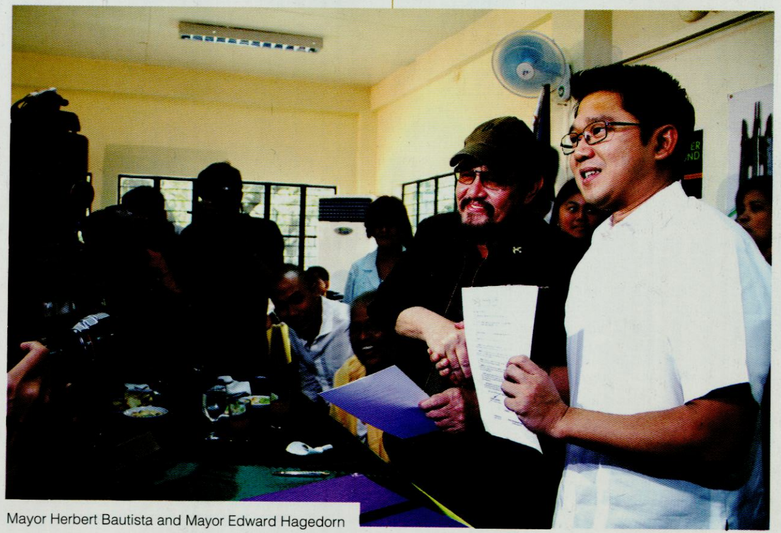
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista constituted the Quezon City Housing Board through Executive Order No. 4, to perform the functions mandated by the Ordinance SP-1111 (series of 2002).



MARCH 6, 2011
In celebration of the International Women's Month, the Quezon City government, thru the Office of City Vice Mayor, sponsored the "**MAMMOTHON**" – a benefit run to increase awareness on breast cancer, save lives by enabling women to undergo early screening and promote healthy lifestyle at the Quezon Memorial Circle.

MARCH 2011
The EPWMD organized a Carbon Finance Capacity Building Workshop in coordination with the World Bank, to develop deeper local knowledge about the use of carbon finance for the development of feasible climate-change projects.

APRIL 2011
The Quezon City government with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), SM Supermalls and the Earth Day Network launched "**Linis, Estero: The Diliman Creek and Tributaries' Environmental Rehabilitation Program,**" another public–private partnership project to keep Quezon City's waterways clean.



Mayor Herbert Bautista and Mayor Edward Hagedorn

Task Force West Valley Fault composed of the Department of Public Order and Safety, the City's Information and Technology Department, the City Engineering Office, the Assessor's Office and the Subdivision Administration Unit began the tagging, marking and installation of physical markers on the actual location of the fault lines, which runs along the periphery of the city from the downslope area of Violago Parkwoods in the northeast to Bagong Silangan to Ugong Norte in the southeast.

JUNE 2011
Mayor **Herbert M. Bautista** was invited as Forum Speaker at the 2011 Resilient Cities Forum in Berlin, Germany during the 2nd World Congress on Cities and Adaptation to Climate Change. Quezon City was chosen as one of the pilot cities that shall test the local monitoring tool, Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), developed by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Rk Reduction (UNISDR).

Massive Road construction and improvement projects served to address flooding and access problems; drainag improvements of Molave Street, Kabignayan Street in Tatalon, concrete blocking of Mayon Street, road and drainage improvement in Scout Borromeo Street in South Triangle and Barangay Bagong Pag-asa, Barangay Pinyahan, Barangay Central, Barangay Paligsahan and Barangay Sacred Heart.

JUNE 1-2, 2011
The Quezon City government partnered with Puerto Princesa to help promote the Puerto Princesa Underground River, one of the 7 Wonders of Nature. Mayor Herbert M. Bautista and Mayor **Edward Hagedo** signed a Green Cities Advocates Agreement, formalizing the efforts of both parties to protect the environment ar to promote ecotourism.

JUNE 5, 2011
A four-hour long concert entitled Tunog Wunder Ground was held at the Quezon Memorial Circle spearheaded by singer-composer Noel Cabangon, the Quezon City government and the Philippine Educational Theater Association (PETA). The concert featured artists supporting the campaign. Puerto Princesa Mayor Edwar Hagedorn graced the event together with DENR Secretar Ramon Paje.

JUNE 13, 2011
The Quezon City Council enacted ordinance No. SP-2069, which adopted the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), which is a participatory exercise embodying the policies and recommendations of the 198-member City Development Council.

JULY 7, 2011
As of this day, a total of 1,836 families have been helped to move out of danger in 19 parts of Quezon City, and resettled to their new homes in Southville 8, an NHA housing project in San Isidro, Rodriguez, Rizal.

AUGUST 2011
Vice Mayor Josefina Belmonte Alimurung presented the Quezon City's Tourism Development Plan 2011–2020.

AUGUST 9, 2011
Tie-up project between the Quezon City Government and Globe's National Affinity in promoting the Puerto Princesa Underground River (PPUR) to be part of the New 7 Wonders of Nature was conducted. The Quezon City Government with its employees and all the taxpayers who transact business at Quezon City Hall were encouraged to have an online and text voting campaign for a month.

AUGUST 19, 2011
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista launched the first of two major housing projects of the city government designed in Barangay Payatas and Barangay Kaligayahan, the **Bistekville 1 and 2.**



SEPTEMBER 12, 2011
Quezon City Government signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the University of the Philippines for the city's project, "Computerized Health Information Tracking System (CHITS)" for the Quezon City Government's Health Centers.

DECEMBER 12, 2011
The Quezon City Government thru the initiative of Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte launched the QC Protection Center at the Quezon City General Hospital which commenced comprehensive and integrated services for the victims of gender-based violence and abuse.

2012
The Quezon City Government passed three environmental protection ordinances which aim to effectively regulate the use of plastic bags in the city.

Six Quezon City high schools, namely: Batasan National High School, Commonwealth National High School, Holy Spirit National High School, Doña Rosario National High School, North Fairview High School and Judge Feliciano Belmonte, Sr. High School implemented the Home Study, one of the Alternative Delivery Modes the Department of Education recommends for schools with excess enrollment, particularly those in urban centers.

The **Quezon City Police Department** was chosen as the National Capital Region Best Police District.

A new innovation in tax payment convenience was developed by the Quezon City government, in partnership with the US Agency for International Development under the "Scaling Innovations in Mobile Money" (SIMM) project.

The City's DRRMC, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Geoscience Australia completed a trenching activity across the West Valley Fault Line at Barangay Bagong Silangan to identify and determine some known traces of the fault line, including ground rupture movements and slip rate estimates across the fault line.

Mayor Herbert M. Bautista signed Ordinance No. SP-2165, 2012 which sought to establish a postgraduate scholarship program that will offer a free postgraduate study to deserving Quezon City students who cannot afford to enroll for higher courses.

The Quezon City Council passed the **"Quezon City Human Milk Ordinance"** (SP 2195, 2012) to provide infants with the healthiest, cheapest and most accessible form of milk and to promote breast feeding.

MARCH 6, 2012
The Quezon City Government was one of the LGU's in the National Capital Region and one of the 83 nationwide that was awarded with a certificate of Recognition by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) for sustained good performance in the implementation of the Republic Act 9003 through Segregation at Source, deployment of dedicated units as well as the establishment and operationalization of Materials Recovery Facilities.

MARCH 19, 2012
Mayor **Herbert M. Bautista** led the formal ceremonies to fully operationalize the Philippine Business Registry (PBR). This system streamlines more significantly the steps for starting a business in the city to as short as 30 minutes. This is the first PBR link in the country.

MAY 2012
The nationwide campaign for Child Labor-Free Barangays was launched.

JULY 2, 2012
By virtue of Republic Act No. 10170, the **5th** and **6th** districts were created out of the 2nd district. This was done in order to address under-representation, as the old 2nd district became increasingly populated since its creation. Residents of the two new districts began to elect their own representatives beginning in the 2013 elections.

JULY 25, 2012
Quezon City Government launched its very first independent film festival dubbed: QCinema: 2012 Quezon City Festival. According to Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte, the aim of this film festival is to enrich and support the local film industry, at a time when Filipino filmmakers are shining in the international film circuit.

AUGUST 30, 2012
Dwelling units at **Bistekville I** were awarded to teacher-beneficiaries.



SEPTEMBER 10, 2012
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista signed the implementing rules and regulations for Ordinance No. SP-2140 or the Plastic Bag Reduction Ordinance.

SEPTEMBER 24, 2012
Forty seven housing units at the Quezon City socialized housing project **Bistekville II** were turned over to QC teacher-beneficiaries, teachers from Holy Spirit Elementary School, San Bartolome Elementary School and QC Polytechnic University (QCPU).

SEPTEMBER 26, 2012
His Excellency **Hirubalan V.P.**, Ambassador of the Republic of Singapore visited Quezon City Hall. He was welcomed by Mayor Herbert M. Bautista and Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2012
Quezon City hosted the "Run, Ride & Roll for the Pasig River". The event aims to increase awareness for the need of cleaner rivers and esteros in Metro Manila and to raise funds to be used in rehabilitating the waterways of Quezon City, San Juan, and Mandaluyong.

OCTOBER 8, 2012
Mayor **Herbert M. Bautista** delivered his 3rd State of the City Address at the Carlos Albert Session Hall, with a strong vision of the Quezon City which will surpass all development expectations.



OCTOBER 11, 2012
The Quezon City **Public Employment Service Office** (PESO) was awarded the 2011 National Best Peso Award, Highly Urbanized Category. The award was given during the 12th National PESO Congress attended by more than 500 PESO managers and employees at the Baguio Country Club.

OCTOBER 12, 2012
Ten individuals and seven institutions with significant contributions to Quezon City, especially in the effort of improving the quality of life of its residents, were honored by the QC Government during the city's celebration of its 73rd founding anniversary at the Crowne Plaza Galleria Manila.

OCTOBER 17, 2012
The Quezon City Government held the 2012 QC Business Night at the Elements at Centris. It was a gathering of businessmen and women with enterprises that brought significant impact to the city.



OCTOBER 25, 2012
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista, with key government officials, welcomed the 20-man delegation led by C**hiba Assembly Chairman Ogawa Toshiyuki,** of Japan during their visit to the city government office. The visit was part of the 40th anniversary celebration of the sister-city agreement between the two cities.

OCTOBER 26, 2012
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista and Mayor Cecilio Hernandez representing Quezon City and the Municipality of Rodriguez, Rizal respectively signed a Memorandum o Agreement for cooperation and assistance to ensure a humane quality of life for the re-settled families. The agreement would benefit informal settler families from QC that have been re-settled to Rodriguez under the housing program of the National Housing Authority (NHA). It also aims to boost the limited capability of the Municipality of Rodriguez to provide these new communities with healt education, security and other basic services, as well as livelihood programs.

OCTOBER 29, 2012
The "**KMI: What Remains, What Disappears**" a public photo exhibit was opened to the public. Ribbon-cutting ceremonies were held at the Tropical Garden of the Quezon Memorial Circle. It was attended and hosted by Mayor Herbert Bautista and French Counselor for Cultural Affairs Christian Merer, who represented French Ambassador Giles Garachon. It aims to make use of public spaces to go beyond conventional forms of exhibition b enlarged photo installations to bring art to the people outside the usual artistic venues.

OCTOBER 29, 2012
Mayor Herbert Bautista signed Executive Order No. 10 creating the **Quezon City Persons with Disability Affairs Office** (QC-PDAO) to effectively address the issues and concerns of persons with disabilities. Said Executive Order No. 10 was issued to complement Quezon City Ordinance No. SP-2085, S-2011 in accordance with Section 40(B)(1) of RA 7277 otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Persons with Disability.

NOVEMBER 2012
Klinika Bernardo, the first clinic in the Philippines that aims to combat HIV-AIDS, was established.

NOVEMBER 9, 2012
The enhanced Justice on Wheels and the Increasing Access to Justice by the Poor Program activities were held at Quezon City Hall. This was a joint undertaking of the QC Government with Supreme Court of the Philippines and the Philippine Judicial Academy. This event was in pursuant to RA 9710 otherwise known as the Magna Carta of Women focusing on equal treatment before the law.

2013

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the National ICT Confederation of the Philippines awarded Quezon City 3rd place in the Government to Business Category (G2B) during the 2nd eGovernance Awards (2013 Robredo Awards for Excellence in ICT for Good Governance).

APRIL 30, 2013
A memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed between the local government of Quezon City, represented by Mayor Herbert M. Bautista and the heirs of President Manuel L. Quezon, represented by the brothers Manuel, Benjamin and Ricky Quezon Avancena for the transfer of the old house structure of President Quezon to the Quezon Memorial Circle.

JUNE 2013
The first "**eCourt system**" was launched by Chief Justice Ma. Lourdes Sereno at the Quezon City Regional Trial Court, QC Hall of Justice. It is a computer-based system to organize and control case workflows, from filing to implementation.

JUNE 28, 2013
The city government inaugurated its waste-to-energy plant at the Quezon City Integrated disposal Facility.

AUGUST 18, 2013
Launching of the **Quezon City Credit Surety Fund (CSF)** which would enable MSNE-members of cooperatives gain access to bank loans without collateral.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista received flowers from a LEGO Robot named "PNOY", who was declared Champion at the 2010 World Robotics Olympiad. The robot was modified by Rey Allen Infante from Dr. Yanga's Colleges. The Filipino Inventors Expo and Trade Fair was officially opened by the Mayor after the flag raising.

OCTOBER 2, 2013
The Quezon City Government inaugurated two landmark arches in Banawe Street marking the establishment of the area as the **Chinatown of QC** and as a world-class Chinatown hub.

OCTOBER 15, 2013
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista highlighted in his Computerized Health Information Tracking System (CHITS) presentation that this computerization initiative for local health centers should not only be for effective and efficient delivery of health services but also for database consolidation. This would also serve as a research center for the people.

OCTOBER 21, 2013
Inauguration of the **Quezon Heritage House** at the Quezon Memorial Circle.



NOVEMBER 8, 2013
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista signed a memorandum of agreement with Gawad Kalinga to lead a socialized housing project and improvements in Escopa 3, QC. Thereafter, he turned over the units to the first batch of beneficiaries.

DECEMBER 14-20, 2013
Mayor Herbert M. Bautista together with Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte and Councilors Jesus Suntay and Victor Ferrer, Jr., led the five-day relief operations in Leyte particularly in the QC-adopted municipalities of Tolosan, Palompon and Sta. Fe together with other Metro Manila local government units.

2014

Mayor Herbert M. Bautista directed a team led by the City Administrator Aldrin Cuña to find a solution in the Ramawil properties and negotiate with Land Bank.

The **Justice Zone project** was launched. The project was conceptualized to fuse coordinative strategies of key players of the judicial system where complex institutional reforms are effectively carried out without compromising the independence of institutions concerned.

The Quezon City government turned over the use of the new six-storey building to the Department of Justice. It was named and dedicated to the late first woman Justice of the Supreme Court Cecilia Muñoz-Palma. The naming of the building was mandated by an ordinance approved by Mayor Herbert M. Bautista on January 9, 2014.

Quezon City was awarded the "2014 Luminaries Award" for the city's carbon footprint reduction initiatives and its project with PANGEA Green Energy Philippines for the waste-to-energy biogas plant in Payatas by Meralco. It was one of the best innovation in environment advocacy.

Quezon City was awarded as the "2014 Top Developer Award" for Quezon City's socialized housing programs by the Home Development Mutual Fund (Pag-IBIG).

Galing Pook Foundation awarded Quezon City the 2014 **Galing Pook Award for Outstanding Local Governance** programs for its socialized housing program and the Galing Pook Award for outstanding local governance programs for its pioneering health clinic for STI/HIV Klinika Bernardo.



Quezon City-LGU was an Award for Continuing Excellence (ACE) winner for its Effective Fiscal Management, the Molave Youth Home, the Transformation of the Payatas Landfill and the Parks Development Program. The ACE Award was conferred to an LGU which had at least three Galing Pook-awarded programs.

MAY 13-14, 2014

Mayor Herbert M. Bautista attended and shared the QC's experience and knowledge in the conference dubbed "Enabling GrEEEn Cities: A Sustainable Urban Future in Southeast Asia", sponsored by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

JULY 2, 2014

Mayor Herbert M Bautista presented Quezon City's experiences in disaster risk mitigation and preparation at the Understanding Risk (UR) Forum in London, United Kingdom. The conference was organized by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the World Bank and the University College London (UCL) at the London Excel, with technical sessions at the UCL. He was the sole government presentor at the session on "Physical Risk," which focused on the socioeconomic impact of calamities.

AUGUST 1, 2014

The Quezon City government sponsored the first LGU to LGU Market Fair, in coordination with Provincial Government of Nueva Vizcaya, the Department of Agriculture and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc., at the Quezon City Hall lobby. The one-day market fair was part of the city government's Farmer-to-Consumer program aimed at providing Quezon City residents with direct access to more affordable and high quality agricultural products.

SEPTEMBER 8, 2014

The new **Quezon City Civil Registry Office** building was inaugurated. Mayor Herbert M. Bautista, together with department heads and other city officials, guests and employees, attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony and liturgical mass to inaugurate the city's new Civil Registry Office building located at the back of the QC High Rise building.

OCTOBER 6, 2014

Mayor **Herbert M. Bautista** delivered his 5th State of the City Address highlighting the accomplishments of a great city. This also marked the launching of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

The day also witnessed the unveiling of the Diamond Jubilee coffee table book, a commemorative coin and stamps, and its landmark "Mural of History" series of paintings.









OCTOBER 12, 2014

Quezon City celebrated its **Diamond Jubilee** with various citywide events such as the 1st Maginhawa Food Festival, Senior Citizen Walk, Ms. Diamond Jubilee pageant, and the Gawad Parangal which was held at the Smart-Araneta Coliseum.

OCTOBER 21, 2014

Mayor Herbert M. Bautista, along with mayors from other countries who included Mayors George Ferguson (Bristol, UK), Jürgen Nimptsch (Bonn, Germany), Frank Cownie (Des Moines, USA), Ronan Danec (Nantes) showed their support by joining the thousands of marchers at the People's Climate March held in New York. The event aims to draw the support of national governments into making strong commitments and action on climate change.

NOVEMBER 2014

"**Easy Access Quezon City**" was launched which operationalized the use of electronic official receipt (eOR) in payment transactions. Quezon City became the first local government unit in the country to implement such innovation.



2015

Quezon City is no. 1 in the Philippines in terms of economic dynamism, based on the 2015 Competitiveness ranking project of the National Competitiveness Council of the Philippines. QC is the biggest city in Metro Manila. More than 66,000 businesses are registered here, the largest number in any Philippine local government.

JANUARY 9, 2015

Quezon City has inaugurated the new **Hall of Justice**, named and dedicated to the late first woman Justice of the Supreme Court Cecilia Muñoz-Palma, who also served as president of the Constitutional Commission that drafted the 1987 Constitution.

MARCH 23, 2015

The Quezon City Government officially inaugurated the Quezon City Human Milk Bank (QCHMB) at the QC General Hospital (QCGH), to provide support for city children, especially infants, who are in need of breastmilk.

APRIL 22, 2015

The Quezon City government has acquired a 3.4-hectare property in Barangay Payatas as site of the new QC Jail.

MAY 22, 2015

Quezon City Mayor Herbert M. Bautista presented a roster of public private partnership (PPP) projects that the city government is getting ready to bid out to the private sector, at the Business Summit organized by the Quezon City Government and the Ateneo Professional School. He explained that because of city's strength – its dynamic population, the vastness of its land area, and its local financial resource, which surpassed P15 billion in revenue collections in 2014 – the city government is able to offer local PPP projects that are bigger in scale than those that may be offered by other city LGUs.

JULY 31, 2015

The Quezon City government facilitated the establishment of the QC Business Registry Databank that will serve as a repository of relevant economic and business information for investors, particularly on business establishments operating in the city. The QC government has partnered with the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry–QC Chapter to facilitate the operationalization of the project, which is being established as an offshoot of City Ordinance SP-1429.

AUGUST 19, 2015

The Quezon City Government has turned over 94 socialized housing units to 94 indigent families at Bistekville 4 in Metroheights, Visayas Avenue, Barangay Culiat, in celebration of Pres. Manuel L. Quezon's birthday. The new housing project is an onsite resettlement program that is expected to benefit 266 families when fully completed.

OCTOBER 19, 2015

Eleven individuals and 5 institutions received this year's **Manuel L. Quezon Gawad Parangal Awards** as Quezon City continues with its tradition of honoring outstanding individuals and institutions that have made achievements that inspire and exert a positive impact on society.





NOVEMBER 9, 2015

The Quezon City Government has opened a preview of **QCX (QC Experience)**, an interactive museum showcasing the city's rich history and transformation as the country's premier city.

QCX, an interactive socio-cultural museum and green compliant building, opened its doors to the public with ribbon-cutting ceremonies led by the Mayor Herbert M. Bautista, Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte and Congresswoman Leni G. Robredo as the guest of honor.

JANUARY 22, 2016

The Quezon City Government has received P172.8 million from the Land Bank of the Philippines as settlement in a civil collection case, putting an end to a three-decade long pending issue with the bank. Mayor Herbert M. Bautista pressed hard to settle the case in a bid to recover local government funds that had been elusive for 33 years.



FEBRUARY 11, 2016

The Quezon City Government was bestowed an LGU Eco Champion Award at the 1st Philippine Environmen Summit at the SMX Convention Center. The award is granted to local government units by the DENR that ha complied with environmental laws.

JUNE 6, 2016

Quezon City Mayor Herbert M. Bautista was invited as panelist at the United Nations AIDS forum, "Fast-Track Cities: Cities ending the AIDS epidemic" held in New Yo Quezon City has been recognized by international agenc as a breakthrough city, in terms of its sustained and innovative approaches to mitigate the AIDS epidemic.



JUNE 23, 2016

An **Emergency Operations Center**, housed at the new constructed QC Disaster Risk Reduction Management building at QC Hall compound, was opened. It is equippe with high-end servers, networking and communication equipment and an integrated video wall.

JUNE 30, 2016

Mayor Herbert M. Bautista is reelected Mayor for a third term. His inauguration speech at Quezon Memorial Circle centered on streamlining bureaucracy, enhancing connectivity, and modernizing business processes.

2016





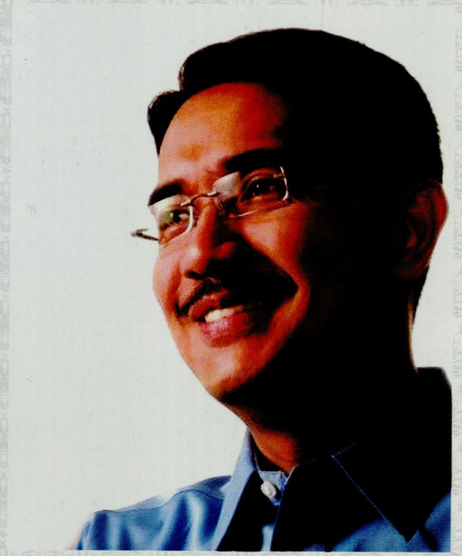
Oathtaking of Vice Mayor Joy G. Belmonte together with members of her family and friends.



Oathtaking of Hon. Vincent "Bingbong" P. Crisologo, Representative, 1st District of Quezon City together with his family.



Oathtaking of Hon. Winston "Winnie" T. Castelo, Representative, 2nd District of Quezon City together with (from left) Councilor Melencio T. Castelo and Councilor Precious Hipolito-Castelo and children.



Hon. Jorge John "Bolet" B. Banal, Jr., Representative, 3rd District of Quezon City.



Hon. Feliciano "Sonny" R. Belmonte, Jr., Representative, 4th District of Quezon City.



Oathtaking of Hon. Alfredo Paolo "Alfred" D. Vargas III, Representative, 5th District of Quezon City together with wife, children and relatives.



Oathtaking of Hon. Jose Christopher "Kit" Y. Belmonte, Representative, 6th District of Quezon City.



COUNCILORS, 1ST DISTRICT

(From left): Anthony Peter "Onyx" D. Crisologo, Lena Marie "Mayen" P. Juico, Elizabeth "Tita Beth" A. Delarmente, Victor "Jun" V. Ferrer Jr., Oliviere "Ollie" Belmonte, Alexis R. Herrera



COUNCILORS, 2ND DISTRICT

(From left) Mari Grace Preciosa "Precious" H. Castelo, Voltaire Godofredo "Bong" T. Liban III, Ramon "Toto" P. Medalla, Ranulfo "Rannie" Z. Ludovica, Estrella "Star" C. Valmocina, Roderick M. Paulate



COUNCILORS, 3RD DISTRICT

(From left) Allan Benedict S. Reyes, Gian Carlo G. Sotto (not in photo), Kate Abigael G. Coseteng, Jose Mario Don S. De Leon, Franz S. Pumaren, Eufemio C. Lagumbay



COUNCILORS, 4TH DISTRICT

(From left): Marvin C. Rillo, Raquel S. Malañgen, Irene Belmonte, Ivy Xenia Lim-Lagman, Maria Aurora "Marra" Suntay, Hero Clarence M. Bautista



COUNCILORS, 5TH DISTRICT

(From left): Jose "Joe" A. Visaya, Karl Edgar C. Castelo, Julienne Allyson Rae "Aly" V. Medalla, Godofredo T. Liban II, Andres Jose "Anjo" G. Yllana, Jr., Allan "Butch" T. Francisco



COUNCILORS, 6TH DISTRICT

(From left): Maria Victoria "Marivic" Co-Pilar, Melencio "Bobby" T. Castelo, Rogelio "Roger" P. Juan, Diorella Maria "Lala" G. Sotto (not in photo), Donato "Don" C. Matias, Eric Z. Medina

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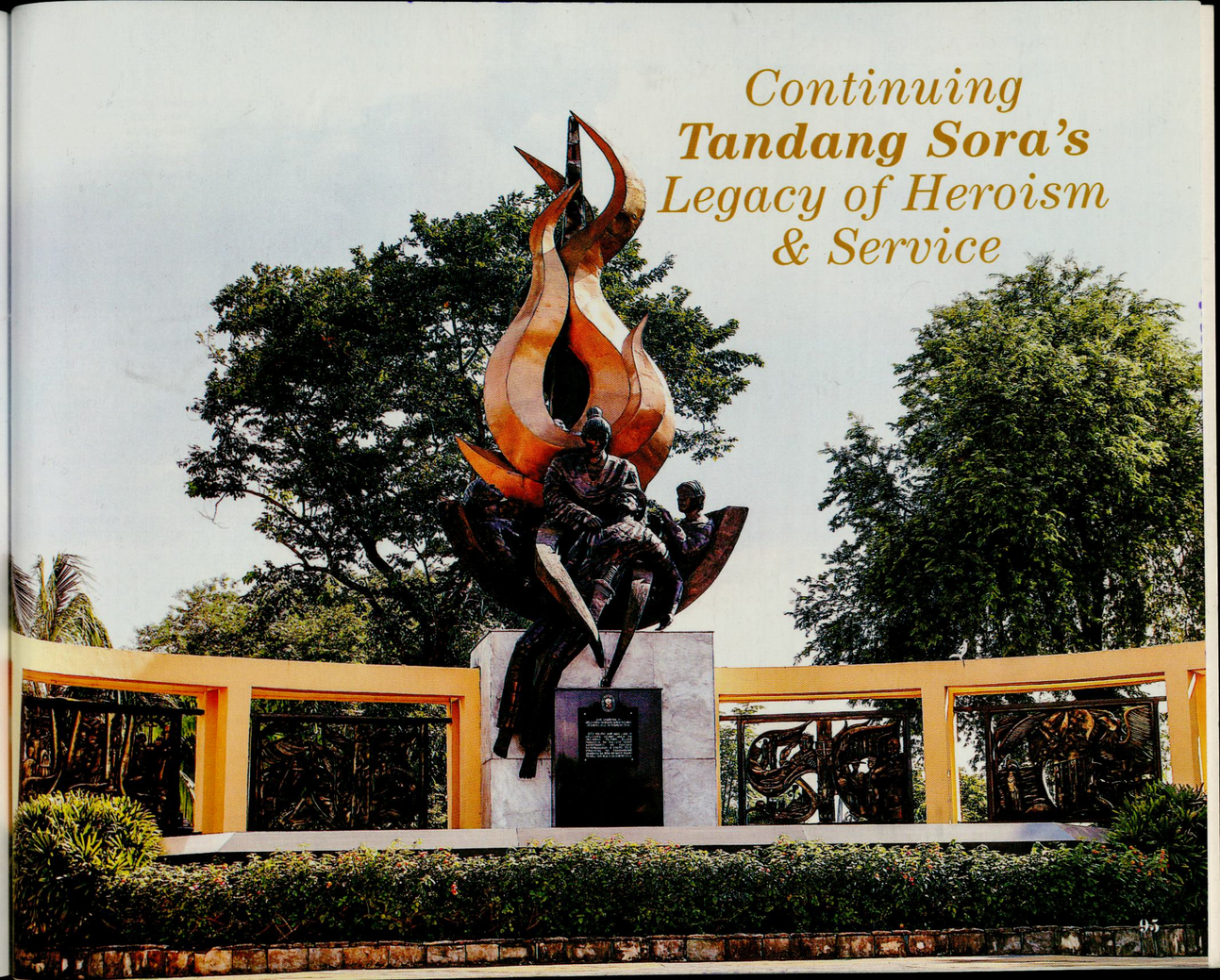

Continuing **Tandang Sora's** *Legacy of Heroism & Service*



Josephine Eugenio-Geronimo and Nenita Herrera-Reyes, descendants of Tandang Sora

Melchora Aquino, more popularly known as 'Tandang Sora,' may be one of the more memorable and impressionable personalities in national memory. Her name, after all, is not only associated with Philippine history for in Quezon City, a barangay, an avenue and two schools are named after her. However, her name is not just a fixture on place; she is also the matriarch of a large clan that continues her legacy of selfless concern for others.

To Josephine Eugenio-Geronimo and Nenita Herrera-Reyes being related to the great heroine can be both taxing and rewarding, but they will always be proud of their lineage.

"*Mahirap minsan kapag nalalaman ng tao na related ka kay Melchora Aquino, umaasa sila na marami kang magagawang mabuti sa kanila* (It can be hard if people find out that we are related to Melchora Aquino, they expect so much that you can do a lot for them)," according to Geronimo, who is not only wife to Barangay Tandang Sora Chairman Hector Geronimo and government employee, but also president of the local chapter of Parish Pastoral Council for Responsible Voting (PPCTV). "But I think if God thinks it is your calling, you will have to heed it."

Together with Reyes and other relatives, they founded the Mga Apo ni Melchora "Tandang Sora" Aquino Association, Inc., an organization that serves to commemorate not only the birth and death dates of their beloved matriarch, but also to continue her legacy through projects and endeavors that will continue the ideals of the revered heroine of the revolution.

"*Nais namin sana na makilala si Tandang Sora 'di lamang sa kanyang kabayanihan, kundi maging sa pagpapatuloy ng magagandang gawain na kanyang nasimulan* (We hope that Tandang Sora's people will recognize Tandang Sora not only for her heroism, but also to continue the good works that she had started)," said Reyes, who also serves as the association's secretary while serving as peacekeeping officer (*lupong tagapamayapa*) in the same barangay.

As they celebrate the birthday of Tandang Sora in January at the shrine built in her honor, Geronimo and Reyes also share stories about the famous Grand Old Woman of the Revolution.

Many people will find it curious that Tandang Sora was actually widow to Fulgencio Ramos, a former *cabeza del barrio* (barrio chief) in Gulod (now named after her) in what used to be that part of Caloocan called Balintawak, and that having been widowed so soon, she had to raise all her six children by herself. Though she did not attend school, she was entrepreneurial and learned to manage by tending the farm and selling goods.



"*Hindi lang siya nagsasaka,may-ari rin siya ng gilingan at may tindahan siya sa Balintawak. Nag-aalaga rin siya ng mga hayop. Kaya nga noong panahon ng rebolusyon, pag dumating na yung mga Katipunero, nagpapakatay talaga siya ng baka para may makain sila* (She was not only a farmer, she also owned a rice mill and a retail store in Balintawak. She also raised farm animals. That is why during the revolution, when the Katipuneros came, she had a cow slaughtered so that they could eat)," Geronimo recalled the story of her grandparents, as she is already Tandang Sora's *apo sa talampakan* (great-great granddaughter), making her and Reyes fourth-generation descendants.

She also protected her family while discreetly continuing her "clandestine" activities for the Katipuneros. "*Kaya nga 'di niya dinala ang apelyido ng kanyang asawa, hindi dahil sa biyuda na siya kundi dahil ayaw niyang madawit ang mga anak niya, lalo na nung ipinatapon siya ng bansa* (That is the reason she did not carry her husband's surname, not because she was widowed but primarily she did not want any of her children getting involved, especially during her exile)," Reyes explained.

> "We want people to remember Tandang Sora as a strong woman and for her perseverance, dedication as a mother, and as a citizen who showed selfless concern to others."



Showing Tandang Sora's family tree.

Much has changed since Tandang Sora's birthplace was incorporated into what was to become the future Quezon City, and the landscape of Gulod, later on renamed Banlat, and later, named after her. It has been totally transformed from being a vast farmland to becoming one of the largest barangays in Quezon City, as industries, residential complexes, schools and small businesses thrived. Sad to say, while many remembered Tandang Sora as a place and a street, her image as a great woman became blurred with progress.

The Quezon City government ensured that her legacy stays on for the future generations to learn from. Today, a 2,800 square meter lot purchased by the city government houses the remains of the heroine.

"Most importantly, we also want people to remember her as a strong woman and for her perseverance, dedication as a mother, and as a citizen who showed selfless concern to others," Geronimo said.

As of the moment, plans are underway for the historical and economic development of the Tandang Sora area in Quezon City. According to Reyes, they are encouraged by the interest of both Mayor Herbert M. Bautista and Vice Mayor Joy Belmonte to have a small museum erected beside the shrine, which they hope will become a tourist spot. The descendants are willing to share, even part of the few memorabilia of their beloved matriarch like photographs and her farming implements so that people can have a glimpse into her life.

For now, their association of Tandang Sora's descendants are also busy conducting welfare activities like feeding programs and medical missions in the poorer areas of their barangay.

"*Sa pamamagitan ng pagpapatuloy ng kanyang gawain, patuloy naming binubuhay ang kanyang alaala bilang bayani ng Quezon City* (By continuing her work, we continue keeping her memory alive as Quezon City's hero)," Reyes concluded.

TIMELINE OF MAYOR HERBERT CONSTANTINE MACLANG BAUTISTA

MAY 12, 1968
Born in UST Hospital. Parents are former QC Councilor Herminio 'Butch' Bautista and Rosario 'Baby' Bautista

1973
Started school in Victoria School Foundation in QC



1984
Adjudged as Best Actor in the Metro Manila Film Festival. He was also one of the actors of Bagets, one of the most iconic and top grossing films in Philippine history



1985
Member of the QC Executive Council. Served as President of the KB-Metro Manila Federation and also as Chairman of KB-Immaculate Concepcion, Cubao, QC

1986-1992
Served as President of the Kabataang Barangay National Federation



1989-1992
Appointed as Ex-Officio City Councilor for the Youth Sector



1992
Graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Philosophy and Letters, San Beda College, Manila

1992-1995
Served as City Councilor, Third Legislative District; concurrent Chairman, City Council on Tourism and Cultural Affairs



1995-1998
Elected as City Vice Mayor under the administration of Mayor Mathay

1998
Awarded as Best Supporting Actor in the FAMAS Awards



1999
Graduated with a Master of Arts Degree in Public Administration and Governance at UP Diliman

1968

2000
Achieved a Master Degree on National Security Administration from the National Defense College of the Philippines



2000-PRESENT
Promoted to Lt Col of the 1502nd Ready Reserve Brigade, Philippine Army, AFP

1999-2001
Served as Commissioner-at-Large, National Youth Commission under the Office of the President

2001
Named as one of the Outstanding Centennial Bedan Awardee

2001-JUNE 30, 2010
Elected as City Vice Mayor under the administration of Mayor Feliciano Belmonte, Jr.



2007-PRESENT
Assigned as Brigade Commander of the 15th Ready Reserve Infantry Division, Philippine Army, AFP

2009
Selected as Darling of the Press by the Philippine Movie and Press Club (PMPC)



JULY 1, 2010-JUNE 30, 2013
Elected as Mayor of Quezon City. Was also elected as the President of the League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP)



JULY 1, 2013-JUNE 30, 2016
With almost over 90% of votes favoring him, the second term is highlighted with QC's 75th Diamond Jubilee year

JULY 1, 2016
With another overwhelming mandate, third term as Mayor starts

2016

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- Councilors of the Six Districts of Quezon City
- Department Heads of Quezon City

- Researchers of the QC Public Library

Note: Majority of photos are by Romeo Mariano. Historical photos are culled from books published by Quezon City and from the archives of the QC Public Library (QCPL) and the Public Affairs and Information Services Offices (PAISO).



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QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

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www.qcpubliclibrary.org

