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Main Library, Quezon



39TH
FOUNDATION DAY
SOUVENIR PROGRAM
OCTOBER 12, 1978

QUEZON CITY

1978

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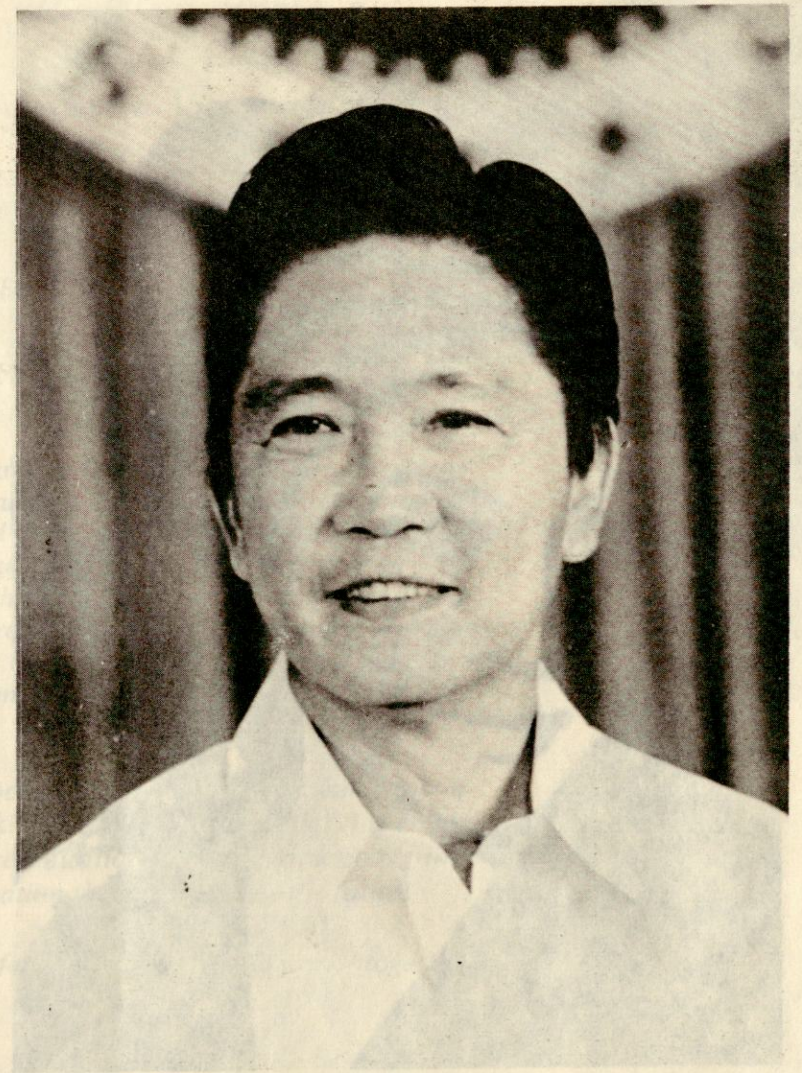
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Front Cover:
Front view of the 14-storey Quezon City Hall.

Back Cover:
Sculptured facade of the same building.
Photos by Resty Guevarra of Sunburst Magazine.

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FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President and Prime Minister
Republic of the Philippines



IMELDA ROMUALDEZ MARCOS
First Lady
Minister of Ecology and Human Settlements
Governor of Metro Manila Commission



Republika ng Pilipinas
Lungsod Quezon
Tanggapan ng Punong Lungsod
(OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR)

MESSAGE

Today we pause to celebrate our beloved city's 39th Foundation Anniversary.

We look back to that day in October 1939 when President Manuel L. Quezon surveyed and declared that the great expanse of cogonland, which this land once was, shall "politically 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."

Today, we are still in the process of transforming that vision into a reality. Rather than light sparklers and wave banners, let this be an occasion for reassessment and rededication. Let us learn lessons from the past and face with determination the challenges of the future.

A goal has been set for us. Let us all work together towards its fulfillment.

Adelina S. Rodriguez
(Mrs.) ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
City Mayor





Scene: Parks and Wildlife

I hear

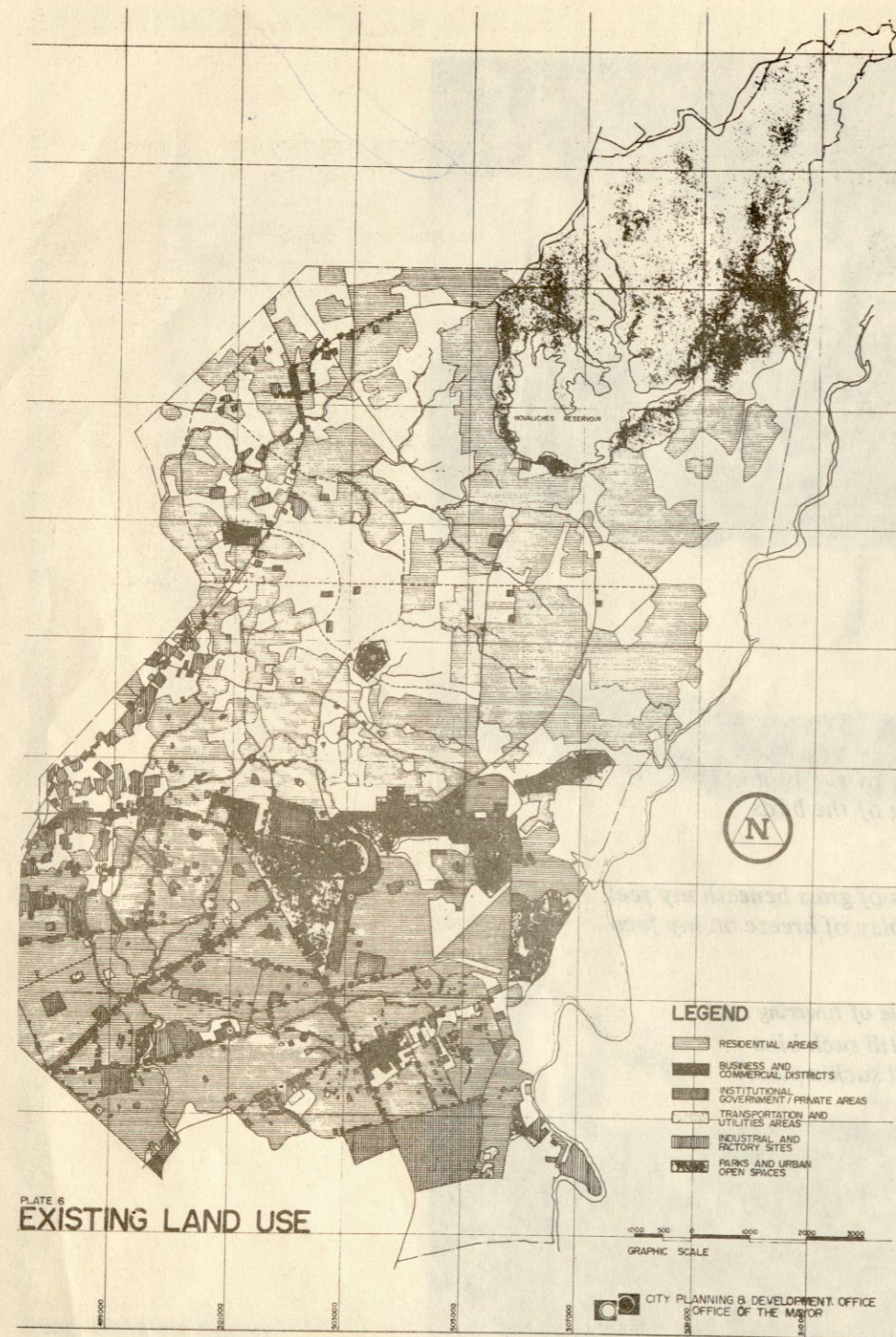
*the rippling of the brook
the chirping of the birds*

I feel

*the softness of grass beneath my feet
the gentle play of breeze on my face*

I wonder

*In this jungle of towering steel
Are there still such bliss
Is there still such a place?*



*39 years old
and still brimming
with promise.*

QUEZON CITY TODAY

A CITY tour usually takes four hours, at most, the whole day. In such short span of time, one should have covered the city's prominent landmarks, assimilated its brief history, observed its people and had a glimpse of its culture.

Not so in Quezon City.

For how can one compress in a short tour the varied contradictions that Quezon City is full of. And who can knowledgeably unfold the hidden gems that the city holds.

Not just anybody.

For Quezon City is a metropolis only a few has really explored.

To the unknowing, Quezon City is just a wide expanse of vacant lots, most of which have been preempted by squatter families. To some, Quezon City is where Cubao is with its vast shopping complex and modern movie theaters. To promenaders and picnickers, Quezon City is identified with Parks and Wildlife. Many more identify the city with the Interim Batasang Pambansa, Central Bank, BIR, SSS, or the Philippine Heart Center.

But Quezon City is more than just open spaces and government buildings.

How many know that beyond bustling Cubao, past the suburban subdivisions, is a rural community of more than nine hundred families perched on top of a mountain accessible by boat across the Marikina River? From there one can view a sweeping panorama of Quezon City and its environs. An obscure historical marker points the site where General Henry Lawton of the American Forces met his end at the hands of the Katipuneros.

The community just-described is Bagong Silangan (different from Lungsod Silangan). Only one of the unspoiled spots in the 15,359 hectares of rolling terrain that Quezon City is today.

Questions have been raised as to why, thirty-nine years after its foundation, only forty percent of the whole city has been developed.

History could offer some explanation.

Historical Background

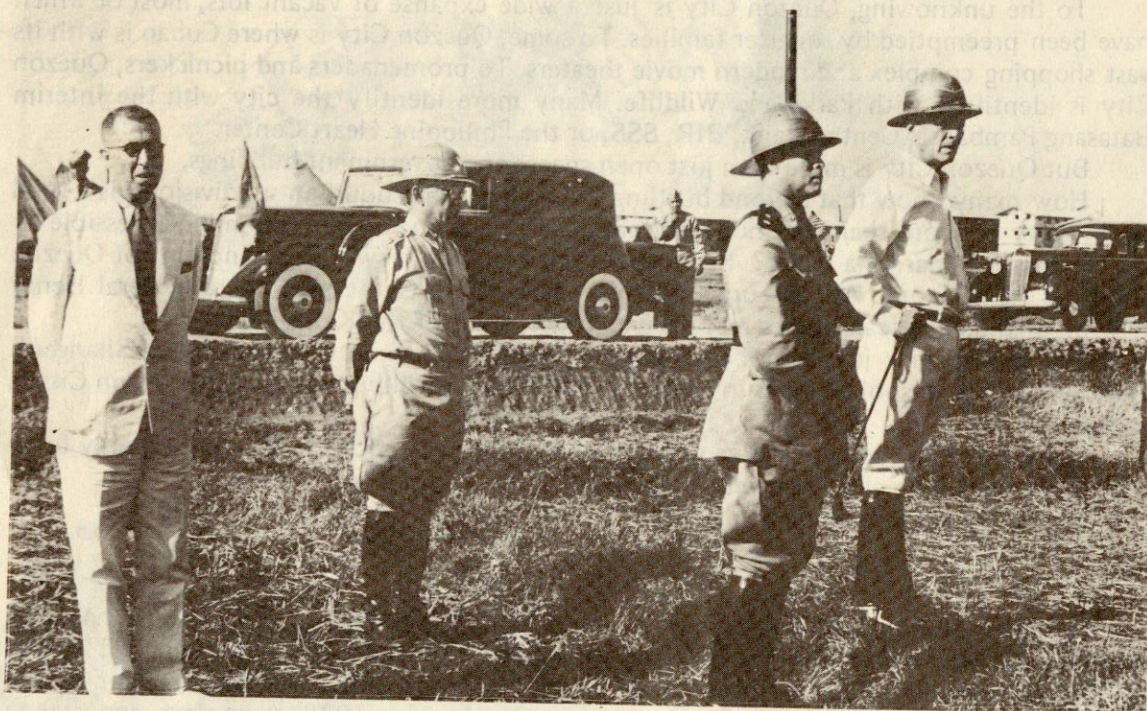
President Manuel L. Quezon, first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, had long nurtured the idea of establishing a self-contained community for the workingman. This was in line with the social justice program he fervently championed. With the creation of the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation in October 14, 1938, steps were undertaken towards the upliftment of the living conditions of the working class: 1,572 hectares of land was purchased from the Tuason Estate for ₱786,000.00 (5 centavos per square meter. As a bonus, the Tuasons donated 493 hectares as site for the University of the Philippines.) A low cost housing project was established in Barrio Obrero (now Kamuning District) consisting of 439 houses built on 100 square meter lots which were raffled to government employees who paid ₱8.00 monthly installments for a period of about 10 to 15 years.

Inspired by the Barrio Obrero community, President Quezon considered the creation of new city. He visualized that in the future, Manila would outgrow its boundaries thereby necessitating the establishment of a new city. Not just any city but the capital city of the country.

In his message to the National Assembly on September 8, 1939, President Quezon articulated his vision "of a capital city that, politically shall be the seat of the 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, endeavors and achievements; and economically as a productive, self-contained community." The National Assembly shared President Quezon's vision and enacted Commonwealth Act. No. 502, otherwise known as the Charter of Quezon city. It was signed into law on October 12, 1939.

The law defined 7,300 hectares carved out of the towns of Caloocan, San Juan, Marikina, Pasig and Montalban as the land area of Quezon City. Harry T. Frost, architectural adviser to the Commonwealth government was commissioned to design a master plan for the city.



President Quezon surveying the site of his dream city. With him are Gen. Basilio Valdez, former Quezon City Mayor Tomas Morato and Gen. Mateo Capinpin.

When war broke out, President Quezon issued Executive Order No. 400 incorporating Quezon City with Greater Manila for synchronized and coordinated activities in time of emergency. The separate political identity of Quezon City was restored on January 2, 1947 by virtue of Republic Act.No. 45.

After three Presidential successions, Quezon City was officially named the capital of the Philippines under Republic Act. No. 333 signed by President Elpidio Quirino. The Act increased Quezon City's land area to 15,660 and a City Planning Commission was created to supervise the development of the city. On October 22, 1949, Quezon City was formally inaugurated as the capital of the Philippines. President Quirino laid the cornerstone of the proposed Capital building at Constitution Hill and the welcome arch at the boundary of Manila and Quezon City was built.

On June 16, 1950, President Quirino signed the Revised Charter of Quezon City which modified the boundaries of Quezon City and reduced the land area to 15,359 hectares.

Mayors, Past and Present

The Quezon City Charter of 1902 provided that all city officials were to be appointed by the President. President Quezon personally guided the city's first few weeks from October 12 to November 4, 1939. Tomas Morato took over the reins of the government from the President until its incorporation into Greater Manila during the war. After the liberation of Manila, Oscar Castelo was designated acting Mayor of Quezon city. Castelo was succeeded by Sabino de Leon, formerly chief of police during Tomas Morato's term. De Leon was succeeded by Ponciano Bernardo who held the position from 1945 until 1949 when he died in an ambush together with Dona Aurora Quezon and her party. After De Leon, Nicanor Roxas served briefly as Mayor. He was replaced by Ignacio Santos-Diaz.

When the Nacionalista Party came into power in 1954, Santos Diaz was replaced by Norberto Amoranto.

On June 12, 1959, Republic Act No. 2259 was passed granting all cities political freedom. The Quezon city charter was revised to provide for the election of a Mayor, a Vice-Mayor and eight councilors. The first local election in Quezon City was held on November 10, 1959. Mayor Amoranto won over his closest rival, Ignacio Santos-Diaz.

During Mayor Amoranto's 24 years of leadership, Quezon City's population rose from a sparse 200,000 to a teeming one million. Public school enrollment increased. So did revenue collection. From the old City Hall along E. de los Santos Avenue, the city's seat of government was transferred to the 14-storey Quezon City Hall in Diliman.

The imposition of Martial Law over the entire Philippines on September 21, 1972 and the ratification of the new Constitution in January 1973 brought about important repercussions as far as organization and management of the city was concerned.

The Metropolitan Manila Commission was created incorporating Quezon City under its fold and the nation's capital was transferred to Manila in recognition of the traditional role of the city of Manila as the nerve center of the national government's activities.

On March 31, 1976, Mrs. Adelina S. Rodriguez took her oath as Mayor of Quezon City following the resignation of Mayor Amoranto.

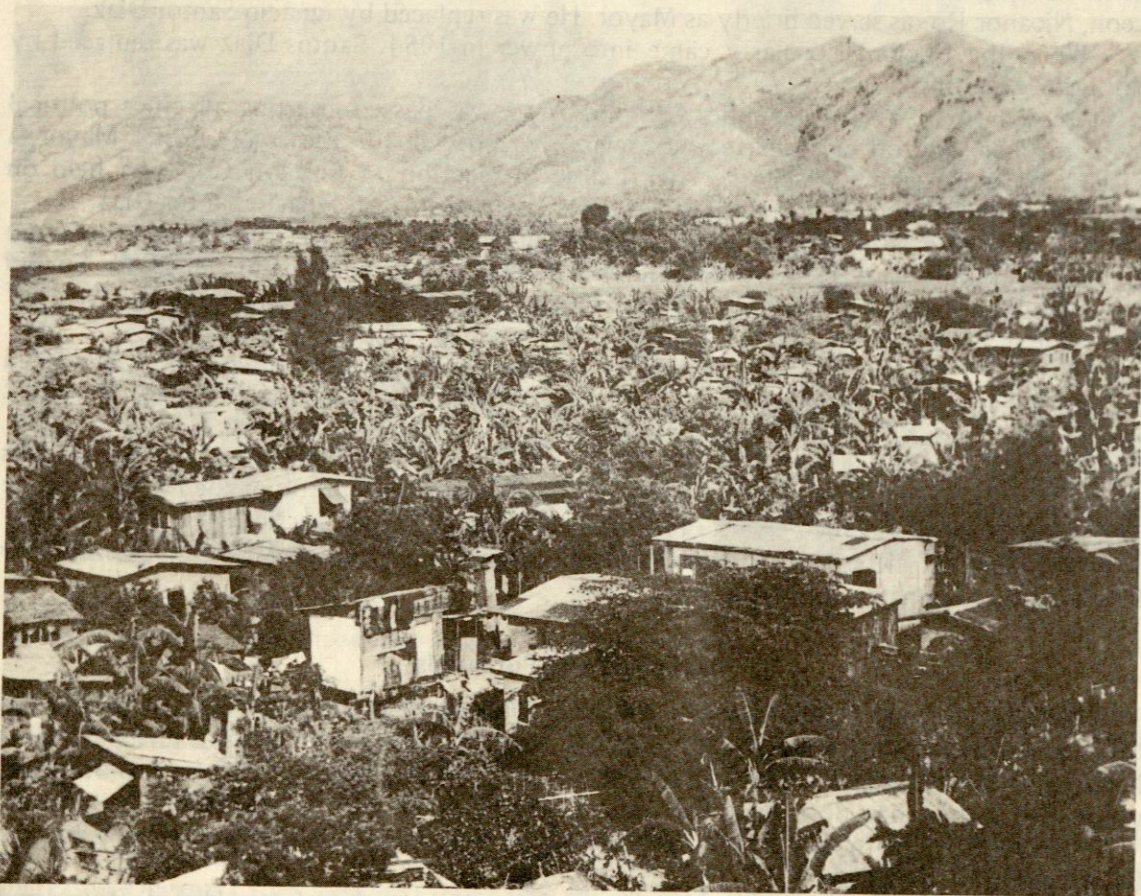
Challenges and Potentials

Going back to the query on why 39 years after its creation, sixty percent of Quezon City has remained undeveloped, city officials view the situation more as an asset than a liability. It is considered a blessing that the city's natural ecological pattern has been left untouched rather than destroyed. For isn't it easier to build than to tear down and rebuild?

Quezon City, with its tremendous potential for future development has every reason to be optimistic of the future.

Its rolling terrain provides a wide range of physical development schemes. Rivers and streams serve as natural drainage features. Scattered community pockets induce the development in far-flung areas.

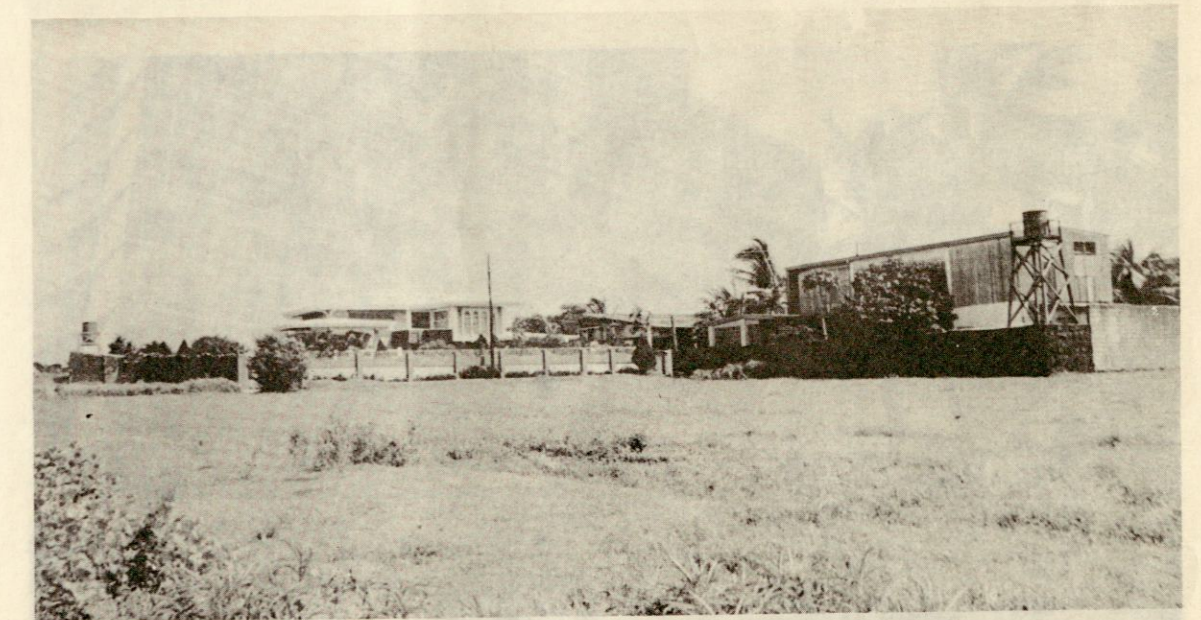
Undoubtedly, the city's greatest asset is its population which is generally young, healthy and literate.



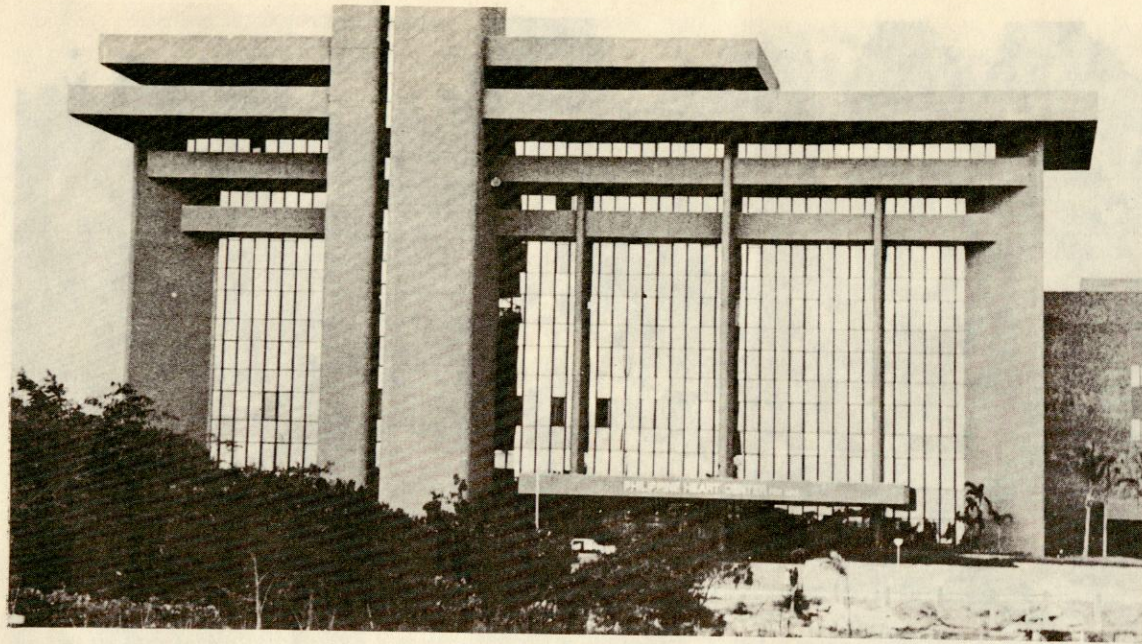
Until recently, Quezon City with its wide expanse of undeveloped lands and easy accessibility to Metro Manila's urban centers had been the logical destination of squatters from surrounding cities. The rehabilitation of depressed areas is one of the priority projects of the city government.



In spite of the city's continuing urbanization, some areas have retained its rustic atmosphere. Scene above was taken at Barangay Samahang Nayon, Baesa, Novaliches.



Quezon City's trend of development has been faithful to the original residential - institutional concept. The conversion of the once-inaccessible areas into middle class subdivisions has helped alleviate the city's housing and congestion problem.

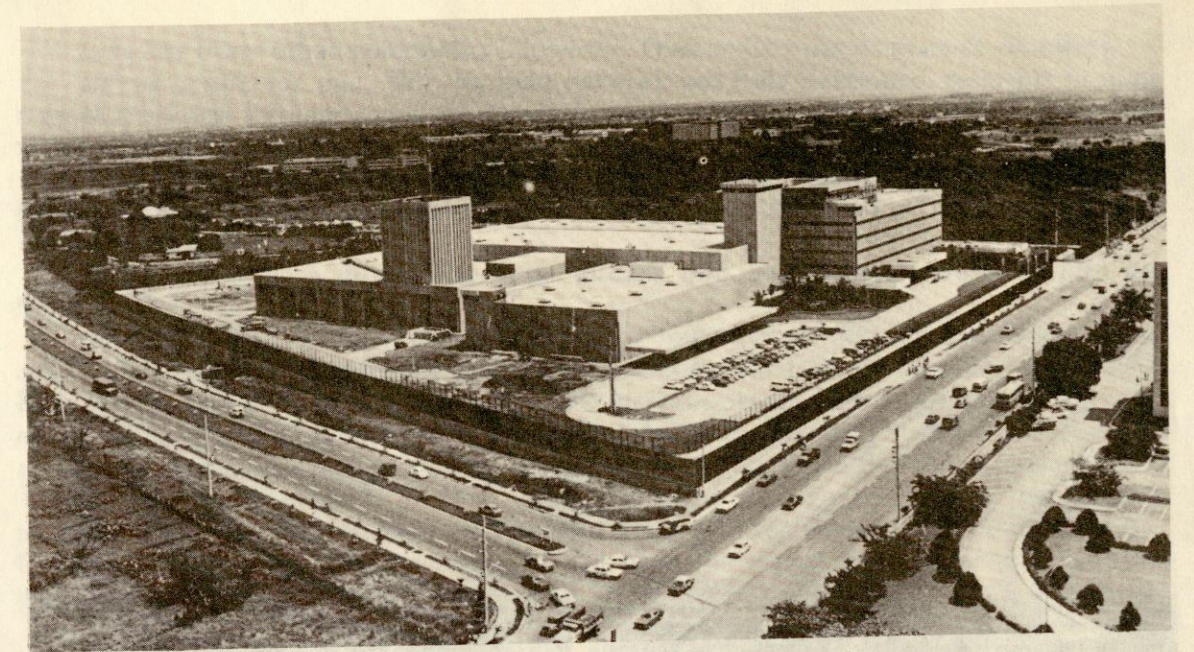


PHILIPPINE HEART CENTER for Asia

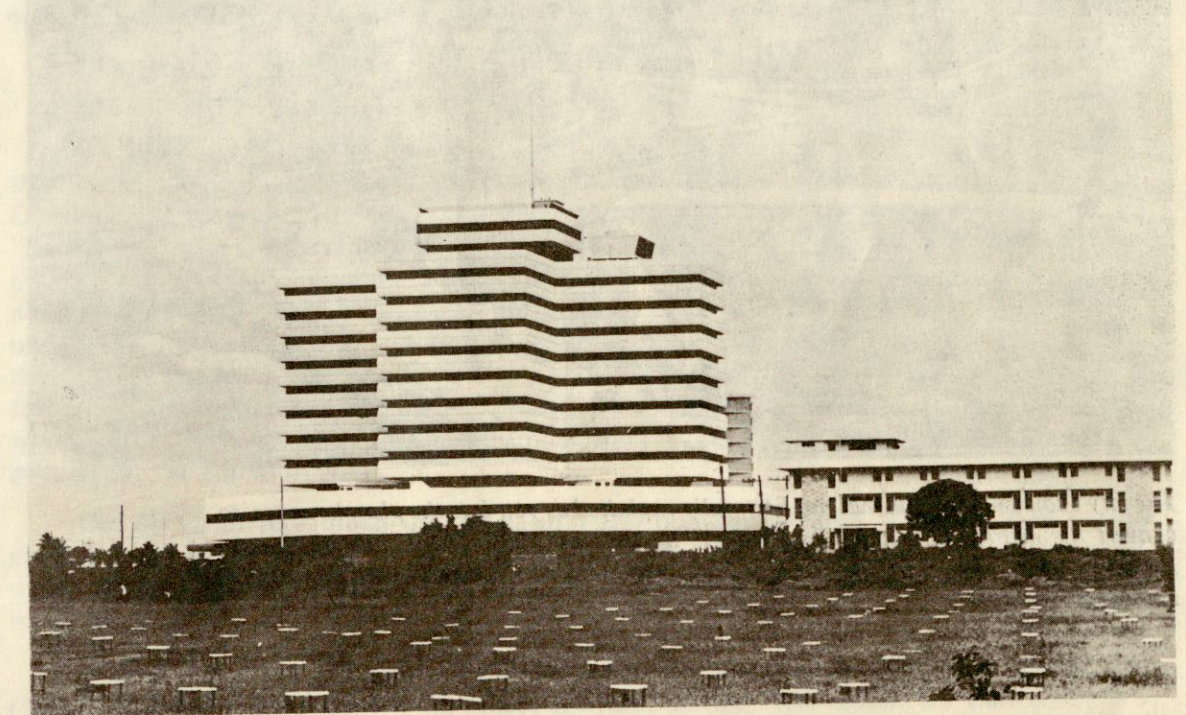


SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

*Imposing structures
of government offices
in Quezon City*



CENTRAL BANK Minting Office



BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE



The city's tourism potential has not been fully exploited as yet. It is the plan, however, to convert the metropolis into a "Garden City" by the year 2000. The 25-hectare Quezon Memorial Circle, above, will be developed into a forested park complete with recreational and leisure facilities.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Like any other urban community, however, Quezon City has its share of problems. Infrastructure for one. With its road network not fully developed, residents in some remote areas pass through undefined footpaths. Certain areas in the city are flood-prone due to inadequate drainage system.

The absence of an official land use plan in the past has resulted in unguided physical development: prevalence of ribbon-like development; incompatible land uses and unintegrated subdivisions.

The problem of pollution has made inroads into areas where industrial firms are located.

The city's social problems include uneven population distribution and density. First and second degree malnutrition are rampant among children of low-income families. Education facilities are inadequate to serve the increasing school-age population. A high rate of secondary school dropouts has been reported. Its family planning program is working on a handicap of having a high percentage of its women population in their child-bearing years.

But the most delicate problem confronting the city government is the squatter problem. There are 143 pockets of depressed areas all over Quezon city. Until recently, Quezon City, with its wide, open spaces, had been the logical and convenient place for ejected squatters from Manila.

Steps have been taken to stop squatter migration. Under the First Lady's Zonal Improvement Program, 26 Quezon City depressed areas have been identified for development. The Quezon City Planning and Development Office has finished studies on eleven areas and has started project implementation on one, Barangay Escopa.

Sense of Direction

If there's anything that can be said of the city's programs under Mayor Rodriguez, it's the definite sense of direction it is following as defined in the Quezon City Comprehensive Development Program. The city's overall development program is based on the premise that "building a city is a sacramental act on the part of the people, for a city is the physical manifestation of an invisible reality, the soul of its people. The citizens of a city must discover the character of the city if they are to build the image of its soul. They must understand its nature and its function before they can design it. The forms of the city live in the people. They emerge out of the mind and spirit of the citizens. It is not to be found on the drawing board of the city planner. Radical changes may cause unbearable pains but this would not be construed as inequality under the law but rather an act of true democratic process for the common good."

The plan will rely much on the natural and human resources of the city. Its natural ecology will be preserved. It will strive to sustain the basic family needs. Economic opportunities will be expanded and the city's manpower resources will be utilized to the maximum.

Quezon City, after 39 years of existence has not yet blossomed into full bloom. The city government's development timetable is aimed at the Year 2000. By that time, it is hoped that Quezon City will be a fitting fulfillment of its founder's dream and an embodiment of its people's aspirations. (ETT)



THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF MAYOR RODRIGUEZ

A NNUAL reports, whether they are company reports to its stockholders or a president's report to the nation, are reflective of the type of leadership, management and administration that is being practiced in the organization. For its growth greatly depends upon the dynamism of its incumbent head. It is also reflective of the thrust of the organization's direction and overall objective.

Nineteen seventy-eight marks the second year of Mayor Rodriguez as the local chief executive of Quezon City. A two-year report on her achievements is sufficient to perceive her leadership style, her management orientation and her policy on the development thrust of the city.

Mayor Rodriguez started her administration by learning the needs of the city. She obtained these through reports from her key officials, through dialogues with the barangay, civic, religious, business and professional sectors and by personally going around the city to assess the extent of the needs, problems and developments in the different barangays of the city. After getting a good grasp of the situation, she determined the priorities, developed means to systematize the city government operations and embarked on programs and projects designed to meet these needs and problems.

Infrastructure development was her most immediate concern. As a matter of policy, underdeveloped streets and facilities got priority consideration in order to stave off decay and underdevelopment of communities. As of her second year in office, she has to her credit the construction, repair and/or improvement of 111 streets, the installation of 84 public faucets, mostly in depressed areas, the repair of 1,319 public faucets and artesian wells and the installation of 51 units of fire hydrants; the construction and repair or improvement of 28 buildings (health center, schools, barangay halls, etc.) and the general facelifting of 32 parks and playgrounds.

Her term also coincided with the creation of the Metropolitan Manila Commission. Of the 17 cities and municipalities in the region, Quezon City, under her leadership, was one of the most avid supporters of the programs of the Commission, particularly the seven-point management program. The city realized gains in terms of market improvement, cultural development, health care projects, sports development, improvement of parks and playground and the general cleanliness and beautification of major streets and community facilities.

The less-privileged residents of the city are likewise properly being attended to in the city's Zonal Improvement Program. Already, 26 areas have been identified and are currently in the various stages of survey, analysis and project documentation. Likewise, the study of the integrated approach towards providing opportunities for their economic advancement has been completed under the Q.C. Manpower Development Program.

Aware that the delivery of public services is dependent upon the ability of the employees to carry out the same, and the effectivity of the governmental system, she instituted a government reorganization during her first few months in office. Most of the policy recommendations by the Reorganization Committee have been implemented to date.

The mayor is keenly aware that city administration does not consist of merely identifying the needs of her constituents and providing immediate solution as a matter of course. She insists that the approach to solving the problems engulfing the city should not be made on a piecemeal basis but should instead be planned comprehensively. This is perhaps the most valuable asset that she brought with her in assuming the post of the local chief executive — the orientation towards planning. As of her first year in office, the interim report on the City Comprehensive Development Program was completed. The program is intended to serve as a guide to the different departments and agencies of the city government in the generation of development plans. The well-coordinated inter-departmental programs and projects are also credited to her ability to orchestrate the work of the city government's various departments and offices.

With the stature of Quezon City as one of the nation's prime cities, it deserves no less than an able and dynamic chief executive for a leader. Mayor Rodriguez' record of achievement for the last two years can very well speak for itself. The city's direction towards its growth has never been more pronounced than during her term. A more systematic manner of conducting city government affairs has been effected. And the barangay, business sector, and civic sectors are participating more actively in the administration of the city government. Given a few more years, Quezon City can very well serve as a model city in the Metro Manila region, if not in the whole country. (LTC)

LUNGSOD QUEZON:

Pamanang alay sa lahat ng panahon

ni Tinno Lapus

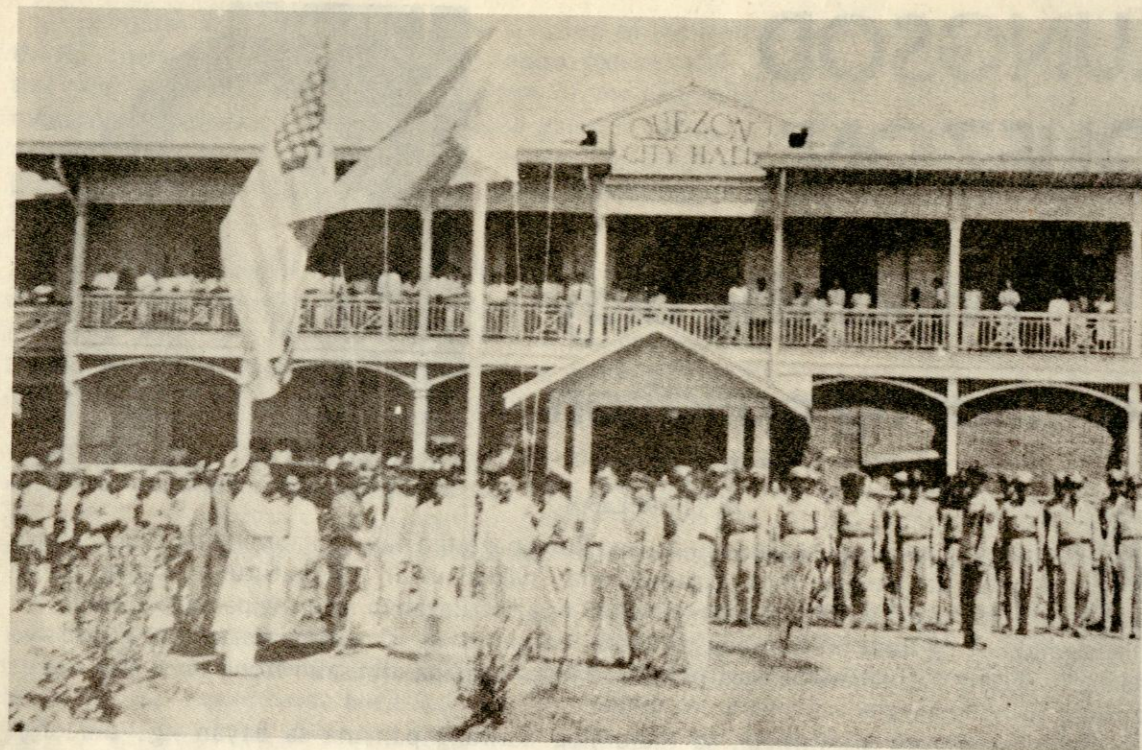


ANG isang pamana ay nagiging mahalaga kung nagtatanglay ng kabuluhang panghabang panahon. Sa ganang mga tagapagmana, nagkakaroon ng katuturan kapag ito'y kanilang napaunlad. Lalong tumitingkad ang kahalagahan ng isang pamana kung ito'y nakapagdudulot ng kapakinabangang panlahat. Sa gunita ng isang nagpamana, ang gayon ay walang hanggang kasiyahan. Sa mga nakikinabang, magpapasalin-salin itong biyaya ng isang pamana.

Batay sa gayong paniniwala, sa maraming naiwang pamana sa bayan ng yumaong Pangulong Quezon, ang Lunsod na kanyang nilikha at nangalaga sa kanyang pangalan ang tiyakang masasabing "pamanang alay sa lahat ng panahon."

Ang pagkakalikha sa Lunsod na ito ay panimulang pagpapatupad sa pilosopiya ng Pangulong Quezon ukol sa "katarungang panlipunan." Pangarap niya nuon ang isang maaliwalas at maginhawang pamayanan ng mga karaniwang manggagawa. Hangarin din ng Pangulong Quezon na mailipat nuon ang Pamantasan ng Pilipinas, mula sa nagsisikip nang Maynila, upang maging malawak ang isang lundayan ng pinakamataas na pambayang institusyon ng karunungan. Nakatuon din ang kaisipan ng yumaong Pangulo upang magkaroon ng isang sentrong magiging muog ng mga gawaing pampamahalaan. Higit sa lahat, pinangarap ng Pangulong Quezon ang pagkakaroon ng isang ikararantal na Kapitolyong Lunsod ng Pilipinas. Nasa kanyang kaisipan ang magiging tanghalang Lunsod ng bansa at pagtitipunan ng buhay na pangkatauhan, ng mga pagsisikap at kaunlarang panlipunan, pangkabuhayan at pambayan. Isang Lunsod na magiging bantayog ng kalinangan at kaluluwa ng sambayanang Pilipino.

Maaring hindi kapani-paniwala, ang Lunsod Quezon ay nagkakahalaga lamang nuon ng ₱786,000.00. Nagpanimula sa lawak na 1,572 ektarya at binayaran ng pamahalaan sa Pamilya Tuazon ng 5 sentimos bawat metro kuwadrado. Ang nasabi ring angkan ay nagdonasyon pa ng karagdagang 493 ektarya upang paglipatan sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas. (Kung hahalagahan ngayon ang mga lupaing saklaw ng Lunsod Quezon, magkakahalaga ito ng ₱3,296,120.00. Ayon pa rin sa ulat ni Mgg. Ramon R. Valencia, tagatasang panlunsod, makaraan pa ang isang taon ang mga lupain sa Lunsod na ito ay tinatasahang magkakahalaga ng ₱5,138,245,584.00).



Ang unang City Hall noong panahon ni Mayor Tomas Morato.

Nang ganap na malikha ang Lunsod Quezon sa bisa ng Batas ng Komonwelt Blg. 502 at nilagdaan ng Pangulong Quezon nuong Oktubre 12, 1939, ang naging lawak ng Lunsod ay 7,730 ektarya.

Danga't nang italaga naman ng Pangulong Quirino na maging Kapitolyo ng Pilipinas ang Lunsod Quezon alinsunod sa Batas ng Republika Blg. 333 nuong Hulyo 17, 1948, nabago ang sukat na lupain ng Lunsod at naging 15,660 ektarya. Subali't nang magkaroon ng pagsasaayos ng mga hangganan nuong Hunyo 16, 1956, batay sa Batas ng Republika Blg. 1575, ang kabuuang sukat ng Lunsod Quezon ay naging 15,106 ektarya, na siya pa ring lawak nito hanggang sa kasalukuyan. Kung tutuusin, and Quezon City ang ikatlong pinakamalaking Lunsod sa Pilipinas. Ang unang dalawa ay ang Zamboanga at Davao, nguni't limang beses pa rin ang lawak nito kaysa Maynila.

Ang unang pamayanan ng mga manggagawa ay tinaguriang Barrio Obrero, nguni't dahil hindi ganap na sinang-ayunan ng mga unang nanirahan duon, ang nasabing pangalan ay pinalitan ng katawagang Kamuning, buhat sa uri ng punong naglipana sa pook na iyon. Maituturing na kauna-unahang proyekto sa pabahay sa Pilipinas, ang animo'y mumunting tsalet na iisahing-silid ay itinirik sa may 100 metro kuwadrang lote. Ang may 439 na munting tahanan ay ipinamahagi sa mga manggagawa't empleado, na tig-21 bahay sa bawat kawanihan at tanggapan ng pamahalaang pambansa. Niloterya iyon sa unang mapapalad na



Ang Araneta Coliseum — isa sa pinakamalaki sa buong mundo. Ginampanan ng mga makasaysayang pangyayari sa larangan ng palakasan katulad ng Ali-Fraizer Fight at 8th World Basketball Championship.

Sa katagang-sabi, hindi mapag-aalinlanganang ang Lunsod Quezon ay isang pamana sa bayan ng Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon na nagtataglay ng kabuluhang panghabang panahon. Nagkaroon ito ng katuturan dahil halos ganap nang napaunlad at patuloy pang pinaunlad nang ayon sa patakaran ng Bagong Lipunan. Patuloy itong tumitingkad na pamana, sapagka't nakapagdudulot ng kapakinabangang panlahat.

PART I WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1978

9:00 AM - 6:00 PM

Sports Activities

PART II THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1978

7:00 AM

Arrival of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval. (Motorcade Procession from Sto. Domingo Church to Quezon City Hall)

7:30 AM

Holy Rosary and Novena Prayers

Act of Consecration:

Hon. ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
City Mayor, Quezon City

8:00AM

Floral Offering at the President Manuel L. Quezon Monument by:

Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez
Former Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto
Quezon City Executive Club
Quezon City Hall Employees Association
Quezon City Katipunan ng mga Barangay
Quezon City Kabataang Barangay Federation
Civic, professional, religious organizations and others

8:30 AM

MASS to be officiated by:

VERY REV. FR. ROGELIO B. ALARCON, O.P.
Prior Provincial, Dominican Province of the Philippines

Choir: Sto. Domingo Church Triples
Quezon City Hall Quadrangle

9:00 AM

Unveiling of the Quezon City Hall Marker:

MAYOR ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
and former MAYOR NORBERTO S. AMORANTO

QUEZON CITY 39TH FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY

THEME--"LUNGSOD QUEZON: Pananang Alay sa Lahat ng Panahon"

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

ASSISTED BY:
(All Officials listed in the marker)
Blessing of the Quezon City Hall Marker:

VERY REV. FR. ROGELIO B. ALARCON, O.P.
Prior Provincial, Dominican Province of the Philippines

Presentation of the Marker:

Former MAYOR NORBERTO S. AMORANTO

Acceptance:

MAYOR ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ

PROGRAM

9:20 AM

10:20 AM

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

8:00 AM -

12:00 NOON

Launching of the TB Control Program
District I San Francisco del Monte Health Center
District II Bago Bantay Health Center
District III Eulogio Rodriguez, Jr. Health Center
District IV Kamuning Health Center

Participating Agencies:

QUEZON CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
QUEZON CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL
PHILIPPINE TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY
NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE
DIVISION OF TUBERCULOSIS, MINISTRY OF HEALTH

THE MANY FACES OF QUEZON CITY

Diversity adds up to the richness of life. It prevents routine from turning into boredom. It transforms monotony into fulfilled activity. It caters to man's sense of adventure and, in today's business world characterized by the frenetic pace of daily living, it tempers man's humanity.

Quezon City today offers a variety of sights, experiences and opportunities. It is no wonder therefore that you would find gaiety and a festive atmosphere at Cubao's business district and serenity at nearby parks; or a home industry operating side by side with a large-scale manufacturing firm; or a rural community thriving within the city's urbanized district; or a squatter colony beside a plush subdivision.

Quezon City is all these, stripped of the superficial characteristic of other highly urbanized cities; where one can still expect a helping hand from a total stranger; where the modernity of the west is tempered by the culture of the east.

The following pages illustrate Quezon City's diverse world

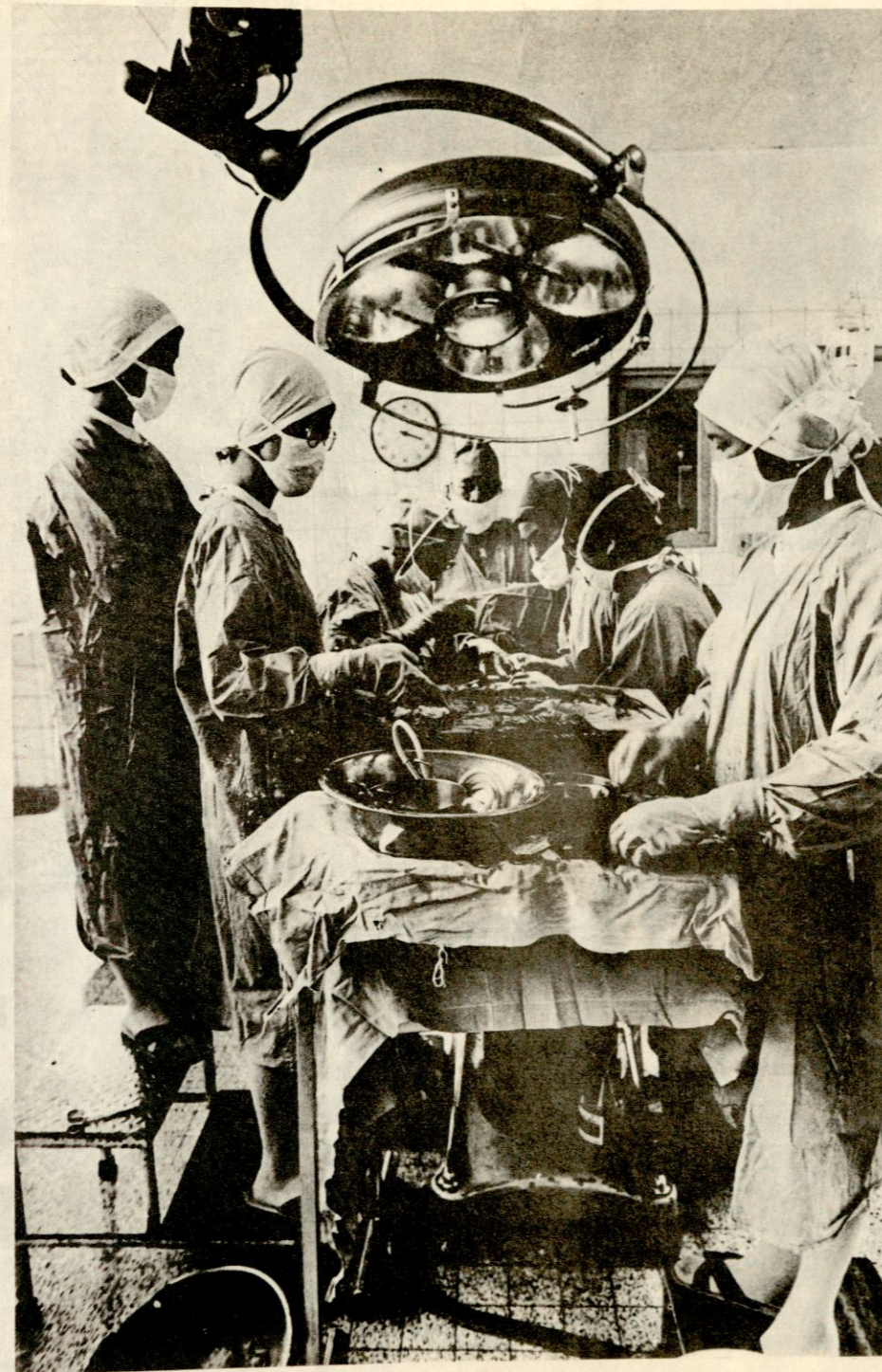


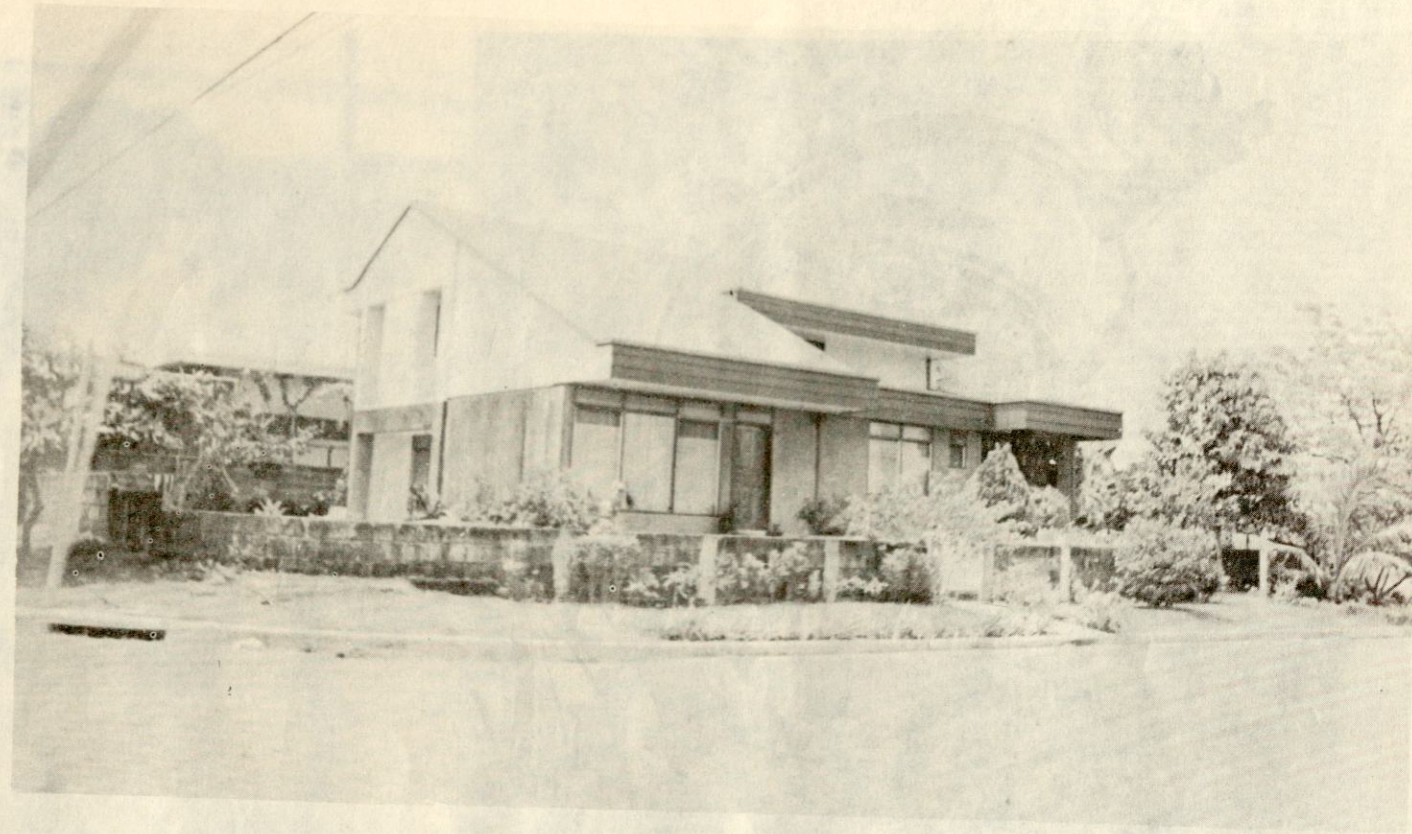
*. . . where the young and the old
have a room for personal growth*



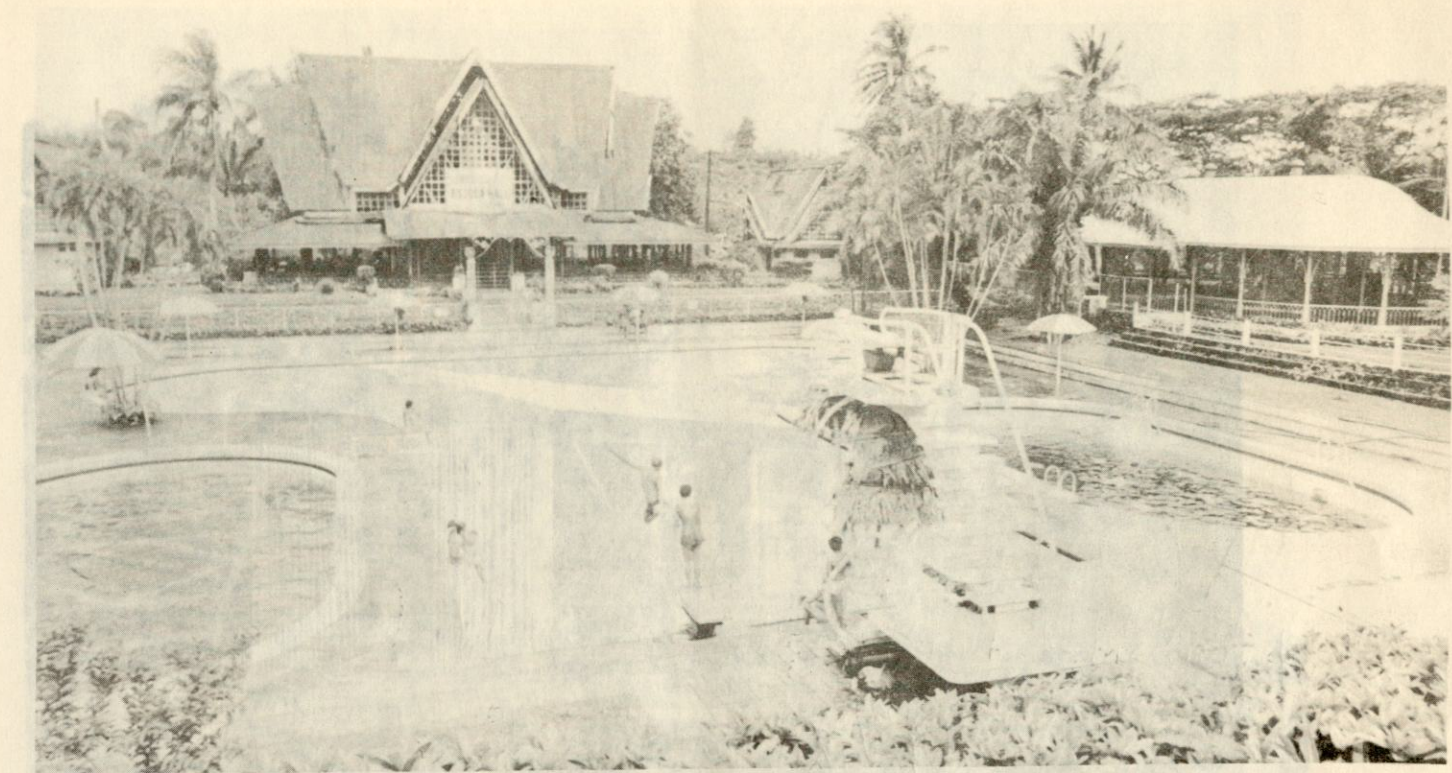
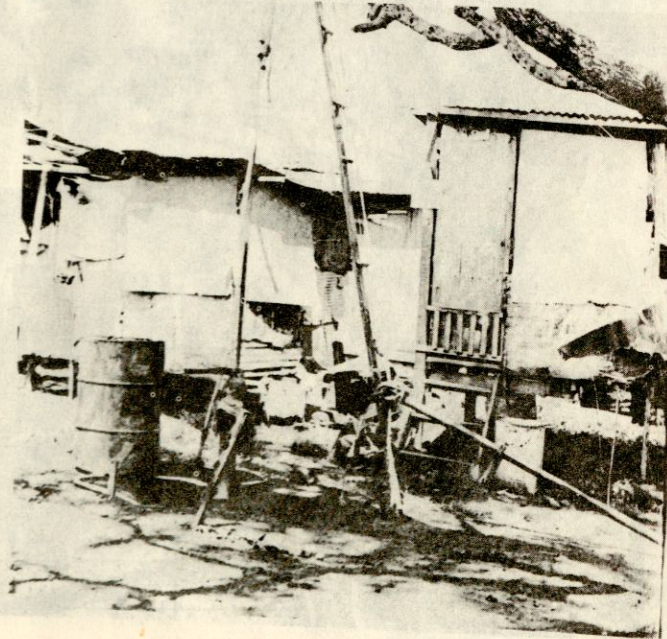
... where medical services are available through mobile clinics

... or in the more sophisticated operating room of the Philippine Heart Center for Asia

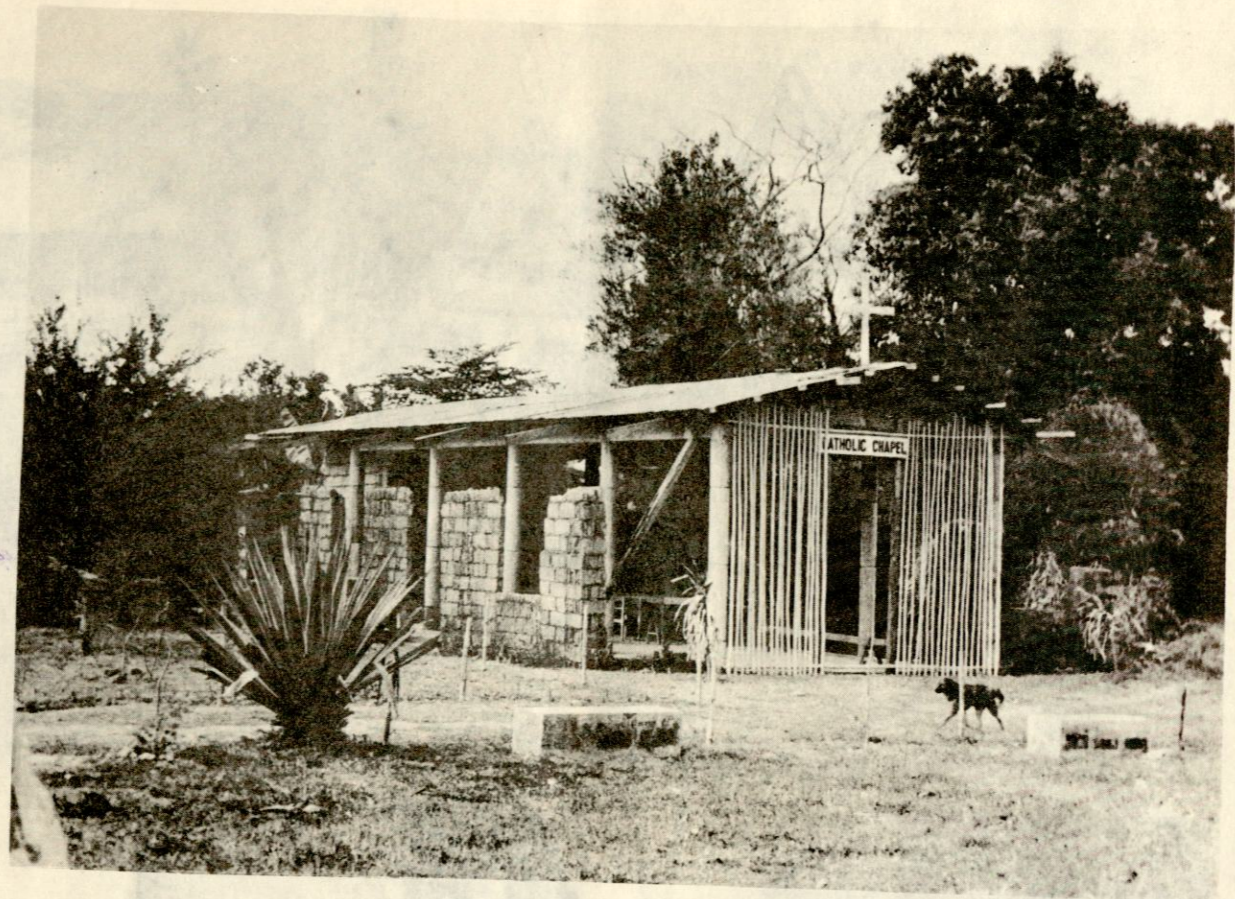




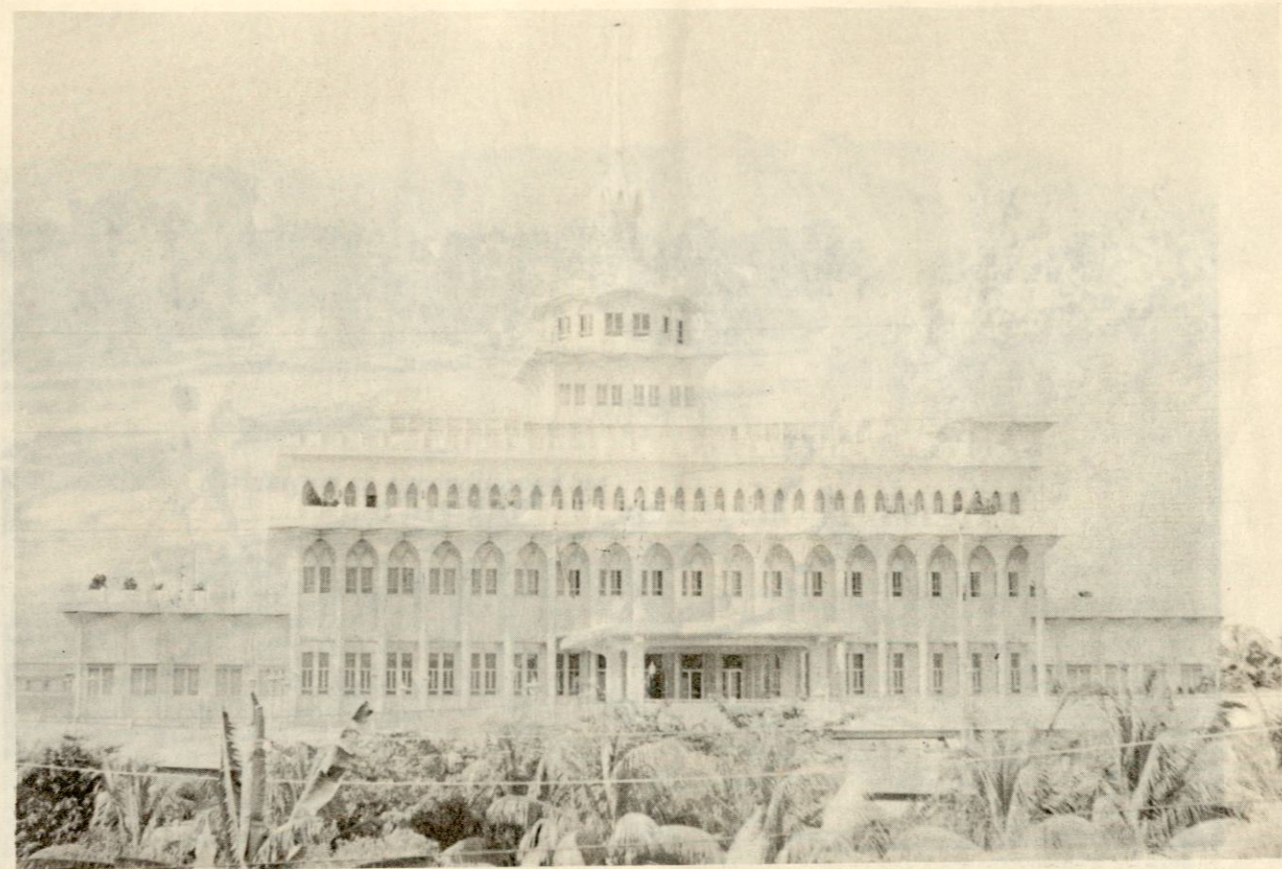
... where one's dignity is not measured by the size of one's abode



... or his lifestyle



*... where communion with the Almighty
does not choose any particular setting*



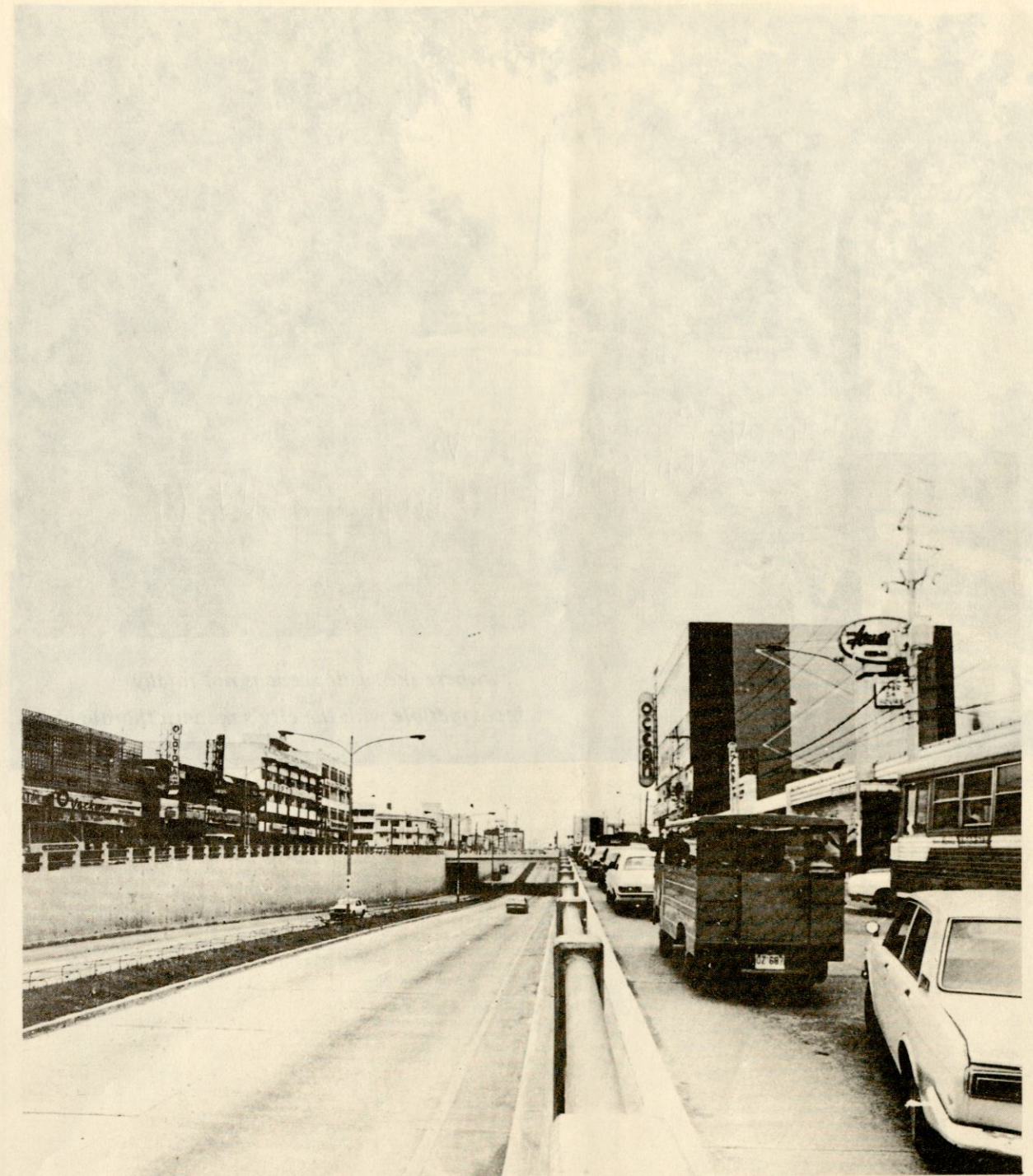


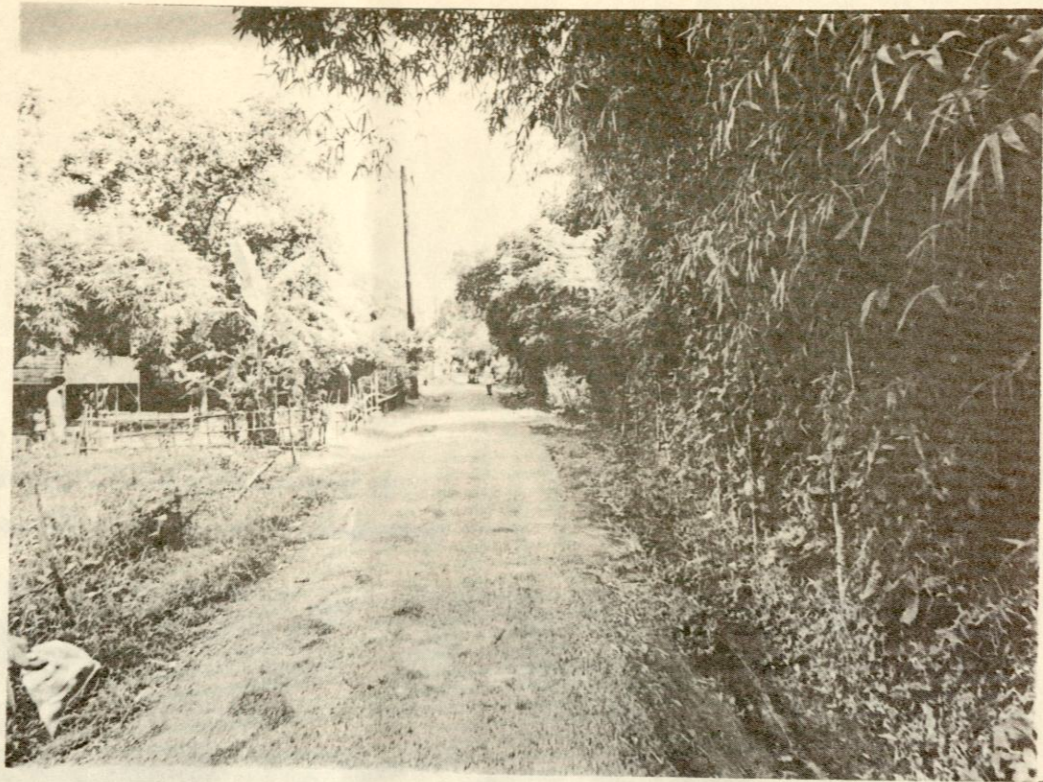
... where commuters can get a thrill out of a banca ride

... or the luxury of riding on an airconditioned bus



*... where a plank over a creek or an overpass on
a superhighway equally serve the need of pedestrians*

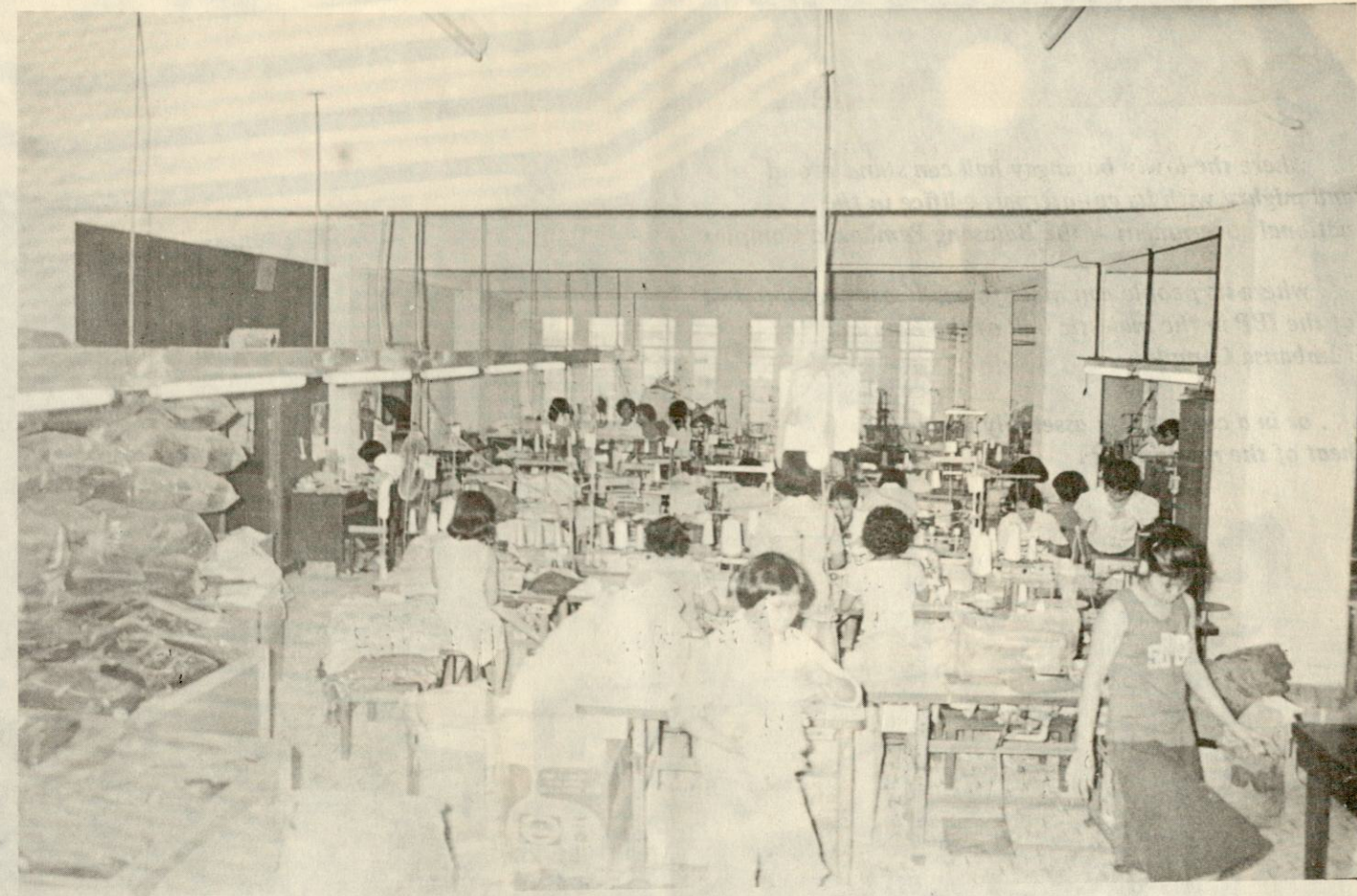




... where the rustic scene is not totally incompatible with the city's modern thoroughfares



*... where opportunities for economic advancement
are open both for small entrepreneurs*



... and large-scale industrialists

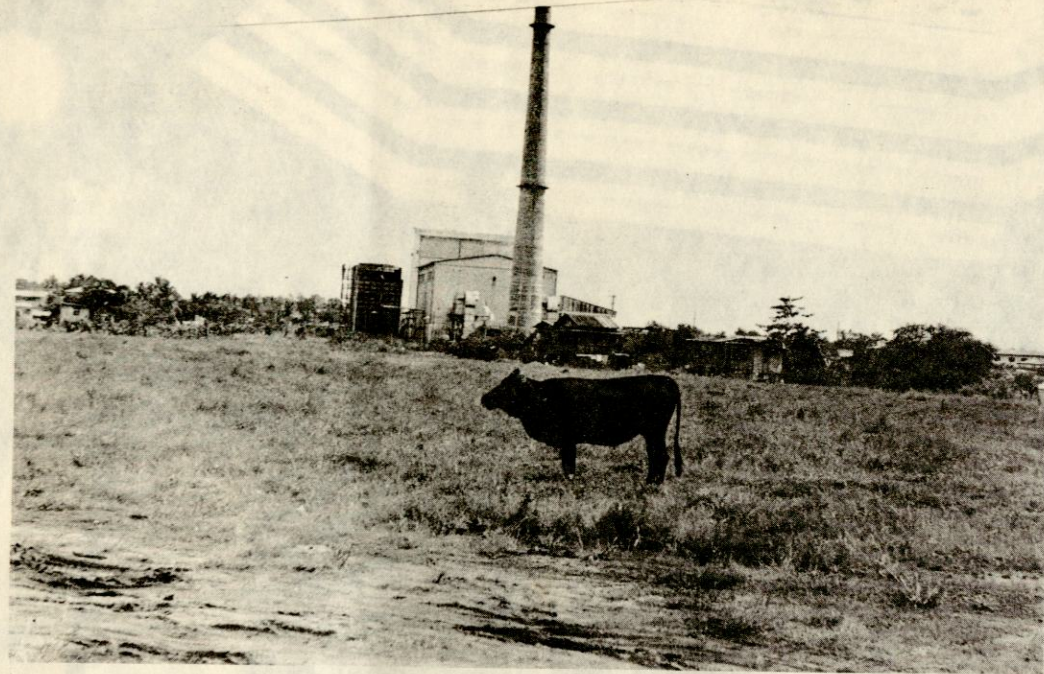
*... where the lowly barangay hall can stand proud
and mighty with its counterpart edifice in the
national government – the Batasang Pambansa Complex*

*... where its people can meet formally as Assemblymen
of the IBP in the majestic hall of the Batasang
Pambansa Complex*

*... or in a community assembly under the
heat of the morning sun*



... where one can always
get away from it all



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Actg. City Health Officer



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F/Col. Salvador Narcelles
Superintendent, Fire District II



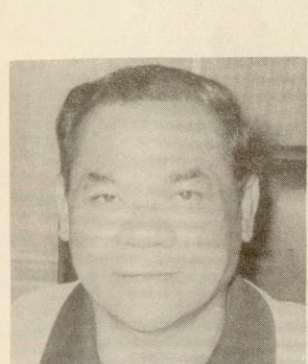
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City Auditor



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Director,
Quezon City General Hospital



Atty. Jose T. Torcuator
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Station I, MPD, MPF



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President
Katipunan ng mga Barangay



Mr. Eduard Balanag
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Kabataang Barangay

QUEZON CITY 39th FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY
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COMMITTEE ON SOUVENIR PROGRAM

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