A SERIES ON PROVINCIAL PHILIPPINES

SERIAL NUMBER FOUR

MARCH 1992

Quezon City Issue
First in the City group.

Kahirup

Love, Unity, Understanding

A Tale of One City

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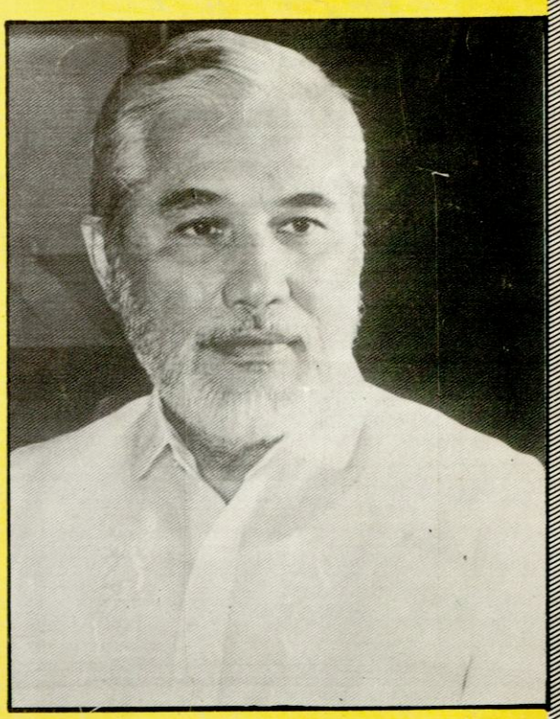
QUEZON CITY:
A Saga of Progress

By: Celso Al. Carunungan

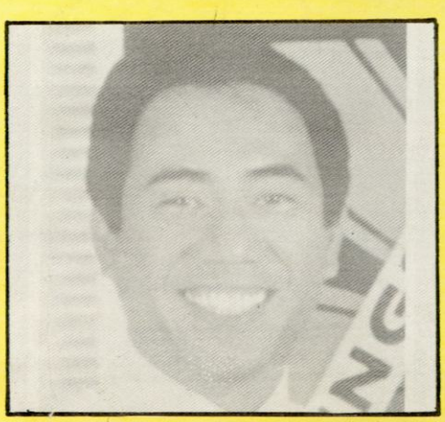


A Youthful
MANUEL LUIS QUEZON
Father of Quezon City

Presidential Odyssey
Candidate Number 1

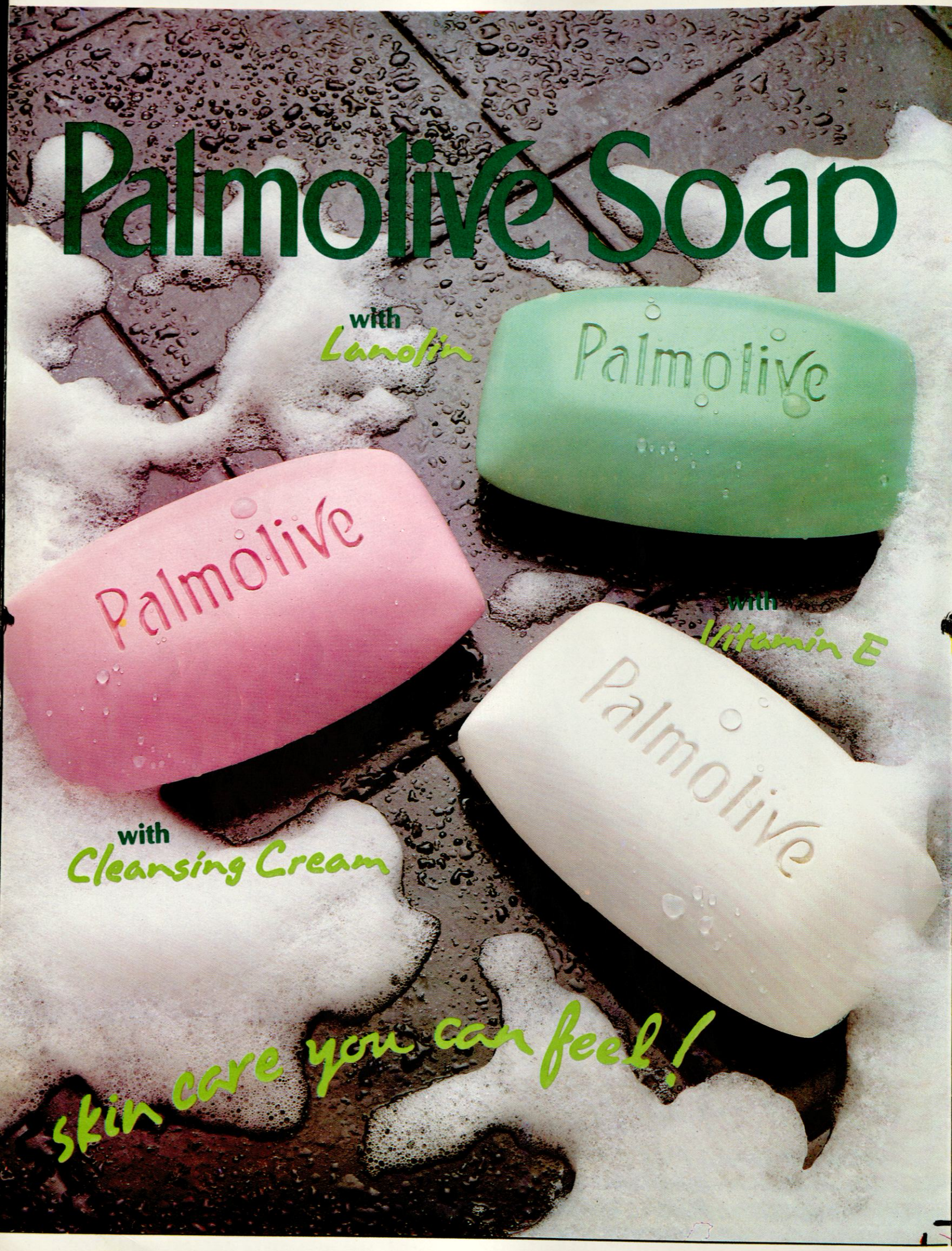


Ramon V. Mitra, Jr.
Speaker, House of Representatives



Brigido Simon, Jr.
Mayor, Quezon City

Next Issue:
BATAAN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PALMOLIVE SKIN TALK

Chances are you've come across this special feature on skin care. How can you miss it? It has been on air every weekend since September and for 2 whole minutes. Not only is it on TV, you'll find it also in newspapers and magazines.

Aptly called SKIN TALK, this program features the most commonly asked questions by teenagers on skin care. So what's so special about Skin Talk?

First, the format is different. Skin Talk is a talk show anchored by 4 charming, teen personalities.

Second, to provide factual answers to the questions, they have a dermatologist as consultant.

And third, the answers to the skin care questions are fresh and well-researched. Of course, "teen pimples" and everything there is to know about this problem is the favorite topic. Skin Talk disproved many common myths. Did you know that peanuts and chocolates do not cause pimples! But the monthly period can trigger it!

So, is SKIN TALK effective? Feedback gathered from teens and also from the more mature market are very favorable and enthusiastic.

Majority of those interviewed find SKIN TALK very informative. Each module is focused on a definite question. The answers given come with graph and visuals that are easy to understand.

So your guess is as good as mine. Expect more "SKIN TALKING" this year!

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Editor's Note:

BUILDING a city is a difficult and an arduous task. Quezon City is no exception. Its inception was planned by a President who truly loved the poor and the underpriveleged. He built housing projects to give them shelter because he believes that God has made the land for the habitation of men and maintenance of men, not for its exploitation and control by a few for their own profit in disregard of the public weal. That man was Manuel Luis Quezon, the most colorful of all Philippine presidents.

I wrote Mayor Jun Simon about featuring Quezon City as part of our continuing series on provincial Philippines which include 72 provinces and two subprovinces and more than 60 cities nationwide. I also mentioned that the Quezon City feature is the first in the city group. That I would like to have an interview with him if possible. At the time, he was scheduled to leave for Japan and he probably must have forgotten my request. However, his public affairs officers were kind enough to help me in all the data that I needed, and that I don't have to break my head and waste my time in research.

I also called Mr. Agsalud, head of the city's tourism and cultural office requesting him if I could reprint some chapters of my friend's book entitled: Quezon City, A Saga of Progress. I'm referring to the late Celso Al. Carunungan, my co-alumni from the College of Philosophy and Letters, UST, way back in the early fifties. Celso as everyone remembers was a prolific and competent writer both literary and journalistic.

It was during the headship of Mayor Adelina Rodriguez in 1982 that the then cultural officer, Francisco B. Alvarez, said, that Celso had difficulty in reconstructing the early episodes since he had to start from scratch. Persons to be interviewed were either dead or couldn't be reached while most of the records were lost during the war. But Celso was undaunted and pursued his work to the end.

Just to remember a friend and his original work, I am re-printing the three chapters of his book which explain the crucial period of how President Quezon conceived the city and how it could be made posible. It is worth mentioning here, that Ramon Mitra, Sr. was the one who filed the bill creating the city. He named it Balintawak City but was later amended to its present name in honor of the man who created it.

The photographs in this issue were taken by: HP Herras, Arturo M. Son and Zaldy Gutierrez, Mr. Gene Dahiroc, curator of the Quezon Memorial Foundation was kind enough to lend me the less exposed photograph of the late President in his youth. Emelita Almogara of the National Historical Institute who permitted its release for publication. Thanks also to Romy Saray of the NHI for the historical photographs. The UP portion was taken from the book edited by Dr. Gloria Feliciano, former dean of UP Mass Com.

The issue may not be as comprehensive as we wanted it to be but, it is more than enough to inform and supplement one's knowledge about the city founded two years and half a century ago. As the late stateman Claro M. Recto said: "It is of the essence to know profoundly the past, for us to be in complete oneness with the men who made that history and in intimate communion with their thoughts with its nationalistic tenets is, an inescapable duty and necessity."

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A SAGA OF PROGRESS

By: Celso AL. Carunungan +

No other city in the whole world is quite like Quezon City. For one thing, it had no modest beginnings-as a village, then as a town-before it emerged into a city. Like England's Victoria, it was born and raised to be a queen. From the very moment of its conception, it was already dreamed of and planned to be, not just another city but the capital city of the Philippines.

One cannot forget easily that emotion-packed morning of February 26, 1940 - at exactly the same time when Adolf Hitler was briefing his top generals on the impending invasion of Denmark and Norway - when President Manuel L. Quezon, in a voice that was hoarse but unmistakably firm, told the joint meeting of the officials of Quezon City and the board of directors of the People's Homesite Corporation the following:

"I called this meeting to discuss the plan of future development of Quezon City and the People's Homesite Corporation. In my opinion, Quezon City should be made the capital of the Philippines. It is now a settled matter that the Capitol Building shall be erected in Quezon City and I am seriously considering recommending the construction of the Executive Mansion and the executive offices as well in Quezon City. The City Government should, therefore, plan now the development of Quezon City as the future capital of the Philippines."

Twenty-two months after that meeting, the whole world was engulfed in the most destructive and most widespread war in all history. And the Philippines became one flaming battleground. Thus, the Capitol Building Quezon recommended never came about; the Executive Mansion and the Executive Offices never left Manila; and Quezon City did not become the capital city as was planned to until July 17, 1948.

Nevertheless, Quezon City is still unique among all capital cities in the world. Unlike Brasilia, the federal capital of Brazil, it was not hewn from the rough hinterlands in the boondocks; it was carefully picked out, piece by piece, from the best parts of several towns. Unlike Canberra, the national capital of

(Please turn to page 4)

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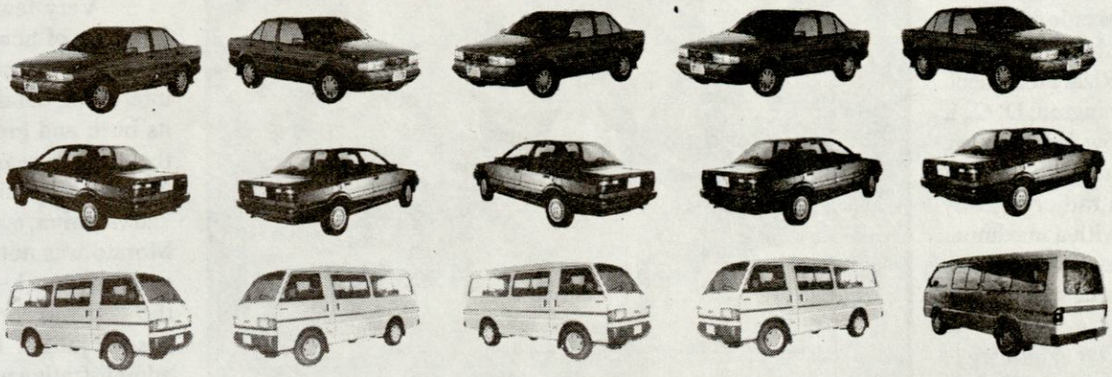

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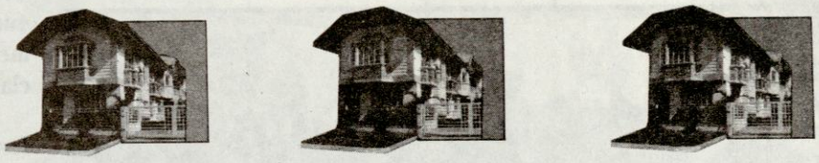

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(From page 2, Saga . . .)

Australia, it did not sprout out of a backwoods pioneering settlement; it was the scenic suburb of Manila, no more than twenty kilometers from the Rizal monument. And unlike Washington, D. C., it does not have a low, level terrain, with a bland, sometimes oppressive climate; it is rather a gently sloping country with a maximum elevation of about 200 feet above sea level, with an excellent climate the whole year round.

Likewise, Quezon City is considerably bigger than all three; in fact, when it became the Philippine capital, it was the biggest capital city in the world in point of area. With a total area of 15,359 hectares, it is a little bigger than the District of Columbia, three times bigger than Bermuda, ten times bigger than Macao, twenty times bigger than Wake Island, thirty times bigger than Gibraltar, 120 times bigger than the Principality of Monaco, and 400 times bigger than the Vatican City. Actually, it is and five times bigger than the city of Manila.

And yet, Quezon City is, possibly, the most maligned city in our country. If one were to base his opinions on Quezon City from the news reports, he would think that this is just about the worst place in the world to live in.



President Quezon at the signing of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.



President Roosevelt signing the Commonwealth Constitution.

After World War II, when it was being bruited about as the next capital, the complaints and derogatory statements about Quezon City were so harsh and severe that there was a time when it seemed it would never become the capital at all. In fact, although the move to make it the premier city of the Philippines started with President Manuel Roxas in 1946, but it was his successor, President Elpidio Quirino who finally signed into law the bill making it the capital.

One of the amazing things about these villifications is the fact that the most avid critics of Quezon City are among its residents who would never think of living anywhere else. One of the reasons for this is that all they know about their city is what they read in the papers, or what they hear from other critics. In truth, very little is really known about what Quezon City is really like; and hardly anyone knows about its authentic history.

Very few know now the full story of how the city began. Even fewer remember the very interesting details that make up its birth and growing up during the first two years of its life. One Quezon City historian, a well-known writer, even wrote: "Mayor Morato was not able to achieve much. During his administration, the city was virtually a wilderness, a jungle. But because his administration was subsidized by the national government, he did not have to worry about revenues..... No substantial development projects, however, could be claimed..."

This is not true; the first few years of Quezon City make an exciting and fascinating saga of meritorious achievements. But no one can blame the author for his error; he simply did not know what really happened. To many at this time, those early years were all a period of darkness, of obscurity, although it was only forty years that passed.

This is the reason why I went into great pains to dig into the intricate but pleasurable details of the first years of Quezon City. To my mind, no one before had ever dug deep enough to discover these. Perhaps, no one saw the need for them then. But, in the face of the relentless and continuing progress of this marvelous metropolis, it is proper and fitting that we turn back to that wonderful beginning of Quezon City, and draw from it some lessons, learn some truths

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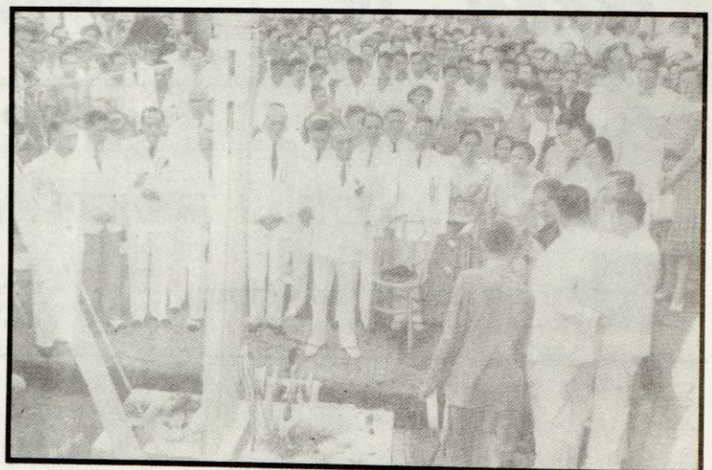
Quezon stresses a point during his inauguration as President of the Commonwealth, Nov. 15, 1935.



Laying of corner stone of government center, Quezon City, November 15, 1940.



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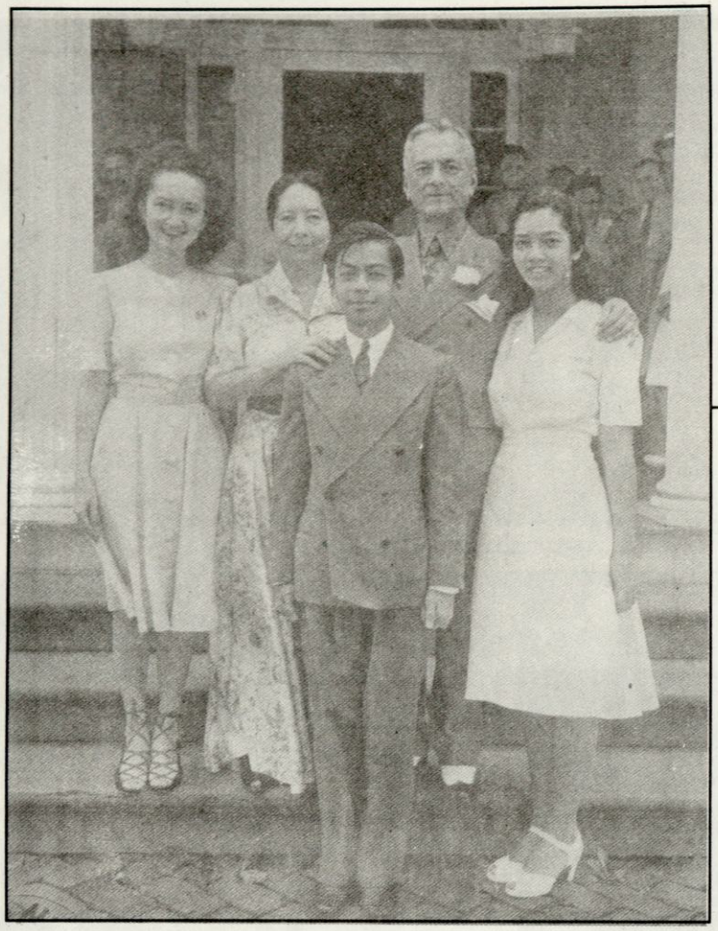

President Quezon and members of his family at Leesburg, Virginia, U.S.A. (1942). From left to right: Maria Aurora, Mrs. Quezon, President Quezon and Zenaida. The young man in front is Manuel, Jr.

(From page 4, Saga. . . .)

about how this city came about. From such wisdom, we can discover how we can keep it progressing to be the great city that was the radiant vision of the man who fathered it. After all, as Rizal said, "In order to read the destiny of a people, it is necessary to open the book of the past."

IN THE BEGINNING

Quezon City was made up of areas taken from six Rizal towns. Pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 502, the barrios of La Loma, Galas, Sta. Mesa Heights, San Jose, Balintawak and Kaingin were taken from Caloocan; the barrios of New Manila, Cubao, San Francisco del Monte, Kamuning and Roxas were taken from San Juan del Monte; the barrios of Ugong Norte and Santolan Libis were taken from Pasig; the barrios of Jesus de la Pena, lower Barranca, the U.P. site, Cruz na Ligas, Balara and Varsity Hills were taken from the town of Marikina; and the area of the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club were taken from the town of Mandaluyong. On June 21, 1941 under Commonwealth Act No. 559, the area of Wack Wack was given back to Mandaluyong, and the barrios of Jesus de la Pena and lower Barranca were returned to Marikina. But the area of Camp Crame was taken from San Juan and added to Quezon City. On July 17, 1948, under Republic Act No. 333, the barrios of Baisa, Talipapa, San Bartolome, Pasong Tamo, Novaliches, Banlat, Kabuyao, Pugad Lawin, Bagbag, Paong Putik and other smaller areas were sliced from Caloocan.

Before he assumed the presidency, Quezon laid down his now famous Eight Guideposts, which were his own principles of government. The seventh of these guide posts was this: "The poor and the weak should not be oppressed and the fundamental governmental policy should be not to make the poor poorer and the rich richer, but to make the poor rich and to provide relief for the needy."

Then in 1937, Quezon had two memorable experiences that virtually pushed him to put across into living, dynanic reality all the things he had wished his poor suffering countrymen would have from their government.

The first was about a laborer who drowned in the Pasig, river, while trying to retrieve some logs that had fallen from a barge. The man's mother sued his employer for just compensation. She lost her case in the Manila Court of First Instance, under Judge Emilio Mapa who decided that the laborer's death was due to his carelessness. When the case was elevated to the Court of Appeals, the decision penned by Justice Sabino Padilla upheld the lower court's action, declaring that "no causal connection existed between the machinery used in the business of the employer and in the drifting of the log, and not the deceased had courted his own death when he jumped into the river."

When the case was brought to the Supreme Court, some newsmen, during the regular weekly press conference in Malacanang, asked Quezon what he thought of it. The President was indignant. "This is the most atrocious decision I've seen," he said. "The government will not tolerate a judiciary which does not know how to interpret faithfully the human rights. A twentieth century judge who thinks in terms of the sixteenth century has no place in the judiciary. If judges of the Philippines decide cases in this manner, the day is not far distant when we will have a revolution."

Quezon's philippic aroused nationwide controversy Congressman Benigno Aquino, chairman of the commission on appointments, remarked: "If members of the judicial branch are obliged to place greater consideration on the political theories of the Executive than on actual provisions of the law when deciding a case, we shall have a government of men and not of laws. "The Lawyers' League of the Philippines criticized Quezon for putting the Supreme Court "in an embarrassing position whether to affirm or revoke the decision. The League maintained that the "law was for the poor and the rich alike, and not only for the former, as the President had implied; and that whatever aims Quezon pursued in making the statement, the end never justified the means. To favor the laboring class, he has ruined the people's faith in the

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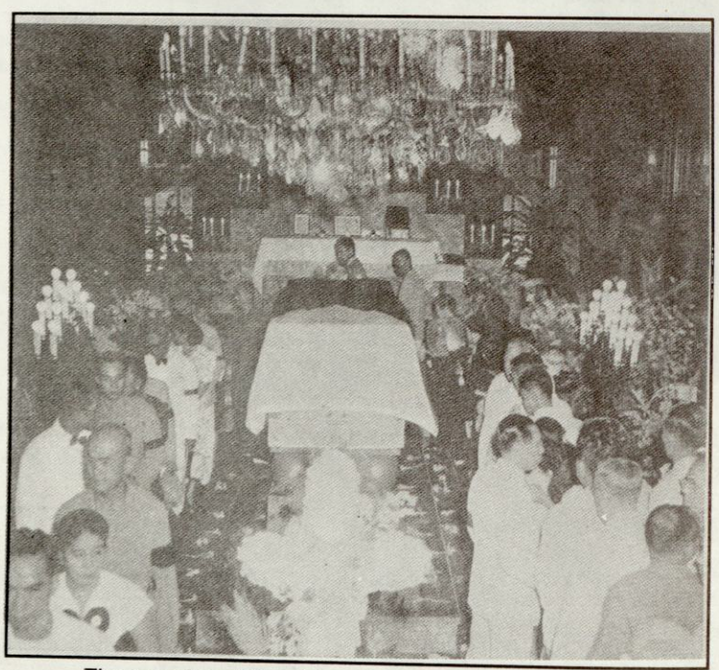

The remains of President Quezon lying in state at Malacanang Palace.

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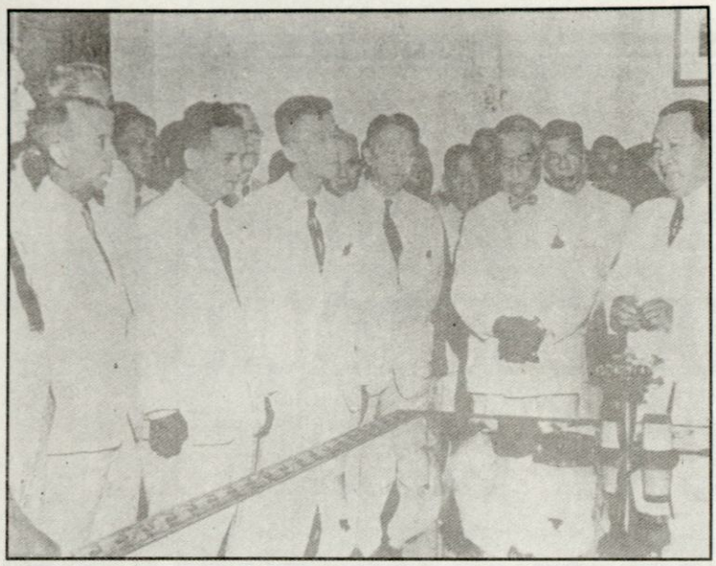


President Elpidio Quirino, with members of the Capital City Planning Commission, which drew up development plans for QC.

(From page 6, Saga. . .)

judiciary."

Quezon answered his critics with the same passionate fire: "If my critics are right in their theory which I know they are not then I would not want to be the Chief Executive, because the presidency would be too high a price to pay for a man to be silent in the face of an outrageous injustice. I dare my critics to impeach me before the National Assembly." Nobody dared to do it.

However, Vicente Francisco, the msot eminent criminal lawyer of the era, expressed much disappointment towards Quezon's attitude on the case. And Judge Guillermo Guevara, a former Manila city fiscal, spoke before the members of the Lawyers' League condemning Quezon's action. "If by social justice, President Quezon means that in all judicial proceedings the poor and the laborer should always be given justice, which the rich or the employer is deprived of it, the, . . we are against his social justice programs."

Quezon was undismayed. Speaking before the students of the University of Santo Tomas, he declared: "Justice shall be done to the poor and the humble in this country as long as I am the President. I am determined to fight for the rights of everybody, rich and poor alike, but more particularly for those who have no money with which to pay handsomely expensive lawyers. And let it be known that I shall use the powers of my office to win this fight."

The following year, 1938, after the uproar had dwindled to a mere whisper, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the two lower courts.

The second incident was his trip to Mexico which touched Quezon profoundly. This was during the regime of President Lazaro Cardenas, the celebrated Mexican leader who brought about sweeping and radical changes in the social and economic conditions of his country. Quezon was deeply impressed by his spectacular reforms. He saw how Cardenas expropriated about 40 million acres of landed estates and distributed them to the tenants and the landless. Bridges were built and waterworks were established in distant hamlets, and he put up hospitals supported by municipally-owned cinema houses. Cardenas would go to the villages and personally attend to the complaints and needs of the peasant.

The Mexican visit galvanized Quezon into action. When he returned to Manila, he started to crystallize his plans of giving lands and homes to the poor and helpless. He opened up enormous tracts of lands in Koronadal Valley in Davao. As Capt. Sergio R. Mistica remembers it: "Sometime in 1938, President Quezon went on an inspection trip to Mindanao. There, in the Davao Penal Colony of all places - he saw an inspiration, a model upon which to construct the pattern of his ideal.

"The Penal Colony was an almost self-supporting community. The convicts tilled the soil, cultivated food crops, raised poultry and swine and worked on this thing and that which brought them sufficient returns to give them comfort and an enviable existence. As he viewed the economic self-sufficiency, independence and financial security of those contented, industrious and satisfied convicts, the ugly picture of the miserable farmer of Central Luzon flashed across his mind as a perfect contrst to this Shangrila of shackled members of society. Then and there, he conferred with General Paulino Santos, then Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and one time director of prisons, under whom the Davao Penal Colony was developed.

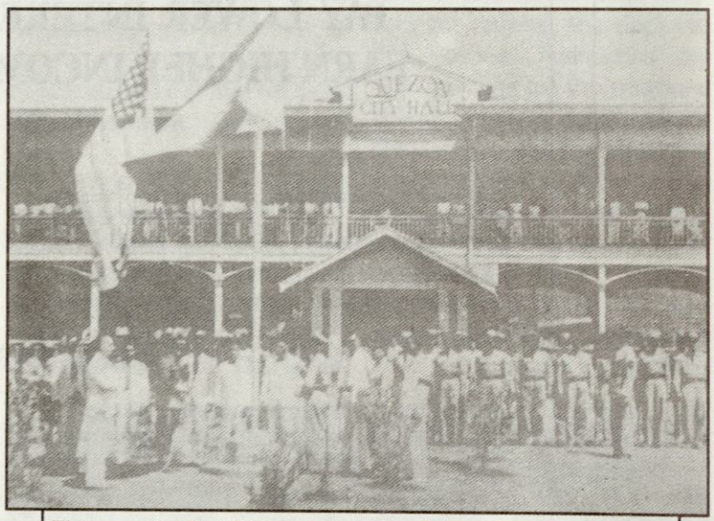
"Why can't we make other settlements like this one? If convict labor can attain such a marvelous progress, I see no reason why the average Filipino farmer, who has been devoting all his time and efforts to the cultivation of land cannot excel, if not, at least equal such an amazing feat of agricultural success!" the President opined.

And so, General Santos was named manager of the newly created National Land Settlement Administration.

Likewise, he opened up about 100,000 hectares in Isabela for settlers in northern Luzon. He advocated the putting up of a railway in Mindanao to be powered by electricity from the Maria Cristina falls in Lanao. But this never left the blueprint stage, for there was hardly any time to pursue it before World War II began.

And then he thought of the people in the Manila area. They should have house and lands, too. They should have schools and playgrounds, parks and potable water, and all the conveniences of sanitation and peaceful living. . .

At about six o'clock one morning, President Quezon wen to the house of Don Alejandro Roces, in Vito Cruz, not far from the Rizal Memorial Stadium. He was the publisher of the powerful T-V-T chain of newspapers and one of Quezon's closest friends whose integrity and moral dignity the President admired and esteemed highly. This was around July of 1938, and although the President visited Don Alejandro at least once a week, he seemed unusually excited this time.



This was the first Filipino-American flag ceremony held in front of the first Quezon City Hall, where Mayor Tomas B. Morato held office. This old QC Hall was in Cubao, near what is now Aurora Blvd.

During the breakfast, he asked Don Alejandro what in his mind would be an ideal project to give his social justice program a tangible reality in Manila. Don Alejandro's eldest son Ramon, was with them then, and he listened raptly as the two men grappled over the problem.

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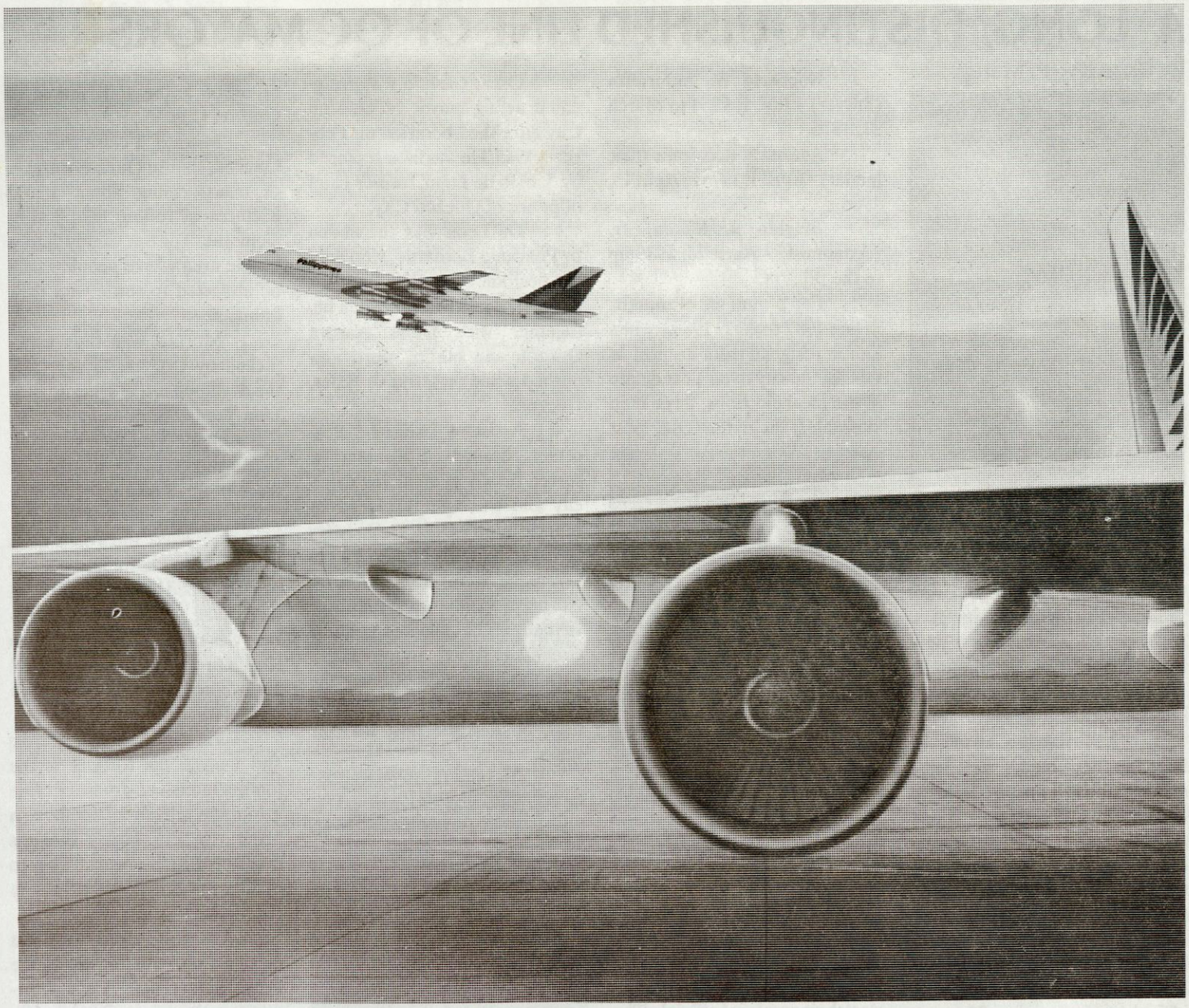

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A LONG, DISTINGUISHED LINE OF QC MAYORS

By Genevieve P. Matias



MORATO

Quezon City has had 11 mayors (or chief city executives) in the past 52 years. Five of them were lawyers, two were engineers, one a doctor, one a police official, one an economist and one a civic leader, only one of them was a woman.

The first mayor was President Manuel Luis Quezon himself. He held the post from October 12 to November 4, in 1939, or a total of 23 days - which makes him themayor with the shortest term.

The longest-serving mayor was Norberto S. Amoranto, who held office from Jan. 1, 1954 to March 31, 1976 - through a total of four terms covering 22 years in all.

The mayors and the dates they served:

Manuel L. Quezon (who was a lawyer) - Oct. 12 to Nov. 4, 1939.

Tomas B. Morato (engineer) - Nov. 5, 1939 to December 1942.

Dr. Florencio T. Cruz (doctor) - December 1942 to Feb. 8, 1945.

Oscar Castelo (lawyer) - April 1945 to September 30, 1945.

Sabino de Leon (police official) - October 1, 1945 to Dec. 31, 1946.

Ponciano A. Bernardo (engineer) - Jan. 1, 1947 to April 29, 1949.

Nicanor A. Roxas (lawyer) - May 4, 1949 to Jan. 6, 1950.

Ignacio Santos Diaz (lawyer) - Jan. 6, 1950 to Dec. 30, 1953.

Norberto S. Amoranto (lawyer) - Jan. 1, 1954 to March 31, 1976.

Adelina S. Rodriguez (civic leader) - April 1, 1976 to Apirl 13, 1986.

Brigido R. Simon, Jr. (economist) - April 20, 1986 up to the present.

For a number of months in late 1987 to early 1988, when Simon resigned from his post as OIC of the city to be a candidate in the local elections, three men alternately held the OIC post



BERNARDO

Reynaldo Bernardo, Elmer V. Pormento and Leoncio de Perio.

Quezon City's constituents did not always enjoy the right to elect their own local officials. The Quezon City Charter, embodied in Commonwealth Act 502, had provided that all city officials were to be appointed by the President.

President Quezon was the first city mayor, deciding to guide the fledgling city in its first three weeks. Then he appointed Don Tomas Morato, an engineer and one of his close friends, to the post. Morato served until World War II came to the country in 1942, when Japanese forces invaded the country and set up a new political entity entitled Greater Manila, which included Quezon City.

The Japanese military administration installed Dr. Florencio Cruz, former Quezon City health officer, as district chief of Greater Manila for Quezon City a post he held during the three years of Japanese occupation.

Oscar Castelo was designated acting mayor of Quezon City after the liberation on February 1945. He was later replaced by Sabino de Leon, former chief of police of Quezon City.

De Leon was succeeded by Ponciano Bernardo, who held the position from 1945 until his untimely death in 1949, when he, together with Dona Aurora Quezon and others, were ambushed while on a trip to Baler, Quezon.

Assistant Executive Secretary Nicanor A. Roxas then served briefly in an acting capacity and was later replaced by Ignacio Santos Diaz. On January 1, 1954, the reins of the city government were transferred to Norberto Amoranto, who was virtually an unknown in political circles. But Amoranto would later earn the distinction of being the longest-serving mayor of Quezon City, holding the post for 22 years.

On June 12, 1959, Republic Act 2259 was enacted, granting political autonomy to all ci-



ROXAS

ties. Accordingly, the Quezon City charter was revised to provide for the election of a mayor, a vice mayor and eight councilors.

Quezon City's first local elections were held on November 10, 1959 and it saw Amoranto besting his closet rival, Ignacio Santos Diaz.

Amoranto's tenure spanned a generation and it only ended when he resigned on March 31, 1976. The next day, April 1, Adelina Rodriguez took her oath of office as the 10th mayor of Quezon City.

Morato, a close friend of Quezon, shared Quezon's dream of transforming about 16,000 hectares of rolling hills bought from the Tuazon family into a livable area where people would be attracted to settle with their families.

Morato was thus handpicked by Quezon to supervise the development of Quezon City. Don Tomas Beranbeau Morato was a fullblooded Spaniard born in Alicante on the Mediterranean coast of Span on July 4, 1887.

His father was a ship captain who plied the route from Spain to the Philipines and who often stopped by the coastal town of Calauag, Tayabas. In 1898, morato was brought by his father to the Philippines, where he studied and where he met Quezon when he was only 13 years old.

He finished engineering and earned his fortune in the lumber industry. Morato became a Filipino citizen by virtue of a proviso in the Treaty of Paris granting Filipino citizenship to Spaniards who chose to stay in the country.

Morato built the city's first network of roads, based on the Frost master plan. He also organized the first Quezon City police force, with an initial compliment of 48 men.

As more and more people began to populate the area, Morato worked towards improving social services, including the

(Please turn to page 12)



DIAZ

(From page 35, Saga....)

Public Health of the University of the Philippines. Standing on a grassy promontory, not far from where Sampaloc Avenue is now, about 200 feet above sea level, he surveyed the northeastern sweep of Kamuning, and he was so awed and inspired by the incredibly breathtaking view that he exclaimed: "This is where I would like to build a real Filipino metropolis!"

He pointed to a spot that is now Constitution Hill, south of the Novaliches watershed, overlooking what is now La Mesa dam. He stared at three plateaus in the area, each one about 300 feet above sea level; all three commanded a spectacular panoramic view of the sourrounding scenery. To the east were the San Mateo hills; to the west and northwest, Manila; and to the north, a verdant chain of hills pointing to Ipo where the waterworks still stand today.

His imagination soared like that of one obsessed by a vision of immeasurable vitality. As soon as he returned to Manila, he started to talk about it to his other friends. He spoke to Vicente Fragante, director of the Bureau of Public Works, of his plan to build the metropolis.

Quezon remembered that sometime in 1936, the department of public works and communications of the Commonwealth government, under Secretary Mariano Jesus Cuenco, recommended Tagaytay to be the seat of the National government. The department felt that Manila as capital was becoming so congested that pursuing the chores of administration was becoming to be difficult and unpleasant. Thus, they recommended the transfer of the Capital from Manila to Tagaytay, which Quezon called "the city by the ridge."

But Quezon rejected the idea. In a press conference he gave on August 4, 1936, he said: "Tagaytay is a place for tourists and vacationists. And I am going to make it one. I will contact the different government entities concerned to construct the necessary facilities in order to make it a weekend spot for government officials, business, and the middle

"I don't see any reason why we should deny a lot of our working people a chance to have a place for their weekends similar to Baguio, but at a less expense."

Incidentally, on November 4, 1939, just after the Quezon City charter was approved, Bohol Assemblyman Olegario B. Clarin filed a bill in the National Assembly seeking to change the name of Tagaytay to Aurora City, in honor of the Philippine First Lady then, Mrs. Aurora Aragon Quezon, whose "achievements in her own right are outstanding and formidable." The bill, though, did not prosper.

Twenty years later, in the recommendation of the Committee on Capital City Site, created by President Manuel A. Roxas, Tagaytay City ranked sixth among sixteen areas nominated for the seat of the national government.

The summer of 1939 was full of grim forebodings all over the world. War clouds loomed low and grim in Europe and Asia. And the ominous sound of armies preparing for was in many places reverberated with disturbing shrillness in the Philippines. The Japanese had invaded north China antagonizing both America and Great Britain. Filipinos looked at the development with deepening apprehension. And when the Japanese army swiftly occupied Hainan Island in February and the Spratley Islands in March, two moves which, according to U.S. Secretary of State Cordel Hull, "were calculated to rattle the French in Indo-China and the Americans in the Philippines," there were serious misgivings among Filipino leaders, notably Quezon. Previously, he had issued Proclamation No. 252 (Feb. 3, 1938), declaring the neutrality of the Philippines. But the rising wave of anti-Japanese feelings in the country could not be stopped. On July 4, 1939, a Congress for Democracy and Collective Security was held at the Manila Grand Opera House, and its president, Antonio M. Bautista, advocated for a boycott of Japanese goods throughout the country; he was seconded by Jose A. Lansang, of the Philippine Writers League, and several other intellectual leaders. Bautista was arrested for his inflammatory remarks, and the Civil Liberties Union paid for his bail. When Manuel Lim, then an attorney for the Balintawak Beer Brewery learned of this, he along with some others, resigned from the association. The beer brewery was then owned by the Japanese.

September of that year is remembered in history as the month when the most devastating man-made holocaust of all times formally began. On September 1st, Adolf Hitler invaded Poland, provoking Great Britain and France to declare war against Germany within forty-eight hours. On September 19th, the Russian troops occupied Eastern Poland in what they called "armed intervention to protect their own frontiers."

On that same day, when the Philippines was in the painful grip of a terrifying case of war nerves, President Quezon sent an urgent special message to the Second National Assembly. He alerted the Filipino nation on the worsening situation in Europe, as the hordes of Nazism and communism were rampaging viciously, enslaving defenseless peoples and betraying every moral and valid human right.

It was a long and stirring message and all the dailies in Manila reprinted it in full. Quezon assured President Roosevelt " That if the United States should become involved in the conflict the Filipino people would fight by her side to the bitter end."

Then towards the end of his deeply impassioned message, prepared like a sobering and soothing chaser after a strong and heavy drink, Quezon suddenly changed his tone from that of one concerned about the imminence of war to that of one building and looking forward to positive peace.

"I have the honor to invite your attention to the urgent need of provision for the adequate control and development of the area in the vicinity of the University of the Philipines site and the People's Homesite Corporation Subdivision Project near the city of Manila. Aside from the fact that the undertaking involves a large investment, it is obvious that the objective we are seeking cannot be attained unless the development of the environs is in harness, which answer the purpose in transferring the university, and that is to provide an adequate educational plant in an atmosphere conducive to moral and scholastic standards-appropriate to our highest public institution of learning.

"The homesite projects is designed to provide the workingman and the permanent employee with homes at reasonable cost and, also to serve as a model residential and community center. With these ends in view, the political and social regulation should be coordinated with that of the surroundings.

"For that purpose, it is proposed to create a new city embracing an area extending from the northeast boundary of the city of Manila to the Marikina river, chartered to do all things necessary to the health, safety and happiness of the inhabitants."

Earlier, on June 8, 1939, the National Assembly had enacted Commowealth 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 site to be selected by the President of the Philippines within a radius of thirty kilometers from the Rizal Monument in the said city, including the acquisition of privately-owned lands and buildings...."

Dr. Daniel H. Burnham was a well-known American architect and landscape artist who, in 1904 arrived in Manila with his assistant Pierce Anderson to lay out "a plan for the general improvement of the City of Manila, and its suburbs." He, also, laid out the plants of Baguio for "its comprehensive development into a beautiful modern city."

Once, while Dr. Burnham was driving through the Manila area, he fell in love with the heights of Balic-balic and recommended it as most worthy site for the Center. But, another afternoon, while he was sitting among the rocks on the shores of Manila Bay, he observed the beautiful sunset and was unutterably enchanted by it, so much so that he

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(A long. . . From page 10)

installation of more street lights, the reconditioning of existing artesian well, and the disposal of garbage. Additional markets were also constructed, as well as a slaughterhouse and a city pound.

But as the population grew, opportunities to set up gambling dens, cockpits and other establishments of negative influence also increased. Alarmed by the proliferation of these establishments, Morato ordered a ban on the gambling dens.

The future looked rosy for the new city, until Pearl harbor in Hawaii was attacked by the Japanese on December 8, 1941. World War II had reached the Pacific area.

With the liberation, the country was placed under American military control from February 8, 1945 to April 5, 1945. Gen. Douglas McArthur turned over the reins of government to President Sergio Osmeña on February 27, 1945.

Osmeña, through his secretary of Interior, designated Oscar Castelo as acting mayor of Quezon City. Castelo served until September 30, 1945, when he was succeded by Sabino de Leon.

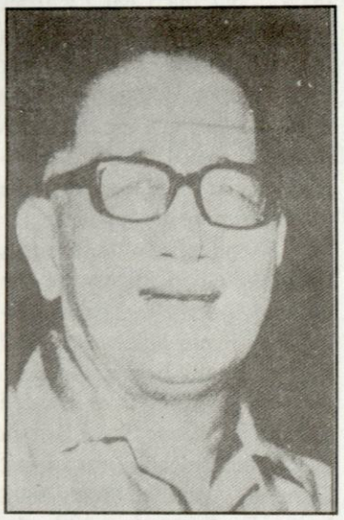
Ponciano Azarco Bernardo took over as city mayor on January 1, 1947. Bernardo was born on December 2, 1905, in Nueva Ecija. He finished elementary and high school in his province, graduating with honors in 1923.

He was one of the first graduates of civil engineering of the University of the Philippines, finishing the course in 1927 and placing third in the board exams of that year. He immediately worked with the Bureau of Public works, where he rose to become district engineer in 1939.

A year later, President Quezon appointed him vice mayor and city engineer of Quezon City.

During the Japanese occupation, Bernardo, together with Tomas Morato and Sabino de Leon, were arrested by the Japanese and imprisoned at Fort Santiago.

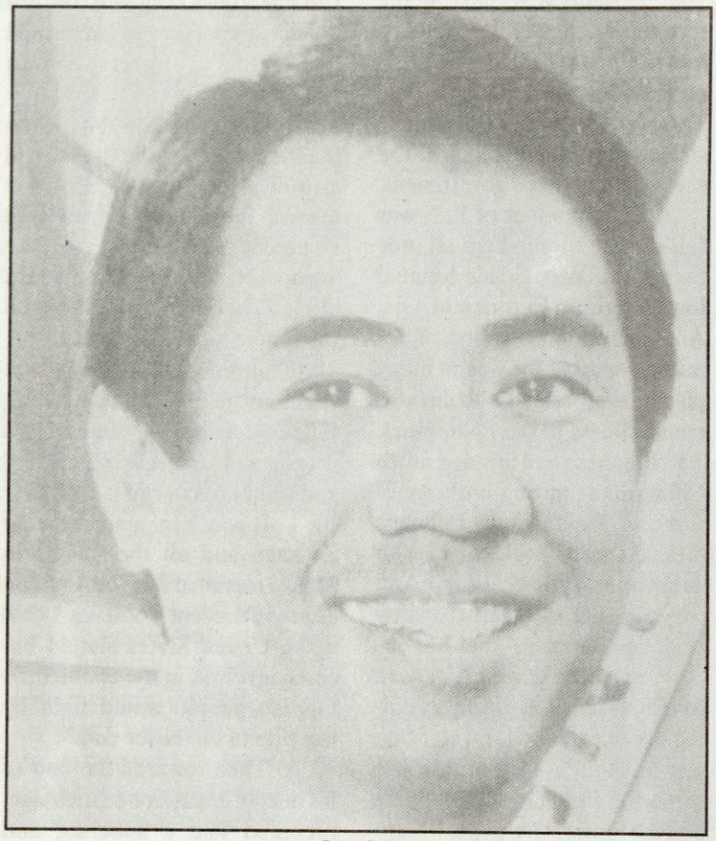
After the war, Bernardo's expertise in engineering proved to be his big asset in his job as new city mayor. An engineer was then needed to supervise the many public works projects urgently needed to rebuild the city. Among the projects were the repair of roads and highways, and the construction of schools and markets.



AMORANTO



RODRIGUEZ



SIMON

It was during his term that the local government built a new city hall at the market site in Cubao. The project cost P157,000.

Among his other accomplishment were the construction of eight health centers, new public school buildings, and the acquisition of fire engines.

To provide Quezon City's residents with a place to while away their time, Bernardo negotiated for a tract of land that could be converted into a park, together with a skating rink, an artificial lagoon and a zoo. Bernardo Park, as it would later be called, also featured weekly concerts by both the Army and Constabulary bands.

On July 18, 1948. Congress approved Republic Act 333 amending Commonwealth Act 502, known as the Charter of Quezon City. RA 333 provided that Quezon City would be the "Capital of the Philippines and the permanent seat of the national goverment." President Quirino signed it into law.

Unfortunately, Bernardo was not able to witness the transformation of Quezon City into a premier city. he was killed in an ambush in Nueva Ecija on April 29, 1949, together with Doña Aurora Aragon Quezon, her daughter and her son-in-law.

Assistant Executive Secretary Nicanor Roxas took over as acting mayor on May 4, 1949. Roxas was the third child of Segundo Roxas and Nemesia Atanacio.

Born on January 10, 1899 in San Roque, Marikina, Rizal, he taught in the public schools of Rizal immediately after graduating from high school. At the same time, he studied law at the University of Santo Tomas, obtaining his law degree in 1922 and his master of laws in 1926.

It was during his short stint as acting mayor that Quezon City was inaugurated as the national capital of the Philippines. On October 22, 1949, ground was broken at the proposed new site of the national government center and the national capitol building at Constitution Hill.

The welcome arch at the rotonda marking the boundary between Manila and Quezon City was also built. It was also in the same year that the construction of the Roxas Homesite, originally called Project One was started. Roxas served as acting mayor for eight months.

Ignacio Santos became the next city mayor on January 4, 1959. As a congressman from the first district of Rizal, Diaz sponsored House Bill 159 seeking to separate Quezon City from the City of Greater Manila. It was subsequently approved.

He pushed for a bill seeking to make Quezon City the "capital of the country." As chairman of the congressional committee on landed estates, Diaz carefully studied the plans of the Capital City Planning Commission, to ensure that they served the interests of the projected metropolis.

Ignacio Santos Diaz, born October 4, 1906, was the fifth of ten children of Roberto Santos Diaz and Roberta dela Cruz of Marikina, Rizal. He graduated from the Philippine Law School in 1929 and served as justice of

(Please turn to page 18)



One day, one island... one day, one nation.

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Fulfillment of Quezon's Dream

Leaving No Stones Unturned In The



Q. C. Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. reconciles with erstwhile political rival Charito Planas. Others shown are (from left) QC Vice Mayor Vicente C. Sotto III, Helen Gamboa and Mavic Simon.

President Manuel Luis Quezon had a dream, and in his dream, he hoped to transform Quezon City from the grassy wasteland it was 52 years ago to the "political capital and aesthetic showcase of the nation."

Today, 52 years later, the dream still remains a dream. But it is a vision that the present city mayor has taken on as his personal commitment.

Brigido R. Simon, Jr., the young and energetic chief executive of Quezon City, is leaving no stones unturned in the fulfillment of this commitment.

He has launched bold, innovative programs that address 11 important needs of the people of the city, and this set of programs is what guides all activities of his city adminsitration. These are *housing, employment, cleanliness and sanitation, public morality, public services, the environment, political reconciliation, public health, peace and order, public education and economic growth.*

Discussing these programs one by one, Simon said the housing program *(or the Binhi Pabahay)* seeks to provide low-cost housing for the poor and under privileged citizens of the city. "In giving them the chance to have their own homes, we hope to give them personal dignity and respectability, and help to elevate them to their rightful places in society."

Two pilot housing projects have been started in Manresa (in San Francisco del Monte) and in Payatas (near Fairview), which are two depressed barangays inhabited by many squatter families. More than ninety houses have been built in Manresa, and construction will be sped up in the coming months.

The city recently turned over titles to 31 middle income housing units in Kasiyahan Village III in Novaliches to their beneficiaries. The housing units. which cost P6.8 million in all, are a joint venture of Rubberworld Philippines, Inc. and the city. These were the first batch of a total of 134 housing units to be awarded eventually to beneficiaries that include employees of Rubberworld, the city government and other government agencies. Other housing projects of the city are Delmundo subdivision in Novaliches and in Escopa, Project 4.

About 40,000 houses is envisioned to be constructed under this program. Giving financing support to the city housing program are the Community Mortgage Program and the Home Mortgage and Insurance Progam.

The employment program *(or Binhi ng Kabuhayan)* seeks to train at least 40,00 unemployed city residents in various job skills by the end of 1994, considering that 25 percent of the labor population of the city are jobless or underemployed.

A total of 300 finished recently the barbershop course, a thousand have completed the computer course, 206 others have trained in carpentry, 300 more have studied high-speed sewing, and about 60 out-of-school

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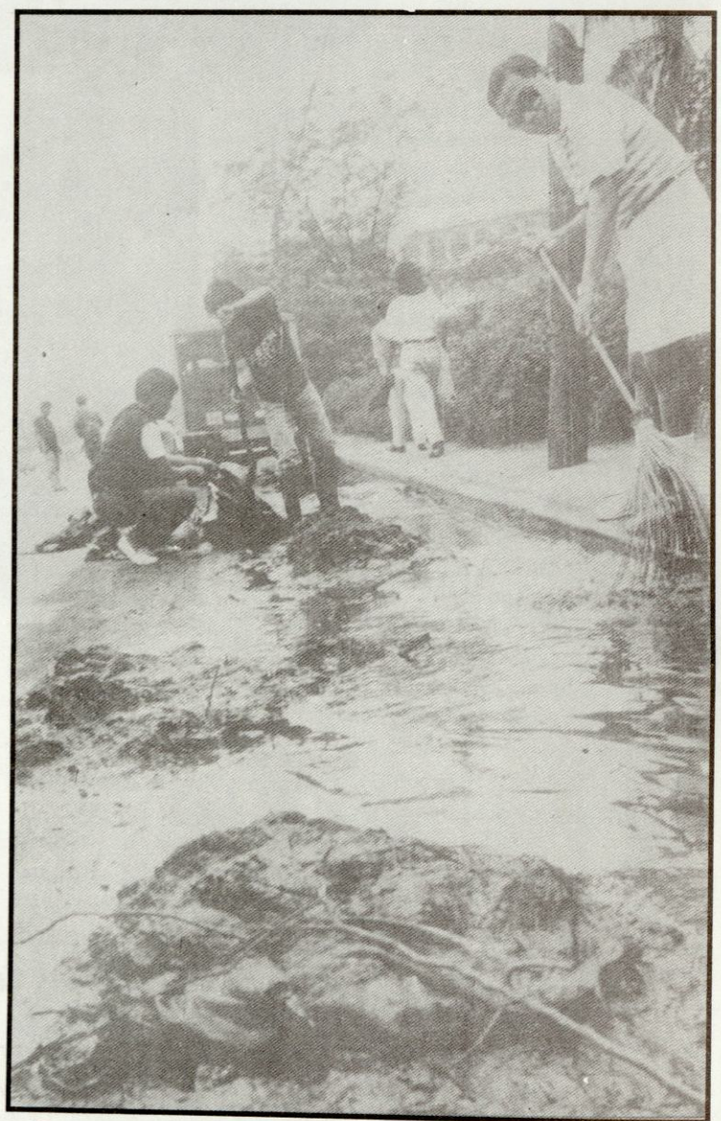
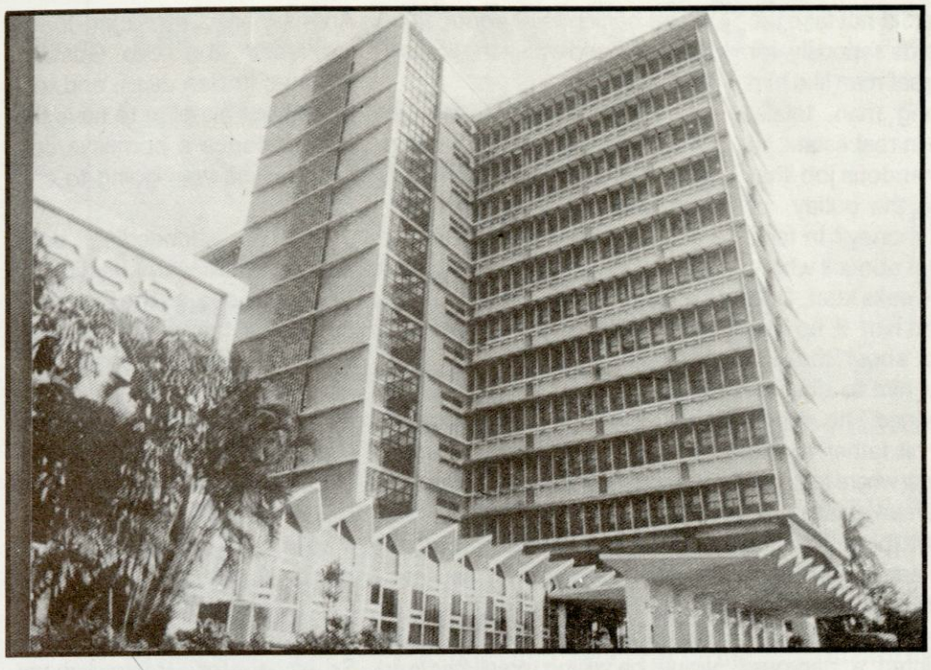


Simon joins barangay volunteers in cleaning up city streets.



(From page 26 Leaving...)

(Binhi ng Kalinisan) aims to make the city clean and safe for its residents, explained Simon.

According to him, while the overall garbage situation in Metro Manila is dismal (as observed by no less than President Aquino), the problem is being tackled most intensively, and most effectively, in Quezon City.

At present, Quezon City contributes, P80 million a year to the Metro Manila Authority, which in turn provides 100 dump trucks, which make 200 garbage collection trips a day, and 2,400 Metro aides who clean the public areas of the city. These, however, are not enough to clean the city.

To help ease the problem, Simon has deputized 13,729 volunteers from the city barangays to help in the clean-up and beuatification work of the metro aides. Aside from this, he plans to install small incinerators in each of the city barangays, which would burn the garbage right in the local nighborhoods.

The incinerators, which have passed pollution standards, will eventually reduce the use of dump trucks to a minimum.

The peace and order program *(Binhi ng Kapayapaan)* obviously intends to stop crime and criminals in the city.

In support of Simon's campaign against crime, the city council recently appropriated P9.8 million to buy 30 new mobile patrol cars and P11.5 million to buy 600 pistols and 100 shotguns for the city police. In addition, the city council has set aside P50 million to buy sophisticated police equipment, to be distributed to police and barangay officials, for law enforcement purposes.

The public health program *(Binhi ng Kalusugan)* aims to look after the health of Simon's constituents. The city has been conducting an immunization drive against deadly diseases among the children of indigent families of the city. The Department of Health has described Quezon City's immunization program as one of the best in the country.

Drug abuse has been checked in the city after an intensified drive launched by the city government, thorugh its anti-drug abuse council. Headed by Vice Mayor Vicente C. Sotto III, the council has to date, rehabilatated more than 1,200 drug users and aided in the arrest of a number of pushers.

The other city programs are equally far-seeing and have been as effective. The public morality program *(Binhi ng Moralidad)*, which seeks to restore high moral standards in the city, has checked the proliferation of lewd shows in the city nightspots.

The public services program *(Binhi ng Tunay na Serbisyo Sibil)*, which aims to cut through bureaucracy, has resulted in faster delivery of basic services to the people of the city.

To check on this delivery of basic services, Simon has been making almost daily visits to the 140 barangays of the city. The visitation program, called "Oplan Dalaw," was started two years back.

"I seek to be a leader who is not isolated from his people; I would like to feel their pains and share their dreams," Simon said, in explaining the rationale for his field visits.

The environment program *(Binhi ng Kagandahan at Kalikasan)* seeks to protect and preserve the environmental balance of the city, Simon observed that in the 1939 master plan of the city, drawn up by Quezon himself, the four triangles of city - west, south, east and north, each one covering 100 hectares - were all meant to be forest parks. Crowning them would be the 26-hectare elliptical area, now Circle. Farther north is, among others, the 444-hectare National Government Center, which today, sad to say is home not only to the House of Representatives, the commission on Audit and the Department of Social Welfare but also to 20,000 squatter families.

The public education program *(Binhi ng Karunungan)* aims to help the out of school youth of the city through, among others, a polytechnic school, called the Tech-

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SSS Building



Renato C. Valencia
SSS Administrator

Passers-by along East Ave. are bound to notice the high-rise building dominating the Quezon City skyline. The 12-storey edifice, towering above the rest of the structures in the area houses the Social Security System (SSS).

The SSS main office which is located in a sprawling 127,800 sqm. area, near the heart of this bustling metropolis stands a proud testimony to over three decades of providing social security protection to private sector workers.

Everyday, hundreds of people from all walks of life troop to the SSS office to avail of its numerous benefit and loan programs. SSS Administrator Renato C. Valencia said that since its inception in 1957, the SSS has granted P32 billion in benefits and P30 billion in subsidized loans.

While the SSS is 34 years old now, the idea of such a scheme is much older. It was in 1948 that the concept of social security protection for Filipino workers in the private sector caught the attention of then Pres. Manuel Roxas who called for the immediate creation of the Social Security Commission.

Based on the studies conducted by the Commission, Roxas successor Pres. Elpidio Quirino in 1949 recommended to Congress the establishment of a social security scheme to benefit wage-earners and low-salaried employees. As a result, the Social Security Law (Republic Act No. 1161) was passed on June 18, 1954 but its implementation was delayed until three years later, on Sept. 1, 1957.

The SSS was first housed in one room at the Moserco Bldg. in Intramuros but was later transferred to the GSIS Bldg. in Arroceros, Manila where it occupied two storeys. As the need for bigger space arose, the SSS later moved to the Phoenix Bldg. in Intramuros until its transfer to the present site on East Ave., Diliman, Quezon City.

The main quarters of the SSS was conceived during the administration of Pres. Carlos P. Garcia when Rodolfo P. Andal was SSS administrator. Conception was translated into final plans during the administration of Ramon G. Gaviola Jr. in April 1962. During the term of Pres. Diosdado Macapagal, when Rene Espina was administrator, construction of the 12-storey bldg. started.

It was occupied in March 1965 during the tenure of administrator of Bernardino R. Abes. However, it was during the term of administrator Jovino S. Lorenzo that the bldg. was inaugurated and blessed. The inauguration on Sept. 7, 1965 coincided with the eight year anniversary of the SSS with Pres. Diosdado Macapagal as guest of honor.

On April 8, 1968, the 12th floor of the bldg. was destroyed by fire. The following year, it was restoreed to a better condition at less cost than the original, and helicopter landing was added on top of the bldg. Amidst numerous earthquakes and natural calamities, the 26-year-old bldg. is still structurally sound. Like the institution it represents, it testifies to the dependability and strength which the Filipino private sector worker can always count on.

(From page 8, Saga.....)

"I believe that the best thing to do," said Don Alejandro, "would be for the government to buy a big tract of land, not far from Manila. Then we subdivide the land into small lots to sell to the poor people at a price so low it would be within their reach."

Quezon knitted his famed thick eyebrows, smiled for a moment and then, in his seemingly impetuous but warm voice, exclaimed: "That's a great idea. We must do that at once!"

Then he turned to Ramon. "Young man, I want you to look for an estate of about 1,000 hectares that the government can purchase for this purpose."

"Yes, Sir," Ramon said, still dazed. He knew that Quezon had such a charm that he could make anyone-whether he be a cochero or an hacendero or even a small child-immediately feel at ease in his company. And this time, he thought the President was being just too charming by making him feel very important.

Thus, he did not take the President's words seriously, for how could a great man like him entrust a young man, totally inexperienced in real estate, to do such a tremendous job that would require the outlay of huge sums of money? In fact, heal most forgot about it when, one morning, weeks later, Don Alejandro asked him if he had done anything about the job Quezon asked him to do. Ramon was stunned' he could hardly answer his father, for he did not even know where to begin looking for such an estate.

"I did not think that the President was serious. . ." Ramon mumbled.

Don Alejandro was infuriated. He pointed a nervous finger at Ramon's pale face and angrily said; "You've promised the President that you will look for a tract of land, so I want to see that land in ten days!"

It was then that Ramon regretted having joined the two men for breakfast that day. He realized to his grief that it would not be easy to find anyone selling an hacienda of about 1,000 hectares, and within the limits of Manila at that!

After a while, he thought of his friend, Bobby Tuason, who was a classmate of his at Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, at Lake Geneva Wisconsin. He remembered that Bobby's family owned huge tracts of land not far from the city. So, he contacted him at once.

True to his hunch, Bobby's aunt, Dona Teresa Tuason, had lands in what was then called the Diliman Estate, only a few kilometers from Manila. Somehow, he succeeded in convincing Bobby to talk to her and find out if she would be willing to sell her land to the government.

After a day or so, Ramon heard from Bobby.

"I'm sorry to tell you, Ramon, that my aunt is not interested in selling to the government. She said that the government still owes her several hundred thousand pesos for expropriated lands within city limits, which were used for roads. This account has been pending for a long, long time. However, to settle this accounts, then my Tia Teresa will agree to sell."

Ramon told this to his father who immediately relayed the mesage to Quezon. At once, the President called Manuel Roxaz, secretary of finance, Jose Abad Santos, secretary of justice and chairman of the board of the Philippine National Bank, Vicente Carmona, president of the bank, and Don Alejandro Roces to a meeting in Malacanang. Both Roxas and Abad Santos admitted the government's indebtedness to the Tuason estate, saying there was really no money in the public coffers to settle it. Quezon countered: "But we've got to do something about it at once." And then he briefed them about his desire to purchase the Diliman Estate.

Roxas informed Quezon that the only money available was an unused three-million-peso fund in the name of the National Development Company, at Pureza, Santa Mesa,. Quezon called up Gregorio Anonas, NDC manager, in his residence at Pedro Guevara Avenue, in San Juan, and told him about his plan to have the NDC finance a homesite corporation he was going to create.

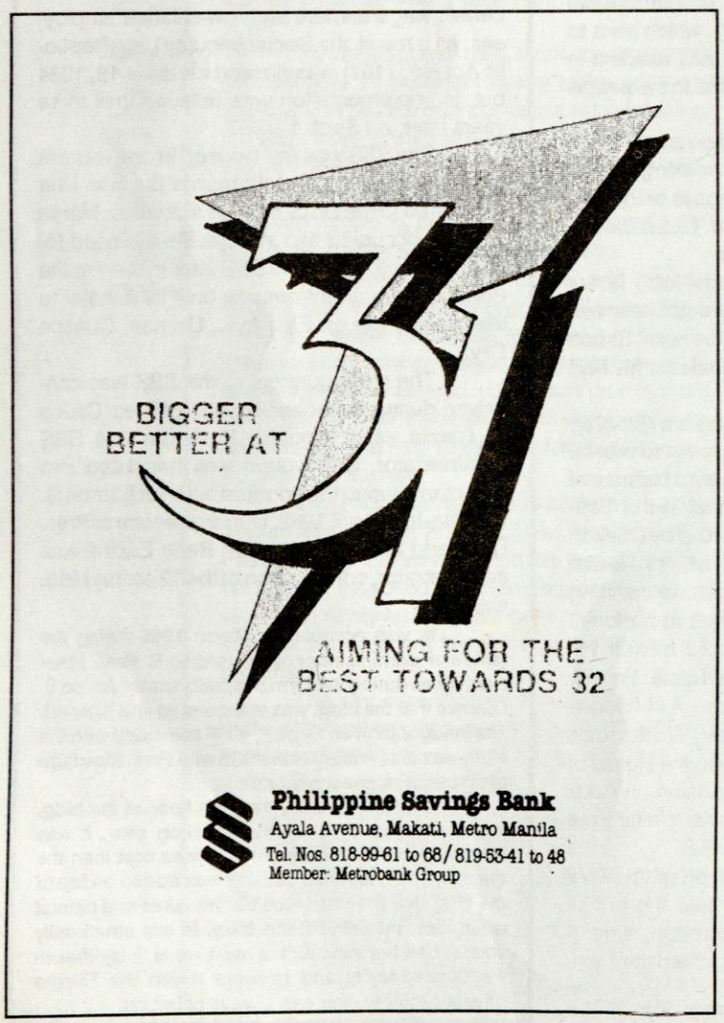
The succeeding days were breathlessly hectic for Ramon Roces, as the President urged the immediate creation of the People's Homesite Corporation, which was listed later as "a subsidiary of the National Development Company," with offices at Azcarraga (now Recto), corner Evangelista, in downtown Manila, and with phone number: 2-23-87.

Appointed chairman of the board was Alejandro Roces, Sr., with the following members: "Ambrosio Magsaysay (manager of the Metropolitan Water District), Vicente Fragante (director, Bureau of Public Works), Jose Paez (president and general manager of the Manila Railroad Company and Manila Hotel), and Dr. Eugenio Hernando. Ramon Roces was appointed peso-a-year manager of the Corporation, with Antonio Barreto as chief clerk. To this very day, Don Ramon cherishes with such fondness a salary check of the People's Homesite Corporation, issued to him on October 3, 1940, to the amount of P1.58 corresponding to his salary for a period on one year, four months and nine days.

At the same time, Quezon appointed Ramon Roces to the board of directors of the National Land Settlement Administration, along with Benigno Aquino, Manuel A. Roxas, and Juan Posadas. Rafael Alunan was the chairman, while Maj. General Paulino Santos was the administrator.

During its meeting of 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 1600 hectares of rolling hills in Diliman Estate from the Tuazon family, at five centavos per square meter.

(Please turn to page 20)



IKAW AT ANG SSS

Questions & Answers on Social Security



Liberalized SSS business rehabilitation loan program for enterprises damaged by natural calamities

How can SSS help businesses damaged by natural calamities?

Business damaged by natural calamities may now avail of business rehabilitation loans from the Social Security System on easy terms.

To soften the blow caused by calamities such as theeruption of Mt. Pinatubo and Typhoon Uring, the SSS has made available P500 million from its P2 billion KASAPI II fund for a loan program designed to help rehabilitate damaged small and medium enterprises. The business rehabilation loan can be used to restore or relocate damaged enterprises.

The loan facility is open to all small and medium business affected by the disasters. Expected to take advantage of the program are enterpises engaged in the making of steel, furniture and wood products, the processing of food and beverages, agribusiness, marine and aquaculture, utilities (e.g. telecommunications), machine shop operations, trading, and service-oriented enterprises except those engaged in the hotel and related business, as well as amusement/recreational and cultural services. Priority is given to those engaged in the delivery of basci goods and services.

Eligible borrowers should have assets of not more than P30 million before financing and a debt-equity requirement of not more than 75:25. They should also be SSS members of good standing.

Financial Institutions - The business rehabilitation loan program can be undertaken by financial institutions with branches in declared disaster areas. The SSS shall lend funds to these institutions, on a first-come, first served basis, at a fixed interest rate of 12 percent per annum for a term of seven years.

In turn, the financial institutions shall offer loans to individual borrowers at 12 percent interest plus a spread of not more than four percent. Or they may on-lend to non-government organizations (NGOs), cooperatives and other private organizations at 12 percent itnerest plus a spread of two percent. NGOs, cooperatives and other private organizations shall lend to individual borrowers at 14 percent interest plus a spread of not more than two percent.

The SSS loan will be secured by a promissory note from the financial institution and through general assignment of the collateral(s).

KASAPI funds to be lent to the financial institutions are exempted by the Central Bank from the legal reserve and liquidity floor requirement.

Individual borrowers. A businessman in the calamity-stricken area can borrow from P100,000 to P10 million, depending on his business requirements, from any accredited financial institution, NGO, cooperative or private organization. The loan will be released in full and carry a fixed interest rate of 16 percent per annum.

The SSS loan will be secured by any collateral acceptable to the financial institution. This can take theform of 90 percent of the appraised value of the land/building, machinery/equipment or inventories.

The business rehabilitaion loan is payable in seven years. After a three-year grace period on the repayment of principal, the loan shall be paid in equal quarterly principal payments.

Applications for this loan package will be accepted until June 30, 1992.

For inquiries, get in touch with the SSS investment Group at Tel. No. 921-0619 loc. 2057 and 2058.

Ikaw at ang SSS
Balikat ng Bayan!

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

1991-23-E

(A long. . . From page 12)

the peace in Binangonan, Rizal from 1931 to 35.

He went into private practice during World War II and later ran for a congressional seat in the first district of Rizal in 1945.

During his term, Diaz worked to have the Quezon City Charter revised, for it to accommodate the new development thrusts of the city. The result was Republic Act 537 which, among others, increased Quezon City's original area tenfold to 15,359 hectares and drastically changed the composition of the city council.

The V. Luna General Hospital was inaugurated during Diaz' term. Named after Col. Victoriano Luna, the first army surgeon, the hospital attends to the medical needs of the soldiers and their dependents.

A construction boom was then going on in the city. Quirino Housing Project 2 was finished in 1952 and was followed by the construction of Project 3.

More universities and campuses were being set up in Quezon City. Ateneo de Manila changed its name to Ateneo University, as it settled itself on a sprawling lot on Katipunan Road, just a kilometer away from UP.

Maryknoll, now Miriam College, followed suit. St. Theresa's College and St. Mary's College had by then also transferred to their present city locations today.

In 1953, the Philippine-American Life Insurance Company bought a large tract of land on Highway 54 from the government and built the Phil-Am Life homes, which the "Reader's Digest" was to described in an article as the "greatest thing in modern housing anywhere else in the world."

Meanwhile, Diaz built more police outposts and bought more vehicles for the police force. He ordered the construction of markets in Galas, Cubao and Kamuning; the Kamuning slaughterhouse; the La Loma fire station and the La Loma high school; health centers in Kamuning, San Francisco and Balara, and other school buildings in Cubao and San Jose.

The presidential elections of 1953 catapulted eastwhile Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay to the presidency, running under the Nacionalista Party. Diaz, being a Liberal, resigned his city post.

Appointed to replace Diaz was Norberto S. Amoranto, a political neophyte working then with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Amoranto held a master's degree in taxation from the University of Manila.

Amoranto was born on June 4, 1908 in Barrio San Jose, Binan, Laguna. His mother was a meat vendor while his father was a goldsmith. He was the eight of nine children.

Amoranto finished his elementary and high school in Laguna, after which he went to Manila to study a pre-law course at the University of Manila, and later at National University. He obtained his bachelor of laws degree in 1932 from the Philippine Law School. In 1936, he married his high school classmate, Asisola Lim, with whom he was to have four children.

While a student, he worked as a messenger, and then later, as a clerk. After graduation, he worked with the BIR, where he rose from assistant tax examiner to senior tax examiner.

In 1951, he resigned from the BIR to set up a law firm with Zoria and Pecino, where he soon earned a reputation as one of the country's best tax lawyers.

It seemed only natural that among Amoranto's first priorities would be to look into the dismal financial conditions of the city brought about by the previous administration's deficit spending policy.

Drawing on his expertise in taxation, he devised various ways to improve the city's tax collections, which, in succeeding years, would bear fruit through ever increasing government revenues.

Meanwhile, the city continued to grow. The government landmarks would gradually change the city's unadorned landscape.

Construction of the Veterans Memorial Hospital began on September 17, 1953; it was finished after two years. Situated on a sprawling 55-hectare area on North avenue, the hospital was America's fulfillment of her promise to provide health care to Philippine Army veterans incapacitated during World War II.

In 1956, the cornerstone of the National Orthopedic Hospital was laid. In the interim, more government health care centers were established. San Francisco High School was inaugurated, and Quirino Housing Project 4 was also begun.

The following year, construction of one of the most significant landmarks of the city started, with the laying of the cornerstone of the new P2 million city hall on a 12 hectare lot on Silangan Avenue, near the Quezon Memorial Circle, on December 20, 1957.

However, it would not be inaugurated until 15 years later, on January 1, 1972. But its leaders can proudly say that the new city hall was built out of the city's own resources and not from national government dole-outs or financial subsidies.

Construction of the Departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources building, and the Bureau of Agricultural extension, on Quezon Memorial Circle were also begun in 1957.

The city was also soon being dubbed the "science center" of the country, because of the presence of several laboratory and academic institutions.

On August 31, 1953, the Manila observatory of the Jesuits was inaugurated at Loyola Heights. Also in the same year, the first atomic reactor, shaped like an egg, was erected on a five-hectare lot near the University of the Philippines. Atomic scientists would soon be able to do researches in the field of agriculture.

The construction boom had attained a feverish pitch by the time the city was preparing for its silver anniversary celebrations. An index of its phenomenal growth was the development of several resorts, fashionable golf courses, shopping centers and nightclubs.

But Amoranto himself admitted that the city still lacked certain modern amenities, such as a modern slaughterhouse, a zoo, a cultural center or theater and a technical school. They would later be enjoyed by its citizens in the succeeding years as the city government's income increased.

In 1966, a 5.8-hectare sports stadium was built on a government lot on Roces Avenue. It boasts of a grandstand, an eight-lane track and field oval, bleachers and a gymnasium. The stadium was named after Amoranto.

Asia's best-equipped heart center was inaugurated on St. Valentine's Day, 1972. Located on East Avenue, the Philippine Heart Center is equipped with the most modern facilities with which to care for patients afflicted with heart disease.

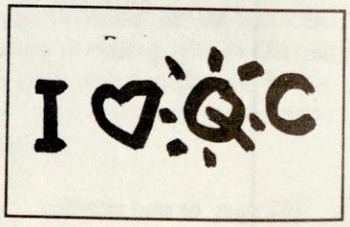
In 1976, Amoranto, then 68, felt he had served his constituents long enough and expressed his wish to retire from office. He wanted to spend more time tending to his fruit trees at his small farm in Minuyan, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan.

He had serviced four national elections and served four Philippine presidents - a witness to the people's enduring faith in his ability to run their city.

Adelina Santos Rodriguez was named the new city mayor on March 31, 1976. Born of a rich Pampango family which used to operate several first class theaters in Manila, such as the Grand Opera House, Plaza Theater and the Tivoli, she studied home economics at the University of Santo Tomas.

She married Isidro Rodriguez, son of Amang Rodriguez then mayor of Manila. They have ten children. Among others, she was president of the Rizal Federation of Women's Clubs. She held office for ten years, or until April 13, 1986.

On April 18, 1986, Brigido R. Simon, Jr. was named officer-in-charge (or OIC) of the city. In the next local elections in February 1988, he won for city mayor. He is the incumbent today but is running for reelection on May 11, 1992.*




KALOOKAN CITY Upper
KALOOKAN CITY Lower
VALENZUELA
MANILA
SAN JUAN
MARIKINA
SAN MATEO
E. RODRIGUEZ
PASIG
KALIGAYAHAN
BINUKSUK
LAGRO
PASONG PUTIK
NORTH FAIRVIEW PARK
NOVALICHES RESERVOIR
DAMONG MALIIT
NAGKAISANG NAYON
S. MONICA
NOVALICHES
SAN BARTOLOME
GULOD
STA. LUCIA
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BAGONG SILANGAN
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TALIPAPA
PROPOSED REPUBLIC AVENUE
CAPITOL CONSTITUTION HILL
FILINVEST HOMES
HOLY SPIRIT
BATASAN HILLS
SUNNY SIDE SUBD.
PASONG TAMO
TANDANG SORA
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BAHAY TORO
BALONG BATO
MAGSAYSAY
PROJ. 6
STO. CRISTO
BAGO BANTAY
VASRA
NEW ERA
CULIAT
OLD BALARA
COMMONWEALTH
KASIYAHAN SUBD.
KALIGTASAN SUBD.
BALARA RESERVATION MWSS
QUEZON MEMORIAL CIRCLE
U.P. CAMPUS
DILIMAN
U.P. VILL
PANSOL
LA VISTA
ATENEO DE MANILA
LOYOLA HEIGHTS
CRUZ NA LIGAS
TEACHERS VILL.
MALAYA
CENTRAL
PINAHAN
SIKATUNA
SOUTH
WEST TRIANGLE
PALTOK
VETERANS
BUNGAD
SN. ANTONIO
KAINGIN
DAMAR
PAG-IBIG
MANRESA
DEL MONTE
S. CRUZ
ST. PETER SIENNA
TALAYAN
LA LOMA
LOURDES
PALIGSAHAN
MATALAHIB
ROXAS
KRISTONG HARI
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HORSESHOE
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CAMP AGUINALDO
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CORINTHIAN GARDENS
GREEN MEADOWS
ST. IGNATIUS
SANTOLAN
LIBIS
MURPHY
CUBAO
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PROJ. 3
QUIRINO
KAMIAS
KAMUNING
ESCOPA
IMMACULATE
LAGING HANDA
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MACARTHUR HIGHWAY
MARCOS HIGHWAY
A. BONIFACIO
A. SAMSON
BALINGASA
GRACE VILL.
PARKWAY
JORDAN VILL.
T.S. CRUZ
MANOTOK
GSIS VILLAGE
GERONIMO
MATILDA SUBD.
CONGRESSIONAL NAL SUBD.
CARMEL
INTERVILLE
ARFEL
METROPHTS
GLORIA
TIERRA PURA
TIERRA BELLA
FIRENZE
MIRANILA
VILLA BEATRIZ
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MINDANAO AVENUE
QUIRINO HIGHWAY
MACARTHUR HIGHWAY
MARCOS HIGHWAY
A. BONIFACIO

(From page 16, Saga. . .)

The following day, in a special meeting of the National Development Company, two million pesos were set aside "to finance the improvement of the site for the proposed model city in Diliman Estate, Rizal near the site where the University of the Philippines will be located. . .the Corporation's capitalization of two million pesos will be divided into 20 thousand shares at one hundred pesos per share."

All the papers pertinent to the government purchase of the land were sent at once to Malacanang; they were processed and put in order by the Palace legal office under Jose Yulo, with his legal assistant, Emilio Abello, doing most of the work.

On October 20, young Ramon Roces carried two PNB checks-one for the old indebtedness and the other for the new purchase - in his breast pocket as he delivered them personally to Bobby Tuazon in his home just opposite Malacanang Palace. Two days later, TCT No. 35979, Rizal (now No. 1356, Quezon City) was issued to the People's Homesite Corporation.

"Both my father and I worked in the homesite enthusiastically," Don Ramon now reminisces. "Very often, in our extreme enthusiasm, we would have heated arguments, and on several occasions, President Quezon had to act as our referee."

One morning, after a verbal tussle between father and son, President Quezon took Ramon aside and told him: "Ramon, I know you are right. But why do you have to argue with your father? You are really a big darn fool!" then he smiled, tapping Ramon on the shoulders gently, as he continued: "But your father and you are doing such a fine job, and I appreciate all your efforts and I'm grateful for your cooperation."

Ramon felt as if all the heartaches, all the toils and troubles he had endured for the People's Homesite Corporation had been amply rewarded.

That was the moment that signalled the actual beginning of Quezon City, the only metropolis in the whole world that was created out of a consuming, over powering love for those who have less in life, but who, in the name of all that is noble and good, deseve more.

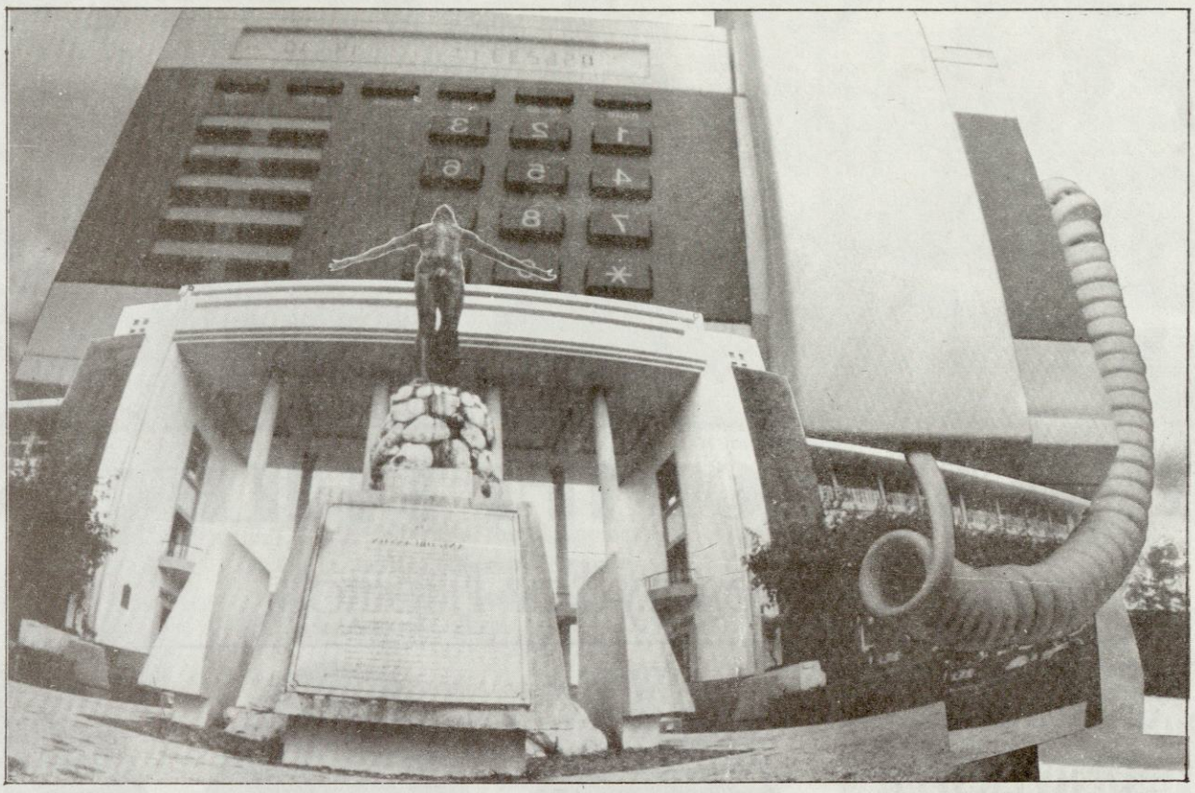
This is where the fascinating story of Quezon City properly begins.

(Please turn to page 34)



Quezon Avenue, as it ends at the Quezon Memorial Circle, as seen from atop the Quezon Monument.

The State University Acquires The State-Of-The-Art Communication System.



University of the Philippines. The country's most renowned state university. Founded in 1908. A symbol of excellence in Philippine education. U.P. recently acquired an ALCATEL 5200 Business Communications Network. To better equip it in its role of cultivating generations of competent and concerned Filipino professionals in many fields of endeavor.

Truly, the premier state university deserves nothing less than the state-of-the-art in communications systems from ALCATEL PHILIPPINES.

ALCATEL

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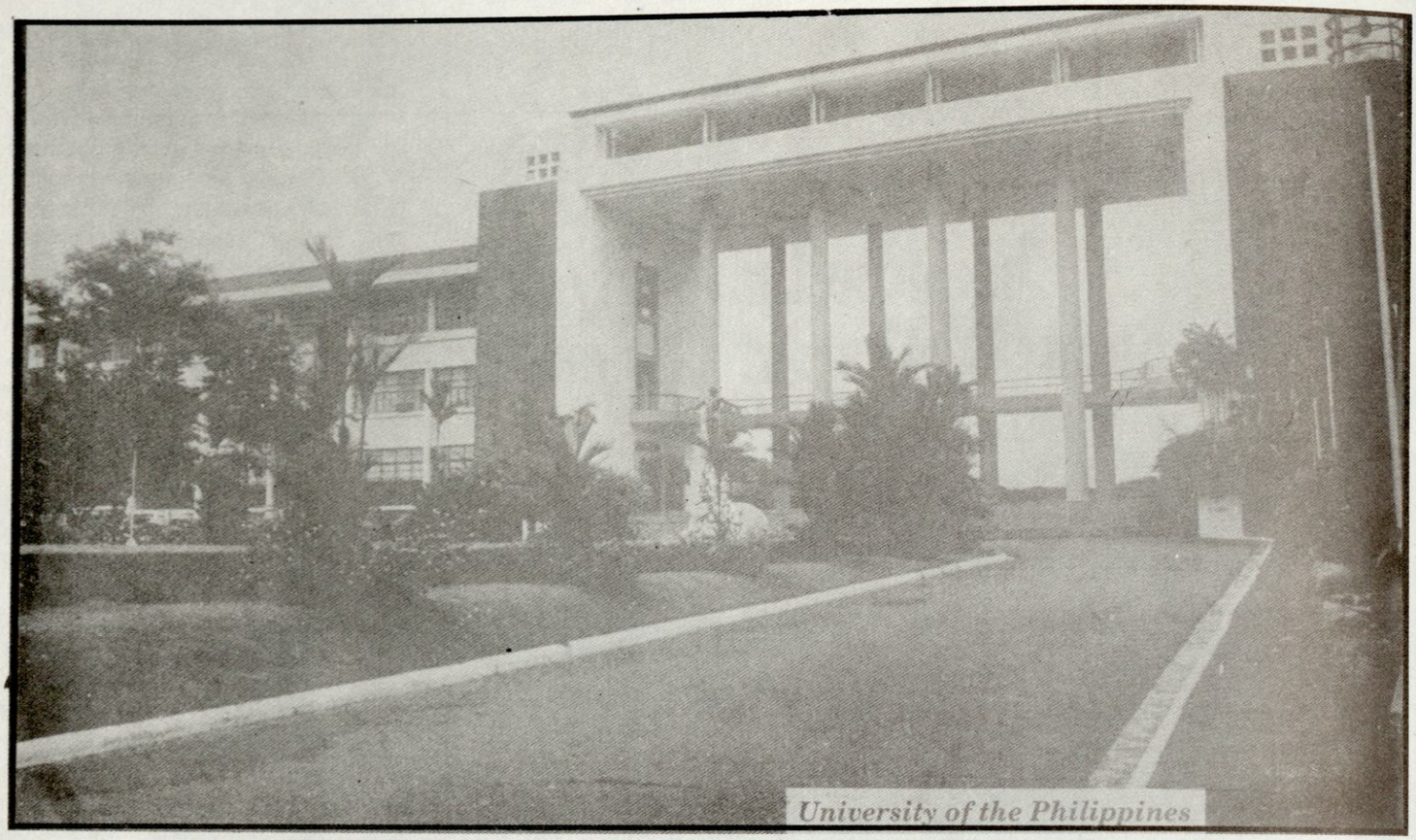
Pasong Tamo Extension
Makati, Metro Manila
Tel. No. 816-7966
Fax (632) 812-1324



University of the Philippines

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

A University For Filipinos

Presidents of the STATE UNIVERSITY from the American period, wartime, postwar and up to the present time.



Muray S. Bartlett
1911-1915



Ignacio B. Villamor
1915-1920



Guy Potter Benton
1921-1923

Most Filipinos who want their children to have a college education would probably prefer to send them to the University of the Philippines. This preference is based on the popular belief that UP can provide the best training possible. A UP degree also brings prestige to its holder. He or she is generally believed to be more capable than most college graduates, as well as imbued with a sense of purpose. One consequence of this high regard is a UP graduate's being first on the list of prospective employees, another is the almost universal respect Philippine society reserves for the UP graduate.

On its 493-hectare main campus in Diliman, Quezon City, as well as on its eight other campuses all over the country, the University continues to perform its basic functions of teaching, research and service to the nation. The scope of University operations - by 1981 it had 45 degree-granting units and 48 research and extension service centers and programs - has transformed it into a multi-campus university, with three autonomous units: UP at Los Baños which focuses on agriculture and forestry; UP in the Visayas, on fisheries and marine sciences; and UP in Manila, on the health sciences. Under

(Please turn to page 29)



Rafael Palma
1923-1933



Jorge Bocobo
1934-1939



Bienvenido Gonzalez
1939-1943
1945-1961



Antonio M. Sison
1943-1945

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN QUEZON CITY

SCHOOL	ADDRESS
1. Ateneo de Manila University	Loyola Heights
2. Capitol Medical Center College of Nursing	Scout Magbanua
3. Central Colleges of the Philippines	53 Aurora Blvd.
4. Christ the King Mission Seminary	101 E. Rodriguez St.,Blvd.
5. Claret Formation Center	526 Tandang Sora Ave.
6. De los Santos College	C-201 E. Rodriguez St.,Blvd.
7. Diliman Christian Academy	
8. Divine Infant Academy	
9. Divine Word Mission Seminary	101 E. Rodriguez Sr. Blvd.
10. Dr. Carlos Lanting Sch. of Midwifery	NKEC 16 Tandang Sora
12. Far East Military Academy	C. Sto. Domingo Convent
13. FEU Institute of Technology	Mapayapa St., Diliman
14. Febias College of Bible	53 20th Avenue



Vidal A. Tan
1951-1956



Vicente G. Sinco
1958-1962

(Please turn to page 59)



Carlos P. Romulo
1962-1969



Salvador P. Lopez
1969-1975



Onofre D. Corpuz
1975-1979



Emmanuél V. Soriano
1979-1981

LAND DISTRIBUTION AS AN ASPECT OF CARP:



A Thrust For Rural Development

By: Rudy C. Sabio

Hardly could anyone believe that Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) Secretary Benjamin T. Leong is capable of moving the CARP towards its successful implementation. When he set a higher land distribution target last year, no less than a top government bank executive raised his eyebrows and asked: "Can Leong walk on water?"

The pessimism, is of course, not an unfounded one considering the DAR's tall mandate to implement the centerpiece program of the Aquino Administration given the real obstacles and operational problems that stand on the way.

President Cory Aquino, herself has recognized that implementing the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) is difficult due to the numerous problems encountered and the opposition of the powerful vested interests attempting to frustrate the CARP implementation. Many of the landowners have resisted the program. But on the other hand, she has also recognized the peasants' clamor for social justice.

On June 14, 1991, speaking on the Third Anniversary of the CARP, President Aquino stressed the need for making Agrarian Reform Program as a fundamental concern indespensable to the attainment of social justice. She called on the implementing agencies particularly the DAR to hasten their efforts to further accelerate the projects for the CARP.

It is important to discuss first the major components. The CARP as an overview is composed of three (3) major components, namely, land distribution or operation land transfer, non-land transfer activities and delivery of support services.

Non-land transfer activities of the DAR consisted of Leasehold Operation, Integrated Social Forestry Program, production and profit sharing and stock distribution.

As to delivery of Social Services, the DAR, in accordance with Executive Order No. 406 which directs government agencies to realign their program thrust with the CARP closely coordinates with other agencies such as the Land Bank of the Philippines, Department of Public Works and Highways, National Irrigation Administration, Department of Trade, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and Department of Agriculture to form a network for delivery of adequate and timely support services to agrarian reforms beneficiaries. Already, significant accomplishments have made by the various government agencies.

The Land Bank of the Philippines paid at P874.1 million in landowners' compensation involving 87,510 hectares, and released P5.1 billion in production loans to 701,616 farmers. The Dept. of Agriculture trained 593,532 beneficiaries on farm technology, income generating projects, marketing of products and dispersed animals, fingerlings, seeds and seedlings.

The DENR surveyed 2,407,353 hectares of private agricultural lands, public alienable and disposable (A & D) lands and integrated social forestry (ISF) areas. It also distributed 490,317 hectares of ISF areas under 133,439 certificates of stewardship contracts (CSCs).

The DTI established 179 common service facilities for shellcraft, basket-weaving, bamboocraft, ceramics and brick-manufacturing for 8,312 farmer-beneficiaries. The DPWH constructed 1,063 kilometers of farm-to-market roads while the DOLE established ten (10) self-reliant organizations (SROs) for farmworkers in selected plantations.

The NIA completed 40 projects irrigating 4,422 hectares restoring 11,333 hectares of irrigable areas. In the documentation of land ownership of CAPR beneficiaries, the LRA registered 364,302 titles covering 542,244 hectares of private agricultural lands. (Please see Figure 1 on how these agencies share their task of CARP implementation).

LAND DISTRIBUTION

Since CARP's implementation in 1987, the government has distributed a total of 1,187,225 hectares of agricultural lands to 640,647 farmer-beneficiaries until the end of 1990 This consists of 703,000 hectares of private and government owned lands distributed by DA, and 486,000 of public alienable and disposable lands by the DENR.

Land distribution perform ance in 1990 in the area of private and government-owned agricultural lands consisted of 293,427 hectares benefiting 172,556 farmers. It was noted that from 1987 to 1990, the size of land distributed has increased by 112% while the number of farmer-beneficairies awarded with lands has increased by 146%.

In 1991, the land distribution targets were again increased. Secretary Leong summoned the Regional Directors to set higher but realistic land distribution targets. But this was welcomed with reservations by the Regional Directors. Some felt that the targets were too high and quite impossible to achieve. Yet, the Secretary pushed for their accomplishment. A technocrat himself, he knows that goals can be achieved through Mangement by Objectives (MBO). The national targets of 250,000 hectares for 1991 was set by Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC). Periodic assessments were made by the Secretary.

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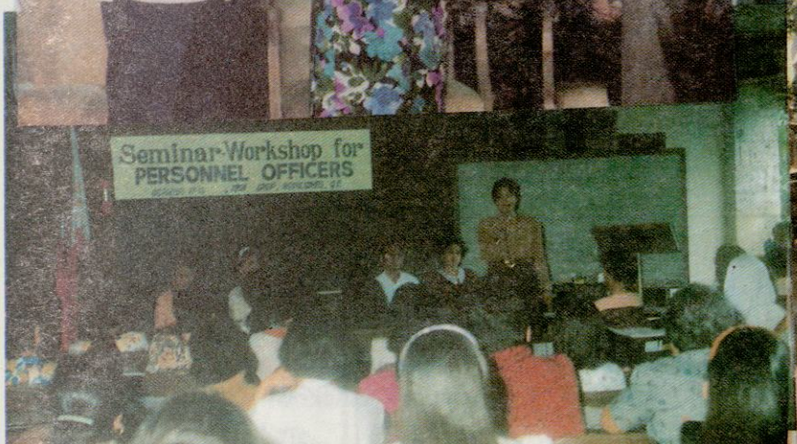
AGRARIAN REFORM begins here



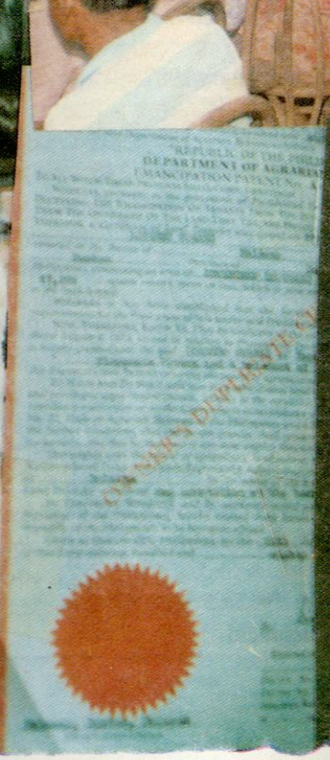












SHARE



THE EARTH

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THE 1991 LAND DISTRIBUTION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

On January 11-13, 1992, the DAR conducted an assessment of the 1991 accomplishments on implementation of the CARP in Zamboanga City. It was designed to gauge the overall performance of the DAR under the Aquino Administration in implementing its mandate as provided for in Republic Act No. 6657 of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. Those who attended the conference were the top management officials, including the regional and assistant directors. Each Regional Office presented its respective performance.

In the overall accomplishments, the DAR surpassed its performance in the land transfer operations in 1990. It has distriubted over 300,101 hectares benefiting about 453,843 farmer-beneficiaries. Of these 300,101 hectares, 248,204 hectares consisted of lands acquired under the Operation Land Transfer (35,778 has.), government-owned or acquired from the government banks or financial institutions (129,114 has.), settlement (64,805 has.), and Landed Estate (18,507 has.). (Please see Table 1). The remaining 51,897 hectares are private agricultural lands consisting of 26,282 hectares acquired under the Voluntary Offer to Sell (VOS), 10,708 hectares were under Compulsory Acquisition (CA), and 14,906 hectares were distributed through Voluntary Land Transfer (VLT).



DAR promptly sent relief goods to Mt. Pinatubo victims.

On the whole, the total land distribution performance of the DAR from 1987 to 1991 rose to ONE MILLION hectares representing 74 percent of the target of almost 1.3 hectares for the same period.

On the other hand, during the same period, the DENR distributed 497,300 hectares of public lands through Free Patents and 416,200 of the Integrated Social Forestry (ISF) areas through Certificate of Stewardship Contracts or a total of 913,500 hectares, representing 60 percent of the target for the period. The combined total distributed performance of both agencies is 1.9 million hectares, or 66 percent of the target.

As to the Regional accomplishments, the following are the top performers:

Region IX headed by Director Rogelio E. Tamin, reported the highest accomplishment for land distribution (139%), Region X, on the other hand, headed by Director Anastacio M. Limbo, reported 122% accomplishment exceeding its target of 39,000 hectares. It has actually distributed 44,080 hectares.

Regional Director Eligio Pacis of Region I reported that the Region accomplished 105% of its target. It has distributed about 10,849 hectares of land, most of which are from the Province of Pangasinan. Region II headed by Director Remigio A. Tabones, accomplished 90% of its target. The Region has distributed 36,333 hectares.

Region XI headed by Director Duque distributed 23,657 hectares mostly consisting of lands covered under VOS and CA. This accounts for 95% accomplishment. (Please see Table 1).

As to leasehold operations, the Department has

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Speaker Mitra's Professional and Educational Record include:

Speaker, House of Representatives, Congress of the Philippines, July 1987 to the present
President, Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino, September 1988 to September 1989
Representative, Congress of the Philippines, 2nd District of Palawan, Region 4, January 1987 to present
Secretary of Agriculture, February 1986-December 1987
Chief Negotiator, Government Panel on Cease-Fire with the NDF-CPP NPA, August-December 1986
Member of Parliament for Palawan, 1984-86
Senator of the Philippine, 1972
Congressman for Palawan, 1965-69, 1970-71
- Minority Leader, 1970
Foreign Service Officer (1954-61), with assignments in:
-Washington, D.C., as Press Attache
- United Nations, New York' Legal and Political Officer
- Foreign Office Official Spokesman
Special Assitant to the President, 1961
Assistant to the Chairman of the Monetary Board, Central Bank of the Philippines
Senior Assistant to the Mayor of Manila, 1962-65
Newspaperman, reporter for Manila Chronicle 1949-54
As student
- Early schooling in the barrio schools of Palawan
- High school in San Beda College, Manila
-Liberal Arts in Baguio Colleges Foundation
-Law in San Beda; in junior year, cited as "The Most Outstanding Student."
Special studies in U.S. schools
Cited as "The Most Outstanding Alumnus of San Beda, 1984."
Born in barrio Inagawan, Puerto Princesa, Palawan on February 4, 1928, to Purificacion Villarosa, a native of Palawan, and Ramon P. Mitra, Sr., of Lemery, Batangas
Married to Cecilia Aldeguer Blanco, of Sara Iloilo.
Six children, all boys.
Breeder of cattle, thoroughbred horses and gamecocks; climbs mountains and loves the sea.

(Fr. p. 14, Leaving....)

youth have trained in air-conditioning and electronics.

A few thousand more are presently enrolled in various courses which the city is conducting free of charge for all interested residents.

In addition, the Quezon City economic development board has been set up to established linkages with foreign investors, particularly from Japan and China, in order to persuade them to set up mini-industrial estates in the city. These estates are expected to generate up to 50,000 jobs.

The cleanliness and sanitation program

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implemented 171,931 leasehold contracts covering 266,205 hectares and benefiting 163,838 farmer-beneficiaries. The DAR continues to implement the agricultural leasehold system in cases of tenanted lands and those yet to be acquired by the DAR as mandated by Section 12 of RA 6657 and in accordance with Section 34 of RA 3844 as amended.

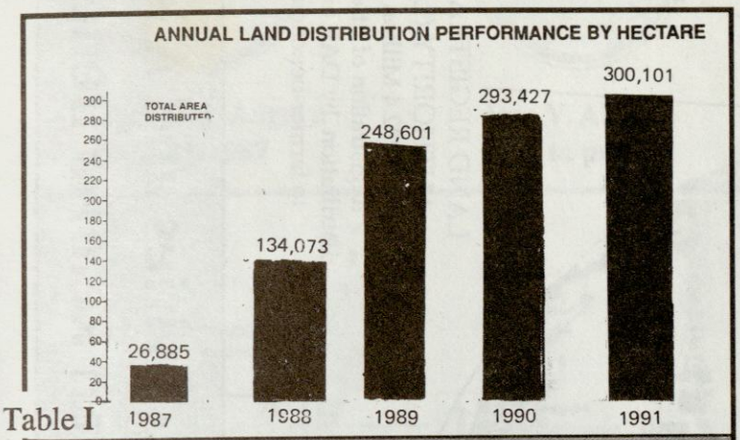

Table I



Dialogue with residents for proposed resettlement in Sablayan, Mindoro.

ROADBLOCKS TO LAND DISTRIBUTION

The DAR had noted that the accomplishments in the first four and a half years in land distribution reflect a lag in the implementation of the program. This is attributed to various administrative, legal and operational problems.

First, since the CARP was implemented by virtue of Proclamation 131 on July 27, 1987 and by its enabling law, RA 6657, the Department has undergone a series of reorganization brought about by the frequent changes in leadership. Somehow, this affected the decision-making on some vital legal and policy issues. Former Justice Milagros A. German of the Court of Appeals and now Senior Special Consultant and Adviser on Legal Affairs aptly said it:

"Has there been a Department which has four (4) cabinet Secretaries in one year? Secretary Philip Ella Juico had to resign on June 30, 1989; then came Secretary Miriam Defensor Santiago on July 1, 1989 and she is now running for President of the Philippines. Then, Secretary Butch Abad took over on January 1, 1990. following the failure of the Commission on Appointments to confirm Santiago's nomination; the latter suffered the same fate after the Dasmarinas farmer-industrialization program squabble took place and Secretary Benjamin T. Leong came into the picture on April 10, 1990, picking up the bits and pieces left behind by his predecessors interest."

Immediately after reorganizing the Department, Secretary Leong worked for the accomplishment of higher land distribution targets. Guidelines on the implementation of the pertinent provisions of the CARL were rushed and orientation seminars were held in 12 regions on the procedures on land acquisition and distribution spearheaded by Director Gloria Fabia and her staff of the Bureau of Land Acquisition and Distribution. Some important Administrative Orders were issued in 1990 to facilitate the implementation of CARP particularly land distribution. These are the Administrative Order No. 9, series of 1990 which provides a guideline on the acquisition of agricultural lands subject to Voluntary Offer to Sell and Compulsory Acquisition. Administrative Order No. 10, series of 1990 which provides for the procedures in the distribution of private agricultural lands; Administrative Order No. 11, Series of 1990 which provides for the procedures governing the exercise of Retention Rights by landowners; and Administrative Order No. 12 S. of 1990 which provides for policy guidelines and procedures in acquisition of idle and abandoned lands.

To facilitate land distribution, the DAR particularly yielded to the Land Bank of the Philippines the principal function of land valuation. Executive Order No. 405 was issued by the President of the Philippines by the middle of June 1990 for this purpose. Yet, inspite of the policies and guidelines issued by the DAR to fast-track land distribution, "problems continue to plague," said Secretary Leong. These problems are identified as both legal and operational.

Foremost of the operational problems have been partly traced to the process of valuation and payment by the Land Bank of the Philipines. Even with the implementation of Administrative Order No. 17, Series of 1989 which provide for the valuation formula, the landowners still contest the valuation arrived at. Furthermore, most of the landowners contest the legality of coverage of their lands under the CARP.

The distribution of lands is also affected by the Supreme Court ruling in the cases of Small Landowners in the Philippines, Inc., et. al., Versus the Honorable Secretary of Agrarian Reform (GR No. 78742, July 14, 1989), whereby it was held that "title to all expropriated properties shall be transferred to the State only upon full payment of compensation to their respective owners." In order to observe due process, the DAR sees to it that all the legal requirements have been observed before outrightly proceeding with the distribution of lands.

Procedural problems also contributed to the delay in the distribution of lands. It is noted that the acquisition itself is essentially a complicated and tedious process involving four (4) agencies; the DENR for land surveys and determination of the slope of the land; the DA for the assessment of the land's suitability to agriculture; the LB for land valuation and compensation; the LRA for the registration of titles; and the DAR for the actual distribution of the land.

On the part of the DENR, its activities were generally affected by the expiration of the Free Patent Law in 1989. It has worked for the passage of the new law but it was only in March last year that Congress was able to pass it.

On the other hand, there is also the need for a simplified procedures in terms of documentary requirements for titled and untitled lands in cases where the landowners do not cooperate. It has been raised that the most Register of Deeds would not register the Deed of Transfer in the name of the Republic of the Philippines because of the failure of the heirs of the estate to partition the land and also on the ground that landowners like the rural banks and other financial institutions failed to consolidate their titles on their foreclosed properties.

Finally, the performance of the DAR was affected by the eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo last

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS (DPWH)
₱860.5 Million
Farm-to-market roads for farmer-beneficiaries

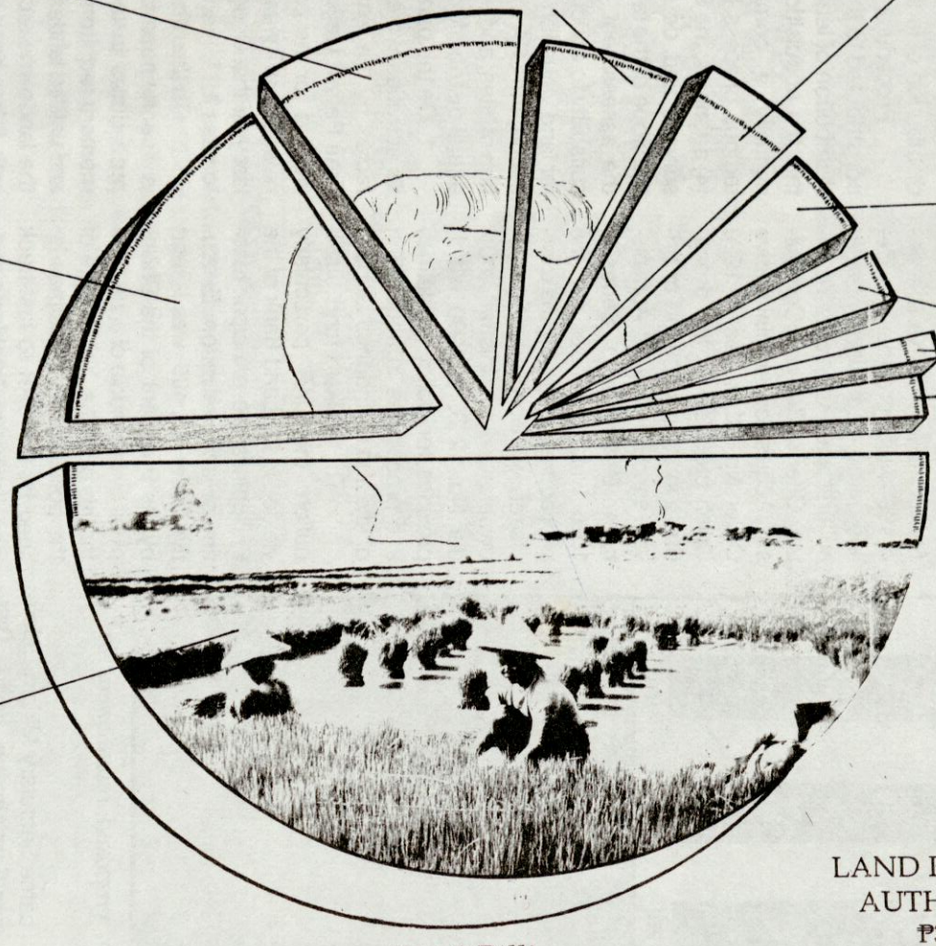
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (DA)
₱1.5 Billion
Agricultural extension for farmer-beneficiaries

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (DENR)
₱697.8 Million
Survey of lands for distribution by DAR and DENR, distribution of public alienable and disposable (A & D) lands and Integrated Social Forestry (ISF) areas

DEPARTMENT OF AGRARIAN REFORM (DAR)
₱2.8 Billion
Distribution of private agricultural lands (after land compensation payment by LBP) and of resettlement areas; assistance to farmer-beneficiaries in the development and implementation of agro-industrial and livelihood projects as well as post-harvest facilities

NATIONAL IRRIGATION ADMINISTRATION (NIA)
₱680.7 Million
Irrigation for farmer-beneficiaries

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (DTI)
₱199.9 Million
Investment counselling for landowners and provision of common service facilities for farmer-beneficiaries



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT (DOLE)
₱2.2 Million
Organization of self-reliant farmworkers

LAND BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES (LBP)
₱7.4 Billion
Land valuation, landowners' compensation of lands for distribution by DAR and production loans delivery for farmer-beneficiaries

LAND REGISTRATION AUTHORITY (LRA)
₱32.4 Million
Registration of titles for distribution by DAR and DENR to farmer-beneficiaries

₱14.2 Billion
AGRARIAN REFORM FUND

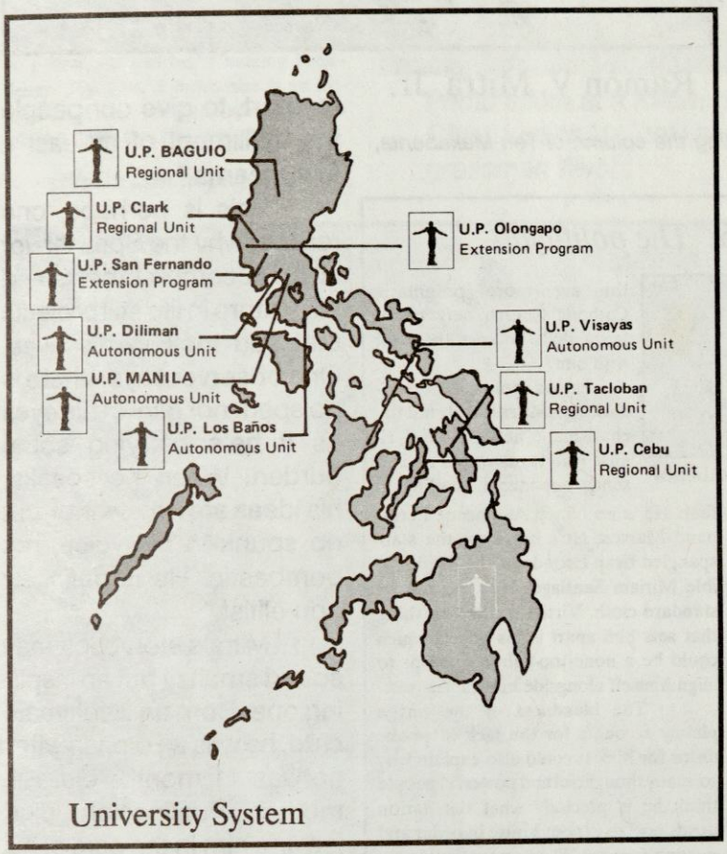
Land Distribution, Non-Land Trasfer Activities and A Network of Adequate Support Services to Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries.



Edgardo J. Angara
1981-1987



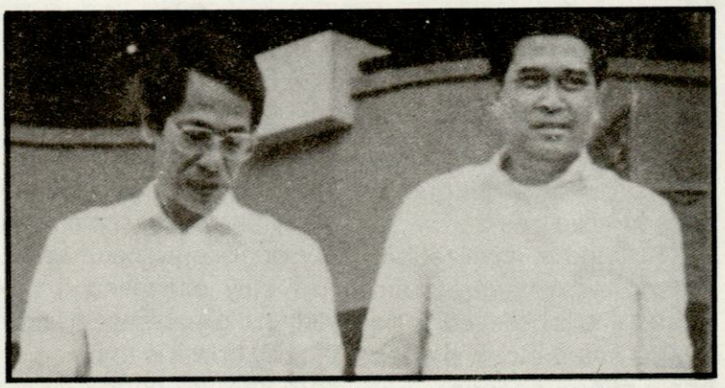
Jose V. Abueva
1987 to present



University System



President Abueva kisses the hand of Cardinal Sin. The Cardinal was a guest of the UP Conservatory of Music . Dean Johnny Ramos and Dr. Roman await their turn.



Dr. Ernesto G. Tabujara (right) 1st Chancellor of Diliman is shown with former UP President Edgardo J. Angara



Dr. Emerlinda R. Roman, 1st woman Chancellor of the State University. She is shown cutting the ribbon commemorating the Pearl Anniversary of the Food Pilot Plant of the College of Home Econo-mics. She is assisted by H. E. Dean Cecilia Florencio.

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current re-organization plans, the campus in Diliman will also be an autonomous campus, although it will continue to be the seat of UP's central administration. In addition to existing or planned autonomous units, the University has several regional units: in Baguio, Cebu, Clark Air Base, and Tacloban. It also maintains an extension program in San Fernando.

The UP, indeed, offers not only excellent training in the arts, the sciences and the professions. It also offers the most complete course offerings in the country, taught by a faculty whose academic profile includes 502 Ph. D.'s.

Its research capabilities are as extensive as its teaching capabilities. The same Ph. D.'s Master's degree holders, and other as distinguished in terms of experience, conduct research in various fields. The outcome of such research constitute not only the University's contributions to the effort to clarify Philippine problems and propose solutions but also to the enlargement of mankind's general fund of knowledge.

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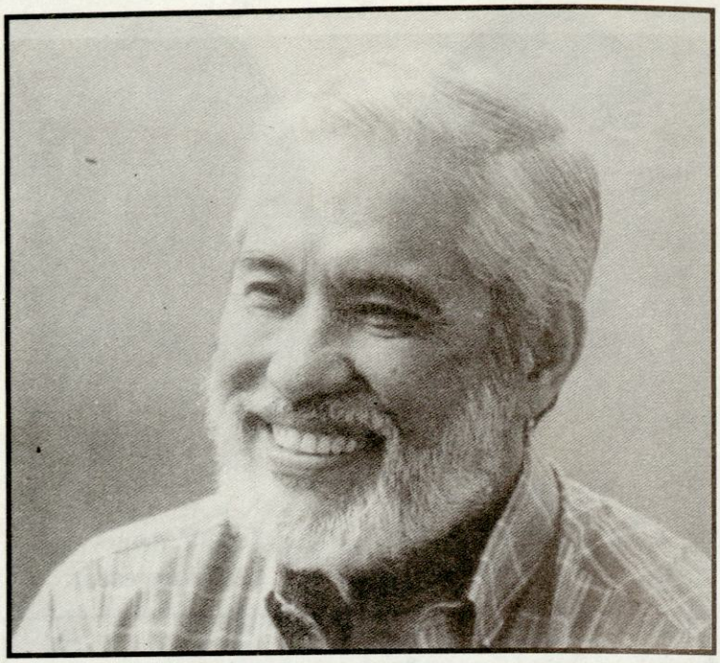
PRESIDENTIAL Odyssey:



Ramon V. Mitra, Jr.

PALAWAN is a blessed province. Anthropologists certified it as the cradle of Philippine civilization. Among its caves were found human skulls believed to be 22,000 years old. It has an enchanting scenery not common in other parts of the country and a mystic, and legendary subterranean river that still remains unexplored. St. Paul river is believed to be several kilometers long, its outlet some writers say, goes as far as China or India.

The news about Linapacan oil discovery titlates every Filipino, for here at last, is the answer to the country's oil problems. And compared to many Philippine provinces that are almost nude, Palawan is still green with 40% forest cover.

But the most important news today, is that Palawan, a last frontier area might still produce a President. For it is the home province of House Speaker Ramon V. Mitra, Jr., the standard bearer of the Lakas Ng Demokratikong Pilipino or LDP.

If this happens, the old psychic's reading from barrio Inagawan, Mitra's birthplace, will have come true. The old woman said, there is a place in the barrio which looks unnatural. In there, lies a soil formation that looks like a stage with an elevated portion in the middle, as if waiting for someone important to sit on it, maybe a leader or a king. When asked about this circumstance, Speaker Mitra just smiled and said, he hopes it were true.

The favorite campaign song of all candidates these days is how to solve the problem of poverty. This campaign line is an age-old issue made easier and reachable only during election time. Says Mitra. "This is no election gimmick, but who among my opponents can say he has truly experienced poverty in the real sense? I know exactly how it is to be poor. My entire childhood is an imprinted testimony of this battle for survival. There were nights I slept without food, hungry and desolate, waking up in the morning with gnawing pains in my stomach. Now, that I've made something of myself, I would want to do my part, to give our people the fulfillment of at least a few dreams."

This is perhaps, one reason, why the Speaker, for all his accomplishments and his stature in life still projects that sad look in his eyes. One observer says," there is no spark nor glint in his eyes as if he's carrying some burden. When he speaks, his ideas are noteworthy but no spunk in his voice, not bombastic. He is definitely non-elitist."

Mitra's storybook may sound smaltzy but an inspiring one. Born an illegitimate child, he was an orphan when he was 11 months old. His mother Purificacion died leaving him in the care of his grandmother Maria, poor and unschooled and who had six other children of her own to take care of. His father, Ramon Mitra, Sr. who became congressman of the Mountain Province for six terms, thought the child he fathered in Palawan was dead. But as Fate determined it, father and son soon met and reconciled with each other. That was during the war when Monching escaped imprisonment by the Japanese at Fort Santiago.

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Due to its timeliness we are reprinting the column of Yen Makabenta, columnist, Daily Globe. Ed.

Monching Mitra: *The politician*



Yen Makabenta

Because he started virtually at the bottom of the presidential race and has not made dramatic leaps in recent, random opinion polls, Speaker Ramon Mitra makes one wonder what he's got that magnetizes so many to his wagon.

The latest to sign on is Cardinal Sin, Cardinal Richelieu of Asia himself according to Time. Before him, there were former Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan and Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, one time presidentiables themselves. And then a host of politicians and candidates of various shapes, sizes and shades - each and all formidable in their own right. To men and women, they have become true believers in Mitra's candidacy.

If the journey to Malacanang were a march, Mitra's is comparable to Mao's long march in relentlessness and endurance. It has defied the skepticism of even some of his friends who thought he simply didn't exude the aura that can turn the grand dream of winning the Presidency into reality. It has endured more storms and obstacles than the other presidential bids, including the opposition of no less than President Aquino. And it has had to buck the loud, persistent catcalls of opinion surveys that placed him in unflattering relation to other candidates.

Wonder of wonders, with the campaign just a little over a week old, the wise money and the prudent analyst concede that he's the frontrunner in the presidential race. And if he doesn't stumble badly from now to May 11, ala Gen. Ramos and his mysterious trip abroad, he could well be the next president of this country.

Whence come this man's staying power and gathering momentum? And why should hardnosed politicians and the even-more pragmatic Catholic Church defy popularity polls to cast their lot with him?

As political personalities go, Mitra is truly not the charismatic and powerful figure who turns voters on and sends opponents quailing in fear. He is no Ninoy Aquino or Ferdinand Marcos. He's not even the star-spangled Erap Estrada or the irrepressible Miriam Santiago. He's cut out of standard cloth. Virtually, the one thing that sets him apart is his beard, which could be a none-too-subtle attempt to align himself alongside biblical figures.

The blandness of the image plainly accounts for the lack of public ardor for him. It could also explain why so many thoughtful and powerful people think he is precisely what the nation needs now to get our house in order and moving forward. The personality excites neither fear nor envy. The abiding impression, buttressed by an ever present grin, is of a man who's easily approachable and reasonable. People think he's not too clever as to make a ruin of himself in the Presidency, nor too dumb as to not know what to do if he gets there.

There are certain characters who do not match the image they project in public. Mitra's public record and basic ideaology validate his. He has carved his public life not on the strength of spectacular successes and feats, but on a string of modest achievements accumulated doggedly over the years, which when taken together count for something formidable. Standing for public office, he has lost only once- in the Interim Batasang Pambansa elections of 1978 which to many were not an election at all. And in his stints in both the legis-

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(From page 30, Makabenta...)

lative and the executive, he has proven himself an able leader who got things done.

From what he has said so far about his program of government and personal idealogy, pragmatism is clearly the defining element. He sees systems, institutions, and ideas with a utilitariian eye. No doctrine is so sacrosanct as to be proof against failure or dysfunction. While ideologues and bureaucrats see systems and procedures as received wisdom, he is the type who would tinker with the mechanism. This outlook lies at the heart of his various proposals for making things work and getting it done for the country. In this, he is the quintessential politician.

As a politician, he sees no one as a permanent adversary or a permanent friend. He makes no bones about conciliating various groups under his leadership, including the once dreaded pillars and supporters of the Marcos regime. As he puts it, his will be "a healing Presidency." For him, compromise is an important political virtue, where others might tend to think of it as a vice.

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Photo taken at a forum held at Makati Sportsclub. With the Speaker are: Former Chief Justice Marcelo and Mrs. Fernan, Senator Alvarez, General Biazon and Congressman Webb.



THE MITRAS OF PALAWAN *- Speaker Ramon V. Mitra and wife Cecile with their six sons, two daughters-in-law and four grandchildren. The young men are, from left, Monmon, Jojo, Nono, Baham, Dado and Toto. Beside Speaker Mitra is Monmon's wife, Mary Anne. Close to her are Mika and baby Monica. Beside Mrs. Mitra is Toto's wife Merlyn. She holds Enzo. Beside her is Jay.*

MITRA - FERNAN ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL













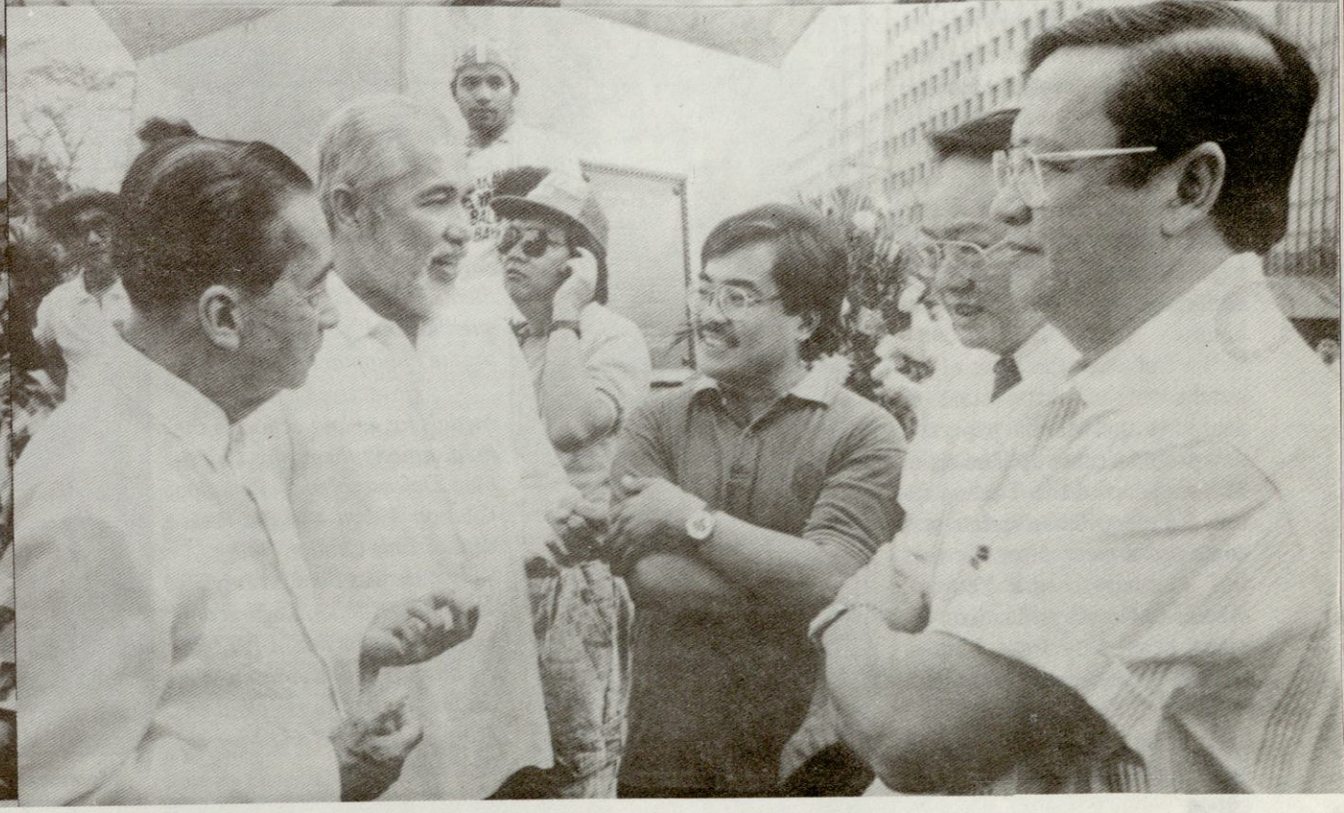

(From page 20, Saga. . .)

ACTS OF CREATION

Not everybody, however, was in favor of the purchase of the Diliman Estate. Don Juan Sumulong, former senator of the Philippine Legislature and who, as president of the Popular Front or Allied Minorities in the elections of 1937 and 1938, was recognized as the top-ranking leader of the opposition in the country, doubted the wisdom of the dream. "It would have been better," he said, with characteristic candor, "if the money had been spent on the solution of more pressing problems like cleaning the esteros and improving the sanitation in Manila." He called the purchase "a waste of government money which would benefit and enrich only the hacenderos of Marikina, Caloocan and Santa Mesa, as well as the Mandaluyong and Magdalena Estates, all at public expense."

But Quezon was not to be deterred. Those who knew Quezon, were only too aware that to cross Quezon when he was absolutely consumed by an idea was like trying to stop a train running at 200 kilometers an hour with two human arms. As his biographer. Carlos Quirino says: "Manuel L. Quezon was not a leader to be crossed or imposed upon...

He pushed though the project with much vehemence and dispatch; he ordered the Bureau of Public Works, under Director Vicente Fragante to assist in laying down the plans for the new housing area. Juan Arellano, one of the Philippines' most outstanding architects then, was asked to design the plans for the low-cost houses.

But when the news of the purchase of the Tuazon estate appeared in the Manila papers, a new problem came up. The claim of ownership of the Tuazon family for the Diliman Estate was contested a week after the title was issued to the People's Homesite Corporation. Sixty tenants, headed by Jose Malaya went to Malacanang to present their side. They said they had been living and working on the estate for decades.

Secretary Jorge Vargas met them, and after hearing their views, referred them to Jorge Sanvictores, a consultant secretary to the president. He informed the tenants that the Tuazon family possessed a torrens title to the estate, but the tenants claimed that "the Tuazons deprived them of ownership of the land through fraudulent transactions." Then he asked Jose Alvares, chief of the local registration office, to look more thoroughly into it.

The case was to drag on for years and years.

Meanwhile, 493 hectares of land were purchased for the new site of the University of the Philippines. Actually the transfer

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TEN STARS -

By: Priscilla Icban



Del Mundo

Cielito del Mundo-*Started out as producer of a TV drama series, entitled, "Mahal", in the early 80s, and is now a co-host of "Kapuwa Ko, Mahal Ko," the longest public service program on television in the country. A social work and music graduate of Centro Escolar University.*



Herminio

Alfredo Montilla - *An active actor in film, on stage, and in TV and radio, he was FAMAS best actor in 1954 for the movie, "Bondying." He was a councilor from 1968 to 72, then was reelected in 1972-75. An AB graduate of the University of the Philippines, he was the first national vice commander of the Vanguard Fraternity of UP. His wife is Socorro Zaballero, and they have four children: Angelica, Alfredo, Jr., Armando and Alma.*



Remy

Ronald Remy - *A well-known producer, director and writer of TV and film, he received 22 moninations for various FAMAS awards. He became vice mayor of the city on March 19, 1975.*

He was a mass communication graduate of San Francisco State College in California, and married Jean Reintegrado Rogers of Cavite City, with whom he has two children: Joan and Jackie.

When he left politics, he organized the Corpus Cristi Foundation, a born-again group. Later, he became a pastor himself. He died last March 26, 1990.



Montilla

Mario Montenegro - *A well-known movie actor in the 50s, he was also a genuine war veteran - being one of the Filipino-American guerillas in 1942, a member of Hunter's ROTC guerillas in 1943 and then joining the Philippine Army in 1945.*

He received a number of medals for gallant action in the field, among them, the Philippine Defense Medal, Philipine Citation Medal and the Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

He was born on July 25, 1928 in Pagsanjan, Laguna and was a city councilor in 1972-75. He married Leticia Arrastia, with whom he has three children: Marilen, Honeylet and Joey. He died early year.



Montenegro

Amado Cortez - *A veteran actor of the 60s and husband of Visayan film star Gloria Sevilla, he became a city councilor on March 5, 1975. On Feb. 28, 1980 he was appointed commissioner for public affairs of the Social Security System. At present, he is a consul general in Los Angeles.*

(From page 34, Saga. . .)

to Diliman of the State University had been understudy for many years. President. Charles Edward Elliot of Purdue University and Dean Paul C. Packer of Lowa University, two American advisers to the Committee on educational policy of the U.P. had recommended it in 1937, in view of the fact that "there is no more university atmosphere in Manila." If pushed through, the site would make the new U.P. the largest university in the world in point of area. Contrary to widespread impression, the UP site was not a "bonus given by the Tuazon family for the purchase of the Diliman Estate.

The government, likewise, bougth fifty 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 (GST) of the Philiipine Constabulary. This area later became Camp Crame, Camp Murphy and Zablan Field, site of the original air arm of the P.C., Actually, the GST area was acquired in 1935 through a negotiation made by Manila Mayor Tomas Earnshaw with the Magdalena Estate.

In the early thirties, the city of Manila was told by the Insular Government to vacate the premises of the Meisic Compound in the Binondo area, so that it could be used as the barracks in Intramuros by the U.S. Army. Since the Meisic area was being used as a precint by the Manila exchanged it for its own real estate property in Gagalangin, Tondo.

Later, in 1934, when the city of Manila needed the Gagalangin Barracks to house the Manila High School (now Torres High School), Mayor Earnshaw purchased a tract of land from the Magdalena Estate in New Manila Heights and exchanged this with the Gagalangin property.

Thus, the PC General Service Troops moved to Camp Crame in 1935, adjacent to Camp Murphy, home of the first Regular Division. The GST liked the new place, because it was big enough for the conducting of field exercises on the company and battalion levels.

To clear up the area, about 5,000 Bilibid prisoners and 800 Constabulary solidiers were harnessed, for it was a virtual forest of tall trees and thick talahib and cogon growths.

Early one day in July, 1939, when the sun came out after a long spell of cloud and rain, Quezon strolled along the Diliman area with his friends, including Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr., then secretary of agriculture and commerce, Alejandro Roces, Jose Paez, and Dr. Antonio G. Sison, who was then the dean of the College of Medicine and director of the School of Hygiene and

(Please turn to page 11)

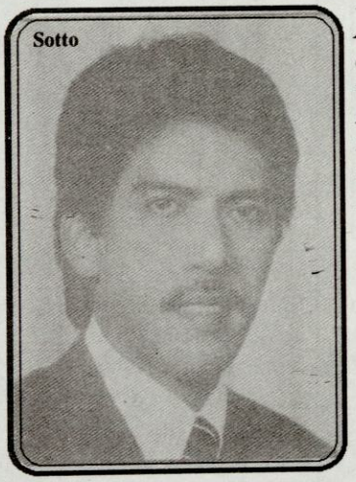
Showbiz in the Council


Lapuz

Florentino Lapuz - *Founder of "Eskwelahang Munti," a long-running children's show on TV, Ka Tino was a confidential assistant of QC Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto from 1954 to 63, then got elected as city councilor for 1964-71. From 1972 to 85, he was the executive-legislative laiason officer of Mayor Adelina Rodriguez.*

He had a liberal arts degree and took post-graduate studies at US Army Administration School. Born on June 3, 1920, he was married to Editha Umali. He died on Oct. 3, 1988.

Herminio Bautista - *At age 19, he was the youngest film director of the country in his time. As an actor, hewas a mainstay of theseven editions of the film comedy series, entitled "Low Waist Gang." He was president of the Kapisanan ng mga Direktor ng Pelikulang Pilipino in 1986-88 and a liberal arts graduate. He is married to Rosario Maclang of San Miguel , Bulacan.*


Sotto

Vicente C. Sotto III - *An established comedy star in film andTV, he is a co-host of "Eat Bulaga," the longest running TV noontime show in the country. He is the current vice mayor of the city.*

He has been active in the campaign against drug abuse, as head of the QC anti-drug abuse council. For this, he received an award of honor from the International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association in Florida last November.

He is building a drug rehabilitation center for the city, to cost P20 million, at a five-hectare lot in Diamond Hll, Payatas.

A grandson of the late Sen. Vicente Sotto, he is married to actress Helen Gamboa, with whom he has four children. He is a graduate of San Juan de Letran College.


Canseco

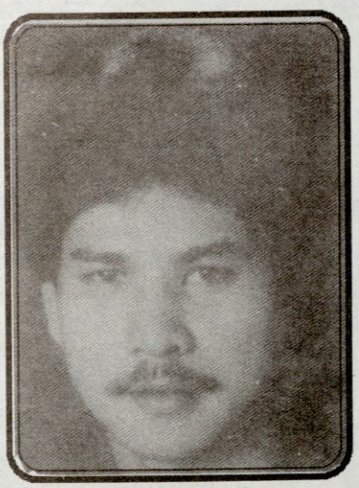
George Canseco - *A professional songwriter for the past 30 years and a film musical director for 18 years, he won the best musical director award for the movie, "Imortal," in the 1989 Metro Manila Film Festival. Among his biggest hit songs are "Ako ang Nasawi, Ako ang Nagwagi," which won the grand prize at the World Song Festival in Hongkong, and "My Daughter," which earned for Pilita Corrales the distinction of "Asia's Queen of Songs."*

Herbert Bautista - *Started in showbiz in 1978 in the TV sitcom, "Kaluskos Musmos," and won for best actor in the 1984 Metro Manila film Festival for the movie "Shake, Rattle and Roll."*

A senior in philosophy at San Beda College, he was appointed the city youth sectoral representative in the council three years ago. He is national chairman of the Kabataang Barangay Federation of the Phil.


Herbert

Dennis Roldan - *A drama and action star, he won for best supporting actor in the 1983 Metro Manila Film Festival. A mangement graduate of Feati University.*


Roldan



Renato A. YAP
Congressman
Quezon City
1st District
Vice-Chairman, Committee on Corporation & Franchises
Member, Committees on Economic Affairs; Trade & Industry; Transportation & Communications; & Ways & Means

Antonio Modesto L. AQUINO
Congressman
Quezon City
2nd District
Vice-Chairman, Committee on Housing
Member, Committees on Accounts; Government Enterprises & Privatization; Government Reorganization; Public Works & Highways; Transportation & Communications; & Urban Planning & Development



(From page 15, Leaving .....)

nical-Industrial University of the Philippines, which would train its students in the actual technical skills needed by the industrial companies of the country.

Simon said that "most of the courses offered by most school of the country pertain to degrees of skill not relevant to the present employment needs of the country." The polytechnic school of the city will help to fill these needs, he said.

In his political reconciliation program *(Binhi ng Pagtutulungan, Kapatiran at pagkakaisa),* Simon seeks to reach out to worthwhile political rivals and persuade them to work together with him for the good of the city.

A notable case has been Charito Planas, who lost out to Simon in the last mayoral elections but whom Simon has persuaded to handle the development and beautification of Quezon Memorial Circle and other parks of the city.

And the economic development program *(Binhi ng Kasaganaan)* or Simon pledge to speed up economic progress in the city.

Simon believes "that one of the primary social objectives of government is the equitable distribution of wealth and assurance of equal access to opportunities."

"I have, however, come to realize that without economic recovery and development, there is going to be no wealth to distribute," he said.

"And I do not intend to equitably distribute poverty." Thus, you will note that the main thrust of our programs in economic development."

Simon, or Jun or Junsy to his friends or family, has been at the helm of the Quezon City government for four years. On April 18, 1986, he was appointed officer-in-charge of the city. On February 2, 1988, he was elected mayor.

Last year, he was elected president of the League of the City Mayors of the Philippines. He was reelected to the same post this year.

In the snap presidential election of 1986, Simon was desk officer for Western Mindanao of the Corazon C. Aquino-Salvador Laurel ticket, during which he exposed the ghost precincts of the Lanao provinces.

During the years of the Marcos regime, he was active in the people's movements for change, in the course of which he got an ASSO (an Arrest, Search and Seizure Order) issued on him.

During that time, Simon served as national treasurer of PDP-Laban, one of the political parties then fighting Marcos. He was also chairman of its public services committee and a membeer of its national council. He was also chairman of the BANDILA commission on electoral policies.

Simon was vice president of the Rotary Club of Kamuning (from 1983-84), president of the St. Louis Homeowners Neighborhood Association (1983-84) and hermano mayor of Lumbao, Pulilan, Bulacan (1983-85).

He earned his AB economics degree in 1973 from Ateneo de Manila University, where he was a student activist. He finished his high school and elementary school at San Beda College.

After graduation, he lived for six months among the poor of the Tondo Foreshoreland. He worked for three years as an executive assistant of the Mindanao Development Authority in 1976. After going into business himself for sometime, he decided to delegate the management of his business, in order to be more active in the political and civic movement of the country.

Simon was born on July 31, 1952 in Pulilan, Bulacan. He is married to Ma. Victoria Silayan. They have a daughter, Rosario. *

Four Lawmakers From Quezon City

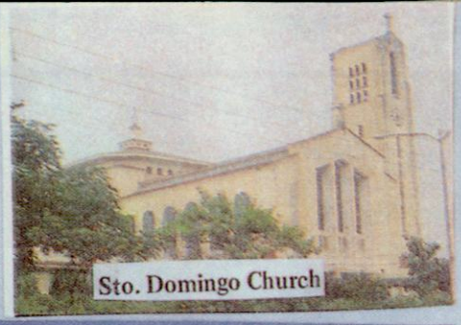
Nikki M L. COSETENG
Congresswoman
Quezon City
3rd District
Member, Committees on Appropriations; Civil, Political & Human Rights; Economic Affairs; Family Relations & Population; Foreign Affairs; People's Power & Organization; Public Information; & Trade & Industry



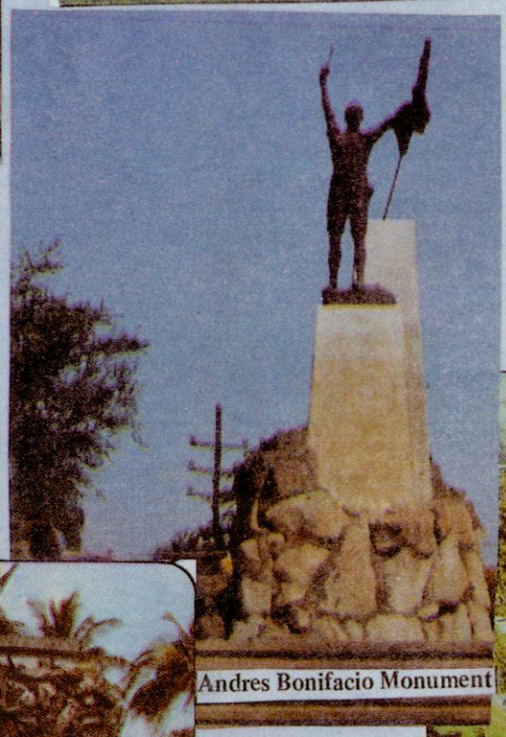


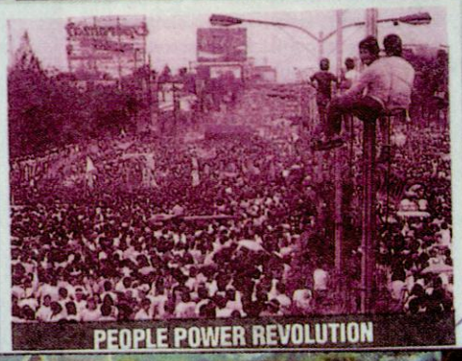
Ismael A. MATHAY, JR.
Congressman
Quezon City
4th District
Vice-Chairman, Committee on Appropriations
Member, Committees on Banks & Currency; Housing; Local Government; Public Order & Security; & Suffrage & Electoral Reforms

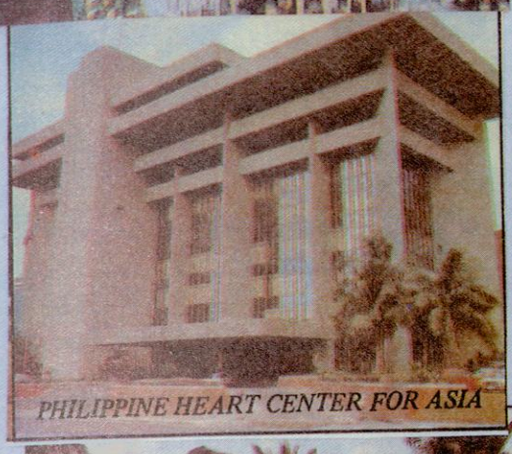

Q. C. Patron Saint


Sto. Domingo Church


HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES


Andres Bonifacio Monument


PEOPLE POWER REVOLUTION

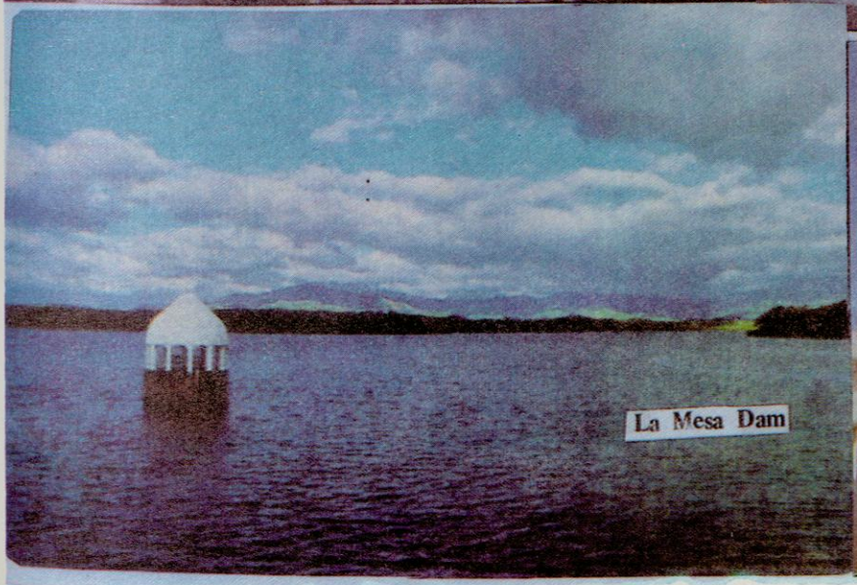

PHILIPPINE HEART CENTER FOR ASIA


Balara Filters


"Tandang Sora": Mother of Philippine Revolution


Malakas at Maganda sa Himlayan


Broadcast City


La Mesa Dam


Iglesia Ni Cristo

(From page 31, Makabenta...)

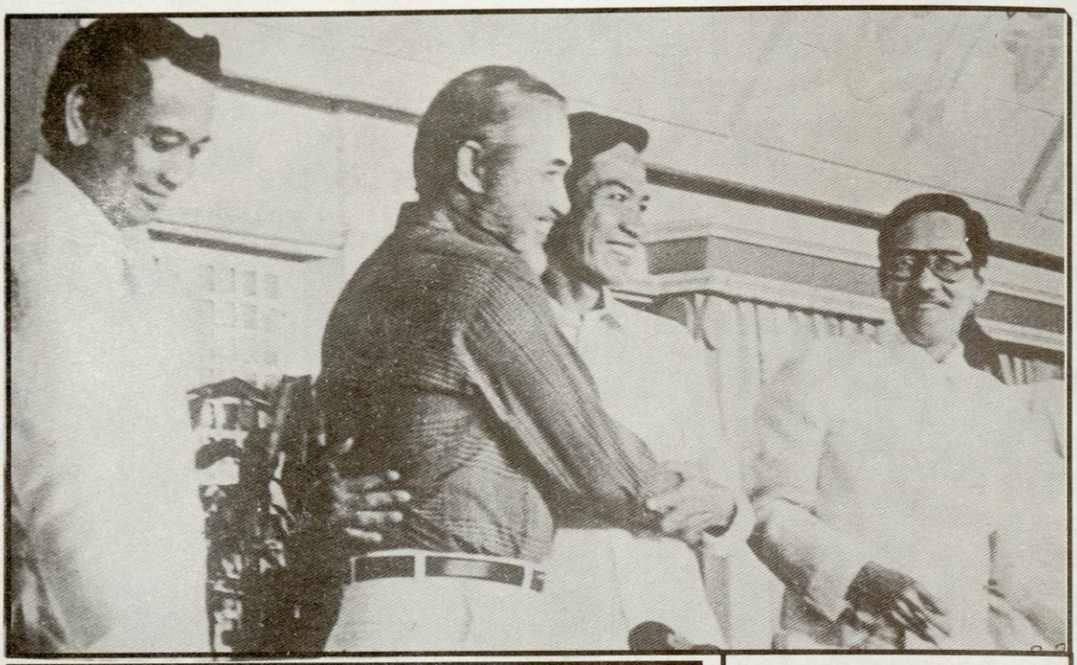
This creates opportunities for his politics, but it engenders problems as well. In the fever that has possessed our political life after Ferdinand Marcos, one pronounced virus is the wave of anti-politician feeling. I think this partly explains why Mitra, who suffered also and engaged in active opposition during the Marcos years, is viewed with skepticism by the general public. It is epitomized by the coinage, "trapo" (for traditional politician), to which Mitra replies with alacrity that he is indeed a trapo and proud of it.

He apparently decided to embrace the tag, instead of avoiding it, partly because there is no washing away the stripes, and partly because he truly believes in his bones that the solutions to national problems can only be found in politics, not outside it. Privately, he laments that the failure of President Aquino and her administration lie in their inability to appreciate and use the tools of politics to achieve public ends.

So far as his campaign is concerned, one must indeed concede him mastery of the craft of the politician. For someone who was not in our short list of leaders primed for the Presidency, he has certainly made believers out of many of redoubtable influence and prestige. He has created a political party, which while of recent vintage is acknowledged now to be the most formidable political machine since the Marcos KBL.And he has cobbled together behind his candidacy the collective energies of various groups, sectors and factions, which before this campaign one would have thought was never possible.

For all these assets, however, a question hangs over the Mitra candidacy. And this is whether the architecture of support he has constructed and the leadership he projects to the public would be enough to take him into Malacanang. The machine, the money, the muscle and the message say, Yes. But then the popularity polls keep on saying otherwise.

If a presidential candidacy were a movie, as some people think it should be, Mitra is not box office material. This is the challenge he must surmount. *



The Speaker with Sen. Teofisto Guingona, NDF leaders Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel.

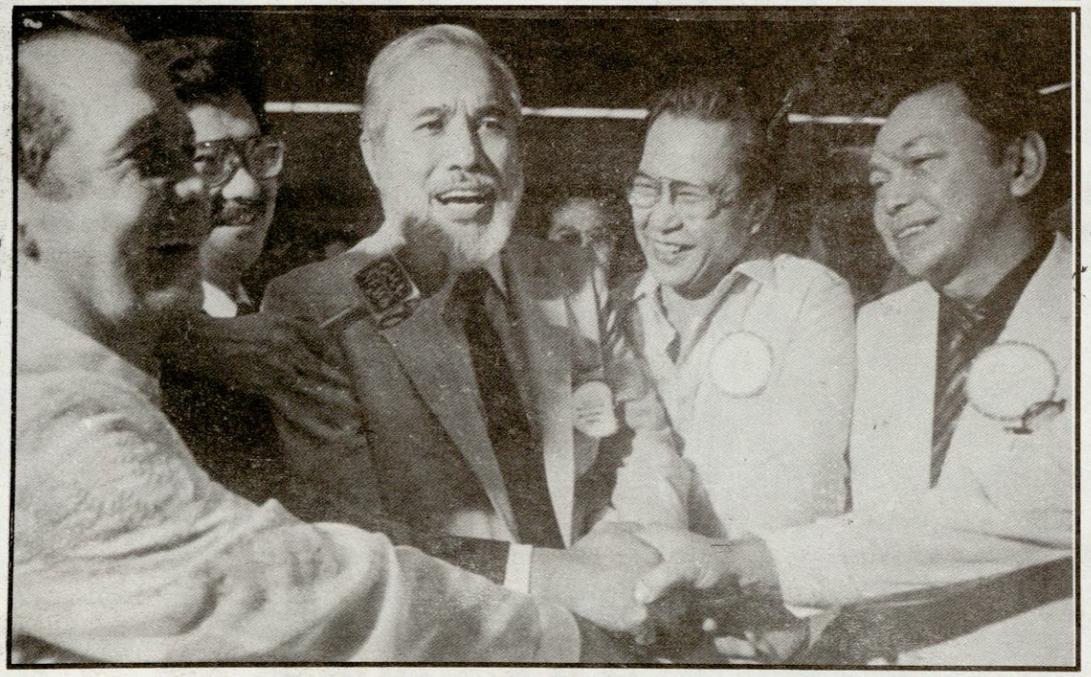


An old photograph with his late grandmother, Maria.

(From page 30 Mitra.....)

He walked to school barefooted. In his group, he said, there were only five pupils who wore shoes. The teachers in Aborlan Elementary School took care of his education and in between, he would accompany Jack Bermont, a German-Filipino crocodile hunter snaring the crocs in the hinterlands of Palawan for their skin. It is from him he said, that he learned one survival technic that "when you go into the waters, you execute a plan and you move, or you're dead."

Monching felt downhearted when President Aquino did not support his Presidential bid. This inspite of the support he gave her in all her agendas in the House of Representatives. "All she had to do was call me and her pet measures are passed In the Senate, she had to call



Mitra with Congressmen Sumulong, Perez, Yap and Cuenco.

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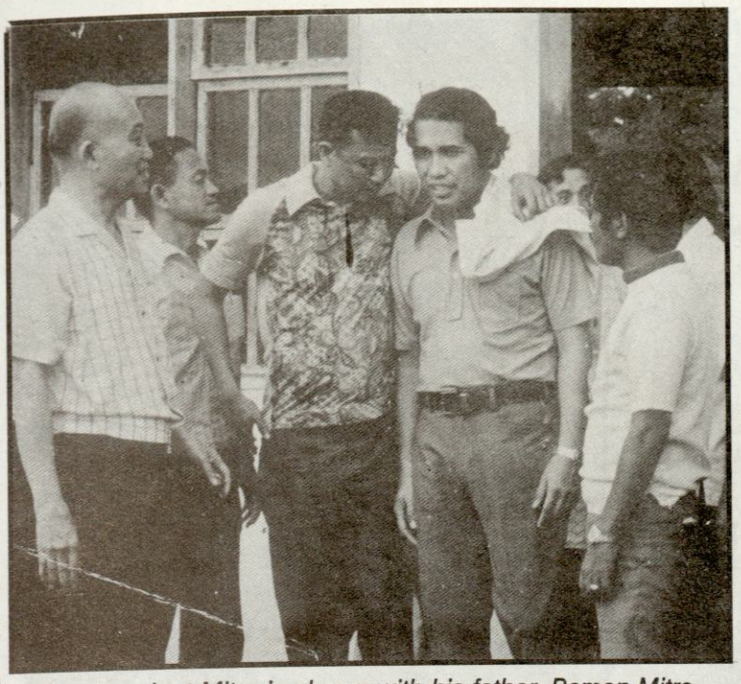


Senator-elect Mitra is shown with his father, Ramon Mitra, Sr. (left) and his bosom friend, Justice Quirino Abad Santos former secretary of the House of Representatives.

each senator and couldn't get a hundred per cent assurance."

The price of loyalty is indeed high. For there were times he said, when he had to support her policies contrary to his own. Some people accuse him of vascillating and calls him a "tuta" or lapdog of Malacanang. But after all is said and done, Monching does not feel daunted. "Now, I'm free to be who I am. Let me tell you that underneath the personal disappointment that a dear friend should have decided as she has against me, there is a deeper relief."

The Speaker said, that he is happy that now, he is free. Mitra, who never in his political career had campaigned as an insider was always a political underdog and he survived simply by relying solely on his strenght and efforts. But beneath his wide and fatherly grin lies the strenght of a lion. For one must remember that Monching used to augment his income by boxing with inmates at the Iwahig Penal Colony for a prize of two pesos per victory. "As a pugilist, I always love a good fight, he said, and in this Presidential derby, it will be the best and the last. The seventh I have fought, the seventh, I will win."

The Speaker when interviewed earlier said, that the Presidency is a gift from the people. You don't have to chase it but now that I have made something of myself inspite of great odds I had undergone, I would want to do my part to give our people the fulfillment of at least a few dreams."

"Wherever I go, the strongest impression that I get is of how impatient the masses of our people have become. Filipinos now realize their age-old poverty is not God's will. They know their lives, and their children's, can somehow be improved. And they look to us to show them the way."

Speaker Mitra believes that the ultimate test of any human society is the way it treats the poorest of the poor. He said that no bloom in Manila can survive for as long as its hinterland is so desperately poor. "We can begin to regard our country as truly developed when our economy becomes able to generate social wealth where it counts in our countryside and for the benefit of the great mass of our people."

Does he have any agenda to solve the ills of the country?

If he gets elected, he said, his performance must be audited in the first one hundred days. "We in the government shall measure our success or failure in the way we are able to deliver, education, health care and decent jobs to all who need them. Over the six years from 1992 to 1998 our LDP administration shall set these specific goals." These he said, are:

* Annual GNP growth rate of at least 7%;

* Income per head up from $727 to at least $1,000;

* Unemplyment down from 18% to 6%;

* Poverty incidence from 50% to 6%;

* To stabilize prices, an inflation rate of not more than 9%.

These targets are not pies in the sky. They are within our reach, he said. Other countries in East Asia in Latin America - have reached them from lower down.

The road to growth is by now well marked:

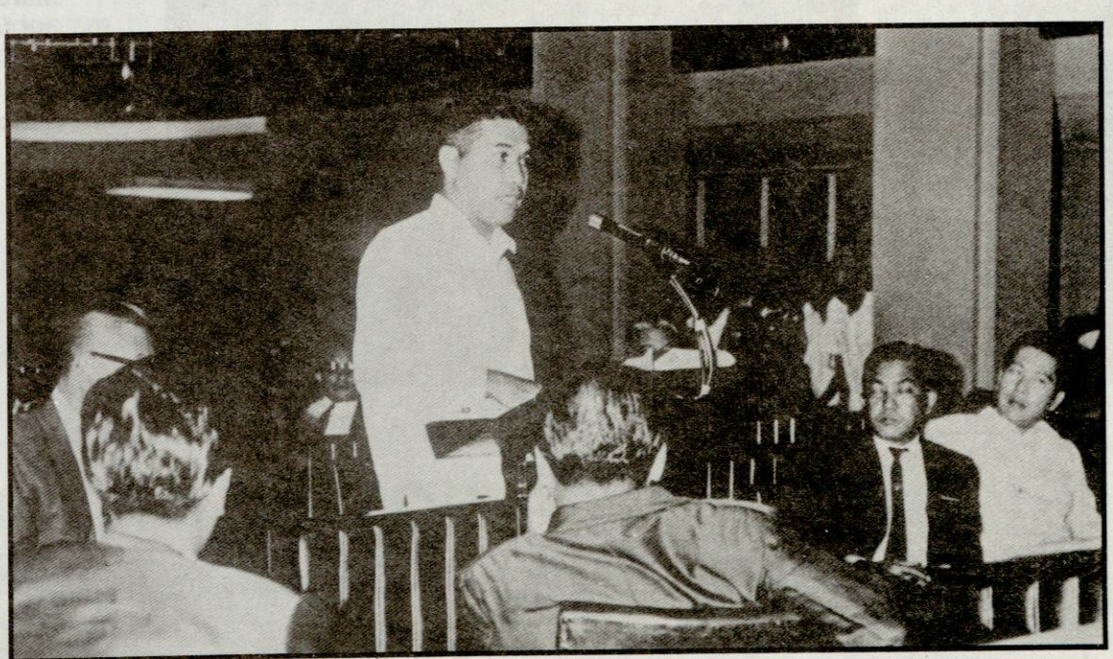
* Free the market, Deregulate, Dismantle the regime of protectionism and control that has kept down our economy these past 40 years.

* Privatize. Get Government out of business.

* Exercise fiscal responsiblity. Carry out tax reform.

* Industrialize from a base of agricultural productivity, which must begin with

(Please turn to page 41)



"He made just about every listing of outstanding congressman," wrote the Philippines Free Press.





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With Ninoy Aquino in 1978.



Speaker Mitra with Senator Juan Ponce Enrile.

(From page 39, Mitra....)

agrarian reform.

* Open our economy to competition and opportunities in the world. Welcome foreign investment that create jobs.

TO BUSINESS I SAY:

* We will get Government off your backs.

We will make it possible for you to run your enterprises on the right side of the law.

TO FARMERS I SAY:

You have been downtrodden too long. Your former Secretary of Agriculture knows your needs and concerns, and will deal with them as top priority.

Uunahin ko ang mga pangangailangan ng mga magsasaka.

TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS I SAY:

* We shall professionalize the Civil Service. Rid it of graft and corruption. Set up a professional corps of administrators to give it continuity and purpose. And pay you a human wage.



Cigar-sharing with Gen. Fidel Ramos.

TO YOUNG FILIPINOS I SAY:

* Don't let the fire of idealism burn out in your hearts. But dream big dreams, and attempt great things.

TO EVERY CITIZEN I SAY:

* Live your citizenship. Take some responsibility for what happens to this country. Organize, agitate, vote, fight for what you think should be done. The worst thing you can do is to be indifferent. The worst thing you can do is to do nothing, because you're afraid you can't do enough

TO THE OTHER PARTIES I SAY:

Let us use this election not to malign each other but to educate the people and each other in our civic responsibility.

Let us make this a campaign about ideals and values, about honor and integrity.

I challenge our radicals Left and Right to give up their resort to arms.

Let us move our social conflict away from insurgency

(Please turn to page 62))



The Speaker encourages the young to work and study hard for their future role in nation-building.

(From page 11, Saga.....)

forgot all about Balic-balic and forthwith recommended that the government center be built in what was then called Wallace Field, not far from the old Luneta. It was Dr. Burnham who broadcast to the world that the sunset over Manila Bay "is the most beautiful sunset anywhere."

Actually, as early as October 18, 1928, a few years before the buildings that would house the government offices were built on this area, Juan M. Arellano, acting consulting architect of the Philippine government at that time, had sent an urgent, though long, letter to then Senate President Quezon, candidly stating his strong opposition to the long-standing Burnham Plan. He advocated the putting up of the government center at 'Marikina Heights and taking it away from the Luneta grounds which was the suggestion of Dr. D.H. Burnham..." Arellano envisioned it "to ba a government center of no less than 2000 hectares," which, at that time was "virgin land." It could be the home of Manila laborers as well as business men. "It will be connected with Manila by beautiful, broad boulevards, endowed with fine roads, ample system of formal parks, picnic greens and sports grounds for tennis, football, baseball, swimming pools, golf courses, rowing course, etc. It will naturally become the pleasure resort of the city inhabitant who seeks a weekend rest in the green depths of nature and infinite space."

This was not new to Quezon. At about this time, he had bought a piece of property from the Magdalena Estate in what is now Horsehoe Drive, not far from the Diliman Estate. It was a property of about one thousand square meters, on which he built a bamboo and nipa house, where he would go whenever he desired some peace and quiet. He called it "Dalagang Bukid." The place had long since disappeared and the lot had been sold to other parties through the years.

Since the Diliman Estate is roughly 14 kilometers only from the Rizal Monument the setting up of the areas as the nucleus of the future seat of the national government was, more or less, a fait accompli. He called to his office in Malacanang such personages as Eulogio Rodriguez, who, as the most distinguished political leader of Rizal province, was to be directly involved in the creation of the city, inasmuch as all the component areas of the future metropolis were to be carved out of several Rizal towns.

Likewise, he conferred with Speaker Jose Yulo, Secretary Jose Abad Santos, Vicente Fragante, Jose Paez, and some members of the National Assembly. Early in the morning of September 27, 1939, President Quezon, accompanied by Yulo, some cabinet members and a group of assemblymen, visited Diliman. After enjoying the scenery, they had breakfast in the still unfinished Administration Building of the University of the Philippine. While eating tapa, sinangag, itlog na pula and tomatoes, and drinking Quezon's favorite chocolate made in the batidor, the President stressed the "necessity of early approval of the charter of the proposed city in Diliman site."

Deeply entranced by the exquisite scenery, while enjoying the cool mountain breezes in the area, it was not difficult for Quezon to convince his companions. Actually, there had been quite an opposition to the bill due to fiscal exigencies. Previously, Secretary of Finance Manuel A. Roxas had informed the committee on appropriations, with Pangasinan Assemblyman Eugenio Perez, as acting chairman, that "the national government cannot push through at present the construction of the building for the State University, as the present amount appropriated for the purpose is not sufficient in view of an increase by 28% or more of building construction materials. Other activities of the government of no immediate necessity will have to be suspended." Floor Leader Quintin Paredes was, likewise, in favor of the "necessity of adopting a retrenchment policy at this time, in which most of the existing problems are arising from the European conflict." To Quezon, however, these remarks were ineffectual as rain water falling on sturdy gabi leaves.

The bill creating the new city was fathered by Assemblyman Ramon P. Mitra (Mountain Province, 2nd district). In his bill, the name of the city was Balintawak City.

The day after Quezon took athe assemblymen to Diliman, the National Assembly deliberated for the final time on the Balintawak City bill. For a while, there was a heated argument on the name of the new city. Narciso Ramos (Pangasinan, 5th District - and Eugenio Perez (Pangasinan, 2nd district) filed an amendment changing the name Balintawak to Quezon. Someone called up Quezon in Malacanang to ask his opinion on it. He replied: "Why can't you wait until I'm dead, before you name anything after me?"

Just the same, the name Quezon was affixed to the bill. Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon of September 28, 1939, the National Assembly approved Bill No. 1206, creating Quezon City, replacing the original measure which was for the establishment of Balintawak city. The change was effected through amendments introduced by the committee on chartered cities. Assemblyman Jose Ozamis (Misamis Occidental) also filed an amendment which would give "Quezon City officials the Minimum Compensation allowed by law."

Later that evening, the National Assembly passed another measure that would enable the administration "to allot certain appropriated funds to urgent projects which have to be contracted despite the present high prices of construction materials."

Actually, there was now hardly any argument against the bill per se. As the distinguished Filipino thinker, writer and statesman, Maximo M. Kalaw puts it: "I was a member of the first and second National Assembly and I do not remember a single item or measure proposed by the President that was turned down... Not once or twice, but several times he convened the members of the National Assembly in a caucus, and requested them to approve certain Legislation. This they did. A few days or weeks afterwards they would be convened again and requested to undo what they had done. Which they did, too."

All this, inspite of the fact that, in 1938 during regular session, 44 bills constituting 42% of all the measures passed by the Assembly were vetoed by Quezon. It was a record exceeding that of any American governor general.

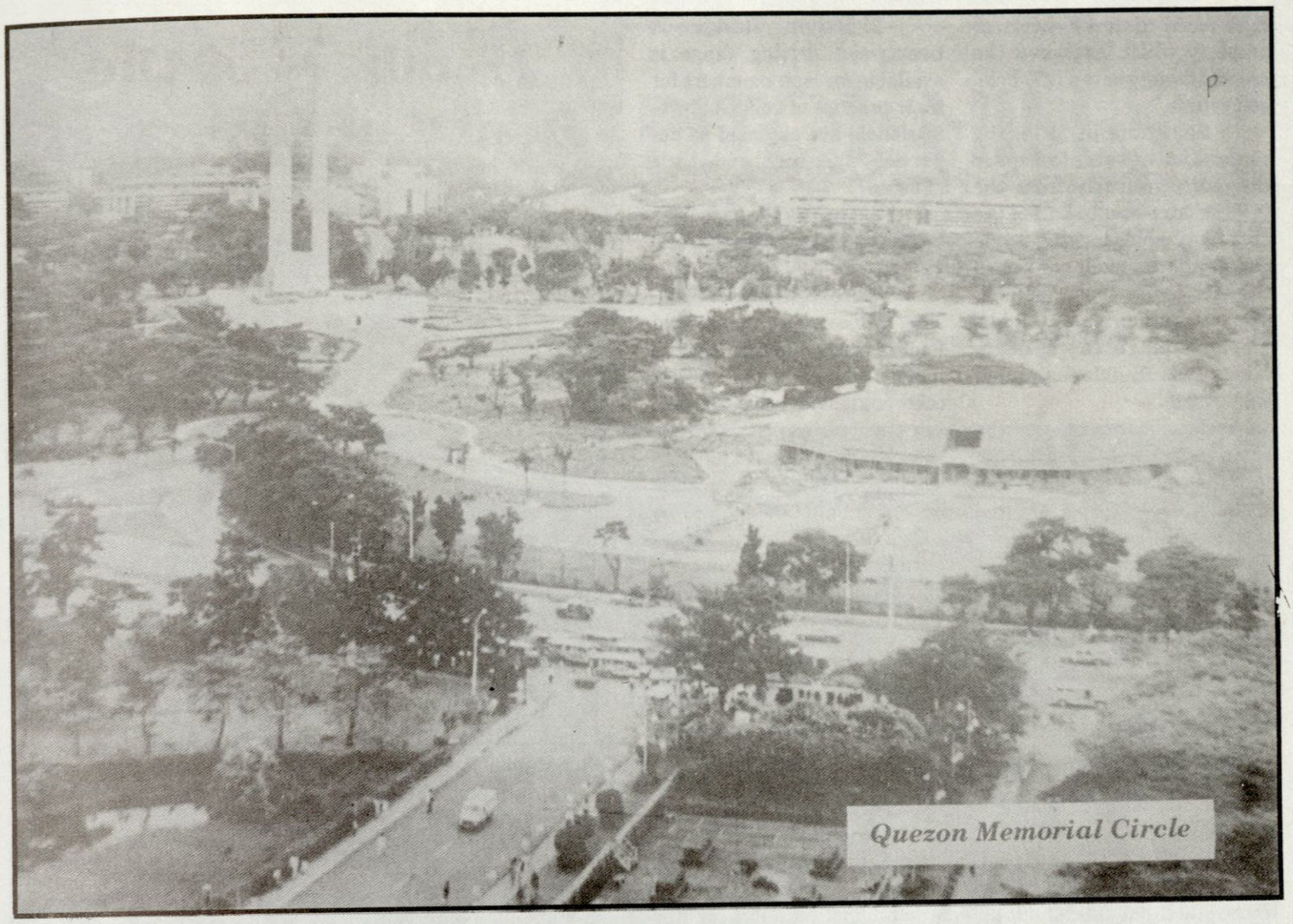
When Bill No. 1206 was sent to Quezon for his approval, he quibbled again over the city's name. But the members of the National Assembly prevailed upon him, and he relented. Thus, even Louis P. Croft, adviser to President Manuel A. Roxas on land planning, in his report to the Capital Site Committee in 1946, wondered "whether the National Assembly created the city solely to name it in honor of President Quezon or intended it at the same time to be the counterpart in the Philippines of Washington, D.C."

At one time, early in October 1939, while going through the various government offices in Malacanang, Quezon met Maj Gen. Douglas MacArthur in that Palace wing, where several American experts on various field, had their offices. MacArthur was then military adviser to Quezon and Field Marshall of the Philippine Army: he was, also, vice president and treasurer of the Manila Hotel Company. From time to time, Quezon would ask him matters that had nothing to do with the military, for he admired MacArthur's keen, analytical mind, and he trusted his opinions. This time, Quezon excitedly informed him about the new city he was creating and asked his advice on various matters concerning its administration.

"If you ask me," answered the famed soldier, "before you think of any thing else, you must be sure that you have a good mayor and a good chief of police."

Since Quezon had already thought of his taking over the mayorship, he asked MacArthur if he knew of anyone who could make a good chief of police. MacArthur turned around, scanned the tables in the office, and he fixed his gaze on a young American soldier, in white suit, poring over some papers at a

(Please turn to page 46)



Quezon Memorial Circle

(From page 61, Distinctions...)

country, Rustan's, also has a big store in Cubao, inside the Araneta Center.

6. **Other Giant Department Stores** - Other giant department store chains in the city are Manila COD, Isetan, Uniwide, Syvel's, Fairmart and Cinderella.

7. **Oldest Restaurant Chains** - Three of the oldest Filipino-owned restaurant chains have big outlets in the city. These are Aristocrat, Max's and Barrio Fiesta.

8. **Biggest Fastfood Chains** - The biggest fastfood chains in the country - Jollibee, McDonald's, Wendy's, Pizza Hut, Tropical Hut and Cindy's - all have several stores each in the city.

Giant Shopping Malls - Thefirst fully-enclosed shoping mall in the country is Ali Mall, built in 1979. It has a five-level car park.

Another giant shopping mall is the New Farmers Plaza, which cost P600 million to build. A five-level commercial condominium, it was inaugurated in November 1988.

Both shopping malls are part of the Araneta Group of Companies, headed by Jorge L. Araneta.

Not too many people are aware of the educational distinctions of Quezon City, but some of them are as follows:

1. **State University** - The University of the Philippines the top institution of learning in the country, is based in Diliman. It was set up 82 years ago (on June 18, 1908), has four autonomous branches (Manila, Los Banos in Laguna, Baguio City and Iloilo), has 47 degree-granting colleges and institutes, employs more than 3,000 faculty members (about 1,500 in Diliman), and has more than 20,000 students.

The Diliman campus covers 493 hectares, the biggest in the country and one of the biggest in the world. It contains ten student dormitories, seven major dining halls (plus more than 30 smaller eateries), a shopping center, sports and recreational facilities and three commercial banks.

Since the American occupation and up to now, UP has been the hotbed of student activism in the country.

2. **Biggest Library** - The biggest library in the country is that of the University of the Philippines, with more than 700,000 books and non-book materials.

3. Old Jesuit School - The Ateneo de Manila University, which sits on 77 hectares of land in Loyola Heights, was founded in 1859. It was first located in Intramuros, Manila and was then being run by the Spanish Jesuits.

It started out as a primary school for boys. In 1908, it become a college. In 1921, the American Jesuits took over the school. In 1959, it became a University.

In 1952, it moved to its present site. The land was donated to the school by the Tuazon family, on condition that it be used only for educational purposes. Today, it has about 10,000 students, both male and female.

4. **Old School for Girls** - Miriam College, an exclusive school for girls, covers 19 hectares, also in Loyola Heights. It was set up in 1926 in an old, remodeled Augustinian convent in Malabon, Rizal by sisters of the Maryknoll Congregation in New York, upon request by the Archbishop of Manila, Michael O'Doherty.

Its first name was Ma labon Normal School. It later transfered to A. Mabini street in Manila. In 1952, it transferred to its present site, by which time its name had become Maryknoll College.

On May 11, 1989, its name was again changed, to Miriam College, with the turnover of the school to lay managers by the Maryknoll Sisters. Its students total 7,000.

5. Other Old Schools - Other old schools exclusively for girls in the city are St. Joseph's College, St. Paul's College, St. Theresa's College, St. Mary's College, Sienna College and Stella Maris College. *

NAWASA) some 135 hectares property which anchored the original twenty-seven (27) hole-golf course.

Sometime in 1985, the corporation was able to acquire the entire property from the MWSS. Almost one-half of the area was sold to the Ayala Corporation, which converted the area into a posh subdivision, called the Ayala Heights. The remaining area was maintained as an 18-hole championship course.

The year past saw the completion of the improvement projects, namely, the construction of its new clubhouse and the upgrading of its course.

As a result of these projects, active membership in the club has been increasing, along with the patronage of our various facilities. At the same time, the price of its shares now rests on a new and much better set of fundamentals.

FACILITIES:

1. **Golf Course** - the Club offers an eighteen-hole Championship course. The first nine consists of 2-par threes, 5-par fours, and 2-par fives. Its total lenght is 3,185 meters or 3,503 yards. The second nine consists of 2-par threes, 5-par fours, and 2-par fives. Its total length is 3,191 meters or 3,510 yards.

2. **Driving Range** - A twenty-slot driving range is available for club members for their practice of golf. Golf professionals are assigned to supervise members and their guests.

3. **Tennis Courts** - This is located between holes 1 and 2.

4. **Restaurant Selina** - This is located at the ground floor of the clubhouse. It offers light snacks, breakfast, and a la carte courses for lunch and dinner at very competitive prices.

5. Restaurant Camella - This is located at the second floor of the clubhouse. This fine air-conditioned room serves Filipino, Western, European and Japanese cuisines from 10:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. Private functions are most welcome in this cozy restaurant. For reservations, please see our gracious Reception Clerks.

6. Lockers - The locker rooms are located at the basement of the clubhouse. Lockers are separated into private lockers (individually constructed lockers) and free lockers (for members' day to day use only). Private lockers are numbered 1 to 250; free lockers are numbered from 251 to 414. Mem-

(Please turn to page 48)

Members of the Board of Directors and Officers of Capitol Hills Golf and Country Club, Inc. (1991-1992)



Salvador P. Escano
Chairman of the Board



Julio C. Dy
Vice-Chairman



Pablo B. Roman, Jr.
Pres. & Gen. Manager



Victor B. Roman
Exec. Vice-President



Rolando M. Rojas
Corp. Treasurer



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Vice-Pres. for Operations



Josefino Cenizal
Senior Vice-President



Claro T. Abello
Director



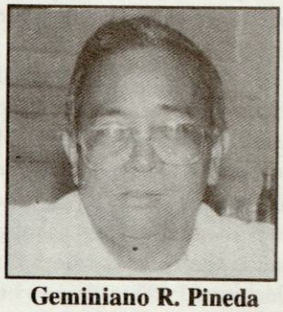
Joselin G. Fragada
Director



Ramon R. Torralba, Jr.
Director

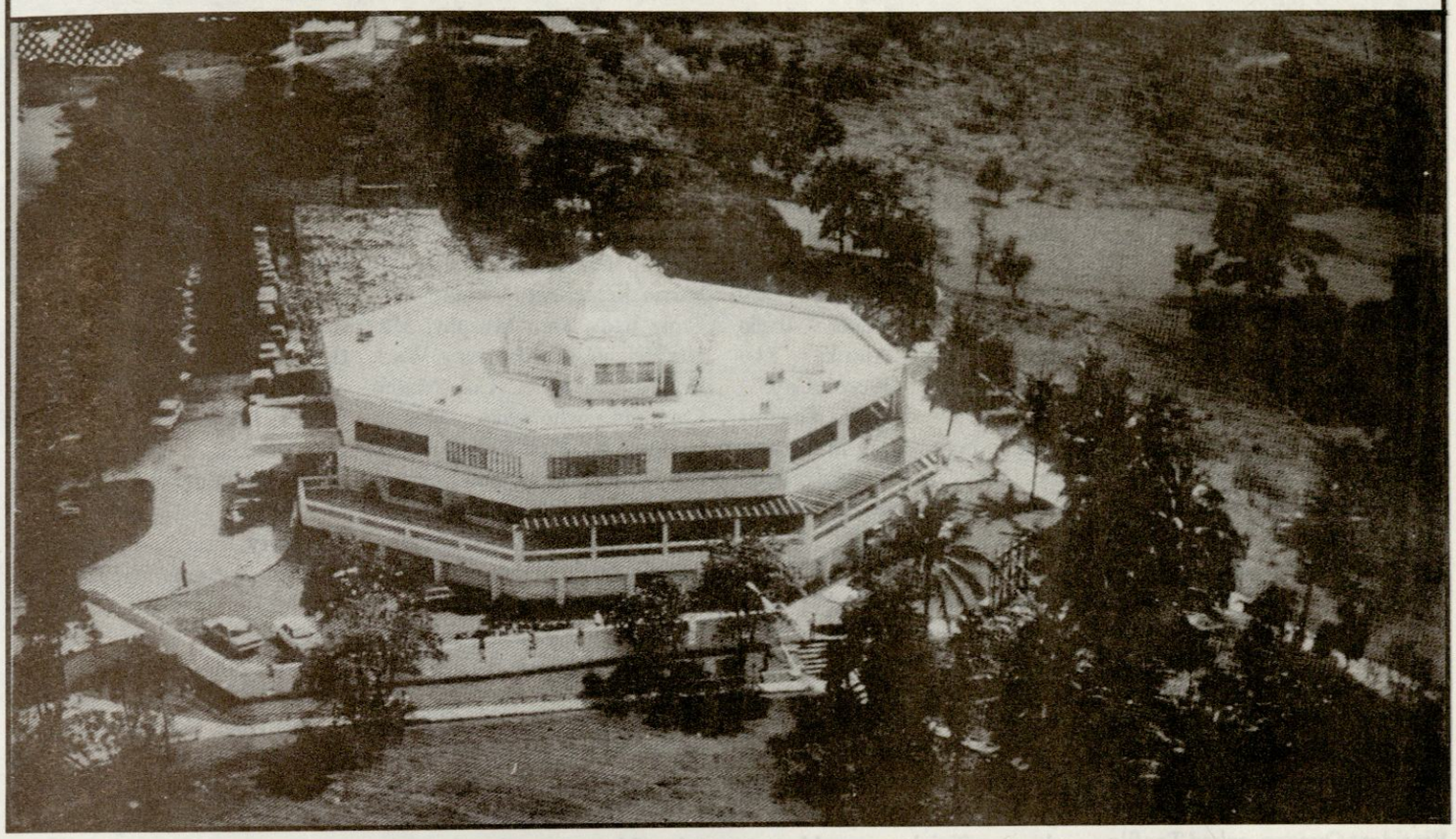


Yasuyuki Kido
Director



Geminiano R. Pineda
Corporate Secretary/
Corporate Treasurer

CAPITOL HILLS GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB PHILIPPINES



The CAPITOL HILLS GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB, INC., traces its history back to 1960 when a group of Filipino golfers who met regularly to play golf associated themselves together to form a corporation. Its primary purpose was and still is, among others, to foster and promote the game of golf and maintain a golf course and country club. It is a proprietary club and a non-profit corporation.

Capitol Hills Golf & Country Club, Inc. has an authorized capital stock of P21 Million. It was autho rized by the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue 6,000 shares of common stock. As of to date, the corporation has fully issued the said number of shares of stock.

The corporation used to lease with the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (formerly

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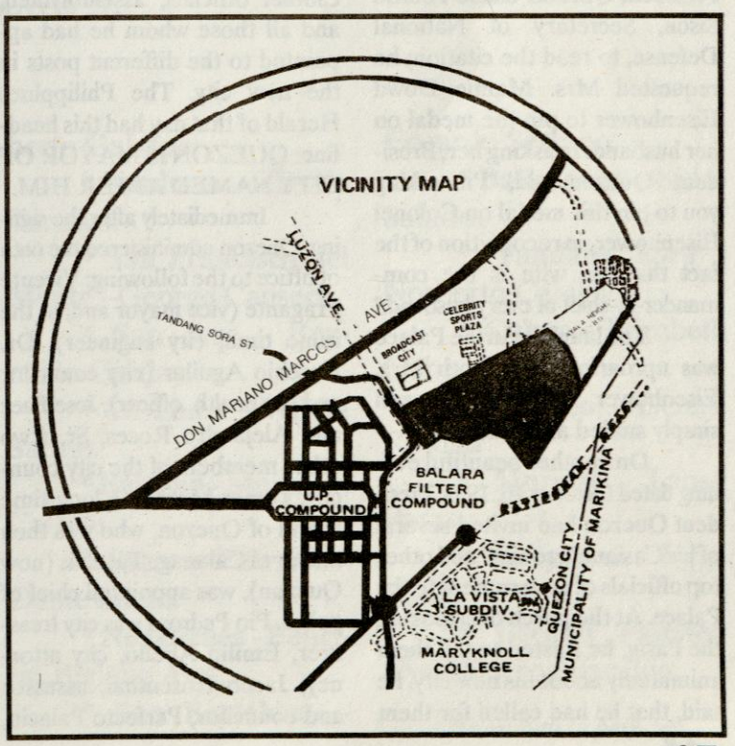

(From page 42, Saga....)

corner table. "There," MacArthur told Quezon, pointing to the man in the white suit. "That's your man. He'll make a good police chief, because he had some police training in the States."

Quezon looked at the soldier who was one of MacArthur's assitants, and then said, "He seems all right. I'll follow your recommendation.' But when Quezon was appointing him, he was a lieutenant colonel, infantry, U.S. Army - the soldier said: "I'm very honored, Sir. But I can't accept the honor. I promised my wife we'd be going back home after my tour of duty here is over. And my T.D. ends in two months. Sorry, Sir."

Quezon could not do anything about it, of course. But that was how close Quezon City was in having as chief of police a future president of the United States: Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Lieutenant Colonel Dwight D. Eisenhower, senior assistant to the Commonwealth Military Adviser, General MacArthur, left on December 13, 1939, for the United States Infantry regiment at Fort Lewis, Seattle, Washington. The day before he left, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines by President Quezon at a very simple ceremony at Malacanang following a luncheon given in his honor.

During the ceremony, President Quezon asked Teofilo Sison, Secretary of National Defense, to read the citation; he requested Mrs. Mamie Dowd Eisenhower to pin the medal on her husband. In asking her, President Quezon said, "I'm asking you to pin this medal on Colonel Eisenhower, in recognition of the fact that the wife is the commander-in-chief of every husband."

The laughter in the Palace was uproarious, but both Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Quezon simply smiled and blushed.

On another beautiful evening dated October 10, 1939. President Quezon had invited several of his Casiana "cronies" and other top officials of government to the Palace. At the porch overlooking the Pasig, he started to tell them animatedly about his new city. he said, that he had called for them because he was going to appoint them officials of that new city.

Don Pio Pedrosa, then financial assistant to the President, was the last to arrive. In fact, the President had already appointed a number of people to various positions when Secretary Jorge Vargas saw him coming in. "Mr. President, "Vargas said. "Here is Pedrosa."

The President turned to him and said: "Oh Pedrosa, you are treasurer. Jake here is the assessor. You teach him how to assess". He was referring to Jacob Rosenthal, an American of Jewish extraction who was a prominent Manila businessman and a close friend of the President.

Don Pio nodded his head in assent, but he did not know what he had been appointed a treasurer of. He whispered to Emilio Abello who sat near him: "What am I a treasurer of ?" Abello whispered back: Ano ka? You are treasurer of Quezon City!"

He asked Abello if he was going to be anything in the new city. "Why," Abello said, "don't you know? You are now talking to the City Attorney!"

After completing his appointments, Quezon asked them all to be present at the formal signing of the bill; they would be duly informed about the time and date.

Shortly before noon of Thrusday, October 12, Quezon signed the bill in the presence of cabinet officials, assemblymen, and all those whom he had appointed to the different posts in the new city. The Philippines Herald of that day had this headline: QUEZON IS MAYOR OF CITY NAMED AFTER HIM.

Immediately after the signing, Quezon administered the oath of office to the following: Vicente Fragante (vice mayor and, at the same time, city engineer), Dr. Eusebio Aguilar (city councilor and city health officer), Jose Paez and Alejandro Roces, Sr. (two other members of the city council). Tomas Morato, a long-time friend of Quezon, who was then mayor of Calauag, Tayabas (now Quezon), was appointed chief of police. Pio Pedrosa was city treasurer, Emilio Abello, city attorney, Jacob Rosenthal, assessor and councilor, Perfecto Palacio, municipal judge, Amado Amador, Judge of the court of first instance; Damian Jimenez, then Justice of the peace of Calauag, became secretary of the council, while Capt. Sabino de Leon was assistant chief of police.

President Quezon authorized a loan of P200,000 to the new city to enable it to start functioning immediately. The vice mayor and councilors were assigned their respective districts in Quezon City. Alejandro Roces, Sr. took care of Diliman and the Quezon Institute site, with Dr. Miguel Canizares, who was assistant medical director of the Santol Tuberculosis Sanatorium, as barrio lieutenant; Dr. Eusebio Aguilar took care of the U.P. site and Payatan Estate, with Engineer Juan Malixi, acting assistant manager of the Metropolitan Water District, as barrio lieutenant; Vicente Fragante had Camp Murphy, Manila Heights, Mandaluyong, Wack Wack, with Lieut. Col. Mateo Capinpin, who was Division commander, First Regular Division, Camp Murphy, and Conrado Benitez, then dean of the U.P. College of Business Administration, as barrio lieutenants.

After designating the barrio lieutenants, President Quezon told Secretary of the Interior Rafael Alunan "not to disturb the present polling places in the new city for purposes of the forthcoming plebescite." This plebescite, which was slated on October 24, was one in which the entire Filipino nation was asked to accept formally the first improvements in the economic provisions of theTydings-McDuffie Law.

On October 13, the Tribune reported that Malacanang had announced the night before "the completion of the organization of Quezon City with the appointment of all city officials with the exception of assistant city at torney. The office of the Mayor was purposely left vacant as President Quezon himself decided to assume the functions corresponding to the Mayor. But Malacanang emphasized he would do so as President without the formal appointment of a mayor, as that would place the President under the unique situation of being under the Secretary of the interior."

Quezon's intense enthusiasm for his new city knew no bounds; he found in its creation and establsihment some kind of a challenging but refreshing relief from the seemingly endless chores of the presidential office; during the silver jubilee celebration of Quezon City, held at the Quezon Memorial Circle, on October 12, 1968, President Diosdado Macapagal, in a speech read for him by Justice Secretary Salvador L. Marino, said: "The great and impatient Quezon could hardly wait for anyone to start the government, he had to do the job himself. Actually, he laid the administrative foundations so that the great edifice of government might rise from it."

Thus, while Quezon actually did the work of a mayor, there was no actual appointment; the first one duly appointed for the post was Tomas Morato, then acting chief of police of Quezon City. But this was to be eleven days later.

Pio Pedrosa took his oath of office on October 17, before Secretary Jorge Vargas as treasurer of Quezon City. The same day, Malacanang announced the designation of Captain Manuel Argorya, of the Manila Police as assistant chief of police. Actually, by this time, the police department existed in name only. There were no policemen under the chief and his assistant. The police work was done by a detachment of Police Constabulary troops under Lieutenant Alfonso Turillio.

The following Wednesday, October 18, President Quezon conferred with Assemblyman Valentin G. Afable (Zambales), owner of the Manila Heights Hospital, which was at the corner of what is now Aurora Boulevard and Highway 54. After the conference, Malacanang announced that "the government has decided to acquire the site of the Manila Heights Hospital for the city hall of the newly-created city.

The appointments of the Quezon City officials were sent on October 26 to the Commission on Appointments of the National Assembly for confirmation; they were acted upon

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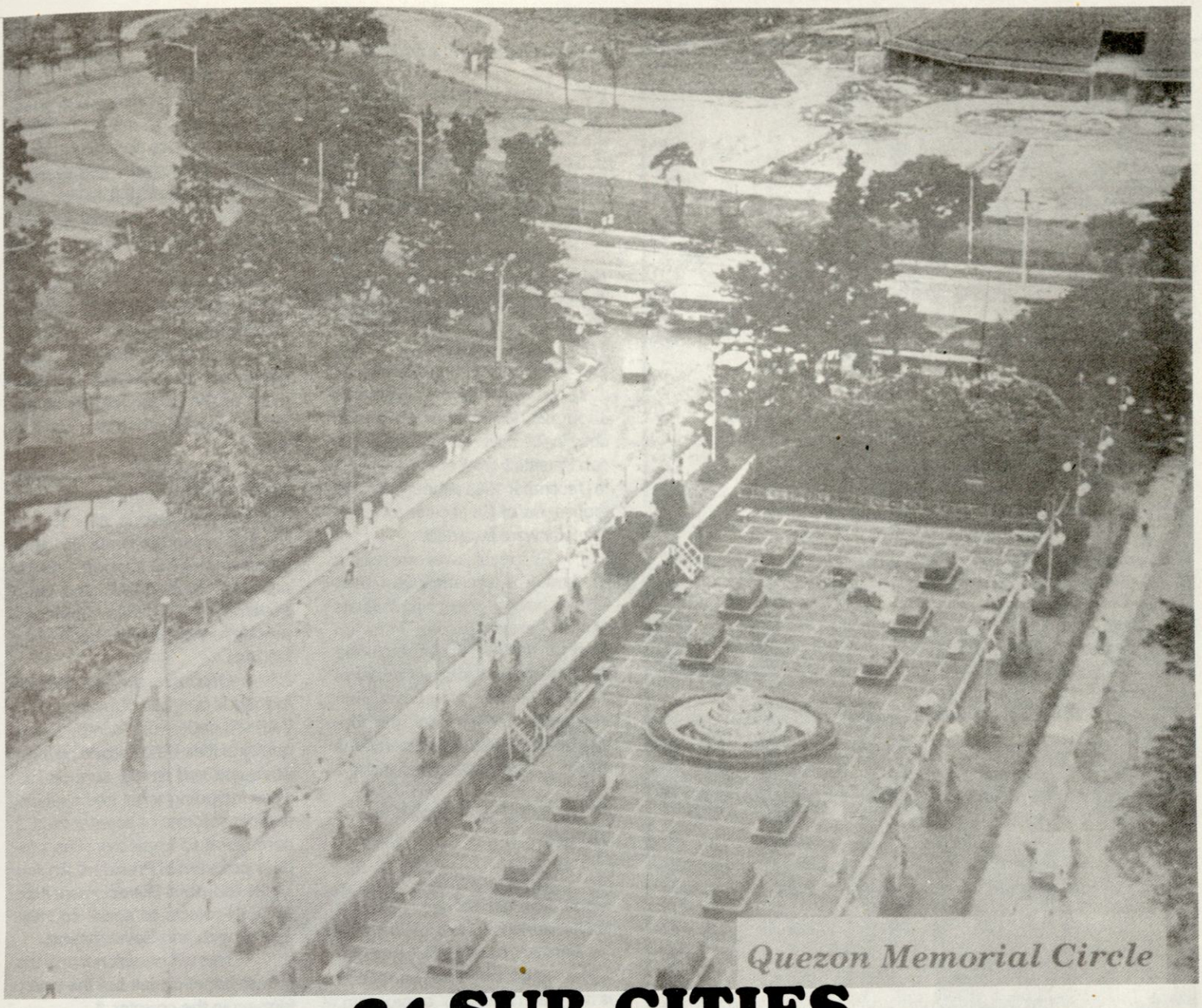

Quezon Memorial Circle

24 SUB-CITIES

FOR FASTER DELIVERY OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

By Vito E. Barcelo Jr.

The division of Quezon City into 24 sub-cities, each one headed by a city councilor holding the title of deputy mayor, is a formula designed by Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. to accelerate the delivery of basic services to the people of the city.

Through an ordinance passed by the council, the city has been divided into 24 political units called "sub-cities," each one consisting of a cluster of barangays and headed by a deputy mayor.

Simon appointed the city councilors as the deputy mayors. All accepted their appointments, except one.

Under the formula, QC is divided into four districts, with each district having six sub-cities. The subcities, and their deputy mayors:

* **Bago Bantay** - Teodoro Ramos.
* **Pugad Lawin** - Alberto Galarpe
* **Kanluran** - Emilio Tamayo.
* **San Francisco del Monte** - George Canseco.
* **San Jose** - Reynaldo Calalay.
* **La Loma** - Wilma Sarino.
* **Batasan** - Melencio Castelo.
* **Greater Fairview** - Dante Liban.
* **Novaliches** - Felicitas Biglang Awa.
* **San Bartolome** - Edgardo Serrano
* **Balintawak** - Isidro Saludes
* **Tandang Sora** - Norberto Cabigao.
* **Cubao** - Elizabeth Gaba.
* **Quirino** - Dennis Roldan
* **Murphy** - Laoag Paras.
* **Katipunan** - Jorge Banal
* **Greater Fairview (North)** - Joe Paculdo.

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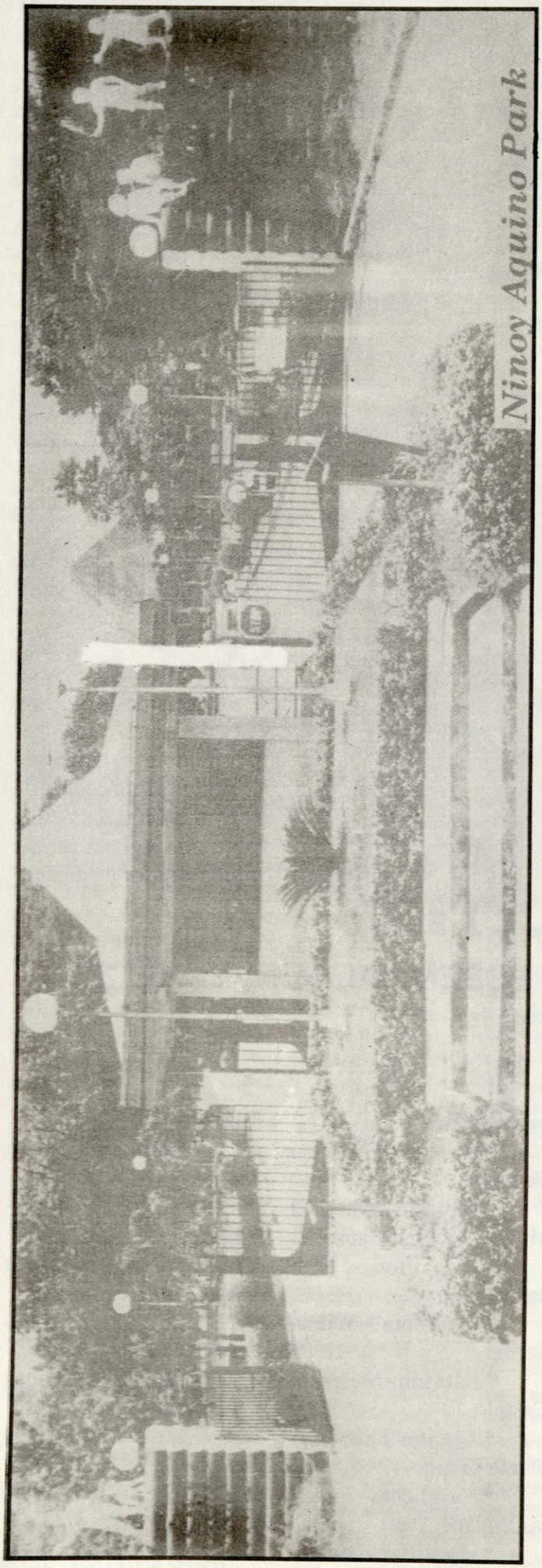


(From page 27, Land....)

year About 19,000 hectares of agricultural land were placed out of the CARP coverage which resulted in the reduction of the number of hectares which were scheduled to be distributed in the affected region.

Despite these obstacles, the Aquino Administration, through the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, was able to distribute about 1.9 million hectares of lands in four and a half years. The Marcos regime was only able to distribute about 126,000 hectares of rice and corn lands covered by Emancipation Patents from September 1972 to December 1985 although tens of thousands of Certificates of Land Transfer were awarded.

As a result, over one million of farmer-beneficiaries and their families have been reaping thefruits of the Agrarian Reform Program from 1987 to 1991. These included the farmers who are beneficiaries of the CARP program on production and profit-sharing, stock distribution options, leasehold operations and integrated social forestry lands.

PROSPECTS FOR 1992 AND BEYOND

In the DAR's semi-terminal report, *"The Record and Legacy of the Aquino Administration in Agrarian Reform,"* Secretary Leong had underscored that land distribution is the "heart and soul" of program. Under the CARP, a total of 10.3 million hectares of land is programmed for distribution over a ten-year period, 3.8 million hectares consist of private agricultural lands for DAR distribution and resettlement areas, and 6.5 million hectares are public alienable and disposable lands to be distributed by the DENR.

Given the succeessful implementation of the CARP in so far as meeting the target for land distribution is concerned, the prospects are great for the improvement of the quality of life of the farmer beneficiaries in the countryside.

Last year, the DAR had identified a number of the farmers, who became prosperous after having been awarded the lands and were recepients of the support services provided by the DAR and other government agencies in terms of production loans and post-harvest facilities.

Of course, giving land to the farmers is only half of the story. The DAR still endeavors to improve the quality of their life by providing them adequate and timely support services including legal and financial and other forms of assistance. It is committed to implement the propoor program of President Aquino - Agro-Industrial Development Area (AIDA) Projects to spark countryside growth and development.

This will benefit not only the farmer-beneficiaries but the whole farmers in the country. *

(From page 44, Capitol...)

bers using free lockers must sign their names at the locker counter and receive locker key for the day's use free of charge. Non-members may avail of locker facilities upon signing at the locker for a fee. This fee covers all locker facilities that include shower, sauna and Japanese bath. Members and guests who would want to have massage should pay service fee.

7. **Shower Room** - The shower room, sauna, Japanese bath and massage room are situated at the interior of the left side of the locker room. The dressing room, located between the locker and shower rooms, is available for use free of charge, including its amenities.

8. **Sauna Bath** - Finland style of sauna bath is dry sauna. When you perspire enough in the sauna, take a dip in a cold Japanese bath. This will ease your strain, stimulate the circulation of the blood and make skin healthier.

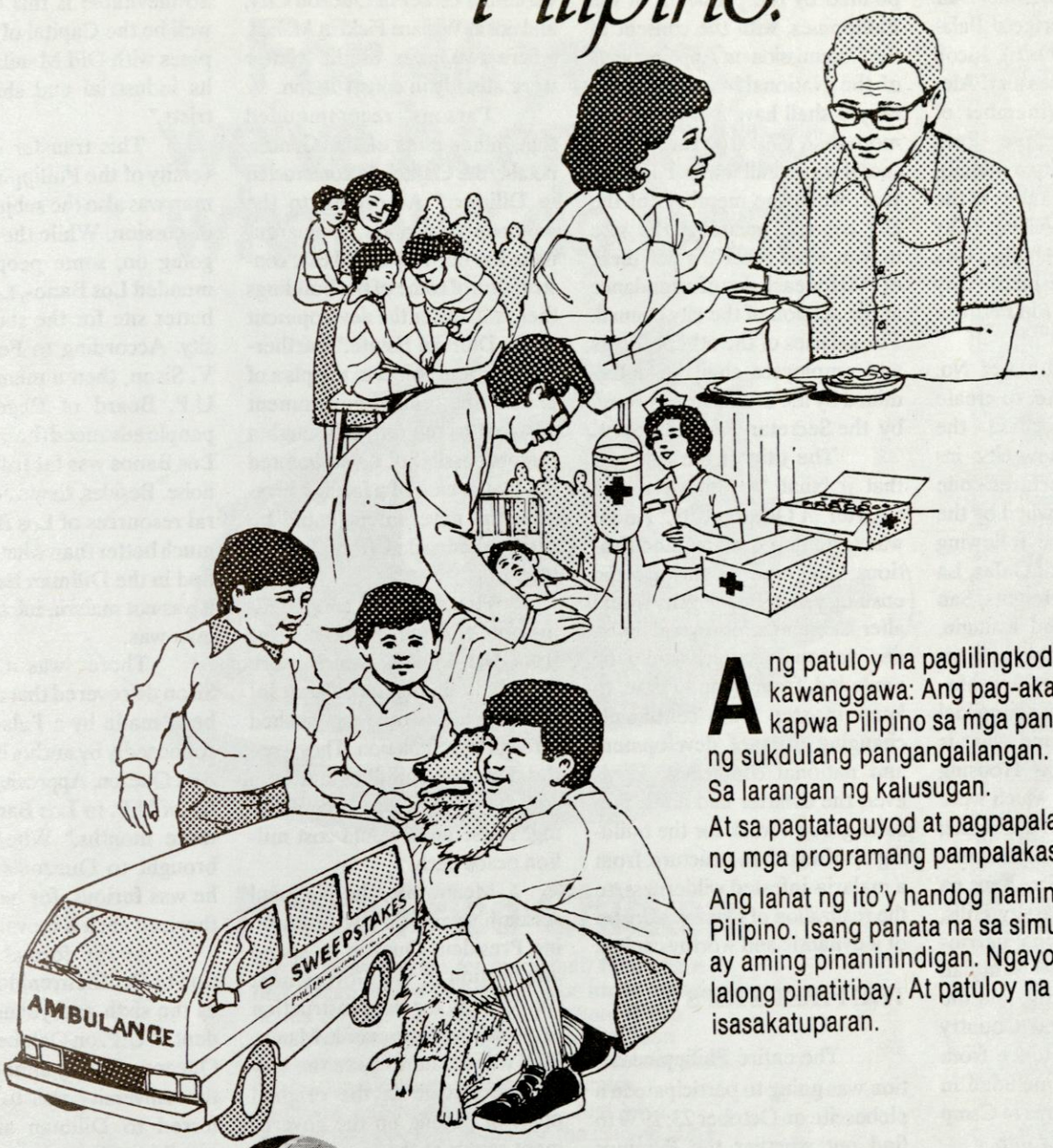
9. **Japanese Bath** - (Oforu) - There are cold and hot Japanese baths.

10. **Bar Room** - The bar is adjacent to the restaurant Selina. It offers the most sought-after wines and liquors for golfers with classy taste. Mixed drinks are also served by our expereinced barternders.

11. **Game Room** - This is the cozy room adjoining the bar. Members can avail of all amenities thereof free of charge.

12. **Swimming Pool** - This is located a few steps away from the Master's area. This is offered for free for club members and their dependents. *

Handog sa Kawanggawa Handog sa Malayang Pilipino.



Ang patuloy na paglilingkod sa kawanggawa: Ang pag-akay sa kapwa Pilipino sa mga panahon ng sukdulang pangangailangan.

Sa larangan ng kalusugan.

At sa pagtataguyod at pagpapalaganap ng mga programang pampalakasan.

Ang lahat ng ito'y handog namin sa Pilipino. Isang panata na sa simula pa ay aming pinaninindigan. Ngayon, lalong pinatitibay. At patuloy na isasakatuparan.

Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office

Sweepstakes

970 San Marcelino St., Manila P.O. Box 141 Manila

Isang tiket lang, maraming makikinabang.

(From page 46, Saga.....)

immediately. In the afternoon of November 10, the Commission confirmed various ad-interim appointments and nominations made by Quezon, including the officials of Quezon City and mayors of several other cities.

Heading the list of nominations confirmed was the name of Tomas Morato, who was orignally named chief of police, but on October 23, 1939, was appointed mayor of the new city. The others included: Manuel Diaz (City Engineer), Perfecto Palacio (Justice of the Peace), Jacob Rosenthal (City Assessor), Alejandro Roces, Sr., (member of the city council), Jose Paez (member of the city council), Eusebio Aguilar (member of the City Council), A.D. Williams (City Secretary), Emilio Abello (City Attorney), P.C. Icasiano (City Health Officer), and Pio Pedrosa (City Treasurer).

Commonwealth Act No. 502, known as "An Act to create Quezon City," specified the boundaries of the new city: included in its 7,355 hectares - one third of which was owned by the government-were the following places - the barrios of Galas, La Loma, Santa Mesa Heights, San Jose, Balintawak, and Kaingin, all of which were taken from Caloocan; barrios of New Manila, Cubao, San Francisco del Monte, Kamuning, and what is now known as Roxas Housing Project or Project 1, which were all taken from San Juan del Monte; barrios of Jesus de la Pena, Lower Barranca, the U.P. site, Krus na Ligas, Balara and Varsity Hills, all taken from Marikina; barrios of Ugong Norte and Santolan Libis, taken from Pasig; and the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club area, hich was taken from Mandaluyong. Also included in this were the 150 hectares of Camp Murphy and Camp Crame.

Eight big estates were acquired in the forming of the new city. These were the Diliman Estate with 15,732,189 square meters; Santa Mesa Estate with 8,617,883 square meters, Mandaluyong Estate with 7,813,602 square meters, Magdalena Estate with 7,644,823 square meters, Piedad Estate with 7,438,369 square meters, Maysilo Estate with 2,667,269 square meters, and the San Francisco del Monte Estate with 2,575,388 square meters.

The Act, likewise, indicated the appointment of city officials, such as: the mayor, the vice mayor, the city secretary, the members of the city council, the city health officers, the city engineer, the chief of police, the city treasurer, the city assessor, the city attorney, and the assistant city attorney, all of whom shall be appointed by the president of the Philippines, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments of the National Assembly. The Mayor shall have a salary of not more than P7,200 a year, the city secretary shall have P3,200 a year, while the members of the city council, including the vice mayor, shall receive a per diem of P20 for each day of attendance at the session of the city council. The salaries of the other officers and employees shall be determined by the ordinance approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The title of the Act says that it "shall be known as the Charter of Quezon City." And it was to undergo many modifications and revisions through the ensuing years. For the city would alter its boundaries several times, and various sections would be amended, from time to time, to keep in step with continually changing tides of development and national conditions. However, the Charter laid down the solid ground work for the building up of an urban structure, from a malaria-infested wilderness, to the realization of Quezon's dream of a dynamic and worthy capital.

THE FIRST STEPS

The entire Philippine nation was going to participate in a plebescite on October 23, 1939 to find out whether the Filipinos approved the first improvements in the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie law or not. Quezon was busy convincing the people to accept the provisions formally; but he was never too busy to visit Quezon City as often as he could. For purpsoes of the plebescite, he advised Rafael Alunan, secretary of the interior, "not to disturb the present polling places in the new city."

Quezon cabled Vice President sergio Osmena who was then in the United States to "study the park and recreation facilities of modern countries abroad," so that he might adapt them for the new city.

Previously, he had commissioned William B. Parsons, an American architect who specialized in institutional planning, to make studies on the new U.P., but the construction of the government center in Quezon City, and not at Wallace Field in Manila, where two units of the center were already in construction.

Parsons recommended that "other units of the Center, notably the Capitol, be constructed in Diliman." According to the newspaper reports, "the argument has been advanced that construction of some of the buildings there will foster the development of the Diliman Estate." Furthermore, "some object to the plan of placing the seat of government adjacent to the bay. Although a remote possibility, it was pointed out that in case of a foreign invasion, the government could be easily bombarded from Manila Bay."

However, the two buildings at Wallace Field, not far from the Luneta, which were already in an advanced state of construction, would be pushed through to completion. They were the Finance Building and the Agriculture and Commerce Building. These units would cost million pesos each.

Meanwhile, the National Assembly passed a law authorizing President Quezon to spend any portion of the Government Center fund for the construction of public buildings outside Manila. This was meant to pave the way for the change in the original plans of putting up the government center at the Luneta area.

The new Government Center Plan was an ambitious project that would involve an estimated expenditure of more than P20 million. At that time, P16 million were already available.

Persons left Manila on September 20, 1939 on the S.S. President Coolidge, after submitting his comprehensive report to President Quezon.

At the peak of National interest on the new city, the Philippines Herald, in an editorial, exuberantly extolled Quezon's ambitious obsession. "In a way, this is an additional justification for the creation of Quezon City. Planned according to the modern requirements, Quezon City will, in time, draw population and business from Manila. To begin with, it is already drawing the educational activities of the City. So inevitable is this that it may well be the Capital of the Philippines with Old Manila as largely its industrial and shipping districts."

This transfer of the university of the Philippines to Diliman was also the subject of much discussion. While the talks were going on, some people recommended Los Banos, Laguna, as a better site for the state University. According to Fernando E. V. Sison, then a member of the U.P. Board of Regents, these people advanced the opinion that Los Banos was far from vice and noise. Besides, they said, the natural resources of Los Banos were much better than what one would find in the Diliman Estate. Also, it was not malaria-infested as Diliman was.

There was a day when Sison discovered that a letter had been made by a Palace official, supposedly by authority of President Quezon, Approving the transfer of U.P. to Los Banos "within three months." When this was brought to Quezon's attention, he was furious, for he never authorized such a move.

At the formal inauguration of Dr. Bienvenido Gonzales as the sixth and youngest president of U.P. on October 19, 1939, Quezon officialy announced that the university was to be transferred to Diliman as soon as possible. "First step we have taken to make the university what it should be," Quezon said, "is to transfer it to a more appropriate site away from the noise of the city which detracts from the serence life of the scholar a site which, in natural beauty, excels any other spot in the vicinity of

(Please turn to page 58)



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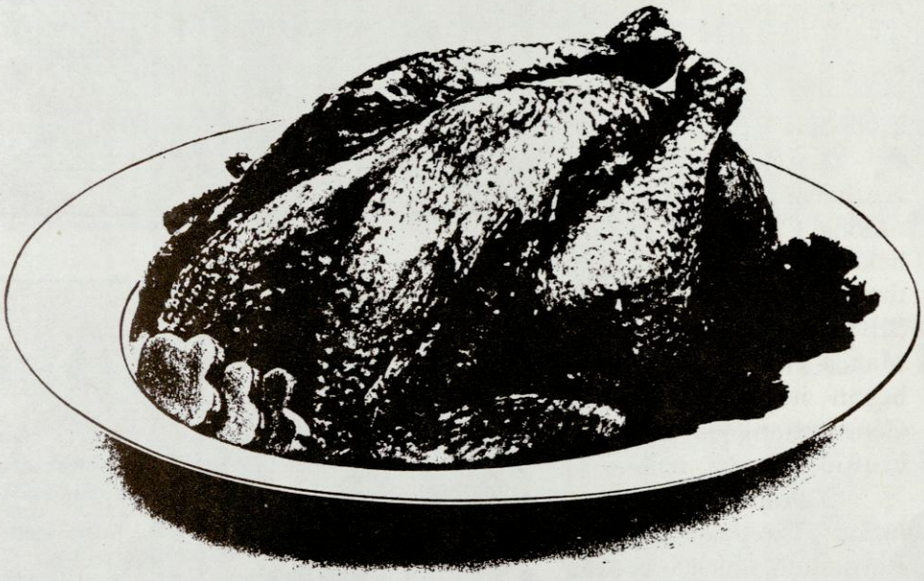

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  Makati, M.M.
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  802-29-72 to 74
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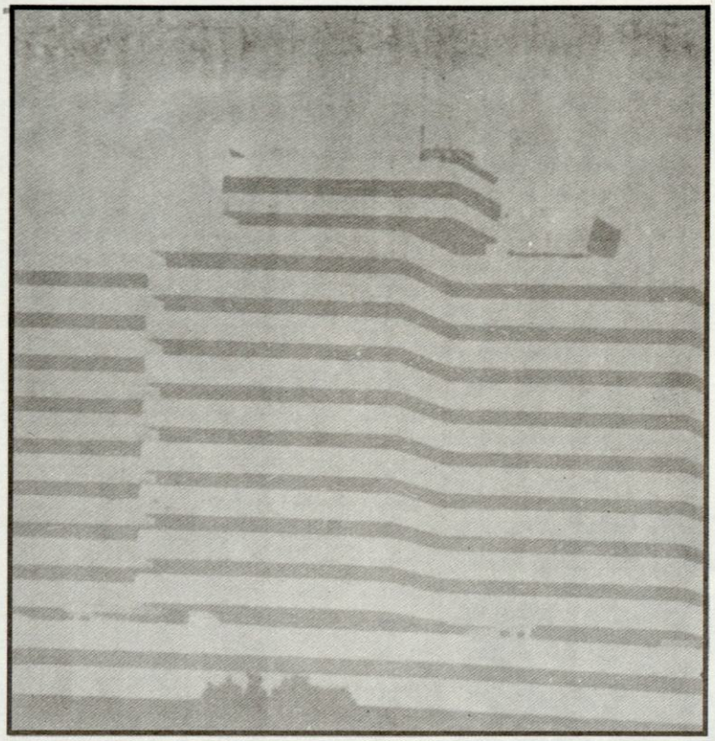
  Shopping Mall
  Marcos Hi-way
  Cainta, Rizal



Bureau of Internal Revenue

By: Lysander P. Garcia

Quezon City is a city of many distinctions. It was, for instance, once the national capital of the country. It held this honor for 28 years, beginning on July 17, 1948, when President Elpidio Quirino signed RA 333 making the city the official capital of the Philippines (it had been Manila before that), and up to 1976, when a presidential decree gave the honor back to Manila.

The city has other distinctions, of course, and they are historical, statistical, political, economic, educational, religious, in media, medical and in infrastructure.

Some of its historical distinctions are as follows:

1. **Cry of Pugad Lawin** - This was on August 23, 1896, when Andres Bonifacio, founder of the Katipunan, the Filipino revolutinary organization, and his soldiers gathered at a spot in Barrio Pugad Lawin, near what is now Balara, and tore up their independence from Span. It marked the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution.

2. **Constitutional Convention of 1971** - The Constitutional Convention of 1971 held its sessions at the top three floors of the city hall (after transferring from Manila Hotel, where it had began its sessions). The Constitution itself was signed in 1973 at the city hall.

3. **People's Power Revolution** - The People's Power Revolution, which forced the dictator, Ferdinand E. Marcos, out of power, and gave Corazon C. Aquino the presidency, was held for four days, Feb. 25 to 28, 1986 at the Epifacnio de los Santos Avenue, or EDSA, in the city.

4. **Constitutional Commission of 1986** - The Constitutional Commission of 1986 drafted the new Constitution of the country at the Batasang Pambansa in the city.

What about the statistical distinctions of Quezon City?

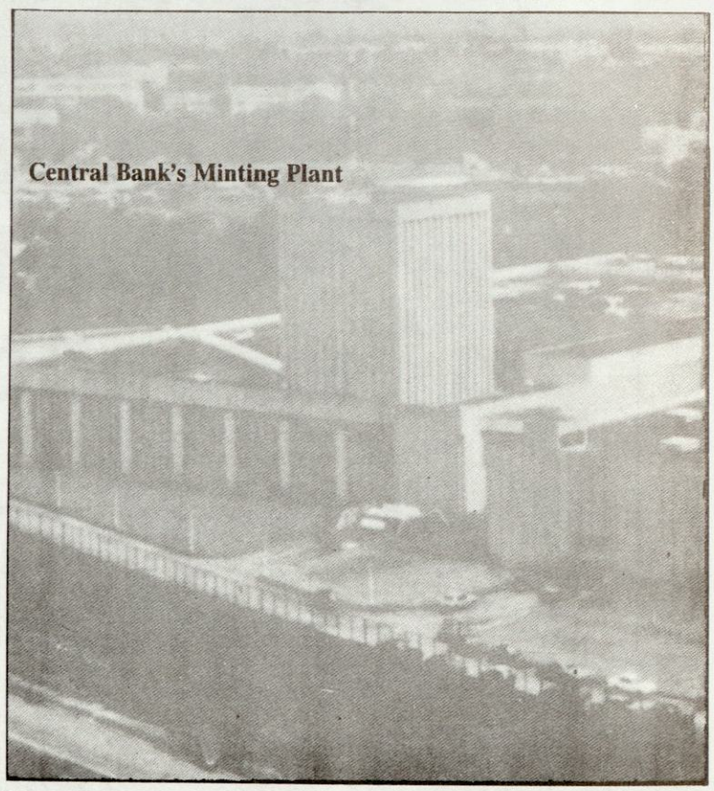
They include:

1. **Size** - In land area, it is the biggest among the four cities and 13 towns of Metro Manila. It covers 15,359 hectares, or almost five times as big as Manila. It is also the second biggest city in the the country, Outranked in size only by Davao City.

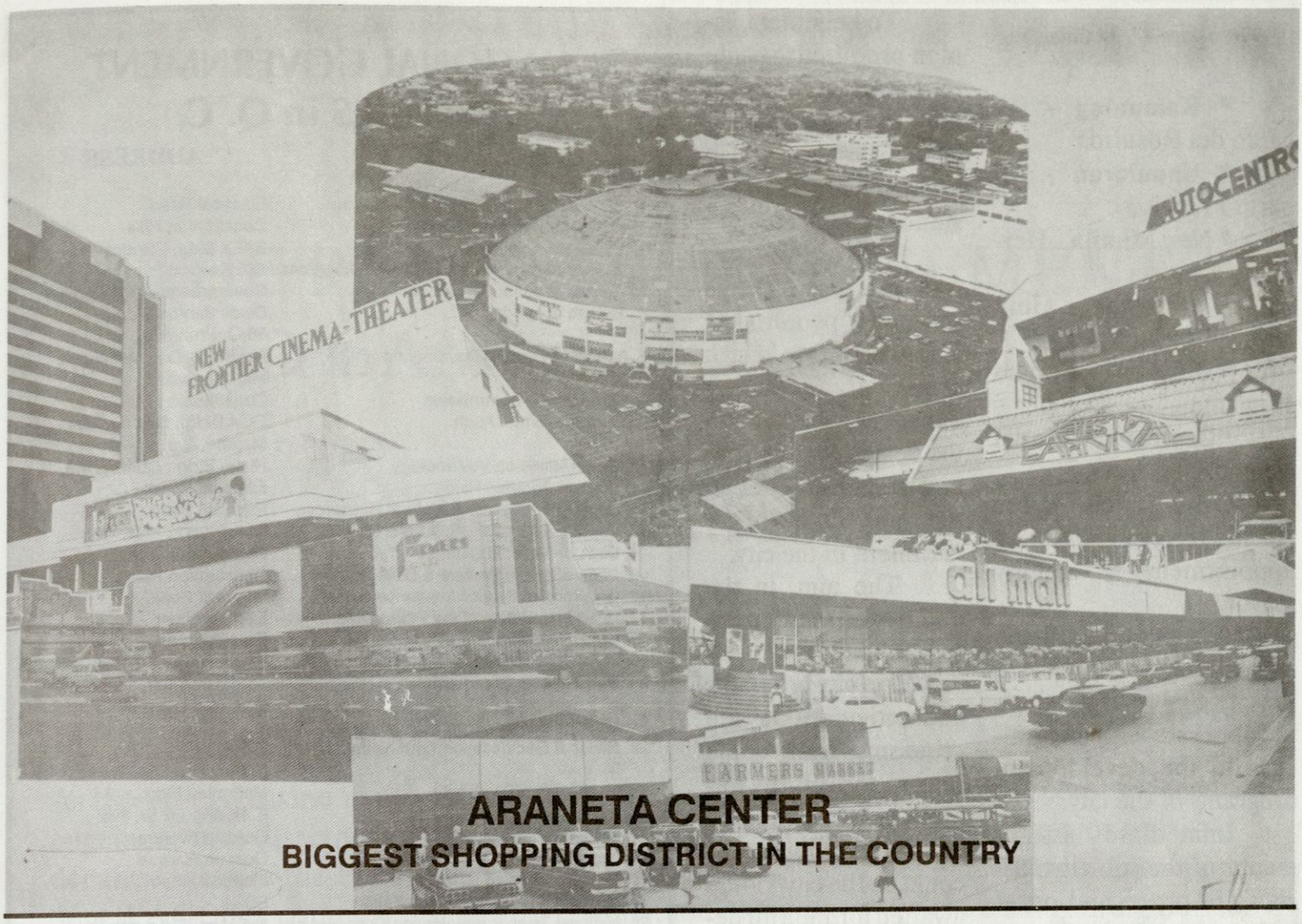
(Please turn to next page)



Aurora Tower:
Tallest building in Q.C.



Central Bank's Minting Plant



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QC - A CITY OF MANY DISTINCTIONS

2. **Population** - It has the second most people among the 17 communities of Metro Manila, with a total population of 1.6 million (as of 1987), next only to Manila.

3. **Highest Elevation** - The city has the highest elevation in Metro Manila (about 200 meters above sea level), making its air the freshest (or the least polluted) in the metropolis.

4. **Flood-Free** - It is the only community in Metro Manila that is mostly flood-free. In times of heavy rain, when all the other three cities and 13 towns are submerged in water, the city, except for a few isolated spots, remains free of floods.

It is mainly because of the high elevation of the city, and partly, too, because of its comparatively newer drainage system (it was first set up shortly before the last world war, which makes it less than 50 years old), as compared to that of Manila, for instance, which was first set up during the Spanish times, or at least a hundred years ago.

5. **Open Spaces** - The city has the most open spaces still left in Metro Manila. This means it has the most existing opportunities for business and industrial development. Obviously, the city has yet to reach its full economic potential.

6. **Widest Roads** - The city has the widest roads in Metro Manila, and traffic is less of a headache than most elsewhere in the metropolis. Parking is less of a problem, too.

What about the political distinctions of Quezon City? Some of them are:

1. **Congress** - The seat of Congress, or the Batasang Pambansa, is in the city. This Lower

(Please turn to page 61)



San Pedro de Bautista Church

(From page 47, 24 Cities..)

*** Kamuning** - Ricardo del Rosario.

*** Kaunlaran** - Alberto Francisco.

*** New Manila** - Herminio Bautista.

*** Mabuhay** - Guillermo Altuna.

*** Diliman** - Francisco Pangilinan.

*** Central** - Cielito del Mundo.

Only councilor Alicia Herrera refused an appointment as deputy mayor.

At a meeting with the 140 barangay captains of the city, Simon urged them to cooperate with city officials in the development programs of the city.

Immediate assignments of the sub-city officials are peace and order and proper garbage disposal campaigns.

To help them, Simon promised to equip all barangays with radios, for more efficient communicantion, and to set up more police substations in the city.

The "sub-city" concept is Quezon City's version of " perestroika," or restructuring. which aims at reducing bureaucracy through the delegation of power and responsibilities to the smaller units of government in the city.

The aim, in the end, is for the citizens to become more involved in city programs and activities. Despite criticisms from some sectors, the sub-city formula of QC is an innovation in the country. It could be the city's long-awaited formula for development and progress.

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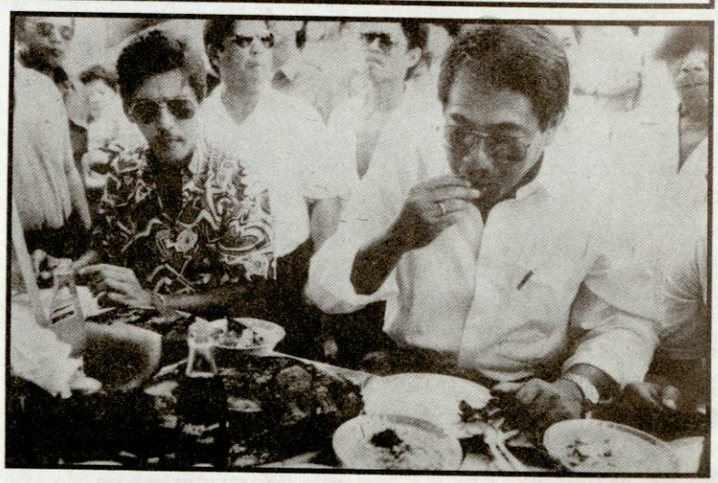
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES in Q. C.

OFFICE	ADDRESS
1. Agricultural Productivity Commisson	Elliptical Road
2. Batasang Pambansa	Constitution Hills
3. Bureau of Animal Industry	BAEX Bldg, Elliptical Rd.
4. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	880 Quezon Avenue
5. Bureau of Internal Revenue	Government Office Complex
6. Bureau of Lands	Delos Santos Bldg., 86 Quezon Ave.
7. Bureau of Supply Coordination	AM Bldg., Don Mariano Marcos Ave.
8. Civil Service Commission	Constitution Hills
9. Commission on Audit	COA Bldg., Don Mariano Marcos Ave.
10. Commission on Volcanology	Hizon Bldg., Quezon Ave.
11. Dept. of Agrarian Reform	Elliptical Road
12. Dept. of Agriculture & Natural Resources	Elliptical Road
13. Dept. of Education, Culture & Sports	Constitution Hills
14. Dept. of National Defense	Camp Aguinaldo, EDSA
15. Dept. of Social Welfare & Development	Constitution Hills
16. Government Service Insurance System	Elliptical Road
17. Heart Foundation of the Philippines	East Avenue
18. Land Transportation Office	East Avenue
19. Local Water Utilities Administration	Katipunan Road
20. Metro Manila Commission	Traffic Division, Q.C. Hall Compound
21. Metropolitan Waterworks & Sewerage System	Katipunan Road
22. National Electrification Administration	D & E Bldg., E. Rodriguez Sr. Ave.
23. National Food Authority	Matimyas Bldg., E. Rodriguez Sr. Ave.
24. National Grains Authority	Quezon Avenue
25. National Power Corporation	Quezon Avenue
26. National Housing Authority	Elliptical Road
27. National Irrigartion Administration	EDSA
28. National Telecommunication Commission	865 Vibal Bldg. cor. Times St., EDSA
29. Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical & Astronomical Service Administration	1424 Asia Trust Bldg., Quezon Ave.
30. Phil. Atomic Energy Commission	Don Mariano Marcos Ave.
31. Phil. Coconut Authority	Don Mariano Marcos Ave.
32. Phil. Information Agency	Visayas Avenue
33. Phil. Medical Care Commission	Esguerra Bldg., T. Morato
34. Phil. Sugar Commisssion	North Avenue
35. Phil. Tobacco Administration	PTA Bldg., Diliman
36. Social Security System	East Avenue
37. Tariff Commission	Phil. Heart Center for Asia East Avenue
38. Occupational Safety & Health Center	North Avenue
39. Department of Justice Probation Administration	Q.C. Probation Office, JIAO
40. Kidney, Lung, and Heart Center	Bldg., 2 Timog Ave. cor. Quezon Avenue



Mayor Simon and Vice-Mayor Sotto eating with their bare hands.

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A SOCIO-CIVIC PARTNERS

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A TOURIST ATTRACTION

PAGCOR commits itself to being a major tourist attraction by maintaining world-class gaming outlets in several key cities nationwide. Both the domestic and international travelling markets are ultimately enticed to visit the country's various provinces as major areas of destination.

PHILIPPINE AMUSEMENT & GAMING CORPORATION
PAGCORHOUSE
1330 Roxas Blvd., Metro Manila

QUEZON CITY GOVERNMENT

The Quezon City government is headed by Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. and Vice Mayor Vicente C. Sotto III. It has three congressmen and a congresswoman, 27 councilors, 140 barangay captains and 840 members of the Sangguniang Pambarangay.

PRESENT OFFICIALS

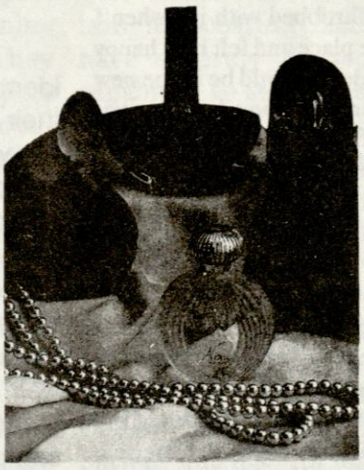
Mayor	BRIGIDO R. SIMON. JR.
Vice Mayor	VICENTE C. SOTTO III
Councilors	
1st District	2nd District
REYNALDO A. CALALAY	MELENCIO M. CASTELO
GEORGE M. CANSECO	ALICIA A. HERRERA
ALBERTO M. GALARPE	DANTE V. LIBAN
TEODORO N. RAMOS	ISIDRO R. SALUDES
WILMA A. SARINO	EDGARDO S. SERRANO
EMILIO G. TAMAYO	NORBERTO C. CABIGAO
3rd District	4th District
JORGE L. BANAL	GUILLERMO C. ALTUNA
EDUARDO F. DAVID	HERMINIO C. BAUTISTA
ELIZABETH O. GABA	CIELITO C. DEL MUNDO
MITCHELL Y. GUMABAO	RICARDO R. DEL ROSARIO
JOSE J. PACULDO	ALFREDO A. FRANCISCO
LAOAG A. PARAS	FRANCIS P.N. PANGILINAN
Youth Representative	HERBERT M. BAUTISTA
Association of Barangay Councils	ROBERTO MIGUEL
Industrial Labor Sector Representative	JESUS CELLANO, JR.

Department Heads, Chiefs of Offices

City Administrator	EMILIO E.P. FESTEJO
Secretary to the Mayor	EDUARDO R. SOLIMAN, JR.
Asst. City Administrator for Operations and City Planning and Development Office	GERARDO MAGAT
Asst. City Administrator for General Affairs and City Secretary	VICENTE A. ALVAREZ
Asst. City Administrator for Fiscal Affairs and City Treasurer	MONTANO L. DIAZ
City Health Officer	MAGDALENA M. YBANEZ
City Assessor	APOLINARIO R. PAVIA
City Personnel Officer	ARTURO S. LORIA
Public Affairs and Information Services Office	LYSANDER P. GARCIA
City Superintendent of Libraries	BLANQUITA L. DEL BARRIO
Cultural and Tourism Affairs Office	RAMONA A. VENTURA
Urban Poor Affairs Office	CELSO S. CANONIGO
Social Welfare Services Division	TERESITA M. MARIANO
Business Permits & Licensing Office	PATRICIO L. DUMLAO
Community Relations Office	ROLANDO TUPAZ
Barangay Operations Center	ALBERTO A. SENO
City Administrative Officer	REBECCA S. MAGSALIN
City Auditor	REYNALDO VENTURA
City Building Official	OSCAR CRUZ
City Prosecutor	JOSE F. ERESTAIN, JR.
City Accounting Division	ALFREDO CORTEZ
City Veterinary Office	IRENEO P. ENCOMIENDA, JR.
Register of Deeds	SAMUEL C. CLEOFE
City Sheriff	ARSENIO TABADA

The shopping capital of the Philippines–





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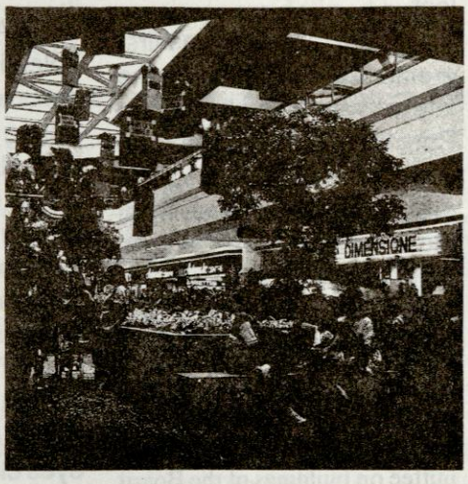



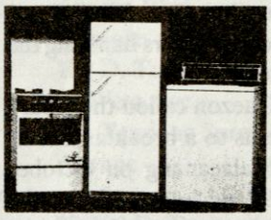

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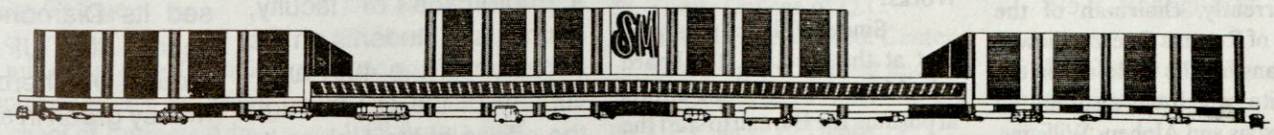

(From page 50, Saga....)

Manila. Three days ago, I went again to see the university site, and I want to tell you that my heart throbbed with joy when I saw the place and felt how happy the students would be in the new site. I am glad the silent opposition of some of the professors and the vocal protests of some students of the College of Law did not deter me from carrying out my idea of moving the university away from this wholly unsuited campus. Of course, I shall be out of office and perhaps no longer in this world by the time all the new buildings of the university will have been erected, but I have pictured in my imagination what the future university will be, and if I have done nothing else during my term of office than to effect this transfer, I shall have the satisfaction of having rendered some permanent service to our country.

After Gonzales had taken his oath of office, he invited Hermenegildo B. Reyes to be vice president of U.P. At that time, he was head of the electrical engineering department, although in 1930-1931, he already served as acting dean of the College of Engineering, when the American dean was abroad. During the first meeting of the U.P. Board of Regents after Gonzalez assumed office, his appointment was approved. He was, by profession, an electrical engineer and mechanical engineer, but Gonzalez gave him the supervision of two groups of engineers handling the construction.

Quezon called the Board of Regents to a breakfast meeting at Malacanang on October 30, 1939, and he urged that the transfer be expedited. At the meeting which was presided over by Secretary of Public Instruction Jorge Bocobo, who was, concurrently, chairman of the Board of Regents Quezon showed the plans for the buildings in the new site, which were submitted by Parsons and Alpheus Williams, technical adviser on public works; they were approved in principle, "subject to modification of details.' The construction of the buildings would be under the supervision of the College of Engineering of U.P., and the plans were to be approved by the committee on buildings of the Board of Regents, headed by Fernando E.V. Sison, "subject to the appraisal by the Bureau of Public Works."

Since Williams was present at the meeting, the board asked him to exert some efforts in pushing the Bureau to start the building of the roads leading to the site, so that the construction trucks could pass through easily. The board, also approved the plan to request the Metropolitan Water

(Please turn to page 62)

The UP Oblation



Most UP alumni closely identify the UP oblation with their Alma Mater. The figure of a young man whose arms are outstretched in a gesture of sacrifice to his country and humanity has, over the years, become the most distinctive landmark of the main campus in Diliman as well as in the different regional units and automous campuses.

The Oblation was created by Guillermo Tolentino. It was commissioned by then President Rafael Palma who requested Tolentino to conceive of and execute a monument to identify the UP Padre Faura campus, drawing inspiration from the second stanza of Rizal's *"Mi Ultimo Adios."* Upon the suggestion of former President Bocobo, the original design was modified with the addition of a fig leaf.

The Oblation was first erected for the Oblation: the late movie actor Fernando Poe, Sr. and the late fireman June Villanueva. Up to this day, however, the identity of the actual model remains an object of speculation.

The Oblation, fashioned out of concrete which was painted to appear like bronze, cost P2,000.00, the amount generated in a two-month fund-raising campaign by UP officials, students, faculty, alumni, and employees.

The pedestal on which it stands was formed from rocks gathered from the riverbed of Montalban, Rizal, (now Rodriguez Town), where Filipino guerillas and the Japanese army had fierce encounters during World War II.

According to Tolentino, it stands "for all the unknown heroes who fell during the night." At its feet is a cluster of *Katakalanta* leaves or wonder plant which rapidly multiplies and which symbolizes the "undying stream of heroism in the Filipino race."

The Oblation is a naked young man with arms outsretched, head held high, eyes closed and lips parted.

In 1949, the UP Oblation was transferred to the UP campus accompanied by a motorcade of faculty, alumni, and students on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the UP through the efforts of the University Alumni Association, then headed by Professor Tomas S. Fonacier.

In 1950, as part of the University's preparations for its Golden Jubilee, the Board of Regents appropriated P15,000.00 for the Oblation to be recast in pure bronze.

Professor Tolentino himself travelled to Italy to personally supervise the casting.

Thus, on the occasion of the UP's Golden Jubilee, the old cement staue was replaced by the new Oblation, which was unveiled on November 29, 1958.

Deeply embedded in the minds and hearts of UP alumni and students as the "soul of the University," the Oblation has on several occasions, been used to drama tize issues in which the academic community is involved. For instance, students are known to have blindfolded the eyes of the Oblation with a piece of black cloth to symbolize the University's lack of awareness of what is going on outside the academe, or to drape a skirt around the waist of the Oblation as a comment on its "effeminate" stance towards controversial issues.

As the Universitypassed its Diamonds Jubilee year, the UP Oblation, though weatherbeaten and mossy green in some areas endures as the symbol of the UP's durability and commitment to uphold its traditions of academic excellence despite the overwhelming problems and challenges that confront it. *

(From page 22, U.P....)

current re-organization plans, the campus in Diliman will also be an autonomous campus, although it will continue to be the seat of UP's central administration. In addition to existing or planned autonomous units, the University has several regional units: in Baguio, Cebu, Clark Air Base, and Tacloban. It also maintains an extension program in San Fernando.

The UP, indeed, offers not only excellent training in the arts, the sciences and the professions. It also offers the most complete course offerings in the country, taught by a faculty whose academic profile includes 502 Ph. D.'s.

Its research capabilities are as extensive as its teaching capabilities. The same Ph. D.'s Master's degree holders, and other as distinguished in terms of experience, conduct research in various fields. The outcome of such research constitute not only the University's contributions to the effort to clarify Philippine problems and propose solutions but also to the enlargement of mankind's general fund of knowledge.

In addition, its pool of experts is available to the various agencies and groups, whether public or private, concerned with addressing immediate problems. Extension work is, indeed, part of the duties of its faculty and staff.

The University is, in short, a valuable intelletual resource of the Filipino people. It trains its young men and women in the skills and knowledge our society needs, and prepares them for meaningful participation in the affairs of a changing society. It is involved in advancing our knowledge of both our social and natural environments. It lends its expertise to other agencies and groups in addressing immediate problems.

More, importantly, perhaps, both independent thought and service to the nation have come to be hallmarks of the University's faculty, staff, and students. Filipinos, therefore, have come to expect not only excellent training from the University. They have also come to expect that training, and the totality of life-styles, intellectual environment and concerns that set the University apart, will develop as well as minds capable of new ideas and perceptions and passionate commitment to the social good.

The sum of these expectations is an increase in the demands being made by Philippine society on the University, principally on its teaching function. The University annually accepts only one out of every five applicants for admission not out of any elitist desire to limit the number of those who can avail of a UP education, but because to accept more would be to strain its limited resources.

The limits to those resources are defined by its funding. Though government support has increased by an average of P100 million annually, inflation as well as the need to maintain its existing facilities have severely limited its capability to serve a larger number. Even at the present rate of increases in government support, the University's faculty are still underpaid and facilities in constant danger of obsolescence. This is a critical problem which threatens not only its capability to serve the long term needs of the nation, but also its leadership in Philippine education.

The University, however, is engaged in an effort to help itself. It is undergoing a review of its curricular programs and course offerings. It is in the process of administrative reorganization. It is developing a secondary base of funding to support its expansion and to enhance its capability, as a Filipino university, to serve the nation. *

(From page 23, List of Universities .....)

15. Immaculate Heart of Mary College	54 Aurora Blvd.
16. Invictus Training Center	
17. Manila Center SDA	E. Rodriguez Ave. cor. Tuazon St.
18. Maryhill School of Theology	13th St., cor. Gilmore
19. Mirrian College Foundation, Inc.	Katipunan Rd., Loyola Heights
20. Metro Manila College	966 Plaza Novaliches
21. Mother of Life Center, Inc.	Bo. San Agustin, Novaliches
22. National College of Business and Arts	994 Aurora Blvd., Cubao
23. New Era College	Don M. Marcos Ave., Diliman
24. Our Lady of the Angels Seminary	Seminary Road
25. Philippine Maritime Institute	3 Mother Ignacia
26. Phil. School of Business Adm.	1029 Aurora Blvd.
27. St. Catherine College, Inc.	
28. St. Joseph's College	E. Rodriguez Sr. Blvd.
29. St. Mary's College	37 Mother Ignacia Ave.
30. St. Paul's College of Quezon City	Aurora Blvd. cor. Gilmore
31. St. Paul's College of Q.C.	121 D. Tuazon St.
32. St. Vincent School	99 West Ave.
33. St. Vincent Seminary	221 Tandang Sora Avenue
34. Sta. Teresita School of Midwifery and Nursing	99-100 D. Tuazon St.
35. Sienna College	Del Monte Ave.
36. Sister Formation Institute	214 N. Domingo Ave.
37. Stella Maris College	Aurora Blvd., Cubao
38. Trinity College of Q.C.	275 E. Rodriguez St.
39. United Doctors Med. Center College of Nursing and Liberal Arts	6 N. Ramirez St. cor. Espana
40. UE College of Dentistry	
41. UE School of Music and Arts	
42. University of the Philippines	Diliman

(From page 58, Saga....)

District to install the water system and to study the possibility of putting up a good sewerage system for the area.

Before the meeting ended, the board asked the President to release the P2,500,000.00 from the excise tax fund in order to start the construction of the buildings in that area that was once a part of Marikina. President Gonzalez of U.P. was present at the meeting.

A few days later, then Finance Secretary Manuel A. Roxas, who was a member of the board of regents (for alumni), recommended that Fernando E.V. Sison be appointed consultant engineer in connection with the transfer with an honorarium of P500 a month. After accepting the position, Sison resigned from the board of regents. He was the only civil engineer on the board.

Juan Nakpil and Fernando Ocampo, both nationally-known architects, were chosen to assist in the designing of the buildings, while a young ,but brilliant engineer, who topped the board examination for civil engineers only that July 10, 1939, with a grade of 88.3%, and who was a U.P. alumnus, was also, harnessed for the massive engineering projects. his name: Alfredo L. Juinio.

Towards the end of the year, the construction preparations for the U.P. buildings in Diliman had began in earnest. Contract for the construction of the first three units of the first group of buildings was awarded to Pedro Siochi and Company. The first unit was to house the main offices of the College of Liberal Arts, the second the College of Law and Business Administration and the third the College of Pharmacy and School of Dentistry.

Work was also started on the Espana-Diliman-University portion of the Philippine national highway, which was to be the principal avenue of the new city. The avenue-now Quezon Avenue-crossed the circumferential road-now E. delos Santos Highway-at right angles in the heart and center of Quezon City, and was to lead to the future Capitol site, near the boundary between Diliman and University districts. This avenue was to connect the U.P. site with the Colgante Bridge-now Quezon Bridge and Espana avenue. Though this thorough fare, the new U.P. site would only be 14 kilometers from Manila's Rizal monument.

Before Quezon City was even dreamed about, a circumferential road that was to by-pass Manila was already in the works. This construction was financed from an appropriation of P1.5 million, under Commonwealth Act No. 330.

Ambassador Helen Benitez remembers with great warmth that afternoon when, after classes, the President took her and Maria Aurora (Baby) Quezon to that part of the circumferential road which cuts across Espana Extension. It was not far from the historic Benitez residence, which was and still is in Cubao.

Quezon pointed to the road being built with infectious enthusiasm. It was then still a wilderness, with sharp, tall cogon grasses and wild, thick trees. But as he talked, it was as if the place was already a gleaming, first class thoroughfare that could match the best one could find in America and Europe.

I'll call it Junio 19," he said, his face beaming with pride, "after Rizal's day of birth."

That was the first name of the road which later became Highway 54, and is now Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, or EDSA, for short.

As Florencio Moreno, then assistant city and project engineer, describes it in his 1940 report: :Like a preconceived detail, this spacious avenue has architectually fitted in the model city plan as one of its principal parkways. Laid as straight as possible and gracefully undulated by a hilly topography, the road runs across Diliman in a northwesternly of the People's Homesite Corportion. Fifty meters of right-of-way had been reserved from the Diliman Estate, and the same width expropriated from private properties outside Diliman to make way for one of the widest road ways in the Philippines. The proposed road cross-section consists of a dual 12 m 3534 paved roadway, a safety center island of 6 meters and 2 meter sidewalks with 8 meter tree-planted parkways flanking the roads-enough details to occupy the soul of any road builder. Dotted with a spacious safety circle or rotunda at every principal intersection, well-drained and well-paved, this avenue with its one-way traffic lanes will be the motorists delight. At the present time, the whole lenght inside Diliman has been graded and metalled, and asphalting and curbing half of this section are nearing completion. Narra and mahogany trees have been ordered from the Bureau of Forestry nursery in Los Banos for planting the parkways this rainy season."

Possibly the very first civilian employee appointed by Quezon was Cornelio S. Domingo, who as janitor, was given the job of cleaning the new city hall, especially the room occupied by Quezon as mayor. He was sworn into office by Damian, Jimenez, then secretary to the mayor, who later became city secretary and municipal judge; before he died, he was a judge of the Court of First Instance.

"One day, while I was sweeping the mayor's room," Domingo reminisces, "the President suddenly told me to sit down near him. He said, 'You know, Cornelio, it is a pity that you have had no formal education. I could have appointed you to a better position than just a mere janitor. Let this be a lesson to you. Strive more than ever to have your children acquire an education, so that they won't have a hard time looking for employment when they grow up.' The President also told me to serve well whoever would succeed him in office so that nobody will remove me from my job."

Cornelio S. Domingo went on to serve all of the succeeding mayors of Quezon City down to the very end of Amoranto's last term, when he retired at the compulsory retirement age of 65, having completed more than thirty years of service to the Quezon City government as janitor all the way through. However, his children are all college graduates, all of them holding responsible jobs.

On November 10, 1939, Tomas Morato was sworn into office as mayor of Quezon City. There was no fanfare, for Morato had been serving the city for some weeks already, in the capacity of chief of police. There was just a flag-raising ceremony at the former hospital that was now the city hall.

Don Tomas Bernabeau Morato was a full-blodded Spaniard who was born in the picturesque seaport of Alicante, on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, on July 4, 1887. His father was a ship captain who sailed from Spain to the Philippines and frequently stopped at the coastal town of Calauag, Tayabas. An only son, Tomas was brought to this place in 1898 by his father. Here he studied and met Quezon when he was only 13; the latter was then 22 years old. Tomas finished his engineering course and entered the lumber business where he amassed quite a fortune. By virtue of a proviso in the Treaty of Paris which granted Filipino citizenship to all Spaniards who had decided to stay in this country, morato became a Filipino citizen.

His friendship with Quezon was a rare and unique one. They courted girls together, and helped each other during difficult times. When Quezon was elected president of the Philippine Commonwealth, he entered Malacanang for the first time with Morato and Nonong (Quezon's son). And thereafter, Morato - or Tommy, as Quezon called him was one of the very few people who could enter Malacanang at all times, even staying overnight, as was often the case.

In 1939, when Quezon went to the United States to see to it that Philippine business interests were protected in the Amercan Congress, due to the recommendations of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs regarding tariff rates, among those who saw him off was Morato. At the pier, Quezon started talking with Morato, and their conversation went on to such an extent that when the ship was about to depart, Quezon insisted that Morato join him on the voyage.

Morato could not refuse. And so, with no clothes other

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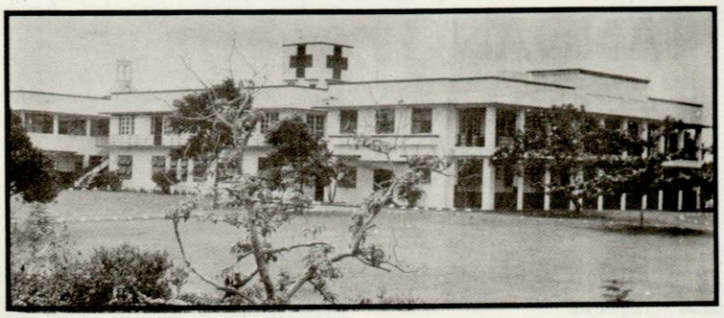
UP - Asian Institute of Tourism Hotel



V. Luna General Hospital

(From page 53, Distinctions...)

House, headed by Speaker Ramon Mitra, is composed of 200 elected congressmen and a number of appointive sectoral representatives. The Batasan Building is one of the most beautiful government buildings in the country.

2. **National Government Center** - It is a long-standing official plan to set up a national government center in the city, which would group all the major government buildings in the city, including the offices of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative heads. This area is what is bounded by East Avenue, EDSA, North Avenue and Visayas Avenue. Although about 25 government agencies are now based in the area, the government center plan is far from completion. It may never be completed. Until today, the President continues to hold office at the Malacanang Palace, the Senate continues to hold fort at the old Congress building and the Supreme Court continues to sit at Padre Faura St., all in Manila.

3. **Most Major Gov't. Office** - The city, nevertheless is home to probably the most major government offices. It has five major departments. (National Defense, Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, Social Work and Development and Agrarian Reform), two constitutional agencies (the Commission of Audit and the Civil Service Commission), the weather bureau (PAGASA), the government power firm (National Power Corporation), the government water systems agencies (Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System and Local Water Utilities Administration), and many other important agencies such as the National Irrigation Administration, National Electrification Administration and National Housing Authority.

4. **Money Printer** - The Central Bank Security Printing Plant, which prints Philipine banknotes, mints coins and operates a gold refinery, was built in 1978 on East Avenue.

5. **Biggest Money Earner** - The biggest money earning government agency, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is based in the city. The BIR was set up on August 4, 1904. Since then, it has been headed by 26 commissioners, including the incumbent, Jose Ong.

6. **Fourth Biggest Money Earner** - The fourth biggest money earner of the government is the Land Transportation Office on East Avenue. The LTO was set up on June 4, 1964. Its present head is Manuel Sabalza, an asst. secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communications.

7. **Family Residence of The President** - The family residence of President Aquino is on Times street, near Quezon Avenue, in the city.

8. **Two Military Camps** - Two major military camps are in the city, namely Camp Aguinaldo, headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and Camp Crame, headquarters of the Philippine Constabulary. Both camps are bounded by EDSA, and both played key roles in the People's Power Revolution in 1986.

9. **Main Office of the SSS** - The Social Security System, or the SSS, which safeguards the social security rights and privileges of millions of Filipino workers, is based on East Avenue, in the city.

Let's talk about the economic distinctions of Quezon City. They are as follows:

1. **Biggest Commercial Center** - The biggest commerical center in Metro Manila and nationwide is the Araneta Center, in Cubao, in the city. It covers 35 hectares of shopping/leisure/business establishments. First built in 1960, it is today the economic centerpiece of the city.

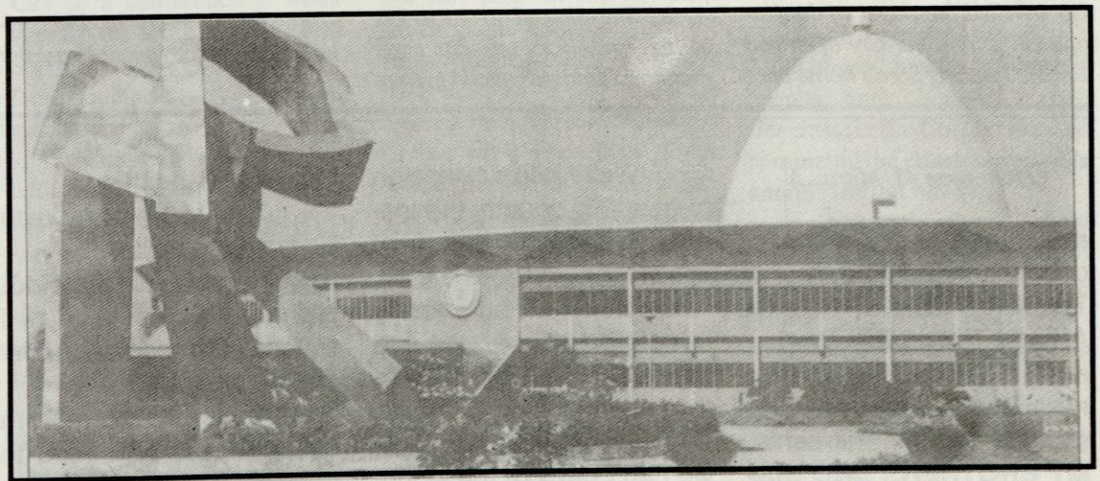
2. **Another Giant Shopping Complex** - Another giant shopping complex in the city is SM City, which part of the Shoemart chain of stores of Henry Sy. SM City, which stands at North Avenue and EDSA, was built in late 1985.

3. **Biggest Department Store** - The biggest department store chain in the country, Shoemart, has two big stores in the city inside Araneta Center and inside SM City.

4. Biggest Bookstore - The biggest bookstore chain in the country, National Bookstore, has its largest store in Cubao, inside the Araneta Center. National Bookstore has a total of four stores in the city.

5. **Second Biggest Department Store** - The second biggest department store chain in the

(Please turn to page 43)



The nuclear reactor plant in Diliman appears like a giant igloo jutting out of the rooftop of the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission administrative buidling. The igloo-shaped reactor symbolizes the country's entry into the atomic age, and the Filipino's continuing technological advances.

TANDANG SORA

The Heroine of Quezon City



Her name was Melchora Aquino.

Born in Barrio Banilad, Caloocan (now part of Quezon City) on January 6-Epiphany Day - in 1812, she was named after one of the Three Wise Men and baptized Melchora. Her years and her deeds, however, concurred to write her name in history as Tandang Sora.

In 1896, upon learning of an impending uprising by Andres Bonifacio and his men, Spanish authorities ordered the arrrest of hundreds of Filipinos for suspected membership in the Katipunan or for suspected alliance with Bonifacio's way of forcing the secret of the Katipunan out of their lips. But no one spoke. Bound by a vow of silence, many chose to be hanged or to be shot. Others fled to the forests of Balintawak, where Tandang Sora and her family lived.

This was the turning point in Tandang Sora's obscure life. At 84, wrinkled of skin but stout of heart, the widow of Fulgencio Ramos opened her door to all who knocked in search of momentary peace in a temporary home.

She took those who broke loose from prison into her care until she had made arrangements for them to be brought to places far from the reach of the Spaniards.

Later, after Andres Bonifacio unveiled the secret of the Katipunan during the Cry of Pugad Lawin, Tandang Sora's home once again became a refuge for the men of the Katipunan who risked life and limb in battle. She nursed the sick and the wounded, gave them food and clothing, and made them beds for the night.

She was well aware of the fate that awaited her should she fall into the hands of the Spaniards. However, unmindful of the grim consequences of her deeds, she stood her ground, offering to all who came to her what she could afford - often in cash and kind, always in kindness.

She allowed no one to stay in her house for long. She knew that the Spaniards would eventually learn of her deeds and punish her. She wanted no one else in her home when the Spaniards came. She wanted no one else punished.

On August 29, 1896, charged with aiding the Katipunan, Tandang Sora was arrested by the Guardia Civil and jailed at the Bilibid Prison on Ascarraga (now Claro M. Recto Avenue). In complete disregard of her age and sex, the Spanish authorities exiled her to Guam, where she stayed for seven years as a servant to the family of Justo Dunca.

On February 26, 1903, after the Philippines passed from the hands of Spain to those of America, Tandang Sora came home to her land. She was 91.

She spent the last 16 of her 107 years with her daughter Saturnina in Pasong Tamo, Quezo City. She died on February 20, 1919 and was laid to rest at La Loma Cemetery.

On January 6, 1970 - the 158th anniversary of her birth and 51 years after her death, her remains were transferred to where her home in the forest once was - beneath the monument built in her honor at what is now the Tandang Sora Memorial Shrine.

(From page 41, Mitra....)

and mutiny to the arena of debate and the vote.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN ASIA AND IN THE WORLD:

I pledge our willingness, and our capability, to stand by our commitments.

MY BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN THE LDP:

We're in this campaign to win.

We're in this campaign to give this country the leadership it seeks in its hour of crisis.

Many of our young people have lost hope and their elders have given up on their dreams.

I'm old enough to know we can't remake the world. But I'm still young enough to believe great things are possible - If we have the faith, the will and the heart.

That is what my own life has taught me.

I grew up a barefoot orphan. Now I find myself enacting Democracy's most enduring myth:

A citizen, risen from deepest poverty, daring to claim the highest office within the gift of his people.

What greater proof do we need of Democracy's powers than this civic miracle?

I have always said I have no one else except you to depend on. Now, I put my fate in your hands once again.

And I do so without fear, without reservation, and without any doubt that once again you will fight for me as a brother; and for the vision we share of what our country can become. *To page 26*

(From page 60, Saga....)

than what he was wearing then, no passport, and without even a chance to say goodbye to his family, he joined Quezon on board the Empress of Russia. When the ship docked in Hongkong, Morato pleaded with Quezon to let him return, because his family would surely be worried sick by that time. Quezon laughed aloud and tapped Morato on the shoulder and permitted him to go back on the first boat to Manila.

It was Quezon who kept on egging Morato that he enter into politics. He ran for mayor of Calauag and won easily. While he was in his second term as mayor, Quezon asked him to come to Manila to join him in buidling the new city. As always, he could not refuse Quezon.

Even when Morato was already mayor of Quezon City, Quezon would still be visiting the city as often as he could. When a fire broke out in the La Loma area, destroying a big chicken farm, owned by aTurk named Antonio Aboody Perez, and called the San Miguel Poultry Farm, Quezon was stunned to realize that Quezon City had no fire department. At once, Quezon instructed Mayor Juan Posadas of Manila to assist Quezon City in such emergencies. Thus, on November 21, 1939, Mayor Posadas ordered Jacinto Lorenzo, chief of the Manila Fire Department, "to render assistance whenever fire occured in Quezon City, and to send corresponding bills covering payment for such services to the Mayor of Quezon City."

Meanwhile, City Attorney Emilio Abello started to prepare the ordinances of Quezon City. They were patterned after those of Manila, which were worked over by Justice George A Malcolm. It may be remembered that Justice Malcolm was responsible for the revision and codification of the city ordinances of Manila in 1908, 1917, and 1927. On October 17, 1939, eve of his departure from Manila, to assume his new post as attorney general of Puerto Rico, Justice Malcolm was made an adopted son of Manila for his monumental job of sorting out the disparate ordinances and putting them in order. Speaking before the municipal board of Manila on that day, Malcolm said, "The municipal board should not make any attempt to legislate on all conceivable projects, but should only enact those that can be enforced in the city. There is no better government than that which is best administered."

It was from the work of Justice Malcolm that Abello patterned the city ordinances of the new city. Thus, he did not have such a difficult time. in fact, having a model as that of Manila, the work of Abello was done very fast. After a few weeks, however, Abello asked Quezon for an assistant , and Oscar Castelo, then assistant provincial fiscal of Nueva Ecija, was appointed. Upon Abello's recommendation, Castelo was appointed to replace him as city attorney, after a few months. And shortly thereafter - on August 1, 1949-Abello was appointed undersecretary. of Justice.

Upon assumption by Morato of the mayorship, Leon Guinto, then undersecretary of national defense and assistant secretary to the President, was designated acting chief of police. On December 8, 1939, he was replaced by Sabino de Leon, who only a few months before had been appointed chief of police of Davao City.

Quezon worked indefatigably to attract more people to buy lots in Quezon City. He called the officials of the agricultural and Industrial Bank, the directors of the people's Homesite Corporation and officials of Quezon City to a conference at Malacanang on December 4. Both Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas and Secretary Jorge Vargas were there, too.

The President discussed with them the establishment of water, electric lights, gas and sewer services in the new city "to accelerate itsdevelopment." The group decided that the funds for these improvements would be borrowed from the funds of the Loans and Investments Board which had been turned over to the Agricultural and Industrial Bank. The money, according to the President, would be obtained as loan and "will be spent only for the construction of water services, sewerage system roads, electric power system, markets, schools, hospitals, and other necessary services."

Harry T. Frost, a well-known American architect whose specialization was city planning, arrived in Manila on May 1, 1940, 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 for the capital city. In this group were Juan Arellano and Alpheus D. Williams, an American oldtimer who had been in the Philippines since 1908 as a civil engineer and whom Quezon fondly called A.D.

Williams held many positions in the American government in the Philippines. He was an assistant engineer in the irrigation division of the Bureau of Public Works; later, he became mayor of Baguio City (1911-1918), director of public works (1918-1922), and consulting engineer of the Metropolitan Water District (1922-1935). When the Commonwealth government was established and all the American officials were replaced by Filipinos, he was picked out by Quezon to be his technical adviser in addition to his duties as consulting engineer. Among his engineering accomplishments were: the Naguilian road, Pier 7, the Legislative and Post Office buildings, Novaliches-Angat water supply system, and many important roads and irrigation works.

The grandiose Frost master plan was a joint Filipino-American achievement. It called for an immense quadrangle in the very heart of the city from which would emanate, like the sun's rays , four avenues on the east, west, north and south, extending radially from the center to the city's perimeter. There would be right rotundas, the largest and most outstanding of which was a 26 hectare elliptical center, which is now known as the Quezon memorial circle. The Frost committee also drafted a zoning ordinance for the proper and orderly development of the city.

As soon as the plan was finished and approved by President Quezon, the areas along Sampaloc Avenue (now Morato) and Kamuning became a veritable beehive of construction activity. Hundreds of people, coming from several construction outfits under contract with the government, began to trace the streets, scrape the earth, and pave the roadways. An intense, energetic young man of medium build directed construction in one of the areas where streets were being laid out. he wore a wide-brimmed hat and shouted in a clear, loud voice as he gave directions, not realizing that twenty years from then, he, Vicente Novales, would be the first elective vice mayor of Quezon City.

Since Quezon was eager to finish the projects at the earliest possible time, he farmed out the construction of the roads and houses to several private firms. Among the contractors was Ysidro Guevara who, in 1954, was appointed by then President Ramon Magsaysay vice mayor of Quezon City.

The model homes were constructed after the designs made by Juan Arellano, one of the country's most distinguished architects then. Don Alejandro Roces and his son, Ramon, personally supervised the construction. A building was put up on Sampaloc avenue, not far from the biggest rotunda, and which is now occupied by the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG), which became the office of Don Alejandro Roces. Here he worked practically the whole day, forgetting, for the time being, his vast publishing empire as he set his heart in making a tangible reality of what he and Quezon talked about casully one morning at breakfast.

By 1940, the People's Homesite Corporation had built 310 laborers' houses, a laborers' hospital and 37 model homes. Besides this, the Corporation had completed the construction of its administration building.

Although some school building were constructed in Quezon City at this time, they were in La Loma, San Francisco del Monte, Barranca and Camp Murphy. The building of schools had been slow, because most of the school sites were still being studied and selected carefully in coordination with development and zoning plans.

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The first residents of Kamuning stood vigorously firm in their new homes in the face of vicissitudes. There were no schools there, no market and no church. They had to go to Manila to purchase their daily necessities by taking the Luzon Bus Line which Quezon ordred to go as far as Kamuning, for a much reduced fore of five centavos up to Tutuban Station, near the Divisoria area.

The pioneers formed a Residents' Association with the Diliman Catholic League. Through their initiative, they were able to put up a three-room elementary school building, which housed only primary grade classes. A small market was built at the South Market Street (now Don Alejandro Roces Avenue). This later Hall. And today, it houses a school.

At about this time,, also, under the amazing leadership of the Diliman Women's Club, a Catholic parish church was built, with Reverend Father Burrtenbrouk as the first community parish priest. The very mass ever held in this area was celebrated on Christmas eve of 1940. It was officiated by River end Koodring, an S.V.D. priest from Christ the king Seminary, along Espana Extension.

The church was beautifully decorated with Kamuning branches and leaves. The pungent fragrance of the tiny white flowers permeated the make shift chapel as the mass went on. Those who attended the mass were impressed by the heart stirring beauty of the Kamuning decorated altar that, after the services, while the whole world was echoing with joyous harmonies of Christmas sounds and greetings, the residents of Barrio Obrero decided to petition the People's Home site Corporation to change the name of their area to Kamuning. This was just right, they said, for, indeed, they were not Obreros or laborers; most of them were actually government employees with white collar jobs.

No one knows what action the Corporation took regarding the petition, but after that memorable 'Christmas Eve, nobody called the place Barrio Obrero anymore.

By February 1940, the population of Quezon City had gone up to 39,013. Of these, 1976 were foreigners, of which 272 were Americans, 473 Chinese, 63 Germans, 43 Spaniards, 33 English, 12 Dutch, 7 French, and those of other countries in Europe and Asia. The facts were released by City Health Officer Florencio Z. Cruz.

President Quezon, one cold morning in February, called up his crony, Vicente Madrigal, the extremely successful industrialist, and invited him to go to Diliman to see the progress in the university district. They went straight to the City Hall, where Morato met them. From there, they proceeded to the Taveran, the only hotel in Quezon City then, which was along Espana Extension. Quezon inspected the place and was satisfied with what he saw. In fact, he spoke highly of "the place, the surroundings and location, of the cleanliness and excellent service" to the press later.

During the breakfast at the Ravern, Quezon inquired from Moratoabout the rumored malaria out break in the new City. Morato replied that the rumor was unfounded. Malaria cases among the laborers were brought in from other places, and upon discovery of any case, the city authorities acted immediately. They appropriated P11,200 for malaria-control work. Of this amount, only P2,505 were used, for the whole Diliman area, where the supposed malaria out break happened, was already declared by the authorities to have been freed from the dreaded scourage. Morato pushed through a measure that would require a rigid medical and physical checkup of all laborers and employees applying for jobs in any project undertaken by the city government. Quezon saw that the garbage collection in the new city was excellent; for this, the city council had appropriated P50,000 until June 30, 1940. in addition to the P100,000 already given before.

Quezon was happy to note that a construction boom had been reported in Quezon City. From December 1, 1939 to January 27, 1940, 33 building permits were issued by the city. The total cost of these constructions was P75,812 Among the most important of the buildings to be constructed was the two-storey Home for Refugees in Cubao, to the right of the provincial road (now Aurora Boulevard) to Marikina, on the Magdalena Estate. The permit for this building was issued on December 30, 1939 to Alex Frieder, chairman of the local Jewish Refugee Committee.

A few months before this, in Washington, D.C., executive group of the inter-governmental committee on refugees reported that "plans have been perfected for starting almost immediately the settlement of European political refugees in the Dominican Republic, Haite and the Philippines." There were then over 20 million refugees who were rendered homeless as a result of the see thing European war. Of more than 25 world areas studied by the committee, the members said that the Philippines and Dominican Republic seemed to have offered the best facilities for the oppressed population of Europe.

Thus, the construction of the refugee home in Cubao, at an estimated cost P12,500.00, attracted world wide attention. Newspapers everywhere praised the quick action of the Philippines regarding the refugees in Europe, and, for the first time in its short existence, Quezon was placed on the international map.



SM CITY NORTH EDSA
QUEZON CITY

Hiyang
sa ating buhok

Palmolive Shampoo
with Conditioner



We Filipinas are one of a kind.
So is our hair.

That's why may shampoo na
gawang sadya para sa ating buhok.
Palmolive Shampoo with Conditioner.
Hiyang sa ating buhok dahil ito ay may
natural ingredients na hiyang sa atin.
Sa limang pagpipilian, siguradong
may isa na hiyang sa iyo.

For standout body and shine,
Palmolive Shampoo with Conditioner
Special care for Asian hair.

Lea Salonga
Palmolive Girl



Special Care for Asian Hair

THE ONE WORLD OF NESCAFÉ



Searching for a place
In a world that's always full of changes
Waiting for a chance
Giving all your best
And suddenly you find
Everything is well and looking fine
How warm and wonderful
Is the one world of Nescafé

Let us have our chance
As we try to face the world together
And gladly we shall find
Love's not far behind
And with a sweet refrain
Let me feel the warmth of your embrace
Together once again
In the one world of Nescafé

It doesn't matter where
As long as we share the beautiful moments
It doesn't matter when
As long as you can feel the warmth and wonder

Discovering ourselves
Feeling good now that we have each other
Just gazing through your eyes
I feel the joy and pride
And we will always share
Everything that's pure and right and real
Let's sit and talk awhile
In the one world of Nescafé



NESCAFÉ®
CLASSIC®

A CLASSIC TASTE THE WORLD ENJOYS