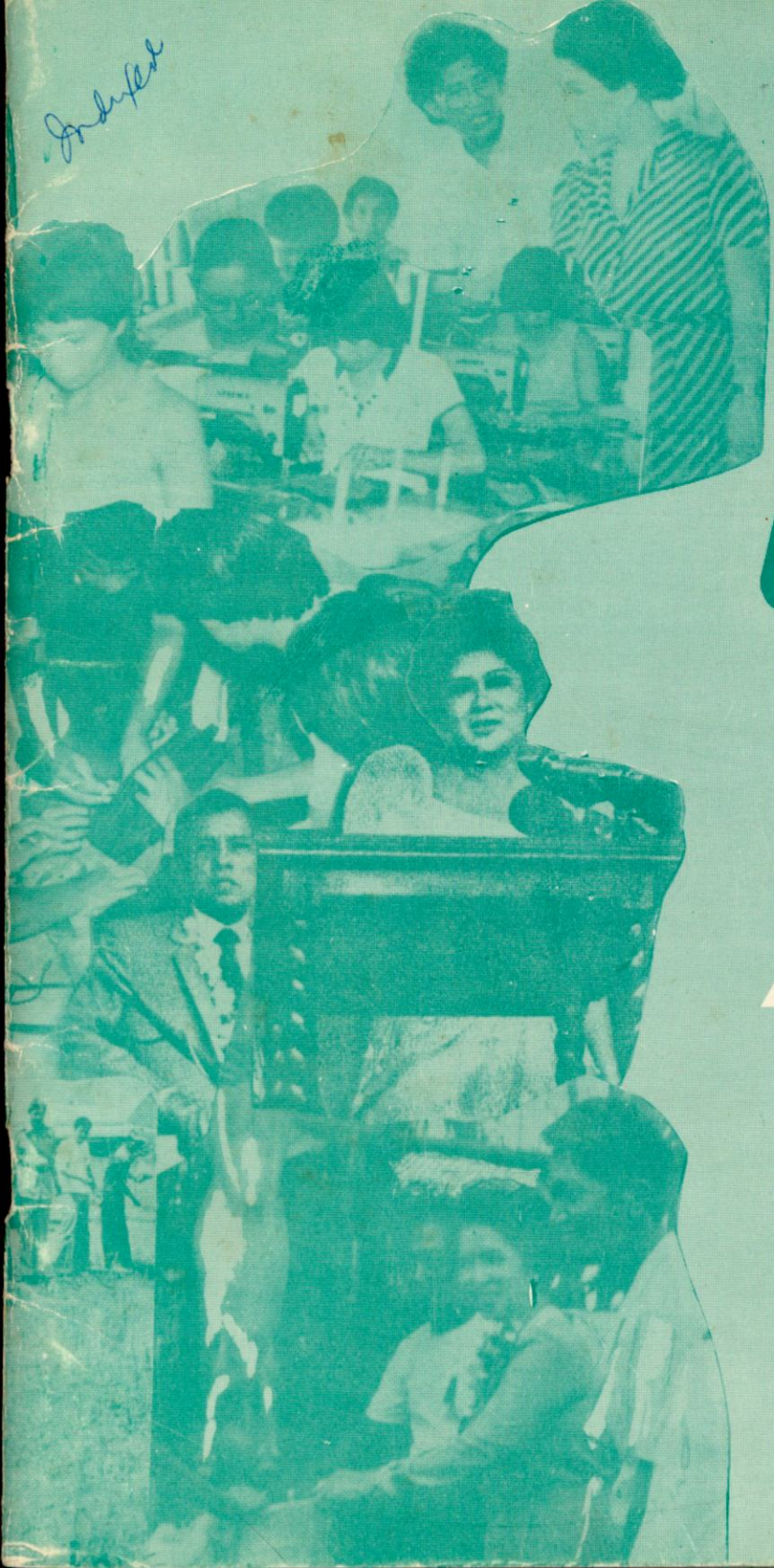


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**43rd FOUNDATION DAY
SOUVENIR PROGRAM
OCTOBER 12, 1982**

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QUEZON CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

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Last year when the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran was launched, Quezon City observed its Foundation Day on the theme "Quezon City: Kabalik sa Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran." It is quite logical that this year's observance of the city's 43rd Foundation Day is on the theme: "Accelerating the Implementation of the KKK Program in Quezon City."

Most of the contents of this Souvenir Program are intended to drum up interest and impart information on the KKK movement. The theme itself is directly expressed in Her Honor, the Mayor's Executive Order No. 6 entitled: "Creating a Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) Organizational Machinery for Quezon City to Accelerate the Implementation of the KKK Program, Prescribing Guidelines Related Thereto, and for Other Purposes." Because of its extreme length, the Order is not reproduced here in full — only the main provisions are excerpted which suffice to convey the city government's earnest desire to speed up the implementation of the KKK program.

The various development programs of the city government supporting the KKK program, such as the Manpower Development Program and the Infrastructure Development Program, are also featured. In place of the usual "History of Quezon City" article, we have a Book Review and Digest of the history book: "Quezon City: A Saga of Progress," written by Mr. Celso Al. Carunungan who had been commissioned by the city government.

We reiterate the hope we had expressed in the past that this Souvenir Program will help, even in a modest way, to boost the KKK movement in Quezon City and thus make this year's celebration of the city's 43rd Foundation Anniversary significant, fruitful, and memorable.

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Q.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY

GERARDO G. MAGAT
Chairman, Committee on Souvenir Program



Through the KKK program, we will transform each barangay into a vibrant and productive entity that plays a more active role in the creation of employment and generation of income for our people. In establishing livelihood centers throughout the country, we will provide infrastructures, credit, and other assistance to small and medium-scale businesses that utilize the indigenous resources of each barangay and that have bright marketing prospects. As a cooperative undertaking between the government and the private sector and as an integration of local and national government initiatives, the National Livelihood Program will lay the groundwork for the sustained and balanced development of urban and rural areas.

— President FERDINAND E. MARCOS

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LOCAL HISTORY



The First Lady and Minister of Human Settlements, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, has her own KKK project in her own backyard — rather, in the Palace's backyard. She started it on the First World Food Day — which President Marcos proclaimed on October 16, 1981 — with the help of the other ministers.

She planted two orange trees and some vegetables, sowed tilapia fingerlings and started her livestock project of Anglo-Nubian goats, Murrah buffalos, and Sahiwal-Holstein dairy cattle.

The First Lady doing that with her own two hands. How down-to-earth.

— From ORIENTAL MEDIA, INC.
A KKK Organ

Mrs. IMELDA ROMUALDEZ MARCOS

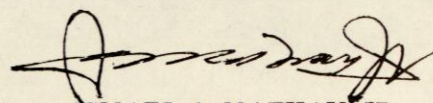
MESSAGE

I join the officialdom and people of Quezon City in the celebration of the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the City.

This has been a meaningful and productive year. With the launching of the KKK program, many people in the city have availed of the opportunity given them to improve their means of livelihood. Some have gone into business ventures; others have set up income producing projects. They are now beginning to enjoy the fruits of these productive endeavors.

As we celebrate this occasion, let us not overlook the theme that you have so aptly chosen. For it is only through a more vigorous implementation of the KKK program that we can hope to improve the lot of many of our countrymen.

It is my hope that you will be able to sustain the initial interest and enthusiasm which was generated by the launching of the KKK program a year ago. The government has made the first move. Let us see you take it up from there.


ISMAEL A. MATHAY, JR.
Vice Governor



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

MESSAGE

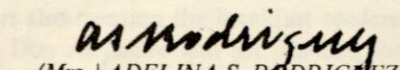
The response of Quezon City residents to the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran has been fairly good although there is still much to be desired. In view of this, I issued last June, Executive Order No. 6 providing for the creation of a KKK Organizational Machinery to accelerate the implementation of the KKK program in Quezon City.

It is very fitting and proper, therefore, that we are observing the 43rd Foundation Day of Quezon City on the theme: "Accelerating the implementation of the KKK program in Quezon City."

On this day, it is customary for us to recall and reflect on the great progress that Quezon City has made during the past 43 years: from the virtual wilderness that it was in 1939 to the bustling metropolis that it is today.

But more important than a recollection of this past progress of Quezon City is a visualization of its future progress and the realization that much of this future progress, particularly in the improvement of the economic conditions of the people through the enhancement of employment and livelihood opportunities, will depend on how fully the KKK program will be implemented.

May I, therefore, make this 43rd Foundation Day of Quezon City an occasion to enjoin all concerned — the staff of the KKK Organizational Machinery, barangay officials, civic and business organizations, and prospective KKK proponents — to step up their efforts towards the full implementation of the KKK program in Quezon City and thereby insure a future progress that will match, if not excel, its past progress.


(Mrs.) ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ
City Mayor



MESSAGE

As we observe the 43rd Foundation Day of Quezon City, we instinctively pause to think of the city's past as well as of its future. We are properly amazed by the spectacular progress it has made during the past 43 years. But what are the prospects for its future progress? With business recession causing rising unemployment and inflation causing rising prices, these prospects do not seem to be very bright.

The Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran, however, provides a ray of light in the otherwise dark economic horizon. Thus, it has been said that this national livelihood movement has "unfolded a new hope for the people of Quezon City particularly for those who have less and are seeking more and those who have much and are seeking opportunities to share."

But time is of the essence for the dark economic forces are advancing with speed. Hence, acceleration of efforts to counteract these forces is the need of the hour. It is most timely, therefore, that we are observing our Foundation Day on the theme: "Accelerating the Implementation of the KKK Program in Quezon City."

We have already provided the administrative support and direction for the KKK program through Executive Order No. 6 issued by her Honor, the Mayor, creating a KKK Organizational Machinery. Let all concerned — and this means every resident of Quezon City — do their respective parts in prodding, pushing, boosting — in a word, accelerating — the implementation of the KKK program in Quezon City in order that we may stem the fast rising tide of economic deterioration.



Stephen Z. Sarrino
STEPHEN Z. SARRINO
City Vice Mayor

QUEZON CITY: A SAGA OF PROGRESS

By Celso Al. Carunungan

A BOOK REVIEW AND DIGEST

By Ben O. Flores

The writing of this book, "Quezon City: A Saga of Progress," must have been some sort of a literary saga for the author himself, for it took him five years to write it during which time he "went into great pains to dig into the intricate but pleasurable details" he needed in chronicling the growth and development of Quezon City, resulting in what he himself calls "the very first detailed history of Quezon City — especially during its first years."

Indeed, the main worth of the book — what makes it excel other historical writings on Quezon City — derives from the wealth of the "intricate but pleasurable details" woven into the story he writes of the persons and events that shaped and spurred the growth and development of the City. Thus, while other writers cite the same persons and events involved in the history of the city, they do so only in a general way while Mr. Carunungan provides many hitherto unknown facts and incidents. There are, however, many portions where there is an over abundance of details or which consist of lengthy discussions of subjects and narration of incidents which have no real bearing to the "saga of progress" he is relating.

Other writers on the history of Quezon City invariably attribute its creation to President Quezon's "obsession with social justice," but they hardly elaborate. Mr. Carunungan, on the other hand, not only uses the same phrase but gives a detailed account of how two "memorable experiences" of President Quezon served to intensify his "obsession for social justice" and how he waged "his continuing, relentless campaign for the cause of the common man," a major result being the creation of Quezon City.

The two "memorable experiences" of President Quezon according to Mr. Carunungan, refer to the celebrated Cuervo case and his 1938 trip to Mexico. With respect to the Cuervo case — the laborer Cuevo drowned in the Pasig river while trying to retrieve some logs that had fallen from a barge — Mr. Carunungan relates the dramatic, passionate fight of Quezon against the decision of the Court of First Instance disallowing compensation benefits to Cuervo — a decision upheld by the Court of Appeals and supported by the opinion of lawyers associations and legal luminaries of the era. Quezon denounced the decision as an "outrageous injustice" and dared his critics to impeach him, declaring that he would use the powers of his office to win the fight. He did win the fight when the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the two lower courts.



At the launching of the book last August 18, the author presents a copy to Mayor Rodriguez who was the guest speaker. Looking on are Francis Alvarez, Cultural Affairs and Tourism Officer, and former movie actor Jaime de la Rosa who acted as EMCEE.

In his 1938 trip to Mexico, Quezon "was deeply impressed by the spectacular reforms of President Lazaro Cardenas, how he had expropriated 40 million acres of landed estates and distributed them to the tenants and the landless. The Mexican visit galvanized Quezon into action."

Other historical writers also mention the breakfast conference between President Quezon and the Roceses, Don Alejandro and son Ramon, during which the site of Quezon's dream city was decided. Again, only Mr. Carunungan could give the details: the exact words that passed during the conversation between Quezon and the Roceses and how the real estate deal with the Tuazon family was consummated.

In the breakfast conference, Mr. Carunungan relates how Quezon, after Don Alejandro had told him that "the best thing to do would be for the government to buy a big tract of land, not far from Manila" to constitute the nucleus of his dream city, instructed Don Ramon "to look for an estate of about 1,000 hectares that the government can purchase for the purpose."

Carunungan then relates how Don Ramon succeeded in locating the estate of about 1,000 hectares through his friend and classmate Bobby Tuazon whose Tia Teresa owned the vast Diliman estate. Tia Teresa was willing to sell provided the government paid her first what it owed her — payment for previously expropriated portions of her estate. Then Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas informed Quezon that the only available money was "an unused three million peso fund in the name of the National Development Company (NDC)," whereupon Quezon created the Philippine Homesite Corporation as a subsidiary of the NDC. Mr. Carunungan writes:

On October 20 (1938), young Ramon Rocas 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 Malacañang Palace. Two days later, TCT No. 35979, Rizal (now No. 13540), Quezon City) was issued to the PHC."

The purchase consisted of 15,723,191 square meters, about 1,600 hectares of rolling lands, at ₱.05 per square meter.

In connection with this purchase, Mr. Carunungan points out an inaccuracy in previous writings on the history of Quezon City: "Contrary to widespread impression, the U.P. site was not a 'bonus' given by the Tuazon family for the purchase of the Diliman estate: it was another purchase." Mr. Carunungan, however, fails



Pres. EISENHOWER

He almost became the first Chief of Police of Quezon City. Gen. MacArthur had recommended him to Quezon but then Lt. Col. Eisenhower rejected Quezon's offer of the position to him because he said he had promised his wife that they'd return home after his tour of duty in the Philippines.



An old photo of President Quezon with Don Alejandro Rocas, Sr. (extreme left) and his son, Don Ramon (extreme right) who negotiated the purchase of the Diliman estate from the Tuazon Family. Others in photo are Mr. Taylor of the pre-war Bulletin (second from left), Mr. McCullough Dick of the Philippine Free Press (second from right) and Mr. Alejandro Rocas, Jr. standing. (This photo was obtained from the Rocas family through the efforts of Ms. Blanquita del Barrio, Supervising Librarian of the Quezon City Public Library).

to give the details of this purchase — not even the purchase cost. He himself had helped to create the faulty "widespread impression". In his article, "Quezon and the City of his Dreams," published in the 94th Quezon Birth Anniversary Souvenir Program, he wrote: "The Tuazons donated 493 hectares on condition that the land would be used as the new site of the University of the Philippines."

Mr. Carunungan relates an interesting incident which occurred shortly before Quezon signed C.A. No. 502 on October 12, 1939 which created Quezon City. While going through the various offices in Malacañang, Quezon met then Maj. General Douglas MacArthur in that palace wing where several American experts on various fields had their offices. Quezon asked MacArthur what he should do to insure the good administration of the new city he was creating, to which MacArthur answered: "You must be sure to have a good mayor and a good chief of police." Asked by Quezon if he knew anyone who would make a good chief of police, MacArthur scanned the tables in the office and pointed to a young American soldier at one table. But when Quezon offered to appoint him chief of police, the young American soldier, who was a lieutenant colonel, Infantry, U.S. army, politely demurred, saying that he had promised his wife that they'd be going home after his tour of duty in the Philippines was over. Carunungan, master fictionist turned historian, delightfully concludes the story with the last-minute identification of the young American soldier concerned:

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

In citing the first officials of Quezon City appointed by Quezon, Mr. Carunungan tactfully avoids the mistake of a previous Quezon City historian who stated that Quezon was the first mayor of Quezon City without the qualifying explanation that he merely assumed the functions corresponding to the mayor and did so as President without a formal appointment as mayor. For this unqualified statement, the historian in question was taken to task by a son of Don Tomas Morato who claimed that said unqualified statement detracted from the distinction due his father as the "first appointive mayor of Quezon City." Carunungan handles the ticklish question of who was the first mayor of Quezon City as follows:

"Thus, while Quezon actually did the work of a mayor (for only a few days), 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 (October 23, 1939)." Mr. Carunungan does not mention, however, that in his appointment paper, Morato's appointment was made retroactive to October 12, 1939.

After the appointment and assumption of office of the first officials of Quezon City, Carunungan chronicles what he calls "The First Steps" (title of Chapter Three of the book) in the growth and development of the new city which started to function on a loan of P200,000 authorized by Quezon. These first steps consisted in the preparation of the Frost Plan, enactment of ordinances, the establishment of Barrio Obrero which has been called the first truly low-cost housing project in the country, the construction of some school buildings, plans for the establishment of water, electric light, gas and sewer services, garbage collection service, and malaria control work which resulted in the eradication of this dreaded scourge from the Diliman area. Mr. Carunungan reports a building boom from December 1, 1939 to January 27, 1940 during which period of less than a month 33 building permits were issued, the most important of which was for the construction of a Home for Refugees in Cubao. Because of this Home, which accommodated refugees from Europe, "for the first time in its short existence, Quezon City was placed in the international map."

The "saga of progress" narrated by Mr. Carunungan started in earnest as Quezon City moved into its second year of life under Mayor Morato. The saga was interrupted by the War, then resumed after the war, starting with Mayor Ponciano Bernardo followed by Mayors Nicanor Roxas, Ignacio Santos Diaz, Norberto S. Amoranto, and, finally, incumbent mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez. Mr. Carunungan records the accomplishments of each mayor and in the process gives the reader an idea of his or her character or personality. While the accomplishments of each mayor may not be fully reported, especially Mayor Rodriguez, the author states that they were fare all doing their best and with the exception of Mayor Rodriguez, quotes their common avowals of being motivated by their ardent desire to pursue the fulfillment of Quezon's dream city. The reason he makes an exception of Mayor Rodriguez is probably because it was during her administration that President Marcos issued P.D. No. 940 on May 29, 1976, barely two months after her assumption of office, depriving Quezon City



President Quezon and Mayor Morato

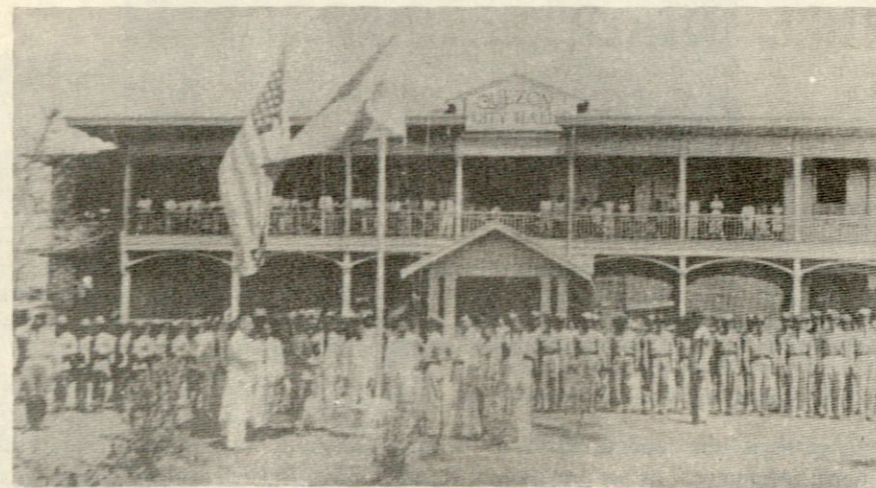
The question has sometimes been raised: Who was the first mayor of Quezon City: Quezon or Morato. The proper answer is: Quezon merely assumed the functions of the mayor and did so as President without a formal appointment as mayor, so that it was Morato who was the first appointed mayor of Quezon City.

of its status as "the national capital of the Philippines and the permanent seat of the national government" as per provision of R.A. No. 333 — said status being an essential part of Quezon's dream city. Mr. Carunungan states that "no one really knows how far, how vast, how great, Quezon wanted the city to be," but we certainly know that Quezon definitely wanted his dream city to be the "magnificent capital city" of the country. Anyway, it is well that, as Mr. Carunungan states, "Mayor Rodriguez know Quezon would never be satisfied with anything, however great." And "so, she keep on working, thinking, planning, developing, serving. . ."

The birth pangs of the new city were, of course, particularly intense under Mayor Morato. In Chapter Four, "The Morato Years", the author depicts the zeal and energy with which Morato tackled the tremendous difficulties beset him in launching the growth and development of Quezon City. Despite very limited funds, he was able to construct a network of roads in accordance with the Frost Master Plan and despite an inadequate police force of only 48, he was able to contain criminality. On the belief that "vice is the father of crime", he caused the "eradication of vices, gambling, dance halls, cockpits, cabarets, and other social evils in the new city."

It was under Morato's term that the cornerstone for the Quezon City Hall was laid on November 15, 1940, fifth anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth not "National Capitol Building," as erroneously stated by Mr. Carunungan. He describes meticulously the proposed edifice as conceived by the architect — only to state two pages later that "the (Quezon City Hall) building was never realized."

Then came the War. "Upon Morato's arrest and imprisonment, the Japanese Military Administration installed Dr. Florencio T. Cruz, former health officer of Quezon City, as district chief of Greater Manila for Quezon City." The author is not entirely correct here: Quezon City, after having become a part of Greater Manila as per Executive Order of Quezon, was divided into two districts for "police and administrative purposes." Dr. Cruz was designated district chief for the Diliman district while Gregorio Felipe, Sr. was named district chief for San Francisco del Monte district. (A son of Felipe, Gregorio Felipe, Jr., who is a sanitary inspector in the health department, can attest to this.)



Picture of a historic event that Mr. Carunungan could have used in his history book: "Quezon City: A Saga of Progress." It shows the first Filipino-American flag ceremony in front of the first Quezon City Hall where Mayor Morato held office. Located at the corner of what is now Aurora Boulevard and Highway 34, the building was formerly the Manila Heights Hospital owned by Assemblyman Valentin G. Afable of Zambales.

"Mayor Bernardo worked like one obsessed to fulfill the dream of his friend, Manuel Quezon," writes Mr. Carunungan. "His aides would bring sandwiches with them whenever they accompanied him on his frequent on-the-spot inspection tours, because they knew Mayor Bernardo had absolutely no regard for time."



Mayor BERNARDO

The facts and correct dates are: Quezon City regained its independence by virtue of R.A. No. 45 which was signed into law by President Roxas on October 11, 1946. Sabino de Leon, however, continued to hold office until the end of 1946. Bernardo, who had been appointed mayor of Quezon City on December 24, 1946, assumed office on January 1, 1947.

Mayor Bernardo faced great odds in the rehabilitation of Quezon City after the War. But he was equal to the task, as Mr. Carunungan clearly shows in Chapter XII, "Ponciano Bernardo as Mayor."

Mr. Carunungan has a mix-up of dates with respect to when Quezon City was separated from Greater Manila and when Mayor Ponciano Bernardo assumed office. On page 59, line 4, the author writes: "On October 11, 1946, Sabino de Leon, former chief of police of Quezon City, was appointed assistant mayor of Greater Manila for Quezon City; he held the position until the end of the year 1946." On the same page, lines 24 and 27, he writes: "Before the year (1945) was over, Quezon City was separated from Manila, and Ponciano Bernardo was appointed by President Osmeña to be its mayor. On January 1, 1946, Bernardo assumed the office in simple ceremonies at Malacañang. And Quezon City was again (sic) reborn." Obviously, Mayor Bernardo could not have assumed office on January 1, 1946 because Sabino de Leon "held that position until the end of 1946."

"Mayor Bernardo worked like one obsessed to fulfill the dreams of his friend, Manuel Quezon," writes Carunungan. "He assiduously worked without let-up, making frequent on-the-spot inspections and seeing to it that all the public works projects were being pursued with quality and dispatch. His aides would bring sandwiches with them whenever they accompanied him on these tours, because they knew Mayor Bernardo had absolutely no regard for time."

Constructed under Mayor Bernardo's administration were the old City Hall in Cubao, where the reconstructed Ramon Magsaysay High School stands, the Galas market, the Quezon City High School, the park named after him which had a skating rink, and eight health centers. It was also during Bernardo's term that R.A. No. 333 making Quezon City "the national capital of the Philippines and the permanent seat of the national government" was approved by President Quirino who had succeeded President Roxas upon his death on April 16, 1948.

About the infamous ambush that killed the widow of President Quezon on April 28, 1948, Carunungan relates that Bernardo got out of the car and shouted to the attackers: "Don't shoot! This is the car of cold blood."

The next mayor of Quezon City, then Undersecretary of the Interior (not Assistant Executive Secretary) Nicanor Roxas had the shortest term — only about eight months. The author devotes only four and a half pages to him but he considers his term significant because by the end of said term, "Quezon City become the true national focus of development," or, as he puts it in other words, "Quezon City, at last, came into its own." The reason for this, Mr. Carunungan opines, is that on October 22, 1949, Quezon City was inaugurated as the National Capital of the Philippines, the cornerstone of the Capitol Building on Constitution Hill was laid, and President Quirino had expressed the hope "that as the National Government leaves Manila it would leave behind all prejudices and burdens of a troubled world, as well as the effects of haphazard planning. . . I am sure that in the years to come, Quezon City will surpass Manila in historical value and scientific development." We all know know, of course, that these grandiose words of President Quirino never



The bullet-riddled ear in which the widow of President Quezon, Doña Aurora, was riding with her daughter Maria Aurora and son-in-law Philip Buencamino when they were ambushed on April 28, 1948. Of this incident Mr. Carunungan writes: "Mayor Bernardo (who was in another car in the convoy) shouted at the attackers: 'Stop shooting! This is the car of Mrs. Quezon!' But the marauders did not heed him. Instead they trained their guns at him and shot him in cold blood. . ."



Mayor ROXAS

He had the shortest term — only eight months, but Mr. Carunungan considers it significant because by the end of said term, "Quezon City became the true national focus of development," with its inauguration on October 22, 1949 as the National Capital of the Philippines.

came to pass. The Capitol Building never went beyond a skeleton of steel that rusted for more than 30 years until it gave way to the Batasan Pambansa building.

The date of the appointment of the next mayor of Quezon City, former Congressman Ignacio Santos Diaz, given in the book is a typographical error: It should be January 4, 1950, not January 4, 1959." In this chapter, "The City and its Services," devoted to the administration of Mayor Diaz, Mr. Carunungan makes him stand out as one of the most capable and energetic mayors that Quezon City had. During his four-year term, January 4, 1950 to December 30, 1953, an impressive number of public buildings — 29 in all — were constructed and public services improved tremendously. The police force was increased from 125 to 323, more police outposts were installed and more mobile radio patrols were put in operation. All these resulted in the containment of the crimes that proliferated at the start of his term and the restoration of peace and order. The improvement of educational services was manifested by the result of the survey of general education conducted in 1950 by the Bureau of Public Schools in which Quezon City ranked first in standards among six cities surveyed. More and more private schools also moved to Quezon City during Mayor Diaz's terms, such as the Ateneo University, St. Mary's College and St. Theresa's College. The improvement of health services was likewise manifested by the decrease in the death rate and in infant mortality and by the fact that "In the July fourth celebrations of 1951, Quezon City placed third in the national contest on health conditions and Mayor Diaz received the Diploma of Merit in behalf of the city."

It was also during Mayor Diaz' term that R.A. No. 502, the Quezon City charter, was amended for the first time by R.A. No. 527, known as the Revised Charter of Quezon City, which was signed into law by President Quirino on June 16, 1950. The new law increased the area of Quezon City of 15,539 hectares, the number of councilors from three to eight, and increased the salaries of city officials.



Mayor SANTOS DIAZ

He was dubbed "The Builder." Twenty nine (29) public buildings were constructed during his term and public services — protective, educational and health — improved tremendously.

With the defeat of President Quirino in the 1953 elections, Mayor Diaz tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Mayor Norberto S. Amoranto who was designated Vice Mayor on January 11, 1954 by incoming President Magsaysay and mayor on February 4, 1954.

Understandably, Mr. Carunungan devotes a major portion of his book to Mayor Amoranto for he was mayor of Quezon City for 22 years — not 24 years as erroneously stated on page 104: "This was the inauspicious beginning of the Amoranto era that would go on for twenty-four years, spanning the administration of Magsaysay, Garcia, Macapagal and Marcos, and playing the lead role in some of Quezon City's most spectacular and significant political and social dramas."

Shortly after his appointment some dramatic incidents were already occurring and Mr. Carunungan reports them in all their details: the 18 busloads of Quezon City residents who went to Malacañang to protest and denounce the Amoranto appointment and the purges of undesirable employees that went "in full blast from the moment he assumed office" creating a "vociferous hue and cry" from the "victims" and making his first few weeks in office "utterly tumultuous."

In time, however, as Mr. Carunungan puts it: "Mayor Amoranto brought a few and refreshingly relaxed but business-like atmosphere into the city administration. On the policy of "increased collection without increased taxation," Amoranto succeeded quickly in increasing the city's income. "He vowed," writes Mr. Carunungan, "that the city would no longer have a deficit economy and that the city would no longer be beholden to the national treasury for financial assistance in running the government."

With the death of President Magsaysay in an airplane crash on March 17, 1957, Amoranto tendered his courtesy resignation but despite the hordes of aspirants to his position, the threats of his own Vice Mayor "to expose alleged anomalies in the local administration since 1954," and a hostile press that was for "trouncing Amoranto" mainly because his (Garcia's) "spectacular showing in Quezon City (in the 1957 presidential election) convinced him that the incumbent mayor was the one the people wanted."

In the first elections held in Quezon City on November 10, 1959, Amoranto won by a big margin over his closest opponent, Ignacio Santos Diaz, but only one of the candidates for councilor in his ticket won with him, Dr. Anastacio Yabut. Six candidates of the Citizens League for Good Government, which Mr. Carunungan calls the Idealists, won. The eighth winning candidate was an independent, Jose Narcelles, who was reportedly supported secretly by Amoranto.

"Perhaps, the greatest achievement of Amoranto in his first term was in opening the city hall to the common man," writes Mr. Carunungan in Chapter 11, "The People Come First". "It is frightening," Mr. Carunungan continues, "to see that while he was standing as he talked with his visitors, a total stranger dressed in rags even, was sitting in his own chair." We had often witnessed such a "frightening" sight. I wish Carunungan had included in his book a famous remark of Mayor Amoranto which reflected his compassionate heart. To political opponents who criticized him for allegedly coddling squatters, he retorted: "If it is wrong to coddle poor squatters, than let it be so. I would rather be wrong and be kind than be right and be unkind."

Mayor Amoranto's victory in the 1963 elections, his first bid for re-election, "astounded everybody — including Amoranto," the author writes. The odds had piled against him: On January 27, 1961 he suffered a stroke; in November that same

"Perhaps, the greatest accomplishment of Amoranto in his first term was in opening the city hall to the common tao," writes Mr. Carunungan. "It was frightening to see that while he was standing as he talked with his visitors, a total stranger, dressed in rags even, was sitting in his own chair."



Mayor AMORANTO

year, the Liberal party won and Diosdado Macapagal won; and the Citizens League for Good Government conducted a vigorous moneyed campaign. But Mayor Amoranto won "with an unbelievable majority over Vicente Novales, who forsook him and ran on the Liberal party ticket."

The author calls the 1967 elections, Amoranto's second bid for re-election "the most raucous elections ever" with seven candidates for mayor, five for vice mayor, and approximately 85 for councilors.

At this point, Mr. Carunungan focuses the spotlight on Ismael Mathay, Jr. who had won as the vice mayor of Amoranto. In the absence of Amoranto who had gone abroad, Mathay succeeded in evicting the professional squatters at the national park along EDSA where the Manila Seedling Bank is now located and along East Avenue.

Mr. Carunungan does not have anything to say on the 1971 elections, Amoranto's third bid for re-election, except to make this mistake: "Carlos J. Albert, CLGG councilor in 1959-1963, ran against Amoranto for mayor in 1963 and lost; in 1971, he ran as vice mayor in the Amoranto ticket and won!" Albert was the running mate of Carmen Planas.

Needless to say, much of the progress told in Mr. Carunungan's "Saga of Progress" occurred during the 22 years of Amoranto's regime: the unnumberable school buildings, markets, health centers, parks and playgrounds, roads and bridges, and, above all, the 14-storey City Hall building, the tallest edifice in Quezon City, which mayor Amoranto considered the crowning glory of his infrastructural accomplishments.

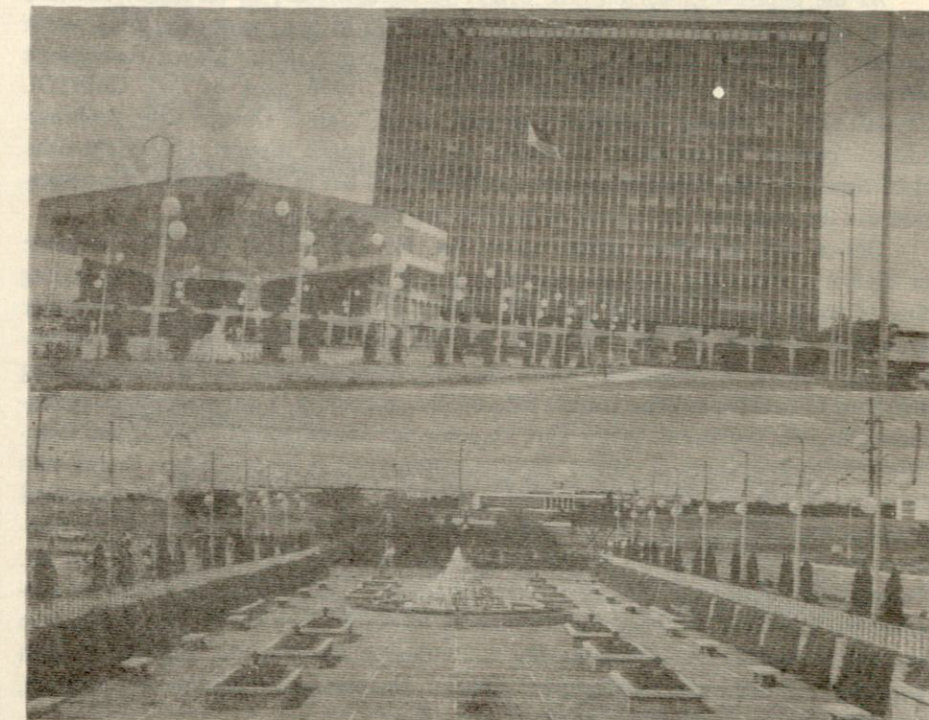
Oddly enough, Amoranto did not think much of his infrastructural accomplishments, for he said it was easy to construct roads or buildings provided you had the money. "To me," he said, according to the author, "this was better than roads, bridges or buildings — or even centers and schools. A triumph of peace and love is more fulfilling than any infrastructure." By "this," he was referring to the way he had saved the lives of the young U.P. activists who on February 2 to 9, 1971 barricaded the U.P. compound, "Making it impossible for anyone inside to leave the premises nor those outside to enter." Despite terrific pressure exerted on him, he refused to send his policemen to break the barricades for he knew that there would be bloodshed. Instead he boldly and calmly walked towards the barricades, crossed them, and "like a father full of prudence and understanding, talked with them (the young U.P. activists)." The students listened to him and after a lengthy dialogue agreed to remove the barricades, ending the "rebellion."

In a meeting of U.P. students and their parents he convoked at City Hall the following morning, one irate parent chided Mayor Amoranto for not having done his duty in sending the policemen to break the barricades and "teach the brats a lesson." To which the mayor with great patience answered: "If I had done my duty as you would have wanted me to, you would not be here now attending this meeting;

you would be in the *funerarias* weeping over your dead children."

Mr. Carunungan notes the salutary effects of martial law in Quezon City: how it reduced criminality, how it "spurred greater progress in business and industry," and how the cleanliness and beautification drive was intensified earning the First Lady's commendation.

The author paves the way for the resignation of Mayor Amoranto in March 1976: "In 1976, when Mayor Amoranto was nearing his 68th year and celebrating his 22nd year as mayor of Quezon City, the chores and responsibilities, the pressures and the demands of his office seemed much heavier." He reproduces without comment the letter of President Marcos accepting Amoranto's resignation. If he had talked to the Mayor after his resignation had been accepted, he would have probably obtained some interesting things to add to his account of his resignation. Outwardly, Mayor Amoranto took the acceptance of his resignation non-chalantly: "Jobless na ako," he said jokingly to friends. But deep in his mind and heart, what were his true thoughts and feelings? A more candid historian would have wanted to find out. We did find out, but then we are not a candid historian.



Mayor Amoranto considered the City Hall with the sunken garden for a front yard the crowning glory of his infrastructural accomplishments. After jogging one early morning on Dec. 22, 1979 around the Quezon Memorial Circle, he suffered a stroke and died in the premises of the City Hall — a fact over which Mr. Carunungan waxes poetically dramatic: "He chose for his final moment the air, the fragrance and the very feel of the area that he loved so well. It was as if he actually chose the beloved place to die: there just beneath the shadow of the City Hall that he built . . ."

Mr. Carunungan relates in detail how the end came for Mayor Amoranto when he suffered a stroke on December 22, 1979. Rising to heights of poetic fancy, he writes: "He chose for his final moment the air, the fragrance and the very feel of the area that he loved well. It was as if he actually chose the beloved place to die. There just beneath the shadow of the City Hall that he built, only a child is throw from the Quezon Memorial Circle . . ."

After Mayor Amoranto, the author finally takes up her Honor, incumbent Mayor Adelina S. Rodriguez. In sizing up Mayor Rodriguez, Mr. Carunungan quotes THE CAPITOL STANDARD: "Though Mayor Rodriguez may not bring with her extensive executive experience and knowhow, she comes with something better: faith, courage, vision, sincerity, and, above all, the capacity and the will to serve. Mayor Rodriguez will acquit herself with credit and honor as the capitol city's chief executive. She belongs to an elite clan of achievers — the Rodriguez, senator, governor, congressman — who have maintained a tradition of dedicated public service for the last three decades."

As the publisher-editor of THE CAPITOL STANDARD, we are highly flattered that a top writer like Mr. Carunungan had found in our paper something worth quoting. He further flatters us by quoting from our article, "Mayor Rodriguez's Greatest Talent," published in the October 12, 1976 issue of THE CAPITOL STANDARD: "Mayor Rodriguez's greatest talent," said a Quezon City publisher-editor, "consists in her ability to inspire and elicit public support. I think the principal reason for the universal support (accorded her) lies in the sincerity, the dedication and the energy she has shown in tackling the difficult mayoralty job."

Unlike with the other mayors before her, Mr. Carunungan does not enumerate or discuss in detail the many accomplishments of Mayor Rodriguez probably leaving that to some future historian who will write a sequel to his book. He is obviously impressed by what he calls "the now famous City Development Program formulated by Mayor Rodriguez to which the city administration refers in integrating solutions to problems." The correct title of the program is "Comprehensive Development Program" prepared by the City Planning and Development Office under Executive Director Gerardo G. Magat. Its preparation started before Mayor Rodriguez's time but it was she who first adopted it, making it a policy that all developmental projects and programs of the government conform to said "Comprehensive Development Program." Among the development programs under Mayor Rodriguez that Mr. Carunungan could have discussed more thoroughly are its slum improvement program, particularly the Escopa Redevelopment Program which has become well known not only nationally but internationally as a model in the integrated approach to slum improvement, the barrio development program, the manpower development program, the infrastructure development program, and others.

Writing the history of a city with the multifarious factors, events, and persons that go into its growth and development is no easy task. The writing of "Quezon City: A Saga of Progress" is no exception. However, Mr. Carunungan's task had been made less difficult by the fact that he had to cover a relatively short period of time, Quezon City being only 43 years old today — "too minimal a time in the life of

a metropolis," to use the author's own words. The task was also made easier by the availability of rich authentic sources of historical materials about Quezon City such as the daily newspapers which continuously reported important events in the growth and development of the city from the time of its creation in 1939; the various official reports and documents, national as well as local; and the eyewitness accounts of still living persons who were personally involved in the growth and development of the city particularly during the earliest years — persons such as Don Ramon Roces, Pio Pedrosa, Proceso Sebastian, Manuel Morato, and others.

We are glad that articles we have written in THE CAPITOL STANDARD and in Quezon City Souvenir Programs have contributed a little to Mr. Carunungan's book. We are particularly pleased by the reference made to our article, "Former Mayor Amorante's Greatest Accomplishment," published in the October 12, 1976 issue of the CAPITOL STANDARD.

The book is fairly comprehensive but far from being exhaustive. For instance, there is hardly a word on the Araneta Complex which has played a vital role in the city's progress. And while it has a wealth of details, it has a dearth of pictures. No pictures of even Quezon and the mayors except Mayor Rodriguez. Pictures of highlights in the history of Quezon City and of its tourist spots would have made the book more interesting, such as those we are using to illustrate this review and digest. The printing of the book must have been under time pressure because many typographical errors, some grammatical lapses, and a few inaccuracies have been allowed to pass.

But despite the above noted defects or deficiencies, "Quezon City: A Saga of Progress" is a history book of great merit, overwhelmingly better than any previous historical writing on Quezon City. Mayor Rodriguez, who has a message in the book, and Cultural Affairs and Tourism Officer Francisco "Pete" Alvarez, who writes the Foreword, justifiably feel elated that Mr. Carunungan's history book has been published under their auspices. At the launching of the book last August 18, Mayor Rodriguez said: "In writing "Quezon City: A Saga of Progress," Mr. Carunungan has rendered a great service to the city for which he deserves the commendation and gratitude of the people." She enjoined everybody to get hold of the book and read it "thoroughly and studiously."

"But let us not stop at reading the book," she said. "Let us continue the story it has told — not with our pen for we may not have the writing skill of Mr. Carunungan — but with a more positive and vigorous participation in the task of furthering the growth and development of our city, making it a more peaceful, more pleasant, more prosperous place to live in. Someday, another Celso Al. Carunungan may write a sequel to his book entitling it "Quezon City: A Saga of Further Progress" in which will be chronicled the further progress that Quezon City may achieve hereafter — progress towards that state of urban development which the First Lady has envisioned as the 'City of Man.'"

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6

CREATING A KILUSANG KABUHAYAN AT KAUNLARAN (KKK) ORGANIZATIONAL MACHINERY FOR QUEZON CITY TO ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KKK PROGRAM, PRESCRIBING GUIDELINES RELATED THERETO, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

This Order was issued by Mayor Rodriguez last June after noting that the implementation of the KKK program in Quezon City needed acceleration.

This Order makes it "the policy of the City Government to improve the quality of life of its residents by promoting and encouraging the economic development of the barangays particularly the blighted areas of the City through loans-in-aid, establishment and development of small and medium scale industries and other livelihood projects."

The Order creates a Council for the KKK in Quezon City "composed of the City Mayor as Chairman, the Vice Mayor as Vice Chairman, the City Officials directly involved in extension work, including senior officials of the National Government assigned with the City Government as well as from the private sector as members."

An Executive Committee is also created "composed of five (5) headed by the City Mayor or her duly authorized representative, which committee shall be authorized to act for and in behalf of the Council when not in session."

The Order further provides that "the day-to-day affairs of the office shall be entrusted to a management group, headed by the City Action Officer, which will implement the policies of the Committee and the Council to attain the objectives of the KKK program."

Under the Order projects eligible for KKK financing fall under two categories: 1) KKK-Barangay Livelihood Project; and 2) KKK-City Livelihood Projects.

The General Policies and Guidelines for Financing KKK-Barangay Livelihood Projects are as follows:

I. Eligible Projects for KKK Financing

A. Projects that support existing government livelihood programs specifically those related to food production such as preparation preservation of longaniza, tocino, tapa, pickles and candied nuts and fruits.

B. Projects that are service-oriented

II. Eligibility Requirements

A. Ability to generate income within a period of 12 months
B. Minimum of technical assistance in the implementation of the project

III. Eligible Beneficiaries

Individuals/heads of families in the most depressed areas of the barangay who may be classified as landless workers including farmers, kaingeros, slum dwellers, subsistence fishermen, cultural minorities, out-of-school youths or disabled persons shall constitute the eligible beneficiaries under the KKK Barangay Livelihood Program

IV. Loan Ceiling

Individuals/heads of families in the barangay who qualify as eligible beneficiaries as defined in the above section shall be entitled to avail of the interest-free KKK Barangay Livelihood Fund to a minimum of P100 and a maximum of P3,000 per beneficiary.

V. Fund Releases and Repayments

Upon receipt of the Loan Approval & Fund Release Advice from the Mayor, the City Treasurer shall release funds to the proponent. The borrower shall be accompanied by the Barangay Captain or the City Action Officer who shall sign as witness and guarantor.

Maturity periods for loans shall depend on the types of projects to be financed provided that no loan shall be granted for a period in excess of one year.

The Barangay Captain and the Mayor shall be held responsible for collecting from the borrowers and remitting payments to the City Treasurer.

Borrowers with arrears shall not be granted loans in the future, but borrowers who pay their amortizations on time shall be included in the barangay's list of priority beneficiaries who may avail of additional loans to finance new and existing projects.

VI. Project Monitoring

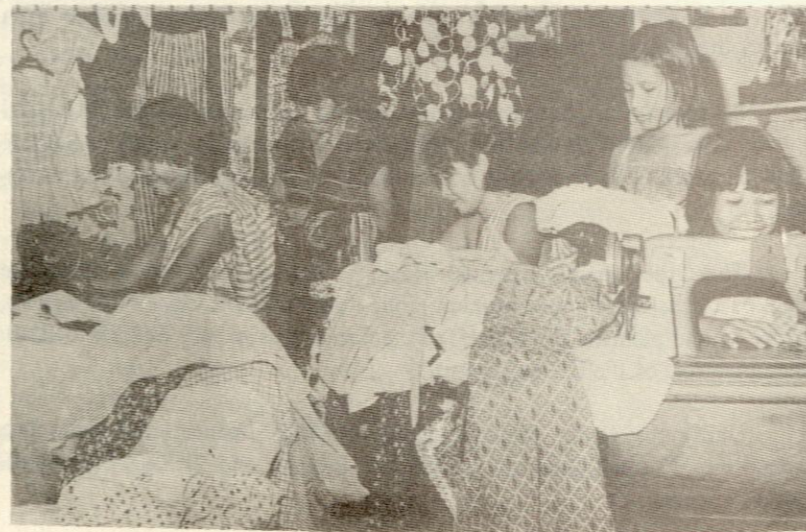
The Barangay Captain shall coordinate with the Mayor and the City Action Officer in overseeing the implementation of the project from the time the loan is released.

The General Policies and Guidelines for Financing KKK-City Livelihood Projects are the same as the above with the exception of the loan ceiling which is a maximum of P3,000 and a minimum of P500.

KKK Financed Enterprises



Handicraft



Garments

APPROVED KKK PROJECTS

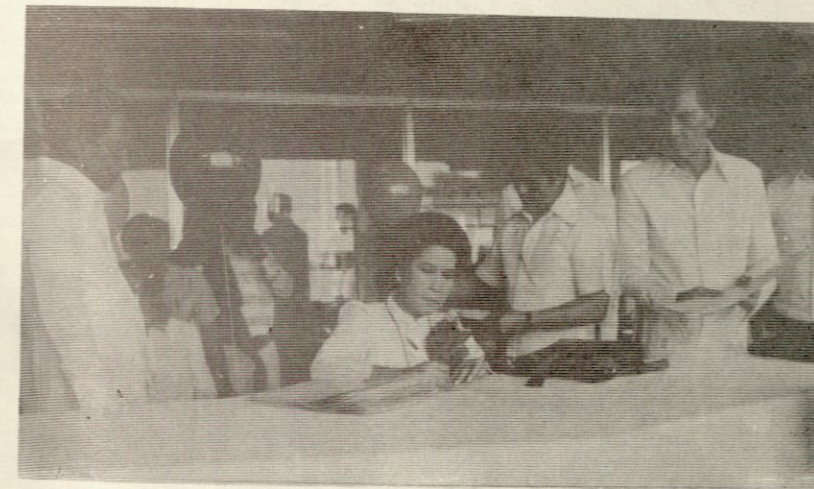
Executive Order No. 6 creates a P3 million KKK Development and Management Fund to finance livelihood projects in Quezon City. The amount "shall be taken regularly starting CY 1983 out of the General Fund and shall be released by the City Treasurer in accordance with the approved guidelines for Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran."

Since the above fund will be available next calendar year yet, for the current year the city government has to finance KKK projects with the P100,000 given by the national government out of the Local Government Special Fund. The amount has already been exhausted to finance some 50 approved KKK projects. Since about 150 more applications for loans are pending, the Mayor requested the MMC to approve the release of P1 million from the P5 million earmarked in the 1982 budget for MMC-Oriented projects. Vice Governor Ismael Mathay, Jr. has approved the request.

The 50 approved and 150 pending KKK projects are for small businesses on swine raising, poultry, garments, sari-sari store, carinderia, waste utiliza-

tion, and shelter components, which are entitled to loans, as per Executive Order No. 6, ranging from a minimum of P100 to a maximum of P3,000. The priority given to small businesses is in accordance with the instructions of the First Lady "to give priority to the poorest of the poor to enable them to start a livelihood within the concept of the KKK."

As to the bigger business enterprises to be financed from the national KKK fund, 42 feasibility studies have been received and pre-evaluated by the Barangay Operations Center. They have been forwarded to the KKK Regional Action Officer for the National Capital Region, Vice Governor Mathay. Eight projects have been approved, 26 are pending approval, while eight have been required to submit additional necessary documents. Only four applications have been disapproved. The projects involve require a funding of more than P16 million. Among the biggest projects are: Metal Crafts and Iron Works, P400,000; Bakery, P200,000; Swine Enterprise, P165,000; Furniture Making, P150,000; Manufacture of Native Baskets, P150,000; and Marketing Center, P100,000.



Mayor Rodriguez signs a check from KKK fund (left) and hands it to a recipient (right) one of 50 with approved loan applications. The MMC has approved the release of P1 million from the P5 million earmarked in the 1982 budget for MMC-oriented projects. Loans are for small enterprises, with loans ranging from P100 to P3,000, in accordance with the First Lady's instructions to give priority to "the poorest of the poor".



KKK PROJECTS SPONSORED BY CIVIC/BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

QUEZON CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, INC.

Only yesterday, Oct. 11, the ground breaking for a permanent KKK Secretariat Headquarters was held at Times St., Bgy. West Triangle. A joint project of the QCCCI and the city government, it is a manifestation of the imminence of a more vigorous implementation of the KKK program in Quezon City.

The QCCCI has organized a Samahang Kabuhayan initially composed of 30 families in Bgy. Paltok. The QCCI will act as the anchor organization between the Samahan and the KKK Secretariat. The QCCI will issue purchase orders to the Samahan Kabuhayan which, in turn, will obtain loans from the KKK fund to produce building components such as trusses, gypsum blocks, hollow blocks, doors and jambs, knock-down cabinets, balusters, stairs and the like. These will be bought by the QCCCI to be used in their low-cost housing projects.

Other Samahan Kabuhayans will be organized in 30 other barangays. These will undertake different projects like garments, handicrafts, woodcraft, and food production, among others. Presently, QCCCI is coordinating with KADIWA and the National Food Authority to handle the eventual marketing of the products.

The construction of the Paltok Samahang Kabuhayan factory is slated to start today, October 12, in observance of the 43rd Foundation Day of Quezon City which is being observed on the theme: "Accelerating the implementation of the KKK program in Quezon City."

CAPITOL JAYCEES

The Capitol Jaycees has several projects to implement the KKK program in Quezon City. Last month, for four consecutive Fridays, 1-4 P.M., it sponsored a food processing and food preservation seminar for housewives and other interested parties from the depressed barangays. The seminars were held at the Philippine National Red Cross building.

Last October 1, the Capitol Jaycees held another seminar, this time on the mechanics of the KKK, such as: How to apply for KKK financing. It was held also at the PNRC building.

QUEZON CITY COUNCIL OF WOMEN

The Quezon City Council of Women which Mayor Rodriguez founded herself and for which she serves as Adviser is also very active in undertaking KKK projects. It is presently conducting a Walk-In vocational course in high speed sewing at the Federation of Women's Civic Organization in Quezon

City back of the City Hall. Anybody can just walk into the building and enroll in the class without much ado. How came a Council project is being held in the Federation building? The president of the Council and the Federation is one and the same person: Assistant Fiscal Lea T. Castelo and most members of the Council are federationists. The Council has also put up a Marketing Center for the products of KKK enterprises. Recently Mayor Rodriguez sent Fiscal Castelo and some Council women to certain provinces in the North to establish marketing linkages with provincial KKK participants with whom the Council's Marketing Center can exchange products.



The KKK Marketing Center of the Quezon City Council of Women (QCCW). In the picture are Fiscal Lea T. Castelo, QCCW President (second from right); Cora Veneracion, Mrs. Legaspi, Caroline Torres, and Teofilo Sison.



Trainees in high speed sewing of the QCCW's Walk-In Skills Training Center, which has the support of Mayor Rodriguez with Mrs. Lourdes Vergara, SWSD chief as Project Chairman. In the picture with Fiscal Castelo are Beth Maramba, Marife Clamor of the NCRFW, Rosie de Jesus, and Silvina Lagunsad (trainor).



The Greenhouse Project of the QC Council of Women. With Fiscal Castelo in the picture is Corazon Veneracion.



Dressmaking class of the QCCW's Walk-In Skills Training Center with Ms. Lourdes Vergara as Project Chairman.

Quezon City Kabuhayan Technological Center

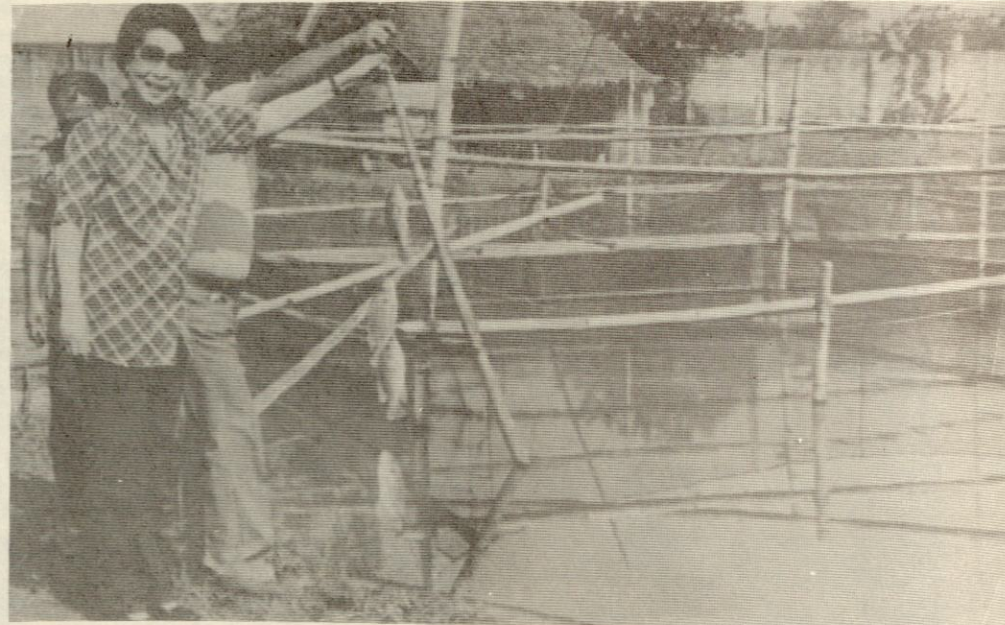
Launched on the President's birthday last year, the Quezon City Kabuhayan Technological Center was the prompt response of the city government to Executive Order No. 715 issued on August 6, 1981 establishing the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran. Developed under the direction of KKK City Action Officer Melencio M. Castelo, the Center has played a significant role in the implementation of the KKK program in Quezon City.

The agro-industrial pilot modules that have been put up at the Center have served as models for KKK participants and have supplied them with planting materials and breeding stock. Among these modules are a vegetable garden, fishpond, duckery, poultry, mini rice field, and tree seedling nursery. Since its launching, the Center has distributed free to KKK participants: 185,350 vegetable seedlings with a market value of P9,167.50; 6,675 teaspoons of vegetable seeds with a market value P332.75; 17,520 tilapia fingerlings with a market value of P3,504.00; 17,900 tree seedlings with a market value of P17,900.00; and 17 ducks with a market value of P425.00. Technical knowhow has been radiated to KKK participants through lectures and demonstrations conducted by technical personnel of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, and Nacida.

Aside from the planting materials and breeding stock it has distributed free, the Center has produced and sold 33,549 kilos of vegetables, for P50,324.05; 30 cavans of palay for P1,950.00; and 1,000 watermelons for P1,500.00 making a total sales of P53,774.05 of which P35,624.00 has been deposited as a trust fund with the City Treasurer and the balance of P17,150 has been used for the operation of the Center. Castelo says that in due time the Center will be self-liquidating.



Mayor Rodriguez goes under the trellis to examine a cluster of grape fruits. "Malili-it pa, hindi pa puedeng kainin," says the Mayor. "At saka parang makapal ang balat."
"Ninipis po yan, mam, paglaki," answers KKK City Action Officer and developer of the Center, Melencio Castelo.



"Look what I caught!" exclaims the Mayor, as she displays four full-sized tilapia reared at the Center's fishpond. The Center has distributed free 17,520 tilapia fingerlings to KKK participants.



At the Central Fire Station adjoining the Center, F/Col. Torres and his men have a goat project. The Mayor is feeding a goat with ipil-ipil leaves.



Most people think kangkong can be grown only in water. Not this upland variety which thrives on dry land. The Mayor examines this non-aquatic kangkong plant.



The Mayor wades into the center of the mini rice field at the Center which is planted to a high-yielding, disease resistant variety developed at the IRI. With the Mayor are Castelo and Fire Chief, Col. Arturo Torres.



In the midst of a field of lettuce. "Don't use too much pesticides" the Mayor advised. "We don't use any," Castelo tells the Mayor.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The National Manpower and Youth Council, which supervises all manpower development programs in the country, has declared that the Manpower Development Program of Quezon City is tops in Metro Manila. Started in May 1980, the program has trained and graduated a total of 1,736 out-of-school youths and unemployed adults in more than 20 different kinds of vocational courses: Many of the graduates have been helped to land jobs in business establishments with whom the city government has established linkages.

The local Manpower and Youth Council has prepared a Five-Year Manpower Development Program, 1983-1987, under which skills training will be geared to eight priority industries or trades: construction, metallurgy and engineering, automotive, garments, footwear and leathercraft, wood products, electronics, and hotel and restaurant. During the first year of the program, which will be funded with P1 million, the target output is 1,800 trainees.



The Mayor speaking at the mass graduation of trainees under the Quezon City Accelerated Manpower Program. Behind her is Mrs. Lourdes Vergara, Chief of the Social Welfare Services Division, which is implementing the program.



Mayor Rodriguez handing a certificate to a graduate. Looking on are Ms. Vergara and Jose Cruz, Regional Director of the National Manpower and Youth Council, National Capital Region.

VOCATIONAL COURSES



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In magnitude and importance, the Infrastructure Development Program ranks first among all development programs of the city government. The main thrust is to support the program of the Ministry of Human Settlements in the delivery of the 11 basic needs in a human settlement, particularly in mobility, health, education, culture and technology, ecological balance, water, food, and adjudication.

The 1982 Infrastructure Development Program, for which the sum of P43,732,208.00 is available, P1,681,955.00 more than the previous year, consists of six categories of development programs: Road Network, Waterworks, Health, School, Public Cemetery, Shrine and Monument and Land Acquisition.

The Road Network Development Program calls for an appropriation of P31,584,808.00 allocated among the four districts. District I is allocated the sum of P19,421,608.00 for the improvement of 15 streets with a total length of 12.76 km. District II gets P8,179,400.00 for the improvement of 11 streets with a total length of 9.25 km. District III is allocated P1,798,800.00 for the improvement of 7 streets with a total length of 3.82 km. District IV gets P2,185,000.00 for the improvement of 7 streets with a total length of 3.095 km.

The Waterworks System Development Program calls for an appropriation of P600,000.00 which will be for the installation of MWSS water service lines to the City Hall, construction of water reservoirs, and installation of four fire hydrants in the City Hall compound.

The sum of P1,561,700.00 is earmarked for the Health Development Program of which P1,125,000.00 will be for the construction of Bagong Lipunan Health Centers at Barangays Balingasa, Nagkaisang Nayon, and San Vicente. The balance of P426,700.00 will be used for the repair of 11 health centers in various parts of the city.

In the School Development Program, 9 high school buildings are given top priority for improvement of existing facilities at a cost of P9,315,000.00 based on a comprehensive study conducted by the Office of the Mayor through the City Planning and Development Office in coordination with the City Schools Division. Four schools will be provided with additional classrooms while five others will undergo major renovations.

The sum of P241,000.00 has been earmarked for the improvement of Bagbag Cemetery. An amount of P100,000.00 has been appropriated for the restoration of the city's existing monuments and improvement of their sites.

The city will acquire land under the Land Acquisition Program to provide open space for parks and playgrounds for Barangays Gulod and Duyan-Duyan with a total allocation of P329,700.00



Of the city's 1,796 roads, 21.384 kilometers are concreted, such as shown in above picture, while 1,720.271 kilometers are asphalted.

REPAIR and MAINTENANCE

Repair and Maintenance work is undertaken continuously to insure mobility, one of the 11 basic needs.



Index of Progress: The City's Income

"From a virtual wilderness to a bustling metropolis". That has become the stereotyped way of compressing in a phrase the tremendous progress that Quezon City has made since its creation in 1939. But a more forceful way of depicting that tremendous progress is to put side by side the city's original income with its present income.

Quezon City started to operate in October 1939, 43 years ago today, on a loan of P200,000 authorized by its founder, President Manuel L. Quezon. The total estimated income for 1983, General and Infrastructure Funds, is P337,929,084.00.

If these two sums were to be represented figuratively by piles of coins and you place the piles side by side, the sharp difference in their heights would give a vivid idea of the stupendous extent of the progress that Quezon City has achieved.

Four key officials are involved in the city income: the City Assessor who assesses the real estate properties, which are the major source of the city's income, the City Treasurer who does the collection of taxes, the Budget Officer who budgets the income, and the Mayor who spends it for the city's operation in accordance with the budget.

The latest statistics show that the city's total real property assessed valuation is P7,624,314,850.00 covering 183,771 parcels. To increase this

assessed valuation, the Office of the City Assessor, Atty. Ricardo T. Villena, is conducting an aggressive building inspection campaign to ferret unassessed improvements on real properties. Its on-going tax mapping operation has resulted in the reclassification of real properties from agricultural to residential, commercial or industrial and from residential to commercial and industrial use.

The Office of the City Treasurer, Atty. Anselmo O. Regis, continues without let-up its intensified tax collection drive. Its twice-a-year auction sales of delinquent properties have yielded considerable tax payments.

The Office of the Budget Officer, Ms. Estrella P. Gerardo, has just completed the preparation of the 1983 Executive Budget and is pending approval by the Metropolitan Manila Commission. Incidentally, the Budget Office was singled out by a TV crew for shooting of its staff at work. In her budget message, Mayor Rodriguez states:

"The City leadership, in faithful adherence to the corporate goal of the Metropolitan Manila Commission, has set forth in its CY-1983 Executive Budget a humanist reaffirmation of its continuing commitment to the avowed purpose of improving the human condition and the betterment of the quality of life among its constituency."

He Assesses



Atty. Ricardo T. Villena
City Assessor

He Collects



Atty. Anselmo O. Regis
City Treasurer

She Budgets



Ms. Estrella P. Gerardo
Budget Officer

She Spends



Mrs. Adelina S. Rodriguez
City Mayor

AUGUST AFFAIR: TIME MAYOR'S BIRTHDAY

As in the past, the Mayor's birthday last August 6 was a "bloody" affair. Blood flowed from the veins of donors to the blood bank of the Philippine National Red Cross, Quezon City Chapter. The blood-letting, which is always the main feature of the Mayor's celebration of her birthday, was held at the City Hall covered lobby. Three hundred fifty nine (359) units of blood equivalent to 89,759 cc were produced.

On August 6, the Mayor's birthday observance started with a charismatic mass officiated by Msgr. Fidelis Limcaco of the Good Shepherd parish church in Fairview. The mass was followed by the Mayor's reception of birthday greeters at her office. The day was made hectic for the Mayor by the following activities that came after the birthday greetings: Launching of the Walk-In Skills Training Center of the Quezon City Council of Women and the Quezon City Balikatan; Installation of a marker for the "Asisola Lim Amoranto Hall" of the Federation of Women's Civic Organizations of Quezon City's building; Visit to the Charity Ward of the Lungsod ng Kabataan Hospital; Launching of a Day Care Center at Barangay Damayan, SFDM; and Turnover of Marilag Mini Park at Barangay Marilag, Project 4. The day's celebration was capped with a dinner-dance at the Madrid Restaurant, Mandaluyong. Despite the hectic activities, the Mayor was looking vibrant and youthful as ever, once again confirming Justice Antonio Barredo's now famous statement that "for her there seems to be no passage of time."

Pre-birthday activities were, on August 4, a gift-giving visit to the Golden Acres home for senior citizens; on August 5, turnover of three school buildings donated by the Quezon City Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Pasong Putik, Tandang Sora, and Masambong and Paligsahan sa Pag-awit ng mga "Young Once" sponsored jointly by the Aguman Capangpangan, Quezon City Executive Club, and "The Four Young Once."



As in past celebrations, the Mayor's birthday was a "bloody" affair. The blood letting at the lobby of City Hall yielded 359 units equivalent to 89,750 cc.



The Mayor's birthday cake, a gift of the Philippine National Red Cross, Quezon City Chapter. With Mayor Rodriguez is Governor Isidro Rodriguez of Rizal.



The Mayor visited the Charity Ward of the Lungsod ng Kabataan Hospital to gift gifts to the sick children. At left, the Mayor is shown handing a gift to a sick child and at right, she is at the Obstetric Ward with Dr. Fe del Mundo, Director of the hospital and Mrs. Lourdes Vergara, Social Welfare Services Division Chief.



Barangay Captains pose with Mayor Rodriguez after extending their birthday greetings. Seated at her right is her husband, Gov. Isidro Rodriguez of Rizal. They are listening to a lad (extreme left) declaiming birthday greetings to the Mayor.



Launching a Day Care Center at Barangay Damayan, SFD, under the Child Development Program, a joint project of the city government and the Zonta Club of Quezon City. At extreme left is Father Agapito Diaz of the San Pedro Bautista Church who officiated at the blessing of the Center. Others in the picture are: Mrs. Lourdes Vergara, SWSD Chief; Dr. Estrella de Leon, Zonta Club president; City Schools Superintendent Edna Azurin; members of the Zonta Club and the SWSD staff.

The President, The First Lady, The Vice Governor in Quezon City



Cutting the ceremonial ribbon at the inauguration of the Bliss project at Sikatuna Village. With the President and the First Lady is Quezon City's First Lady, Mayor Rodriguez.



The First Lady speaking at the inauguration of the Ramon Magsaysay High School. With her are Vice Governor Ismael Mathay, Jr., Mayor Rodriguez, and City Schools Superintendent Edna Azurin.



Vice Governor Mathay was guest speaker at the flag raising ceremony last October 4 sponsored by the City Treasurer's Office. Mathay cited the "unprecedented and consistent" progress of Quezon City. He praised the leadership of Mayor Rodriguez whom he referred to as being "very visible and available" to her constituents.



City Treasurer Anselmo O. Regis introducing the Vice Governor. Behind are Areh. Gerardo G. Magat, City Development Coordinator; Vice Mayor Stephen Sarino, Mayor Rodriguez, and Vice Governor Mathay.

THE LAST CAMPAIGN

The squatter situation in Metro Manila has become so unmanageable that the President and the First Lady themselves had to take a direct hand. Acting on their orders, the National Housing Authority is spearheading a massive, vigorous campaign against squatters. NHA Manager Gaudencio Tobias calls it "The Last Campaign." A do or die effort to recover squatter-occupied territory in Metro Manila.

Quezon City, which has been variously called "the haven of squatters" or "squatters paradise" (no longer the "Workingman's Paradise" that Quezon envisioned) because of its wide open spaces, is overrun by squatters the biggest concentrations being at the Batasang Pambansa Complex, Barangays Old Balara, Culiati and Sauyo, Novaliches. Mayor Rodriguez considers the squatters problem "still the Number One headache of the city government," adding that "it is a problem that all developing countries have to contend with." In her State of the City Address, she said: "It is unfortunate that some Barangay officials (who are supposed to be the frontline guardians of vacant lots against squatters) feel helpless in preventing the influx of squatters."

But the city government has not been exactly helpless against the squatters. Even long before NHA Manager Tobias's "last Campaign," it has been implementing P.D. No. 772 and LOI 19 ordering the dismantling or removal of illegally constructed structures in public as well as private properties. The city government has a special Committee for the Prevention of Squatting and a Task Force on Squatter Relocation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation headed by Arch. Gerardo G. Magat, City Development Coordinator. In the 1983 Budget, pending approval by the MMC, this Task Force is allocated P2,500,000 for its operations.

The city government is participating actively in "The Last Campaign." The Task Force has been assigned the task of dismantling the structures along the road-right-of-way of the Don Mariano Marcos Avenue starting from Tandang Sora to Barangay Commonwealth. The demolition operation started last July 21 after NHA Manager Tobias had given the go signal in a letter to Mayor Rodriguez. At this writing, 801 structures have been dismantled and 801 families relocated to the Tala Estate of the NHA in Novaliches. Some 569 more structures are due for demolition.

The demolition operation has been singularly marked by the absence of any untoward incident unlike in other operations of the Task Force which encountered resistance which often erupted into violence or stalled by long-drawn out court injunctions obtained by the affected squatters. The smooth operation has been due to the preparation or conditioning of the squatters minds to a peaceful acceptance of their displacement. This was achieved through dialogues with them conducted by social workers of the City Planning and Development Office, the Social Welfare Services Division, and the National Housing Authority. The squatters were told that while initially they may suffer some inconveniences at their relocation site, eventually it will be developed to provide all the facilities and amenities for a healthy,

comfortable, pleasant and productive existence. This promise is being presently implemented.

Incidentally, one city official who echoes the city government's prudent and compassionate attitude towards squatters is Arch. Gerardo G. Magat. In a paper he read at the recent seminar/workshop on the National Building Code of the Philippines held in Baguio City, he said:

"Perhaps, the issue (slum problems) has worsened with all the labels we have unwittingly attached to the slum dwellers such as professional squatters, land grabbers, criminals, trouble-makers, prostitutes, smugglers, and heaven knows what other sins have been heaped on these hapless creatures. They may or may not be all of these, but one thing is certain — they are not different at all from you or me or even those treading the hallowed enclaves of Bel Air or Marbella.

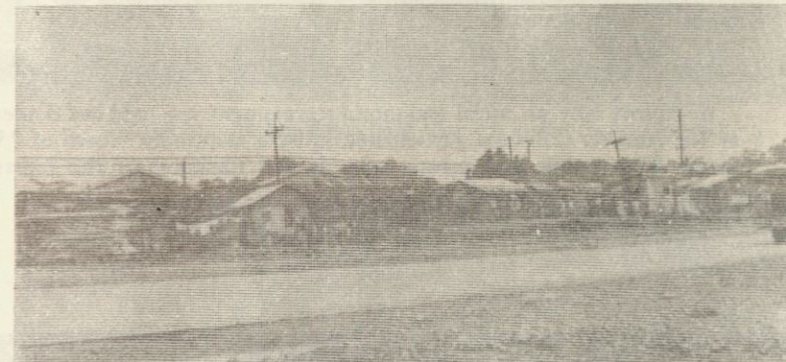
"Just like you and me, they are bread-winners who intensely desire to see their children with a secure future. Just like the opportunities open to us, they likewise desire to partake of the developments enjoyed by Metro Manila and other prime cities of the nation. And similar to our aspirations, they wish to share whatever humble talents and resources they have to the economic development of our cities."



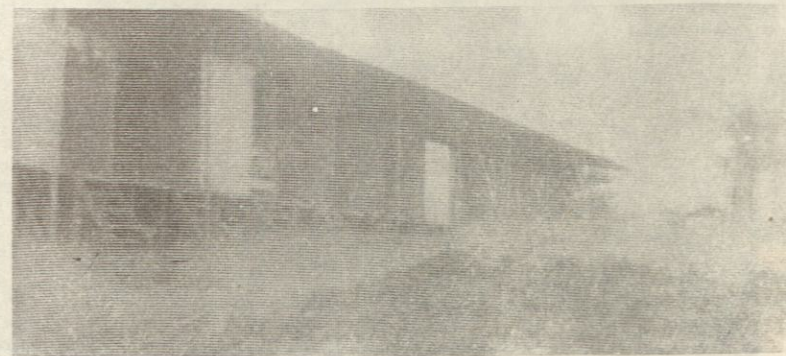
Discussing the "Last Campaign" against squatters in a conference at the MMC. From left: Major Gen. Gaudencio Tobias, NHA Manager; Vice Governor Mathay; Mayor Rodriguez; Gen. Prospero Olivas, Metrocom Chief; Arch. Gerardo G. Magat, City Development Coordinator who heads the QC Task Force on Relocation, Resettlement, and Rehabilitation.



Brig. Gen. Prospero Olivas, Metrocom Chief and Director of the Integrated National Police, with Arch. Gerardo G. Magat, Chairman of the QC Task Force on Relocation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation. They are inspecting the on-going demolition operation at the road-right-of-way of the Don Mariano Marcos Avenue.



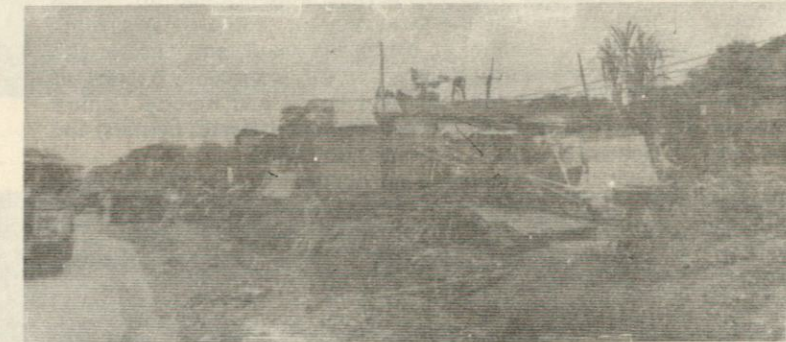
The structures to be demolished at the road-right-of-way of the Don Mariano Marcos Avenue. At this writing, 801 structures have already been demolished.



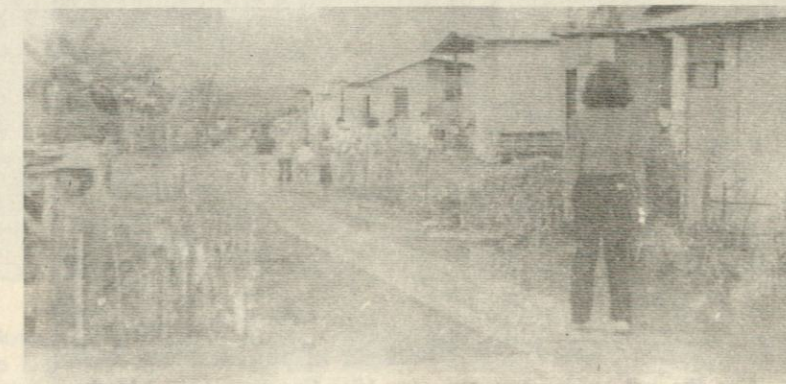
At the relocation site, the squatter families are housed in temporary quarters shown above.



The squatters' minds were conditioned to a peaceful acceptance of their eviction through dialogues with them conducted by representatives of the National Housing Authority, City Planning and Development Office, and the Social Welfare Services Division. In picture above, Katy Tanquintic talks to the squatters.



The demolished structures ready to be hauled to the relocation site at the Tala estate of the NHA in Novaliches.



Each squatter family is allotted a lot. Shown above are some of the permanent squatter houses.

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE CAMPAIGN

Under the energetic leadership of Vice Mayor Stephen N. Sarino as Action Officer, the Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Council has been undertaking a vigorous, unrelenting campaign against drug abuse. It has been concentrating its drug abuse prevention education and information campaign, intervention and referral measures, recreation and livelihood program and law enforcement in 21 barangays which have been identified as high risk and drug prone areas. The barangays are: Capri, Sta. Lucia, Commonwealth, Payatas, Libis, Escopa I to IV, Katipunan, Manresa, Matalahib, Tatalon, Talipapa, Unang Sigaw, Magsaysay, Balingasa, Kaunlaran, Tagumpay, Obrero, and San Martin de Porres.

From January to June this year, 146 persons were arrested for various drug offenses: 89 pushers, 55 for use/possession of marijuana and other restricted drugs, one for cultivation of marijuana plant, and one for pot session. Seven persons surrendered voluntarily for treatment. A total of 142 surrenders were handled by the four Intervention and Referral Centers of the Council (Frisco, Pag-asa, Project 4 and Kamuning Health Centers) and at the Quezon City General Hospital's Detoxification Ward.

A corollary project of the Council is an Amateur Boxing Development Program that would inculcate discipline among the youths and sublimate their abundant energies to wholesome and productive activities.

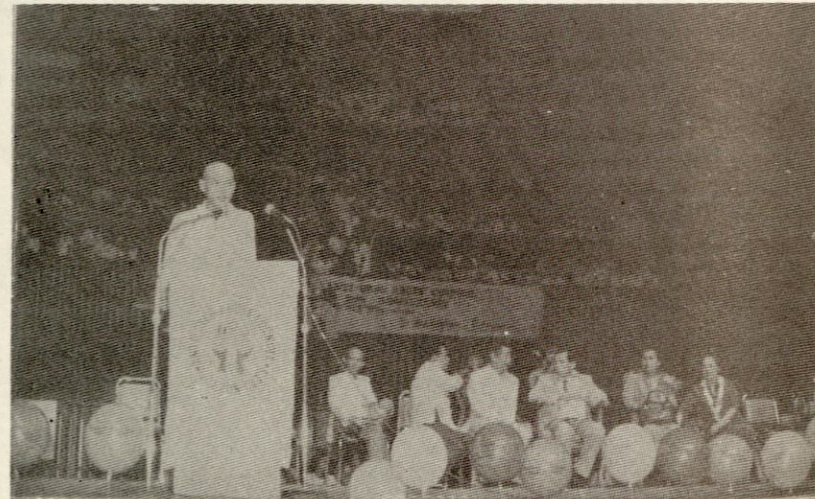
In the 1983 Executive Budget the sum of P1,317,380.00 is earmarked for the Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign.



Attending the rally as guest speaker was Vice Governor Ismael Mathay, Jr. shown above with Vice Mayor Stephen Satino, Tinno Lapus, and City Schools Superintendent Edna Azurin.



A student rally on social and moral rearmament was held last September 8 at the Araneta Coliseum participated in by a mammoth crowd of 25,000 students from public and private schools and members of the Kabataang Barangay and civic organizations.



Among the resource speakers in the rally, was movie actor Bembo Rocco, a former drug addict.



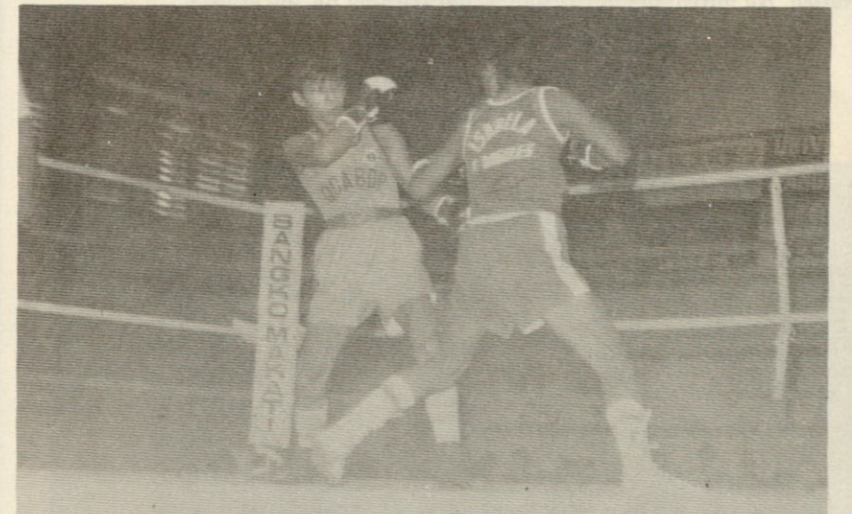
Vice Mayor Sarino poses with winners in the Poster Contest.



The President's daughter, Imee, was the guest of honor, at summer boxing championships under the Anti-Drug Abuse Council's Amateur Boxing Development Program. To her left is Vice Mayor Sarino.



Vice Mayor Sarino poses with winners in the Logo Contest.



A corollary project of the Anti-Drug Abuse Council is an Amateur Boxing Development Program. In the National Youth Boxing Contest held in Dagupan City. Quezon City boxers developed under the program won third place.

QUEZON CITY HISTORICAL EXHIBITS

The first phase in the development of the Quezon City Historical Exhibits at the Quezon City Museum at the Quezon Memorial Circle has been completed and is now open to the public.

The most interesting and impressive objects of the exhibits are dioramas depicting the following:

1. Quezon Contemplating his dream city
2. Tandang Sora feeding the Katipuneros
3. The Cry of Pugad Lawin
4. Barrio Obrero
5. Laying the Cornestone of the First Quezon City Hall

Also on display are blown-up pictures of important events in the history of Quezon City and accomplishments of past mayors and the incumbent mayor supported by storylines. Relics and memorabilia of past mayors and other persons involved in the creation and progress of Quezon City complete the exhibits.

The project was started last August 19, on the 104th Birth Anniversary of President Quezon. Mayor Rodriguez had assigned the task to the City Public Library and instructed it to coordinate with officials of the National Historical Institute. City Superintendent of Public Libraries had formed a working Committee chaired by Ms. Blanquita L. del Barrio, Supervising Librarian. An initial sum of P200,000 was released for the project.

ERLINDA A. FELICIANO
Chief Librarian I



Dioramas depicting historical events are the main attractions. These pictures do not do them justice. They have to be seen to be appreciated.



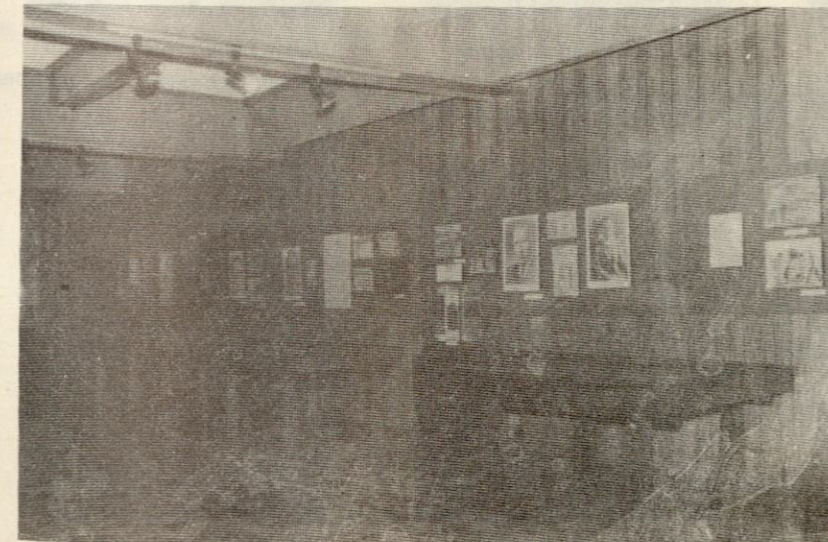
Pres. Quezon Contemplating his Dream City.



Cry of Pugad Lawin



Tandang Sora Feeding the Katipuneros



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Atty. Anselmo O. Regis
City Treasurer



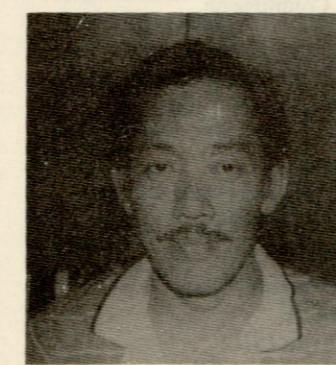
Mrs. Eleuteria R. Ruiz
City Auditor



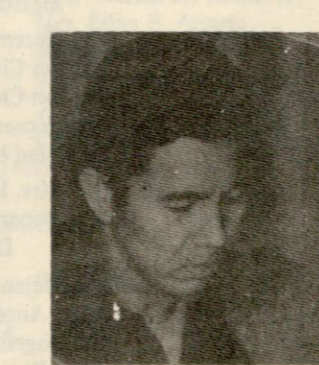
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Social Services Division



Mr. Cesar Sanghio
Superintendent
Parks and Playgrounds



Arch. Luciano V. Aquino
City Architect
Sector Head, North Sector, ESC

LITURGICAL SERVICES — QC 43rd FOUNDATION DAY

October 4 - 12, 1982

<p>October 4-11, 1982 4:00 PM</p> <p>October 7, 1982 7:00 PM</p> <p>October 12, 1982 6:30 AM</p> <p>7:00 AM</p> <p>7:20 AM</p> <p>7:30 AM</p> <p>7:40 AM</p> <p>8:00 AM</p>	<p>Novena in honor of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval Official Patroness of Quezon City at the Conference Room, Office of the Mayor, Quezon City, Metro Manila.</p> <p>Evening Socials (Dinner-Dance) QC Sports Club, Inc.</p> <p>Arrival of the City Officials, Employees, Honor Guards and Motorcycle Escorts, QCPS, NPD/MPF at the Sto. Domingo Church</p> <p>Fetching of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval, Official Patroness of Quezon City (Motorcade Procession from the Sto. Domingo Church to Quezon City Hall)</p> <p>Floral Offering at the President Manuel L. Quezon Monument, Quezon City Hall Quadrangle By: Hon. Adelina S. Rodriguez City Mayor, Quezon City Hon. Stephen N. Sarino Vice-Mayor, Quezon City Assisted by: Quezon City Officials</p> <p>Arrival of the Image of Our Lady, Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval at the Quezon City Hall Quadrangle Religious Songs by: The Singing Metro Aides Environmental Sanitation Center Metropolitan Manila Commission</p> <p>Flag Ceremony Quezon City Hall Flagpole Area Quezon City, Metro Manila</p> <p>Holy Rosary To be led by: Mrs. Edna B. Azurin (QC Government) Superintendent of City Schools Division of City Schools Mr. Alejandro Costales — District I Atty. Angel Colet — District II Mr. Rogelio Baoayan — District III Atty. Braulio A. Arriola, Jr. — Dist. IV</p> <p>The activity shall be undertaken by those who shall be at the Quezon City Hall while waiting for the arrival of the BMV. Novena Prayers To be led by: Mrs. Wilma Amoranto-Sarino</p>	<p>8:30 AM</p> <p>Con-celebrated Mass in honor of Our Lady Queen of the Most Holy Rosary of La Naval</p> <p>Main Celebrant: Very Rev. Msgr. Alfredo S. Reyes District Vicar & Parish Priest Sta. Rita Parish Compound Quezon City, Metro Manila</p> <p>Con-celebrants: (Representing Districts, I, II, III & IV)</p> <p>I Rev. Fr. Dante L. Mamiit, O.S.M. CAT Sta. Teresita Parish Church Quezon City, Metro Manila</p> <p>II. Rev. Fr. Roman Vera Novaliches Parish Church Quezon City, Metro Manila</p> <p>III. Msgr. Arsenio Bautista St. Joseph Parish Church Quezon City, Metro Manila</p> <p>IV. Rev. Fr. Martin Guballa Holy Redeemer Parish Church Quezon City, Metro Manila</p> <p>HOMILY — Rev. Fr. Rolando dela Rosa</p> <p>ACT OF CONSECRATION: Hon. Adelina S. Rodriguez City Mayor, Quezon City</p> <p>Tiples Choir of Sto. Domingo Parish Church</p> <p>9:20 AM</p> <p>9:30 AM</p> <p>* Rationale — Mr. Luis I. Ablaza, Jr. President Mabuhay ang Pilipino Movement</p> <p>* Criteria — Judge Leonor Ines Luciano Chairman</p> <p>* Closing Remarks — Hon. Mayor Rodriguez</p>
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