



Gazette

List of newly-elected officials in QC's 140 barangays p. 6

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Surefire anti-graft formula recommended

Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. is urging all the department heads of the Quezon City government to join hands in implementing a "surefire formula" to eliminate graft and red tape.

Calling the formula recommended by the Zero Graft Maximum Efficiency (ZGME) Committee, headed by Ms. Lourdes Rances as "a Utopian quest," Simon nevertheless expressed optimism of attaining a desired degree of success through "leadership by example" by all the QC Hall chiefs.

Simon said that the crusade for efficient, clean and graftless bureaucratic administration will focus on the likely source of "governmental evils" such as:

1. Efficiencies in the delivery of public goods and services;
2. Recruitment, supervision and discipline of employees;
3. Existing system, procedures and structures conducive to red tape that breeds graft like overlapping of functions and excessive requirements and signatoroes; and,
4. The time required for the processing and issuance of documents and papers being transacted by the general public.

Barangay officials to help in tax drive

Quezon City Hall has mobilized its 980 barangay officials for a comprehensive listing of present and potential taxpayers in their respective localities.

The census is in preparation for the launching of the barangay-based tax drive by the city government and the Philippine Association of Revenue Examiners, Inc. (PAREX)

Earlier Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. signed a memorandum of agreement with Alfredo Sercado, PAREX president, calling for the launching of the tax drive with Quezon City as pilot area.

Simon said if the campaign succeeds in the Capitol City, it will be launched nationwide.

Based on a PAREX study, the country's tax collection is expected to increase by about P80 billion if it pushes through.

Under the agreement, the city's 980 newly-elected barangay kagawads will assist revenue men in tax collection and in the drive to flush out tax evaders in QC which has about 70,000 registered business firms.

Each barangay council will organize a survey team composed of at least six members.

The team will conduct a house-to-house survey to determine who among its residents are employed or engaged in business, including the estimated income they generate monthly.

Data gathered by the team will be submitted to a secretariat at the City Hall. However, information gathered from these taxpayers

A new metropolis is taking shape.

This is Metro Quezon, named after the late Pres. Manuel L. Quezon, founder of Quezon City.

Quezon City Mayor Brigido R. Simon Jr. has submitted the proposed plan to the Cabinet Action Committee for Implementation and Assistance (CACIA) last May 8.

The proposed Metro Quezon will be composed of Quezon City, Marikina, and the towns of San Mateo, Antipolo, and Montalban of Rizal and San Jose del Monte of Bulacan.

Simon said the new metropolis, located north of Metro Manila, will hasten the development of Quezon City and its neighboring towns, as envisioned by Pres. Quezon.

If there's now Metro Manila, why not a Metro Quezon? asked Simon.

Quezon City's 15,359 hectares is as large as the combined areas of Manila, Pasay City, Kalookan City and Valenzuela.

Under the plan, Payatas area in Quezon City, 10 kilometers from city hall and home to some 16,000 squatters, will be the economic hub of the proposed northern metropolis.

The area will be transformed into a socialized housing program for the city's 88,000 squatter families. Some 5,000 housing units are envisioned for this year.

The mayor said about 40,000 units will be completed by 1992.

A mini-industrial estate will be put up in a 58-hectare lot in Novaliches. Taiwanese investors had expressed willingness to invest in

the area.

The mini-estate is expected to generate some 50,000 new jobs for the city's unemployed which will accelerate development of the proposed Metro Quezon.

Mayor Simon said the United Nations will provide technical assistance for the Payatas Estate Housing.

The development of the Payatas

not only calls for the provision of commercial and industrial zones, public hospitals, schools, health centers, cemetery parks, playgrounds, sports center and socialized housing for the urban poor in the area, but also employment opportunities for a more effective land utilization and productivity.

The Quezon City mayor added that the city officials have asked the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company (PLDT) to provide the telephone facilities in the area to speed up its development into a new industrialized metropolis.

Key to the development area will be the proposed highway, called C-0⁶, one of the circumferential roads that will link the Metro Quezon areas. This is to speed up the inflow and outflow of goods in the new metropolis.

Quezon City's Economic Development Board chairman Mel Festejo said 30 percent of the city remains underdeveloped due to lack of access road.

Mayor Simon said that if approved, the Metro Quezon project will be undertaken by the QC government in cooperation with the town mayors of the municipalities comprising the northern metropolis.

JAP firms to invest

P230-M in Q.C.

Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. has been able to convince a Japanese consortium to invest about P230 million for the development of a 58-hectare land in Novaliches into an "industrial estate" which is expected to generate some 50,000 jobs for the city's unemployed.

In a letter to Simon, Shunji Nagai, project manager of the Philippine Overseas Construction Office of the Marubeni Inc. branch in Manila, said they are set to start the construction as soon as they get the necessary approval from both the local and national governments.

The project includes the purchase of the 57.6 hectare land and its development into an industrial estate to be sold to local and foreign manufacturing investors.

The proposal, calls for a tri-lateral venture among Filipino investors, the QC government and the Japanese group, and is expected to start soon.

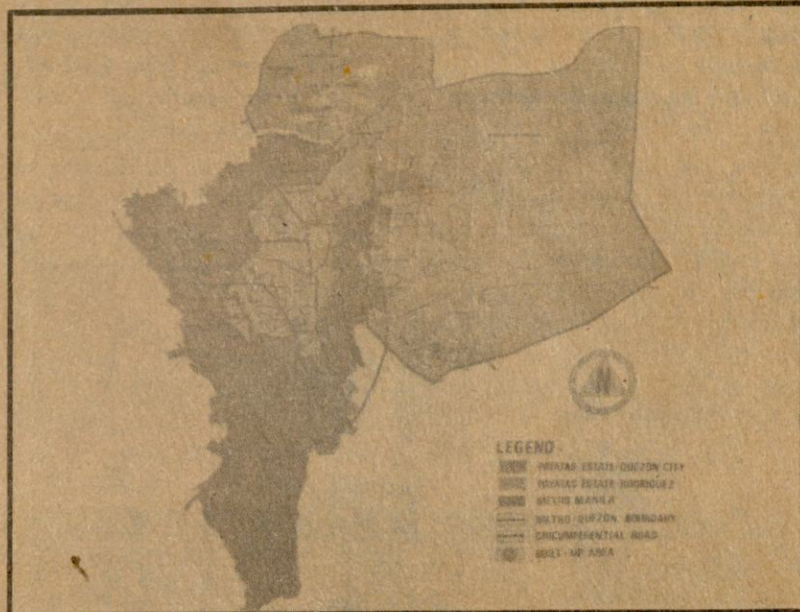
Among the other foreign investors to be invited to participate in the project are those from Taiwan, Hongkong and South Korea.

Once the proposal is approved a company composed of 60 percent Filipino investment and 40 percent foreign counterpart will be set up for capital formation.

The Marubeni Corps, which will handle the construction and marketing of the industrial lots, said it has tied up with a newly-formed investment consortium under Kaidenran, the largest employer's organization in Japan.

Nagai said the projected construction cost will total P141 million. (Turn to page 3)

Metro Quezon proposed



Metro Quezon's blueprint.

Comedian Herbert in serious role

Movie actor-comedian Herbert Bautista has a new role to delineate - for real and off-camera this time.

The 21-year old actor has formally assumed his post as the 26th councilor representing the youth sector at the QC Council on May 8, a day after he was sworn into office by Mayor Brigido R. Simon Jr.

Herbert was the newest addition to the QS star-studded council, with now numbering 8 movie personalities.

The "showbiz bioc", aside from Herbert, is made up of Mitchell Gumabao, known as Dennis Rodan, Herbert's father, movie director Herminio, Fred Montilla, Cielito del Mundo, Viva's executive producer Ricardo del Rosario, musician-composer George Canseco and Vice Mayor Vicente Sotto III, presiding officer of the council.

Herbert was appointed by Local Governments Secretary Luis T.

will be treated in strictest confidence.

If the team discovers a tax evader, it will submit a report to the barangay chairman who will in turn register the information to the city government.

Under the scheme, 20 percent of the total reward shall go to the informer, 30 percent to PAREX and 50 percent to the barangay where the information leading to collection originated.

Meanwhile, there is a popular clamor among barangay officials to change the 10 percent really tax equal sharing scheme among QC's 140 barangays.

"We have to rectify this present system to make it more equitable and responsive to the needs of each barangay," Mayor Brigido Simon said. (Turn to page 3)

Santos last May 12 as sectoral representative for the youth after he had been endorsed by the other councilors.



Herbert Bautista

Vice Mayor Sotto said he supported Herbert's appointment, not only in compliance with the Local Government Code providing for youth sectoral representative but also because of his good credentials.

Exemplary compliance on smoking ban urged

Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. recently aired his appeal for "exemplary" cooperation of all the Quezon City Hall officials and employees to ensure optimum success of the city's anti-smoking drive "right in our own backyard."

The mayor said that being the implementors of the ordinance, "Our honor and prestige is at stake on its success or failure."

Simon aired the appeal following reports that some QC Hall officials and employees are found defying the ordinance instead of being the "models of compliance."

Ironically, the mayor lamented that, "While the anti-smoking drive has been drawing favorable public response nationwide, some people in city hall are defeating its initial success."

The young Bautista was elected as the Kabataang Barangay (KB) chairman of Immaculate Conception, Cubao in 1986. In the same year, he became the city's KB Federation president. He was later elected as the National KB president in 1986.

As an actor, Herbert has been awarded, among others: Manila Film Festival Best Actor in 1984; Most Popular TV Star in 1986; Outstanding Young Actor in the same year; Teenage King of Philippine Movies in 1984-1986, and Prince of Philippine Movies in 1982.

As a student, Herbert is the vice president of the Student Council of San Beda College where he is taking up BS Philosophy.

As a councilor, Herbert is considering to file a measure to lessen the burden of students in the face of tuition fees hike as his first move to the Quezon City council where he now belongs.

Anti-drug abuse in curriculum

The Quezon City council approved recently a resolution urging the Department of Education, Culture and Sports to incorporate into the curriculum of all primary and secondary levels a subject on the destructive effects of prohibited drugs.

Resolution No. MC-192-S-88, introduced by Councilor Reynaldo Calalay, asks the DECS to lead in the massive information drive against drug abuse "for having direct control over the youths in the classroom."

Some 16.5 million students are expected to enrol in all levels at the opening of classes

The bulk of enrolment will be in elementary schools with an expected population of 9,986,000 or 63 percent, followed by high school, 4,177,000 (25%).

A study showed that about 3 percent of grade school pupils and 10 percent of high school students take prohibited drugs.

The resolution also urged the citizens to help in the war against drug addiction, which at its present proportion, can only be solved with coordinated efforts.

For its part, QC will establish this year the biggest drug rehabilitation center in the country capable of housing 650 patients as proposed by Vice-Mayor Vicente "Tito" Sotto III, chairman of the QC Anti-Drug Abuse Council.

In fact, drug addiction in QC has considerably dropped to 23 percent compared to last year.

The Capitol City now ranks second to Paranaque as the most drug-free community in Metro Manila.

Being drunk in public is now an unlawful act in Quezon City with the passage of an ordinance imposing among others, a wide-ranging restriction on the sale, production, use or enjoyment of liquors.

Sponsored by Councilor Alberto M. Galarpe, the newly-approved measure aims to curb juvenile delinquency, criminality, accidents and public disorder related to or caused by drinking or intoxication.

The approved measure is a consolidation of all existing ordinances designed to put more teeth to its regulatory implementation, and to maximize revenues from the sale and manufacture of liquor products in the city.

Among its salient features are:

1. Minors or below 18 years old will be prohibited from drinking liquors in night clubs, bars or other fun places;
2. Operators of liquor licenses shall be required to post a sign bearing "Authorized Liquor Dealer" in bold letters not less than three inches and also bearing the license/permit number and its expiry date;
3. Club operators shall be compelled to initiate measures against prostitution, gambling and public disorder in their establishments;
4. Licenses will not be issued to clubs and amusement places serving liquors within a radius of 50 meters from a school, church, hospital or public buildings;
5. Manufacture of any intoxicating drinks shall be prohibited within residential areas of the city;
6. Clubs or Dealers shall not be allowed to sell or serve liquor before 8 a.m. and after 10 p.m.; and,
7. Stores or any person shall be prohibited from selling liquors from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. the next day.

QC government officials and employees tasked to enforce the ordinance shall be fined with P1,000 and suffer not less than six months imprisonment if found circumventing its enforcement.

This means that charging exorbitant fees, not issuing receipts, tampering and other offenses prejudicial to the licensees or the city government shall be punishable.

Bad news for drinkers



OUTSTANDING COUNCILORS: Winners of the First President Manuel Luis Quezon Bantayog Awards for the Six Most Outstanding Councilors of QC displayed their trophies during the awards night held last April 20 at the Carlos Albert Hall. From left: Charito Planas, Sean Reyes of Philippine Star (holding the trophy for Coun. Francis Pangilinan), QC Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr., Coun. Guillermo Altuna, a representative of Coun. Jose Paculdo, Coun. Dante Liban, a sister of Coun. Alicia Herrera, Coun. Reynaldo Calalay and Vice Mayor Vicente Sotto III.

After smoking ban, anti-smoke-belching this time

The Quezon City government will soon train its guns on smoke-belching vehicles following the initial success of the city's smoking ban launched March 5.

Mayor Brigido R. Simon Jr. recently met with council members to study the mechanics of implementing the campaign against smoke-belching.

Simon cited that at present, the city government and the police have no power to arrest drivers or operators of smoke-belching vehicles. He said this power solely belongs to the Land Transportation Office (LTO).

Despite this handicap, the mayor requested the city council to conduct a legal research on how the city government could help implement anti-smoke-belching regulations.

Councilor Fred Montilla told the mayor that in 1970, the city council passed an ordinance imposing fines and prison terms for owners of smoke-belching vehicles. Montilla said he plans to revive the ordinance by proposing heavier penalties for violators.

The mayor however, said that the campaign could be pursued only against vehicles which emit "very black smoke".

According to him, studies conducted by the LTO showed that about 75 percent of the vehicles in Metro Manila would fail to pass smoke emission tests.

The city executive said he is happy at the rate the anti-smoking ordinance is being observed.

Simon said most smokers are now observing the ordinance by smoking only in designated areas.

Garbage power

The Manila Electric Company has expressed willingness to buy electricity from the QC governments proposed \$618-million incinerator power plant that will generate power of the city's collected garbage.

Simon said that the 5-hectare plant which will be constructed on a 9.38-hectare lot at the Bgy. Payatas dumpsite is set to be fully operational by 1992.

The project would be financed by a Taiwanese group through the Johnson and Philips Trading and Services (J&P), a Philippine-based company.

Councilor Leo Paras, proponent of the project, said that this product of German technology in Dusseldorf will produce 12 megawatts of electric power, enough to light up the whole of QC.

The alderman revealed that the

city government spends some P527.44 for every truckload of garbage taken to the dumpsite. Being serviced by 90 dumptrucks making two trips a day, the city's daily expenditure for garbage disposal alone totals P94,939.20.

This scheme will reduce the hiring of dumptrucks to the barest minimum saving the city of about P100 million within the next five years.

The Quezon City has about 300,000 households disposing around 700 tons of refuse a day. A collection of 300 to 900 tons of garbage can generate 12 megawatts of electricity, according to a research conducted by Coun. Paras.

Other by-products of the incinerator power plant area: methane gas which can be used for cooking, organic fertilizer and asphalt, Paras added.

39 cops promoted

Thirty-nine newly promoted officers of the Quezon City Police Force received confirmation of their ranks during an investiture rites at the City Hall's "Sunken Garden" recently.

The investiture ceremonies were officiated by ranking-officials of the QC government and the Northern Police District (NPD) who conferred rank insignias to the 39 officers variously promoted from sergeants to lieutenant-colonels.

The newly promoted officers are:

From corporal to sergeant—Manuel Maggay Sr., Luciano Wagan, Victor Lizardo, Nelson Reyes, Vinancio Dimaculangan, Ernesto Marin, Anthony Rodolfo, Luis Flora, Erlinda Garcia, Henry Sulapas, Carlito Arenas, Cesar Villa, Virgilio De Guzman, Walfredo Ojeda, Vicente Madero, Virgilio Pereda, Eleanor Mina and Cipriano Contreras;

From sergeant to lieutenant—Antonio Danao, Rogelio Quito-rano, Alejandro Casanova, Tiburcio Empaynada, Virgilio Norva, Oscar Bugia, Pedro David Galos, Antonio Diaz, Simon Valdez and Fernando Roque;

From Lieutenant to captain—Cesar Cantor, Miguel Mariano, Roberto Ganiyas, Cesar Agacer;

From captain to major—Vicente Quilang, Ricardo Soriano, Raul Median, Jesus Lipana and Romeo Birog; and

From major to lieutenant colonel—Zorobabel Laureles and Godofredo Ruiz.

For the eyeless only

Blind voters do not necessarily need other people's help in casting their votes if given adequate aids and devices.

This is the contention of Councilor Reynaldo Calalay in proposing a resolution urging Congress to enact a law directing the Commission on Elections to provide special ballots and "brailles" or devices to enable the blinds to vote unaided.

The proposed measure aims to see to it that the blinds could exercise their right to vote without forfeiting the sanctity and secrecy of their ballots.

Under the existing practice, blind electorates are made to cast their votes thru the assistance of other persons, not only in the preparations of the voter's affida-

vit but also in the actual writing on the ballots.

This violates the secrecy and sanctity of their votes, according to Calalay.

Worse still, a blind voter has no assurance that what and whom he has voted for tally with what is actually written for him in the ballot.

The alderman explained that Section 2, Article V of the 1987 Constitution expressly provides for a procedure that would enable the disabled and the illiterates to vote all by themselves.

Calalay believes that such method will eliminate one form of cheating in the country's electoral system.



Simon blames the perennial garbage problem to the MMC's inefficiency.



QC's "greening" program aims to transform the capitol city into a Singapore-like verdance.

LGUs bat for return of police control

With all indications, the control over the police forces will soon be returned to the local executives.

Early this month the League of Cities of the Philippines, the PC-INP, the Budget Department and the National Treasury agreed in principle to allow local government units to retain and directly spend their annual contribution to maintain their respective police forces.

A quadripartite memorandum of agreement formalizing the arrangement is now being finalized.

Once it is fully signed, the National Treasury would issue directives to all city and municipal treasurers on the mechanics of the city or town's control over the police fund.

As of now, local government units (LGUs) remit 18 percent of their total annual income as mandatory contribution to the PC-INP. The LGUs' contribution this year is estimated to reach over P1 billion.

The move, initiated by the 60-member league headed by Quezon City Mayor Brigido R. Simon Jr., is part of the old and persistent clamor among local chief executives for the repeal of Presidential Decree No. 632 which placed the police under military control and mandated the automatic contribution.

As this developed, Mayor Simon appealed to his fellow mayors to defer the remittance of their contribution to the police fund.

He explained that the budget retention does not violate the decree.

Last year's contribution by the country's 60 cities and the 1,532 municipalities totalled P961 million, P65-million of which was shelled out by QC.

JAPs to invest. . . (from p. 1)

According to the plan, the industrial estate shall be complete with facilities like road and drainage network, water and electric power, wastewater disposal and telephone system, an administration building, a customs area and other amenities.

The setting up of an industrial estate in the capitol city is a pet project of Mayor Simon in his effort to generate 50,000 new jobs in the city and raise its revenue income to P1 billion by 1990.

Simon said the industrial estate will largely pave the way to the fast development of the northern areas of the metropolis which he envisions to become "Metro Quezon".

... Tax drive (from p. 1)

Under the present system, the 10 percent total collection in realty tax among the Quezon City's 140 barangays is being divided equally.

Based on the city's 1988 collection, each barangay is entitled to a P172,000 equal share.

Many barangay officials feel that the barangay budget should be allotted in proportion to the area, population and realty tax collection.

"Agrabyado naman kaming mga malalaking barangay kung parehas lang ang hatian sa mga maliliit na barangay," said Florencio Alberto, newly-elected Bgy. Sta. Cruz chairman. (It is unfair for bigger barangays to have equal share as those of smaller ones).

We don't need those heroes

Cinematic glorification of real-life villains, criminals and other enemies of the state should be outlawed as they adversely affect public safety and morals, specially of the youths.

This is the contention of Councilor Reyanldo Calalay in filing a resolution urging Congress to pass a law prohibiting the filming and showing of movies that tend to glamorize the lives of hoodlums and other criminals.

In his explanatory note, Calalay argues that lionizing notorious characters as film heroes could give negative-influence among the

more impressionable viewers who might have the tendency to emulate a cinema hero's exploits.

The resolution further stressed that such films if depicted by popular actors and actresses could even wield a more devastating impact in the public minds in promoting negative outlooks and values.

Calalay also said that the pro-

posed measure is primarily aimed at protecting the youths who have the tendency to make movie heroes as real-life idols.

It can be recalled that during the filming of "Boy Pana" in the late 70s, police authorities have noted a dramatic surge of sporadic violence involving the use of darts just like in that movie.

Drive vs. economic saboteurs

A massive crackdown on hoarders and other economic saboteurs was launched recently in Quezon City to counter the imminent threat of prime commodity price increases.

The City government has stepped up the city's "price stabilization" drive in the face of a looming price hike to protect the public, majority of whom are already burdened by worsening economic crunch.

Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. directed Col. Rodolfo Garcia, QC Police chief, to flush out hoarders, "protection racketeers" and other

syndicates operating among the city's 41 marketplaces.

The mayor has also mobilized the incumbent barangay officials to help in the campaign.

Reynaldo Tupaz, head of the newly-created Task Force on Market Administration, has been conducting an intensive inspection tour to monitor prices and ensure that "weights and measures" are on the right scales.

The city government has also postponed indefinitely the scheduled stall fee increase despite the non-viability of the current rate among the city's nine public

markets.

Rose Lleva, market administrator, said that the present public market stall rate averaging P1 a day per sqm. is at least eight times lower than those charged among its public counterparts.

"We will sit down with market vendors and thresh out ways on how to promote volume sales to lower the prices," Simon said.

The mayor has also directed Col. Garcia to keep a close watch against uniformed "check-point" extortionists whose malpractices exacts its toll ultimately on the buying public.



"Walang lamangan tayo"

Inspired by the relative success of the "pila system", Quezon City Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. embarked on related project dubbed as "Operation Walang Lamangan Tayo".

The project is aimed at running after over-charging public utility vehicle drivers who are victimizing the hapless commuting public.

Simon noted that the high cost of living is even aggravated by the "highway robberies" perpetrated by unscrupulous jeepney, taxi, bus and tricycle drivers.

The mayor battled for the issuance of a uniform "fare guide" to all the public transport drivers and operators in the city to minimize, if not totally eliminate, fare cheating.

Violator of these measure shall be arrested by the QC traffic policemen who may recommend the possible suspension or revoca-

tion of the errant driver's license to the LTO.

Passengers queuing for jeepney rides in front of the QC Hall has been a daily sight way back in August of last year.

Although there is nothing novel or recent about the idea, it is believed to be the first local initiative to launch such project on a full jurisdictional extent.

"Where there is discipline, there is order," Mayor Simon said, adding that it also mitigates frustration and inconvenience among the riding public.

Mayor Simon also said that the "pila" system which shall also apply to buses and taxis is a sincere effort of the city government to provide commuters with equal access to public utilities like transport.

Isauro Pumarada, executive assistant for traffic designated by

Mayor Simon to implement the project, noted that the pilot success in Cubao, is a clear proof that "discipline and order is what everybody wants and willing to cooperate to achieve it." Cubao area serves as waiting and terminal stations for jeepneys plying the different parts of Quezon City and the eastern towns of Metro Manila and Rizal.

He also said that a rerouting and arealizing of transit waiting stations will decongest busy routes and ease traffic flow unduly caused by bottlenecks resulting from drivers' scrambling for passengers.

Thousands of daily commuters all over Metro Manila are being stranded for hours trying to jostle for jampacked rides during rush hours, depriving the weaker sex, the handicapped and the elderly of equal access to public transport acutely scarce in the Metropolis.



Outlawing refusal of emergency patients urged

A proposed measure seeking to penalize hospitals which would refuse to admit "emergency patients" for failure to give cash advance deposits has been filed before the Council.

Councilor Isidro R. Saludes, author of the proposed ordinance, said that medical practitioners and hospitals have "a moral obligation to save lives first and foremost before thinking of."

"Lack of money in hand during serious illness or at the point of death should never be an excuse to deprive anyone the right to medical attention or the chance to survive," Saludes stressed.

He also cited that the inviolable "right to life" being guaranteed by the Constitution is often "observed in breach" by some medical institutions which "serve more as morgues than anything else."

To compound the anguish of the dead patient's family, some hospitals despite their failure to provide prompt medical attention which could have directly or indirectly caused the death, would still refuse to release the cadaver unless medical expenses are paid.

The proposed ordinance, if enacted, will compel private and government hospital registrars to promptly report the arrival of a patient to the director and physician on duty and register the patient's name, address, age, status and exact time and date of admission.

The measure also seeks a P1,000 fine or an imprisonment of 10 days for any hospital personnel found guilty of the offense.

If the patient refused admission is a pregnant woman, the proposed jail term is 15 days.

In the event a refused patient dies without getting medical help, the penalty sought is 30 days.

Lingap . . . (from page 10)

sa pagbubukas ng seremonya ng First Regional Conference on Street Children sa Asia, na sinasabing nakapagprodyus ng sariling "Oliver Twists" ng Ika-20 Siglo.

Ang proyekto, na itinataguyod din ng Childhope at ng UNICEF, ay pangangasiwaan ng Presidential Management Staff (PMS).

Dahil sa pagsisikap na ito ng mga pinuno ng ating pamahalaan, inaasahang malulutas ang problema sa mga batang-palaboy bago sumapit ang taong 2000.

Ang kailangan lamang ng mga batang ito ay pang-unawa, pagmamalasakit at tulong ng mga may pang-unawa para maipadama sa mga batang "uhaw ng kalinga at pagmamahal ng magulang" na sila ay bahagi pa rin ng lipunan na dapat bigyan ng pagkakataong magsikap upang maging karapat-dapat sa daigdig na kanilang ginagalawan.

Dapat isaisip ng baw't mamamayan na ang suliranin hinggil sa mga batang lansangan ay problema lahat. Ang kapariwaraan ng mga batang ito ay kapinsalaan ng baw't mamamayan, sapagkat ang kaakibat ng problemang ito ay hindi lamang moral values kundi pananagutang panlipunan.

Wala nang mas makatotohanan pa rito kaysa sa sinabi ni John Donne na: "Huwag mong itanong kung patungkol kanino ang dupikal ng kampana, ito'y para sa iyo."

The making of a model council

(A speech delivered by Vice Mayor Vicente "Tito" Soito III before the QC Council which he presides.)

OUR MASTERS — citizens of Quezon City; President Pro-Tempore, Hon. George Canseco; Majority Floor Leader, Hon. Jorge Banal; Minority Floor Leader, Hon. Jose Paculto, Honorable Councilors; Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As I stand before you, flashback of February 18, 1988, rushes into my mind. I vividly remember when I formally opened the first session of this City Council after its long years of absence, *sinabi ko noon sa bahagi ng pangbukas na talumpati ang sumusunod: We shall set aside our personal ambition, aggrandizement and self interest. If ever we shall disagree, itong pagtatalo natin ay upang pagtalanun lamang kung alin ang tunay na makapagdudulot ng kaligayahan, katahimikan, at kaunlaran sa nakararami dito sa lungsod nating mahal. Nangangarap at umaasa sila sa pagbabago. Shall our action here in this august body equal or exceed their expectations or shall we miserably fail them. And in a stirring voice I asked you and myself, sila ba na mga mamamayan ng Lungsod ng Quezon ay nakasandal sa pader sa atin? To which question follows this conclusive statement:*

"Ang kasagutan ay nasa ating mga kamay."

And how did we answer since February 18 this year up to this moment? How are we to be rated? Is it failed, satisfactory, very satisfactory or excellent? It's you, our masters, the citizens, who will do the rating as humility and delicadeza prevents me in rendering judgment on our own collective performance. For the moment it suffices that I make the report to the people and it's up to you, the citizens, to do the rating. In behalf of the city council, I make the following report:

In the number of ordinance and resolution passed, we have 70 ordinances and 199 resolutions which cover the basic needs of our constituents and also deal on a wide range of issues both national and local.

These cover matters such as social services, public assistance, health and sanitation, infrastructure, livelihood, education and schools, peace and order and public safety.

Under ordinance no. NC-43, Series of 88, funeral assistance and services are to be extended to families and relatives of indigent citizens.

Ordinance no. NC-48, ordains preferential rights to registered voters of Quezon City in business establishments, construction and infrastructures in Quezon City.

Ordinance no. NC-64, ordains the conversion of an area in Sta. Mesa Heights subdivision located at barangay Manresa into low-cost socialized housing area.

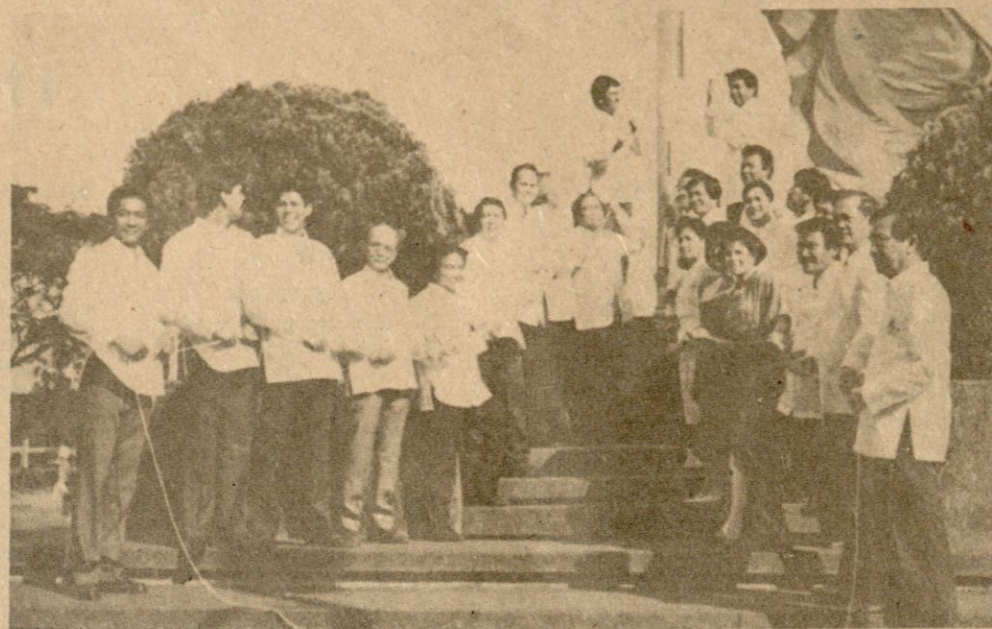
In the field of health and sanitation, Ordinance No. NC-6 appropriates the sum of P4,481,165, and such other amounts as may be required for the 24-hour operation of four health centers in the 4th district and two each from the 3rd, 2nd and 1st districts, respectively.

In the field of infrastructure and public works, ordinance no. NC-29 appropriates the amount of P1 million pesos for the improvement of Mauban Street in barangay Manresa this city.

Under ordinance no. NC-33, we appropriate the amount of P200,000 for the improvement of Fulgencio Street in Bgy. Bungad.

Under ordinance no. NC-32, we appropriate P335,210 for the repair and improvement of Novaliches District Center.

Recognizing the important role and the risk the Barangay Security and Development Officers (BSDO's) are taking in the performance of their duties, we have passed ordinance no. NC-3, appropriating the sum of P4,230,240 for allowances, insurance premiums, supplies and materials of our



BSDO's. Further concern for our barangay affairs, we have passed Ordinance No. NC-45 authorizing the expropriation of a lot at Banuyo Street, Amihan, Quirino District to be used as site of the proposed barangay and appropriating the sum of P40,220. for the purpose.

For our livelihood program, we have ordinance no. NC-2 allotting the sum of P500,000 to finance initial livelihood and manpower training activities.

On the subject of education and schools, we are justifiably proud to state that under ordinance no. NC-10, we have created a technical committee to conduct studies for a Polytechnic University in Quezon City and appropriating funds therefore subject to the requirements of the Department of Education and Culture.

Lack of physical facilities, buildings, classrooms did not escape the attention of our city council and correspondingly, they acted by appropriating for the purpose as contained in several ordinances from NC-12 to NC-47 the necessary amounts for the following schools:

1. Quirino High School
2. Pinahan Elementary School
3. San Vicente Elementary School Bldg.
4. Doña Rosario Elementary School
5. Novaliches Elementary School
6. Kaligayahan Elementary School
7. Sauyo Elementary School
8. San Bartolome Elementary School
9. Novaliches High School
10. Lagro High School
11. San Agustin Elementary School
12. Delfin Galdez Elementary School
13. Bagong Silangan High School
14. Apolonio Samson Elementary School
15. Pasong Tamo High School
16. Don Mariano Marcos High School
17. Balara High School
18. San Antonio Elementary School
19. Project 6 Elementary School

In the matter of peace and order and public safety, your City Council has recognized the need for more mobile patrol cars to protect the lives and limbs and properties of our constituents in this city. It passed ordinance no. NC-5 appropriating the sum of P9,162,000 for the purchase of 30 units of fully equipped mobile patrol cars with radio communication accessories for the exclusive use only to the Quezon City Police Department. And you, our citizens, can now see these mobile patrol cars prowling your streets, alleys for your protection and safety.

As we see the need for additional police sub-station, we likewise passed ordinance no. NC-69 establishing a police sub-station in Project 4. and appropriating P1,546,400. for the purpose.

Your city council recognizing that only an efficient governmental machinery can best deliver and fully serve the interest of our constituent, it did not fail to act accordingly on matters of internal government, budgeting, compensations, positions and claims of our city government personnel. And so, under ordinance no. NC-9,

we have approved the revised organization structure and staffing pattern of the City Secretary.

Ordinance no. NC-54 established the Quezon City Economic Development Board and appropriated the sum of P800,000.

Ordinance no. NC-55 allots the amount of P150,000 to underwrite the study and revision of the Quezon City Charter.

Ordinance no. NC-60 prescribes and fixes the fees in the filing, registration and issuances of documents in the local civil registrar.

Ordinance no. NC-63 has authorized the commission on ways and means to undertake a study for purposes of review, revisions, updating and codification of existing text laws, revenue code, ordinances, rules and regulations pertaining to the collection of taxes for the cities.

As an incentive to our employees in the Quezon City government, we have approved ordinance no. NC-4 granting a ten percent two step across-the-board salary increase to all employees of the Quezon City government with certain exceptions effective January 1, 1988 pursuant to National Compensation Circular No. 51; and appropriating the sum of P5,500,000 and ordinance no. NC-67 appropriating P14,460,000 for the purpose.

We have seen the line of people transacting with the civil registry office. Recognizing the urgent need to add personnel to that office so it could reduce the transacting time, we have approved ordinance no. NC-35 approving 32 new positions in the civil registry office and appropriating funds for the purpose.

We have not neglected the interest of our retirees and those who have been separated from the service specially the benefits that their families had expected upon such retirement or separation. And so we have been acting with dispatch and we have approved the following ordinances among others:

Ordinance no. NC-39 appropriating the sum of P3,000,000 for the payment of the retirement gratuity of the Quezon City government employees who have been retired from the government service or who will retire up to December 31, 1988;

Ordinance no. NC-40 appropriating the sum of P2,000,000 for the terminal leave pay of employees of the Quezon City government who have been separated or retired from the service or who will be separated or retired up to December 31, 1988.

You will see that from this report of the City Council, the latter has not failed our people. There are some things which, up to now you might not have known, give credit to the Quezon City Council.

When the inaugural session was held on February 18, 1988, there were representatives of the City Council of Kalookan and Pasay who attended and observed the proceedings: they considered this Quezon City Council as their model. Our office, and humbly yours truly, was requested to assist

the said two cities relative to the adoption of their inaugural sessions. My Legislative Division had assisted them. They later adopted our house rules and held their inaugural session.

Our honorable councilors have everything to be justifiably proud of: their productivity. Their dedication, their interest in the general welfare of the people. As a whole, they collectively deserve praise and appreciation of their constituents.

It is not only within the walls of this august body that they had creditably performed their duties. Bilang tunay na kinatawan ng kanilang pook at Distrito, sila ay laging nakikisalamuha at nakikinig sa mga suliranin at daing ng mga tao. Bukas ang kanilang puso at isip upang namnamin at itala ang lahat ng iyan upang sa pagbalik sa kanilang tahanan at opisina ay pag-iisipan nila ng paraan at kalutusan.

They will either financially assist or refer it to the government offices or agencies concerned or private entities and if needs be, formalize the solution in the form of ordinances or resolutions to be presented to this council. And you can be sure that this council will favorably act if it will serve the best interest of our people. Sapagkat ang tao ay hindi pare-pareho ang isip, mayroong pumupuna sa pagganap sa tungkulin ng ibang konsehal, kung ito man po ay totoo o hindi, ay hindi natin pagtalanun sapagkat ang bawat tao ay may karapatan sa kanyang paniniwala. Ang pakiusap ko po lanang ay manawaan ang mabigat na kalagayan at katungkulan ng ating mga konsehal at ang kanilang limitasyon sa pananalapi at panahon.

Hindi natin maitatwa ang katotohanan na bagamat sinasabi ng batas na ang tungkulin nila ay ang lumikha ng batas, ito po sa katotohanan, ay hindi nangyayari sapagkat sa ating bansa o sa ating lungsod, ang mga pinunong binoto ay lapitan ng mga namatayan, ng mga naospital, ng mga kapos sa salapi, ng mga magninong at ninang sa kasal, binyag o kumpil upang hingian ng donasyon ng iba't-ibang tao o grupo. Para bagay ang lahat ng halal ng bayan ay may balon ng pera na walang katapusan kagaya ng agos ng tubig, kayat nauunawaan ko ang kalagayan nilang ito. At hinihingi ko na kung tunay mang sinasabing may kakulangan at kapintasan ang ilang konsehal, o sangguniang ito, ang unawa at pagpuno ng bayan sa naturang kakulangan ay aking hinihiling. And you can be sure, that for whatever shortcomings we may have, we are determined to fill it up and we ask the people to look at the totality of this council's and the councilors' achievements instead of magnifying the alleged shortcomings and minifying the total creditable performance.

Whatever our detractors and faultfinders may say against our honorable councilors and this council as a whole, I stand behind the achievements of this council in the short period of 11 months we have worked together for the interest of our people. Despite the diverse composition of this council, with our councilors having different background, training and experiences, with the differences in their profession and lines of specializations, nevertheless, like a well-tuned symphony orchestra, they were able to come up with a concerto of ordinances and resolutions resounding in fortissimo the peace, unity, safety, and progress of this city.

We can say that whatever human shortcomings and omissions we had inadvertently committed, these are all overwhelmed by the totality of the council's achievements.

Handa kong iharap sa sinuman ang kabuuan ng ating sangguniang panglungsod upang sila'y purihin at ikarangal. Without doubt, I can hold and fly high the banner of honor for our model council — the city council of Quezon City.

Maraming salamat po.

KNOW YOUR BARANGAYS IN QUEZON

They will assume office fr

DISTRICT I DEL MONTE

- Gabriel, Romeo P.
- Macapagal, Lauro P.
- Lucasan, Portia P.
- Chan, Henry L.
- Porto, Vicente C.
- Manarang, Ruben P.
- Senador, Godofredo M.

PALTOK

- Duenas, Manuel T.
- Bustamante, Rogelio F.
- De Leon, Rodolfo P.
- Valenzuela, Ruben A.
- Valdez, Emeterio R.
- Lopez, Aurea M.
- Donasco, Eduardo C.

BUNGAD

- Bilgera, Carmelita C.
- Diaz, Ernesto E.
- Jacinto, Harry G.
- Velarde, Pacifico T.
- Tenibro, Consuelo D.
- Villegas, Moises F.
- Alonzo, Jesus B.

SAN ANTONIO

- Dino, Simplicio G.
- Vitug, Julian Jr. R.
- Berroya, Ernesto R.
- Vizconde, Virgilio C.
- Angad, Jorge M.
- Ramos, Andres O.
- Satorre, Ariel B.

KATIPUNAN

- Secillano, Bayani E.
- Quinto, Antonio C.
- Bautista, Moises L.
- Dascil, Maxalen R.
- Ramirez, Marcelino P.
- Uy, Juanita S.
- Siron, Cesar L.

VETERANS VILLAGE

- Costales, Alejandro M.
- De Guzman, Macario L.
- Reyes, Patricio H.
- Taederas, Luis F.
- Mallillin, Manuel D.
- Alcantara, Alfredo F.
- Manzano, Ignacio B.

TALAYAN

- Ongtauco, Jerry L.
- Ancheta, Jr., Leon J.
- Villapando, Rosendo R.
- Perez, Edmundo I.
- Somaco, Carmelita B.
- Agustin Rosario L.
- Cruz, Alfredo V.

DAMAYAN

- Casaje, Renato B.
- Intentas, Avelino D.
- Evangelista, Teodoro R.
- Macapagal, Jose R.
- Bernardo, Cirila A.
- Estrella, Paz K.
- Santos, Danilo C.

N.S. AMORANTO

- Amoranto, Lucito L.
- Ligon, Exequiel S. Jr.
- Calimlim, Dr. Porfirio F.
- Malang, Gaudencio L.
- Sigua, August N.
- Kabigting, Benjamin C.
- Hombrebueno, Antonio G.

PAANG BUNDOK

- Talania, Federico P.
- Ramos, Reynaldo B.
- Nadonga, Melencio A. Jr.
- Ramos, Fortunato D.
- Villanueva, Edgardo M.
- Avancena, Efren M.
- Hizon, Flora M.

SAN ISIDRO LABRADOR

- Chan, Patria L.
- Maranan, Zosimo A.
- Reyes, Ramonico S.
- Borromeo, Nicanor A.
- Navarro, Ramon Jr.
- Bernabe, Luis T.
- Jornada, Benny N.

STA. TERESITA

- Chico, Flor Olivia
- Cabaluna, Jaime
- Angelos, Rafael
- Santiago, Perfecto
- Santos, Isidro
- Dable, Nelson
- Reyes, Ramon

MARIBLO

- Esperancilla, Abelardo M.
- Aranzaso, Mario C.
- Dizon, Litin T.
- Landig, Ruben C.
- Arce, Gloria P.
- Ison, Sergio R.
- Tamondong, Zenaida B.

PARAISO

- Niel, Perla
- Lozada, Roberto
- Bibera, Angelito
- Besana, Teodorico
- Mariano, Warry
- Datu, Carlito
- Flores, Roberto

STA. CRUZ

- Alberto, Florencio S.
- Reyes, Lito Manuel R.
- Calip, Ceferino R.
- Padilla, Emilio Leonardo
- Calaminos, Cesar P.
- Cabral, Nestor S.R.
- Tan, Constantino P.

NAYONG

- Cabrera, Vicente C.
- Marco, Hermingildo S.
- Cancio, Amable M.
- Luber, Ramon P.
- Magno, Casimiro D. Sr.
- Dayao, Consolacion L.
- Mendoza, Demetrio S. Jr.

PHIL-AM

- Santos, Benjamin C.
- Estrella, Benjamin F.
- Diaz, Jose A.
- Sison, Eddie P.
- Saddul, Josefa R.
- Marin, Arturo M.
- Dionisio, Apolonio V.

WEST TRIANGLE

- De Leon, Arturo A.
- Velosso, Marcelino Victor
- Cuevas, Ely M.
- Dayrit, Francisco L.
- Peralta, Jorge C.
- Romero, Renato B.
- Aldana, Isabelo Cornelio

SALVACION

- Baltazar, Ernesto B.
- Miranda, Juanito
- Bernabe, Bienvenida C.
- Crisologo, Donald T.
- Cristobal, Eduardo C.
- Marcelo, Demetrio A.
- Macaraeg, Susana P.

ST. PETER

- Lobo, Florencio D.
- Placido, Doroteo M.
- Navarro, Leticia S.
- Jose, Felipe B.
- Atienza, Tranquilino V.
- Guese, Rodomel C.
- Gonzales, Fermin L.

LOURDES

- Sioson, Antonio L.
- Ilagan, Jaime E.
- Santiago, Alfredo S.
- Katigbak, Nicos S.
- Maglaya, Paquita M.
- Cua, Joseph Lay Pang
- Gan Kee, Oscar Siako

STO. DOMINGO

- Vergel, Alicia A.
- Valdez, Jose S.
- Fabregas, Policarpio F.
- Placido, Victor I.
- Bautista, Aida E.
- Reyes, Vicente R. Sr.
- Lim, Henry P.

SIENA

- Castor, Tomas C. Jr.
- Rivera, Benjamin P.
- Perez, Jr., Primitivo R.
- Sarte, Angelita L.
- Santos, Jr., Bienvenido C.
- Benigno, Ofelia B.
- Licup, Francisco G.

SAN JOSE

- Velasco, Brigido A.
- Alcayaga, Evelyn Z.
- Salita, Aramando M.
- Abana, Juanito G.
- Bondame, Conrado
- Bernardino, Oscar C.
- Fulloso, Purificacion C.

MANRESA

- Paras, Saturnino
- Cordero, Eufrazio
- Otilan, Jose
- Diaz, Mariano
- Santos, Leopoldo
- Ofila, Pastor
- Opriasa, Maria

PAG-IBIG SA NAYON

- De Guzman, Jose Gerson M.
- Sagana, Leticia Y.
- Frilles, Alberto E.
- Dizon, Jose G.
- Reyes, Nemencio R.
- Navarro, Leticia M.
- Gonzales, Herminia S.

BALINGASA

- Eugenio, Agripino G.
- Sevilla, Jose P.
- Galino, Rosario D.
- Samson, Emiliano D.
- Sagana, Apolinar M.
- Madrilejo, Crispin G.
- Lagaman, Manuel M.

MASAMBONG

- Mendoza, Nicanor
- Falcon, Benjamin
- Escasinas, Leonardo
- De Vera, Eusebio
- De Guzman, Tagumpay
- Espena, Rafael
- Santiago, Alberto

DAMAR

- Del Rosario, Laura U.
- Lim, Felipe U.
- Pineda, Renato P.
- Tolentino, Piero R.
- Sy, Antonio A.
- Tingco, Ruben A.
- Sato, Pilar E.

BAHAY TORO

- Ferrer, Victor V. Jr.
- Baguino, Hilario C.
- Herrera, Tranquilino D.
- De Guzman, Isidro C.
- Nino, Bonifacio D.
- Tinoy, Cornelio T.
- Sibayan, Juanito O.

STO. CRISTO

- Tan, Fle
- Tan, Florentino R.
- Ubales, Rodolfo V.
- Baclig, Conrado P.
- Saludes, Bartolome B.
- Valerio, Bienvenido V.
- Garcia, Pablo B.
- Perez, Isidro S.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

- Palma, Fortunato L.
- Colinares, Vicente F.
- Romona, Miguel R.
- Esguerra, Edgardo R.
- Juachon, Romeo R.
- Lanuza, Jose D.
- Cancio, Oscar C.

PROJECT 6

- Llamas, Vicente C.
- Dizon, Castor P.
- Nunez, Mario M.
- Matias, Amando B.
- Balosa, Leopoldo
- Balatbat, Wilfredo H.
- Agawin, Caridad S.

VASRA

- Zerrudo, Antonio V.
- Santos, Teofilo
- Garrido, Bienvenido
- Lazo, Silvina
- Beltran, Victor
- Flor De Liz, Gil H.
- Tapiador, Iluminada

ALICIA

- Cabrillas, Antonio G.
- Manuel, Meliton S.
- Garcia, Francisco O.
- Cleofas, Dalmacio B.
- Tibay, Rowena B.
- Inson, Elmer L.
- Sare, Raul C.

BAGONG PAG-ASA

- Saturay, Glorioso V.
- Tongol, Crisanto M.
- Mabini, Ricardo C. Sr.
- Felipe, Carlos C.
- Vitug, Feliciano R. Jr.
- Camara, Exequiel
- Santos, Eliseo Jr.

LIBIS

- Pasco, Ladislao
- Eduarte, Amado, Jr.
- Bautista, Antonio P.
- Tubianosa, Noel T.
- Carlos, Raymond
- Afos, Delia A.
- Macalino, Maximino

DISTRICT II

FAIRVIEW

- Ancheta, Antonio
- Montemayor, Conrado
- Avilas, Teodoro O.
- Albano, Dominador
- Rollan, Mario
- Sanchez, Teoforise P.
- Talampas, Angel

NEW ERA

- Medrano, Predencio O. Sr.
- De Silva, Gregorio R.
- Velano, Henry P.
- Hipolito, Jaime G.
- Labasan, Roberto L.
- Javier, Virgilio C.

HOLY SPIRIT

- Fernando, Alejos
- Felicito, Valmocina
- Domingo, Canero
- Bienvenido, Aquino
- Roberto, Espinosa
- Geronima, Macato
- Sales, Alexander

BATASAN HILLS

- Juanito C. Basa, Sr.
- Manuel D. Laxina, Sr.
- Arturo R. Ison
- Lopez E. Ludovica
- Roger S. Ancero
- Rodolfo B. Abraham
- Antonio C. Denosta

COMMONWEALTH

- Siguan, Simeon R. Jr.
- Adriano, Arcely B.
- Sanchez, Dennis C.
- Remy, Maximo T.
- Laison, Cesar U.
- Fesalbon, Edwin F.
- Cayago, Eugenio S.

PAYATAS

- Abelgica, Jose B.
- Salameda, Nicanor Jr.
- Tecson, Emerita
- Montebon, George P.
- Alicante, Victoria P.
- Holgado, Rosalinda A.
- Juanich, Rosario

BAGONG SILANGAN

- Ramon, Laureano
- Timbas, Cipriano
- Endaya, Armando B.
- Tamayo, Manuel Sr.
- Cuevas, Eusebio P.
- Rempis, Benjamin
- Gomez, Virgilio

SAUYO

- Del Mundo, German
- Bernardino, Alfredo R.
- Sadangsal, Rosalina
- Villanueva, Francisco
- Peralta, Demetrio
- Ignacio, Luis H.
- Cruz dela, Virgilio

TALIPAPA

- Juan, Rogelio P.
- Del Mundo, Salvador
- Cadaing, Aurelio
- Galguerra, Ricardo
- Galguerra, Antonio
- Ramoy, Policarpio
- De Jesus, Pedro S.

BAGBAG

- Uegado, Reynaldo B.
- Ambita, Constancia V.
- Roque, Urbano B.
- Bernardino, Carlito R.
- Jamilla, Juan
- Miranda, Eligio B.
- Margate, Luciano

NOVALICHES PROPER

- Lazaro, Antonio
- De Leon, Tomas
- Valenzuela, Virgilio
- Reyes, Ernesto
- Maniquis, Danilo
- Rabago, Antonio
- Mangahas, Primo

SAN AGUSTIN

- Lacsamana, Augusto
- Francisco, Almario
- Biglang-awa, Ma. Fresca
- Geronimo, Rodrigo P.
- De Jesus, Alejandro
- Lozada, Pedro
- Faraon, Leodegario L.

SAN BARTOLOME

- Bernardino, Antonio B.
- Bautista, Pio V.
- Francisco, Ernesto C.
- Guadra, Rosendo B.
- Protacio, Delfin F.
- Bartolome, Prudencio
- Rivera, Basilio

STA. LUCIA

- Linga, Ernesto L.
- Arreza, Lourdes Tamondong
- Delicana, Alfonso Jr.
- Lamuglia, Narciso
- Galvez, Luciano C.
- Entendez, Willie M.
- Cordero, Dominador C.

BULOD

- Belmez, Demetrio R.
- Cuesta, Ernesto R.
- Matunan, Agapito G.
- Cruz, Flor S.
- Castillo, Andres S.
- Castellort, Percival N.
- De Jesus, Rodolfo A.

NAGKAISANG NAYON

- Mendoza, Angelito M.
- Clemente, Benito D.
- Samonte, Pablo Jr. N.
- De Jesus, Alfonso S.
- Joval, Gregorio A.
- Dantes, Alejandro
- Rodriguez, Jose R. R.

STA. MONICA

- Medalla, Marciano P.
- Gayos, Edgardo
- Leon, de, Danilo E.
- Serrano, Elezer
- Balajendra, Elenita
- Lucio, Gerardo
- Manzano, Benedicto

KALIGAYAHAN

- Mallari, Romy S.
- De Cana, Lugenio R.
- Tancio, Angel S.
- Roque, Remigio S.
- Santos, Lourdes C.
- Realubit, Homer C.
- Gonzales, Julio P.

CAPRI

- Alberto, Roberto S.
- Tuazon, Manuel J.
- Angelio, Rely A.
- Giron, eHenry R.
- Castano, Ramon P.
- Alvarez, Angel M.
- Arrivara, Natividad

BALUMBATO

- Briones, Leonor L.
- Salazar, Bienvenido
- Gonzales, Juanito
- Sevilla, Ricardo
- Regoso, Ricardo
- Dimaano, Amadito
- Villarama, Isagani

SANGANDAAN

- Galguerra, Lucio
- Galgana, Eleuterio
- Santos, Dominador Jr.
- Ramos, Cornelio
- Cuadra, Pedro
- Bautista, Antonio
- Cabrera, Mariano

PASONG PUTIK

- Liban, Godofredo II T.
- Vidal, Rodolfo M.
- Branan, Manuel J.
- Guano, Benedicto Jr., M.
- Taduran, Joaquin, Jr. T.
- Despojo, Rosario P.
- Casber, Harry A.

APOLONIO SAMSON

- De Jesus, Reynaldo G.
- Osiyas, Manuel B.
- Oliveros, Bonifacio G.
- Dela Cruz, Casiano S.
- Reyes, Florentina R.
- Gajudo, Sotero V.
- Bela, Isidro M.

UNANG SIGAW

- Gajudo, Rolando F.
- Santos, Jesus D.
- Lacad, Ruben P.
- Cleofas, Eugenio S.
- Domalaon, Arnel S.
- Balianona, Alfredo F.
- Simon, Jose L.

TANDANG SORA

- Apo, Sabino D.
- Acuna, Crispin S.
- Ramos, Renato
- Aguilar, Benjamin C. Sr.
- Geronimo, Hector
- Tamase, Clarita A.
- Jose Ramos

PASGON TAMO

- Pedro, Benjamin
- Soriano, Mariano
- Ducna, Francisco
- Ignacio, Francisco
- Agbada, Sixto
- Monteverde, Soleman N.
- Sarmiento, Ernesto

CULIAT

- Carlos A. Roque
- Pineda, Conrado S.
- Bondad, Fidel S.
- Pardo, Moises M.
- Camaro, Teresita
- Diaz, Teodoro C.
- Makimkim, Marta

BAESA

- Rivera, Mario B.
- De Jesus, Edilberto
- Atmodovar, Dionisio
- Aquino, Bayani P.
- Gajudo, Emilia M.
- Pascual, Danilo R.
- Pascual, Patricio R.

DISTRICT III

E. RODRIGUEZ

- Borres, Jaime
- Medina, Pillar
- Ramon Villafuerte
- Nelita Araneta
- Jemerson Valenciano
- Abel Chia
- Paterno Palma

CLARO

- Daria, Ernesto L.
- Soriano, Segundo B.
- Lagasca, Ma. Junavie
- Sanchez, Vicente
- Marzan, Manuel B.
- Moreno, Fernando R.
- Nauy, Prisca

SOCORRO

- Rillon, Bonifacio M.
- Ramos, Luseo G.
- Delos Reyes, Primitivo S.
- Paredes, Antonio P.
- Basco, Efren R.
- Garcia, Jose J.
- Espulgar, Ronald P.

WHITE PLAINS

- Calaguio, Salvador A.
- Paje, Ernesto B.
- Galang, Lagrimas L.
- Samson, Sixto
- Fallador, Benjamin
- Banzon, Filoteo
- Pangan, Reynaldo B.

ST. IGNATIUS

- Sarlan, Leticia F.
- Tansingo, Emmanuel O.
- Antonio, Lydia A.
- Pena, Felixberto S.
- Yap, Ernesto P.
- Cruz, Felix J.
- Rochester, Chita G.

ANGAY OFFICIALS N CITY

om 1989 to 1994

DUYAN-DUYAN

1. Manzano, Glenn Virgilio V.
2. Rodolfo, Juan, Jr. T.
3. Yatco, Clotilda B.
4. Tandoc, Rosendo
5. Romero, Wilfredo
6. Tria, Jaime H.
7. Barredo, Antonio

MAHARLIKA

1. Pineda, Rogelio P.
2. Lim, Vicente T. Jr.
3. Estimada, Daniel E.
4. Marinduque, Antenor A.
5. Maigue, Jacinto B.
6. Cuaderno, Allyn Roger D.
7. Magat, Del Mar, Milagros A.

MATANDANG BALARA

1. Esteban, Celestino C.
2. Mira, Manuel M.
3. Arceo, Philip
4. Ubalde, Rufino A.
5. Perez, Gavino
6. Macaya, Noemi A.
7. Juanson, Shirley B.

BLUE RIDGE A

1. Almario, Pacita S.
2. Pablo, Ignacio S.
3. Quintos, Pilar D.
4. Legaspi, Bonifacio R.
5. Estrada, Carmela G.
6. Armovit, Raymundo
7. Hidalgo, Mariano J. Jr.

BLUE RIDGE B

1. Fajardo, Nelly P.
2. Aguilar, Mariano V.
3. Buhay, Roger B.
4. Abad Santos, Marino
5. Caridad, Conrado G.
6. Marquez, Jaime C.
7. Dasmarias, Jacinto O.

BAYANIHAN

1. Manansala, Cleotilde C.
2. Nilan, Lourdes D.
3. Albano, Cirilo M.
4. Palanca, Cynthia C.
5. Bersamina, Antonio P.
6. Sanchez, Vercilos T.
7. Baltazar, Lilia P.

DIOQUINO ZOBEL

1. Escolano, Roger R.
2. Concepcion, Oscar
3. Villaruel, Dominio C.
4. Abayon, Ruperto
5. Villaver, Conchita V.
6. Concepcion, Mely
7. Regalario, Henry R.

SAN ROQUE

1. Maximo, Ermelo T.
2. Marasigan, Vicente A.
3. Ramos, Eulogio C.
4. Santiago, Leocadio B.
5. Buena, Norberto B.
6. Ignacio, Jose D.
7. Montes, Felix erto

MANGGA

1. Aguilar, Rufino
2. Acol, Joel
3. Untalan, Dorothea M.
4. Tagulao, Doryvic A.
5. Bignotia, Eduardo Delos
6. Manalo, Onofre
7. Julaton, Zoilo C.

QUIRINO 3-A

1. Rufino, G. Lopez, Sr.
2. Ferdinand M. Padolina
3. Felicidad R. Andres
4. Joel M. Sinaon
5. Ruben G. Reyes
6. Josefina L. Ruiz
7. Ma. Belinda R. Navera

SILANGAN

1. Norteda, Ponciano P. Jr.
2. Jalandra, Norman A. Sr.
3. Cleofe, Jimmy
4. Inumerable, Elizabeth
5. Recto, Zenaida
6. Nitro, Reynaldo P.
7. Rico, Reginaldo R.

AMIHAN

1. De Guzman, Mario C.
2. Clavo, Arthur C.
3. Boquiren, Romeo J.
4. Torralba, Manuel D.
5. Castillo, Abdon
6. Pacetes, Gilda E.
7. Corpuz Romeo

ESCOPA I

1. Yap, Virgilio G.
2. Alano, Eduardo J.
3. Montes, Lolita C.
4. Morales, Antonio M.
5. Paras, Alberto D.
6. Salamatín, Angelo Sr.
7. Maquiraya, Ramon M.

ESCOPA II

1. Tesalona, Marion T.
2. Cimafranca, Moises De V.
3. Napoles, Demetrio C.
4. De Leon, Bienvenido E.
5. Fuertes, Marcelina B.
6. Victor, Quinciano, Jr.
7. Eva, Felipe D.

ESCOPA III

1. De Guzman, Rolando
2. Tayan, Primitivo J.
3. Lauzon, Melita M.
4. Belmonte, Conrado S.
5. Torres, Cesar A.
6. Modesto, Gil E.
7. Soriano, Wilfredo De V.

ESCOPA IV

1. Aguilar, Paquita R.
2. Bacoy, Edgardo M.
3. Sulit, Crisanto N.
4. Matunan, Ruben D.
5. Lim, Janet C.
6. Brillo, Nelson B.
7. Custo, Felipe Jr. D.

KAMIAS

1. Ferreras, Artemio P.
2. Cortero, Rodolfo D.
3. Basilio, Querubin Jr. N.
4. Mendoza, Antonio M.
5. Lardizabal, Carlos R.
6. Rahia, Eduardo Jr. S.
7. Mencias, Gertrudes M.

EAST KAMIAS

1. Garces, Octavio P.
2. Mejia, Florencio L.
3. Beltran, Augusto R.
4. Garcia, Antonio T.
5. Laconico, Cipriano C.
6. Saayon, Lourdes D.
7. Ferrer, Cecil E.

CAMP AGUNALDO

1. Tolentino, M. Fe. R.
2. Valera, Arceli M.
3. Tomelden, Nenita J.
4. Valdez, Virginia
5. Manaos, Leonera S.
6. Talania, Felisa P.
7. Oloroso, Lolita G.

TAGUMPAY

1. Villas, Dante B.
2. Brillantes, Pedro C.
3. Manuel, Manuel M.
4. Ferreras, Jaime E.
5. Concepcion, Rodolfo M.
6. Bernabe, Josie C.
7. Alfaro, Juanito B.

QUIRINO 2-A

1. Zabala, Alejandro P.
2. Jacutin, Mario Jack
3. Madrid, Wilfredo G.
4. Venegas, Virgilio B.
5. Belisario, Aida B.
6. Sayson, Domingo S.
7. Guevarra, Raquel T.

QUIRINO 2-B

1. Custodio, Maxillano K.
2. Robel, Salvador P.
3. Cajipa, Edsel C.
4. Porciuncula, Paquito F.
5. Query, Cristino C.
6. Baquizal, Ceferino A.
7. Ragil, Ramon R.

QUIRINO 2-C

1. Rivera, Edilberto
2. Borja, Salome
3. Mosqueda, Manuel
4. San Juan, Franco
5. Cruz, Clarissa
6. Janoras, Elvira
7. Janoras, Orlando

UGONG NORTE

1. Cruz, Decilio
2. Sia, Ruben
3. Ligsay, Daniel
4. Villanueva, Ernesto
5. Ricablanca, Teresita G.
6. Maderas, Jose
7. Managuelod, Romeo

BAGUMBAYAN

1. Victorino, Isabelo M.
2. Peco, Corazon
3. Lati, Estelito R.
4. Santos, Anacleto I.
5. Santos, Andreo
6. Santos, Adelino M.
7. Zoilo, Estanislao

MILAGROSA

1. Mejilla, James, Jr.
2. Paredes, Elaine
3. Santiago, Felipe A.
4. Valera, Cesar, Jr.
5. Agustín, Carlos
6. Galias, Levi R.
7. Fernandez, Dan

MARILAG

1. Emerald, Cajayon
2. Luna, Joel
3. Salvador, Norman
4. Purificacion, Francisco
5. Divinagracia, Jose
6. Sarmiento, Alexander
7. Catmaitan, Ofelia

VILLA MARIA CLARA

1. Rosal, Gloria V.
2. Rivera, Reynaldo B.
3. Claraval, L. George P.
4. Sabino, Roman O.
5. Bejar, Alexander L.
6. Icasiano, Alberto C.
7. Tagulinao, Edilberto S.

MASAGANA

1. Balolong, Aniceta C.
2. Quiza, Romulo D.
3. Semilla, Teresita N.
4. Alfonso, Milagros A.
5. Avillano, Eduardo C.
6. Mendoza, Eusebio L.
7. Crisostomo, Victor S.

BAGUMBAYAN

1. Calaunan, Pedro P.
2. Villamor, Danilo E.
3. Castro, Manuel R.
4. Cabrera, Roberto Jose E.
5. Magno, Ernesta N.
6. Datiles, Faulito R.
7. De Guzman, Amado V.

LOYOLA HEIGHTS

1. Noguera, Cesar
2. Tolosa, Benjamin
3. Latoreno, Celestino
4. Ramirez, Adoracoín
5. Dizon, Enrique
6. Salon, Teresita
7. Pumaren, Franz

PANSOL

1. Flores, Herminigildo I.
2. San Diego, Florante C.
3. Corong, Felicitó M.
4. Mahusay, Jaime B.
5. Inciong, Julia A.
6. Nieto, Mamerto I. Sr.
7. Avendano, Lope S. Sr.

DISTRICT IV

BAGONG LIPUNAN NG CRAME

1. Feliciano, Alberto Jr.
2. Sayco, Ruben N.
3. Fabella, Enrique Q.
4. Umali, Pablo C.
5. Galang, Benjamin L.
6. Feleo, Juan M.
7. Saturno, Audie S.

KAUNLARAN

1. Agito, Renato B.
2. Lapuz, Mercedes M.
3. Estuista, Roberto B.
4. Sanchez, Bernardo L.
5. Espinosa, Bernardo A.
6. Raquel, Jerry M.
7. Reyes, Evelio L.

SAN MARTIN

DE PORRES

1. Tapel, Juanito
2. Cunanan, Andres
3. Ravalo, Eduardo
4. Castillo, Marciano
5. Molina, Domingo
6. Llamas, Non
7. Reyes, Marciano

IMMACULATE CONCEPCION

1. Rodriguez, Abraham V.
2. Chua Go, Ma. Nenuca M.
3. Santillan, Jose Antonio
4. Sarmiento, Jesus M.
5. Robles, Rodolfo C.
6. Rasto, Julieta A.
7. Matudan, Ricardo A.

SOUTH TRIANGLE

1. Enriquez, Hercules G.
2. Lapot, Xyrus L.
3. Lanuza, Fe C.
4. Salazar, Arturo Jr.
5. Espana, Galicano F.
6. Dalma, Estrelita
7. Del Mundo, Gaudencio

SACRED HEART

1. Del Rosario, Benjamin P.
2. David, Marilyn A.
3. Balasbas, Micaelina R.
4. Flores, Bonifacio O.
5. Reyes, Natalio
6. Narvasa, Edmunso R.
7. Pangilinan, Juan Jr. C.

LAGING HANDA

1. Diaz, Angelina A.
2. Camacho, Jerry T.
3. Dominguez, Bernardo T.
4. Flaminiano, Fe M.
5. Soriano, Arturo C.
6. Bercades, Renato B.
7. Romillo, Raul de Jesus

PALIGSAHAN

1. Magno, Fernando P.
2. Tiamson, Leopoldo A.
3. Dionasio, Luis S.
4. Dacanay, Bonifacio C.
5. Reyes, Ricardo C.
6. Caro, Luz P.
7. Taesa, Rogel Aurelio R.

OBRERO

1. Joaquin P. Torres
2. Edgardo V. Olaires
3. Solis, Felipe
4. Oscar R. Reyes
5. Pedro F. Suratos
6. Celso C. Sansaro
7. Josefina S. Reyes

ROXAS

1. Fernando, Renato F.
2. Moran, Basilisa B.
3. Ramos, Joselito C.
4. Hernandez, Cornelio S.
5. Asa, Amable A.
6. Iglesias, Ceferino F. Jr.
7. Lalin, Mariano A.

KAMUNING

1. Aspiritu, Feliciano SA.
2. Grallo, Merlin P.
3. Natividad, Restituto D.
4. Dacanay, Anselmo R.
5. Lacanilao, Ernesto T.
6. Jovellanos, Gaspar O.
7. Rosario, Alfonso Jr. B.

TATALON

1. Banaga, Dominador P.
2. Salud, Alberto M.
3. Medina, Nicola D.
4. Galindo, Severino M.
5. Del Rosario, Victor H.
6. Alda, Mariano, O. Jr.
7. Albano, Ramon Edwin B.

DON MANUEL

1. Rios, Alberto M.
2. Gonzaga, Josefina B.
3. Leano, Teodoro V.
4. Acuna, Eduardo C.
5. Vargas, Raymund M.
6. Lim, Jimmy A.
7. Qu Aquino, Fernando

DONA JOSEFA

1. Lily T. Osa
2. Mary D. Vda. de Caballero
3. Antonio P. Martinez
4. Edwin T. Osa
5. Arcadio L. Prado
6. Antonio P. Tan
7. Marcelina T. David

SAN ISURO (GALAS)

1. Javier, Faustino D.
2. Dacanay, Remedios A.
3. Manabo, Cristina E.
4. Felix, Nacienceno L.
5. Leddaran, Angel G.
6. Lim, Rodolfo S.
7. Yuson, Lorenzo A.

DONA AURORA

1. Victor V. Calaguas, Sr.
2. Pacifico A. Tunac
3. Inocencio P. Cruz
4. Primo W. Oliván
5. Nelson V. Garcia
6. Juanito L. Fajardo
7. Eufrocina C. Mauricio

STO. NINO

1. Abella, Leonardo T.
2. Gonzalo, Sertio T
3. Bartolata, Daniel T.
4. Jacinto, Lorenzo B.
5. Maneja, Florencio D.
6. Barroga, Raymundo S.
7. Cruz, Virgilio

TEACHERS VILLAGE

WEST

1. Lopez, Luz G.
2. Castro, Gaudencio G.
3. Padilla, Ely A.
4. Alcantara, Celso R.
5. Benzon, Vicente A. Jr.
6. Lopez, Godofredo P.
7. Rivera, Francisco R.

TEACHERS EAST

1. Miguel, Roberto A.
2. Santiago, Francisco
3. Urbano, Agustina F.
4. Valeros, Ernesto B.
5. Balanag, Vincent M.
6. Singson, Antonio, Jr. P.
7. Matutina, Anacleto B.

U.P. VILLAGE

1. Belleza, Maricel C.
2. Damasco, Virginia V.
3. Santos, Ramon Jr.
4. Carreon, Corazon R.
5. Dayrit, Fernando C.
6. Rillas, Genrao, Jr.
7. Garcia, Enrique P.

OLD CAPITOL SITE

1. Alindogan, Alfonso, Jr.
2. Domingo, Perfecto
3. Dela Pasion, Virgilio
4. Samson, Cesar T.
5. Carino, Maria G.
6. Atonio, Pablo B.
7. Ravanero, Patriot F.

CENTRAL

1. Daza, Nanette C.
2. Cruz, Raul L.
3. Rubillos, Virgilio I.
4. Villar, Corazon V.
5. Liwag, Antonio P.
6. Rases, Melencio L.
7. Mendoza, Teodoro

KRUS NA LIGAS

1. Fransico, Patricio R.
2. Tarnate, Arthur T.
3. Ramos, Herminia S.
4. Francisco, Florentino R.
5. Baluyot, Sixto C.
6. Ramos, Ireneo F.
7. Santos, Jubian P.

U.P. CAMPUS

1. Caliva, Ruperto C.
2. Dela Cruz, Leopoldo A.
3. Isonza, Victor R.
4. Fallorina, Salvador C.
5. Colet, Angel V.
6. Alvarez, Oscar S.
7. Kampitan, Encarnacion P.

SAN VICENTE

1. Fortin, Mauro G.
2. Gundayao, Florentino C.
3. Panahi, Marieta M.
4. Sibayan, Leonor B.
5. Flores, Rogeloi G.
6. Fontanilla, Jesus C.
7. Buenafe, Avelino Jr. M.

PINAGKAISAHAN

1. Grace D. del Rosario
2. Joseph Peter S. Sison
3. Amando A. Zabala
4. Eduardo A. Cuadrado
5. Marcelo P. Sto. Domingo
6. Dominador B. Cuya, Jr.
7. Narciso B. Albarracin

HORSESHOE

1. Perez, Reynaldo B.
2. Brinas, Mercedes E.
3. Nery, Mario R.
4. Feliciano, Eugenio A.
5. Garcia, Francisco C.
6. Gonzales, Benedicto J.
7. Moya, Domingo O.

VALENCIA

1. Godofredo, M. Enriquez, Jr.
2. Ricardo S. Gabor
3. Felicidad E. Ibardolaza
4. Joy L. Sanchez
5. Rafael D. Dalit
6. Benigno A. Cleofas
7. Dario F. Jacinto

MARIANA

1. Villar, Elisa P.
2. Borres, Teddy F.
3. Tenco, Luis Paulino H.
4. Dizon, Rafael S.
5. Sy, Benedict Patric S.
6. Lorza, Meul Jr. K.
7. Non, Jesus V.

DAMAYANG LAGI

1. Antonio L. Manalo
2. Rolando S. Sanqui
3. Rosalina C. Tanyag
4. Noel S. Cano
5. Agapito S. Gatdula
6. Manuel T. Uyseco
7. Norberto R. Robleza

KALUSUGAN

1. Bonifacio S. Somebang, Sr.
2. Marcelino G. Cuizon
3. Romulo Tejada
4. Ricardo C. Abano
5. Fernando C. Cabalo
6. Anthony E. Baguiwet
7. Alberto A. Abaquin

KRISTONG HARI

1. Floredo B. Iazo, Sr.
2. Francisco V. Aguilar
3. Alfredo S. Peredo, Jr.
4. Crisanto M. Nulud
5. Simeon E. Briones
6. Ricardo V. Sanche
7. Cristato H. Angala

DONA IMELDA

1. Sy, Vincent
2. Viray, Conato
3. Villarena, Leopoldo M.
4. Alarcio, Bernardo T.
5. Castaneda, Rodolfo G.
6. Pardo, Leoncio A.
7. Adorador, Janillo T.

SANTOL

1. Daniel A. Sakay
2. Romulo P. Flores
3. Ulyses B. Gorospe
4. Dominador B. Angeles
5. David F. Estacio
6. Juana U. Santiago
7. Generoso R. Aguirre

SIKATUNA VILLAGE

Vision in action

Honorable Presiding Officer of the City Council, Vice Mayor Vicente Sotto III, Honorable members of the Sangguniang Panglungsod, Honorable members of the Judiciary, barangay officials, officers of our city's socio-civic organizations, members of the media, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

Fifty years ago, Manuel Luis Quezon, our founder, president and patriot, seated on a hill where Araneta Coliseum is now located, visualized the Quezon City of his tomorrow and I quote:

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

Now, is 1989, and that dream remains a dream to this date. Three years ago, when I was first afforded the rare and humbling experience of sitting at the helm of our beloved city, I took it upon myself to be worthy of that position by adopting that vision. Working for the realization of this vision, however, has been far from easy.

The OIC years, for me, were a period of learning and unlearning.

Last year, we began to plow the earth and break ground. We watered it with sweat and tears — and literally fertilized it with the blood of Councilor Tom Castro.

From 1971 to 1986 the city's revenues increased at an average of 7-10%. From 1987 to 1988 it increased by an incredible 32%.

From P399 million in 1986 it increased to P446 million in 1987. An increase of P47 million. From P446 million in 1987, however, it increased to P643 million or an almost P200 million increase. With this rate we expect to be the first legitimate billion-peso city by 1990.

It is also worthwhile to note that the city's administration refuses to spend this money for a more bloated government bureaucracy. Quezon City to this date, like a lady conscious of its figure, maintains one of the leanest government bureaucracies in the country. Quezon City is five times bigger than the City of Manila in area and almost equal in population. Manila has 17,000 city-paid employees compared to us with only 7,000.

What the city government saves on salaries and wages, we plow back to the people in terms of direct services covering: public order and safety, P102 million; social services, P107 million; economic services, P85 million; and, other public services, P147 million.

Quezon City's annual budget figures, however, are at the most vague. For the budget to have meaning, we have to relate it to Quezon's dream.

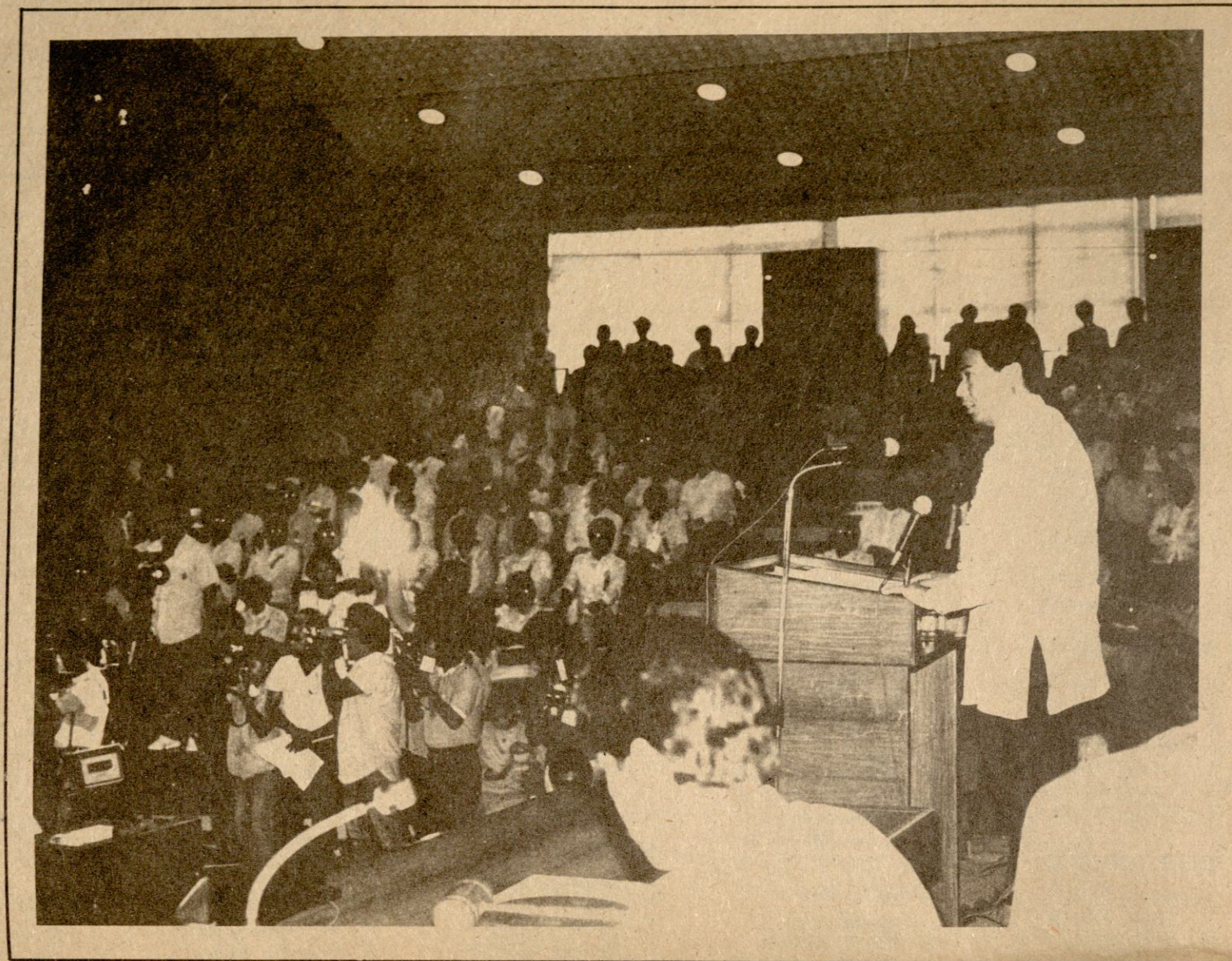
Having plowed the ground, we now prepare ourselves to plant the seeds of recovery and progress.

Appropriately, I have given these plans and projects which shall be the framework of our executive-legislative agenda, their respective code names prefaced with the word "Binhi" or seeds.

Allow me to go through them:

1. "Binhi ng Pabahay":

One-third of the city constituents continue to live in squatter communities. Another third rent houses at exorbitant rates, houses they can never call their own. Developers continue to develop subdivisions, offering houses and lots way beyond the



Mayor Brigido R. Simon, Jr. during his "State of the City" address at the Carlos Albert Hall last February 20.

affordability of the low and middle income people. The vast majority of our people have lost all hope of ever achieving this dream.

From the ashes of a fire that gutted down a two hectare squatter colony in Manresa, we have begun to plant the seeds, "Binhi ng Kabahayan", to serve the needs of the homeless. Ninety out of a total of 549 houses have already been constructed. Monthly amortizations for these houses and lots ranged from P300.00 to P350.00 per month. The program requires no equity or down payment from the beneficiaries. A different variety of "Binhi ng Kabahayan" is also being planted in Barangay Payatas. This time, we are going to construct houses not only for squatter communities, but also for the middle-income group. A total of 5,000 houses are programmed for this year. Monthly amortization ranges from P387.00 to P1,260.00 per month. With enthusiastic response from the private sector, we hope to finish 40,000 units by the end of 1992.

2. "Binhi ng Kabahayan":

Thirty-five percent of the labor population of the city continues to be unemployed or underemployed. In our desire to help the national government solve the problem of unemployment, we have created the economic development board that has, among other things, established linkages with foreign investors, to set up mini-industrial estates in Quezon City. The final studies for the first mini-industrial estate have been completed, and barring any unforeseen events, we expect the bulldozers to start moving within the next few months. Total employment opportunities for the first project is estimated at 30,000 to 50,000 new jobs.

Linkages with sister cities like China and Japan, are also being strengthened to entice private foreign investors to invest in the city.

The newly induced housing industry will also be a major source of jobs for our unemployed. The creations of the Quezon

City Filipino-Chinese Business Affairs and Coordinating Office (QCFCBACO) and the Industrial Relations Office will hopefully make the business climate in Quezon City more enticing. The industrial relations office has been created to mediate on strikes in Quezon City.

The Quezon City Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Quezon City Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Industry are also being strengthened.

3. "Binhi ng Kalinisan":

The garbage situation in Metro-Manila, as admitted by no less than President Corazon C. Aquino, is dismal.

Quezon City contributes P80 million a year to the Metro Manila Commission (MMC). The Commission in turn provides 100 dumptrucks making 200 garbage collection trips a day and 2400 Metro Manila Aides working on 8-hour shifts. But these are not enough to clean the city.

Multiplying these figures — the garbage collection trips and the number of street sweepers ten times over — would not really solve the problem.

Cleaning the city is like cleaning a house. No matter how many househelps there are who sweep, broom and dust the house — as long as the children continue to litter all day long, one will still end up with a messy house.

A program, therefore, that seeks the active participation of the barangay and its residents has been launched. A barangay-based incinerator designed by a local genius has been constructed behind City Hall. Passing an anti-pollution test, this unique concept hopes to institute the cariton as the mode of collecting garbage in the neighborhood. This will ultimately reduce the use of the dumptruck to the barest minimum. A big chunk of the money we contribute to the MMC for garbage collection goes to dumptruck rental. If our plan succeeds, (and there is no reason why it should not) the city government will save P100 million in the next five years. At the same time, we will be giving regular income

to 2,000 participants in the cariton project and will prevent the rise of a smokey mountain in Quezon City. With the active support of the 140 barangays, we could prod the 300,000 households in Quezon City to actively participate in the cleanliness program.

4. "Binhi ng Moralidad":

It is often said that "Immorality and worldliness are the natural fruits of modernization". But this Administration absolutely rejects, and will not succumb to this false belief. More than the physical infrastructures, a local government should also be concerned with moral and spiritual infrastructures. The most basic unit of the city is the family. The family must be strengthened. Any force that tries to destroy the unity of the family must be considered evil and an enemy of the city.

Last year, we launched relentless raids on establishments showing lewd shows. Sauna baths known to be fronts for prostitutions got the same axe.

But the laws needed to prosecute crimes like prostitution are sadly lacking. To date, we still have to successfully prosecute in court a case on prostitution.

Nevertheless, while the powers of evil are wily, they shall be overcome by the smarter powers of good. Very recently, as a deterrent measure, the City Council passed an ordinance making patrons of live lewd shows also liable for the offense.

Without transgressing the dictum of separation of church and state, the city government continues to seek the help of the various churches, religious and lay organizations in this moral crusade.

5. "Binhi ng Tunay na Serbisyo Sibil":

To the ordinary people, City Hall is an impregnable bureaucratic maze — a place where one has to wait for days to get a marriage license, where the speed of getting birth and death certificates depend on the "expertise" of the ubiquitous fixer, where one queues up for hours just to get a cedula, where the act of paying the tax becomes

From Quezon to Simon

more taxing than the idea of parting with your hard-earned money and where the mayor holds office, but, more often than not, he is not available.

The true spirit of government service is humility. All of us here are public servants receiving our salaries from our masters — the people. City Hall must not be a point of collection but a point of action. As such, City Hall must be re-oriented and re-directed. An ongoing reorganization aims to make City Hall more responsive to the needs of the people. 1989 will see City Hall becoming the deliverer of services. Aside from the traditional infrastructures, like school buildings, roads and bridges, street lights and the like, City Hall now is looking into the other needs of its residents, needs that previously were the concern only of the national government — like providing jobs and houses.

6. "Binhi ng Kagandahan at Kalikasan".

President Quezon dreamed of a Capital City that in his own words shall be aesthetically the "Showcase of the Nation."

In the original 1939 Master Plan of the City drawn up by Quezon himself, the four triangles, i.e., west (where Phil-Am is); south (where Channel 4 is); east (where BIR, CB, Kidney centers are); and north (where PSHS and Ospital ng Kabataan are), consisting of 100 hectares each, are all supposed to be forest parks.

Crowning it is the 26-hectare elliptical, now known as the Quezon Memorial Circle. Father north is the 200-hectare sprawling U.P. Campus, the 50-hectare arboretum, the Balara Filtration Plant, the 444-hectare National Government Center, the 98-meter tree-lined Republic and Commonwealth Avenues, and the 2,500 hectare La Mesa Dam. To protect the environmental balance of the growing city and preserve its lush greeneries, Quezon decreed that no factory or industrial site should be allowed in the Marikina and San Mateo Valleys.

The year 1988 saw us gradually retrieving what can be retrieved from the "Maestro's" masterpiece. Today, the National Government Center is home not only to Congress, Social Welfare Department, Commission on Audit, and the Civil Service Commission, but also to 20,000 squatter/settler families. The West and South Triangles are helplessly irretrievable being the subject of subsequent presidential proclamations reclassifying them from forest parks to commercial/residential areas. The 80-year-old trees in the arboretum are being killed one by one by groups claiming ownership to the property.

The Quezon City Parks Development Foundation has been set up to start the long process of re-beautifying Quezon City and its environs. To start with, the industrious and aggressive Board of the "Quezon Memorial Circle Project" hopes to realize some, if not most, of Quezon's vision for the city.

For 1989, a budget of P22 million has been earmarked for the park. In addition, the Department of Tourism has donated P3 million for the revolving capital of the foundation.

7. "Binhi ng Pagtutulungan, Kapatiran at Pagkakaisa".

Five days from today will be the Third Anniversary of the 1986 revolution on EDSA. It is almost three years now since we started singing in chorus the words of that EDSA song. "Magkaisa at Magsama kapit kamay sa hirap at dusa." Three years had elapsed since we started out on the road to national reconciliation.

Despite the lapse of time, rumors of coup d'etats still persist throughout the land. The insurgents are still in the hills; the divisive political factions have grown in numbers; ethnic and regional differences continue to fracture our country's unity.

Quezon City's political leaders, however, have set the tone. We must not merely pay lip service to reconciliation — we must make it a reality. Reconciliation is possible.



8. "Binhi ng Kalusugan".

The saying that "Healthy bodies make healthy cities" is nice to hear but most expensive to realize. The cost of health care continues to be prohibitive. While it is true that the city's immunization program is one of the best in the whole country, the same still leaves much to be desired. Tuberculosis, the disease that killed our founder, while almost considered to be extinct in the modern world, continues to be a top killer in the city, thanks to the ever-rising cost of medicine.

Another plague is the rising incidence of drug abuse. A social disease that strikes into the very core of the city's populace.

The targets and plans of action of "Binhi ng Kalusugan" for 1989 are simple and clear. "Preventive", vis-a-vis "curative" medicine will be pursued. Additional mobile clinics meant to reach out to the farthest barangays shall be set up. The 24-hour health center project shall be maintained. Additional barangay nutrition scholars and community health volunteers shall be recruited and their activities funded. A 150-bed satellite hospital in San Bartolome, Novaliches shall be constructed and partially funded through a foreign grant.

The intelligence arm of the Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Council is being strengthened to flush out drug users and pushers in the city. The drive against drugstores indiscriminately selling prohibited and regulated drugs shall be relentlessly continued. To help those who have fallen prey to this abominable vice, a rehabilitation center will be set up.

To provide a cheap but effective alternative to chemical-based medicines the City government will initiate and/or encourage planting of medicinal plants identifying planting areas. The barangay based "Botikang Generic" project offering inexpensive medicine will be similarly explored.

The city's sports program is being re-directed to achieve full development of human resources. Barangay and campus sports competitions shall be conducted on a year-round basis. Champions shall be trained and given financial support to encourage athletic excellence. In addition, there is also the "Quezon City to Barcelona" project which is aimed at producing the country's first olympic gold medal.

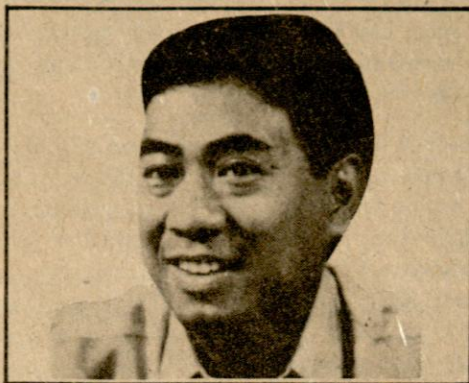
In City Hall, a physical fitness gym shall be put up for the employees. At the same time, a physical fitness program for the Quezon City Police Force will be started to remove unwanted and unsightly bulges.

9. "Binhi ng Kapayapan".

1988 saw us continuing our all-out offensive against crime and the sources of crime.

The city council appropriated P9.8 million for the purchase of 30 additional mobile patrol cars. An additional P11.5 million was allotted for the purchase of 600 pistols and 100 shotguns for the use of the QC Police force. Funding for the 400 man people's patrol group continued; 100 police-aides doing clerical work for the police headquarters are being maintained; 70 driver-mechanics were also hired. Financial assistance for gasoline and other operating expenses of the police is being beefed up.

Service to the people can and should be the common denominator among all people in government desirous of doing good to the community and country.



Although gains in the drive are perceptible, there are still a lot to be done in the area of peace and order. The feeling of helplessness of peace-loving citizens who have grown weary of the activities of the "siga-sigas", the thieves and the holdup men must be stopped. The people should be reassured of the capability of the police to protect their lives and property.

Binhi ng Kapayapaan 1989 shall see, among other things, the following:

1. The purchase of additional mobile patrol cars;
2. The construction of a new city jail;
3. The creation of a central police district to cover Quezon City exclusively;
4. The purchase of more motorcycles, and the fielding of more motorcycle policemen;
5. The creation of new police sub-stations;
6. The strengthening of the barangay security and development officers;
7. The creation and organization of neighborhood watch;
8. The putting up of lights in all dark and crime prone areas;
9. The financing of a police/civilian intelligence arm to flush out criminals and their lairs; and,
10. The institution of a secret witness/reward program to elicit citizen's concern and participation in the war on criminality.

10. "Binhi ng Karunungan"

In Quezon City, we have our share of out-of-school youths. The causes, aside from being complex, are numerous. Among them are poverty, drugs, inadequate school facilities, irrelevant educational priorities, etc.

We shall address one of the causes of the malady — "Irrelevant Education". The majority of the courses offered in most of our schools pertain to degrees or skills which are not relevant to the present employment needs in our country, such as skilled labor. Hence, a vast majority of our students remain unemployed after graduation.

As a first step, the city government, in a joint effort with the business community, plans to put up a polytechnic school wherein students will be trained with skills currently needed by local firms. This way, we will be spared of unemployable graduates. The matriculation fees for these short but intensive courses will be minimal since most of the cost will be shouldered by prospective employers.

11. "Binhi ng Kasaganaan".

I believe 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. And I do not intend to equitably distribute poverty. Thus, you will note that the main thrust of our program is economic development. Hence, our industrial estate development program. I am addressing our social objectives thru a means which will help us attain our people's economic objectives within the shortest possible time.

We have already identified and defined the major plans and projects which will help us attain the objectives of our vision for our city. I submit that our plans and projects are good, viable and realistic.

It is now time to sow the seeds for these plans and projects in order to translate them into reality. I have set a target date. By year's end, not only must all seeds be already sowed and planted, but some, if not all, should already germinate and/or bear fruits and flowers.

I dare say that the implementation of our plans and projects is not difficult nor complex. It will be easy and simple, provided we follow strictly certain systems, principles and attitudes.

Therefore, I strongly suggest that we organize and plan our implementation strategies. For each project, we should have a project director. We should tap the best minds with the best intentions from the government and/or private sectors regardless of political affiliations and regional or racial emanations.

We should set timetables and deadlines, fallback positions and alternative approaches.

We should be objective oriented, obsessed with expeditious results.

We should break away from the barriers of old negative habits and unproductive traditions.

We should do away with petty quarrels and jealousies, with self interests, bigotry, prejudices and discriminations. Instead, we should replace them with trust, confidence, goodwill and good faith — virtues which are contaminating. Let us contaminate one another with sincerity and positive reciprocity.

If necessary, We should look for solutions outside the square. Apply extra-ordinary measures for extra-ordinary situations. For indeed, our nation is still in crisis. We have to recover from the ruins of the twenty year plunder. We have to move forward as soon and as fast as possible because the destabilizing forces and factors are still strong, moving concertedly. Time is of the essence. We cannot afford the luxury of time.

I know that we can unite and work effectively together, and my hopes are high for the success of our common master plan for Quezon City.

In the final analysis, our survival as a people and as a nation depends, to a large extent, on a change of our sense of values and priorities.

As I began my address with a vision, I wish to end it with a dream.

I dream of a Quezon City peaceful and clean.

I dream of a Quezon City filled with greeneries and crystal clear rivers and streams and parks and picnic grounds.

I dream of a Quezon City that is not only a "bedroom community" but also a center where business and industry flourish — a self sufficient city that provides gainful employment to its constituents.

I dream of a Quezon City relatively free from heavy traffic and clogged streets.

I dream of a Quezon City with a people who have finally come to realize that the most effective way of helping one's self is by helping his fellow men; with a people who have begun to know and truly trust each other; with a people who have realized that there are other more effective ways to success without having to trample on the rights of others; and with a people who will finally consider, perceive and utilize government as the instrument or vehicle of their own plans for the solution of common problems and the attainment of common aspirations.

I dream of a Quezon City which will spearhead the filipino people's present struggle for survival under the merciful guidance of our Almighty God.

In this connection, as I end, it befits to quote again the founder of our beloved city:

"I want a people to grow and be like the molave, strong and resilient, rising on the hillside, unafraid of the raging flood, the lightning, or the storm, confident of its own strength."

Thank you.

Pilipino sa Quezon City Council

Ni Billy O. Dalisay

Ang mamamayang may isang bansa at may isang lahi ay dapat magkaroon ng isang wika na sinasalita at nauunawaan ng lahat . . . ang wika ang pinakamatibay na buklod ng bayan at nagpapaunlad sa kaisahan ng pambansang mithiin, ang mga hangarin at ng damdaming pambansa".

Ito ang mga katagang binitiwang Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon, ang nagtatag o "Founder" ng siyudad at kinikilalang "Ama ng Wikang Pilipino".

Naging pedestal sa damdaming maka-Pilipino ni Konsehal Reynaldo A. Calalay, Tagapangulo ng Lupon ng mga Maralitang Tagalunsod sa Quezon City Council, ang mga katagang ito ng Pangulong Quezon na natanim sa kanyang isipan.

Sinasabi sa Sec. 6 ng Art. XIV ng 1986 Constitution na ang pambansang wika sa Pilipinas ay dapat na maging Pilipino.

Ito ang pinakatampok na haligi sa panukalang inihain sa City Council ni Konsehal Calalay at kinatigan naman ng kanyang mga kapwa konsehales na gamitin sa mga talakayan at debate sa Konseho ang wikang Pilipino.

Magugunita na noong Agosto 25, 1988, idineklara ng Pangulong Corazon C. Aquino na gamitin ang wikang Pilipino bilang opisyal na lengguwahe sa lahat ng komunikasyon sa mga tanggapan ng pamahalaan, batay sa isinasaad sa Constitution na nagpapahayag na Pilipino ang magiging pambansang lengguwahe sa bansa. Ang paglikha ng Pangulo sa Executive Order 355 kapalit ng Ingles bilang opisyal na patakaran sa mga komunikasyon ay nabigyan din nang pagpapahalaga.

Si Ronaldo Santiago, 11, ay sumisinghot ng rugby na nakasilid sa isang plastic sa may Lantanan st., Cubao, kasama ang tatlong ibang kabataan nang sila ay damputin ng mga pulis.

Nang tanungin siya kung bakit niya ginagawa ito ay isinagot ni Ronaldo:

"Wala na ring lang akong pag-asa sa buhay kaya gusto ko nang matapos na ang aking paghihirap."

Napagalaman na si Ronaldo, ulilang lubos, ay nagtungo sa Maynila, lulan ng isang barko upang makipagsapalaran sa lungsod, may dalawang buwan na ang nakaraan.

Dahil walang tiyak na matutunguhan, ang lansangan ang kanyang naging tahanan kasama ng maraming batang liwaliw na humila sa kanya sa masamang bisyo.

Si Adrianne Santos, 12, ay nagtitinda ng sampagita sa kahabaan ng EDSA, nang lapitan siya ng isang Kano at isang Pilipino, isang araw.

Sa pamamagitan ng Pilipinong kasama ng Kano, nahikayat ang dalagita na bibigyan ng magagarang damit, pera at masasarap na pagkain, basta "susunod lamang ito sa mga ipagagawa ng Kano."

Matapos "pagsawaan ng Kano ang kanyang murang katawan," si Adrianne ay tuluyan nang nabalang sa libu-libong mga "Child prostitute" sa lansangan.

Si Tony Ardiente, 10, ay nagtitinda ng sigarilyo nang yayain siyang "humitit" ng isang kasamahang cigarette vendor. Ang kanyang unang hitit ay nagtulak sa kanya upang sumubok muli hanggang sa tuluyan siyang malulong sa bisyo. Ito rin ang nagtulak sa kanya upang matustusan lamang ang kanyang pagkadayukdok sa "marijuana".

Ang Quezon City ang naging modelo at kauna-unahang nagpapatupad sa Konseho sa paggamit ng Wikang Pilipino sa mga isinasagawang deliberasyon at talakayan sa sesyon. Bagamat isinasagawa tuwing unang sesyon ng bawat buwan lamang, agad na nakagawian ng marami sa mga konsehales ang paggamit ng Pilipino.

Bago naisakatuparan ang paggamit ng wikang Pilipino mula sa Panukala ni Calalay, ito'y mistulang nagdaan sa butas ng karayom.

Karamihan sa mga tumututol ay bahagya nang nakaunawa o nakapagsasalita ng Pilipino pagka't nasanay ang kanilang dila at diwa

(karaniwan dito'y Bisaya, Ilokano, at Bikolano) sa paggamit ng banyagang salita, ang Ingles.

Ilan sa mga tumututol na konsehal ang nagpahayag na ang panukalang paggamit ng wikang Pilipino sa sesyon ng Konseho ng Quezon City ay isa lamang "ordinansang pambata" at hindi dapat pag-ukulan ng puwang at pagpapahalaga ng Council.

Ang mungkahi ni Calalay na gamitin ang Pilipino ay inihain niya sa Quezon City Council noong February 2, 1988. Ito'y dumanas ng mahigpit na pagbatikos, hindi lamang sa mga konsehales kundi gayon din sa "Social elite" ng lungsod.



Si Konsehal Reynaldo A. Calalay, "Ama ng Wikang Pilipino sa Konseho."

Sina Ronaldo, Adrianne at Tony, ay ilan lamang sa mga libu-libong batang-lansangan na biktima ng kahirapan at mapagkait na kapalaran.

Karaniwan nang tanawin ang mga batang magpapalabuy-laboy sa mga lansangan, sa anumang lungsod sa bansa o sa ibang nasyon.

Ayon sa isang pag-aaral, lumilitaw na sa kasalukuyan ay may 100 milyong bata ang naninirahan sa mga kalsada sa buong mundo. Kalahati sa bilang na ito ay mula sa mga bansa sa Latin Amerika tulad ng Brazil, Columbia at Mexico. Sa New York, tinatayang may 20,000 batang-lansangan.

Sa Metro Manila, na may mahigit sa tatlong milyong bata at kabataan, ay may mula 50,000 hanggang 75,000 "street urchins."

Batay din sa pag-aaral ng Department of Social Services and Development (DSWD), ang bilang ng mga batang-lansangan sa 10 lungsod sa Pilipinas ay mayroong mula dalawa hanggang tatlong porsiento ng populasyon ng mga kabataan nito.

Ang mga karaniwang pagtutulak sa isang bata para mabuhay sa lansangan ay: pagdarahop, juvenile delinquency at broken family. At para sila mabuhay ay napipilitan silang magtinda ng sigarilyo, sampaguita, o sweepstakes, mamalimos, maghalungkat ng mga basura, magnakaw o kaya'y magbenta ng kanilang murang katawan.

Ayon kay Theresita Silva, pangulo ng National Council and Social Development Foundation (NCSDF), isang kasaping organisasyon ng Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) na tumutulong sa mga batang-lansangan sa buong mundo, ang isang bata ay mahirap nang makaahon sa normal na pamumuhay sa sandaling malulong

Sa mga pagtatalo kung dapat o hindi dapat gamitin ang wikang Pilipino sa mga deliberasyon ng Konseho, binanggit ni Konsehal George Canseco, President Pro Tempore, na bilang mga Pilipino, "Yung pagtatalunang lang kung tayong mga Pilipino ay dapat gumamit ng sariling wika o salitang Ingles ay lubhang nakahihiya na."

Naniniwala si Calalay na ito na ang tamang panahon upang mamulat ang mga Pilipinong Konsehales na gumamit ng sariling wika sa mga deliberasyon sa sesyon sa halip na Ingles.

Sa panayam ng sumulat, binanggit ni Calalay ang mabilis na pag-unlad ng bansang Japan sa ekonomiya matapos masalanta ng nakaraang Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig ay simpleng bagay lamang. Nagkakaintindihan ang mga Hapones sa isa't isa pagka't sariling wika ang ginagamit nila. Hindi nanghihiram ng mga salitang banyaga ang mga Hapon. Sarili nilang wika ang ginagamit sa mga paaralan, sa negosyo at sa lahat ng kalakaran sa pamumuhay. Ito ang matibay na bigkis na sa kanilang nagbubuklod bilang isang bansa na may isang diwa.

Batay sa pag-aaral ni Konsehal Calalay, kaiba ang mga Pilipino, Pinipilit nitong maging "brown Americans" maging pati sa "accent". Pinipilit ng isang Pilipino na umingles kahit na pabalubaluktot masabi lang na marunong mag-Ingles pagkat itinuturing na "states symbol".

Dahil na rin sa ating migting na kolonyal na kaisipan, naging isang laganap na kaugalian ang pagtingala sa mga Pilipinong marunong magsalita at magsulat ng wikang Ingles.

Noong ika-4 ng Hulyo, 1988, ang buong Konseho ng lungsod Quezon ay nahikayat ding tanggapin ang wikang Pilipino, matapos ipaglaban ng ilang-maka-Pilipinong Konsehales ang panukala ni Calalay.

Sa kasaysayan ng mga Konseho sa Kamaynilaa nitong mga nakaraang ilang dekada, kinilala ang Quezon City bilang kauna-unahang lungsod na nagtaguyod sa Pilipino bilang wika ng sesyon. Parang naalimpungatang nagsisunod ang mga Konseho, sa mga lungsod ng Maynila, Kalookan, Pasay at mga bayan ng San Juan, Malabon, Navotas, Marikina, Muntinlupa, Paranaque, at karatig na mga bayan sa paggamit ng wikang Pilipino sa sesyon.

Masasabing si Calalay ang nagbukas ng daan upang mamulat ang kagalang-galang sa mga kagawad Panglungsod at Panglalawigan na gumamit ng sariling wika . . . ang Pilipino.

Si Calalay na nagmula sa isang mahirap na pamilya ay pinangalan bilang "most outstanding Barangay Captain" ng Damayan, Quezon City noong January 9, 1972. Kinilala rin siya bilang matapat na lingkod ng Quezon City sa kanyang panunungkulan sa barangay sa loob ng 16 na taon.

Ang kanyang marubdob na pagmamahal sa sariling wika ay nagpapagunita lamang sa ating magiting na bayaning si Gat. Jose Rizal na nagsabing "Ang hindi magmahal sa sariling wika ay daig pa ang mabaho at malansang isda."

Kung si Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon ay kinilala bilang "Ama ng Wikang Pilipino, si Councilor Calalay naman ay maitatala sa ating kasaysayan bilang "Ama ng Wikang Pilipino sa Konseho."

Lingap sa mga batang-lansangan

Ni Rudy Andres

sa buhay-lansangan.

Lumalabas din, ayon kay Peter Tacon, executive director ng Childhope sa kabalik ng NCSDF sa pagtulong sa mga batang-lansangan, na ang mga street-children ay siyang isa sa mga pinaka-exploited at pinakamabilis na dumaraming minorya sa buong daigdig.

Para malutas ang suliraning panlipunang ito, ang iba't ibang pandaigdig at lokal na samahan ay nagtutulung-tulong para "maituwid" ang buhay ng mga batang-lansangan.

Sa Pilipinas, puspusan ang pakikipag-ugnayan ni Dr. Pratima Kale, kinatawan ng UNICEF sa Pilipinas, sa mga grupong sangkot sa programa para "maituhon ang mga batang-lansangan sa tiyak na kapariwaraan."

Sa Quezon City halimbawa, puspusan ang ginagawang kam-

panya ni Mayor Brigido R. Simon Jr. para matulungan ang mga daan-daang batang palaboy sa lungsod, na karamihan ay galing pa sa Bicol, Bisaya at Mindoro, tulad nina Ronaldo, Adrianne at Tony.

Isa na rito ang pagtatayo ng pamahalaang-lungsod ng sariling 'Boy's Town'.

Isang komite ang binuo ni Mayor Simon para mangasiwa sa implementasyon ng programa na magbibigay ng paraiso para sa mga batang palaboy sa Quezon City.

Sa ilalim ng proyekto, ang mga batang kukupkupin sa Boy's Town ay bibigyan ng sapat na edukasyon at tuturuan sila na maghanapbuhay nang marangal at magiging kapakinabang na mamamayan bilang mga pag-asa ng bayan sa hinaharap.

Pinag-aaralan na ngayon ng komite kung paano isakatuparan ang pagtatayo ng Boy's Town na

kagaya ng Boy's Town sa Parang, Marikina.

Isang ordinansa na humihingi ng kaukulang gugulin ang hinihiling ni Simon para sa madaling pagpapatupad ng proyekto.

Pansamantala, pinag-uukulan din ng pansin ni Quezon City Vice Mayor Vicente Sotto III ang kampanya para "mailayo ang mga batang-palaboy sa pagkakalulong sa gamot sa pamamagitan ng Quezon City Anti-Drug Abuse Council (CADAC).

Noong Marso 28 ng taong ito, may 17 batang lansangan ang dinampot ng mga tauhan ng QCADAC habang sumisinghot ng rugby sa may Delta Theater. Ang mga ito'y dinala sa Molave Rehabilitation Center sa Project 4 para ganutin.

Para matulungan ang mga batang lansangan sa QC at mailayo ang mga ito sa masasamang impluwensiya, naglunsad si Sotto ng isang programa, sa tulong ng QC General Services Office (GSO) para bigyan ng hanapbuhay ang mga batang-palaboy sa lungsod, tulad nang paglilinis ng sapatos. Sila ay bibigyan ng uniporme para maging disente sa kanilang paghanapbuhay.

Maging ang pambansang pamahalaan ay kumilos na rin para maibsan ang pasanin ng mga batang-palaboy.

Noong nakaraang linggo, naglaan ang Pangulong Corazon Aquino ng halagang P20 milyon para sa tinatayang 1.2 milyong batang-lansangan sa buong bansa.

Ang tulong na ito para sa mga batang yagit ay inihayag ng Pangulo



Mga batang lansangan: "Saan sila patutungo?"

Licking the squatting problem

By Gia Maria Fortuno

A woman wails before a heap of wreckage that was once their home. "Winasak at hinakot nilang lehat," she moaned, "pati na ang mga litrato sa dingding." (They wrecked and took away everything, even the pictures on the walls).

Inday and her husband, Badong, were among the countless rural folks who joined the continuing exodus into the Metropolis in search of the proverbial "greener pasture" over a decade ago. They both come from Samar where they saw life as banal and futureless.

Their dreams, however, turned into nightmares when they found out that life in the neon city could be bleaker than in the province they have left, for the unschooled.

Despondency forced Inday to do laundry works for other people. Badong, on the other hand, tried to keep body and soul intact by working as kargadaor at Pier 2. Fate brought them together.

They have been renting a cramped, dingy room in a slum area in Tondo for about a year when the place was demolished.

A neighbor invited them to come along to a cogony place in Quezon City where they could build their dwellings.

For ten years, the couple and their seven children had taken shelter in a makeshift shanty near Quezon Avenue, until its owner decided that the prime piece of lot would be an ideal place for business. Ignorant as they were of what legal claims or clemency they were entitled to, the couple went to court. But their pleadings did nothing to stop their shanty's demolition.

Every demolition account is indeed heart-rending: the human barricades, the anguished look of

weeping children and women, the unperturbed faces of wreckers, the impotent rage of slum men in the presence of armed demolition security escorts and the sometimes ensuing violence that result in injuries and even deaths . . .

The country's housing problem has reached an alarming proportion which the government could hardly solve in few years. According to a GSIS survey, about 70% of the metropolitan families could not afford housing units costing P99,000. And even with the annual urban housing target of 185,000 units, squatting problem would still remain as one of the country's major burden until year 2,000 when government housing investment is projected to reach 3% of our GNP.

With the spiralling prices of building materials fueled by the widespread construction boom, urban progress without careful development planning is bound to end up as victim of its own success — as a result of human congestion.

Local city officials have had their own share of crises on how to handle demolitions and the squatter problem in general: offshoots of the migration of provincial folks to the city, the high cost of housing which pushes families to live in properties not their own, the need to find houses near one's place of work (even if one has to live beside a railroad track or even inside a cemetery), or simply to earn money, which is the livelihood of so-called "professional squatters."

The city's vast area of 15,359 hectares, makes monitoring of new shanty colonies difficult. What

makes it more inviting to the homeless, is the fact that about a third of its total area is still vacant and undeveloped.

This problem was not lost on then street parliamentarian Brigido "Jun" Simon, Jr. when President Aquino asked him to take over the city's stewardship.

Simon created the Urban Poor Affairs Office (UPAO) immediately.

He appointed Celso Canonigo, a fellow street parliamentarian, who had long been working with the urban poor sector, to head the office.

Incidentally, President Aquino created in December of that same year the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor (PCUP) headed by Mar Canonigo, Celso's elder brother.

The city has around 1.8 million people, of whom some 88,600 families are considered urban poor. This is equivalent to 30 percent of the city's population.

Canonigo's office is mainly tasked with containing the squatter problem. A formidable task considering that the former Social Welfare and Services division had to be integrated into the UPAO.

He would like the poor and landless QC residents to understand that the city's resources can not adequately accommodate all of them despite its sprawling land area.

Mayor Simon stresses that the city is just following the February 25, 1986 cut-off date mandated by the presidential directive, which means that shanties set up on or before this date, would not be evicted and would be eligible for

UPAO assistance.

Canonigo, however, cautions that shanties occupying private lands will have to go even if they were built prior to the cut-off date.

Canonigo said that a number of families have voluntarily vacated the lands they squatted on, upon the mediation of UPAO.

He explained that in areas marked for improvement, the city government offers to buy the land from the owners and if the latter agrees, the place is developed. The residents are then given reasonable terms to be able to repay the government.

For those qualified, the Quezon City government has lined up several programs:

* Land for the Landless Program. This program identifies alternative sites for possible resettlement of squatters. It strives to achieve the policy that "Quezon City squatters will be relocated within Quezon City." The city also coordinates with the National Housing Authority (NHA) for resettlement sites which are located on the urban fringes of Metro Manila, like Bagong Silang in Caloocan City and Bagong Nasyon in Antipolo, Rizal.

* Urban Poor On-Site Development Program. This program formulates and implements on-site development plans with particular emphasis on improving the conditions of the urban poor concerning housing and related needs. Special attention is placed on the so-called Areas for Priority Development (APDs) of which Quezon City has 66.

A Memorandum of Agreement

for the development of QC's APDs was signed on July 7, last year. The signatories include the City Government (as lead agency), the PCUP, the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, the NHA, the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board and the Ugnayang Maralita ng Lungsod Quezon (the representative of the program beneficiaries).

This accord specifically states that the preferred scheme for the APDs in the capital city will be that of on-site development.

* Arbitration and Conciliation Program for the Urban Poor. This enables the UPAO to act directly in resolving claims and disputes.

* Census Survey Program. This involves the gathering of demographic, socio-economic, locational and structural data on the various depressed areas in the city. This enables the city to monitor new squatter communities or how the existing ones develop.

"The surveys are so thorough that we know whether a new family has just transferred from another slum site in the city," Canonigo said.

There are four "anti-squatting teams" equipped with trucks. The crews don blue uniforms for identification.

Those caught building shanties will find their efforts dismantled. "No ifs and buts," explained Canonigo.

The national government's move to decentralize power, bring development to the countryside, and lure investors to the provinces will hopefully ease the Metropolis' complex problem on the urban poor a bit.

The city aims to build some 40,000 low-cost housing units for QC's landless residents until 1992.

. . . Ugly Faces (From page 4)

ment of the service, at the expense of the government and prejudice of the sovereign people. The economic, moral stability and prosperity of the nation ultimately suffer!

Another way — hopefully isolated, very subtle but disastrous if not devastating — of robbing the people's money is the execution of patently private activity but deceptively decorated with little "public coloring". This may be attained by classic sophistication in nomenclatures aided by loose brakes of checks and balances and iced by the intransparency of public transactions and the complacency of the general public.

Absolutely, the immoral ravage of the public wealth erodes public confidence in government. Very painfully, in a society where graft and corruption gains acceptance as a "way of life", public condemnation is muted and complacency takes its place. Sometimes, silence transforms itself into evil desire to partake of the loot itself. Corruption is addictive!

Graft is counter-productive. It resets the hands of development and leads to retrogression. It negates the roots and routes of prosperity and exhausts national bounty. It is a menace, a heinous crime. It obscures if not bounces back the Filipinos to oblivion. IT MUST BE STOPPED!

Nothing dissipates the resources of government than the aimless and unscrupulous waste by the very people chosen to promote and conserve it.

Before it is too late and for the sake of posterity . . . tangible solutions (or counter-attack) must be instituted to avert this menace and parry its ruinous venom.

IT MAY BE WELL to start small — with the local governments (provinces, municipalities, cities).

The solutions to be formulated must address themselves foremost to the ranks of government servants. The reformation of the transacting public's attitude must come hand in hand. An honest, clean, effi-

cient and graft-repellant public service may even spontaneously bring about the transformation of public confidence in government. No less than the total, concerted and sustained effort and cooperation of all Filipinos are required.

Some solutions are understandably painful and some take years to realize their fruition. But it's better to be late than never!

For one, the government service must be professionalized and compensation packages have to be improved. Qualification and work standards must be upgraded. Appointment of unfit POLITICAL NOMINEES must be stopped. The government is not an employment factory. It must lead and show the way to proficiency and stability, let alone frugality and simplicity.

Honoraria for extraordinary talents and dedicated services must be encouraged and incentive pay for honest and excellent contributions to the service must be granted. Civil servants' genuine efforts to protect the integrity of the service must be recognized. Rewards may even have to be given to contributors of wise ideas leading to efficient collection of large but otherwise dormant revenues and/or huge savings, or the eradication of graft and corruption.

There must be a way, more efficient yet less expensive, to improve government power/efficiency to lick the ills that plague it. After all, corruption is man-made. Man can unmake it. Yes we can!

We start and move slow but sure. Perhaps, we have to begin by simplifying our service and working rules, systems and procedures. We make them as plain, simple and clear as possible. We remove areas of doubt and pluck out the seeds of confusion. We spend time, energy and money orienting the civil servants and the people. The public must genuinely feel that civil servants are in government to serve them, not to make things more difficult. The sovereign people must truly be the masters. They pay for our salaries. A public office is a public trust!

Complex rules open the floodgates to misunderstanding and abuse. Only opportunists and grafters have need and use for them.

In clear and concise language, all offices and units of local governments must describe in simple terms their duties, functions and responsibilities and the step-by-step procedure the public have to take or undergo to avail of their services. This must be printed and copy thereof given free to anyone (foreigners, tourists, investors included) transacting with the government, for information and guidance. This will arouse public support/interest, minimize confusion, time-consuming queries and even queueing. RED TAPE, by all means, must be eradicated.

Transacting with the government must be a joy and as convenient as possible, not a pain in the neck.

With this innovation set in place and the money saved from graft being put to good public use, Mr. Juan de la Cruz will keep coming back to pay his taxes and other obligations, perhaps may even suggest how to further improve the service of which he is a direct beneficiary. The system may be augmented by the establishment of public assistance units/counters in the more critical/complicated areas of operations.

Media must also contribute to this noble goal. It must be tasked to allocate adequate space and time for public information and reformation.

Otherwise stated, the transacting public must not be placed at the mercy of the civil servants. Never mind if the employee has to be "slaved" once in a while rather than the confused and helpless Filipino being made or left without recourse but to "corrupt" his way out to get things done.

Paying for a free public service is the apex of stupidity and deception.

Clarity is the key, in procedures as in pinpointing of responsibility. "Escape goat" doors must be plugged. When something goes wrong in the procedure or service

itself, the least problem should be in pinpointing who the culprit is. This must be defined very carefully. The check and balance mechanisms set in place must determine culpability.

Employees must not be given the smallest chance to "syndicate" government operations for private purpose gain. The latent power of supervision must assert itself and put this under check.

This brings us to another must-rule, the need for a specialized unit in the organization (call it think TANK if you may or better still, more appropriately: Systems Research, Development and Control Department) tasked with the duty of continual systems appraisal (or may even serve as a devil's advocate). Its missions: to make the rules/procedures simpler, clearer, safe and sound and to reduce if not eliminate red tape. In various critical areas of operation, timetables and deadlines for accomplishing things will have to be set, with sanctions in case of violation. Self-checking devices must be built-in, to make things easier for the servants and the public as well.

Evolving these systems and procedures would be conducive to more efficient public service, less expensive and less wasteful operation; bring in more revenue; generate spontaneous public support and cooperation; dismantle the nests of dishonesty, graft and corruption; illuminate public trust and confidence in government; and, touch the lives of people.

This office will also serve as the internal controller (management, fiscal and internal audit controls).

The day will come when all these reform measures would be translated into reality. The Filipino will feel ever prouder.

A word of caution. The rules must not overlook the fact, however, that the public is not altogether an honest flock. It is also capable of dishonesty and abuses. If the public servant does not take advantage of a defective law/rule, the master might! (To be continued)

SPORTS

Edited by: Mike Jamisola

QCHEEA sports fest reels off

The usually hot and empty afternoons at the Quezon City parking grounds was virtually transformed into a one festive gathering of sports celebrities, top local executives and home-grown athletic talents as the 19th season of the annual QCHEEA summer games went off to a rousing start last February 11.

Mayor Brigido R. Simon Jr., who himself is an athletic bug, graced the colorful opening ceremonies with an inspiring speech that touched on the need for a healthy and friendly competition if only to foster camaraderie and promote physical fitness among the capitol city's civil servants.

A total of 752 participants representing 10 major departments/offices in the QC Hall paraded to the ecstatic beat of the Mandaluyong brass band before a highly-appreciative crowd numbering to a few thousands.

Congressman Freddie Webb, himself a former cage sensation while playing for the Yco Painters in the MICA in the late 60s and later in the PBA with Tanduay Rhum in the mid-70s, added prestige and glamour to the opening rites by doing the ceremonial toss of the opening game which saw defending senior division champion, Mayor's Office, crunched Vice-Mayor's Office, 62-39.

Vice Mayor Tito Sotto, a former bowling world cupper administered the oath of Sportsmanship before the 68 competing teams which is composed of 20 basketball teams in the junior division, 16 in the senior division, 16 in the Men's

volleyball and 16 in the Women's division.

This year's 20 participating teams include the offices of the Mayor, Vice Mayor, Assessor, Auditor, Barangay Operations Center, Budget, City General Services, City Schools, City Secretary, Engineering, Fire, Fiscal, Health, Judiciary, Police, Parks and Develop-

ment, QCGH, Tax Appeals, Treasurer and the Urban Poor Affairs.

The Quezon City Hall Employees Athletic Association (QCHEEA) founded in 1970 is going stronger and bigger on its 19th year of promoting unity, camaraderie and physical fitness to a good number of QC Hall employees has slated other sports events



QC-RP bowlers strike five golds

The "Dynamic Tandem" of Quezon City Mayor Brigido R. Simon Jr., and Vice Mayor Tito Sotto has added another feather on their caps after successfully piloting the QC-RP Bowling Team to a near-sweep in the recently concluded President Suharto Cup in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The Quezon City-supported RP Bowling team in its best performance so far since Arriane Cerdena won the gold medal in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, grabbed five gold medals in another blistering display of composure and finesse at the world-class bowling lanes of Ancel Jaya.

Three-time World Cup champion Paeng Nepomuceno broke the ice to snatch RP's first gold via a smashing six-game series of 1,371 pinfalls on lines of 268, 205, 247, 196, 228 and 227 to easily beat Indonesian host bowlers Slamit Riyadi (1,234) and Yan Kosasi (1,232) to capture the Master's Singles Event.

Golden girl Arriane Cerdena followed it up with a sizzling six-game scores of 219, 225, 165, 197, 212 and 210 for a grand total of 1,230 pinfalls en route to a murderous assault over Indonesia's Neyomana (1,187) and R. Waty (1,178) to win the Ladies Single's Event title.

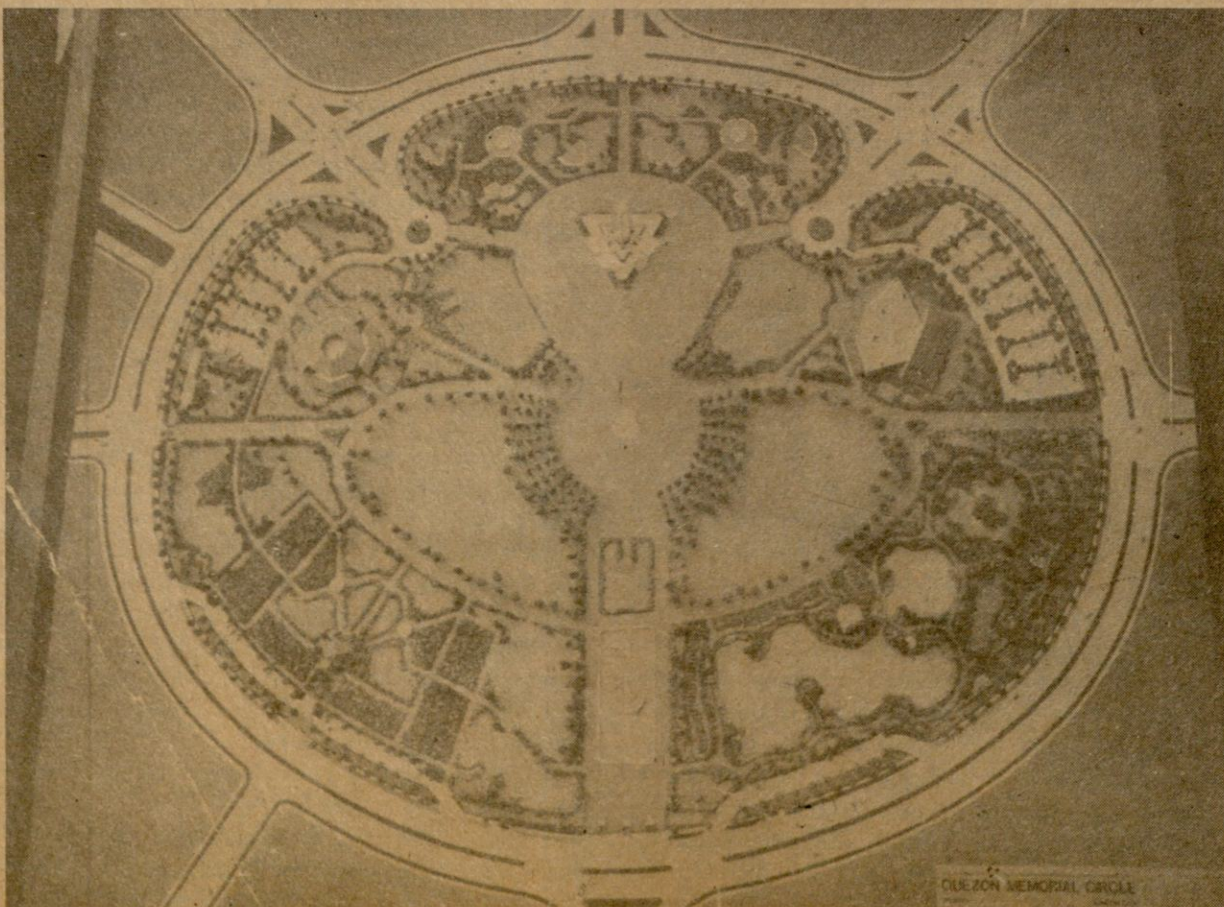
The able stewardship of World Cupper Vice Mayor Tito Sotto, who masterfully coached and managed the team proved instrumental as the solid triumvirate of Ollie Ongtawco who scored 587

pinfalls, Paeng Nepomuceno (581) and Del Garcia (579) for a Team total of 1,247 toppled Indonesia's

Pertomina 1 (1,710) and Terbanas (1,648) and Malaysia's national squad (1,692) for the trio's gold.

The fourth and fifth golds for the highly-successful QC-RP team again fell in the hands of Paeng Nepomuceno and the unstoppable Arriane Cerdena after dominating the All-Events Titles in the Master's and Ladies division, respectively.

The left-handed Pampangao swinger rolled a 15-game total of 3,255 pinfalls from singles, trio and team appearances for a sizzling 217 average while the petite 23-year-old charmer finished with an aggregate score of 2,963 in 15 games to post an average 197, beating Indonstars Poppy Tambis (2,905) and Juju Riswanda (1,232).



What about Sports facilities, tennis perhaps, baseball may be? Or what have you?

Why not a baseball park?

By: Mike Jamisola

The Quezon Memorial Circle could provide just the right shot in the arm for the dying age-old, pre-war sport that has brought the country a considerable amount of international prominence from the early 30's to the late 60's - Baseball.

like Lawn Tennis, Chess, Bowling and Softball consecutively starting middle of May.

Meanwhile, QCHEEA Secretary General Dominador Ocrisma announced that the tournament's format for basketball and volleyball competitions shall be patterned from the Asian Quotient System in which the top two teams in each group will clash in a single round robin affair, for the championship crown.

The Quezon Memorial circle, easily the most imposing memorial in this archipelagic nation of millions of sportsloving souls is a perfect site for a seven-a-side football which is much smaller than the regulation soccer pitch, as well as a diamond-for-pony baseball which is pocket-sized.

If the Quezon City government is really serious in its commitment towards the upliftment of Philippine sports, then this could be the best opportunity to do so.

By this time it is already a public knowledge that the QC Parks and Development Foundation currently headed by Atty. Charito Planas is embarking on a P22-million beautification and the development of the park which includes:

Free running clinic in Q.C.

Here's a good news to all sportsbugs, week-end joggers or even Sunday promenaders in Quezon Memorial Circle.

Quezon City Council majority floorleader Jorge L. Banal has announced the opening of a running clinic which will be open to all running buffs free of charge.

Pol de Leon, president of the RUNNEX running clinic, said that the clinic formally opens on Sunday, April 23.

For years now, RUNNEX has been providing clinic participants with individualized training through lectures, pacing, logistical support and the able guidance of expert RUNNEX trainer-nurses.

Participants who regularly attend the clinic sessions are guaranteed to successfully run a 42.195 kilometer graduation marathon on November 26, 1989.

Sessions start exactly at 6:00 a.m. every Sunday at the Quezon Memorial Clinic.

- the maintenance of peace and order by setting up a police detachment in the vicinity of the park;

- the launching of regular cultural shows;

- the introduction of horticulture and medicinal herbal garden for aesthetic, commercial and educational purposes;

- the launching of several fundraising projects to boost the upkeep of the city's parks, and;

- the improvement of the food facilities in the area by inviting professional food concessionaries.

These programs are quite perfect for this 26-hectare paradise of early-morning joggers, promenaders, bicycle concessionaires and a host of romantic car-riding lovebirds.

But how about some sporting activities and a complex for active bodies in the Q.C. kingdom, whose golf-swinging mayor happens to be a legitimate sportsman, all of him - body and soul.

Wouldn't it be fitting to have one or two?

A basketball court maybe.

Or just a wild pitch in the oval on a hot, lazy afternoon.

Baseball park, anyone?