



*103<sup>rd</sup>* ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
PROCLAMATION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE  
JUNE 12, 2001



**103rd Anniversary  
of the Proclamation  
of Philippine Independence**

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## Message

Maraming Salamat Secretary Richard Gordon.

**A**ng aking kabiyak si Atty. Jose Miguel Arroyo; ang akin namang kabalikat sa pagpapatakbo ng pamahalaan, si Vice President Teofisto Guingona; kasama na rin yung ibang mga kasapi ng gabinete, His Excellency Antonio Franco and the other members of the diplomatic corps; ating mga sundalo at mga pulis, mga kasapi ng Senado, mga kasapi ng Kamara, napakaraming narito, itong araw na ito yung ating mga Justices kasama na rin yung mga bumibisitang mga Justice galing sa ibang bansa; mga opisyal ng pamahalaan; mga bisita, kayo, mga minamahal kong kababayan:

Happy Independence Day sa inyong lahat.

Sa araw na ito ay ginugunita natin ang pag-proklama ng kalayaan ng bayang Pilipinas.

Sa araw na ito ay tumatanaw tayo sa nakaraan.

Isang daan at tatlong taon na ang nakalipas mula noong naproklama sa Kawit, Cavite ang ating kasarinlan, at kung saan ay winagayway ang ating bandila, at tinugtog ang ating Pambansang Awit, bilang pagsilang ng isang bansang may karapatang maging malaya.

Bilang inyong Pangulo, isang malaking karangalan para sa akin na batiin kayong lahat sa pagdiriwang ng ika-isandaan at tatlong Anibersaryo ng Kalayaan ng ating Bansa.

Muli pong mapagmamalaki ng bawat Pilipino ang naging tagumpay kamakailan lamang ng demokrasya sa ating bansa.

Ang Araw ng Kalayaan ngayong taong ito ay dapat higit na makabuluhan dahil sa mga panibagong tagumpay ng ating kasaysayan. Ang pagpanalo ng taumbayan sa EDSA II, ang nabigong pagsisikap ng mga ambisyosong puwersa sa pagsamantala ng madla't ang ating halalang nasyonal at lokal noong Mayo 14 – lahat nito ay muling pinagtibay ang determinasyon ng Pilipino na manirahang malaya, demokratiko, at may dignidad.

Sa araw na ito ay ginugunita natin ang nakaraan upang muling sariwain ang kagitingan ng lahing Pilipino. At sa pamamagitan ng alaalang ito ay manumbalik sa atin ang lakas ng pagkakaisa at determinasyong magtagumpay at manguna sa anumang hamong ating haharapin sa mga darating pang panahon.

Sa lugar na ito, kung saan ginarote sina Padre Gomes, Burgos at Zamora; kung saan pinaslang ang ating pambansang bayani na si Jose Rizal; kung saan pinatay ng mga kastila ang maraming miyembro ng katipunan, tayo'y pinapaalala na ang ating kalayaan ay pinagbuwisan ng buhay ng ating mga bayani.

Dito sa Luneta, limampung-limang taon ang nakaraan ay itinaas muli ang bandila ng Pilipinas at ibinaba ang bandila ng Amerika at tayo'y naging isang malayang republika muli.

Dito rin sa Luneta prinoklama ng aking ama ang petsang ito bilang araw ng kasarinlan.

Habang nagdiriwang tayo nitong napaka-espesyal na pangyayari, alalahanin natin hindi lamang ang ating mga panibagong tagumpay kundi na rin ang mga hirap at pakikibaka ng ating mga ninuno upang makamtan ang kalayaan ng Pilipinas. Hayaan ang kanilang dakilang sakripisyo'y maging inspirasyon natin habang tayo ay nagsisikap ngayon na palakasin ang ating minamahal na Republika bilang isang makapangyarihang ekonomiya at isang buhay na may dignidad at kapayapaan para sa bawat Pilipino. Hayaan natin ang mga aral ng nakaraan, at ng kasalukuyan ay magbigay sa atin ng sipag at inspirasyon na kailangan upang makamit natin ang ating bahagi ng responsibilidad bilang Pilipino sa siglo beinte-uno.

Noon, nagkaisa tayo sa pagmamahal sa mga simbolo ng kasarinlan at kalayaan na ipinakita at narinig sa Kawit, Cavite – ang ating bandila, ang ating Pambansang Awit, ang ating mithiin na hindi na muling mapailalim ang ating tinubuang lupa sa anumang banyagang bansa.

Sa ating pagkakaisa noong mga nakaraang panahon, naipakita ng Pilipinas na kaya niyang manguna sa sandaigdigan.

Ang pagdeklara ni Heneral Aguinaldo ng ating kasarinlan ang simula ng pagkatatag ng unang republika sa buong Asya. Ito rin ang unang matagumpay na rebolusyon laban sa kolonyalismo sa buong kontinente. Ang ating republika at tagumpay laban sa kolonyalismo ang naging inspirasyon o simula ng pagnanais makawala at itanghal ang demokrasya sa mapayapang paraan.

Tunay ngang nanguna ang ating bansa. Muli ay nagkaisa tayo sa EDSA II upang mapalaya ang sambayanan mula sa malaganap na katiwalian. At nang ako ay naluklok bilang bagong pangulo, hiniling ko na isantabi na natin ang hidwaan at di pagkakaunawaan. Sama-sama tayo muling itayo ang ating pagiging isang bansa.

Sa pagkakataong ito ay inuulit ko ang panawagan sa lahat ng ating mga kababayan na muli tayong magkaisa. Ating higpitan ang pagkakapit-bisig upang malunasan ang kahirapan at manguna tayong muli sa mga demokratikong diwa at gawa sa ating rehiyon.

Mahirap ang ating pagsisikap. May lumabas na balita na ang American hostage na si Ginoong Guillermo Sobero ay pinugutan na ng ulo ng Abu Sayyaf bilang regalo sa akin sa araw ng ating Kalayaan.

Hindi pa namin nakukumpirma hanggang ngayon iyung report sa isang radio station sa Mindanao. Ginawa ng Armed Forces ang lahat para makumpirma ang alegasyon ng mga tulisan.

Nagdarasal ako na sana ay walang katotohanan ang balitang ito. Umaasa pa rin ako na mangibabaw ang takot ng mga miyembro ng Abu Sayyaf sa Panginoon.

Magkaganon man ito ay nagpapatotoo lamang sa pagiging berdugo at mamamatay-tao ng mga Abu Sayyaf na walang awa at walang patawad sa buhay ng tao para lamang makakuha ng salapi. Lumalabas na salapi ang kanilang panginoon.

Ang galit ng taumbayan ay umaapaw na. Ang ginagawang pandurukot ng mga Abu Sayyaf sa mga inosenteng sibilyan ay labag sa batas ng Kristiyanismo at Islam.

Huwag sanang akalain ng mga bandido na lumalambot ang pamahalaan.


Minamahal kong kapwa Pilipino, ang ating pakikibaka para sa kapayapaan, katahimikan at kalayaan ay hindi lamang dapat maiwan sa isang kabanata ng ating kasaysayan, ito ay dapat magpatuloy ngayon at araw-araw sa ating mga buhay hanggang makaya natin maligtas ang lahat ng Pilipino mula sa parusa ng labanan, pagsasamantala at kahirapan.

Wala pong katapusan ang ating pagsisikap tungo sa tunay na kapayapaan at kalayaan hanggang ang bawat Pilipino - lalung-lalo na ang maliit at maralita - ay nabubuhay na mapayapa, marangal at maunlad.

Ito po ang natatanging mithiing inaasahan kong panggagalingan ng pagkakaisa nating lahat ngayon at sa harap ng anumang hamon ng panahon.

Itong araw na ito sa ating pagdiriwang ng ika-isandaan at tatlong Anibersaryo ng Kalayaan ng Pilipinas, nananawagan ako sa lahat ng Pilipino sa lahat ng lugar na tumulong sa muling pagtayo ng ating bansa tungo sa higit na kapayapaan, kaunlaran, at prosperidad.

Ang araw na ito ang unang araw ng kalayaan sa Pilipinas sa bagong siglo at bagong milenyo. Ito rin ang unang araw ng kalayaan sa ilalim ng aking administrasyon. Sana ay magkaisa na ang buong bayan para makipagsabayan tayo.



Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo  
*President*  
Republic of the Philippines



## Message

It is with great pride and joy that Filipinos all over the world celebrate the 103rd anniversary of Philippine Independence.

Today, we honor with even greater attention the memory of our heroes. We recall their courage; their martyrdom for the freedom we now enjoy. We are profoundly grateful.

Today, we remember their indomitable spirit in fighting for our right to govern ourselves and determine our future. We are deeply appreciative.

Indeed, we keep alive the memory of our heroes' struggles, for they constitute the glorious epic of our nationhood. We will never forget their legacy of freedom and independence. For freedom is the buttress of our national brotherhood; independence is our path to total development.

With such grateful remembrance, we Filipinos look ahead. Untouched by mere sentiment, we move forward. Spurred by a vision of realistic reform and national progress, we act. Inspired by practical aspirations, we work and pray to maximize our families' options for choice, to give our children an optimum education, and to assure them an improved quality of life.

What encourages us constantly is faith in God, as well as ethnic optimism. The Filipino has an almost unlimited ability to rise above every crisis. Thus, be he a high-technology specialist in Silicon Valley or an investment banker on Wall Street; a petroleum engineer in Riyadh or a governess in Rome; a management trainee in Hong Kong or a jazz virtuoso in Taipei, the Filipino faces every challenge with courage; strives to overcome every problem with a smile; meets every situation with trust in God and a confidence in self - and in the help, if necessary, of fellow Filipinos.

This is the strength of our people - a poignant appreciation of yesterday; a determined and prayerful effort to meet today's challenges; and a sturdy hope in God-blessed tomorrows fortified by our countrymen's unfailing bayanihan, affirming the truth.

*Kalayaan: Sandigan ng pagkakapatiran, landas ng kaunlaran.*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Teofisto T. Guingona Jr.'.

Teofisto T. Guingona Jr.

*Vice President*

Republic of the Philippines

*Secretary*

Department of Foreign Affairs



## Message

*Mabuhay!*

This year the Supreme Court celebrated its Centennial anniversary, a day before the commemoration of the 103rd Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence. The proximity of the dates may be more than just a coincidence. A people cannot be assured of justice without independence from a foreign power, and independence can be secured only if there is justice. These two elements of nationhood are inextricably linked, just as the milestones that celebrate their founding come close to each other.

For the Judiciary, the relationship between justice and independence has a deeper significance. It constitutes a challenge for everyone in the Judiciary to work earnestly and tirelessly to ensure that justice is delivered even to the least of our countrymen. There is never a moment's rest, for the price of neglect is the nation's freedom, a treasure too precious to squander in an unguarded moment. This is the judicial worker's way of preserving our independence, and of creating a legacy for the generations of Filipinos still unborn. I firmly believe that every Filipino shares this commitment with the Judiciary, and that in their own field of endeavor, in their own way, they persevere to preserve our freedom. That is why we continue to celebrate our independence.

In unity then, with one voice, let us proclaim:

*Mabuhay ang Kalayaan! Mabuhay ang Pilipinas! Mabuhay ang Sambayanang Pilipino!*

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "H. G. Davide Jr.".

Hilario G. Davide Jr.

*Chief Justice*

Supreme Court of the Philippines





## Message

The proclamation of Philippine independence 103 years ago was a significant step towards our country's progress. It signaled the beginning of the journey of the Filipino people towards the road to self-reliance, courage, and deep sense of nationalism.

But this victory was not without trials. Our forefathers selflessly fought the enemies of democracy and liberty. They gave without counting the costs, struggled despite pain, and labored without asking for reward. All in the name of freedom for our country and people.

Today, we reap the fruits of history, as we enjoy the bliss of our independence. May we imbibe the genuine love for our motherland, protecting her from the snares of greed and egoism.

Let us lift our hands in prayers as we implore the mercy of God to bless our country with peace, prosperity, and unity.

*Mabuhay ang bansang Pilipinas!*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr.'.

Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr.  
*Minority Floor Leader*  
Senate



## Message

**I** pinaabot ko sa buong sambayanang Pilipino ang aking taus-pusong pagbati ng isang **MAKABULUHAN AT MALIGAYANG PAGDIRIWANG NG IKA-ISANDAAN AT TATLONG TAONG ANIBERSARYO NG KASARINLAN NG ATING MAHAL NA REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS sa ika-12 ng Huryo 2001.**

I would like to convey my warmest felicitation to my countrymen on this highly auspicious occasion. I would also like to express my personal greetings and gratitude to all my co-workers in the National Committee for the Celebration of the 103rd Anniversary of the Philippine Independence whose unselfish efforts and creative energies have all contributed to making the weeklong *Kalayaan 2001* celebration an unqualified success.

The theme of this year's celebration is *KALAYAAN 2001: Bayan, Magkaisa! Manguna!* Its message has deeper resonance in what all of us Filipinos have been aspiring for – a nation that is united, a country that is economically sufficient and progressive and a people who are proud of their noble race, who work hard and lead and contribute to the growth of the Philippines and to the glory of God and world. That message encapsulates the vision of the administration of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

Personally, I am a staunch believer in what a self worth of a Filipino can do to move our country ahead. Self worth creates the proper moral values and the right discipline to make people strive for excellence. Only when everybody works hard for excellence when our dreams for our country can be realized.

Let this message of unity and leadership be our rallying cry to make the Filipinos forge ahead. Let this celebration of *KALAYAAN 2001* be the start of a more energetic Philippines that will bring about peace and harmony, growth, and progress to all of us.

*Sa muli't muli, BAYAN, MAGKAISA! MANGUNA!*

*MABUHAY!*

Richard J. Gordon  
*Secretary*  
Department of Tourism  
*Chairperson*  
National Committee for the  
103rd Anniversary of Philippine Independence Day



## Message

This year's Independence Day occurs during “interesting times”. For the past two weeks, an extremist group not only kidnapped individuals from Palawan, but also snatched a nation's peace. It will, unfortunately, take some time to patch up the shreds of that peace.

But we will do it. We have lived through worst times – three colonial regimes and an unpopular authoritarian rule. And although we have fallen again and again, we've never laid on the ground too long. Every time we stumbled, we picked ourselves up, and we bounced back with renewed determination. Then as now, we have zealously guarded the notion of a nation free from any form of oppression, be it foreign or domestic.

The Basilan situation, monstrous as it is, is not big enough to undermine the national will. We can stare the enemy down by confronting it without despair with, as Rizal advises in *El Felibusterismo*, a persistence to “endure and work” (*sufrir y trabajar*). To make the best out of a bad situation, then toil our way out of it.

Let us bring our magic weapon – our innate romanticism. Our urge to move toward the light, our belief that good always triumphs over evil. It is this Filipino character that enables us to deal with crises and forges the nation ahead to achieve great things. We have produced Jose Rizal; we were the first republic in Asia; our People Power Revolution inspired the world; and we have been dubbed “the most spiritual country in the world.”

So let us celebrate our Independence Day not only by exalting the nation's heroic past, but also by summoning that spiritual heritage that made us an extraordinary people in order to preserve our freedom and independence in the days ahead. *Bayan, Magkaisa! Manguna!*

Pablo S. Trillana III

*Chair*

National Historical Institute



# June 12 as Independence Day

By Diosdado Macapagal  
*Ninth President of the Philippines*

“A nation is born into freedom on the day when such a people, moulded into a nation by a process of cultural evolution and sense of oneness born of common struggle and suffering, announces to the world that it asserts its natural right to liberty and is ready to defend it with blood, life, and honor.”

**T**he promotion of a healthy nationalism is part of the responsibility of the leaders of newly independent nations. After they lay the foundation for economic development, they promote nationalism and spur the search for national identity. This we can do by honoring our distinguished forebears and notable periods in our history. A step we took in this direction was to change the date for the commemoration of Philippine Independence Day.

When I was a congressman, I formed the opinion that July 4 was not the proper independence day for Filipinos and should be changed to June 12, the date General Emilio Aguinaldo proclaimed the independence of the Filipinos in Kawit, Cavite, in 1898.

Having served in the foreign service, I noted that the celebration of a common independence day with the United States on July 4 caused considerable inconvenience. The American celebration dwarfed that of the Philippines. As if to compound the irony, July 4 seemed tantamount to the celebration of Philippine subjugation to and dependence on the United States which served to perpetuate unpleasant memories.

I felt, too, that July 4 was not inspiring enough for the Filipino youth since it recalled mostly the peaceful independence missions to the United States. The celebration of independence day on June 12, on the other hand, would be a greater inspiration to the youth who would consequently recall the heroes of the revolution against Spain and their acts of sublime heroism and martyrdom. These acts compare favorably with those of the heroes of other nations.

There was no difficulty in adhering to June 12, however, because although the Aguinaldo government was a dictatorship in view of the military operations he was then leading, he led in converting it into a republican government in the Malolos Congress. Moreover, the celebration of independence refers to its proclamation rather than to the final establishment of the government. In the case of America, when independence was proclaimed on July 4, the American Government was still a confederation and it was much later when it became a federal government.

In checking the reaction to my plan to shift independence day to June 12, I found that there was virtual unanimity on the desirability of transferring the celebration from July 4. Likewise, there was a preponderant view for choosing June 12 as the proper day.

A few suggested January 21, the opening day of the Malolos Congress in 1899, or January 23, when the Malolos Congress, ratifying the independence proclamation on June 12, established a republican system of government. The reason for this view was that the government temporarily established by Aguinaldo when he proclaimed independence on June 12 was a dictatorship.

There was no difficulty in adhering to June 12, however, because although the Aguinaldo government was a dictatorship in view of the military operations he was then leading, he led in converting it into a republican government in the Malolos Congress. Moreover, the celebration of independence refers to its proclamation rather than to the final establishment of the government. In the case of America, when independence was proclaimed on July 4, the American Government was still a confederation and it was much later when it became a federal government.

The historical fact was that the Filipinos proclaimed their independence from foreign rule on June 12. Even the national anthem and the Filipino flag, which are essential features in the birth of a nation, were played and displayed respectively at the independence proclamation in Kawit.

When I became President, I knew that this was the opportunity to take action on what had been on my mind since entering public life. The specific question was when to make the change.

The opportunity came when the US House of Representatives rejected the \$73 million additional war payment bill on May 9, 1962. There was indignation among the Filipinos. There was a loss of American goodwill in the Philippines, although this was restored later by the reconsideration of the action of the US lower chamber. At this time, a state visit to the United States has been scheduled for Mrs. Macapagal and me on the initiative and invitation of President John F. Kennedy. Unable to resist the pressure of public opinion, I was constrained to obtain the agreement of Kennedy to defer the state visit for another time.

To postpone the state visit, I wrote a letter on May 14, 1962, to Kennedy, which read in part as follows:

The feeling of resentment among our people and the attitude of the US Congress negate the atmosphere of goodwill which my state visit to your country was predicated. Our people would never understand how, in the circumstances now obtaining, I could go to the United States and in all honesty affirm that I bear the message of goodwill. It is with deep regret therefore that I am constrained to ask you to agree to the postponement of my visit to a more auspicious time.

On May 28, 1962, Kennedy wrote me explaining the situation on the war damage bill. His letter stated:

In the meantime, I must respect your decision that your visit to the United States should be postponed. We do not want your visit to be less than first class, when it comes. But I do hope that we will be able to find another convenient time.

I decided to effect the change of independence day at that time not as an act of resentment but as a judicious choice of timing for the taking of an action which had previously been decided upon.

I called Press Secretary Rufino Hechanova to consult him on my contemplated action. I asked him outright what he thought of my step if I should move the celebration of independence day from July 4 to June 12.

Hechanova winced and said: "Please, Mr. President, don't act on that yet. Let us give it a thorough study. I am flying to Iloilo today and on my return on Monday I will come to discuss it with you."

After his departure, I called in Legal Adviser Juan Cancio, "Johnny," I asked, "Do I have the power to change independence day from July 4 to June 12?" Cancio readily answered: "Yes, sir, because July 4 is being celebrated as independence day not because it is so specifically designated by law but as an official holiday. Since the President has the authority to declare official holidays, you may declare June 12 as a holiday and hold an independence celebration on that day."

I immediately directed Cancio to prepare the proclamation, revised and signed it, and asked him to release it to the press through the Malacañang press office. On May 17, 1962, I certified as urgent to Congress the enactment of a measure to fix June 12 statutorily as independence day.

The change was justified by the successful celebration. General Emilio Aguinaldo was the guest of honor. At least one million people attended whereas in previous celebrations on July 4, only from two to three hundred thousand came.

Bespeaking the nobility of the American people, President Kennedy was among the first to extend the congratulations of the United States to the Filipino people in celebrating their day of freedom on June 12, 1962. In a message to me, he said:

It is with pleasure that I join the people of the United States in extending our best wishes and warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and the people of the Republic of the Philippines on the occasion of the Philippine Independence Day.

A letter of thanks in Spanish was also sent to me by General Aguinaldo on May 19, 1962. A translation of the letter reads in part as follows:

I cannot but send you this letter to express the most profound gratitude for the proclamation which Your Excellency has recently issued naming June 12 as independence day – the date when we announced to the whole world that we were a free and independent nation. I who took an active if modest part in the effort of our people to break the colonial yoke we were subjected to, feel joy and pride over the patriotic act which Your Excellency has just performed.

In my address on the first June 12 as independence day celebration, I said:

In the discharge of my responsibility as President of the Republic, I moved the observance of the anniversary of our independence to this day because a nation is born into freedom on the day when such a people, moulded into a nation by a process of cultural evolution and a sense of oneness born

of common struggle and suffering, announces to the world that it asserts its natural right to liberty and is ready to defend it with blood, life, and honor.

While we were seated at the grandstand during the ceremonies, General Aguinaldo thanked me again for the rectification of an erroneous historical practice and then asked: “When will there be an Aguinaldo monument at the Luneta like that of Rizal?” I could not answer the question. The next generation might have the answer.

The following year the same successful celebration was held. The commemoration on the third year was likewise a success.

I noted by this time that Congress had not yet approved a measure to prescribe June 12 as independence day by statute. I followed up the matter with members of the Senate and the House.

Rep. Ramon Mitra Sr. was leading the spade work in the House for the approval of the new independence day measure. The bill was authored by him and Rep. Justiniano Montano. Senator Lorenzo Tañada authored a similar measure in the Senate.

Among those whom I talked to in following up the bill was Senator Gerardo Roxas, son of President Roxas who raised the Filipino flag on July 4, 1946 to mark the independence of the Philippines from American rule and thereby became first President of the Republic of the Philippines. I thought it possible that Senator Roxas might be lukewarm toward the change of independence day since the historical focus on the first Presidency of the Republic may shift from Roxas to Aguinaldo. My talk with him did not bear out my fear. Roxas informed me that what had delayed the approval of the independence day bill was the desire of some legislators to retain some significance for July 4. In the consideration of the measure, the snag was solved by the provision that with June 12 being declared Independence Day, July 4 shall be known as Republic Day.

Finally, on August 4, 1964, I signed at Malacañang Republic Act No. 4166 statutorily prescribing June 12 as Philippine Independence Day. Special witnesses invited to the signing were children of Presidents, including Carmen Melencio-Aguinaldo, Manuel Quezon Jr., Maria Osmeña-Charnley, Gerardo Roxas, Tomas Quirino, and my sons Arturo and Diosdado Jr.

# Mabini's Vision of Philippine Independence

By Christine G. Dulnuan  
*History Researcher*  
*National Historical Institute*



The declaration of Philippine Independence on June 12, 1898 culminated with more than 200 revolts staged against the Spanish colonial government. The reasons why these rebellions happened varied – against the *polo y servicios*, religious questions, and reforms - all to no avail. Eventually, these rebellions led to a national revolution with a common battle cry, “Independence!” Blood drenched the Philippine soil with many lives lost - in the battlefields, in the gallows, and in the unceremonious firing squad.

For many years, winning the battle seemed futile but persistence has its rewards: with the battle won, independence was declared. This brought so much rejoicing to the battle worn-out Filipinos. But Apolinario Mabini was seeing the event differently. He thought that the declaration of Philippine Independence was “premature and imprudent”. To him, gaining independence was not enough for it was not only about being free. There had to be an organized system wherein independent Filipinos can properly develop their potentials as human beings and citizens. Mabini, despite his being a paraplegic, injected influence in the revolutionary cause. He was appointed adviser of General Emilio Aguinaldo.

With better representation of Filipinos in mind, Apolinario Mabini wrote a decree that changed the dictatorial government of Aguinaldo into a revolutionary one. This enabled consultation with the local leaders and a political reform that would provide better social conditions for the Filipinos. The decree also provided for the creation of Congress that would later affirm the ratification of Philippine Independence.

On August 1, 1898 Mabini wrote a document that ratified the Philippine Independence declared on June 12 the same year. About 200 town chiefs, representing their respective localities, signed the declaration as a way of showing the popular desire for independence as the June 12 declaration was signed almost exclusively by military men. This showed that the Filipinos were behind the government in achieving the aims of independence.

To Mabini, independence should be guided with reason, responsibility, and strong conviction. It is only in this way that man can attain his potentials. In his decalogue, he appealed to every man: “Thou shalt strive for the independence and exaltation, because her independence constitutes thy own liberty; her advancement, thy perfection; and her exaltation, thy own glory and immortality.”

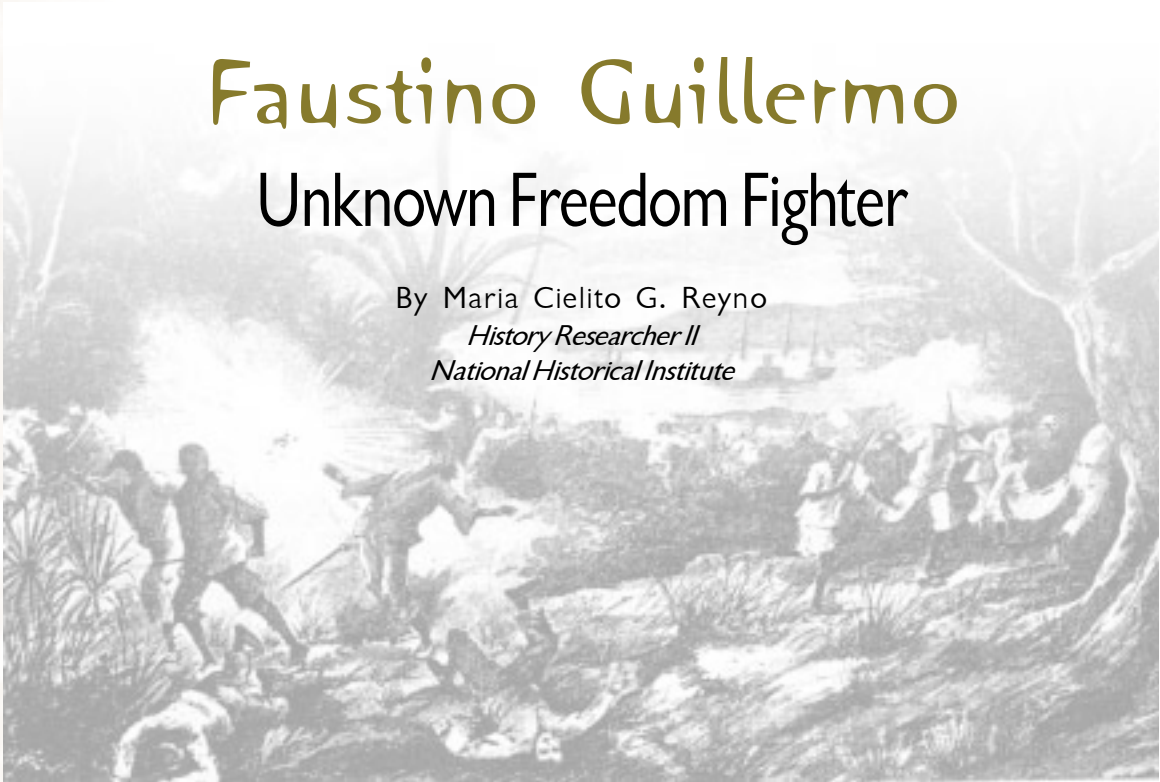
Mabini was born a poor man but this did not stop him from obtaining his degree in Law. He was already a practicing lawyer when he caught his paralysis in 1896. Despite his physical condition, Mabini remained an active political thinker and philosopher. In 1897, he joined the revolution, which he served with his brilliant mind. On May 13, 1903 Mabini died. History judged him the “Brains of the Revolution.”



# Faustino Guillermo

## Unknown Freedom Fighter

By Maria Cielito G. Reyno  
*History Researcher II*  
*National Historical Institute*



Independence Day is a time not only for celebrating the country's deliverance from colonial bondage. More important, it is a time for honoring those who made that deliverance a reality to be enjoyed by future generations. Sadly, many of them are still unknown and remain unsung in history books, blight on the state of Philippine education. Faustino Guillermo, a true Filipino who made the ultimate sacrifice for love of country, is one unsung hero.

Shielded by the thick cover of the jungle, Faustino Guillermo waited patiently for the precise moment to launch his attack on the enemy. When the moment came, he led his band of guerillas in a lightning strike, in which blade cut into flesh, leaving no quarters nor time for the enemy to use his guns to hit back. At the end of the assault, a flank of enemy soldiers went down. Hours later, he pounced again upon the enemy, and in the crippling attack of the bolo knives, several enemy men are killed. As quickly as they came, so did Guillermo as swiftly return to his jungle sanctuary. There, biding his time, sometimes for months on end, he unerringly prepared his next ambush. He eluded the traps set for him by the enemy – at least for a time – thus earning the fury of the latter – and the admiration of the people.

The earliest date cited on Guillermo is August-September 1896, the period immediately after the Battle of San Juan del Monte. Following this debacle, he joined Bonifacio, leader of the revolutionary organization called *Kataastaasang Kagalanggalangang Katipunan ng Mga Anak ng Bayan* (Highest, Most Respectable Society of the Sons of the People) and other KKK stalwarts, such as Jacinto, Sakay, and Apolonio Samson, in the Marikina, San Mateo and Montalban areas. There, they lodged temporarily to nurse their wounds and recoup their strength, hoping to launch another attack on the enemy.

Their compatriots did not let their hopes down. Every day the revolutionary roster increased as hosts of fresh disciples arrived to sign up with the KKK. Not long after, they attacked the Spanish troops occupying San Mateo and gained control of the town. After a few days, however, the Spaniards, now aided by reinforcements, succeeded in retrieving the town, forcing Bonifacio, Guillermo, and the rest of the KKK to withdraw to Balara.

Later, Bonifacio appointed him chief of the KKK in San Francisco del Monte. In his account of the days of the Revolution prior to the killing of Bonifacio, Colonel Genaro de los Reyes (of Mandaluyong, Rizal, a.k.a. as *Bato Balani* in the Katipunan) mentions seeing Guillermo there while searching for the KKK leader. Guillermo, according to de los Reyes, was so absorbed in the task of organizing troops for the Katipunan that he (de los Reyes) did not have the chance to ask him about the *Supremo*.

After Bonifacio's death, nothing is heard of Guillermo. Perhaps, he was among those whom General Santiago "Apoy" Alvarez cited as having been demoralized by Bonifacio's death and temporarily losing interest in the revolutionary struggle. Or, being one of the fallen leader's close comrades, he chose to lie low for awhile, quietly organizing his own among the people.

In 1901, he begins appearing in military reports as the leader of a guerilla war against the Americans in the northern Rizal area. He was one of those who brokered the unification of the different guerilla forces there, which the Americans disparagingly called the "Diliman Gang" to denigrate the legitimacy of the independence struggle. In 1902, the year the Philippine-American War "officially" ended, the Brigandage Act was issued, reducing Guillermo and other guerillas as "gang of brigands".

An astute guerilla, he was always one step ahead of the enemy. He knew when to strike the enemy, or when to wait. He knew the dirty tactics the US military employed to counter guerilla advances, such as infiltration of guerilla camps. At one point unknown to the spies, he permitted them to penetrate his camp. Before the spies got the chance to report to their American bosses, however, he inflicted on them the ultimate punishment guerillas meted upon spies. The infiltrators were buried up to their necks, their heads and faces exposed to the painful bites of the *hamtik*-huge red ants.

Two of his documented exploits involve skirmishes with elements of the early Philippine Constabulary. While reorganizing the KKK in Novaliches, he was attacked by former revolutionary chief turned PC inspector, Licerio Geronimo (whose soldiers shot down General Henry W. Lawton in the Battle of San Mateo, 1899). Guillermo gave Geronimo and his unit a beating, grabbing the latter's blue and khaki uniforms. Geronimo re-attacked the following day, but this time Guillermo, wisely, opted not to face the enemy.

In the second encounter, it is Guillermo who decides to attack. He struck at a PC detachment occupying a nearby barrio, and totally disabled them. To his credit, however, he left them unhurt.

He joined General Luciano San Miguel when the latter assumed the command of forces in the vicinity. His successful attacks on the enemy earned him the post of deputy to San Miguel. The downside of it was that the enemy launched a relentless drive to capture him.

This finally came to pass in June 1903, the same year his superior San Miguel was killed in the Battle of Corral-na-Bato. Not much later, he died in the gallows.



## Ricarte, San Miguel, and Del Pilar: Three who led in the 1898 Revolutionary Campaign

By Maria Cielito G. Reyno  
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In response to the call earlier made by General Emilio Aguinaldo, the people rose with renewed vigor against the Spanish colonial government on May 31, 1898. Although Bataan preempted the date set for the start of the resurgence by rising on the 29th, Cavite, being the site of the revolutionary headquarters, was the acknowledged frontrunner in the national uprising. Three of the first victories garnered by the revolutionaries all occurred in Cavite: Alapan in Imus, Binakayan, and Bacoar.

In Cavite, Artemio Ricarte and Luciano San Miguel stood out among the known and unsung revolutionaries. These two led the assault of Spanish defenses in that province. Within a short span of time before the onset of the month of June, most of Cavite had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

Artemio Ricarte was born in Batac, Ilocos Norte on October 20, 1866. Although Ricarte's father was a tenant who farmed tobacco, he and his wife initiated their children's education by teaching them to read.

As a young man, Ricarte left his hometown for Manila to study at the University of Santo Tomas and Escuela Normal, acquiring from the latter a teaching degree. Upon graduation, he proceeded to San Francisco de Malabon, where he served as head of the primary school. It was here that he joined the Katipunan, a secret revolutionary society. Among the revolutionaries, he became the legendary Vibora, his nom-de-guerre. He rose to the rank of brigadier general in the revolutionary army after leading the attack on the Spanish defense post in San Francisco de

Malabon on August 31, 1896. For 19 grueling hours, he led his men in obliterating the enemy to capture in the end the garrison and the Spanish civil guards. During the second phase of the revolution, Aguinaldo designated him general of the division, commander-in-chief of the province of Cavite, and commanding officer of its first zone.

During the early years of the American regime in the country, he became known as one of the most obstinate of irrecconcilables, for consistently refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the American flag. Imprisoned and deported several times, he chose to live in Yokohama, Japan until his return to the country during World War II. He died in 1945.

Least known of the three, Luciano San Miguel was born in Noveleta, Cavite. During the early days of the revolution in 1896, he led in the defense of a rebel post in Nasugbu. Although he and his comrades eventually lost to the Spaniards, they defended it to the end with only five of them surviving the battle. For this achievement, San Miguel was given a vanguard command post in Cavite and the rank of brigadier general. Although he was later demoted to colonel during a reorganization, from here on, his name became synonymous with courage and loyalty to the revolutionary cause.

A day after the arrival of General Aguinaldo on May 19, 1898, San Miguel met the former to accept instructions for the general revolt in the various provinces which included Bulacan, Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas, Morong, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, and Manila. He carried out the instructions that same day.

His name was a byword during the Philippine-American war for he became one of the staunchest anti-Americanistas. He ordered the reactivation of the *Katipunan* within the revolutionary ranks in Zambales as a means to alter the outcome of the lopsided war. As history has borne out, the bigger and better-equipped U.S. army won, but not before San Miguel defended his beloved Filipinas to the last, in a battle Corral-na-Bato in Morong, in 1903.

Pio del Pilar led in the invasion of Manila during the second phase of the revolution in 1898. He was born in 1865 in the barrio of Culi-Culi, Makati, then a part of the province of Morong to Isaac Isidro, a farmer. The latter later adopted the name Del Pilar to elude Spanish persecution for allegedly supporting rebels. In 1895, suspecting him for an insurrectionist, agents

of the *Guardia Civil* seized and tortured him. Upon his release, he decided to join the *Katipunan* in May of 1896. He chose *Panguna* for his revolutionary name. He became secretary of the Magtagumpay Council, the *Katipunan* branch in Makati.

After the Battle of San Juan del Monte, he joined the Magdalo *Katipunan* council in Cavite upon the orders of Magdalo leader Emilio Aguinaldo. There, he first saw action in the successful Magdalo-led attack of a Spanish defense post in Almanza, which paved the way for the construction there of defensive trenches. In October 1896, he commanded a rebel group in two guerilla-style attacks on reinforcements sent to support the Spanish troops in Talisay, Batangas, saving the day for Aguinaldo and his men. In February 1897, he left his most outstanding mark when he led his troops into enemy lines in the bloody battle in Bacoor. In June 1898, Aguinaldo named him commanding officer, with the rank of brigadier general, of the second zone of the province of Manila. During the Philippine-American War, he led his troops in attacking the enemy in Bulacan province. In 1901, however, the Americans succeeded in capturing him. For refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new colonial government, he was deported to Guam, where he joined Mabini and Ricarte in exile.

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# Behind the Declaration of Philippine Independence

By Christine G. Dulnuan  
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If a piece of epigram, a piece of cloth,  
and a beautiful music make a crowd  
croon with their hearts, then its makers  
deserve a place in epitaphs.

**O**n June 12, 1898, Filipinos got what they had hoped for a long time - independence. The proclamation of independence asserting the rights of Filipinos to manage their own affairs was read, the flag that embodied their aspirations was unfurled, and the music that carried their hopes in the air was played. But who were behind these elements that made the declaration of Philippine Independence on June 12, 1898 meaningful?

Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista authored the Act of Declaration of Philippine Independence. He was born on December 7, 1830 in Biñan, Laguna. He was a lawyer and known as “Don Bosyong” to peasants and laborers who availed of his free legal services including their defense in court cases against greedy Spaniards and rich Filipino *caciques*. Involved in the propaganda movement, Bautista solicited funds to support the campaign for reforms in Spain including the publication of *La Solidaridad*. When revolution broke out in 1896, he was arrested but was soon freed after he managed to claim his innocence. Bautista went into hiding before he could be served another arrest warrant.

Bautista was appointed *auditor-general de guerra* of Aguinaldo when the latter returned from exile in Hong Kong. On June 12, 1898, Bautista read the Act of Declaration of Philippine Independence, which he himself prepared. Ninety-eight persons including one American officer, Col. L.M. Johnson affixed their signatures in the said declaration. He also waved the Philippine flag before the jubilant crowd.



Julian Felipe

Julian Felipe gained fame for his masterpiece, the *Marcha Nacional Filipina*, which when played to this day reminds the present generation of that historic day in 1898 when Filipinos called themselves independent.

Julian Felipe was born on January 28, 1861 in Cavite. The youngest of 12 children of a poor couple, Julian Felipe elevated himself with his musical talents. He was a music teacher in Cavite when the revolution broke out. He left his old piano and joined the patriotic cause. He was arrested but his involvement in the revolution was not proven so he was spared from the firing squad that killed 13 of his fellow prisoners on September 12, 1896. He was released from prison in Fort Santiago on June 2, 1897.

On June 5, 1898, General Emilio Aguinaldo commissioned him to make a piece for the upcoming declaration of independence. After six days, Felipe enthralled the revolutionary generals with his composition. His *Marcha Nacional Filipina* would fill the air of jubilation the next day, June 12, 1898.



Marcela Agoncillo or “Roselang Bubog” as what her townfolk in Batangas fondly called her because of her beauty, like crystals, enshrined herself in history as the “Maker of the Filipino Flag.” Doña Marcela Mariño Agoncillo was born on June 24, 1860 in Taal, Batangas. Born to a rich couple, Marcela finished her education in Sta. Catalina College, a school in Intramuros run by Dominican nuns. She married Don Felipe Agoncillo, a goodhearted Filipino lawyer who earned the ire of

the Spanish authorities for defending his oppressed countrymen.

A brave woman, Marcela stood by the patriotic cause of his husband who went into self-exile in Hong Kong in 1895. The Agoncillo family resided on Morrison Hill Road in Wanchai District in Hong Kong where Aguinaldo and his generals set up the *Junta Patriotica* upon their arrival in the country in 1897. Hence, the patriotic Agoncillo couple crossed paths with the revolutionary leaders. It was in this country where Marcela Agoncillo was asked to sew the Philippine flag. Assisted by her young daughter, Lorenza, and Delfina Herbosa Natividad, Marcela Agoncillo sewed the flag in five days. The flag, made in Hong Kong by the caring hands of a patriotic mother, reached Philippine soil. On June 12, 1898, the flag was unfurled before the crowd in Cavite Viejo, now Kawit.

The Act of Declaration could have been written by any lawyer, the music composed by any musician, and the flag by any able dressmaker and the meaning of the declaration of Philippine independence 103 years ago could not have been less. But what is remarkable every time the declaration of independence is read, the music played, and the flag unfurled in the air is the fact that all these were made by Filipinos whose hearts longed for the best of this nation.



## Shrouds of Freedom

Flag Day, May 28-June 12

By Peter Jaynul V. Uckung  
*National Historical Institute*

Red it was born as the blood of the fallen men of the Katipunan, red as the sunset of the last day of Spanish domination, red as the burning ember of the bolo forged in the blazing fury of the revolution. Designed in 1892 with three big white letter Ks arranged horizontally (the acronym of the Katipunan) at the center of a rectangular red cloth commonly called *kundiman*, this Katipunan flag was the first banner of defiance ever to fly the sky of the oppressed in the vicinity of north Manila in August of 1896.

In some Katipunan factions, only one white letter K was placed on a rectangular red cloth. Still, there were flags sporting three white K letters arranged in an equilateral triangle at the center of a red cloth. Andres Bonifacio himself had a personal flag, a red flag with three white K letters below a white sun with an indefinite number of rays.

The lack of uniformity ushered in a proliferation of different Katipunan flags. There was the flag of Gen. Pio del Pilar of San Pedro, Makati first used on July 11, 1895. This was a red flag with a white triangle on the left side. At each of the angles of the triangle was a letter K. In the middle of the triangle was a mountain with a rising sun peeking over its shoulder. The sun has eight rays denoting the first eight provinces of Luzon to revolt.

A rather unusual Katipunan flag was that of Mariano Llanera in San Isidro, Nueva Ecija. A black flag with a single white letter K and the skull and the crossbones. It was jokingly referred to by Bonifacio as the skull of Llanera. It was said that Llanera derived the design from the Katipunan initiation rite.

The *katipuneros* of Malibay, Pasay had a battle flag with the Masonic triangle on the left and the Malibay *katipunero* designation over a red field. It was a clear manifestation of the mason's support of the revolution.

The tricolor flag of Gen. Gregorio del Pilar was almost similar to the present national flag. The upper red stripe stood for the Katipunan, the lower black was said to be inspired by Llanera. The blue triangle on the left was an acknowledgment of kinship with Cuba, which was then also up in arms against Spain.

There was also the Aguinaldo-Magdalo flag - red with the ancient Tagalog script for K in white placed at the center of a sun with eight rays. This was superseded by the sun of liberty flag - an eight-rayed white sun with a human face placed in a red field.

But what flag was always waving in the thick of the battle? From the mouth of one who was a witness in the launching of the 1896 revolution to the cessation of hostilities in Biyak-na-Bato in December 1897 - Gen. Artemio Ricarte alias Vibora-the-viper the eternal Katipunero - it was the red flag displaying a white sun with indefinite number of rays and an ancient Tagalog script for the letter K in the middle. This was the flag that was lowered at Biyak-na-Bato on December 27, 1897. This was the flag that most *Katipuneros* rallied under. The pact of Biyak-na-Bato stole its thunder. The pact called for the deportation of the leaders of the revolution and the surrender of arms. The Spanish authorities for their part were obliged to pay the rebels a certain amount of money and give amnesty to those who would be left behind in the Philippines.

Come 1898 the rebel leaders were at it again with a new friend to rely on - the Americans. The flame of independence was fanned into greater fury with the promise of

aid by the United States. A new flag was designed by the exiled leaders and sewn into reality by Marcela Mariño de Agoncillo, wife of Felipe Agoncillo. She was assisted by her daughter, Lorenza, and Delfina Herbosa de Natividad, niece of Jose Rizal. When finished, the flag had:

- a white triangle at the left - for equality
- an upper stripe of dark blue - for peace, truth, and justice
- a lower stripe of red - for bravery and patriotism
- a sun of eight rays inside the triangle - first eight provinces to revolt
- a three five-pointed star inside the triangle - Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao

This was the flag that was waved on June 12, 1898 during the declaration of independence in Imus, Cavite. It became the promised herald of independence. But, once again, the promise was stifled. The Filipino-American War broke out on February 4, 1898. With the capture of Emilio Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901, the shadow of America impressed itself upon the bloodied earth of the Philippines.





The Flag Law of August 23, 1907 prohibited the display of the Philippine flag. The cloth of liberty became a fugitive. It was an American pacifying strategy to deprive the Filipinos of the main active reactant for a pro-independent movement. But the will to be independent was not in the flag, it was in the spirit. The flag was just a physical manifestation of the idea of freedom. The Flag Law was repealed on October 30, 1919 by Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison who noted that “the time when suspicion and distrust was rife among the two races has passed”. On March 26, 1920 a bill was approved legalizing the flag as the official symbol of the Philippine government.

It was true. The war of the races was through and a new war was looming in the horizon - the war against poverty. Government was fairing badly, so badly, that on the night of May 2-3, 1935, 65,000 peasants went on a rampage in the provinces of Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna, and Cavite. It was a violent demonstration of discontent. Poverty, high-taxes, usury, land-grabbing, fraudulent land titling, corruption - the bestial brotherhood of peasant misery reared its ugly head and threatened the country with a new and disturbing kind of social confrontation: class war. The Sakdal movement was born. With it, the lowly peasant found a voice.

The flag, once the symbol of independence when borne by the peasants, became the rallying badge of the poor for social justice. The uprising was quelled, the leaders jailed, participants dispersed, but the issues behind the problem were never really addressed by government.

When World War II came, the Filipinos were to rally, as they have never rallied before, under the Philippine and the United States flags. In all Asia, or maybe, in all the world during that war, the Philippine flag never flew as proudly side by side with the Stars and Stripes in the Battle of Bataan. It was a battle lost but what a glorious loss. Then it was eclipsed by the red sun of Japan.

July 4, 1946, Freedom Day. The Philippine flag flew alone for the first time. With the

country's independence regained, the focus of the flag's symbolism shifted from freedom against external forces to democracy and social justice. But the flag was no guarantee against external political and economic pressures. It was also a straw in the wind against the dictatorial design of a man.

The declaration of martial law in 1972 by President Ferdinand Marcos curtailed freedom of the press and nipped the principles of human rights right in the bud. The dark days had begun.

The people power revolution of 1986 broke a dictatorship and emblazoned the flag in the eyes of the people with a new kind of meaning: social renewal through a forced but peaceful transition of government.

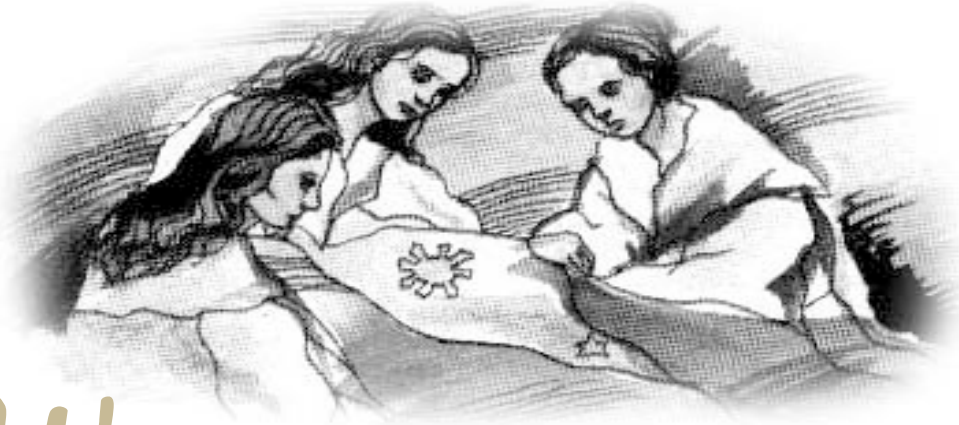
By the year 2001, people power would be perfected into such a degree that the flag would become a call for good governance and swift justice for erring leaders. People Power became the bane of corrupt and inefficient government. A second people power revolution dislodged the scandal-ridden presidency of Joseph Estrada in January 2001.

Even as the symbolism of the flag evolved, so did the meaning of People Power. On April 2001, a perplexing near-tragedy occurred. An immense crowd of supposedly pro-President Estrada gathered for six days at the EDSA shrine and then marched on to Malacañang Palace in an apparent bid to lay siege to the newly-installed presidency of Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. They were repulsed. But the issues they brought with them awakened the conscience of the nation. The issues were not new at all, just hibernating. They were the issues when the flag was red and peppered with white letter Ks. They were the issues when the Sakdalistas took up arms, were vanquished and then forgotten - poverty and lack of social justice.

For what good is being free when the people are mired in utter poverty and social injustice reigns like a festering sore in an unvaccinated child? This is what we Filipinos should rally against under the national flag and what the government should remedy first before it jumps into the globalization bandwagon.

# A symbol of a nation's hope and ideals

By Jolita Atienza



We all know by now, through our studies from college down to grade school, the story of the three women who created the flag. Beyond this however, most of us are not aware of the symbolic representations of the flag or how the flag is intertwined with the story of our forebears' struggle towards nationhood.

The story of the Philippine flag began during the second phase of the Philippine Revolution. General Aguinaldo, along with other exiled Filipino leaders, regrouped and formed the Hong Kong Junta. Though miles away from their beloved motherland, the distance did not stop them from aspiring for the country's liberation and independence.

Aguinaldo was conscious that in order to entice the populace to have a feeling of national consciousness and pride as a sovereign nation, a symbol should be created that would represent the people's manifestations of unity in thought and ideals. From that moment on, Aguinaldo and his slew fashioned a new flag. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided that the new flag would not carry the taint of discord and disharmony. The new flag, as one book narrated "*would symbolize the common aspirations for freedom*".

As decided by Aguinaldo, the flag would carry the sentiments for nationhood. The white equilateral triangle, which had a sunburst with eight rays, would symbolize the eight provinces that first revolted against the foreign oppressors, and the three pointed stars would represent the

three main geographical divisions in the country. The background, made up of three colors, would represent hope for equality (white), the people's willingness to sacrifice their lives in defense of their country (red), and universality and tranquility (blue).

With the essence of the people's sentiment now firmly grasped, it was then time for the task of designing and making the flag. Marcela Agoncillo, who was residing in Hong Kong with her husband, Don Felipe Agoncillo, was entrusted by Aguinaldo to work on the flag. With the thought that she was doing something significant for the nation, Agoncillo started immediately with the help of her daughter Lorenza and one of the nieces of Dr. Jose Rizal, Delfina Herbosa de Natividad.

Within a short span of five days, the three patriotic females skillfully produced the symbol of the country. Of course, it was not smooth sailing for the three. Many times, "*their patience was taxed to the limit, for they had to rip what had already been sewn*".

On the 19th of May 1898, Aguinaldo set forth for Cavite carrying the "*Sun and Stars*"—the new national flag.

Less than a month later, on the 12th of June 1898, Aguinaldo, together with other leaders, hoisted the Filipino flag accompanied by Julian Felipe's musical masterpiece, the *Marcha Nacional Filipina*, in that historic declaration of the Philippine independence.

# Remembering the Flight of Aguinaldo

What really happened  
after the euphoria  
of 1898

By Peter Jaynul V. Uckung  
*National Historical Institute*

October 12, 1899 - the cannons heralded the American offensive. Quickly did Aguinaldo decamp. From Malolos, he spirited his fledgling government to Tarlac, then to Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, onto Bayambang, Pangasinan. But the Americans kept on coming. The only safe corridor of escape was to the north and to the north went Aguinaldo.

**W**ith soldiers and officers, on horses and on foot, they crossed rivers and scaled mountains. They were harassed by mountain tribes and hounded by American flying columns, swarmed by malarial mosquitoes and plagued by dysentery, preyed upon by leeches and stung by gnats. They were beset by mind-numbing chilly weather and drenched to the bone by rains, stifled by the heat, baked by humidity. Serving as barriers to their journey were the rugged trails and the seemingly impenetrable jungles. Theirs was an escape so thoroughly racked with hardship. In the end, capture was their destiny - captured by a ruse, captured by treachery!

The journey became historically famous for symbolizing the last moments of the Republic. It was revered, retraced, remembered.

The capture of Aguinaldo was the brainchild of

Colonel Frederick Funston who employed some Macabebe soldiers (from Pampanga) and two former officers in the Filipino army, Lazaro Segovia and Hilario Tal Placido, to help put his plan into action.

Upon capturing a messenger of Aguinaldo, Cecilio Segismundo, and deciphering the coded messages which pinpointed the whereabouts of the fugitive government, they sailed to Palanan, Isabela. They were armed with a letter bearing a forged signature of General Urbano Lacuna, from whom Aguinaldo was requesting reinforcements. The plan was to convince Aguinaldo that Lacuna had complied with the request, that the Macabebes were the reinforcements and with American prisoners to boot. The Americans and the Macabebes were to pounce on Aguinaldo once they had the chance.

Aguinaldo was captured on March 23, 1901. He took the oath of allegiance to the United States on

April 1. On April 19 he issued an appeal to all Filipinos to accept the sovereignty of the United States. For the Americans thereon, the Filipino-American War was over.

Those who continued the fight for independence were branded as bandits, outlaws, terrorists, and murderers - the *pulajans*, the moros, the *colorums*, the *Sakays*, and the *Montalons*. Although their struggles were by far bloodier compared with the famed odyssey of Aguinaldo, they were to remain relatively unknown and unrecognized. Sidelined by history, the lessons of their existence were never grasped and so the reasons for their being continued to hinder the government's effort to usher in a harmonious social synthesis among the culturally, religiously and linguistically diverse Filipinos.

As some documents and more oral history are bared, a clearer understanding of what transpired during Aguinaldo's flight has become clearer.

Slaking their way into the mountains, Aguinaldo deployed advance troops and rear guards to serve as buffers against American pursuers. Oftentimes, these troops would accidentally meet Americans and firefights would ensue. Lest they be captured, the band would disperse to regroup later when the danger was over. The women, although willing to face the hardships of the journey, were surrendered to the Americans as they hampered Aguinaldo's escape.

The Americans were not the only danger the fleeing Aguinaldo and his retinue must face. Starvation was another problem that threatened the group. In the forests and mountains, camote and rice were the usual staple food. These were sometimes bartered or bought at exorbitant price from the Igorots. Often, a party was dispatched to hunt wild pigs, deer, and wild carabaos. The Igorots frequently complained that Aguinaldo's men stole their pigs and chicken. Apparently, raiding the barns was a lot easier than hunting wild game. This was conducted by the soldiers with or without the consent of Aguinaldo. Donations from sympathetic people also helped alleviate their food problem.

Aside from hunger, getting lost was another constant problem. Avoiding contact with the enemy forced Aguinaldo and his men to enter unknown territories, where they skulked around in circles, wasting time, wasting energy, and testing each other's patience.

Crocodile-infested streams were also reported but these were hardly considered problems. They served more as a curiosity. Fever caused by malarial mosquitoes, however, was a real problem that tormented not only Aguinaldo's group but the Americans as well.

The Igorots were both boon and bane to Aguinaldo and his men. Natural mountaineers, the Igorots constantly harassed and were harassed in return by the soldiers. Sometimes whole Igorot villages were burned to the ground. The tribesmen, recognizing the power of the rifles, tried stealing them when the soldiers were asleep. Despite the hostilities, the soldiers found the Igorots good guides and hired them, sometimes with the prodding of the gun. In the Battle of Tirad Pass, an Igorot guided an American patrol into a strategic place where they would later shoot and kill Gen. Gregorio del Pilar.

That the journey was fraught with hardships was undeniable, but the Filipinos were (and always are) intrepid fun-seekers. Horse race, card games, checkers were some of the activities indulged in to while away the time. Boredom to them was intolerable and must not be permitted to sway the mind into lethargic stupor.

Some dull nights, musicians from neighboring towns were invited to serenade the night away. Alcohol was ever present - beer, gin, whisky, and even vermouth. Aguinaldo and his officers were always invited to dances, wedding feasts, and fiestas that one would think they were courting danger by exposing themselves in the open. But it seemed that the dances were too inviting to resist. And the girls were aplenty. Aguinaldo's men indulged themselves with the provincial lasses - chatting, dancing, and jesting with the girls in the night and into the wee hours of the morning. The group was the toast of each town they passed by. Whenever there was a fiesta in a nearby town, the soldiers, if not Aguinaldo himself, would be there. There was even a report about girls drinking wine with the soldiers and getting tipsy. The men also worried about the shortage of tobacco and the state of their formal dress.

When Aguinaldo was captured, he displayed only a moment of consternation before the famed Aguinaldo self-composure took over. Conversation between him and his captors then became fluid, almost businesslike. There was no principles contention with the American plan of using him to convince the remaining fighting Filipinos to lay down their arms. Perhaps the General, finding himself during the journey through the mountains relentlessly hounded, constantly defeated, effectively isolated, and captured in the end by deception of his own countrymen, had grown pragmatic.

The flight of the Republic was over. It ceased to exist with Aguinaldo's oath of allegiance to the United States on April 1, 1900. Although battles were still raging in other parts of the Philippines, the leaders of remaining Filipino forces would soon lay down their arms on hearing Aguinaldo's order of desistance. Others did not and would go on fighting.

# The Forgotten Declaration of Philippine Independence Under the Red Sun

By Maria Cielito G. Reyno & Augusto de Viana  
*National Historical Institute*

Filipinos are more familiar with the 1898 declaration of Philippine independence, or that of 1946, but not with the independence proclaimed in 1943. Perhaps it is because the 1898 declaration was a milestone not only for the nation, but for Asia, as well. Historians of oriental history acknowledge the Philippine Republic as the first republic in Asia. On the other hand, the 1946 declaration was made in the aftermath of World War II. It marked not only the end of the American administration in the country but the restoration of its



**O**n October 14, 1943 the Filipino people held a declaration of independence. This time, however, the declaration was made against the backdrop of World War II and the Japanese occupation of the Philippines. The huge throng of Filipinos gathered in front of the Legislative building cheering ecstatically as newly-elected President Jose P. Laurel proclaimed the independence of the Philippines. Like the other independence days, it had the air of festivity.

Two years before, on December 8, 1941, Japanese forces destroyed the United States' battle fleet in Pearl Harbor and attacked the Philippines, signaling the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. On January 2, 1942, the Japanese established a military government, the Japanese Military Administration (JMA). Its first act was to reestablish peace and order in the country by means of orders and proclamations.

The next step the Japanese authorities dictated was the election of members of the National Assembly, consisting of provincial governors and mayors and other designated members. The

Though many people felt the heavy hand of Japan in its affairs, many Filipinos especially those who were veterans of the revolution against Spain and the Filipino-American War, felt that the freedom gained on that day in October 1943 was a genuine independence.

National Assembly then elected the president of the republic that was still to be proclaimed. The man selected to assume the critical role was no other than Dr. Jose P. Laurel, who possessed the qualifications the Japanese required in a leader.

On October 14, 1943, for the first time since the Japanese invaded the country, the Philippine flag rose in the air once again. In ceremonies held in front of the Legislative building attended by many dignitaries, Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission proclaimed Laurel as President of the Republic. Thereafter, Laurel issued the proclamation of Philippine Independence.

Bishop Cesar Maria Guerrero then offered a prayer, after which former revolutionary leaders Emilio Aguinaldo and Artemio Ricarte raised the tricolor, while the national anthem was being played. To herald the historic event, church bells rang, their sound punctuated by a siren's wail.

The Executive Commission, however, was not an independent body, its powers being limited only to making recommendations or implementing the orders of the military administration. Although Vargas was allowed to issue orders, these were only those which the Japanese military officials had approved beforehand. Essentially, therefore, the Philippine Executive Commission was merely a tool of the Japanese.

To gain the fealty and cooperation of the Filipinos, on January 21, 1941, Japan declared that it was ready to grant them their constant dream of independence - but at a price. The Philippines was to join forces with Japan and support its plan to establish the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Although Filipino officials knew that independence under the occupation would be a false one, they believed even a mere semblance of it would help their countrymen cope with the tribulations the occupation subjected them to.

The Japanese exerted pressure on the Filipinos by excising any hint of influence of the United States in the drafting of the constitution.

On September 4, 1943, members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence signed and thus promulgated the constitution, which was now ready for ratification.

Though many people felt the heavy hand of Japan in its affairs, many Filipinos especially those who were veterans of the revolution against Spain and the Filipino-American War, felt that the freedom gained on that day in October 1943 was a genuine independence. Unlike the Philippine Republic of 1899, Philippine independence in 1943 gained international recognition from Italy, Germany, Japan, and other countries, which were the enemies of the United States and its allies. President Laurel used this independence to assert his authority to minimize the effects of the Japanese occupation. Most importantly, he prevented the country from declaring war against the United States.

# Jikiri

## Raptor of the Sea

By Peter Jaynul V. Uckung  
*History Researcher II, National Historical Institute*



Sulu's potential as a social and economic rejuvenator of a socially and economically exhausted Philippines has never been fully realized or given much notice. True, Sulu's natural resources have been exploited and depleted as a result but these are only the physical aspects of its bounty. The real wealth of Sulu, the richness that has never been tapped before, is its people.

It is ironic that the collective character of the people of Sulu has never been channeled into the national psychological state of being. For it is the strongest point of its legacy - the indomitable spirit that has permeated the islands of Sulu through the centuries and has forged into its people courage unfathomable and ultra-sensitive consciousness for being free.

But these traits, while successfully protecting the cultural integrity of the people of Sulu, have never found its way into the mainstream of national consciousness. Perhaps because the predominantly Muslim populace bearing the traits were, themselves, rejected and marginalized, an after-effect of centuries of conflict with a Christian colonial government under Spain.

This indifference led to government neglect of the welfare of Sulu. It bred poverty, creating resentment and distrust towards the government, developing into aggression and open rebellion.

Then there is another case where the unique character of the people of Sulu was put into a darker use, to augment a more sinister design with devastating effect - piracy.

Piracy was once a favored vocation at the time of the Spanish effort to colonize Mindanao and Sulu. Piracy was Sulu's weapon against aggression. So it was that organized piracy infested the seas around the Philippines until it was broken by the advent of steamboats which were faster than the ships these Muslim pirates used. By the turn of the 20th century organized piracy was history. Or so they thought.

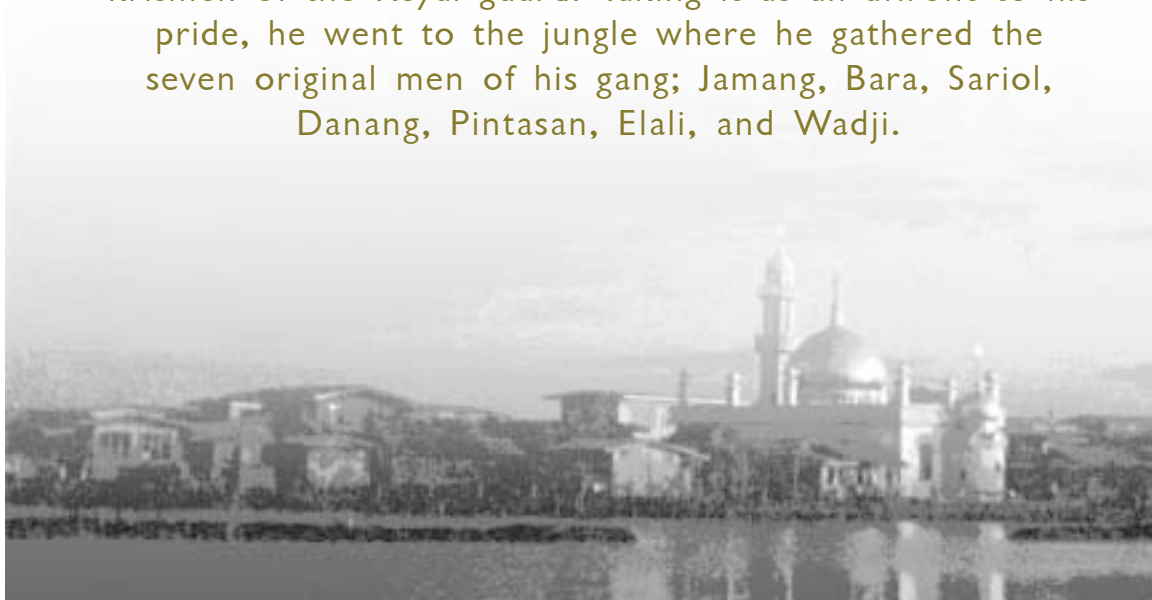
The Philippines was already an American territory when Sulu was ravaged by the most ferocious plunderer that ever sailed the seas south of the Philippines - Jikiri. He was born on the island of *Pata*, south of Jolo, son of Tantari, a Samal fisherman, and Layhia, a Muslim blueblood. Jikiri was described as tall, broad shouldered, and having a Semitic nose. He has one eye larger than the other. This physical defect constantly put him in the center of ridicule. It was said that the badgering clouded the mind of the proud Jikiri and was the cause of his outlawry. The humiliation goaded him to seek respect with his kris.

Jikiri was a betel nut bearer for the Sultan and was always the focus of underhanded banter from the krismen of the Royal guard. Taking it as an affront to his pride, he went to the jungle where he gathered the seven original men of his gang; Jamang, Bara, Sariol, Danang, Pintasan, Elali, and Wadji.

The first reported victim of his band was a Chinese trader named Tao Tila. On the night of November 1, 1907, the vessel of this Chinese merchant was overtaken off the coast of *Lumapit* by the faster sailing *vinta* of the pirates. A companion of the Chinese, a Moro native, managed to survive the attack by leaping into the sea, but the Chinese trader and his companions were massacred. The pirates then sailed to Sibago Island where they tried unsuccessfully to enlist the islanders into their band.

Kopuga in Basilan Island was next to be attacked. It was December 24, 1907 when Jikiri's group descended upon the hapless camp, hacking two American loggers to death and fatally wounding an American woman. The wife of one of the Americans managed to flee and seek shelter in a Yakan village. She survived to tell the tale of the gruesome death of her companions. Yakan sailors took the wounded woman to Zamboanga. The trip took 12 hours and the victim died upon arrival.

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Jikiri returned to Sibaga, where he bragged about his raids and bought a Remington rifle from the widow of a pirate. Knowing that the Americans will immediately respond to his raids, he dispersed his gang and lay low for awhile. He was right. Constabulary soldiers were sent to *Kopuga* to go after him.

Late in January, 1908, the gang met in Patian Island, establishing a camp and planning for the next raid. His lair's whereabouts was reported to the Americans who launched a force of 200 men to capture him. But the wily Jikiri vanished into the forest of Jolo. In his first clash with the American 6th cavalry, Jikiri wounded a trooper with his Remington rifle and escaped back into the forest, emerging later to ambush an American soldier-turned teacher, Albert L. Burleigh, in an isolated path between Maimbung and Jolo.

By now, Jikiri's audacity has become public, his depredations published by the newspapers. Fear of the pirate was paramount, but among the Moros, through the inexplicable, almost reverential attitude to one who has courage to defy overwhelming odds, Jikiri earned respect. Others joined him and their numbers swelled to a hundred.

Like a shark in the night, Jikiri attacked his targets without warning. On the night of August 22, 1908 off Tongkil Island, a Japanese pearl diver was shot dead as he was about to hail a group of approaching vintas. His vessel was boarded by Jikiri's pirates and four more of the crew were hacked to death. Only the cook and a badly wounded crew member escaped the carnage. Half a ton of pearl shells and a myriad of provisions were seized by the attackers.

The Americans, now more alarmed than annoyed, offered four thousand pesos for the capture of Jikiri—dead or alive. Hadji Butu, the prime minister of the Sultan of Jolo, joined the hunt for the pirate with krismen from the sultan's own guards.

Jikiri more than once threatened to attack Jolo forcing the government to triple the guards manning the streets. The American government then permanently detailed Captain Dewitt to hunt down Jikiri. This American, who can speak Tausug, had with him a small but mobile force.

Meanwhile, the pearlers were compelled to stop operations out of fear of the raiders. Finding no victims to plunder, Jikiri turned his attention to Borneo. He was there when Dewitt located and killed several of Jikiri's pirates in Parang, Jolo. Reports from British authorities confirmed his presence in Borneo as the Borneans were also terrorized. It was from Borneo that an incident was reported that would bolster the legend of Moro invincibility and ferocity in battle.

Three of Jikiri's men were captured by British authorities. They were put aboard with three soldiers to guard them in a vinta being towed by a steam launch. Suddenly, a cry was heard by the captain of the launch. When he looked back to investigate, one of the Moros managed to get hold of a kris and lashed out to one of the guards whose head went flying into the air. The two prisoners and the guards quickly jumped into the sea. The kris-wielder did not jump into the water to escape, instead he pulled the vinta alongside the launch and jumped into it. The captain shot the Moro three times. The man slumped, got up and pursued the officer across the deck who pumped three more bullets into him dropping him momentarily. The Moro continued pursuing the now panicking officer. The wounded pirate knocked the captain senseless into the engine room and was about to cut him when the Chinese engineer blundered into the scene. The Moro shifted his killing instinct and started attacking the hapless engineer. He was still hacking the

Chinese when the captain regained consciousness and shot him five times with a rifle, finally killing him. The escaped pirates eventually rejoined Jikiri.

In January of 1909, Jikiri attacked four pearling vessels near Jolo. Two of the vessels managed to go to Siasi to get ammunition. The 22 soldiers on duty were startled but did not lose their composure when the bushes began spewing fire. The pirates were firing behind the thick undergrowth ringing the camp. Jikiri remained in his boat, standing erect, his face shielded by a white cloth, the morning sun on his back. The fort was never breached, but an American planter, M.H. Holmes, was found shot to death. The pirates lost four men.

Three days later, Jikiri attacked the town of Tubig-Indangan in Simunul Island. Makdum, the first Arab missionary in Sulu was said to have landed here in 1380. An American named Cornell and an Englishman named Wolf were killed, their bodies mutilated.

As mentioned earlier, the krismen of the Sultan of Jolo coordinated with the Americans in hunting Jikiri. It was on a patrol under this unusual partnership that an American, Lt. Peake, commanding a group of constabulary soldiers, and Hadji Usman encountered a strange sea vessel (a *sipit*) which they boarded for investigation. Rightly suspecting the nine crewmembers to be pirates, they took them to Bongao. Nearing the shallow water of their destination the nine Moros tried to flee. The boat was overturned. One of them shot Lt. Peake in the leg. Although wounded, the American shot seven of them. Hadji Usman killed the remaining two.

Jikiri's men, now the subject of a massive manhunt, were trailed in the jungle by Moros allied with the Americans. The thick undergrowth of Jolo's forest, which previously served as a natural cover for the pirates, now served as a silent death trap, camouflaging ambushers.

In April of 1909, the British government sent a strike force of Bornean Muslims after Jikiri. Whether this incursion into Philippine waters had the blessing of the American authorities was never known, but the Borneans did meet Jikiri, albeit unknowingly, in the island of Jolo.

The Borneans stopped a group of men to ask them about Jikiri. The leader of the men, so seemingly innocent, replied that he had not seen Jikiri. As he said so, he raised his hand. The Borneans were subdued quickly. The man who raised his hand as a signal was no other than Jikiri.

Tying up the Borneans, Jikiri admonished them for going after him to secure the reward the Americans had offered. The captives were then sent home - minus ears and fingers. Jikiri then threatened to attack the Asturias barracks at Jolo. It was an empty threat. Jikiri was next reported engaging the forces of a certain Captain Rhodes. Five of Jikiri's men were killed. The master pirate retreated to Pata Island, this time to clash with the forces of Captain Byram. American gunboats under Captain Signor supported Byram. Five more of the pirates were killed.

On June 30, 1909, Jikiri was spotted at Maimbung. Byram's forces immediately pursued him. The pirates retreated to the small island of Patian, into one of its deep, mountainous recesses. A menagerie of Americans troops toting heavy weapons close in for the kill.

Jikiri was with eight companions and several women. The women were permitted to leave the cave. All that remained hiding in the coldness of the cavern were Jikiri, his men and two women who chose to die with the pirates, one of whom was Jikiri's wife.

The recent depredation of the Abu Sayyaf reflects a historical parallelism with the case of Jikiri; the social unrest that led to piracy, the plundering excursion into another country, the mobilization of a large armed group to suppress the piracy, and the rapid trivialization of the event. Hell has no fury like history unlearned.

For two nights and two days, the cave was pounded by artillery and rifle fire. Finally, on July 4, believing that the prolonged belching of fire and steel was sufficient in decimating the pirates, the soldiers, with fixed bayonets, advanced to the cave which proved to be impervious to cannon blasts that not one of the pirates was harmed nor softened on their resolve to fight. The sound of leather boots scrapping against pulverized mountain rocks must have heralded the arrival of the soldiers. The subjects of the siege suddenly emerged from the cave and with a blood-curling cry fell upon the soldiers.

In that bloody melee, a Lt. Bear shot Jikiri in the head with a shotgun as the pirate was about to decapitate another soldier. Bear would kill four more of the pirates with his sawed-off shotgun. Before the pirates were overwhelmed by the guns of their adversaries, three soldiers were hacked to death and 19 horribly wounded. But Jikiri was finally dead.

It was only after his death that it was known he was fighting for something. In September of 1920, Sultan Jamal-ul Kiram II, while visiting the White House, explained to U.S. President William Howard Taft that Jikiri's piracy was a result of the failure of the Moro province to respect the traditional rights of this people regarding the pearl beds of Sulu. Whether this issue was addressed upon by the Americans was never clear.

While American business entrepreneurs were tapping the economic potentials of Sulu, the American government pampered Sulu's people by giving them a semblance of political autonomy by simply recognizing the Sultan and his territories, giving insignificant remuneration for the use of economic resources as taxes for the Sultan. Religious freedom was also granted. It was enough, and it worked because as late as 1923, Moro leaders were all heart for American rule over their land and were very vocal about this. They were also dangerously threatening about their anti-Christian Filipino rule stance.

The Muslim leaders apparently did not relish the idea of being ruled by their former foe who had dedicated centuries of warfare to cleanse Mindanao of their religion and their culture. The Moros were not about to hand their destiny to their Christian brethren. But they have no choice. So in 1946 down they went under the rule of the Philippine government. They stayed there ever since, way down below, exploited, displaced, forgotten, in a perpetual state of misery, a perfect breeding ground for Kamlon, the MNLF, the MILF, and the Abu Sayyaf. Through them the country is reaping what the government had sown – gross mismanagement of Muslim affairs.

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## Pista ng Makabagong Kulturang Pilipino

**T**he Kalayaan 2001 National Committee chaired by Tourism Secretary Richard J. Gordon, announced recently that a festival of Philippine arts and culture will highlight this year's Independence Day celebrations. Dubbed as Pista ng Makabagong Kulturang Pilipino, the presentations will be held at the Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP), Paco Park, and Rizal Park Open-Air Auditorium from 07 to 12 June 2001.

The festival will feature concerts of new art works by leading Filipino artists, performance of new ballet works, new Filipino plays, new *zarzuelas* by the country's leading dance and theater groups, showing of historical and new great Filipino films, food festivals in hotels and restaurants, historical tours and many others.

The Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP) - Tanghalang Nicanor Abelardo, will host the performances of "Pagkakapatiran sa Sayaw at Musika" on June 7, 2001 at 7:30 p.m. and Peace Philharmonic Philippines Concert on June 12, 2001 at 8:00 p.m.

"Pagkakapatiran sa Sayaw at Musika" will present a collaborative dance and music performance by the Philippine National Folk Dance Company, Powerdance, and the Philippine Madrigal Singers while the Peace Philharmonic Philippine Concert

will show performances of an all-Filipino repertoire of outstanding young musicians from Cebu.

"Paco Park Presents: Kundiman at Iba Pa" is a musical production featuring Filipino soprano Elaine Lee at Paco Park in San Marcelino, Manila, on June 8, 2001 at 6:00 p.m.

On June 9 and 10, Rizal Park Open-Air Auditorium will present "Sari't Bahag" at 7:00 p.m. and "Concert at the Park: Makabayang Musika" at 5:00 p.m., respectively. "Sari't Bahag" is a presentation of Filipino ballet by Ballet Manila with Prima Ballerina Liza Macuja-Elizalde as main performer while "Makabayang Musika" is an all-Filipino program featuring Peace Philharmonic Orchestra with Josefino "Chino" Toledo as the music director. He will be joined by Nolyn Cabahug, tenor and Rachel Ferodias, soprano.

Meanwhile, CCP-Liwasang ASEAN played host last June 1 to "Pagsandiwa", a colorful and joyful celebration of signs and traditional island music of *Sining ng mga Katutubo* (SINKA) of Palawan fused with modern visual arts.

The National Committee is co-chaired by DECS Secretary Raul S. Roco while the vice-chairs are NCCA Chairman Jaime C. Laya, DILG Secretary Jose D. Lina, and NHI Chairman Pablo S. Trillana III.

# PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

## May 28-June 12, 2001

| Activities  | Date/Time/Venue   | Responsibility Centers  |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>PAGGALANG SA WATAWAT (National Flag Day)</b><br/>(Kick-off program)<br/>Paggalang sa Watawat Rites</p> <p>This activity serves as the kick-off program for the celebration of KALAYAAN 2001. Said program will focus on reverence for the flag, symbol of the nation and its dreams and will be highlighted by very solemn rites paying respect to the flag.</p> <p>Selected highways and bridges dressed up with the Philippine flags, other decors, including major thoroughfares in Metro Manila</p> <p>Display of Philippine flags in four (4) Manila bridges and nationwide distribution of Philippine flags and flaglets.</p> | <p>May 28, 2001<br/>5:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.</p> <p>Rizal National Monument and San Lorenzo Ruiz Plaza, Rizal Park, Manila</p> <p>May 28, 2001<br/>Metro Manila</p> <p>June 3, 2001<br/>Manila bridges (Delpan/Jones/Quezon/Ayala)</p> | <p>NHI (lead agency)/ DOT (production)/NCCA/ NPDC/AFP/DPWH/ MMDA/DILG/BSP/GSP/ DECS/PNP/NGOs/ Protocol</p> <p>DPWH (lead agency)/ Metro Manila LGUs/ MMDA/DOT/NPDC/ Clean &amp; Green Foundation/Chinese-Filipino Business Club, Inc.</p> <p>Chinese-Filipino Business Club, Inc.</p> |
| <p><b>HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE TO KALAYAAN HERITAGE SITES</b></p> <p>A historical pilgrimage in which the Katipunan Eternal Flame will mark the Pagkakapatiran or solidarity of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao for the sacred governance exemplified by the 1895 April Holy Week Pilgrimage and Covenant of Katipunan for Sacred Freedom in Pamintinan Cave.</p>   | <p>May 28-June 7, 2001</p> <p>Tagbilaran City, Bohol/Surigao City</p>   | <p>NHI/DENR/LGUs/ WG &amp; A Super Ferry/ Surigaonon Heritage Center/City Government of Tagbilaran, Bohol/ City Government of Surigao</p>   |
| <p><b>HISTORICAL TOUR FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED CHILDREN</b></p> <p>This activity is envisioned to be an opportunity to instill in the hearts and minds of our underprivileged youth, their historical heritage and the sterling achievements of their forbears.</p>  | <p>June 8, 2001<br/>7:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Historical sites in Metro Manila and nearby provinces</p>  | <p>NHI/Foundation of Our Lady of Peace Mission, Inc.</p>  |
| <p><b>UGNAYAN UKOL SA KALAYAAN</b></p> <p>A press conference to disseminate the Kalayaan 2001 plans and programs. The resource persons include DOT Secretary Richard Gordon, DECS Secretary Raul Roco, DILG Secretary Jose Lina, NCCA Chairman Jaime Laya, and NHI Chairman and Executive Director Pablo S. Trillana III and other key members of the Kalayaan 2001 Celebrations.</p>   | <p>June 9, 2001<br/>9:00 - 11:00 a.m.</p> <p>Rembrant Hotel, Quezon City (DZRB, ANC-Ch. 21, IBC-13, Filipino Channel Overseas, PTV-4, RPN-9, DZBB, 8 Cable Networks)</p>  | <p>PIA</p>  |
| <p><b>PISTA NG MAKABAGONG KULTURANG PILIPINO (Philippine Cultural Festival)</b></p> <p>This is a festival of Philippine arts and culture featuring concerts of new art works by leading Filipino visual artists, performances of new ballet works, new Filipino plays, new zarzuelas by the country's leading dance and theater groups, showing of historical and new great Filipino films, food festivals in hotels and restaurants, historical tours, etc.</p>  | <p>June 1, 7-12, 2001</p> <p>Rizal Park, Manila/ other agreed venues</p>  | <p>DOT (lead agency)/ NPDC/other agencies concerned</p>   |

| Activities   | Date/Time/Venue  | Responsibility Centers |
|--|--|------------------------|
| <p>1. PAGESANDIWA</p> <p>A colorful and joyful celebration of songs and traditional island music of SINIKA (Sining ng mga Katutubo) of Palawan fused with modern visual arts.</p>  | <p>June 1, 2001<br/>6:00 p.m.</p> <p>CCP Liwasang ASEAN</p>                                  | <p>CCP</p>             |
| <p>2. PAGKAKAPATIRAN SA SAYAW AT MUSIKA</p> <p>A collaborative dance and music performance featuring the Bayanihan Philippine National Folk Dance Company, Powerdance and Philippine Madrigal Singers.</p>   | <p>June 7, 2001<br/>7:30 p.m.</p> <p>CCP Main Theater<br/>(Tanghalang Nicanor Abelardo)</p>  | <p>CCP</p>             |
| <p>3. PACO PARK PRESENTS: KUNDIMAN AT IBA PA</p> <p>A musical production featuring Filipino soprano Elaine Lee.</p>  | <p>June 8, 2001<br/>6:00 p.m.</p> <p>Paco Park,<br/>San Marcelino, Manila</p>                | <p>NPDC</p>            |
| <p>4. SARI'T BAHAG</p> <p>A Filipino ballet featuring Ballet Manila with Prima Ballerina Liza Macuja-Elizalde.</p>   | <p>June 9, 2001<br/>7:00 p.m.</p> <p>Open-Air Auditorium,<br/>Rizal Park, Manila</p>         | <p>NPDC</p>            |
| <p>5. CONCERT AT THE PARK: MAKABAYANG MUSIKA</p> <p>An all-Filipino program featuring Peace Philharmonic Orchestra with Josefina "Chino" Toledo, music director/conductor, Nolyn Cabahug, tenor, Rachele Gerodias, soprano.</p>  | <p>June 10, 2001<br/>5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Open-Air Auditorium,<br/>Rizal Park, Manila</p>        | <p>DOT/NPDC</p>        |
| <p>6. PEACE PHILHARMONIC PHILIPPINES CONCERT</p> <p>A performance of an all-Filipino repertoire by outstanding young musicians of Cebu.</p>  | <p>June 12, 2001<br/>8:00 p.m.</p> <p>CCP Main Theater<br/>(Tanghalang Nicanor Abelardo)</p> | <p>CCP</p>             |
| <p>SULONG KAPATIRANG PILIPINO!<br/>(Philippine Agro/Trade/Science/Investment/<br/>Jobs Fair/AFP Exhibits)</p> <p>This is a <i>pagkakapatiran</i> celebration involving agro-trade and industrial fairs, science and information technology shows, jobs fair, and AFP exhibits. The celebration is meant to highlight what the Philippines has achieved and is aiming to achieve, among others, in the areas of agriculture, trade and industry, labor and employment, science and technology, today and in the future.</p> <p>The activities are meant to showcase concern by government agencies, with private sector cooperation, for the public welfare. Concerned staff will interact with the public during the fairs and exhibits to express, through their services, brotherhood (<i>kapatiran</i>), <i>kusang-loob</i>, <i>pagmamalasakit</i> and <i>pagkakapwa-tao</i>.</p> | <p>June 8-12, 2001</p>   |                        |
| <p>1. NATIONWIDE KALAYAAN SALES</p> <p>Discount sales in many malls and big department stores including trendy retail shops will give the public an excellent opportunity to buy requirements, particularly for school, at reduced prices. These</p>   | <p>June 8-12, 2001</p> <p>Nationwide</p>   | <p>DTI</p>             |

| Activities   | Date/Time/Venue   | Responsibility Centers  |
|--|---|---|
| <p>discounts are part of the nationwide spirit of <i>pagkakapatiran</i> and <i>malasakit</i> that Kalayaan 2001 seeks to promote and engender among the people.</p> <p>Participating Enterprises, among others:</p> <p>SM Supermalls/Ever Gotesco/Goodwill Bookstore/Greenbelt Shopping Plaza/McDonald's/SM, Inc./Alabang Commercial Corporation/Planet Sports, Inc./Sta. Lucia East Grand Mall/Isetann Department Store/Penshoppe-Ayala Comm'l Center/New Farmers Plaza/Harrison Plaza/Tweets-Ayala Comm'l Center/Acme Jewelry-Ayala Comm'l Center/JB Music and Sports-Ayala Comm'l Center</p> <p>Region I<br/>(Laoag City) - 5 Sisters Superstore/R &amp; E Gift Shop</p> <p>Region II<br/>(Tuguegarao, Cagayan) - Hendison Dept. Store/Jerason Dept. Store/Editha's Supermart/Philippine Lumber/S &amp; J Marketing/K-Mart Grocery/New Tuguegarao Lumber/Wendy's Grocery/Ati Hardware/Savers Mart/Parbe Lumber/Consumers Appliance Traders/Rani Dept. Store/Candice Megamart/JC Commercial</p> <p>(Nueva Vizcaya) - Hendison Shoe Plaza/Jadeson Shoe Plaza/Footstep, Inc./Laiza Supermart/Farmacia Solonio/Jackson Shoe Plaza</p> <p>Region IV<br/>(Lipa, Batangas) - Fiesta World Mall</p> |   |   |
| <p>2. JOBS FAIR</p> <p>An employment facilitation to fast track the meeting of jobseekers and employers, licensed/authorized recruitment agencies, and registered contractors/sub-contractors</p>  | <p>June 11-12, 2001<br/>8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Central Lagoon Area<br/>Rizal Park</p> | <p>DOLE</p>   |
| <p>3. QUICK RESPONSE CENTER</p> <p>Workers and unions, employers and the general public may seek advice, guidance, counseling and referrals regarding employment.</p>  | <p>June 11-12, 2001<br/>8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Central Lagoon Area<br/>Rizal Park</p> | <p>DOLE/National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB)/National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC)/Bureau of Labor Relations (BLR)/OWWA/POEA/TESDA</p> |
| <p>4. LIVELIHOOD FAIR</p> <p>The public will be given a glimpse of livelihood opportunities. Quality produce of people's organizations and other NGOs coming from NCR, CAR, Regions III and IV will be sold at low prices, encouraging the public in pursuing their own livelihoods while supporting the growth of worker-enterprises.</p>   | <p>June 11-12, 2001<br/>8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Central Lagoon Area<br/>Rizal Park</p> | <p>DOLE</p>   |

| Activities   | Date/Time/Venue  | Responsibility Centers  |
|--|--|---|
| <p>5. AGRI-AQUA EXHIBIT</p> <p>The exhibit will showcase the technological breakthroughs in agri-fishery modernization and development including a display of modern agri-fishing machineries. Fresh and processed farm produce including rice will be sold at discounted rates. Free technology demonstrations on food and fruit processing will be conducted to teach would-be entrepreneurs and homemakers the art of the kitchen. Information on exciting research developments like the thornless durian will be made available.</p>  | <p>June 9-12, 2001<br/>(24 hours)</p> <p>Central Lagoon Area<br/>Rizal Park</p>                                | <p>DA</p>   |
| <p>6. ORCHIDARIUM GARDEN SHOW</p> <p>Latest hybrids and most loved ornamental plants will be on sale. Benefits include slashed entrance fee from P100.00 to P20.00; a purchase of P100.00 worth of plants entitles one to free entrance. Special family packages for sports climbing, bait fishing and butterfly house offerings – a family of five may avail of any of these features for only P100.00. Fine dining at Lush Life Garden Bistro inside the Orchardarium. Enjoy <i>Merienda sa Nayon</i>.</p>   | <p>June 10-12, 2001<br/>9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Orchidarium and<br/>Butterfly Pavilion<br/>Rizal Park</p> | <p>Clean &amp; Green Foundation<br/>c/o Ms. Imelda Sarmiento/<br/>Mr. June Alvarez/NPDC</p> |
| <p>7. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EXHIBIT</p> <p>The exhibit will showcase current technological innovations and products developed by DOST including functional technology prototypes and models, all of which are designed to promote a competent and competitive science and technology community imbued with a social conscience and able to meet the emerging challenges of global markets. Focus will be on new tools and techniques to improve productivity in agriculture, support industry and small and medium enterprises, and to protect the environment.</p>   | <p>June 8-12, 2001<br/>8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>The National Library<br/>Second Floor</p>                  | <p>DOST</p>   |
| <p>8. AFP STATIC DISPLAY/EXHIBIT</p> <p>This activity will promote deeper public awareness about the AFP's multifarious contributions to internal security, peace process, environmental defense, food security, disaster response, and relief and rehabilitation operations. Different military hardware will be on display including a helicopter, a V150 boat, 105mm artillery piece, a rescue rubber boat, SAR tools and equipment, and small and high-powered firearms. An APC vehicle will be available for a 'free ride' to children around the Circle. Band/combo concerts and silent drill exhibitions will also be featured to delight the public.</p> | <p>June 9-12, 2001<br/>8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Valencia Circle<br/>Rizal Park</p>                         | <p>AFP</p>  |
| <p>9. DILG PEOPLE'S DAY</p> <p>DILG provides the public with appropriate administrative services (people's requests and/or recommendation from the Secretary), referral system (public/clients are endorsed to the appropriate unit of the Dept. for specific concerns), legal assistance (advises, endorsements, and phone-ins).</p>  | <p>June 10-12, 2001<br/>8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Central Lagoon Area<br/>Rizal Park</p>                    | <p>DILG</p>   |



| Activities   | Date/Time/Venue   | Responsibility Centers   |
|--|---|--|
| <p>10. FREE MEDICAL CONSULTATION SERVICES</p> <p>May 28 - 1 team of HEMS (Hospital Emergency Medical Staff)<br/> June 10 - 4 teams of HEMS<br/> June 11 - 4 teams of HEMS<br/> June 12 - 4 teams of HEMS</p> <p>11. PEOPLE'S EDUCATION DAY</p> <p>An information dissemination scheme to acquaint the general public of the basic services the DECS can offer including, among others, alternative learning systems, accreditation and equivalency tests for out-of-school youth, sports and cultural programs to enable athletically and culturally inclined students to participate in national/international competitions, special education services for the impaired, and information on schools offering free technical training in various fields including hotel management, automotive and electronics.</p> <p>12. NCCA INFORMATION BOOTHS (2) ON ARTS AND CULTURE</p> <p>The public will be informed about NCCA's programs and activities relating to arts and culture.</p> <p>13. SIGLO-PILIPINO PROGRAM</p> <p>Tapes with nationalistic themes will be disseminated to Philippine diplomatic posts abroad.</p> | <p>May 29 and<br/> June 10-12, 2001<br/> 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Central Lagoon Area<br/> Rizal Park</p> <p>June 10-12, 2001<br/> 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Central Lagoon Area<br/> Rizal Park</p> <p>June 12, 2001<br/> 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Central Lagoon Area<br/> Rizal Park</p> <p>June 1-30, 2001</p> | <p>DOH</p> <p>DECS Central Office/<br/> DECS-NCR</p> <p>NCCA</p> <p>NCCA</p>   |
| <p>BISPERAS NG KALAYAAN</p> <p>PAANYAYA SA KALAYAAN</p> <p>A caravan/tour, to be spearheaded by the Association of Volunteer Fire Chiefs and Firefighters of the Philippines, Inc., will go around Metro Manila (particularly in major historico-cultural sites of the metropolis) to drumbeat and announce the 103rd celebration of the declaration of Philippine Independence.</p> <p>DR. JOSE RIZAL'S <i>EL FILIBUSTERISMO</i></p> <p>A fitting play for the country's Independence Day celebration since the novel foreshadowed the revolution that eventually gave birth to Asia's First Republic. This play features Rizal's novel that posited revolution to arrest the excesses of the Spanish government. This play will appeal particularly to the younger crowd's musical inclination – some characters in the play will do 'hip-hop' and 'rapping' versions of some dialogues and movements.</p>   | <p>June 11, 2001<br/> 6:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p>Liwasang San Lorenzo Ruiz, Rizal Park (assembly place)/Manila Quezon City/San Juan/Caloocan/Makati/Pasay/other Metro Manila cities and municipalities</p> <p>June 11, 2001<br/> 7:00 p.m.</p> <p>Open-Air Auditorium<br/> Rizal Park</p>                                   | <p>Association of Volunteer Fire Chiefs and Firefighters of the Philippines, Inc./ DOT/MMDA/NHI/City of Manila/Quezon City/San Juan/Caloocan/Makati/Pasay/other Metro Manila cities and municipalities</p> <p>NPDC</p> |

| Activities  | Date/Time/Venue   | Responsibility Centers  |
|---|---|---|
| <p>ARAW NG KALAYAAN</p> <p>Traditional simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying ceremonies at six (6) designated historical venues.</p> <p>Guests of Honor and Speakers:</p> <p>H.E. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo<br/><i>President, Republic of the Philippines</i></p> <p>Honorable Teofisto T. Guingona Jr.<br/><i>Vice-President, Republic of the Philippines and Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs</i></p> <p>Honorable Edgardo J. Angara<br/><i>Senator-Elect and Former Secretary Department of Agriculture</i></p> <p>Honorable Feliciano R. Belmonte Jr.<br/><i>Speaker, House of Representatives</i></p> <p>Honorable Manuel B. Villar Jr.<br/><i>Senator-Elect and Former Speaker House of Representatives</i></p> <p>Honorable Angelo T. Reyes<br/><i>Secretary, Department of National Defense</i></p> <p>Nationwide Programs</p> <p>Replication by LGUs throughout the country of suitable historico-cultural activities similar to those to be undertaken by national government agencies. These may include: flag-raising, wreath-laying, display of flags starting May 28 in government buildings, public places, thoroughfares and roads, jobs fair, People's Day, etc.</p> <p>International Programs</p> <p>Independence Day celebrations in Philippine diplomatic posts abroad.</p> | <p>June 12, 2001<br/>7:00 a.m.</p> <p>Rizal National Monument<br/>Rizal Park, Manila</p> <p>Aguinardo Shrine<br/>Kawit, Cavite</p> <p>Pinaglabanan Memorial Shrine, San Juan<br/>Metro Manila</p> <p>Barasoain Church<br/>Historical Landmark<br/>Malolos, Bulacan</p> <p>Bonifacio Monument<br/>Caloocan</p> <p>Mausoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion<br/>Manila North Cemetery</p> <p>May 28-June 12, 2001</p> <p>Provincial Capitols/<br/>Cities/Municipalities</p> <p>June 12, 2001</p> <p>Philippine Embassies/<br/>Consulates abroad</p> | <p>AFP/NHI/City of Manila/<br/>MMDA/NPDC/DPWH</p> <p>AFP/NHI/Provincial Government of Cavite/<br/>Municipality of Kawit</p> <p>PNP/NHI/Municipality of San Juan/MMDA</p> <p>PNP/NHI/Provincial Government of Bulacan/<br/>Municipality of Malolos</p> <p>PPSC/NHI/Caloocan City/MMDA</p> <p>AFP/NHI/City of Manila/<br/>MMDA</p> <p>DILG</p> <p>DFA</p> |
| <p>SPORTS EXHIBITION AT THE PARK</p> <p>Rexona's Independence Day Aerobics Marathon</p> <p>Arnis at Sikaran Exhibition</p> <p>VIN D'HONNEUR</p> <p>The traditional toast to Philippine Independence.</p>  | <p>June 12, 2001</p> <p>8:00 - 10:00 a.m.<br/>Rizal Park, Manila</p> <p>10:00 - 11:00 a.m.<br/>Quirino Grandstand<br/>Parade Grounds</p> <p>June 12, 2001<br/>10:30 a.m.</p> <p>Ceremonial Hall<br/>Malacañang Palace<br/>Manila</p>  | <p>DOT/NPDC/<br/>Unilever-Philippines</p> <p>Philippine Indigenous Games and Sports Association, Inc./NPDC</p> <p>Hosted by H.E.<br/>President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo &amp;<br/>The First Gentleman</p>  |

| Activities  | Date/Time/Venue   | Responsibility Centers   |
|---|---|--|
| <p>MARCHING BAND EXHIBITION</p> <p>A two-hour (2) exhibition by AFP Bands.</p>  | <p>June 12, 2001<br/>12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m.</p> <p>Quirino Grandstand<br/>Rizal Park, Manila</p>                                      | <p>AFP/NPDC</p>  |
| <p>PARADA NG KALAYAAN</p> <p>The "Parada ng Kalayaan" will be a People's Parade that will focus on the legendary spirituality and <i>bayanihan</i> spirit of the Filipinos as their guiding light in achieving their dreams in the fields of public governance, arts and culture, trade and industry, science and technology, tourism, agriculture, sports and education. Visually, it will be a colorful parade of people performing specific production numbers or doing specific choreographic movements, and highlighted by occasional floats/floatlets all trumpeting a message of unity and brotherhood among Filipinos during these challenging times and, in consequence, of moving ahead to be the number one country of the region.</p> <p>The parade will touch, among others, on the essence of the following governmental thrusts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty alleviation</li> <li>• Employment generation and creation of livelihood opportunities</li> <li>• Establishment of political stability and good governance characterized by high standards of morality and performance</li> <li>• Economic revival and sustained growth</li> <li>• Global competitiveness, modernization, and a standard of excellence in all national efforts</li> </ul> | <p>June 12, 2001<br/>3:00 p.m.</p> <p>Quirino Grandstand<br/>Rizal Park, Manila</p>   | <p>DOT (lead agency), other government agencies, Gantimpala Theater Foundation, NGOs</p> |
| <p>PAILAW SA KALAYAAN</p> <p>A thematic 15-minute fireworks display.</p>  | <p>June 12, 2001<br/>7:00 p.m.</p> <p>At the back of the Quirino Grandstand</p>   | <p>DOT/John Lee Group</p>  |
| <p>ALAY NG GMA SA KALAYAAN</p> <p>This is a special cultural show featuring artists from GMA-7.</p>   | <p>June 12, 2001<br/>7:15 p.m.</p> <p>San Lorenzo Ruiz Plaza (fronting the Old Army and Navy Club), Rizal Park, Manila (Phase II)</p> | <p>DOT/GMA-7</p>   |
| <p>STREET DANCING</p> <p>A post-parade street-dancing and live bands performances.</p>  | <p>June 12, 2001<br/>8:00 p.m.</p> <p>Malate, Manila</p>  | <p>DOT</p>   |
| <p>CONFERMENT OF NATIONAL ARTISTS AWARDS</p> <p>A program that honors selected individuals for their lifetime achievements in the arts.</p>   | <p>June 13, 2001<br/>2:00 p.m.</p> <p>Ceremonial Hall<br/>Malacañang Palace<br/>Manila</p>  | <p>NCCA/CCP</p>  |
| <p>NATIONAL MULTIMEDIA COVERAGE</p>   | <p>June 2001</p>  | <p>OPS/PIA/RTVM/PTV4/<br/>NIB/BCS/BBS/NPO</p>  |
| <p>PRINTING OF THE KALAYAAN 2001 SOUVENIR BROCHURE</p>  | <p>June-Sept. 2001</p>  | <p>PIA/NHI</p>   |



**The Philippines Celebrates its  
103rd Year of Independence  
Here and Abroad**

***Celebration  
HERE . . .***

**Sari't Bahag**

The Bayanihan Philippine National Folk  
Dance Company performing at the  
CCP Main Theater.





Paco Park Presents:  
Kundiman At Iba Pa

Filipino Soprano Elaine Lee at the Paco Park.



Filipino Ballet featuring Prima Ballerina Lisa Macuja-Elizalde.



Paanyaya sa Kalayaan



Dr. Rizal's  
*El Filibusterismo*



Dr. Jose Rizal's *El Filibusterismo*, a production of the Gantimpala Theater Foundation was staged at the Rizal Park Open-Air Auditorium.



### Araw ng Kalayaan

Flag-Raising at the Rizal Park.



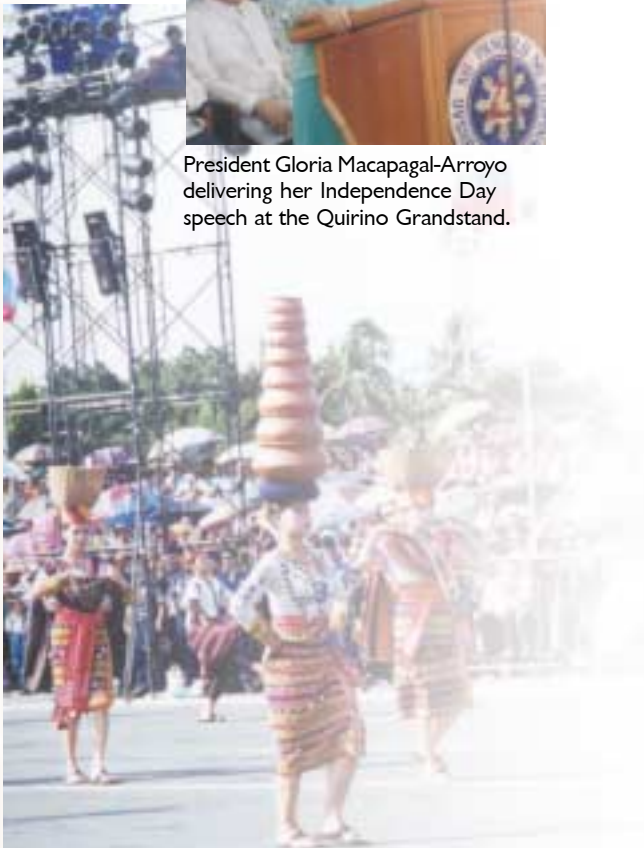
NHI Chair Dr. Trillana, NCCA Chair Dr. Jaime Laya, DILG Secretary Jose Lina, National Committee Chair DOT Secretary Richard Gordon with President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo during the flag-raising ceremony at the Rizal Park.



## Parada ng Kalayaan



President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo delivering her Independence Day speech at the Quirino Grandstand.



Cultural contingent balance native ware on their heads.





Kalayaan Parade



AFP Static Display/Exhibit during the Parada ng Kalayaan.



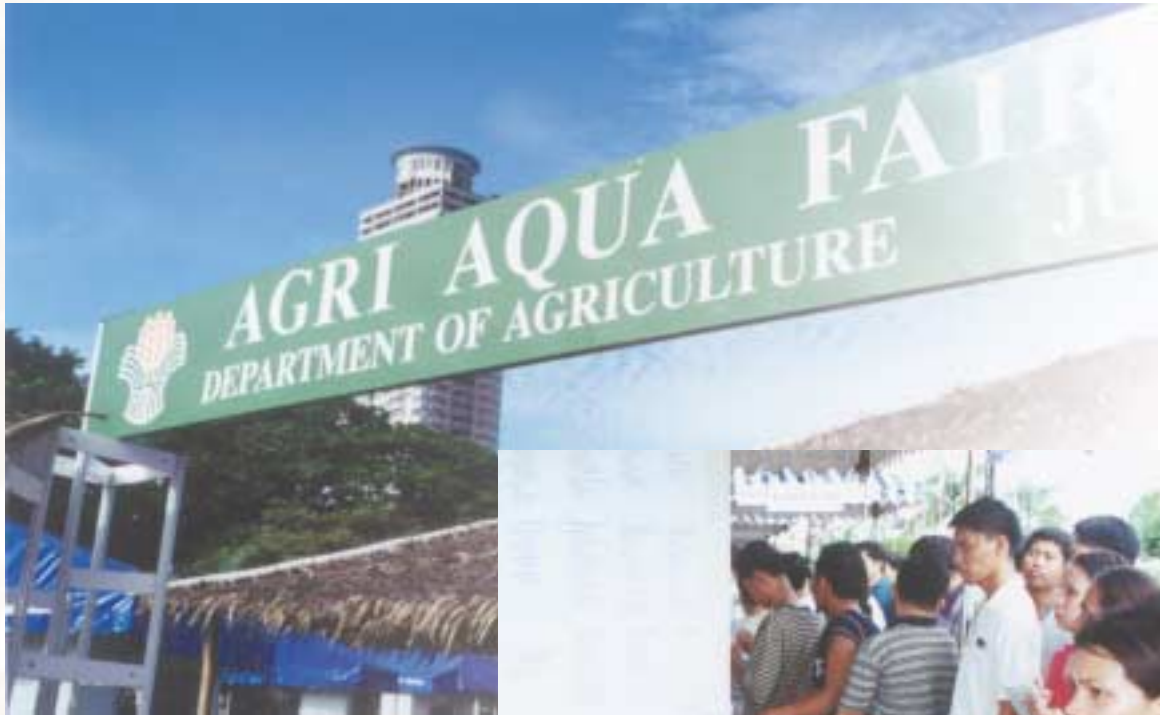


## Sulong Kapatirang Pilipino!

Jobs fair set up at the Central Lagoon Area of the Rizal Park.



DILG People's Day at the Rizal Park.



Agri-Aqua Exhibit of the Department of Agriculture.





DA and DOLE's livelihood fair showcases produce of people's organizations and other NGOs.



NCCA booth opened to the public with its display of print materials on government programs and projects.



TESDA teach-in/livelihood briefing.





## Sports Exhibition at the Park



Arnis exhibition.



Aerobics and calisthenics exhibition.







Marching Band  
Exhibition



## **. . . and ABROAD**



### **Argentina**

Simplicity marks the celebration of June 12 in Buenos Aires as Ambassador Carlos Alberto O. Villa Abrille raises the colors in front of the embassy chancery. Beside him is Minister Ben Hur C. Ong.



### **Australia (Canberra)**

Ambassador Delia Domingo-Albert and Governor Rahman A. Nava of Guimaras province stand before an array of the country's luscious fruit, the Philippine super mango, for guests to savor.



### **Austria (Vienna)**

The descendants of Dr. Ferdinand Blumentritt, the Austrian schoolmaster who was the spiritual and ideological brother of Philippine national hero, Dr. Jose Rizal, call on Ambassador Victor G. Garcia III during the Philippine Independence Day celebration in Vienna, to re-establish links with the Philippines their distinguished ancestor loved as his own. Marianne Blumentritt, widow of Kurt Blumentritt, the grandson of Dr. Ferdinand Blumentritt, was accompanied by her children Erwin and Ilse Blumentritt.



### **Bangladesh**

Wilfrido R. Cuyugan, Philippine Chargé d'Affaires in Bangladesh, receives a visitor during the Independence Day celebration.



**Belgium**  
 With the photo of newly-installed President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as backdrop, Ambassador Clemencio F. Montesa welcomes distinguished guests (L to R) Carlos Vanhove, Dean of the Consular Corp, Mme. Vanhove, Senator Paul Hatry, Mrs. Amelia Carbonell-Montesa, H.E. Nassir Alassaf, Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, and H.E. Dato Mohd Ridzam,



**Brunei Darussalam**  
 (From R to L) Ambassador Enrique Zaldivar, Mrs. Erlinda G. Zaldivar, Vice-Consul Arelene Tullid-Magno, Edwin Lester Magno, Defense Attaché Col. Christopher V. Rodriguez, Labor Attache Justo Cesar C. Caronan Jr., Mrs. Apsa Mustafa, OWWA Welfare Officer Nasser S. Mustafa receive guests and compatriots during the 103rd Independence Day diplomatic reception held at Centerpoint Hotel, Gadong.



**Cambodia**  
 A profusion of flowers coming from HRD Samdech Krom Preah Norodom Ranariddh, diplomatic missions, and ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia provides a colorful contrast to the somber independence celebration as Chargé d’Affaires Uriel Normal R. Garibay leads the traditional toast.



**Canada (Ottawa)**  
 Ambassador Francisco L. Benedicto prepares to raise the Philippine flag at the official residence in Ottawa, Canada attended by Filipinos and prominent leaders of the Filipino-Canadian associations in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Knights of the Order of Rizal, and Ladies Auxiliary Chapter of Toronto. *(Kababaihang Rizalista).*



China (Beijing)  
Ambassador Josue L. Villa accompanies the Philippine embassy choir on the piano with their selections of Filipino folk songs.



China (Guangzhou)  
Consul General Isaias F. Begonia delivers his remarks during the reception to celebrate the 103rd Anniversary of the Declaration of Philippine Independence, held at the Convention Hall of White Swan Hotel. Beside Congen Begonia is the consulate's official interpreter and translator Mr. Zhan Jin Rong.



Chile  
Ambassador Ma. Consuelo Puyat-Reyes welcomes guests Dr. Gerardo Rocha (founder and president of UST-ICUSTA Chile), former President of Chile, Don Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, and British Ambassador Leo Gregory Faulkner.



Egypt (Cairo)  
Chargé d'Affaires Sahid Glang welcomes Tarek Abdel Aziz, representative of the Office of President Mubarak, who extends the Egyptian government's felicitations on the occasion of Philippine Independence Day.



Cuba  
Ambassador and Mme. Wenceslao J.O. Quiroigco with Minister and Consul General Edgardo Fernandez and embassy staff during the Independence Day reception at the Hotel Melia Habana.



**Great Britain (London)**  
At the head of the parade on Piccadilly Street, London: (from right) Ambassador Cesar B. Bautista, Consul General Mario de Leon, Defense Attaché Capt Felix Angue, and Minister Gilberto Asuque.



**Germany**  
In observance of the Philippine Independence, Consul General Ophelia A. Gonzales, a member of the *Kababaihang Rizalista, Inc.* formed a Kababaihang Rizalista-Hamburg Chapter, the first chapter to be organized in Germany. The formal induction of the pioneer twelve members and officers was solemnized by Lady Jane Mushake of the *Kababaihang Rizalista, Inc.*, Europe Council and witnessed by the Order of the Knights of Rizal, Europe Area Commander, Sir Alexander Mushake.



**Greece**  
Assisted by Consul Aurora Coronel and Ms. Lilia Bayod, Cultural Officer, Ambassador Norberto R. Basilio awards certificates to participants of the Philippine Folk Dance Training-Workshop held at the embassy grounds in Athens.



**Guam**  
Consul Alfonso A. Ver with Senator Juan Flavio, Gov. Carl Gutierrez and his wife with Lt. Gov. Madeleine Bordallo and other Guam senate officials and Emilio Uy, FCG president, pose for a souvenir photo, at Marriott Hotel.



**Hong Kong**  
Consul General Maria Zenaida Angara Collinson hosts the traditional national day reception with Hong Kong Chief Secretary for Administration, Donald Tsang, as guest of honor.

Hungary  
 Artist Manuel D. Baldemor's art exhibit formed a significant showcase of Filipino artistry during the independence celebration in Budapest. In hand embroidered terno is Ambassador Estrella A. Berenguel with Dr. Pal Solt, President of the Supreme Court in Hungary.



India  
 Dr. Jose P. Rizal Street was inaugurated in New Delhi, India by former Philippine President Fidel V. Ramos who unveiled the granite plaque. Assisting him are Philippine Ambassador to India, Jose P. del Rosario Jr., and embassy staff and officials of the National Municipal Corporation, New Delhi.

Indonesia  
 The officers and staff of the Philippine embassy in Jakarta led by Ambassador Leonides T. Caday, with Secretary General of ASEAN Rodolfo C. Severino Jr., and the leaders of the Filipino community during the flag-raising ceremony on the embassy grounds.



Iraq (Baghdad)  
 Ambassador and Mrs. Reynaldo B. Parungao receive Hamid Al-Rawi, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly during the 12 June 2001 diplomatic reception at Palestine Hotel.



Israel  
 Ambassador and Mrs. Marciano A. Paynor Jr. welcome Byrganym Aitimova, Ambassador of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps during a reception held at the residence of the ambassador.



**Italy**

In Italy, Independence Day commenced with a concelebrated mass at the Santa Maria del Carmine Church in Milan. Members of different Filipino community organizations from Brescia, Bologna, Madena, and Bergamo attended the mass and the cultural program that followed.



**Korea**

Ambassador Juanito P. Jarasa and wife, Angelita, before the ice-carving of the jeepney during the independence day reception at the Westin Choron.

**Japan**  
 Consul General Pedro B. Fimalino with the winners of the Ginang Kalayaan 2001 beauty pageant. (From L-R) Ginang Luzon Josephine Honda, Ginang Visayas Maria Fukuzawa, Ginang Kalayaan Rosemarie Abe, and Ginang Mindanao Riza Yamamoto.



**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Jeddah)**  
 Consul General Kadtuan P. Usop leads the Panunumpa ng Katapatan sa Watawat at the consulate grounds in Jeddah. The June 12 event was celebrated with a number of activities: community forum; a free medical and dental mission; a cultural show; and a number of sports tournaments.



**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Riyadh)**

One of the more unique activities held during the observance of independence day was the free crash course on self-defense for women held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Sensei Jun Samatela instructs Cultural Officer Carmelita Hidalgo on self-defense techniques in an exhibition to promote the MOTHER (Movement to Help Eradicate Rape and Other Abuses Against Women).



Laos  
The southern Philippine dance *Singkil* adds color and pageantry to the Philippine Independence Day reception in Vientiane, Laos PDR. It was performed by members of the Philippine embassy staff and Filipino community.



Libya (Tripoli)  
Proud to be Filipino. Madam Nurulin Muallam, wife of Ambassador Mukhtar M. Muallam, in dainty kimona, receives (L to R) Mme. Ke Soon Kim of the Republic of Korea, Mme. Khaleda Hossain of Bangladesh, Mme. Amina Milazi of Malawi, and a European guest.



Malaysia  
Ambassador Jose S. Brillantes welcomes Brunei High Commissioner Haji Mohd. Yusuf at the Independence Day Reception held at the Philippine embassy.



Netherlands  
Ambassador and Mrs. Eloy R. Bello III with the Embassy officers, staff, and spouses at the Philippine embassy, The Hague, Netherlands.



Mexico  
Chargé d'Affaires Eduardo de Vega and Consul Theresa de Vega prepare to lay a wreath at the Rizal Shrine in Mexico.





Oman (Muscat)  
School children at the Philippine School perform Filipino traditional dances at the Filipino Workers Resource Center (FWRC) in Muscat, Oman.



Pakistan  
At 8 o'clock in the morning, the event began with the flag-raising ceremony led by Chargé d'Affaires Jose A. Cabrera III, followed by a breakfast catered by Holiday Inn for embassy officers, staff, and guests.



Qatar  
H.E. Ambassador Amado S. Tolentino Jr. and embassy officers recite the flag oath led by a young Filipino overseas student, son of an overseas Filipino worker.

Romania  
The National Day celebration in Romania starts with a mass at the Philippine Embassy. Ambassador Maria Rosario Janolo and Consul Gina Jamoralin lead members of the small Filipino community and Romanian friends in prayers.



Nigeria  
Ambassador M. Mas R. Umpa cutting the anniversary cake during the celebration of the 103rd Philippine Independence Day in Abuja, Nigeria.





Singapore  
Ambassador Jesus I. Yabes reads President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's message during the flag-raising ceremony.

Saipan  
Consul General Julia C. Heidemann welcomes guests, local officials, and dignitaries during the official vin d' honneur hosted by the Post.



South Africa (Pretoria)  
Resplendent in Philippine native wear, Ambassador and Madam Aladin G. Villacorte welcome Ambassador and Madam F. Jacobsen Leyva of Colombia.



Sweden  
Ambassador Erlinda F. Basilio (first row, fourth from left) with officers and staff of the Philippine embassy in Stockholm at the Sheraton Hotel. Officials from various Swedish government agencies and members of the diplomatic corps and the business community attended the affair.



Switzerland  
Soprano Amelia Fortuna, tenor Abdul Candao, and pianist Najib Ismael perform a 30-minute medley of Philippine Classics during the celebration held by the Filipino community in Utzenstorf.



Thailand  
Minister Romeo L. Manalo, Chargé d'Affaires, meets the officers of the Association of Filipinos in Thailand after the flag-raising ceremony.



Turkey  
Ambassador Ofelia B. Castañón addresses the Filipino Community Association during the closing ceremonies of the four-week sportsfest. Around 200 Filipino overseas workers and guests attended the program.



United Arab Emirates  
Ambassador and Madame Amable R. Aguiluz III together with the Ten Filipino Achievers in the United Arab Emirates for year 2001 during the 2nd Filipino Achievers and Employers Recognition Awards Night held at Hotel Intercontinental, Dubai.

United Nations  
Chargé d'Affaires to the United Nations, Ambassador Enrique A. Manalo, and his wife, greet Mr. Harri Holkeri, President of the 55th Session of the General Assembly and former Prime Minister of Finland during the reception to commemorate the 103rd anniversary of Philippine Independence.



USA (California)  
The Kalayaan 2001 Steering Committee organized the biggest dinner ball in Los Angeles for the commemoration of the anniversary of Philippine Independence. More than 1,000 guests representing different associations in the Filipino community attended the affair graced by guests of honor Senate President and Mrs. Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. Photo shows the Parade of Colors by the Filipino-American veterans of WWII.



USA (Chicago)  
Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley together with Consul General Emelinda Lee-Pineda, pose with Filipino recipients of the Mayor Daley's Achievers' Award during the reception hosted by the Office of the Mayor for the Fil-Am community in celebration of the 103rd anniversary of Philippine Independence. (L to R) Francis Mon, Alice Ramos, Consul General Pineda, Maria Abella, Emir Abinon, Marlon Bermas, Mayor Daley, Clarita Santos, James Stagen, Maurice Maudlong, and Atty. Mimi Runo.



Vatican  
As the country celebrates its 103rd year of independence, 2001 also recalls the golden year (50th) of Philippine diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Led by Ambassador Henrietta de Villa and Msgr. Ruperto Santos, rector of the Pontificio Collegio Filipino, the embassy staff present His Holiness Pope John Paul II with a wooden image of Our Lady of Peace and Good Voyage.

USA (Washington, D.C.)  
Hope of the Nation. Filipino-American youths who consistently excel in academics receive the Rizal Day and Youth Awards in recognition of their triumph.



Vietnam  
Ambassador Jorge V. Arizabal reads his message to the Filipino community on the steps of the Philippine Embassy in Hanoi.

MALACAÑANG  
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 9

DIRECTING THE ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS TO CELEBRATE THE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DAY ON JUNE 12, 2001 AND CREATING A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE CELEBRATION

WHEREAS, there is a need for the Filipino people to commemorate the heroism and self-sacrifice of our forefathers in the struggle for independence;

WHEREAS, the 103<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of the proclamation of Philippine Independence is the ideal occasion for all Filipinos to unite and rally behind the government and the country's institutions;

WHEREAS, there is a need to properly plan, implement and coordinate all programs and activities leading to the said celebration.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GLORIA MACAPAGAL-ARROYO, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. The Government shall take the lead in the celebration of Philippine Independence Day with an appropriate, relevant theme to be determined by the National Committee on its Executive Committee which shall be created purposely for the event.

SEC. 2. All departments, bureaus, offices, national government agencies and government-owned and controlled corporations are hereby enjoined to participate in the celebration of Philippine Independence Day in a fitting manner consistent with their respective public service functions and in coordination with the plans of the National Committee or its Executive Committee.

Activities that promote a strong national identity and deepen the spirit of patriotism among Filipinos should be undertaken. There will be cultural festivals, theatrical presentations, symposia, historical tours and/or similar other activities in all regions.

All branches of government are enjoined to participate in the Independence Day celebration as well as to enlist the participation of private sector groups and non-government organizations so that the 103<sup>rd</sup> Philippine Independence Day celebration will be a true show of unity and strength during these challenging times.

Towards this end, local government units together with the private sector groups and NGOs are enjoined to celebrate Philippine Independence day in their respective localities.

SEC. 3. A National Committee is hereby created to undertake and/or conduct, in coordination with the local government units and/or agencies involved, the programs and events for the Philippine Independence Day celebration which shall include, to the extent appropriate as determined by the National Committee, the following:

- a. Pambansang Araw ng Watawat (Philippine National Flag Day) on May 28 as the kick-off ceremony for the two-weekend Pagdiriwang ng Malayang Filipino (Philippine Independence Day Festival) on June 2-4 and June 9-12, instant. A special Program on "Paggalang sa Watawat" and "Pagpapahalaga sa Pambansang Awit" will be held on June 11.

- b. Raising of the national flag and wreath-laying at the Rizal Monument in the Rizal Park on June 12, 2001 at about 7:00 in the morning.

This activity will be particularly replicated in places of national historical significance such as the Barasoain Church in Malolos, Bulacan; Aguinaldo Shrine in Kawit, Cavite; the Bonifacio Monument in Kalookan City; and the Pinaglabanan Shrine in San Juan, Metro Manila.

All other cities and municipalities around the country are enjoined to simultaneously hold similar activities on the same day and time.

- c. The Philippine Independence Day Parade at the Quirino Grandstand in the afternoon/evening of June 12 shall be meaningful and relevant to the theme of the celebration. It will be capped by a special cultural program at the same venue.

SEC. 4. The National Committee shall be composed of the following:

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Secretary of Tourism   | - Chairperson      |
| Secretary of Education, Culture and Sports                     | - Co-Chairperson   |
| Chairman, National Commission for Culture and the Arts         | - Vice-Chairperson |
| Secretary of the Interior and Local Government                 | - Vice-Chairperson |
| Chairman and Executive Director, National Historical Institute | - Vice-Chairperson |

Members:

Secretary of National Defense  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs  
Secretary of Finance  
Secretary of Public Works and Highways  
Secretary of Trade and Industry  
Secretary of Budget and Management  
Secretary of Transportation and Communication  
Secretary of Health  
Secretary of Science and Technology  
Secretary of Social Welfare and Development  
Secretary, Presidential Management Staff  
Press Secretary  
Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)  
Director-General, Philippine National Police  
Chief, Presidential Protocol  
Director-General, Philippine Information Agency  
Chairman, Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA)  
President, Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP)  
Executive Director, National Parks and Development Committee (NPDC)  
Governor, Province of Bulacan  
Governor, Province of Cavite  
Mayor, City of Manila  
Mayor, City of Kalookan  
Mayor, Municipality of San Juan  
Mayor, Municipality of Kawit, Cavite  
Chairman, EDSA People Power Commission  
President, League of Provinces  
President, League of City Mayors  
President, League of Municipalities of the Philippines  
President, Liga ng mga Barangay

SEC. 5. To assist the National Committee, an Executive Committee is hereby created consisting of the Chairperson, the Co-Chairperson and the Vice-Chairpersons of the National Committee, the Secretaries of Finance, Budget and Management, Public Works and Highways, the Chief of Staff of AFP, the President of CCP, the Executive Director of the NPDC, the Chairman of MMDA, and such other members as the Chairperson may designate, or the duly authorized representatives of such Executive Committee members.

SEC. 6. The National Committee Chairperson is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office or any instrumentality of the government, including government-owned or controlled corporations and local government units, to extend all necessary assistance to the National Committee or the Executive Committee.

SEC. 7. In support of the 103<sup>rd</sup> Philippine Independence Day celebration, all concerned government agencies and local government units are, subject to budgetary laws and issuances, authorized to allocate such amounts as may be necessary to defray expenses for the said event.

SEC. 8. The release of TEN MILLION PESOS (P10,000,000.00) chargeable against the President's Contingent Fund for FY 2001 (RA 8760 as re-enacted) is hereby authorized to carry out the provisions of this Administrative Order.

Fund augmentation thereon, as may be necessary, shall be sourced from any of the regular items in the 2001 GAA (RA 8760 as re-enacted) or from such other sources as may be determined by DBM and the Executive Committee for the 103<sup>rd</sup> Philippine Independence Day Celebration.

SEC. 9. This Administrative Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 11<sup>th</sup> day of May, in the year of Our Lord, two thousand and one.

By the President:

RENATO C. CORONA  
*Presidential Chief of Staff*

# Kalayaan 2001

103rd Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence  
June 12, 2001

## Responsibilities of the National Committee/Sponsoring Agencies

|    | Responsibility Center/Person  | Activities/Tasks   |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | <p>Department of Tourism<br/>Secretary Richard J. Gordon<br/>Tel. Nos.: 524-1751/524-4760<br/>Fax No.: 521-7374<br/>c/o USec. Rolly G. Reyes/Dir. Ting delos Reyes/Jose Rodrigo Francisco<br/>Tel. No.: 524-1694</p>  | <p>1.1 Chair of the Year 2001 Independence Day National Committee (NC) and the Executive Committee (EC) as well as overall coordinator of the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations.</p> <p>1.2 Provides general direction, guidance, and overall supervision in the preparation and conduct of activities and programs of the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations; presides over the NC and EC meetings.</p> <p>1.3 Invites specifically the guests of honor for six selected program venues (Rizal Park, Kawit, Barasoain, Pinaglabanan, Kalookan, and <i>Mausoleo de los Veteranos</i>); prepares draft speech for the President (June 12 celebration) and guest of honor and program participants for Flag Day.</p> <p>1.4 Executes/issues NC/EC communications, reports, minutes of the meetings, contracts, memoranda, etc., relating to Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations; except as the same may relate to specific activities/programs specifically assigned to another agency/individual or as the same may be delegated to another officer(s).</p> <p>1.5 Prepares and submits to the DBM for budget releases for the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations or as the same may be delegated to another officer(s).</p> <p>1.6 Assigns a technical support group within NCCA to assist in discharging his functions; this group will work in close coordination with the NHI technical support group.</p> <p>1.7 Attendance of the DOT Secretary and other DOT officials (on agreed upon activities).</p> <p>1.8 Provides artistic direction to all Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations (<i>Paggalang sa Watawat</i> Rites, Independence Day <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i>, etc.), lead agency in implementing specific programs/activities and the June 12 Parade.</p> <p>1.9 Chairs the Ways and Means Committee; Co-chairs the Program Committee and member of the Physical Arrangements Committee.</p> <p>1.10 Arranges for suitable tents and umbrellas for guests/participants and part of the audience in case of rain.</p> <p>1.11 In-charge of the physical arrangements, which includes stage, sounds, chairs, tents, portalets, rostrums (for the guests, for emcee), flags, flaglets, and script during the <i>Paggalang sa Watawat</i> Rites and <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i>.</p> <p>1.12 Food for the guests and Technical Working Committee on <i>Paggalang sa Watawat</i> Rites. Food during the rehearsal for participating agencies for the same rites and other agreed upon activities.</p> |
| 2. | <p>Department of Education, Culture and Sports<br/>Secretary Raul S. Roco<br/>c/o USec. Ramon Bacani/Luzviminda dela Rosa<br/>Tel. Nos.: 633-7228/634-2925/<br/>922-7924/929-4348</p> <p>DECS-NCR<br/>c/o Dinah F. Mindo/Guillerma B. Fabre/<br/>Noemi Bellosilio<br/>Fax No.: 636-4876</p> | <p>2.1 Co-chairs the National Committee and Executive Committee.</p> <p>2.2 Assists and coordinates with NC chairperson, and, in the absence of the latter, represents him as overall coordinator in the preparation and conduct of the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations.</p> <p>2.3 Attendance of the DECS secretary/other DECS officials (on agreed upon activities).</p> <p>2.4 Active participation of DECS officials, teachers, and students (public and private), and including BSP/GSP in various Year 2001 Independence Day activities.</p> <p>2.5 Specific attendance/participation of boy scouts, girl scouts, and other officials during the Flag Day and Year 2001 Independence Day ceremonies.</p> <p>2.6 Sponsors the "People's Education Day" (June 9-12)/other related activities.</p> <p>2.7 Participation in the <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i> (with walking contingent).</p>   |



|    | Responsibility Center/Person  | Activities/Tasks  |
|----|---|---|
| 3. | National Commission for Culture and the Arts<br>Chairman Jaime C. Laya<br>c/o Teresa Carlos, Frances Alincastré, and Maricel D. Diaz<br>Tel. Nos.: 527-2211/527-2207/<br>527-2192 (loc. 603)  | 3.1 Serves as Vice-Chair of the 2001 Independence Day Executive Committee.<br>3.2 Attendance of the NCCA chairman and other NCCA officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>3.3 Participation in the Parada ng Kalayaan (with a float).<br>3.4 Sponsors the National Artists Award.  |
| 4. | Department of Interior and Local Government<br>Secretary Jose D. Lina Jr.<br>Tel. Nos.: 925-0320 to 23<br>Fax No.: 925-8888<br>c/o Dr. Jose Fortes/Asst. Director Susita G. Bulawit - BLGD<br>Tel. No.: 929-9215<br>Fax No.: 927-7852   | 4.1 Active participation of and undertakings by LGUs, DILG officials and personnel nationwide in the various programs/projects/activities in their respective localities to celebrate the Year 2001 Independence Day through the issuance of DILG Memo Circular.<br>4.2 Chairs the Committee on Mobilization.<br>4.3 Participation of the secretary during the Paggalang sa Watawat Rites.<br>4.4 Attendance of the DILG secretary/other DILG officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 5. | National Historical Institute<br>Chairman/Executive Director<br>Dr. Pablo S. Trillana III<br>Prof. Regino Paular/Gina C. Batuhan/<br>Romy Sacay<br>Tel. Nos.: 525-7695/525-8661<br>Telefax No.: 523-9043/523-0842   | 5.1 Provides technical support to the NC and the EC in coordination with the DOT technical support staff.<br>5.2 Drafts invitations/programs (six venues for Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations).<br>5.3 Prepares the guest list for the Year 2001 Independence Day Rites at the Rizal National Monument, Rizal Park, Manila (flag-raising and wreath-laying rites and the Manila Hotel traditional breakfast).<br>5.4 Assists DOT in following-up the confirmation of the invitations of all guests of honor/other guests.<br>5.5 Assists the NC/EC in coordinating other Independence Day programs/projects/activities and exercises such authority as may be delegated by the NC/EC or the NC chairperson.<br>5.6 Provides assistance to OPS/PIA in press releases/souvenir program.<br>5.7 Facilitates coordination with the Manila Hotel for the traditional breakfast on June 12 after flag-raising and wreath-laying rites at the Rizal National Monument, Rizal Park, Manila.<br>5.8 Lead responsibility for the following:<br>5.9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Flag Day</li><li>• Simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying ceremonies at the Rizal Park and six sites</li><li>• Historical pilgrimage to Kalayaan heritage sites (Tagpuan sa Kalayaan)</li><li>• Historical tour for the underprivileged children</li></ul><br>5.10 Works in close coordination with DOT technical support group.<br>5.11 Attendance of NHI chairman and executive director/other NHI officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>5.12 Chairs the various competitions in the Parada ng Kalayaan. |
| 6. | Office of the Presidential Chief of Staff<br>Secretary Renato Corona<br>c/o Atty. Gamaliel A. Cordova<br>Tel. Nos.: 736-1168/731-2105   | 6.1 Advises the President on the various activities/programs relating to 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>6.2 Assists the NC/EC to facilitate the President's approval of the draft AO.<br>6.3 Attendance of the chief of staff/other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 7. | Department of National Defense/<br>Armed Forces of the Philippines<br>Secretary Angelo Reyes<br>c/o Editha Sales<br>Tel. Nos.: 911-6193/911-0488<br>Chief of Staff Gen. Diomedio P. Villanueva<br>Tel. Nos.: 733-2102/733-2105/736-1431<br>Fax No.: 733-2212<br>c/o LTC Roy L. Quillooy, PAF-GHQ, AFP<br>Tel. No.: 911-9025 | 7.1 Ceremonial elements for the President and other guests of honor.<br>7.2 Provides ceremonial elements for the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying ceremonies (Rizal Park/Aguinaldo Shrine, Cavite/ <i>Mausoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion</i> , Manila North Cemetery).<br>7.3 Participation of AFP in specific activities (i.e. AFP bands exhibition, <i>Paggalang sa Watawat</i> rites, civic military parade, exhibit, etc.).<br>7.4 Attendance of the DND secretary and AFP chief of staff/other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |

|     | Responsibility Center/Person   | Activities/Tasks   |
|-----|--|--|
| 8.  | Department of Foreign Affairs<br>Vice-President Teofisto T. Guingona Jr.<br>Tel. Nos.: 834-4000/834-4221<br>Fax No.: 832-0664<br>c/o Director Senen Mangalile - DFA Protocol<br>Tel. No.: 834-4411   | 8.1 Active participation of the DFA officials in the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>8.2 Attendance of the members of the diplomatic corps (June 12).<br>8.3 Promotes participation of Philippine embassies and Filipino communities abroad in the Year 2001 Philippine Independence Day celebrations.<br>8.4 Attendance of DFA secretary/other DFA officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 9.  | Department of Finance<br>Secretary Alberto G. Romulo<br>Tel. Nos.: 523-4255/523-6051<br>Fax No.: 521-9495  | 9.1 Active participation of Department of Finance in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>9.2 Vice-Chair of the Finance Committee.<br>9.3 Attendance of DOF secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 10. | Department of Public Works and Highways<br>Secretary Simeon A. Datumanong<br>c/o Dir. Rafael C. Yabut/<br>Dir. Jose T. Agustin - DPWH-NCR/<br>Ferdinand D. Domingo - DPWH-SMED/<br>Edgardo Yarza<br>Tel. Nos.: 527-4111/527-4797/<br>304-3000 (Trunk)<br>Fax No.: 304-3020 | 10.1 Physical arrangements and maintenance works.<br>10.2 Undertakes repair/maintenance works on major roads in six program venues.<br>10.3 Streamers/signages/flags, other buntings/decorations on designated places in Metro Manila.<br>10.4 Physical arrangement at four program sites (Rizal Park, Kawit, Pinaglabanan, and Barasoain Church).<br>10.5 Active participation of DPWH officials and personnel in the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>10.6 Attendance of the DPWH secretary/other officials/staff (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 11. | Department of Trade and Industry<br>Secretary Manuel A. Roxas II<br>Tel. Nos.: 895-3515/897-6734<br>Fax Nos.: 896-1166/895-3513<br>c/o Marcela Acuesta/Narciso M. Gonzalez/Agnes Ravelas/<br>Marcella Ancheta<br>Tel. Nos.: 890-4953/890-4933/<br>890-4858                 | 11.1 Promotes/ensures participation of retailers/business sectors in the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations, particularly the nationwide Kalayaan sales.<br>11.2 Contacts/liases with business establishments/retailers to undertake Independence Day sales at discounted rates throughout the country, and particularly in Metro Manila.<br>11.3 Sponsors the trade fairs/sales at Rizal Park (June 9-12) and other agreed upon venues.<br>11.4 Attendance of DTI secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>11.5 Participation in the <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i> (with a float and walking contingent of 50). |
| 12. | Department of Budget and Management<br>Secretary Emilia T. Boncodin<br>Tel. Nos.: 735-4929/735-4936<br>Fax No.: 735-4927<br>c/o Arturo C. Bumatay/Dante Chavez<br>Tel. No.: 735-1775   | 12.1 Allocates/reserves/releases funds for the celebration.<br>12.2 Attendance of the DBM secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 13. | Department of Transportation and Communications<br>Secretary Pantaleon Alvarez<br>Tel. Nos.: 726-7125/723-4698   | 13.1 Active participation of DOTC officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>13.2 Assists the Physical Arrangements Committee on specific activities (May 28 and June 12).<br>13.3 Attendance of DOTC secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 14. | Department of Health<br>Secretary Manuel M. Dayrit<br>c/o Dr. Mario Pescante<br>Tel. No.: 711-9502(03)<br>Fax No.: 743-1829  | 14.1 Active participation of DOH officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>14.2 Sponsors the conduct of medical services and other similar emergency medical assistance (May 28-29 and June 12).<br>14.3 Attendance of the DOH secretary/other officials/staff (on agreed upon activities).<br>14.4 Participation in the <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i> (with walking contingent including ambulance).   |

|     | Responsibility Center/Person  | Activities/Tasks   |
|-----|---|--|
| 15. | Department of Science and Technology<br>Secretary Estrella F. Alabastro<br>c/o Asst. Secretary Joy Alvarado/<br>Petronilo C. Sta. Agueda<br>Tel. No.: 837-0086  | 15.1 Active participation of DOST officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>15.2 Sponsors the conduct of the science and information technology exhibits (June 9-11).<br>15.3 Attendance of the DOST secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 16. | Department of Social Welfare and Development<br>Secretary Corazon Juliano Soliman<br>Tel. No.: 734-8641   | 16.1 Active participation of the DSWD officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>16.2 Attendance of the DSWD secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 17. | Department of Labor and Employment<br>Secretary Patricia Sto. Tomas<br>c/o Norma del Rosario/Evangeline Quinoy/Mila Bautista<br>Tel. Nos.: 527-3464/527-8345  | 17.1 Active participation of DOLE officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>17.2 Sponsors the conduct of three days job fairs (June 9-11).<br>17.3 Attendance of the DOLE secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>17.4 Participation in the Parada ng Kalayaan (with walking contingent).   |
| 18. | Department of Agriculture<br>Secretary Leonardo Montemayor<br>c/o Dir. Inez Magbual<br>Fax No.: 928-0588  | 18.1 Active participation of DA officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>18.2 Sponsors the conduct of the aqua-agri exhibits and sales (June 9-12).<br>18.3 Attendance of the DA secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>18.4 Participation in the Parada ng Kalayaan (with walking contingent of 500); display of modern agricultural facilities/farm equipment.  |
| 19. | Department of Environment and Natural Resources<br>Secretary Heherson Alvarez<br>c/o William Ragos<br>Tel. Nos.: 928-0691/928-0692  | 19.1 Active participation of the DENR officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>19.2 Co-sponsors the Historical Pilgrimage to Kalayaan Heritage Sites (May 28-June 10).<br>19.3 Attendance of the DENR secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>19.4 Participation in the Parada ng Kalayaan (with a float and walking contingent).  |
| 20. | Presidential Management Staff<br>Secretary Victoria P. Garchitorea<br>Tel. No.: 734-2094<br>c/o J. André Garra<br>Tel. No.: 734-3971  | 20.1 Advises the President on the details of the Year 2001 Independence Day programs which the President will attend.<br>20.2 Finalizes the speech of the President.<br>20.3 Attendance of the PMS chief/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 21. | Office of the Press Secretary<br>Secretary Noel C. Cabrera<br>Tel. Nos.: 733-3624/733-8658<br>Fax Nos.: 735-6167/735-6170<br>c/o Leo V. Alcantara - Bureau of Communication Services<br>Tel. No.: 734-2120                                    | 21.1 Overall in-charge of media dissemination such as press releases, radio/TV coverage, etc.<br>21.2 Attendance of OPS secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>21.3 Coordination with PMS re President's June 12 speech.  |
| 22. | Philippine National Police<br>PNP Chief Gen. Leandro R. Mendoza<br>c/o PSupt. Willy P. Atun/Myrna Ramirez<br>Tel. No. 725-3178  | 22.1 Security requirements for the Independence Day celebrations particularly the guests and participants.<br>22.2 Provides ceremonial elements for the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying ceremonies (Barasoain and Pinaglabanan).<br>22.3 Provides security for year 2001 Independence Day programs and traffic outside National Capital Region (NCR).<br>22.4 Attendance of PNP chief/other officials (on agreed upon activities). |
| 23. | Presidential Security Group<br>PSG Commanding General Glenn Rabonza<br>c/o Maj. Noel Clement/Maj. Pio Diñoso<br>1st Lt. Gerry Bahia (564-0397)<br>Sgt. Albert D. Iballo (564-0397)<br>Art Tacubang<br>Tel. No.: 812-1123<br>Fax No.: 564-2019 | 23.1 Overall in-charge for the security of the President and the First Family (May 28-June 12).<br>23.2 Advises the NC/EC on, and implements security requirements (June 12) particularly for the Quirino Grandstand in connection with the parade.  |

|     | Responsibility Center/Person   | Activities/Tasks  |
|-----|--|---|
| 24. | Presidential Protocol<br>Ambassador George B. Reyes/<br>Voltaire Palana/Allan V. Tangayan<br>Tel. Nos.: 735-6163/735-6156/735-8010<br>Fax No.: 735-6152                        | 24.1 Advises the President on protocol details of the programs.<br>24.2 Advises NC/EC/other Year 2001 Independence Day officials on protocol arrangements.<br>24.3 Provides presidential wreaths (six venues).<br>24.4 Attendance of protocol chief/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 25. | Philippine Information Agency<br>Director-General Dave M. Gomez<br>Tel. Nos.: 920-4386<br>c/o Dir. Betty Lou Peñera<br>Cell No.: 0918-918-6758<br>Tel. Nos.: 920-4652/920-4346 | 25.1 Conceptualization of logo and theme.<br>25.2 Production and airing of radio/TV plugs, prepares information materials/posters (in coordination with NHI), including printing of souvenir program, IDs, car passes, press kits, and handling of the press center with MARO and BCS.<br>25.3 Attendance of PIA director-general/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 26. | Metro Manila Development Authority<br>Chairman Benjamin S. Abalos<br>Tel. No.: 882-2235<br>c/o Atty. Josefina Saliva   | 26.1 Assists the NC/EC in coordinating programs/activities with the LGUs of Metro Manila particularly the mayors/cultural officials.<br>26.2 Clearing/cleaning of the roads leading to the program venues/also bridges over Pasig in cooperation with DPWH.<br>26.3 Active participation of MMDA officials and personnel in Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>26.4 Traffic management in program venues.<br>26.5 Coordinates with Metro Manila private sector re Year 2001 Independence Day activities.<br>26.6 Attendance of MMDA chairman/other officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>26.7 Invites/coordinates with MM marching bands/drums and bugle corps of parada participants. |
| 27. | Cultural Center of the Philippines<br>President Armita B. Rufino<br>c/o Lilian Barco<br>Tel. No.: 832-3669<br>Fax No.: 551-5960  | 27.1 Active participation of CCP officials/staff in Independence Day 2001 celebrations including conduct of specific artistic activities at CCP Complex such as the <i>Pagsandiwa</i> (June 1), <i>Pagkakapatiran sa Sayaw at Musika</i> (June 9), and the Peace Philharmonic Philippines (June 12).<br>27.2 Attendance of CCP president/other officials (on agreed upon activities).<br>27.3 Participation in the <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i> (with a float).  |
| 28. | National Parks Development Committee<br>Director Antonio S. Mercado<br>c/o Federico Edos/Roel Supendio<br>Tel. Nos.: 526-8163/302-7374   | 28.1 Reservation of Rizal Park for the relevant activities.<br>28.2 Cleaning of Rizal Park and clearing it of vagrants and illegal vendors.<br>28.3 Assists in sprucing up Rizal Park for the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>28.4 Physical arrangements in coordination with DPWH.<br>28.5 Sponsors other June 12-related activities such as <i>Sari at Bahag</i> , "Concert at the Park's <i>Makabayang Musika</i> ", <i>Bisperas ng Kalayaan</i> -Dr. Jose Rizal's <i>El Filibusterismo</i> , etc.<br>28.6 Attendance of NPDC director/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 29. | Girl Scouts of the Philippines<br>National Executive Director Gloria B. Echaluze<br>c/o Bennette C. Munsayac<br>Tel. No.: 523-8331/42  | 29.1 Active participation of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines officials and members in the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations (i.e. Flag Day/June 12 and other agreed upon activities).<br>29.2 Attendance of the GSP national executive director and other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 30. | Boy Scouts of the Philippines<br>Director-General Carlos Escudero<br>c/o Manuel G. Isidoro III/<br>Charlie Cameros<br>Tel. Nos.: 527-5112/527-8317                             | 30.1 Active participation of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines officials and members in the Year 2001 Independence Day celebrations (i.e. Flag Day/June 12 and other agreed upon activities).<br>30.2 Attendance of the BSP director-general and other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 31. | National Library<br>Director Adoracion Mendoza   | 31.1 Active participation of TNL officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration.<br>31.2 Provides the appropriate venues for the Science and Technology exhibits in coordination with DOST (June 8-12).<br>31.3 Attendance of the TNL director/other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |

|     | Responsibility Center/Person   | Activities/Tasks  |
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| 32. | City of Manila<br>Mayor Lito Atienza Jr.<br>c/o Dir. Pia Sacro/<br>Ma. Corazon Tamayo/<br>Ronald Flores (MTCAB)  | 32.1 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Rizal Park, Manila, and at the <i>Mausoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion</i> , Manila North Cemetery.<br>32.2 Invites contingent from the Muslim community.<br>32.3 Attendance of the city mayor/other officials of Manila (on agreed upon activities).<br>32.4 Provision of marching bands for the <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i> 2001 competition. |
| 33. | City of Caloocan<br>c/o Freida Nadurata<br>Tel. No.: 288-0248  | 33.1 Active participation of the city mayor and personnel in the 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>33.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Bonifacio National Monument.<br>33.3 Attendance of the city mayor/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 34. | Municipality of Malolos/<br>Provincial Government of Bulacan<br>c/o Armando P. Sta. Ana<br>Tel. No.: (044) 791-9103  | 34.1 Active participation of the municipal and provincial officials and personnel in the 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>34.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Barasoain Church historical landmark.<br>34.3 Attendance of the municipal mayor and provincial governor/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 35. | Municipality of Kawit/<br>Provincial Government of Cavite<br>c/o Florito B. Culvera Jr.<br>Tel. Nos.: (046) 419-0154/419-0438                                  | 35.1 Active participation of the municipal and provincial officials and staff in the 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>35.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Aguinaldo Shrine.<br>35.3 Attendance of the municipal mayor and provincial governor/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 36. | Municipality of San Juan<br>c/o Councilor Ferdinand Velasco  | 36.1 Active participation of the municipal and personnel in the 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>36.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Pinaglabanan Memorial Shrine.<br>36.3 Attendance of the municipal mayor/other officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 37. | EDSA People Power Commission   | 37.1 Active participation of EDSA PPC officials/staff in 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>37.2 Attendance of EDSA PPC commissioner and officials (on agreed upon activities).   |
| 38. | League of Provinces/League of City Mayors/League of Municipalities of the Philippines/LIGA ng mga Barangay   | 38.1 Active participation of the officers and members of the League of Provinces/League of City Mayors, and League of Municipalities of the Philippines/Liga ng mga Barangay in the 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>38.2 Attendance of provincial governors/city/municipal mayors/barangay officials (on agreed upon activities) in their respective 2001 Independence Day celebrations.   |
| 39. | Philippine Public Safety College<br>President Ernesto B. Jimenez<br>c/o Vebelyn Sumagaysay   | 39.1 Provides ceremonial elements for the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Bonifacio National Monument in Kalookan City.<br>39.2 Attendance of the PPSC president/other officials (on agreed upon activities).  |
| 40. | Association of Volunteer Fire Chiefs and Firefighters of the Philippines, Inc.<br>c/o George Go Pen Siong/<br>Benito Chua/ Anastacio Lim<br>Tel. No.: 524-1120 | 40.1 Sponsors the conduct of the June 11 <i>Paanyaya sa Kalayaan</i> (caravan/tour to various historical and cultural sites in Metro Manila).<br>40.2 Attendance of the AVFCPI officials and members (on agreed upon activities).<br>40.3 Participation in the <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i> (with a float and walking contingent).<br>40.4 Provision of 150 chairs for the <i>Paggalang sa Watawat</i> rites.  |

|     | Responsibility Center/Person   | Activities/Tasks   |
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| 41. | Pasig River Rehabilitation Commission<br>Bingle H.B. Gutierrez<br>Executive Director                               | 41.1 Active participation of the PRRC officials in the 2001 Independence Day celebration such as the June 12 parade.<br>41.2 Participation in the <i>Parada ng Kalayaan</i> (with a float).  |
| 42. | Clean and Green Foundation<br>c/o Imelda Sarmiento/June Alvarez<br>Tel. No.: 527-6378-9                            | 42.1 Active participation of Clean and Green Foundation officials/staff in the 2001 Independence Day celebrations.<br>42.2 Sponsors Orchidarium Garden Show at the Orchidarium, Rizal Park.  |
| 43. | NGOs<br>c/o National Historical Institute  | 43.1 Active participation of NGOs in the 2001 Independence Day celebrations (such as the Foundation of Our Lady of Peace Mission, Inc., Tahanan na Walang Hagdan, etc., and other historical societies).<br>43.2 Attendance of NGOs and officials (on agreed upon activities). |
| 44. | Filipino-Chinese Business Club<br>c/o Vicente N. Tan, Secretary-General<br>Tel. No.: 244-4991<br>Fax No.: 244-4997 | 44.1 Active participation of the officials and its members in sprucing up four Manila bridges with Philippine flags and nationwide distribution of flaglets to schools and LGUs, etc.  |
| 45. | WGA Superferry<br>c/o Mr. Endico, President  | 45.1 Co-sponsors the <i>Tagpuan sa Kalayaan</i> event.<br>45.2 Attendance of officials in the 2001 Independence Day parade and others (agreed upon activities).  |
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