



KALAYAAN

Lakas at Pagkakaisa
Matatag na Republika

Hunyo 12, 2004

Philipino ang Galing Mo!

106th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence



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LAKAS AT PAGKAKAISA • MATATAG NA REPUBLIKA

Hunyo 12, 2004

Pilipino ... ang Galing Mo!



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sang mabunying araw ng Kalayaan sa sambayanang Pilipino!

Isang buwan matapos nating matagumpay na nairaos ang ating pambansang halalan, tayo naman ay gumugunita sa ika-106 na taong anibersaryo ng ating Kalayaan. Bagamat hinihintay pa natin ang pagtatapos ng opisyal na bilang para sa pangulo at pangalawang pangulo, marami na tayong dapat ipagpasalamat at ipagmalaki nitong nakaraang eleksyon. Napatunayan natin sa buong mundo na ang kalayaang ating natamo mahigit 100 taon na ang nakalipas ay buhay at patuloy nating tinatamasa sa kasalukuyan. Bukod sa ilan-ilang insidente ng kaguluhan, sa kabuuan, ang nakalipas na halalan ay naging mapayapa, malinis, at maayos, salamat sa pakikipagtulungan ng lahat.

Sa araw na ito, muli kong inihahain ang panawagan para sa pambansang pagkakaisa. Tinatawagan ko ang lahat ng sektor na igalang natin ang pasya ng sambayanan at ialay ang ating suporta sa mga bagong halal na opisyal ng ating pamahalaan para sa kapakanan ng bayan. Sa ating pang-araw-araw na buhay at sa harap ng maraming pagsubok, isantabi natin ang pansariling interes at kumilos tayo para sa kagalingan ng nakararami. Alalahanin natin na pagkakaisa ang naging susi upang makamit natin ang ating kalayaan at ito rin ang magiging daan para sa ating kaunlaran.

Ang giyera laban sa kahirapan ay hindi pa natatapos. Ngayong nakapamili na tayo ng mga mangunguna sa atin sa digmaang ito, ipakita natin ang ating kadakilaan bilang Pilipino at bilang isang lipunan sa pamamagitan ng pagbubuklod. Tulad ng ipinahihiwatig ng ating tema, *“Lakas at Pagkakaisa Tungo sa Matatag na Republika,”* ang bawat isa ay mahalaga at ang bawat isa ay may magagawang mabuti. Ito ang napatunayan ng ating mga kababayan na nagbigay ng karangalan sa ating bansa sa ibat-ibang larangan. Kaya naman, hinihimok ko kayo na tularan ang kanilang halimbawa upang ating makamit ang inaasam na kaunlaran.

Mabuhay ang Pilipino at isang mapagpalayang araw sa inyong lahat!

Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
Presidente
Republika ng Pilipinas

Maynila
12 Hulyo 2004



Message



*M*y warmest greetings to the organizers and participants of *Kalayaan 2004*.

Independence Day is a fitting occasion to remind all citizens that the price of freedom is vigilance. Our freedom today is a result of a long struggle founded on the blood of martyrs, the sweat and hunger of fighters, and the aspirations of generation upon generation of our ancestors.

On this event, we take time to honor a proud heritage of freedom fighters, we learn from their triumphs and their missteps, and we pray – with the humility of a national in search of divine inspiration – for freedom from oppression in our time, freedom from the traps of poverty and injustice, and for the confidence that arises from the soul of a nation at peace with itself and the world.

Mabuhay ang Malaya at Matatag na Republika ng Pilipinas!

Jose de Venecia Jr.
Speaker
House of Representatives

Manila
12 June 2004



Message



The celebration of the 106th Anniversary of Philippine Independence Day this year is especially significant for Philippine tourism. Indeed, we celebrate our independence not only in the Philippines, but also wherever there are Filipinos anywhere in the world. The celebration in the home country and in many parts of the world is a major undertaking and we admire and commend those who worked assiduously to make this happen.

The Philippines, as a nation, has gone through several difficulties and momentous transitions but one thing stands out: the Filipino spirit. The Filipino stands proud and strong, at par with the best of the world. And this is highlighted by the slogan “*Pilipino . . . Ang Galing Mo!*” which captured the essence of the 106th Independence Day celebrations.

It is heartwarming to witness the aspirations and sentiments of our people in their unceasing quest for independence. Such love of country and sense of nationhood is, in fact, what tourism needs to become an engine of economic growth, a vehicle of regional unity, and a source of national pride. The breadth of this support transcends the usual boundaries of tourism as a business for it is not only multisectoral but also national in character, scope and purpose. Every Filipino is duty-bound to promote tourism as an agent of peace and solidarity, an economic catalyst, and a showcase of national identity.

Under the administration of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, travel and tourism has been identified as a major engine for socioeconomic development. The government – in strong partnership with the private sector, including media, local government units, and other national government agencies – is putting more energy and resources to entice more visitors to the Philippines.

We are confident that, with our new advocacy campaign “*Ganda ng Pilipinas, Galing ng Pilipino*” program, we could attract more tourists to visit our country by way of fully harnessing the two best assets of the Philippines: its cultural, historical and religious treasures and its talented, creative, hardworking and friendly people.

Let all Filipinos and all freedom-loving partners participate in the celebration of the 106th Anniversary of the Philippine Independence as part of our campaign for sustained progress in our part of the world.

Mabuhay tayong lahat!

Roberto M. Pagdanganan
Secretary
Department of Tourism

Manila

12 June 2004



PGMA's Speech at the Vin D' Honneur

Ceremonial Hall, Malacañang
June 12, 2004



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heir Excellencies, President Ramos, President Aquino; Senate President and Mrs. Drilon; Chief Justice Davide; Archbishop Franco; Excellencies of the Diplomatic Corps; Acting Secretary Sonia Brady; Secretary Romulo; Other Officials of the Philippine Government; Distinguished Guests; Ladies and Gentlemen.

One hundred six years ago today, the voice of Philippine democracy and freedom was heard throughout Asia and the rest of the world.

Today, we witness a Philippines maturing in its democratic traditions and fully engaged in the global neighborhood.

Today, we are President of the Security Council at the United Nations. In that role, the Philippines has the honor of presiding over the resolution of vital issues surrounding the looming hand over of sovereignty in Iraq.

We stand beside the world for democracy and we shall work alongside all freedom-loving peoples to ensure that democracy does not fail.

And speaking of democracy, I thank you all for your support for the recently held elections in our country, in which more than a hundred international observers were involved to see democracy in action.



106th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence

In those elections, for the first time in history, thousands of overseas Filipinos cast their votes in their countries of residence. The exercise of suffrage even from distant shores is an affirmation of their love for democracy and the political will to move our nation forward.

Growth is high, inflation is low, revenues are on the rise, agriculture is on a roll. We achieved all these with fiscal discipline and good governance – despite an atmosphere of global uncertainty.

Democracy also means the courage and the daring to transcend barriers of race and creed, to clasp hands in solidarity, and to fight for freedom.

Terrorism continues to be a threat to freedom, a threat to the human individual and the human family as it is a danger to the security and progress of nations.

We resist terror by refusing to be overcome by evil, and by overcoming evil with good.

Today, eight million Filipinos in a hundred nations shine in their excellence as workers, entrepreneurs, leaders of industry, and governance.

I express my gratitude to all nations hosting the great Filipino worker, whose brand of excellence is unsullied in many fields.

I shall continue to deploy the resources we can muster to keep Filipinos out of harm's way, to protect their rights, and to ensure justice.

Last month, I ordered the immediate repatriation of our Filipino workers from Camp Anaconda in Iraq. By the end of May this year, 215 OFWs had safely returned to their homes and love ones in the Philippines.

We are committed to the democratic reconstruction in Iraq and we shall back up this commitment by shepherding a powerful consensus in the U.N. Security Council where, as I said earlier, we have the honor of presiding.

Throughout this century, our common ideals shall live on.

Three years ago, I defined the eight pillars of our foreign policy. These pillars still stand in the crossover to the new millennium.

First – China, Japan, and the United States and their relationships will be an overriding influence in the security and economy of East Asia.

Second – more and more Philippine foreign policy decisions will be driven by the collective security and economic interests of ASEAN.

Third – the International Islamic Community will continue to be important for the Philippines.

Fourth – we recognize the growing importance of multilateral and inter-regional organizations bound by common interests, such as the European Union, APEC, and FEALAC.

Fifth – we shall sustain the defense of our sovereignty and the protection of our environment along the strong assertion of our maritime territorial rights under international statutes.

Sixth – our economic growth will continue to recognize the importance of foreign investment.

Seventh – we shall step up, from day to day, the benefits derived from international tourism.





And eighth – overseas Filipino workers will keep their critical role in our country’s economic and social stability.

I have brought foreign policy to bear on promoting the welfare of the ordinary Filipino. The strength of our foreign policy gives credence to nations to invest in our nation, so that during my administration we have been able to create more than a million jobs a year.

I have brought foreign policy to bear on improving the image, respect, and clout of the Philippines abroad in order to aid our quality of life here at home; to secure the rights and privileges of our overseas workers in order to aid their friends and families here at home; to fight for peace in Mindanao with our allies abroad in order to bring stability, unity and prosperity to our Muslim and Christian peoples here at home.

The strength of our foreign policy has strengthened our alliances not only on terrorism but also on the war against crime, local and transnational: drugs and prohibited substances; human trafficking and smuggling; money laundering; and the exploitation of women and children.

I am bringing foreign policy to bear on the fight for unprecedented change that makes us more secure, strengthens our families, and stamps out corruption.

In all my personal diplomatic efforts, I have consciously and earnestly strengthened bilateral relations with a view to opening up world market for Philippine products, promoting investments and tourism, and tapping resources of Philippine development assistance.

I am bringing foreign policy to bear on lifting up the poor at home as a result of pursuing economic justice and our rightful role abroad.

Our presidency at the United Nations Security Council is marked and guided by our national interests as well as the common desire of all nations to maintain peace and stability, prevent conflict and promote the rule of law.

Much is still to be done. And you have been steadfast allies and partners, for which we are grateful.

May I propose a toast to all the nations and all the peoples of the world represented here, that we may all continue to reap the peace, prosperity and harmony we all desire.

Mabuhay!



PEMA's Speech during Independence Day

Quirino Grandstand
12 June 2004



*B*inabati ko kayong lahat sa pagdiriwang natin ng isandaan at anim na taon ng kalayaan sa sangandaan ng pagbabago.

Ang halalan ay naganap isang buwan na ang nakaraan.

Nitong mga nakaraang linggo ay taimtim akong dumadalangin na nawa'y pagkalooban ng liwanag ng Diyos hindi lamang ako kundi maging ang taumbayan at ating mga lider.

Patuloy pa rin akong dumadalangin para sa pagkakaisa at pagsasamahan.

At para sa hinihingi ng ating panahon – isang mabilis na bilangan, isang makabatas na kapasiyahan.

Lahat tayo ay naghahangad na ang nakaraang halalan ay magdadala sa atin sa kapayapaan at katatagan.

Huwag nating payagan na ang bilangan ay magsilbing pagkakataon upang maantala, hadlangan, o ilihis ang demokratikong proseso mula sa tamang landas.



Tayo pa naman ang kinikilalang hiyas ng kasarinlan at demokrasya sa Asya. Subalit ang labis-labis nating pamumulitika at hidwaan ay unti-unting inaagnas ang tibay ng ating bansa.

Tayo ay isang dakilang lahi na may marangal na kasaysayan.

Marami tayong mga pagsubok na nalampasan bilang isang lahi, bilang isang bansa.

Ngayon tayo ay muling nahaharap na lumikha ng kasaysayan at tahakin ang isang naiibang landas.

Dapat nating ipagmalaki ang landas na ating pinagdaanan.

Ngayon, muli tayong nakahanda para sa tagumpay, buong pagmamalaking nakatayo sa sariling mga paa, kasali na naman sa paligsahan, patungo sa isang magandang kinabukasan.

Ang paglago ng ekonomiya ay mataas, ang inflation ay mababa, ang koleksiyon ng buwis ay lumalaki, ang agrikultura ay masagana.

Nakamit natin ang lahat ng ito sa pamamagitan ng disiplina sa pananalapi at matapat na pamamahala – sa kabila ng kawalang-katiyakang umiiral sa mundo.

Ang eleksiyon ay nagbigay sa atin ng pagkakataong ilagay ang bansa para matatag na tahakin ang tamang landas tungo sa pagkakaisa ng sambayanan, pag-ahon sa kahirapan, paghilom ng ating mga hidwaan sa lipunan at relihiyon, at pag-unlad ng ekonomiya.

Sinimulan na natin ang bagong paglalakbay na ito nang ibinalik natin ang demokrasya sa mga tao sa pamamagitan ng kapangyarihan ng balota at hindi ng lansangan.

Dahil sa mapayapa at kapani-paniwalang halalang, napalakas natin ang dangal ng ating demokrasya at dignidad sa bawat mamamayang bumoto.

Sa ngalan ng ating sambayanan, pinasasalamat ko ang libu-libong boluntaryo sa bawat probinsiya at bawat barangay ng ating bansa na nagtrabaho nang husto upang tiyakin ang malinis, tunay, tapat, at malayang eleksiyon.

Ipinaaabot ko rin ang aking pasasalamat sa 125 foreign observers na nakibahagi sa ating demokratikong proseso; kinilala nila na ang ating eleksiyon ay malinis at matapat sa pangkahalatan bilang huwaran ng isang buhay na demokrasya.

Buo ang aking tiwala sa ating mga kababayan na gumawa ng tamang desisyon.

Bagamat may ilang walang konsensiyang pulitikong hindi titigil hanggat hindi nila naipapanalo ang eleksiyon kahit sa anumang paraan.

Tunay na nakatayo tayo ngayon sa sangandaan ng kasaysayan.

Mahigit sandaang taon na ang ating mga ninuno ay nakipaglaban upang itayo ang isang bansa na nagpupunyaging makawala sa pananakop ng dayuhan.

Ngayon, nahaharap tayo sa isang bagong siglo na nagsisikap pagsamahin ang lahat ng ating lakas sa isang bagong kalakaran ng mundo.





Ang kolonyalismo ay isa na lamang alaala ng panahong lumipas. Ang cold war ay wala nang katuturan. Tayong lahat ay bahagi ng sangkatauhang walang hangganan na naghahangad ng kapayapaan para sa lahat.

Ganyan din ang ating bansa.

Kung ating titingnan sa malaking larawan ng mabilis na nagbabagong daigdig, ang paligsahan sa panguluhan na nagaganap sa bulwagan ng ating kongreso ay isang napakaliit na imahe lamang sa pangkahalatang anyo ng mga bagay-bagay.

Sa tuwing makikinig ako sa karaniwang Pilipino, nakakakuha ako ng inspirasyon mula sa kanilang pangarap at pag-asa. Palagi kong sinasabi sa kanila, ang eleksiyong ito ay para sa inyo, at hindi sa akin.

Ito ay tungkol sa paglaban sa pagbabago at pagpapabuti ng ating ekonomiya, ng ating bansa at ng ating katayuan sa buhay.

Ang mga mamamayan ang puso at diwa ng ating bansa. Hindi natin sila dapat biguin.

Maraming salamat sa inyong pagdalo upang makipagdiwang sa atin. Maraming salamat sa inyong suporta.

Mabuhay ang Pilipinas!



Speech of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Apostolic Nuncio Bishop Antonio Franco Vin D'Honneur, Independence Day Celebration

Malacanang, Manila
12 June 2004



In behalf of the entire diplomatic corps, it is my privilege to convey to you Madame President and the whole Filipino people, our warmest congratulations on the 106th Independence Day for the Philippines.

We are really in a time where it is no longer possible to grasp the full meaning of the independence of a nation if not relating it to the multiplicity of nations to their capacity to direct interaction and consequently to the concept of interdependence.

We often realize that it is a very small world that we are living in. We are now, as perhaps never before in human history, sovereign nations closely interconnected, oftentimes very significantly. And so, we see that particular situations originally localized in a specific area affect the whole community of nations and some of them in an even more specific way to the repercussion of a single event, to the plurality of international subjects. It calls to a sharing of moral responsibilities, asking for a greater and wider commitment in playing an active role as true peacemakers. It calls in the pursuit of legality, justice, and dignity for individuals and the peoples. It is true that we are all looking forward to a new world constituted of a consolidated family of nations where understanding, dialogue, cooperation and peace must supplant all



forms of division, force, violence and coercion. This is also true that we are all living in an old world. With all the problems, extreme poverty, social inequalities, ethnic tensions, religious fundamentalists, terrorists, political corruption, abuse of authority and the failure to respect the law and human rights.

Unfortunately, there are not few countries in the world which are facing one or more of these problems. Looking at the global scenario, we can see light and the shadows in the gain we can find them in each and every country. Sometimes we experience a feeling of frustration for those shadows inexorably present in both international and national levels for we may be unable of whatsoever action the call for. At the same time, we should always be open to those rays of hope which come forward from the lights that can be acknowledge even in the worst situations of life.

We are certainly sure that the entities of the government, which we represent and yours, Madame President are, morally tasked to lead to the next generations a better world than the one we have inherited. We all are called, each one in his own field of action to participate in this great responsibility. It is with these sentiments in our hearts, filled with hope, prevailing upon frustrations, that we make our toast today to bring a better future for this beloved country, sharing the joy and the pride of every Filipino in its country's independence. May I might all of you, dear colleagues in the diplomatic corps and distinguished guests, raise our glasses for a toast to the well-being of Her Excellency President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and to the prosperity and progress of the whole Filipino people. May God always bless, sustain, and guide you, Madame President, your family, and the entire people of the Philippines.

Mabuhay!



Apolinario de la Cruz and the Cofradia

Presage of the revolution

by **Ma. Cielito Reyno**
History Researcher
National Historical Institute



On 1 November 1841, a Spanish contingent of 1,000 to 4,000 regular soldiers and provincial guards stormed the camp of the Cofradia de San Jose in barrio Alitao in Tayabas. The soldiers' firepower and cavalry attack easily parried – nay, trounced – the futile retaliatory moves of the religious group, whose only weapons were arrows and spears. At the end of the assault, more than 1,000 (one official report placed it at 1,400) dead, mostly followers of the Cofradia including the aged, women, and children, were strewn on the ground.

The incident was no battle but a massacre of innocents. When news of it reached Manila and even Madrid, shock and indignation shook the government, forcing Governor General Marcelino Oraa to pass the blame on the commander of the assaulting force, Lt. Col. Joaquin Huet. The latter was said to have carried too far his original orders. Earlier, however, the *Audiencia* (Supreme Court) had castigated the governor, for allegedly issuing the order to spare “no quarter.”

It was learned later that many of the Cofrades, believing in their return to life immediately after death, offered no resistance, but on the contrary, simply knelt down and faced sword and bullet.

The incident underscored in concrete terms the colonial master's rabid fear and suppression of any form of opposition to their religion or rule. From then on, however, there was no stopping history's momentum, for there in Alitao, history had been launched with blood.

It spawned its first repercussion a year and a half later, when on 20-21 January 1843, the Tayabas Regiment, then based in Malate and led by Sergeant Irineo Samaniego, staged a mutiny to avenge the deaths of their relatives in Alitao. For a brief spell, the mutineers held the walled city in a vise of fear. They were eventually crushed, but not before killing several Spanish officers and civilians, and crying out to their countrymen to “rise up in arms and fight for



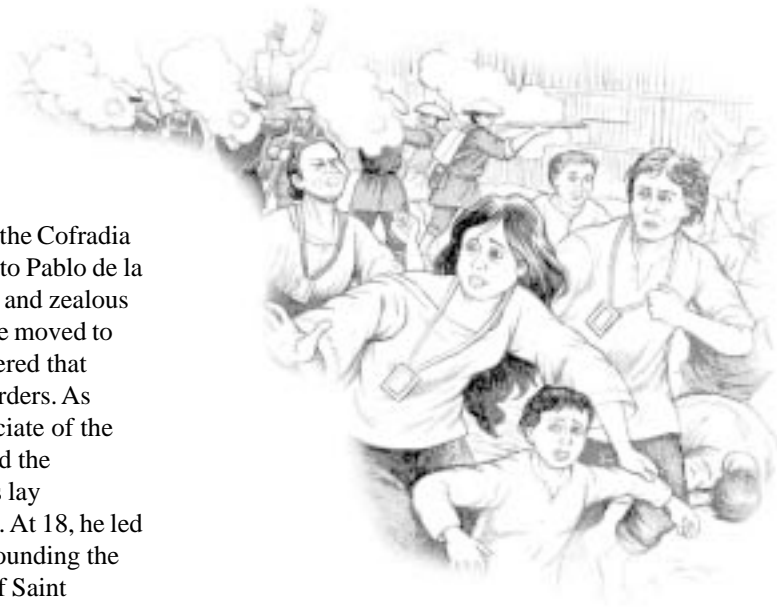
independence.” The French consul who reported the incident to his superiors called this first utterance of independence “a milestone . . . on the road to freedom.”

Apolinario de la Cruz, the founder/leader of the Cofradia de San Jose, was born in Lucban circa 1814 to Pablo de la Cruz and Juana Andres, who were “wealthy and zealous Catholics.” In 1830, when he was only 15, he moved to Manila to become a monk, but soon discovered that natives were barred from joining religious orders. As alternative he became a *donado* or lay associate of the Hospital de San Juan de Dios. He also joined the Cofradia de San Juan de Dios, the hospital’s lay brotherhood which allowed native members. At 18, he led 19 other natives (mostly from Tayabas) in founding the Cofradia de San Jose, or the Confraternity of Saint Joseph.

By 1840, the Cofradia had grown into a large and well-organized group, with a membership numbering in the thousands, led by a Supreme Council, which he headed, assisted by the 19 other founders called *fondadores*. The latter assigned subordinates to recruit members not only in Tayabas, but in Laguna and Batangas as well, accomplishment of which earned them the title of “cabecilla.”

The group’s foremost activity was their monthly meeting highlighted by a mass and the praying of the Rosary, after which letters from Apolinario would be read and a repast shared by all.

Eventually, their meetings attracted the attention of the parish priest who initiated the order to suppress their activities on the ground that they were heretical. To counter persecution, Apolinario applied for ecclesiastical legitimacy, first with the Bishop of Nueva Caceres, and then the Archbishop of Manila. When the latter still refused to grant his request, he asked the Audiencia to officially endorse his application. Nothing came out of it. However, in the middle of the following year, when his petition papers reached the office of Governor General Oraa, it was discovered that his confraternity barred persons of mixed and Spanish blood. It was alleged that his group was a kind of *katipunan* with political aims camouflaged behind religious activities. This discovery supposedly brought about Apolinario’s dismissal from the San Juan de Dios Hospital, and the order for his



arrest, prompting him to go underground. A crackdown on Cofradia members was launched not long after.

The face-off between the Cofradia and the authorities finally occurred during its monthly prayer meeting in October 1841. By then, the group had mushroomed into several thousands, thus alarming the provincial governor, Joaquin Ortega, who had earlier refused to grant them permission to assemble. A 150-man police force was mobilized to enforce the order to break up the meeting, but the congregation remained adamant. This forced the hand of Ortega, who then ordered his men to rain firepower upon the cofrades. Staying their ground, the latter retaliated with arrows and spears, and in the bloody confrontation, Ortega was killed.

The situation quickly worsened for Apolinario, by this time allegedly called by his followers “King of the Tagalos” and “Pope,” for whom there was no turning back. They steeled themselves for the worst, which came on 1 November 1841 at their fortified camp in Alitao, Tayabas.

Apolinario himself was captured several days after the massacre, and following a speedy trial, he was executed. His body was quartered, his head put on a stake and placed on the Majayjay road for public display to serve as deterrence against any similar movements in the future. It was to be an effective measure for it would take more than 50 years before another *katipunan* would emerge and lead, this time, a national struggle for liberation.





Messianic complex

Undying faith and the struggle for Kalayaan

by Jolita C. Atienza

The revolutionary struggle for independence, which the nation will once again honor on 12 June, was the culmination of the nation's hope for liberty and equality. From the *ilustrados* down to the native leaders, all were united in ridding the country of more than 300 years of Iberian domination. As stated in most history books, the reformists and revolutionists articulated the Filipinos' aspirations for democracy and freedom. The likes of Rizal, Del Pilar, Mabini, Aguinaldo, and most of the educated class, paved the way for the country's transformation and victory.

While it cannot be denied that the reformist and revolutionary undertakings of the native and *mestizo* elite led the way out of confusion, the success of

overthrowing the Spanish yoke would not have materialized without the espousal of some charismatic leaders. Unlike some freedom fighters, these leaders amassed huge following mainly from the rural peasantry. They embodied the rural masses' "frustrations and pains of injustices," and desire for freedom from centuries-old feudal system. What makes them unique was their belief in the mystical – *anting-anting*, afterlife, pagan rites, and magical powers. Madmen, fanatics or delusional they may be to some, these so-called messiahs and self-proclaimed prophets have contributed in the struggle for freedom.

Kalayaan, what did it really mean during the struggle in 1896 and 1898? Was it to free the country from foreign



rule? Equality for all? Or was it, as viewed by the landless peasants, freedom from unjust taxes, reforming the tenancy system, and the return to communalism? As Modesto P. Sa-Onoy expressed in his book, “it is not certain whether the great masses . . . understood the political and social dimensions of the revolutionary struggle . . . what is certain is their . . . demand for freedom to live on the land impelled them to join the fight for independence . . .”

One of the principal voices in Negros which emerged to interpret the long desired “national liberation and economic amelioration” of the peasantry was the leader Dionisio Sigobelya, better known as Papa Isio. Combining religion with mysticism, nationalism and politics, he rose to Messianic proportions.

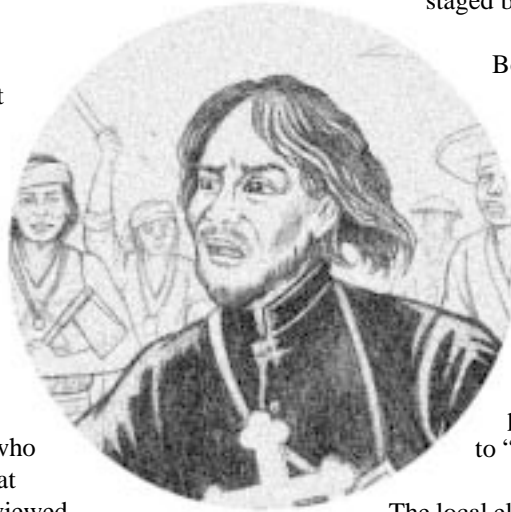
The “Black Pope” (Itim na Papa), who headed the eccentric and somewhat anarchistic cult called *Pulajanes*, viewed himself as the successor of St. Peter the apostle. Like most leaders of mystical movements, Papa Isio made use of amulets (*anting-anting*) to keep him and his followers from harm. The most common was a piece of paper with crude inscriptions, usually in Latin and other nondescript terms; and figures of the holy cross and Ave Maria. This paper is usually sewn to a bag or used as a locket. Other favorite magical objects were dried snakes, bullets, colored mirrors in various shapes and sizes, lizards placed in bottles, shreds of prayer books, silver coins, slivers of wood taken from the statue of a favorite saint, and painted stones.

Papa Isio’s family’s experience under the cruel tenant system – being banished from the land in Himamaylan which they had tilled for years, doing odd jobs to abate hunger, and his quarrel with a Spaniard which forced him to hide in the mountains, must have influenced him in later years to fight for long lost freedom and genuine equality for all people.

Emerging from the mountains in 1896, Papa Isio and his retinue of supporters were already emulating the revolutionaries in Luzon. His followers, drawn from the ranks of the peasantry were made up of hacienda workers, farmers, servants of friars, lawbreakers, those

fleeing from debtors, and the unschooled. Their cries of *Viva Rizal, Viva Filipinas and Viva Filipinas libre y muera los Españoles* showed, as explained by Renato Constantino that Papa Isio and his group “had become a political group actively fighting Spanish rule.” Towns inhabited by the aquiline-nosed colonizers and their known native cohorts were ransacked and burned.

Ambuscades against Spanish forces were also staged by the marauding rebels.



Bolos and axes, however, were no match against the firepower of the Spanish troops. The soldiers were able to exact heavy casualties on the side of Papa Isio’s group. Unperturbed in spite of the losses, many of his supporters remained. Papa Isio explained that the deaths were not due to the failure of the amulets, but the failure of the person wearing the *anting-anting* to “pray properly.”

The local elite and landlords who were also after independence and equality but differed in perception saw the need to have a united front. The Black Pope’s growing strength and influence could not be ignored. Even General Aguinaldo was aware of Isio’s exploits and successes. A “temporary junction of objectives was set up,” in spite of the fact that the Negrense *ilustrados* regarded Papa Isio and his followers as a threat to their “interests.” Practicality prevailed and soon, the elite sought the assistance of Papa Isio. The Negros Cantonal Government even invited the rebel leader and commissioned him as the military chief of La Castellana. With warm bodies provided by the group, the elite-led forces toppled the Spanish government in Negros Occidental.

In the end, although the so-called educated leaders in the province abandoned the gains of the revolution in exchange for the “protection” of the new colonizers from across the Atlantic, Papa Isio, touted as a fanatic and even lunatic, never wavered in his struggle for a genuine freedom. Even in his death in 1907, after being deceived and captured by the Americans, he never faltered in his resistance to foreign occupation and, as viewed by Constantino, was forever “faithful to the Katipunan goal of independence.”

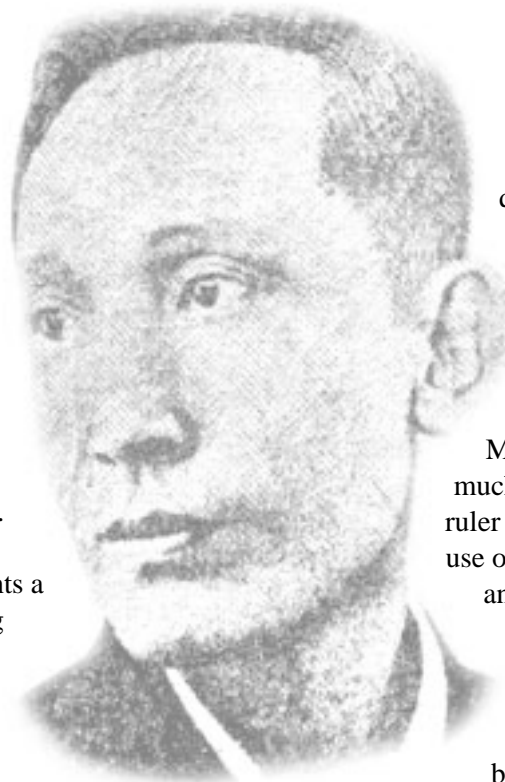


The Ideal Ruler According to Apolinario Mabini

by **Augusto V. de Viana**
Chief, Research and Publications Division
National Historical Institute

In this season of political activity, the Filipino people are bombarded with a great amount of political advertisements on whom to elect to positions of power. The air is flooded with so much political propaganda which aim to persuade the voters to support or not support certain candidates. For many Filipino voters, the personality of the candidate counts a lot and Apolinario Mabini during his time mentioned his criteria for an ideal ruler for the Philippines. His thoughts on the matter are still relevant and very applicable for today's conditions.

In his essay, "La Trinidad Politica," he begins with a question "who will be this person whom people will obey?" Mabini's ideal ruler should have these



qualities: he should not be the strongest because such a person would be habitually brutal or stupid; neither would he be the most educated, for he would be accustomed to wickedness.

Mabini was not saying that too much education would make a ruler evil but rather the perverted use of education for pursuit of evil and selfish ends makes a bad ruler.

Mabini said that a good ruler could not be rich because a rich person would only think of acquiring more riches and robbing the poor. A good ruler most of all is one who is most honest. He must be able to settle the people's differences. All these qualities would not make the person superior to the others since he is also one of them.

No one, whether he was a peaceful citizen or a rotten criminal could not be deprived of these rights. A ruler who imposes punishment on a criminal without fair trial has abused his power or his own benefit.





A ruler, he said, should be one who had been elected by the members of the community. Although Mabini considered all men equal, still, they are unequal as a result of their own individualities and diversity in talents, faculties, and activities. A leader is chosen by others and given the duty to give justice. The power of leaders rests in public trust which requires constant attention and vigilance. The office of a leader should never be taken lightly. His duties are a responsibility to God and men. Should he misuse his powers, he would be disregarding not only human laws but also divine law.

In the administration of justice, Mabini said that the perfect ruler should respect the rights of the individual. No one, whether a peaceful citizen or a rotten criminal, should be deprived of these rights. A ruler who imposes punishment on a criminal without fair trial has abused his power or his own benefit. Thus he had besmirched the

nature and purpose of his authority which was intended for the good of every one in his community.

Mabini believed in the fallibility of men as a result of original sin. Because of his fallible nature, a ruler might be prone to misuse his power entrusted to him by the people. It is therefore necessary to safeguard these powers and there must be people to watch over the administration of justice; these people must work in the pursuit of the public good and moderate the means towards its attainment.

The pursuit of public good is the driving theme in Mabini's political writings. He intended to give the people a guide to attain the best form of government and the appropriate rulers. Failing this the country, might fall into disunity and chaos, negating the sacrifices of its heroes and martyrs.



THE KATIPUNAN



Product of a Middle Class Agitation

by **Peter Jaynul Villanueva Uckung**

Senior History Researcher, National Historical Institute

Contrary to popular belief, the Katipunan was not founded by men from the lower rung of Philippine society. Indeed, the definitive appellation to the founder of Katipunan, Andres Bonifacio, as the “Great Plebeian” serves to cement the fact that the revolutionary group was an association created by members of the lower class.

The men who breathed life to the Katipunan, in reality, occupied a section of the social strata which was glaringly closer to the middle than to the lower part of Philippine society, because that was what Bonifacio and his co-founders were – middle class citizens.

Bonifacio’s father was a former *teniente mayor* of Tondo, his mother a Spanish mestiza. This information

alone gives credence to a widely-ignored fact that Andres Bonifacio came from the middle class. Having a Spanish mestiza mother and a former *teniente mayor* for a father speaks of social distinction during his time. The parents also have the means to provide a young Andres with private tutors. Orphaned at a very young age, he first sold walking sticks, paper fans, and posters to support himself and his siblings. He eventually joined a foreign commercial firms, his various positions being night watchman, warehouse keeper, clerk messenger, agent, and broker. Traditionally, this part of his life became some sort of basis for his being classified as a worker and, therefore, a common man.

But common was not Bonifacio. A British observer once commented that “the fathers of many who at this day





Bonifacio's membership with La Liga Filipina, an association of ilustrados and intellectuals founded by Jose Rizal, gives credence to Bonifacio as a member of the middle class since the Liga did not accept unlettered or impoverished applicants.

figure as men of position and standing commenced their careers as messengers, warehouse-keepers, clerks, etc. of the foreign houses.” So was Bonifacio’s being married to Gregoria de Jesus, the daughter of a land-owning *gobnadorcillo*, an evidence of his stature in life. Gregoria’s father never complained that Bonifacio was socially beneath them. His only objection was directed at Bonifacio being a mason, a potential enemy of the church.

Bonifacio’s membership with *La Liga Filipina*, an association of *ilustrados* and intellectuals founded by Jose Rizal, gives credence to Bonifacio as a member of the middle class since the *Liga* did not accept unlettered or impoverished applicants.

Unquestionably, Bonifacio’s co-founders and close associates in the Katipunan also had the same social background as him. Co-founder Teodoro Plata was a court clerk in the Manila district of Tondo. Co-founder Ladislao Diwa was a court clerk in the district of Quiapo. The first president of the Supreme Council of the Katipunan, Deodato Arellano, worked as a clerk in the arsenal of the Spanish artillery corps. Roman Basa, who served as Katipunan president for two years, also worked in the Spanish naval headquarters.

The Katipunan head of the Popular Council of Sta. Cruz, Manila, Restituto Javier, was a son of a Tondo property owner and co-employee of Bonifacio. Jose Turiano Santiago, a secretary to the Katipunan Supreme Council officer, was the son of a well-known Tondo merchant.

Here, one can see that the founders and leading men of the Katipunan had social backgrounds not typically

associated with the common masses. They actually occupied positions in the colonial community from which to observe the inner workings of a decadent colonial administration.

In the provinces, the leadership of the Katipunan Councils fell in the hands of prominent citizens. More often than not, these were members of the *principalia* – the people recognized as the leading citizens of a community to whom governing a town or a barrio was relegated by the government. Nowhere could this be illustrated more convincingly than in the province of Cavite. For example, Emilio Aguinaldo, a member of the Magdalo Council, was a landowner and a *gobnadorcillo*; Baldomero Aguinaldo, president of the Magdalo Council, was a *registrador de titulos*, *directorcillo*, and justice of the peace; principal Magdalo members Candido Tirona and Santiago Daño served as *cabezas de barangays*; Mariano Alvarez, president of the Magdiwang Council, was a *capitan municipal*.

But despite the credentials of its members, the Katipunan was generally described as proletarian in nature and mass-based. Jose Rizal, before he was executed, made a very clear stand about the revolution being waged by the Katipunan. He said:

“I have recommended study and civic virtues, without which redemption is impossible. I have also written (and my works have been repeated) that reforms, to be fruitful, must come from above, for those that come from below are shaky, irregular and insecure. Holding these ideas, I cannot do less than condemn, and I do condemn this absurd and savage uprisings, plotted behind my



back, which dishonors us Filipinos and discredits those who intercede on our behalf.”



Dr. Jose Rizal

That Rizal and his fellow propagandists believed in the eventual independence of the Philippines was true, but “in due time and by the proper method.” They unswervingly believed that the Filipinos still had to be educated on the meaning of independence and the responsibilities that come

with it. A sudden burst of liberty could overwhelm them, and chaos and anarchy would reign supreme.

How different this tone was to President Manuel L. Quezon when he declared: “I would rather see a government run like hell by Filipinos than a government run like heaven by Americans.”



Manuel Quezon

As president of the new Republic of the Philippines, Aguinaldo heeding the dictum of Rizal that Filipinos should be guided by men of wealth and education, tried to win the support of the Filipino elite and offered them positions in the newly-created government. Ironically, the commitment of most Filipino *ilustrados* to the revolution borders on the farcical. Understandably, the revolutionists needed their “funds, prestige, and professional talent” in pursuing the revolution and forming of a reliable and competent government that this all too visible hostility of the elite was overlooked. This indifference to the struggle for independence masked the fear and distrust of the Filipino elite to the revolutionists. Contented in the world of flowing milk and honey, of power, prestige and privileges, they were repelled by the thought of losing some of it, if not all, in the name of emancipating millions of impoverished compatriots.

Compared to the juicy positions and promised concessions being offered to the elite, enticement for the middle class and the masses to join the revolution was rare. No wage hike, no bonuses, nor insurance, nada. And yet from them the revolution got its strongest support, the most loyal adherents, the most willing to sacrifice, the most heroic fighters. In the end, the gains

of the Katipunan were offered to the elite, as the Katipunan was disbanded, replaced by a revolutionary government, finally evolving into the first Philippine republic.

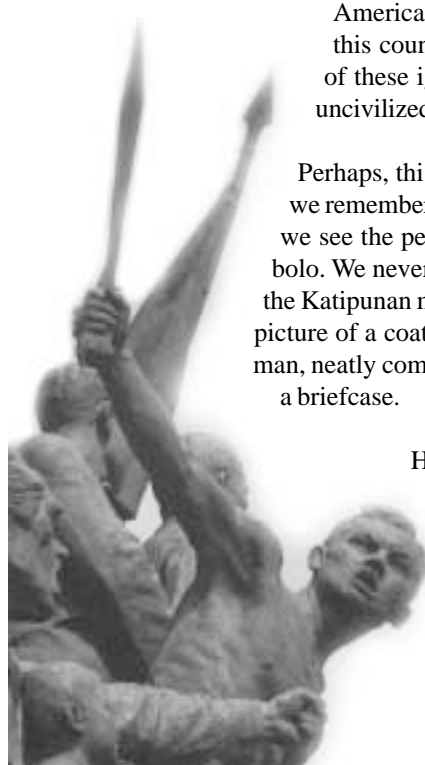
The Katipunan has been interpreted by historians and writers through the years. It has been deified and demythologized, psychologically defined, and sociologically studied, but it never loses its mystique. It remains a memory of a forceful agent of change to an unbearable era of decadence. But we must remember that the movement came from the men of the middle class, while the masses carried on the fighting to its bloody crescendo. And the propertied men helped achieved its final conclusion – American intervention and eventual annexation of the Philippines as a territory of the U.S. For the Filipino elite saw in the Americans the willingness to preserve their social status and privileges.

They also saw some kind of peace.

A near-total absence of confidence on the endeavors of the Katipunan by the rich Filipinos was exemplified by Pardo de Tavera, a member of the Malolos Congress, when he wrote to the president of the U.S. – I have (employed) all my energies to the establishment of

American sovereignty in this country for the good of these ignorant and uncivilized people.

Perhaps, this is why when we remember the Katipunan, we see the peasant and his bolo. We never could reconcile the Katipunan memory with a picture of a coat and tie business man, neatly combed and carrying a briefcase.



History does not forget who betrayed whom.



Freedom Fighter Eves

Women Behind Philippine Independence



Before the colonizers came, Filipino women were enjoying a position equal to men or in some point even more so. They were looked up to and given the highest respect in the community; the women priests called *Babaylan* is an example of this.

The situation reversed when the Spaniards came. They inculcated in the minds of the people that women did not have significant roles in society, that they were mere followers of men and born to take care of their husbands, children, and family. The early Filipina easily accepted the role of “Maria Clara.” They became submissive to men and good followers to the teachings of the Spaniards. But they could not stand seeing their countrymen being maltreated by the Spaniards, and hearing them crying and shouting for freedom. They threw away the teachings of the Spaniards and “armored” themselves with courage and determination and showed that they were as strong as men in the fight for independence. The following women have shown strong convictions to get the liberty of her country;

they are the ones whose names were placed in the pedestal of heroes of the Philippine Revolution.

Lorenza Agoncillo – one of the three makers of the Philippine flag, the emblem of our liberty.



Melchora Aquino – known as Tandang Sora, an 84 years old heroine who participated in the Philippine Revolution. The Katipunan used her house in their clandestine meetings. Unfortunately she was captured on 29 August 1896 and was deported to Guam on 2 September 1896 and returned to the country seven years later.

Melchora Aquino





Marina Dizon

Marina Dizon – the elected secretary of the Katipunan Women’s Chapter and was tasked to safe keep the records of the Katipunan.

Valeriana Elises – described as epitome of admirable serenity and enviable courage. She participated in many battles and demonstrations.

Praxedes Fajardo – the president of the Philippine Red Cross in Pampanga. She took care of the families of soldiers while they were in combat.



Patrocino Gamboa

Patrocino Gamboa – the fearless one who brought the first flag that was raised in the province of Iloilo. She was an active fund raiser of the Katipunan and collector of supplies of food, medicines and even arms and ammunitions for the group.

Gregoria de Jesus – known as Lakambini, she was the first woman to be initiated in the Women’s Chapter of the Katipunan, sometime in July 1893. She was the first custodian of the documents and secret properties of the organization, and was elected vice president of the group.



Gregoria de Jesus

Agueda Kahabagan – referred as Henerala Agueda, she was the only woman in the roster of generals of the army of the Filipino republic.

Marcela Marcelo – known as Selang Bagsik or Taga-Malibay, she led one company of soldiers with full of courage armed only with bolo. She died on 8 March



Teresa Magbanua

1897 in the battle of Pasong Santol.

Teresa Magbanua – the Joan of Arc of the Visayas. Her heroism was exhibited in the battlefields of Panay.

Marcela Mariño – the prime maker of the Philippine flag. It took her and two others five days to make the flag that was made of satin and embroidered in gold with stripes of blue, red and white triangle.

Gregoria Montoya – an old woman who stayed in battle to avenge her husband, and died while mounting the battery in the battle in Dalahikan beach.

Segunda Fuentes – fought in the battle of Pinaglabanan in San Juan del Monte on 30 August 1896. Unfortunately, she was caught shooting a *guardia veterana*, and as a punishment, was exiled to Guam on 2 September 1896.

Josefa Rizal – she participated in masonry that espoused liberalism, like the *Logia de Adapcion* where she used the name “Sumikat.” She also joined the KKK’s Women Chapter, and was elected president.

Trinidad Rizal — is the sister of Jose Rizal to whom he handed his poem *Mi Ultimo Adios*. After the death of her brother, she became an activist and joined the *Logia de Adapcion* where she became the secretary.



Trinidad Rizal

Angelica Lopez Rizal – one of the first members of the *Logia de Adapcion*, and was tasked to be the courier of the revolutionary movement. Later, she was elected fiscal and served as sub-treasurer under General Aguinaldo.

Delfina Herbosa Rizal – one of the first batches of women initiated in the Katipunan. She helped Marcela and Lorenza Agoncillo sew the Philippine flag.





Matea Rodriguez – the Pampangueña who supplied food and other basic needs of the revolutionary group under General Maximino Hizon.

Salome Siaopoco – collector of funds of the Katipunan.

Bernarda Tagalog – also known as Alejandra and “Matandang Anday.” She was always beside her son, Gen. Santos Nocom, or “Duhat.” During battles, she would appear carrying rocks, a bolo and a sharp-bladed dagger tied around her waist, showing that she’s ready to fight the enemy anytime.



Trinidad Tecson

Trinidad Tecson – she was called “Mother of Biyak-na-Bato” and “Mother of the Philippine Red Cross” in Bulacan. A member of the *Logia de Adapcion* and at the same time of the Katipunan’s Women Chapter. With three assistants, she ransacked a courthouse in Caloocan and

carried away all the guns; she also raided the jail of San Isidro in Nueva Ecija, where she got seven firearms, this time five men went with her. She participated in different encounters like in San Miguel, Biyak-na-Bato, Galugod Baboy, San Jose, Zaragoza, etc., about 12 battles in all.

Rosario Villaruel – also known as the “Pallid Virgin” and “Pale Madonna” of the Philippine Revolution, was initiated as the first Filipino woman mason on 18 July 1893 and was given the name “Minerva.”

These women and the unrecognized others, who put their lives at risk and some even gave their lives for the freedom of our country earned what they were fighting for on June 12, 1898, the more than 300 years of colonization of the Spaniards ended and gave our independence.



The Legacy We Hardly Understand or Preserve

by **Dr. Regino P. Paular**
Chief, Historical Education Division
National Historical Institute



A country can only be happy if it is independent, for independence means freedom. Freedom that allows us to speak, express our sentiments, or attend to our religious affiliations, under the protective canopy of democracy.

When our independence was proclaimed on 12 June 1898, it meant freedom for all of us. This is the legacy we inherited from our forefathers, after a prolonged and agonizing struggle against colonialism. But, these days, as we recall its historic importance, have we actually understood, implemented or preserved the essence and implication of this legacy?

As we commemorate the 106th anniversary of this historical gift, we will again herald to the whole world the struggles of our heroes and the supposed labors of some of our present leaders. But as we attempt to compare their deeds, we shudder at the thought of knowing again the tainted concepts and styles that some of our present leaders had attached to this legacy we wanted to preserve for all generations. When Mabini talked about freedom, he clarified that its

significance had moral basis and legal limitations. However, our present dispensers are inclined to dilute its essence to suit their personal needs or political ambitions. Rizal had already doubted the implications of this legacy. He even admonished that what is the use of independence, “if the slaves of today will be the tyrants of tomorrow?”

Tired and sick of colonial governmental manipulations, Mahatma Gandhi of India, even preferred fasting and silent civil disobedience to armed confrontation. In this manner, he urged the British authorities to stop racial discrimination and political machinations. For him, the idea of preserving freedom is akin to the utmost respect one professes for the human dignity of the Indian people as well as the geopolitical unity and integrity of India.

We reminisce, of course, with passion the hopes and expectations of our heroes for the forthcoming generations. But the latter truth can be observed in our times. Whether or not this historic legacy was properly understood or fittingly preserved, one only needs to



walk on the streets, see people around, read newspapers, listen to radios or see TV shows. Discover for yourself the contrasting scenes and confusing experiences.

In the field of education, our curriculum offerings fail to instill deeper respect and appreciation of our history and culture. Basic education on good manners and right conduct are apparently forgotten. Younger people no longer show respect to older people even in matters of courteous speech and articulation.

There was a time when the public school system was strict on this social etiquette. Could it be that some schools now have more commercial or political purposes than the much-needed wisdom it ought to share among students and professionals?

Textbooks on history and culture are haphazardly researched or poorly written, that students are unfortunately fed with wrong ideas on historical events, personalities and sites or places.

Both in the rural or urban areas, historical buildings, churches, monuments, or sites are either bulldozed, desecrated, pulverized or broken to pieces, without remorse or fear of reprisal. Protective laws on these historical matters are not even consulted or ignored. It is funny to know that a fast food center is now located in the heart of a hollowed ground where our heroes once fought and were executed. Moreover, our basic Philippine course on history and culture has been dumped together with P.E., Music, Home Economics, etc., to ensure the production of Filipino mathematicians, scientists and English or Tagalog polyglots.

Perhaps, 50 years from now, our children may no longer know, appreciate or remember Lapu-Lapu, Rizal, Bonifacio, our *lolos* and *lolas*, or even the shadows of our former presidents and secretaries, etc. because of this abrupt educational strategy.

Now look at TV shows. We have shampoos and detergents linked unabashedly to our social mores. Angels and church premises, with praying children and priests, are amusingly featured with medicinal tablets or even paints. Added to our 21st century concerns are the thousands of college graduates since 1990 to 2003 who are unemployed, misemployed or misfits, receiving poverty level salaries. Where is the educational

upliftment we ought to receive from the fruits and successes of our 106th Independence Day? What have we done now for the preservation of this 12 June 1898 legacy?

We need to examine our judicial system. Sadly, it needs rigid review, both in the restorative and punitive aspects. As the sole protector of the rights and privileges of its citizens, the nation expects the dispensers of justice to be fair, honest, and humane.

However, there are barristers or court offices who do not live up to the expectations of the people. One only needs to read the newspapers or court records and discover who have been investigated, disbarred, and dismissed because of moral turpitude, incompetence, ignorance, and graft and corruption.

Perhaps, to rid the system of these persons, the Highest Court should send *incognito* investigators to ferret out these people who had abused their authorities and resorted to extorting money from clients in exchange for dismissal or

prolongation of cases. In this manner, decisions of cases (civil, criminal, etc.) could be speedily dispensed with to save time, money, and effort. This will free the aggrieved client from all inconveniences and send the culprit to jail and pay the aggrieved of legal damages.

Court authorities should impose discipline in their salas to both counsels, so that postponements and dilatory tactics may be eradicated, and that courts ethics be followed *in toto*. Hence, this will allow the decision of the cases on time and that the perpetrators of crimes and omissions penalized.

Moreover, our penal, civil, maritime, and other legal codes should be rigidly reevaluated to check if they are still relevant to the tenets of a democratic society. In the interest of justice, cases of clients for the death row and, even in lower or appeal courts, should be thoroughly reviewed, to save innocent lives wrongly pinpointed by an incompetent or biased court authority. If our 1898 constitution provided every Filipino legal grounds to defend himself against an unnecessary onslaught, the more should one be protected of his human rights in the present disposition.

Our social institutions should be revitalized and overhauled, especially its plans and policies towards the poor and the needy.



Housing should not only be convenient and affordable, but also aesthetically presentable. Some of these houses look like *kalapati* cottages or ancient-looking mud houses, but are “constructed” to look like Mediterranean villas, or English manor, yet at closer examination, they look terrible. They cannot accommodate a small family or allow free movement in the kitchen, let alone a yard, reminiscent of a chicken inclosure.

In the congested urban areas like Metro Manila, there are beggars, street children, displaced Aetas or Badjaos, insane people or the *taong grasa*. These unfortunate human beings should be placed in rehabilitation centers where they can be cured of mental alienation or be helped to attend schools, or start small-scale business. They need social assistance.

Moreover, we should also reassess our habit of inviting street children to stay with certain families during Christmas only and return them to the streets after the holiday and, therefore, return to their old ways or become prospects for drug addiction or prostitution. Since these are only few groups, why can we not afford to place them in care centers for the sake of sanity and decency?

On agricultural and ecological matters, our country is rich on forest and maritime resources. However, it seems to lack the capability to develop the said resources. We never learned lessons from the past or heeded advises from nature experts. Forests are subjected to non-stop illegal logging, causing its complete denudation. As a result, our mountains could no longer contain heavy rains or stormy weather. Consequently, it would cause floods, death of people and animals, destruction to houses and properties. If one takes a plane and view the entire archipelago, he will be dismayed to observe the bald-headed mountains and hills, as if they were already destined to become African deserts or futuristic dunes in the future. With this alarming ecological mainland condition, we expect the concomitant absence of food, vegetables, fruits, livestock, and even fuel. There are also pocket reports of some secret graft and corruption happening in some forests and offices. With this dilemma, what is there to hope for under this hopeless situation?

Even our seas are now the subject of foreign poaching or dynamite fishing. The absence of protective laws to give us the sole right to fish in our own seas or engage in legal fishing activities will sooner expose us to bankruptcy of maritime resources and, later, to poverty, hunger, malnutrition, and navigational troubles. Moreover, mangrove trees which protect our schools of fish or corrals that give refuge to infinite maritime

creatures, are now almost destroyed or exposed to deadly chemical contamination.

In the field of agriculture, chemicals or genetically manipulated seeds, instead of organic fertilizers or normal grains, are recommended even by our unscrupulous authorities, in the name of bountiful harvest or plenty of food. The truth is that said activities could affect the health of consumers and farmers.

Creeks, brooks, streams or even rivers are detoured, covered with sand and gravel, or cemented to give rise to a road, building, houses, and other structures. Since water seeks its own level, these places are perpetual sites of floods or will sink to a certain level because man-made formations ran contrary to the laws of nature.

Lately, we had species of animals, birds, or insects being captured or sold, thereby contributing to the country's extinction of precious zoological species. *Kaingin*, or slash and burn, on the other hand, although practiced by our indigenous brothers in the remote mountains or forests also contribute to the destruction of forests and mountain reserves, killing useful plants, or helpful insects or animals.

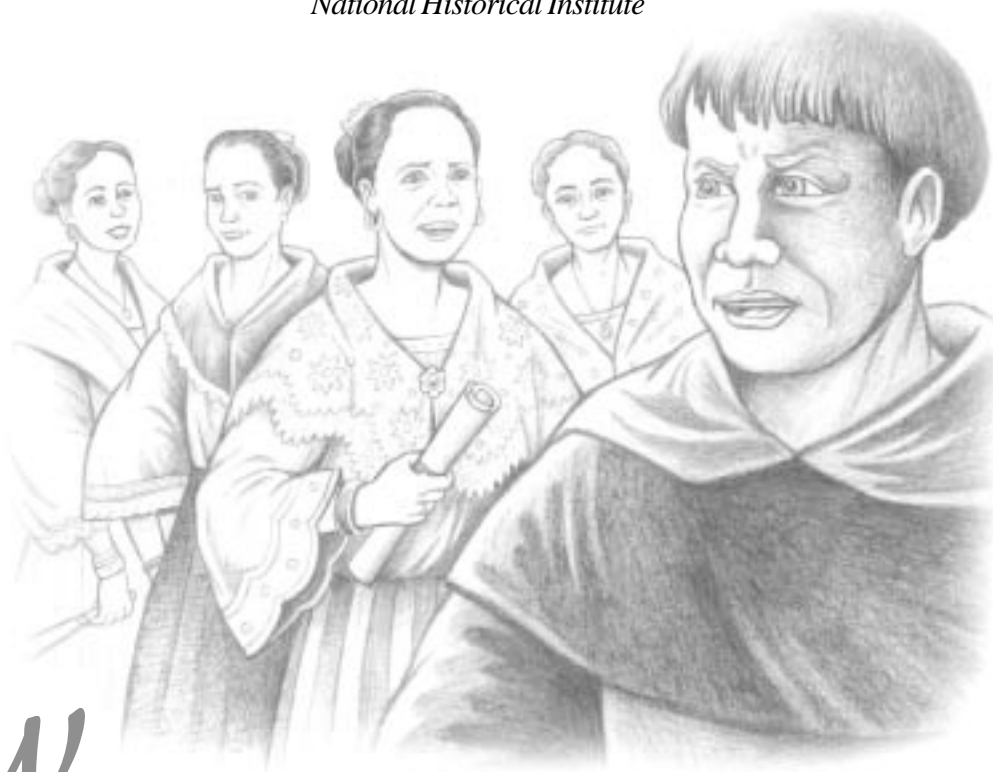
There are long lists of defects and lapses that were probably inherited from the past administrators of this country. They may have remained unresolved or allowed to sleep because of political infirmities or financial bankruptcies. But these could not have cropped up had we followed intently the spirit of the legacy shared to us by our forefathers and the ideals and aspirations of our 12 June 1898 Proclamation of Independence. The freedom handed over to us by our heroes were not meant to be misunderstood or misadministered. It was intended, for all intents and purposes, to allow us to enjoy our rights and privileges within the bounds of our legal laws, to make us happy and contented, to share and pass the positive traits and democratic characteristics of this freedom to the future generations of Filipinos, both for the young and the old. This culture of freedom is a legacy we inherited from our forefathers. It should be reminisced, protected, implemented, and preserved for the sake of our country and people. Let us never lose it, for it is costly to retrieve it. It is the only legacy that binds us together as Filipinos, who are proud of its history and culture. It is the only legacy that motivates us to live with hope and survive through the times amidst global crises and frustrations.

Viva la Independencia Filipina! Mabuhay ang ating Kalayaan!



The Women Who Dared

by **Carmina R. Arevalo**
Research and Publications Division
National Historical Institute



With the Kalayaan 2004 theme “Lakas ng Pagkakaisa sa Matatag na Republika,” it is appropriate to talk about the 20 women of Malolos who, in their desire to learn the Spanish language, came together and petitioned Governor-General Valeriano Weyler for permission to open a night school, at their own expense, to be handled by Teodoro Sandiko. Said petition was objected to by Fr. Felipe Garcia, the Spanish parish priest, believing that this move would open their minds to modern and progressive thinking. But in spite of this, the determination of the Malolos women never wavered and they continued their campaign for the said school. Their perseverance paid off when Governor-General Weyler finally granted their request on the condition that Guadalupe Reyes be their teacher.

This event was considered a great feat because it happened in 1888, during a time when women were

supposed to be submissive and did not defy Spanish authorities. This was also the time when women were supposed to devote their entire time to their families and household duties. This incident, therefore, created a stir not only in the Philippines but in far away Spain.

The women of Malolos reaped praises from Filipinos here and abroad. To encourage them even more, Marcelo H. del Pilar, a fellow Bulakeño who was then in Barcelona, requested Jose Rizal to write a letter to these women. Rizal, who was then in London busy annotating Morga’s *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* lost no time in commending these women.

It is important to note that long before the coming of the Spaniards, our women enjoyed the same rights as that of the men. However, when the colonizers came, these rights were gradually taken away from them. They were made to believe that their sole duty was confined in



their homes – to bear children and take care of them and their spouses. The Spaniards, indeed, succeeded in this because time came when the Filipino women ceased enjoying the distinguished social status they used to enjoy. And, in the passing of time, they became “weak.” Even prominent Filipinos like Bonifacio, Mabini, and Jacinto described our women as such in their writings. Rizal himself, prior to the Malolos event, shared the same view about our women. This is evident in his depiction of our women like Maria Clara, Doña Victorina, Doña Consolacion, etc., in his novels. In fact, in his letter to his sister Trinidad dated 11 March 1886, he expressed his disappointment about our women when he wrote:

“It is a pity that there in our country the principal adornment of all women almost always consists of clothes and finery rather than knowledge. . .”

In most of Rizal’s letters to his sisters, he talked about their training and education. This is because he believed that all knowledge is useful and education or intelligence would deliver us from the bondage of slavery. He also manifested his great admiration for German women when he said:

“The German women are serious, studious and diligent. They do not pay much attention to their clothes nor to jewels. They go everywhere walking so nimbly or faster than men, carrying their books, their baskets, without minding anyone and only their own business. They are home loving and they study cooking with as much diligence as they do music and drawing. They are not afraid of men. They are more concerned with the substance than with appearances.”

To Rizal, these are the qualities of an ideal woman. These are the traits he dreamed of not only for his sisters but for all Filipino women. A shimmering light to this dream of his finally appeared through the Malolos event. Rizal was so delighted because he had proven that our women also possessed the traits of the German women which he admired the most – their earnest desire for further knowledge. With the courage demonstrated by the women of Malolos, a renewed hope dawned on

him that, with the help of our women, our much longed for freedom would soon come to pass.

In his letter to the Women of Malolos dated 22 February 1889, he admitted that he erred in judging our women. He praised and exhorted them, thus:

“. . . Now that you have responded to our first appeal in the interest of the welfare of the people; now that you have set example to those who, like you, long to have their eyes opened be delivered from servitude, new hopes are awakened in us and we now even dare to face confidence of victory. We shall not feel any fatigue if you help us; God, too, will help to scatter the mist, because He is the God of truth; He will restore to its pristine condition the fame of the Filipina in whom we now miss only a criterion of her own, because good qualities she has enough and to spare. This is our dream; this is the desire we cherish in our hearts; to restore the honor of woman, who is half of our heart, our companion in joys and tribulations of life . . .”

What the women of Malolos achieved became an inspiration not only to their fellow women to seek for further learning, but also to our heroes in their continued struggle for our rights. No longer were they considered subordinates to men but partners in all their undertakings.

Today, Filipino women finally occupy a prestigious place in our society and they are known in the world for their excellence in the various fields of arts and sciences. Even in politics, Filipino women have proven themselves worthy. They are now even elected to positions of power. In fact, women have been twice elected to the highest position in the land.

Thanks to the women of Malolos for they rekindled in the Filipino women the desire to regain the rights and privileges the women used to enjoy before the coming of the Spaniards. The fruits of their labor shall forever be enjoyed by the women of the present and the generations to come. ***Pilipino, Ang Galing-Galing Mo!***





KALAYAAN

LAKAS AT PAGKAKAISA • MATATAG NA REPUBLIKA
Hunyo 12, 2004

Pilipino ... ang Galing Mo!

The Philippines proudly celebrates its
106th Year of Independence
Here and Abroad



Here...



*Simultaneous Flag Raising
and Wreath-Laying*

The simultaneous June 12 flag raising ceremony was held at the Rizal Monument in Rizal Park and at the Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo Shrine in Kawit, Cavite; Barasoain Church in Malolos, Bulacan; Andres Bonifacio Shrines, Caloocan; Caloocan Mauseleo de los Veteranos, Manila North Cemetery; and Pinaglabanan Memorial Shrine in San Juan.





Rizal Park, Manila (Luneta)



Andres Bonifacio Monument, Kalookan City, Metro Manila



**Pinaglabanan Shrine
San Juan, Metro Manila**

**Mausoleo de los Veteranos
de la Revolucion
Manila North Cemetery**



Bukidnon



Cagayan de Oro



Iligan City



Ozamis City

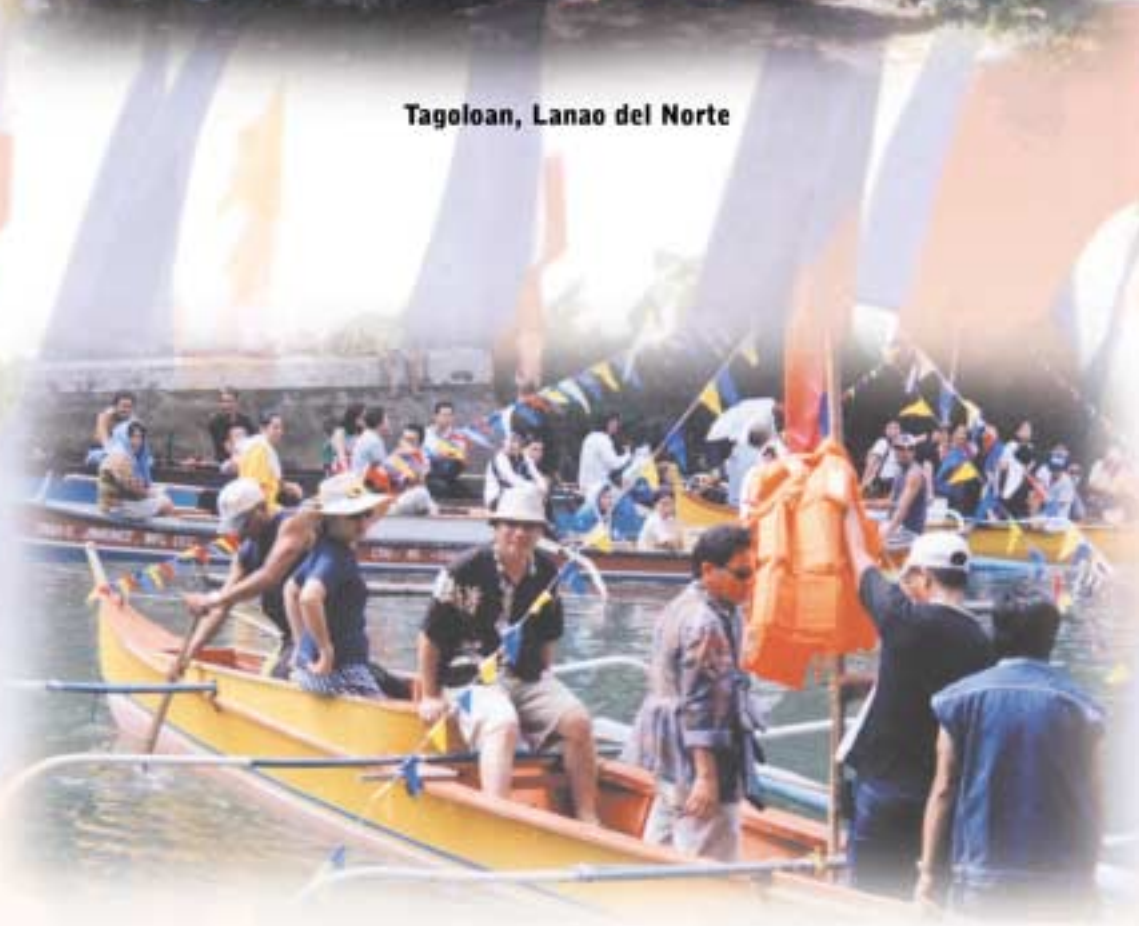


Baliangao, Misamis Occidental





Tagoloan, Lanao del Norte



Aloran, Misamis Occidental

Abroad...



Chicago

Consul General Blesila Cabrera (third from left, seated) poses and officers and staff of the Philippine Consulate in Chicago in their "Filipiniana" best.



Indonesia

Ambassador to Chile Ma. Consuelo Puyat-Reyes (extreme left) leads the reception line during the observance of Philippine Independence Day in Santiago, Chile. Others in photo are Minister Edgardo Manuel, Carmela M. Manuel, Jorge C. Aguas, Miriam P. Nazareno, and Victoria Artificio.



Hawaii

Members of the World War II Fil-Am Veterans Hawaii chapter prepare to raise the Philippine flag on the Philippine consulate grounds. The celebration was led by Consulate General Rolando Gregorio.

KALAYAAAN
LABAS NG PAGKAWAGAS • BIKANG SA
Filipinang May Galing
THE 106TH ANNIVERSARY
THE PROCLAMATION
PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE



Honolulu

The Philippine Consulate General in Honolulu holds a holy mass during the Independence Day Celebration.



Indonesia

A food, art and cultural festival featured the Independence Day celebration in Jakarta, Indonesia. Photo shows Charge d' Affaires Catalino Dilem Jr. with officers of the Indonesia-Philippine Business Council, members of the Filipino Women of Art and Filipino chefs who prepared the food during the festival.



Patricia Evangelista



In celebration of the Country's Best and Brightest

The momentum generated by the year-round WOW Philippines events and activities has once more evoked a stronger sense of nationalism, love of country and patriotism among our people.

This was heightened during the Galing ng Pilipino 2004 Independence Day celebration.

The 106th Anniversary of our country's Independence Day was more than a celebratory event as it put to center stage the outstanding talent and creative energy of the Filipino.

Once more we remember the greatness and excellence of the Filipino personified through the heroism strong sense of nationalism of Dr. Jose Rizal, Gabriela Silang, Ninoy Aquino, Andres Bonifacio and many more.

For our time now, the new millennium, we have many reasons to be proud of and be jubilant about for the

outstanding traits and dynamic talents of our Broadway star,

Lea Salonga, our world renowned Bayanihan

Dance Company, the Madrigal Singers,

Opera Singer Andion Fernandez, as well as this

year's roster of outstanding Pinoys led by English public speaking winner in UK Patricia Evangelista,

Pulitzer Prize Photo Journalism awardee Cheryl Diaz-Meyer,

the International Robotics Olympiad winner,

the Philippine Science High School Team, Billiard King Efren "Bata"

Reyes, boxing champion Manny Pacquiao,

the Ateneo Moot Court Debating Team, and

American Pop Idol Jasmine Trias. All these compatriots made our

Independence Day most significant as they made

the mark in international competitions in time

to join us in the finale portion of the

"Galing Pilipino Independence day."



Manny Pacquiao



Cheryl Diaz-Meyer

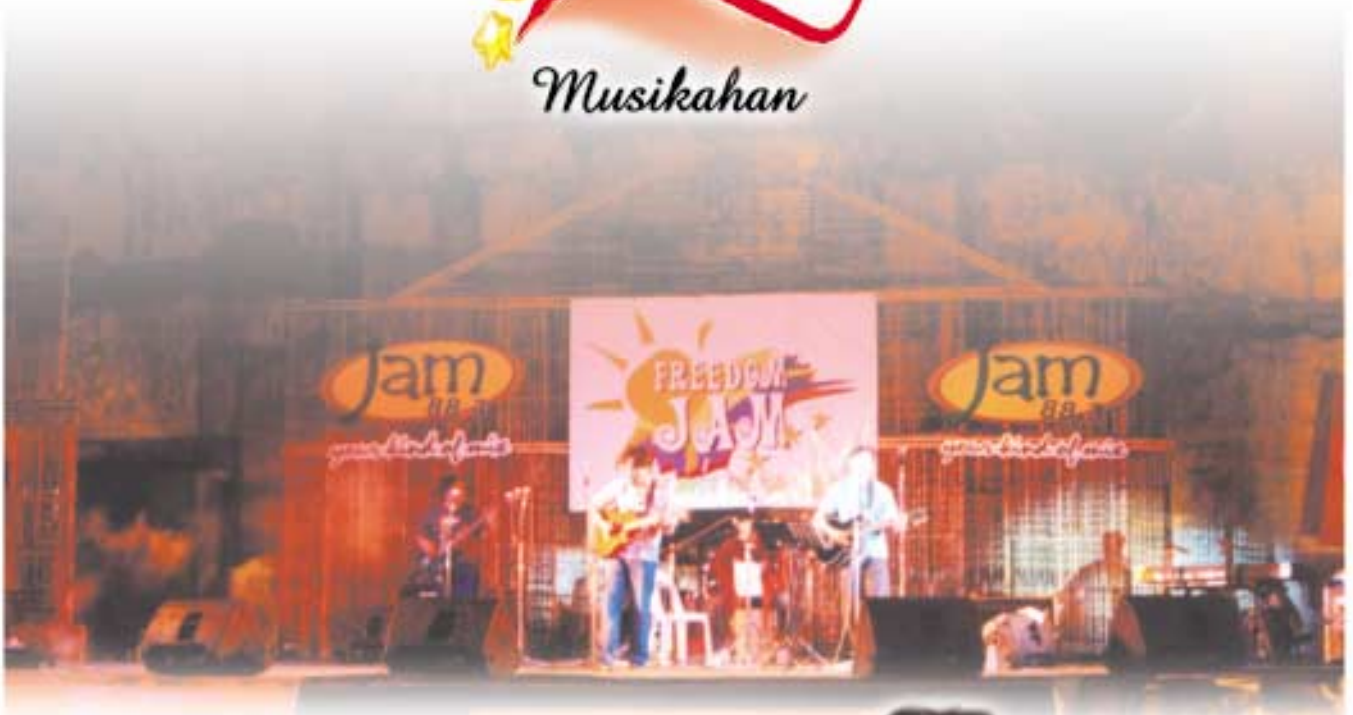


Concert at the Park

Other activities include: "Pista ng Kalayaan," a trade and exhibit fairs, "Sining at Kultura," featuring Philippine heroes, a special concert of Filipino songs at Paco Park, Biyaheng Singko-Singko Kalayaan by DOT, Kultura sa Radyo at Pelikula, Music and nation building Palakasan sa Bagumbayan, Independence Day sale by the private business sector, as well as cultural/musical activities in the different parts of the country and the various Philippine diplomatic posts abroad.

CONCERT
AT THE
PARK







Joey Ayala, one of the forerunners of alternative music in the country, together with other artists, enthrall the audience with protests songs and some.



*A Visual Art Exhibit
Arts Association of the Philippines*

A group of five people, four men and one woman, are gathered around a large document or artwork. They are all wearing white shirts. The man on the far right is holding the document, and the others are looking at it with interest. The background shows a gallery setting with framed artworks on the wall.

DOT National Executive Committee Chair Secretary Roberto M. Pagdanganan,
Press Secretary Ignacio R. Bunye and National Executive Committee
Creative Director Romulo Reyes.

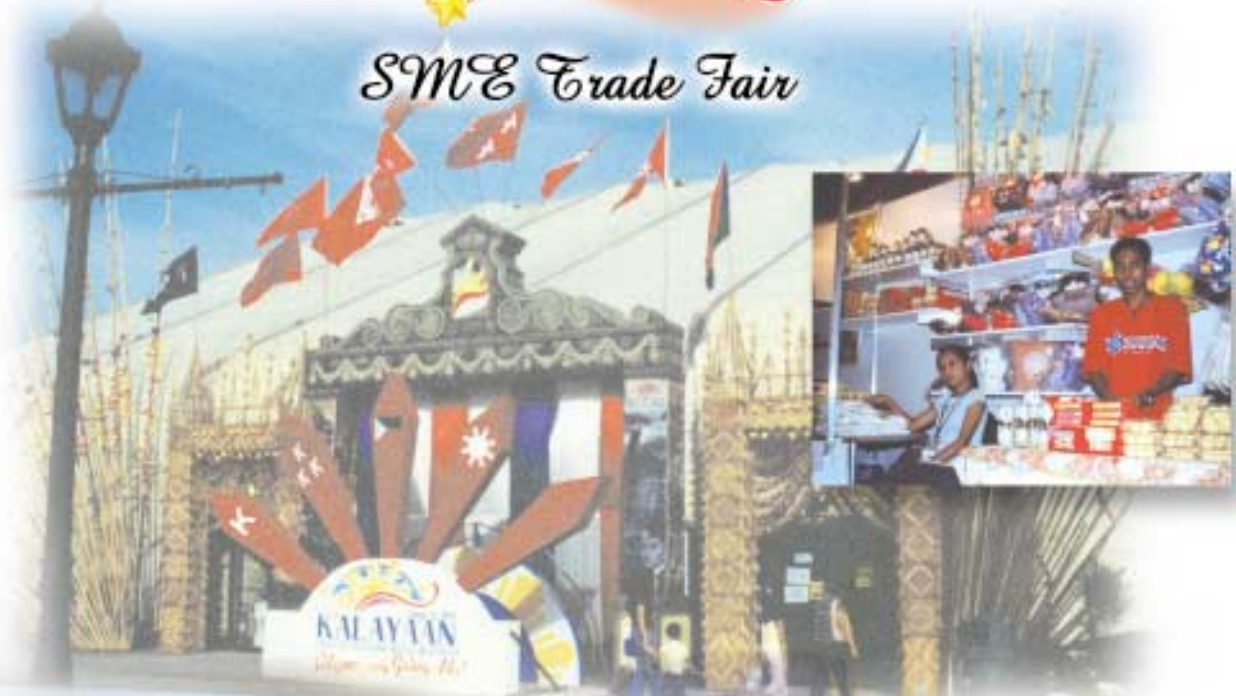
A group of people, including several men in white shirts and one woman in a black jacket, are standing in a gallery. They appear to be engaged in conversation. The gallery walls are covered with various framed artworks.

Secretary Pagdanganan, Pulitzer Awardee Cheryl Diaz-Meyer,
NHI Executive Director Ludovico Badoy and Press Secretary Bunye.





SME Trade Fair



WOW SOUVENIR



A colorful *calesa* transports guests to the small and medium enterprise trade fair where hundreds of booths displayed wares coming from different regions and participants.



Colors, colors everywhere. Using indigenous materials, craftsmen transform mundane materials like reeds into table and sleeping mats; and dried leaves into multicolored flowers.



Marble, hardwood, rattan, and capiz are transformed into artistic and practical wares.

CACAO FILIPINA

SAVOR
the best
from the Philippines



It's true, soon, the Philippine cacao will be known as the best of chocolate beverages.





PATROL "117"







The Armed Forces of the Philippines shows off its latest gadgets and weaponry.

Pilipino ... ang Galing Mo!

Grand parade highlights of the Philippine Independence Day Celebrations



Tourism Secretary Roberto Pagdanganan who chairs this year's celebrations, said that the message of this year's observance is "Ang ganda ng Pilipinas at galing ng Pilipino ay ipakita natin sa mundo," and will showcase our countrymen who have excelled in various fields and have performed good deeds toward their fellowmen.

A project of an inter-agency task force organized from the government and private sectors with the Department of Tourism as lead agency, a total of 20 floats from various government departments, agencies, GOCCs including the private sector shall join this year's parade. The parade aspires to uphold the history and enduring beauty of the Philippine Islands and its diverse culture. Aside from the breathtaking natural and man-made tourist destinations, the Independence Day parade will also focus on the country's intangible assets – the admirable achievements and heroism of the Filipino, which have contributed to the manifestation of our national freedom and our continuing rise as a nation in the global community.

"This is a concerted effort among all branches of government, the private sector, and non-

government organizations. The government, through this celebration of our 106th Philippine Independence Day, will show our countrymen and the world that we are strong and united as a people especially during these challenging times," says Secretary Pagdanganan.

It comprises close to 4,000 participants that includes an array of colorful floats with walking and dancing contingents composed of children, farmers, fisherfolks, high school students, mountain bikers, doctors, nurses, local government officials, OFWs, performing artists, scientists, inventors, social and community workers, entrepreneurs, businessmen, traders, and firefighters as well as those from the different sectors of the military.

Divided into five segments, the first two parts is a 15-minute presentation of the *Galing ng Hukbong Lakas ng Bayan* and *Galing ng Pilipino Noong Unang Panahon* tableaus that showcase a 10-minute spectacular opening salvo or dance drama depicting the prehispanic Philippines up to the EDSA People Power Revolution of 1986.

The third segment is the *Kadakilaan, Kagalingan sa Ating Kasaysayan* where the evolution of the



country's rich political history is reminisced from the Malolos Congress, the Constitutional Convention and the ratification of the Philippine Constitution under the American regime, heroism of the Filipinos who fought under the Japanese occupation, the achievements and progress gained under the governance and leadership of past presidents from 1950 to the 1986 People Power at EDSA.

The fourth segment exhibits the vision and greatest achievements of the national government and the programs of its various agencies and corporations including community service thrusts of the private

Philippine Sports Commission, Metro Manila Development Authority, National Commission for Culture and the Arts, and PAGCOR. Among the business and humanitarian groups participating are the Knights of Columbus, Philippine National Red Cross, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of the Philippines, Citizens Emergency Network, Sons of Veterans, Chinese Firefighters Volunteers, AMA, Jollibee, Unilab, Nestle Philippines, WGA Superferry, and Cebu Pacific.

The final segment of the parade themed as "Kagalingan sa Matatag na Republika" hubs on the current administration's flagship program towards



sectors. Participating agencies are the Department of Tourism, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Finance, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Health, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Transportation and Communication, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Trade and Industry, Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office,

a Strong Republic, particularly on education, governance, culture, and sports as shown in the four mini floats which will showcase the Filipinos who have gained excellence and international recognition in their fields of expertise such as the cast of the international award-winning film *Magnifico*, World Best Debator champion Patricia Evangelista, sport hero boxing icon Manny Pacquiao, billiard champ Efren "Bata" Reyes, among others, will be followed by a musical number of 1,000 school children led by child star Goyong supported by awesome skydancers and over a hundred dancers.



Parada ng Kalayaan









GALING NG SANDATAHANG
LAKAS NG PILIPINAS









TB NETWORK

MABIBILI DITO SA DOH

LAKAS AT TUKAPAKALSA SA MATATAG NA REPUBLIC

DOLE

SAMBALIST TUNONG SA SAMAGANG PULOGAN

KUNSAAN NG GAMA-SAMANG PAGKILOS

















Technical Working Committee







KALAYAAN 2004

106th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence

May 28-June 12, 2004

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Date/Time/Activities	Venue/Responsibility Center/s
<p>May 28 -- 8:00 a.m. <i>Araw ng Watawat</i> (Philippine National Flag Day) Parade</p>	<p>In front of the main flag pole, Rizal Park, Manila NHI Chairman and the members of the 2004 Kalayaan National Organizing Committee</p>
<p>• Tableau of the First Eight Provinces’ Revolt Against the Spaniards - Barasoain Theater Group</p> <p>• Flag-Raising Battle of Alapan, Imus, Cavite Site where the Philippine flag was first raised during the battle. Provincial and municipal officials, with historical and academic groups in attendance</p>	<p> Unang Hirit, GMA-7 Special Feature, Magandang Umaga Bayan, ABS-CBN, PIA, DOT</p> <p>Cavite City Municipal Grounds Site where the Philippine Flag was brought to port.</p>
<p>May 28 -- 6:00 p.m. <i>Konsiyerto Militar</i> (AFP Brass Band Concert)</p>	<p> Open-Air Auditorium, Rizal Park, Manila DND-AFP (chairman) PA, AFP and PN bands</p>
<p>May 28 -- 6:00 p.m. Launching of the Search for <i>Ulirang Mamamayan</i></p>	<p> EDSA People Power Commission and DILG</p>
<p>May 28-June 12* Peripheral Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Watawat Ko, Iwawagayway Ko!</i> (A Flag day in every home/office) • This day starts the display of Philippine Flags in major thoroughfares and bridges in Metro Manila <p>• Launching of the <i>Search for Ulirang Kabataan</i> A nationwide search for outstanding students who excelled academically</p>	<p> Nationwide DILG (Chairman), MMDA, DOT, DPWH, DepEd, NPDC, NHI, DTI, LGUs, NGOs, Fil-Chinese Chamber Business Club</p> <p>Nationwide DepEd (chairman)</p>



***Kultura sa Pelikula at Musika:
Handog sa Kalayaan***

“Andres Bonifacio, the Great Plebian”
A video documentary
produced by PIA



DOT Clam Shell,
Intramuros, Manila
Sining at Kultura, NCCA (chairman), NPDC

PIA in cooperation with KBP,
MTRCB, NBN-4, RPN-9, IBC-13,
ABC-5, and Studio 23

**June 7-20 — 8:a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
*Pista ng Kalayaan 2004***

• Exhibits/Fairs dubbed
“The Best of WOW”

- ***Kalakalan, Kalikasan,
Kabuhayan, Agrikultura,
Enerhiya, Agham,
Tehnolohiya***

*A presentation of the best
products and industries of the various
regions in the country*



DOT Clam Shell, Intramuros, Manila
DTI-Citem (chairman), DOT, DOLE, DOE, DA,
DAR, DOST, DENR, MMDA, etc.

DOT Clam Shell, Intramuros, Manila
DOT (chairman), DPWH, DOLE, DTI,
DILG, PPSC, GSIS, NBI, SSS,
DOH, DSWD, DND-AFP, and others

• **Government Services**

Rendering of various services relating to the major
policy thrusts of the national government

DSWD-GSD, EPPC, NYC, DOH, NHI,
PPSC, DOLE, DOST, DOT, DILG, DENR, DA

• **On-Line Memberships**

• **Jobs Fair** (Local and Overseas)

This activity will bring into one venue
the jobseekers and licensed recruitment agencies/
companies. Jobseekers may apply on the
spot to the companies they are interested in.

GSIS, NBI, SSS

DOT Clam Shell, Intramuros, Manila
DOT (chairman), DPWH, DOLE, DTI, DILG, PPSC,
GSIS, NBI, SSS, DOH, DSWD, DND-AFP, etc.

Representatives of the participating companies
will be on site to conduct interview
and evaluation.



Expected output of the Job Fair is the
provision of employment assistance to
jobseekers desiring for local and overseas
employment.



• **Livelihood Fair (June 7-20)**

This component will showcase quality
produce of 102 people's organizations
and other non-government organizations coming
from NCR, Regions I, III, and CAR.



Expected output is for the public to have a glimpse of livelihood opportunities and awaken their interest on pursuing one's goals on their own.

At the same time they can avail of the produce at low prices while supporting the growth of livelihood and worker-enterprises.

• **Musical and cultural showcases**

by 20 government agencies on a daily basis
Exhibition Dates/Time -- 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. (Mondays); 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. (Tuesdays & Thursdays); 10:00 a.m. to 12:mn (Fridays & Sundays)

June 6-12 — 8: a.m. - 5:00 p.m
DND-AFP Static Display

June 9-16 -- 6:00 p.m.
Sining Kultura

Film showing of the lives of Filipino heroes such as Macario Sakay, Andres Bonifacio and Gregorio del Pilar; Raymond Red's version of a Lamberto Avellana original, the film *Sakay* features the struggles of Macario Sakay, the "bandit" who continued to resist American rule after the capture of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

Bayani visualizes the chronicle of Andres Bonifacio's rise and fall. This Raymond Red film also brings to fore the momentous events surrounding the country's struggles against Spanish colonialism.

Director Carlo J. Caparas' take on the life story of the youngest and the bravest general in Philippine history, Gregorio del Pilar. The general's death, along with 60 other Katipuneros at Tirad Pass, is the film's highlight.

Clam Shell, Intramuros
AFP, DOST, NCCA, EPPC, NYC, DOT, DA, DILG,
DOLE, DENR, DepEd, DSWD, DOH

Intramuros, Manila
DND-AFP (chairman)

Open-Air Auditorium, Rizal Park, Manila
NCCA (chairman), NPDC



June 11-12 -- 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
People's Day

June 12 -- 10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.
Bureau of Fire Protection
Demonstration on Weapons of Mass
Destruction Response

Clam Shell I, Intramuros, Manila

Luneta Grandstand Grounds



<p>June 15 -- 5:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. <i>Handog Musikahan ng DILG Family para sa Kalayaan</i></p>	Clamshell I, Intramuros, Manila
<p>June 10 — 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Independence Day <i>Byaheng Kalayaan Tour</i> Participated in by selected DepEd students and underprivileged children under DSWD</p>	Selected historical, cultural and tourism destinations in the provinces of Bulacan and Cavite in tie up with the DOT's "Biyaheng Singko-Singko Project" NHI (chairman), DOT, DSWD, DepEd, PNP
<p>June 10-12 NHI Book Sale A three-day book sale to be participated in by NHI, ADHIKA, PNHS, PHA, book publishers, and others</p>	DOT Clam Shell, SM Malls, Robinson's Department Stores, NHI (chairman), NPDC, PNHS, PHA, ADHIKA, DTI
<p>June 11 — 7:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. <i>DOT's Byaheng Singko-Singko Kalayaan</i></p>	A day tour in various historic-cultural and tourism sites in Manila and nearby provinces for only P555.00 per head - DOT (chairman)
<p>June 11 — 6:00 p.m. Paco Park Presents A special concert of best-loved Filipino songs dubbed <i>Makikiliti kang Totoo</i> by noted soprano Thea Perez with pianist Mary Ann Espina</p>	Paco Park, San Marcelino, Pandacan, Manila NPDC (chairman), NBN-4
<p>June 11 <i>Araw ng Pagpapahalaga sa Kasuotang Pilipino</i> DBP Concert • A one-hour presentation featuring the DBP Chorale, DBP Dancers, and guest artists</p> <p>Freedom Jam: A Pre-Independence Day Concert A concert in commemoration of the National Independence Day composed of performing artists Jett Pangan, Cooky Chua, Kitchie Nadal, Bayang Barrios, Cynthia Alexander, Noel Cabangon, Maegan Aguilar, Shamrock, Liteswitch, Next Level, Session Road, Kevin Roy with Loquy, and Old Skool</p>	Bulwagan ng Diwang Pilipino DBP (chairman) <p>Plaza San Ignacio, Intramuros, organized by JAM 88.3 and DOT</p>
<p>June 14, 19 and 20 — 4:00 p.m. <i>Biyaheng Kalayaan Package Tour Launch</i> Various musical shows promoting <i>Biyaheng Kalayaan</i> Tours</p> <p>June 11 — 6:00 p.m. Music and Nation-Building Concert-Workshop featuring Joey Ayala's composition with music-inspired reflections through expression of drawings and symbols provided by values educator Pauline Salvana-Bautista</p>	DOT, BPI, Megamall, South Mall, and SM City in Metro Manila, and GLOBE <p>Clam Shell I, Intramuros, Manila Edsa People Power Commission (chairman) NCCA, Joey Ayala</p>

<p>June 12 -- 7:00 a.m. Araw ng Kalayaan 2004 • Pagtataas ng Watawat Simultaneous flag-raising and wreath ceremonies at the designated historical venues all over the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo Shrine, Kawit, Cavite - Rizal National Monument, Rizal Park, Manila - Barasoain Church H.L., Malolos City, Bulacan - Andres Bonifacio Monument, Caloocan City - Mausoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion, Manila North Cemetery - Pinaglabanan Memorial Shrine, San Juan, Metro Manila - Historical sites in Cebu and Davao Cities 		<p>NHI (chairman) 2004 Kalayaan National Organizing Committee Broadcast Pool (OPS-RTVM, NBN-4, RPN-9, IBC-13, ABC-5, ABS-CBN-2, GMA-7, Malacanang Press Corps)</p> 
<p>8:00 a.m. • “Kalayaan 2004: A Visual Arts Exhibit” by the Arts Association of the Philippines (AAP)</p>		<p>Kanlungan ng Sining, Rizal Park, Manila NPDC (chairman), AAP</p>
<p>10:00 a.m. • Vin D’Honneur</p>		<p>Office of the President (chairman), NBN-4, RTVM</p>
<p>1:00 p.m. • Palakasan sa Bagumbayan</p>		<p>Quirino Grandstand, PSC (chairman), NPDC</p>
<p>2:00 p.m. • Band Exhibition</p>		<p>Quirino Grandstand, CCP (chairman), LGUs</p>
<p>4:00 p.m. • Parada sa Kalayaan Philippine Independence Day Parade</p>		
<p>• Speech of Her Excellency Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo President of the Republic of the Philippines</p>		<p>Luneta Grounds in front of the Quirino Grandstand, DOT (chairman) and Kalayaan 2004 National Organizing Committee, media networks</p>
<p>• Pilipino Ang Galing Mo! Kalayaan Parade</p>		<p>25 Floats from NGAs and private sectors DOT (chairman), Gantimpala Theater Foundation</p>
<p>7:30 p.m. • Pakulay sa Kalayaan 2004 Special Fireworks Display</p>		<p>Quirino Grandstand, DOT (chairman), John Lee</p>
<p>8:00 p.m. • Handog sa Kalayaan A special cultural production by DOT and PCVC</p>		<p>Rizal Park, Manila, DOT (chairman)</p>



<p><i>Nationwide Replication of 2004 Independence Day Activities</i></p> <p><i>International Celebration of Philippine diplomatic posts all over the world</i></p> <p>Kultura sa Peikula • Cinema One June 12 Film Festival A marathon of best Filipino films for the 106th Independence Day: <i>Bagong Buwan, Minsa'y Isang Gamu-gamu, Sakay, Damong Ligaw, Ganito Kami Noon, Paano Kayo Ngayon, Tirad Pass, Dekada 70, Amerika, Oro Plata Mata, Virgin Forest.</i></p>	<p>Luzon, Visayas & Mindanao DILG (chairman), League of Cities and Municipalities Liga ng mga Barangay</p> <p>Philippine embassies and diplomatic posts overseas DFA (chairman)</p> <p>Cinema One - ABS-CBN, MTRCB, PIA (chairman)</p>
<p>June 7 to June 12 Studio 23 Lunch Box Office — Studio LBO presents <i>Bayan Ko, Kapit sa Patalim, Tatlo, Dalawa, Isa; Moro, Sakay, Sa Kuko ng Lawin and Virgin Forest.</i></p> <p>May 28 - June 12 On the airplanes over KBP member-stations and <i>Radyo ng Bayan</i> nationwide featuring, OPMs, Kundiman and Readings of Historical Vignettes, <i>Mga Aral Tungo sa Mabuting Mamamayan.</i></p>	<p>Studio 23, MTRCB, PIA (chairman)</p> <p>KBP AM/FM stations, Radyo ng Bayan-BBS, PIA (chairman)</p>
<p>June 12 - 7:00 a.m. Kawit, Cavite Provincial and Military Honors for Voluntarios and Katipunan Revolutionaries</p>	<p>Kawit, Cavite</p>
<p>June 13 -- 6:00 p.m. Kayumangging Malaya Concert at the Park Suites of selected dances portraying the history of the Philippines by the Central Luzon University Gintong Ani Dance Troupe</p>	<p>Rizal Park Open-Air Auditorium DOT, NPDC (chairman)</p>
<p>June 12 - 15 Independence Day Sale This year's celebration has 16 business establishments participating</p>	<p>DTI-Citem (chairman) SM Malls, Ayala Commercial Center, Goodwill Bookstore, Ever Gotesco, New Farmers' Plaza, Sta. Lucia East, McDonald's, Star Mall, Shangrila Plaza, Jollibee, Chowking, National Bookstore, Fairmart/Plaza Fair, Harrison Plaza, Isetann Department Store</p>



Malacañang
Manila

By the President of the Philippines

Administrative Order No. 99

Directing the organization and implementation of activities and programs to celebrate Philippine Independence Day on June 12, 2004

WHEREAS, it is appropriate to commemorate the heroism, patriotism and nationalism of our forefathers in the struggle for independence;

WHEREAS, the 106th 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 should be proper planning, implementation and coordination of all programs and activities leading to the celebrations.

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

Section 1. The Secretary of Tourism is hereby designated to take the lead in the planning, coordination, implementation and conduct of programs and activities in celebration of Independence Day 2004.

Sec. 2. The Department of Tourism, being the lead agency of this national event, shall immediately convene the inter-agency organizing task force to plan and implement effectively all programs, projects and activities relating to the Independence Day 2004 celebration.

Sec. 3. The interagency task force shall be composed of the Secretary of Tourism, as Chairman, with the Executive Director of the National Historical Institute and the Secretary of Education, as Vice-Chairmen. Other members of the inter-agency task force shall be designated and/or appointed by the Secretary of Tourism.

Sec. 4. All departments, bureaus, offices, national government agencies and local government units and government-owned and controlled corporations are hereby enjoined to give full support, assistance and cooperation to the Secretary of Tourism in the exercise of his responsibilities under this Order.

Sec. 5. 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 106th Philippine Independence Day celebration will be a show of unity and strength during these challenging times.

Local government units together with private sector groups and NGOs are likewise enjoined to celebrate Philippine Independence Day in their respective localities.

Sec. 6. The programs and events for the Philippine Independence Day celebrations shall include, to the extent appropriate, the following:



106th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence

- a. Pambansang Araw ng Watawat (Philippine National Flag Day) on May 28 as the kick-off ceremony for 2004 Independence Day Celebration.
- b. Raising of the national flag and wreath-laying ceremonies at the Rizal National Monument in the Rizal Park on June 12, 2004 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; Mausoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion, Manila North Cemetery; Bonifacio Monument in Kalookan City; and Pinaglabanan Memorial Shrine, San Juan, Metro Manila.

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

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

Sec. 7. In support of the 106th Philippine Independence Day celebrations, all concerned government agencies and local government units are subject to budgetary laws and issuances and are authorized to allocate such amounts as may be necessary to defray expenses for said event.

Sec. 8. The release of TEN MILLION PESOS (P10,000,000.00) chargeable against the President's Contingent Fund for FY 2004 RA 9206; as reenacted 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 FY 2004 RA 9206, as reenacted or any applicable government appropriations or from such other sources as may be determined by the Department of Budget and Management.

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

DONE in the City of Manila, this 17th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, Two Thousand and Four.

By the President:

Alberto G. Romulo
Executive Secretary





KALAYAAN 2004
106th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence
June 12, 2004

Responsibilities of Sponsoring Agencies

Responsibility Center/Person	Activities/Tasks
1. Department of Tourism (DOT) DOT Secretary Roberto M. Pagdanganan Tel. Nos. 524-1751/524-4760 Fax No. 521-7374 Dir. Ting de los Reyes Jose Rodrigo Francisco Tel. Nos. 524-1694	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Chair of the Year 2004 National Organizing Committee (NOC) as well as overall coordinator of the Year 2004 Independence Day celebrations1.2 Provides general direction, guidance, and overall supervision in the preparation and conduct of activities and programs of the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations; presides over the NOC meetings1.3 Invites specifically the guests of honor for selected six selected program venues (Rizal Park, Kawit, Barasoain, Pinaglabanan, Caloocan, and Mausoleo de los Veteranos) and other historical sites in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; prepares draft speech for the President (June 12 celebration)1.4 Executes/issues NOC/TC communications, reports, minutes of the meetings, contracts, memoranda, etc., relating to Kalayaan 2004 celebrations; except as the same may relate to specific activities/programs specifically assigned to another agency/individual1.5 Prepares and submits to the DBM for budget releases for the Year 2003 Independence Day celebrations1.6 Assigns a technical support group within DOT to assist in discharging his functions; this group will work in close coordination with the NHI technical support group1.7 Chair, Kalayaan Task Force/Sub-Committee on Program & Events/Sub-Committee on Independence Day parade1.8 Attendance of the DOT Secretary & other officials (on agreed upon activities)
2. Department of Education (DepEd) DepEd Secretary Edilberto de Jesus Tel. Nos. 633-7228/634-2925/922-7924/929-4348 Fax No. 636-4876 Luzviminda dela Rosa - OSEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1 Vice-Chair, the Kalayaan 2004 National Organizing Committee2.2 Attendance of the DepEd Secretary (on agreed upon activities)2.3 Chair, Sub-Committee on Mobilization2.4 Sponsorship of the Search for Ulirang Kabataan2.5 Member, Sub-Committee on Exhibits/Fairs & Sales



- 3. National Historical Institute (NHI)**
 NHI Chairman Ambeth Ocampo
 Executive Director Ludovico D. Badoy
 Deputy Executive Director Emelita V. Almosara
 Dr. Regino P. Paular
 Gina C. Batuhan/Romy Sacay
 Tel. Nos. 523-1019/536-3196
 Telefax No. 523-9043/536-3181
- 3.1 Vice-Chair of the Kalayaan 2004 National Organizing Committee
 3.2 Head Secretariat, Kalayaan 2004 Task Force
 3.3 Chair, Sub-Committee on Program & Events/Sub-Committee on Araw ng Watawat/Sub-Committee on Simultaneous Flag-Raising & Wreath-Laying Rites/Sub-Committee on Invitations
 3.4 Printing of invitations/programs (six venues for Kalayaan 2004 celebrations)
 3.5 Prepares the guest list for the Independence Day Rites at the Aguinaldo Shrine, Kawit, Cavite and Rizal National Monument, Rizal Park, Manila (flag-raising & wreath-laying rites and the breakfast in Kawit)
 3.6 Assists DOT in following-up the invitations to all guests of honor/other guests
 3.7 Assists the NOC/TC in coordinating other Independence Day programs/projects/activities
 3.8 Provides assistance to OPS/PIA in press releases/souvenir program
 3.9 Facilitates coordination with the Office of the Governor of Cavite for the traditional breakfast on June 12 after flag-raising & wreath-laying rites at the Aguinaldo Shrine
 3.10 Lead responsibility for the following:
 - National Flag Day
 - NHI Book Sale
 - Biyaheng Kalayaan
 - Simultaneous Flag Raising and Wreath Laying Ceremonies
 - Independence Day Breakfast (Flag Day & Kalayaan Day)
 3.11 Attendance of NHI Chairman and Executive Director/other NHI officials (on agreed upon activities)
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- 4. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)**
 DILG Secretary Jose D. Lina Jr.
 Tel. Nos. 925-0320 to 23
 Fax No. 925-8888
 Ms. Hilda Gaurino
 Mr. Alberto Manipon Jr.
 Tel. No. 929-9215
 Fax No. 927-7852
- 4.1 Chair, Sub-Committee on Mobilization
 4.2 Active participation of an undertakings by LGUs, DILG officials, and personnel nationwide in the various programs/projects/activities in their respective localities to celebrate the Kalayaan 2004 through the issuance of DILG memo circular
 4.3 Chairs the Committee on Mobilization
 4.4 Attendance of the DILG Secretary/other DILG officials (on agreed upon activities)
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- 5. National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)**
 NCCA Chairperson Evelyn Pantig
 Telefax No. 527-2192
 Frances Alincaestre
- 5.1 Vice-Chair, Sub-Committee on Program and Events & Vice-Chair, Sub-Committee on Invitations
 5.2 Prepares the guest list for the Independence Day Rites at the Rizal National Monument, Rizal Park, Manila (flag-raising & wreath-laying rites and the Manila Hotel traditional breakfast)
 5.3 Attendance of NCCA chairperson and other NCCA officials (on agreed upon activities)



6. Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA) MMDA Chairman Bayani Fernando Tel. No. 882-2235 Atty. Josefina Saliva	6.1 Vice-Chair, Sub-Committee on Infrastructure & Physical Arrangements/Sub-Committee on Security & Traffic/Sub-Committee on Mobilization 6.2 Active participation of MMDA officials and personnel in Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 6.3 Traffic management in program venues
7. Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) DFA Secretary Delia D. Albert Tel. Nos. 834-4000/834-4221 Fax No. 832-0664 Mr. Mendel R. Rivera - DFA Protocol Tel. No. 834-4411	7.1 Active participation of the DFA secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 7.2 Attendance of the members of the Diplomatic Corps (June 12) 7.3 Promotes participation of Philippine embassies and Filipino communities abroad in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 7.4 Attendance of DFA secretary/other DFA officials (on agreed upon activities)
8. Department of Finance (DOF) DOF Secretary Juanita D. Amatong Tel. No. 523-4255/523-6051 Fax No. 521-9495	8.1 Active participation of Department of Finance secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations
9. Department of Agriculture (DA) DA Secretary Luis P. Lorenzo Jr. Inez Magbual	9.1 Active participation of DA secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations
10. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) DPWH Secretary Florante M. Soriquez Director Jose T. Agustin - NCR Mr. Ferdinand D. Domingo/Mr. Edgardo Yarza Tel. Nos. 527-4111/527-4797 Fax No. 304-3020	10.1 Physical arrangements and maintenance works 10.2 Undertakes repair/maintenance works on major roads in six program venues 10.3 Streamers/signages/flags, other buntings/decorations on designated places in Metro Manila 10.4 Physical arrangement at four program sites (Rizal Park, Kawit, Pinaglabanan, and Barasoain Church) 10.5 Active participation of DPWH officials and personnel in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 10.6 Attendance of the DPWH secretary/other DPWH officials (on agreed upon activities)
11. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) DOLE Secretary Patricia A. Sto. Tomas Director Violeta N. Muñoz Tel. Nos. 527-3464/5278-3455	11.1 Active participation of DOLE secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 11.2 Sponsors the conduct of two days job fair (June 11-12) 11.3 Attendance of the DOLE secretary/other officials (on agreed upon activities)
12. Department of National Defense (DND) DND Secretary Eduardo R. Ermita Brig. Gen. Nestor C. Castillo Director, OUSCR Tel. Nos. 733-2102/733-2105/736-1431 Fax No. 733-2212	12.1 Attendance of the DND secretary and AFP Chief of Staff/other officials (on agreed upon activities)



13. Department of Health (DOH) DOH Secretary Manuel M. Dayrit Tel. No. 711-9502(03) Fax No. 743-1829	13.1 Active participation of DOH secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations
14. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) DTI Secretary Cesar Purisima Tel. Nos. 895-3515/897-6734 Fax Nos. 896-1166/895-3513 Ms. Marcela Acuesta Ms. Elvie Borja; Mr. Rino Datuin	14.1 Promotes/ensures participation of retailers/business sectors in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 14.2 Contacts/liases with business establishments/retailers to undertake Independence Day sales throughout the country, particularly in Metro Manila 14.3 Attendance of DTI secretary/other DTI officials (on agreed upon activities)
15. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) DSWD Secretary Corazon Juliano-Soliman Ms. Carmelita Zafra Ms. Cheryl de Leon; Mr. Jesus Ravidal	15.1 Active participation of the DSWD secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 15.2 Member, Sub-Committee on Byaheng Kalayaan Tour
16. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) DENR Secretary Elisea G. Gozun Melanie C. Rey Tel. No. 928-0691/928-0692	16.1 Active participation of the DENR secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 16.2 Member, Sub-Committee on Exhibits/Fairs & Sales/ Sub-Committee on Parade
17. Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC) DOTC Secretary Leandro R. Mendoza Ms. Purita de Guzman Ms. Alona Lapasaran; Ms. Rowena Quiroge Tel. Nos. 726-7125/723-4698	17.1 Active participation of DOTC secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 17.2 Member, Sub-Committee on Exhibits/Fairs & Sales/ Sub-Committee on Parade
18. Department of Science and Technology (DOST) DOST Secretary Estrella F. Alabastro Ms. Marissa G. Geneta Tel. No. 837-0086	18.1 Active participation of DOST secretary/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 18.2 Member, Sub-Committee on Exhibits/Fairs & Sales/ Sub-Committee on Parade
19. Department of Budget and Management (DBM) DBM Secretary Emilia T. Boncodin Tel. Nos. 735-4929/735-4936 Fax No. 735-4927 Lydia del Socorro Tel. No. 735-1775	19.1 Chair, Sub-Committee on Finance 19.2 Allocates/reserves funds for the celebration 19.3 Attendance of the DBM secretary/other DBM officials (on agreed upon activities)
20. Office of the Press Secretary (OPS) OPS Secretary Milton Alingod Tel. Nos. 733--3624/733-8658 Fax Nos. 735-6167/735-6170 Asec. Claro M. Fernandez	20.1 Overall in charge of media dissemination such as press releases, radio/TV coverage, etc. 20.2 Attendance of OPS secretary/other OPS officials (on agreed upon activities) 20.3 Coordination with PMS re President's June 12 speech
21. Presidential Management Staff Secretary Ricardo L. Saludo, Acting Head Tel. No. 734-2094 Director Rene Cornista Tel. No. 734-3971	21.1 Advises the President on the details of the Kalayaan 2004 programs, which the President will attend 21.2 Finalizes the speech of the President 21.3 Attendance of the PMS chief/other officials (on agreed upon activities)



<p>22. Office of the Presidential Chief of Staff Sec. Rigoberto Tiglao Tel. Nos. 736-1168/731-2105</p>	<p>22.1 Advises the President on the various activities/ programs relating to Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 22.2 Assists the DOT to facilitate the President's approval of the draft AO 22.3 Attendance of the Presidential Chief of Staff/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>23. Presidential Protocol Chief Cecilia B. Rebong Leonardo Acosta Tel. Nos. 735-6163/735-6156/735-8010</p>	<p>23.1 Advises the President on protocol details of the program 23.2 Advises NOC/EC of the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations officials on protocol arrangements 23.3 Provides presidential wreaths (six venues) 23.4 Attendance of protocol chief/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>24. OP Historical Affairs Pres. Assistant Jeremy Barnes Tel. Nos. 736-4662/735-6201 loc. 6565</p>	<p>24.1 Assists the executive committee and technical working committee on matters relevant to historical events 24.2 Advises the technical working committee on the appropriations and accuracy of details pertinent to June 12 and other historical activities 24.3 Provides the Office of the President details relevant to the June 12 activities</p>
<p>25. Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Chief of Staff General Narciso L. Abaya Tel. No. 911-6193/911-0488 Lt Col Maximo Ballesteros MSgt Jorge Barte Tel. No. 911-9025</p>	<p>25.1 Ceremonial elements for the President and other designated guests of honor 25.2 Provides ceremonial elements for the simultaneous flag raising and wreath laying ceremonies (Rizal Park/ Cavite/Mausoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion) 25.3 Participation of AFP in specific activities (i.e. AFP Concert, Flag Day Rites, Civic-Military Parade, etc.)</p>
<p>26. Philippine Information Agency (PIA) Director-General Renato S. Velasco Tel. Nos. 920-4386 Dir. Betty Lou Peñera Mr. Robert Baldago Tel. Nos. 920-4652/920-4346</p>	<p>26.1 Conceptualization of logo and theme 26.2 Production and airing of radio/TV plugs in cooperation with KBP and print media, prepares information materials (in coordination w/ NHI), including printing of souvenir program, IDs, car passes, press kits and handling of the press center w/ MARO/BCS including local/regional media coverage of major events 26.3 Attendance of PIA Director-General/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>27. Philippine National Police (PNP) PNP Chief P/Director Gen. Hermogenes Ebdane Jr. PSupt. Willy P. Atun Tel. No. 725-3178</p>	<p>27.1 Security requirements for the guests and participants 27.2 Ceremonial elements for the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying ceremonies (Barasoain) 27.3 Security for the Kalayaan 2004 programs and traffic outside National Capital Region (NCR) 27.4 Attendance of PNP chief/other PNP officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>28. Provincial Government of Bulacan Governor Josefina de la Cruz</p>	<p>28.1 Active participation of the provincial governor and personnel in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 28.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Barasoain Church, Malolos, Bulacan 28.3 Attendance of the governor/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>



<p>29. Provincial Government of Cavite Governor Ireneo S. Maliksi</p>	<p>29.1 Active participation of the provincial governor and personnel in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p> <p>29.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the General Emilio Aguinaldo Shrine, Kawit, Cavite</p> <p>29.3 Attendance of the governor/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>30. City of Manila Mayor Lito Atienza Jr. Ms. Corazon Tamayo Ms. Nona Avenido Tel. No. 525-4736/527-5185</p>	<p>30.1 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Rizal Park, Manila and at the Mausoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion, Manila North Cemetery</p> <p>30.2 Attendance of the city mayor/other officials of Manila (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>31. City of Caloocan Mayor Reynaldo Malonzo Ms. Cora Noble Tel. No. 288-0248</p>	<p>31.1 Active participation of the city mayor and personnel in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p> <p>31.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Bonifacio National Monument</p> <p>31.3 Attendance of the city mayor/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>32. Municipality of San Juan Mayor Joseph Victor Eejercito Councilor Francisco Peralta</p>	<p>32.1 Active participation of the municipal mayor and personnel in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p> <p>32.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Pinaglabanan Memorial Shrine</p> <p>32.3 Attendance of the municipal mayor/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>33. Municipality of Kawit, Cavite Mayor Federico Poblete Tel. No. (046)434-5750 Fax No. (046)434-4650</p>	<p>33.1 Active participation of the municipal and provincial officials and staff in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p> <p>33.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Aguinaldo Shrine</p> <p>33.3 Attendance of the municipal mayor and the provincial governor/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>34. Municipality of Malolos Mayor Danilo Domingo</p>	<p>34.1 Active participation of the municipal and provincial officials and personnel in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p> <p>34.2 Co-sponsorship of the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Barasoain church historical landmark</p> <p>34.3 Attendance of the municipal mayor and provincial governor/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>35. National Parks Development Committee (NPDC) Director Jaime K. Recio Federico Edos Tel. No. 526-8163/302-7374</p>	<p>35.1 Reservation of the Rizal Park for the relevant activities</p> <p>35.2 Cleaning and clearing of the Rizal Park from vagrants and illegal vendors</p> <p>35.3 Assists in sprucing up the Rizal Park for the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p> <p>35.4 Physical arrangements in coordination with DPWH</p> <p>35.5 Attendance of NPDC director/other NPDC officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>



36. Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP) CCP President Nestor Jardin Ms. Josefina B. Guillen Tel. No. 832-1125 Fax No. 831-3415	36.1 Member, Sub-Committee on Program & Events 36.2 Active participation of CCP officials/staff in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 36.3 Attendance of CCP president/other CCP officials (on agreed upon activities)
37. Presidential Security Group (PSG)	37.1 Over-all in charge for the security of the President and the First Family (May 28-June 12) 37.2 Advises the EC/NC on security requirements (June 12)
38. Boy Scouts of the Philippines President Jejomar C. Binay Ms. Joanna Valeza Tel. No. 527-5112/527-8317	38.1 Active participation of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines/Girl scouts of the Philippines/officials and members in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations (i.e. Flag Day/June 12 and other agreed upon activities) 38.2 Attendance of the BSP director-general/GSP national executive director/other officials (on agreed upon activities)
39. Girl Scouts of the Philippines (GSP) President Cynthia P. Zagala Ms. Edna Villanueva Tel. No. 523-8331/42	39.1 Active participation of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines/Girl scouts of the Philippines/officials and members in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations (i.e. Flag Day/June 12 and other agreed upon activities) 39.2 Attendance of the BSP director-general/GSP national executive director/other officials (on agreed upon activities)
40. National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) Chairperson Aurora Javate de Dios Ms. Imee G. Calvo Tel. No. 735-4955/1864 Fax No. 736-4449	40.1 Active participation of the NCRFW officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations such as the June 12 Parade
41. National Youth Council (NYC) President Paolo Benigno Aquino IV Elsa Ledesma Tel. No. 781-1406 Telefax 781-2372/781-1406 loc. 219/220	41.1 Active participation of the NYC officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations such as the June 12 Parade
42. League of Provinces Tel. No. 534-6789 Fax No. 534-2857	42.1 Active participation of all the officers and members of the Leagues of Provinces/League of City Mayors and League of Municipalities of the Philippines/Liga ng mga Barangay in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 42.2 Attendance of all the provincial governors/city/municipal mayors/barangay officials (on agreed upon activities)
43. League of City Mayors Tel. No. 892-6895 Fax No. 892-6681	43.1 Active participation of all 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 Kalayaan 2004 celebrations 43.2 Attendance of all the provincial governors/city/municipal mayors/barangay officials (on agreed upon activities)



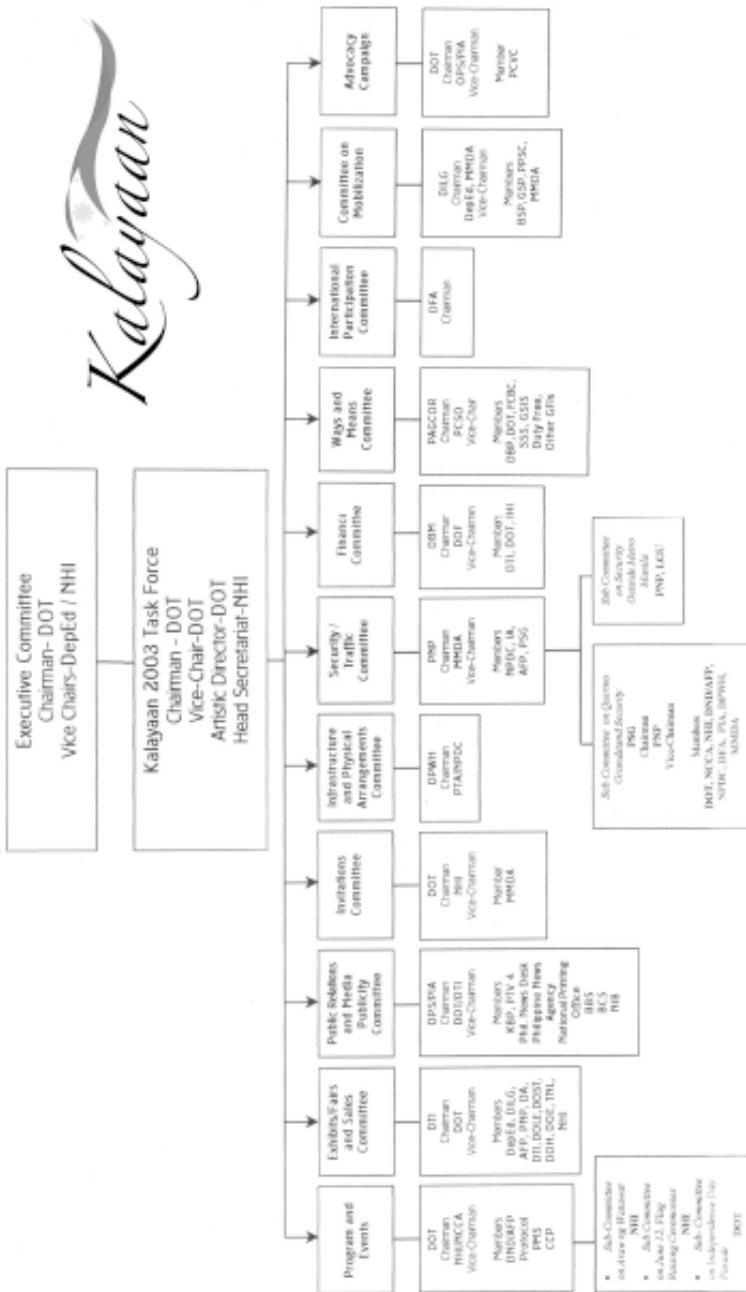
<p>44. League of Municipalities of the Philippines Tel. No. 913-5737 Fax No. 440-7280</p>	<p>44.1 Active participation of all the officers and members of the League of Provinces/League of City Mayors and League of Municipalities of the Philippines/Liga ng mga Barangay in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p> <p>44.2 Attendance of all the provincial governors/city/municipal mayors/barangay officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>45. Liga ng mga Barangay Tel. No. 434-6735 Fax No. 928-2124</p>	<p>45.1 Active participation of all 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 Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p> <p>45.2 Attendance of all the provincial governors/city/municipal mayors/barangay officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>46. Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC) President Rosita Evangelista Vebelyn Sumagaysay</p>	<p>46.1 Ceremonial elements for the simultaneous flag-raising and wreath-laying rites (June 12) at the Bonifacio National Monument in Calococ City</p> <p>46.2 Attendance of the PPSC president/other officials (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>47. Association of Volunteer Fire Chiefs and Firefighters of the Philippines, Inc. (AVFCFPI) President Ricardo Tan Tel. No. 524-1120</p>	<p>47.1 Attendance of the AVFCFPI officials for the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations (on agreed upon activities)</p>
<p>48. Chinese-Filipino Business Club (CFBC) Secretary General Henry Sy Soan Ui Tel. No. 244-4991</p>	<p>48.1 Active participation of the CFBC secretary general/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p>
<p>49. Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR) Chairman Efraim Genuino</p>	<p>49.1 Active participation of the PAGCOR chairman/other officials in the 2003 Independence Day celebration</p>
<p>50. Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) Josie Rafael Tel. Nos. 815-0904/818-9511 loc. 2103 Fax No. 812-8089</p>	<p>50.1 Active participation of the CFBC secretary-general/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p>
<p>51. Federation of Chinese Chamber of Commerce (FCCC)</p>	<p>51.1 Active participation of the FCCC/other officials in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p>
<p>52. EDSA People Power Commission (EPPC) Ms. Teresita Baltazar</p>	<p>52.1 Active participation of EPPC in the Kalayaan 2004 celebrations</p>



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
KALAYAAN 2003

105th

Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence
May 28-June 12, 2003



INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION 2004

