

ANG PILIPINO

MAKA-DIYOS, MAKABAYAN, MAKATAO, MAKA-KALIKASAN

96th Anniversary
of the
Proclamation of Philippine Independence

June 12, 1994

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Q.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY

96th Anniversary
of the
Proclamation of Philippine Independence
June 12, 1994

Programme

7:00 A.M.- Flag Raising Ceremonies in five historical shrines:

- Aguinaldo Shrine, Kawit, Cavite
  Guest of Honor:
  His Excellency
  President Fidel V. Ramos

- Rizal Monument
  Rizal Park, Manila
  Guest of Honor:
  The Honorable
  Vice President
  Joseph E. Estrada

- Barasoain Historical Landmark
  Malolos, Bulacan
  Guest of Honor:
  The Honorable
  Chief Justice
  Andres R. Narvasa

- Pinaglabanan Shrine
  San Juan, Metro Manila
  Guest of Honor:
  The Honorable
  Senate Majority Leader
  Alberto G. Romulo

- Musuleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion
  North Cemetery, Manila
  Guest of Honor:
  The Honorable
  Secretary of National Defense
  Renato S. de Villa

And in all municipal halls, government offices and public and private schools nationwide.

10:30 A.M.- Vin d'Honneur
Ceremonial Hall
Malacañan Palace, Manila
Hosted by His Excellency
President and Mrs.
Fidel V. Ramos

12:00 Noon- Skydiving Exhibition
Field in front of the Quirino Grandstand, Rizal Park, Manila

1:00 P.M.- Drum and Bugle Corps Exhibition
In front of the Quirino Grandstand
Rizal Park, Manila

2:00 P.M.- Silent Drill Exhibition by the Philippine Military Academy Cadets
In front of the Quirino Grandstand
Rizal Park, Manila

3:00 P.M.- Independence Day Ceremonies
Quirino Grandstand
Rizal Park, Manila
Guest of Honor and Speaker:
His Excellency
President Fidel V. Ramos

5:30 P.M.- Concert at the Park
Open-Air Auditorium
Rizal Park, Manila
Featuring: Ballet Philippines

7:00 P.M.- "Ang Galing ng Pilipino!"
Cultural Concert
Quirino Grandstand
Rizal Park, Manila

8:50 P.M.- "Evolution of the Philippine Flag"
Fireworks Display
Open field in front of the Quirino Grandstand

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His Excellency
FIDEL V. RAMOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

MESSAGE

A glorious Philippine Independence Day to all our beloved countrymen at home and abroad!

The Filipino nation is more than just a confluence of our history and culture, our political struggles for freedom, or the sum of all our citizens put together. In its truest and largest sense, the life of our nation -- its fundamental reality and supreme vitality -- rests on the enduring foundations of love of God, love of country and Mother Earth, and love of fellowmen.

It is for this reason that we have adopted for the 96th year observance of our independence the theme, "*Ang Pilipino: Maka-Diyos, Makabayan, Makatao, Maka-kalikasan*". These are the self-same principles enunciated by Apolinario Mabini's Decalogue, by Andres Bonifacio's "*Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa*", by Emilio Jacinto's "*Kartilya ng Katipunan*", as well as by Dr. Jose Rizal and our other heroic forebears.

By loving God as the fountainhead of all truth, goodness, honor and justice, we also attain our own perfection and thus contribute to the progress of humanity.

By loving our country after God, we honor the patrimony of our race and the bounties of our inheritance, and preserve these for the benefit of our descendants. Our new emphasis on the protection of our environment underlines our concern today for the development of our beloved Philippines on a sustainable basis.

By loving countrymen, we bind ourselves to the same joys and sorrows, the same aspirations and interests that make for peace, unity and the preservation of life.

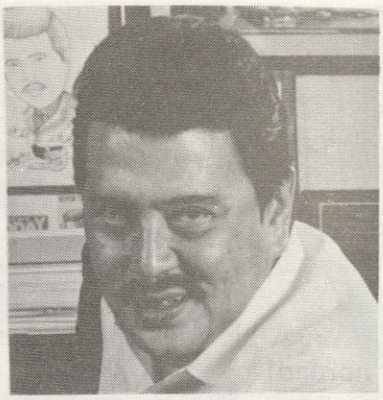
Today, the Philippines is at the threshold of greater social, economic, political and cultural growth as it enters the 21st century. It is only by forging anew our unity and enhancing our freedom on the basis of far-reaching reforms, change and renewal -- anchored on a profound love of God, of country and Mother Earth, and of fellowmen -- can we attain our individual and collective goals, and find our rightful place in a just, peaceful and prosperous world.

MABUHAY ANG SAMBAYANANG PILIPINO!

MABUHAY ANG REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS!

MANILA
June 12, 1994

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
EXECUTIVE HOUSE, MANILA



MESSAGE

For too many years, we have defined our national life in a way contrary to our unity and progress. We have alienated ourselves from one another and become divided by factionalism, petty bickering and distrust.

But today, as we celebrate the 96th Anniversary of the Philippine Independence, and in the midst of our trials, we must learn how strong we can be if we only stand together. In the midst of renewed hopes for the future, we must rise above our differences and share a common vision of what our nation can become.

Before us lies the challenge to act separately and achieve little or to act together and achieve more. We will not be able to move our country toward progress and prosperity if we will not work together.

Our anniversary theme "Ang Pilipino: Maka-Diyos, Makabayan, Makatao, Maka-kalikasan", is a challenge to us to turn this occasion into opportunities by which we can be more responsible for our country by helping one another and by working together so that we can attain our highest hopes and dreams.

It is therefore my sincere hope that this celebration will serve to redefine our national life in terms of cooperation and unity, and working together, taking what we can from the best of others and giving what we can to them.

God bless the Philippines and its people always.

MABUHAY ANG PILIPINAS, MABUHAY TAYONG LAHAT!

JOSEPH EJERCITO ESTRADA

June 12, 1994



FROM THE CHAMBERS OF

Andres R. Narvasa

CHIEF JUSTICE

Supreme Court of the Philippines
Manila

MESSAGE

As our country celebrates the 96th anniversary of its independence, it seems wholly appropriate that amidst the pomp and ceremony that attend this great event, we reflect on the lesson that experience has taught many a nation, some earlier and others more recently, but never without cost -- that only in a climate of liberty can the individual realize the full potential of his humanity, particularly that which in him inspires longings for equality of opportunity, justice and freedom of conscience and worship.

We are fortunate that being able to chart our own course without dictation from others, we have eschewed any form of despotism and freely chosen to live under a system of laws that guarantee these rights and liberties to all without exception and every citizen a voice in his government. The voices of those who would put material security before individual liberty notwithstanding, it remains my firm belief that our systems of law, justice and government offer the best promise that given the will and dedication, we shall surmount our present economic difficulties and eventually realize the ideal of national prosperity in a climate of freedom.

Let us on this day offer our thanks to the Almighty for the freedoms we enjoy; let us pray Him for peace in our time and to bless with speedy fruition our hopes for a better life for all our people.

ANDRES R. NARVASA

June 12, 1994



Edgardo J. Angara
Senate President

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Senate
MANILA

MESSAGE

The 96th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence is an occasion to extol and remember the heroism of Filipinos who have fought and sacrificed their lives so we can enjoy the liberties and freedom of a free nation.

Let us celebrate the fruit of their efforts and draw inspiration from their courage and patriotism so that we can carry on with the legacy they have begun.

Today, contemporary Filipinos are facing the challenge of continuing a noble history and realizing the visions that our heroes had drawn during their time. Let us shape a future for our children worthy of such a glorious past by joining hands to make our own time a shining moment in Philippine history. Let us join forces in building a peaceful and progressive country worthy of the blood shed by our heroes and the hopes that had given our countrymen the strength to overpower colonial forces.

Mabuhay ang sambayanang Pilipino!

EDGARDO J. ANGARA

June 12, 1994



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SPORTS
Meralco Avenue, Pasig, Metro Manila

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MESSAGE

We all have an important role to play in the Centennials of the Philippine Revolution, Nationalism and Nationhood. The 1994 Independence Day theme *"Ang Pilipino: Maka-Diyos, Makabayan, Makatao, Maka-kalikasan"* stands solidly on three legs being the quintessence of Andres Bonifacio's *Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Bayan*, Emilio Jacinto's *Kartilya* and Apolinario Mabini's *El Verdadero Decalogo*.

Let us instill these three lofty ideals in our schools and communities, in our homes and work places and in our hearts and minds.

I appeal particularly to the young minds to help build a culture of nationalism by stressing the values and ideals for which our revolutionary founding fathers had fought and died for.

It is crucial for all of us to give new meaning and substance to these revolutionary ideals as our ethical basis for the attainment of a truly strong, sovereign and independent nation-state.

It is my hope that the 1994 Independence Day anniversary celebration will enable us to realize the great vision of our heroes of yesteryears.

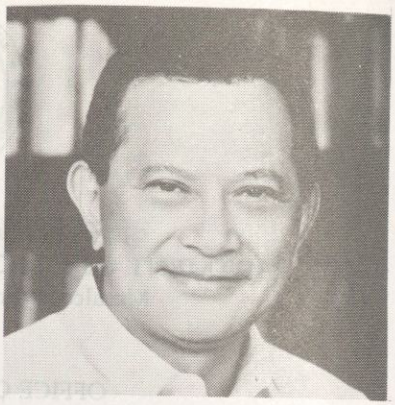
All my good wishes be with you.

ARMAND V. FABELLA
Secretary
Chairman, 1994 National Committee for the
Independence Day Anniversary Celebration

June 12, 1994

Philippine Centennial
1898 - 1998

NATIONAL CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
2/F JMT Condominium, ADB Avenue corner Julia Vargas Avenue
Ortigas Center, Pasig, Metro Manila



MESSAGE

There is so much to be said about the greatness of a people that fought for so long and so hard to become the first democratic republic in our part of the world.

It is an achievement that should make us proud of our record of courage and sacrifice, of genius and heroism, and the ability to survive and succeed against all odds.

But beyond looking back at our past with pride, we also have to look forward to the future with vision and confidence. The real value of our heritage lies in our harnessing the resilience of our race and the in-born capacity of our people to work together, with unswerving determination, towards a greater destiny in the next one hundred years.

Ang bayan higit sa lahat! Mabuhay ang Pilipino!

SALVADOR H. LAUREL
Chairman

June 12, 1994

Flag Raising Ceremony
Aguinaldo Shrine, Kawit, Cavite
Sunday, June 12, 1994
7:00 A.M.

Programme

6:45 A.M. - Arrival at the Aguinaldo Shrine of His Excellency President and Mrs. Fidel V. Ramos

- Arrival Honors
- Presentation of a bouquet of flowers to the Honorable First Lady Mrs. Amelita M. Ramos by Ms. Fairy Queen J. Poblete, great-granddaughter of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo

7:00 A.M. - Wreath-laying at the tomb of General Emilio Aguinaldo

7:05 A.M. - Presentation of the original flag raised in Kawit by Gen. Aguinaldo on June 12, 1898 to H. E. President Fidel V. Ramos by the Suntay Family, direct descendants of Gen. Aguinaldo, assisted by Honorable Cesar EA Virata and Honorable Salvador H. Laurel

7:10 A.M. - Flag Raising at the Aguinaldo Shrine second floor balcony led by H. E. President Fidel V. Ramos

7:15 A.M. - Invocation by Hon. Federico A. Poblete, Mayor of the Municipality of Kawit

7:20 A.M. - Welcome Remarks by Hon. Juanito R. Remulla, Governor of the Province of Cavite

7:25 A.M. - Introduction of the Guest of Honor and Speaker by Hon. Armand V. Fabella, Chairman, 1994 National Committee for the Independence Day Anniversary Celebration

7:26 A.M. - Address by H. E. President Fidel V. Ramos

7:45 A.M. - Reception at the Shrine garden hosted by Hon. Gov. Juanito R. Remulla (Musical renditions by the Singing Ambassadors)

- Departure Honors

About the Shrine and the Event

The Aguinaldo mansion in Kawit, Cavite, site of historic proclamation of Philippine independence on June 12, 1898 was declared a national shrine in June 1964 shortly after the death of General Emilio Aguinaldo.

A year before he died, the General donated the house and part of its grounds to the Philippine government, a fitting last act and grand finale, it seems, for the man who played so crucial a role in the history of his country.

The house was first built in 1845 from wood and thatch material. Emilio Aguinaldo was born there on March 22, 1869. It was reconstructed in 1849, and then again in the early 1920's.

President Fidel V. Ramos is the first President of the Philippine Republic, after General Emilio Aguinaldo, to raise the flag at this same site.

A highlight of this solemn occasion is the presentation of the original flag by the Suntay Family to President Ramos. The heirs of Gen. Aguinaldo are donating the original flag to the Philippine government thru President Ramos.

Behind the mansion is the tomb of General Emilio Aguinaldo. He died of a coronary thrombosis on February 26, 1964 and was buried in the historic mansion with which he is now enshrined.



Historical Shrines
Flag Raising Ceremonies
June 12, 1994

Pinaglabanan Shrine



The Pinaglabanan Shrine in San Juan, Metro Manila is a fitting memorial commemorating the first battle for political emancipation of the Filipino people from Spain. The Battle of San Juan del Monte which took place between midnight of August 29 and dawn of August 30, 1896 was the first major armed clash between the Katipunan revolutionary group and the Spanish forces during the Philippine Revolution.

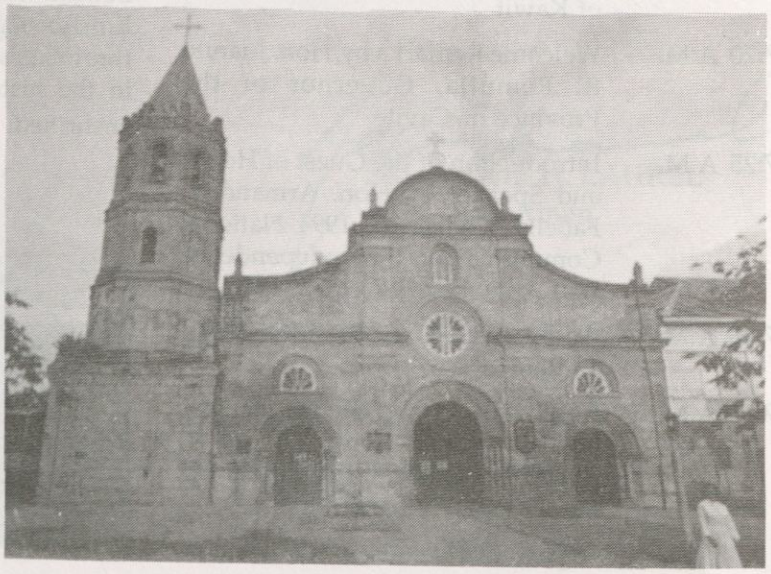
Barasoain National Landmark

One of the towering landmarks of the Philippine Revolution is the church of Barasoain in Malolos, Bulacan. It was here that for six crucial months between the years 1898 and 1899, the first Filipino legislative assembly, the Malolos Congress, sat in session to propose, deliberate and decide on the fate of the newly-proclaimed independent Philippine state.

The Congress was convened on the 15th day of September 1898, with 193 delegates in attendance representing the Filipino population that had risen in revolt against the colonialist government of Spain. Don Pedro Alejandro Paterno was elected president of the assembly. The delegates gathered inside the flag-and-palm-bedecked church that day, while crowds of townspeople and revolutionary soldiers cheered lustily for Freedom and Philippine Independence in the church yard.

On the 29th of September, the Congress ratified the Act of the Declaration of Independence which had been proclaimed earlier (on June 12) in Kawit, Cavite.

The historic church was built in 1885 by an Augustinian priest, Rev. Fr. Juan Giron, O.S.A. Two churches, earlier built on the same spot, were both destroyed by fire.



Historical Shrines
Flag Raising Ceremonies
June 12, 1994

The Rizal Monument



On September 28, 1901 the Philippine Assembly passed Act No. 243 "granting the right to use public land upon the Luneta in the City of Manila" and upon which "a monument shall be erected to Jose Rizal, the Philippine patriot, writer and poet". As conceived by the Act, the monument would not only bear the statue of the hero but it would also house his remains.

Immediately after the passage of the Act, a competition for the best design was widely announced nationally and internationally. It offered the prize of P100,000.00 for best design. The competition caught the attention of well-known sculptors from Europe, America and many other parts of the world.

The monument standing today in Luneta was designed by a Swiss sculptor, Richard Kissling, who won only second prize in the design contest (awarded P50,000.00). The first prize design was not erected due to the inability of the sculptor to post a bond for the duration of the construction of the monument.

The Rizal Monument has stood on its site for 82 years. All those years, it has served as a constant reminder of Jose Rizal's battlecry for nationalism, patriotism, justice so that equality, liberty and solidarity among Filipinos can be attained.

Musoleo de los Veteranos de la Revolucion

Street 22 at the North Cemetery is a historical landmark that has cradled the remains of our national heroes including Emilio Jacinto, Apolinario Mabini, Marcelo H. del Pilar and the other heroes of 1896.

The solid stone mausoleum was designed by Arcadio Arellano, a leading architect in 1915. It was conceived to be a national shrine to honor our national heroes when it was inaugurated in May 1920. Today, this dome serves as the repository of the bones of Filipinos who yielded their lives for freedom.



1994 Philippine Independence Day Anniversary Celebration
Quirino Grandstand, Rizal Park, Manila
Sunday, June 12, 1994
3:00 o'clock in the afternoon

Guest of Honor and Speaker
His Excellency
Fidel V. Ramos
President of the Republic of the Philippines

Programme

2:55 P.M. - Arrival of His Excellency President and Mrs. Fidel V. Ramos

3:00 P.M. - Arrival Honors

3:05 P.M. - Philippine National Anthem
to be led by the Armed Forces of the Philippines Band and
the Department of Tourism Chorale

3:08 P.M. - Ecumenical Invocation
to lead the prayers are ministers from
the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines
the National Council of Churches of the Philippines
the Iglesia ni Kristo
the Philippines for Jesus Movement
and the Islamic/Muslim groups

3:11 P.M. - Introduction of the Guest of Honor and Speaker
by Honorable Armand V. Fabella
Secretary of Education, Culture and Sports
Chairman, 1994 National Committee for the Independence Day
Anniversary Celebration

3:12 P.M. - 1994 Independence Day Anniversary Address
by His Excellency Fidel V. Ramos
President of the Republic of the Philippines

3:30 P.M. - Civic - Military Parade

4:00 P.M. - Blowing of fog horns to signal the time of day when Philippine
Independence was proclaimed 96 years ago with the unfurling
of the Philippine Flag in Kawit, Cavite

5:00 P.M. - End of the Civic - Military Parade

- Departure Honors

The NATIONAL PARKS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

CONCERT AT THE PARK

in cooperation with

People's Television - 4
Caltex (Phils.) Inc.
Remy (Phils.) Fine Wines & Spirits

presents

Ballet - Filipino

featuring ***Ballet Philippines***

Programme

I. BUNGKOS SUITE - A bunch of traditional and popular folk songs reflecting various moods but especially highlighting the playfulness and sense of humor of the Filipino.

Music: Velarde, Obispo, Kasilag, Velasco, Paguio
Choreography: Alice Reyes

Cecile Sicangco
Wendy Panganiban
Annette Cruz
Annie Divinagracia
Perry Sevidal
Jinn Ibarrola
Edward Malagkit
Monette Victoria
Anton Perez
Victor Ursabia

II. MORIONES - Based on the Moriones Festival, a lenten celebration which re-enacts the conversion to Christianity of the one-eyed Centurion, Longinus. Agnes Locsin's Moriones focuses on the search for Longinus.

Music: Philip Glass
Choreography: Agnes Locsin

Alden Lugnasin
Dwight Rodrigazo
Gerald Mercado
Neil Cambay

III. PAGLALAKBAY - Done in the neo-ethnic mode, this work charts man's journey across land and sea in search for a place to call home.

Music: Joey Ayala
Choreography: Agnes Locsin

Jinn Ibarrola
Wendy Panganiban
Camille Ordinario
Tintin Maranan
Anton Perez
Annette Cruz
Judell de Guzman

Photo by Rudy Vidad



IV. LA FILIPINA - a solo dance number depicting the different characteristics of a Filipina -- loving, carinosa, spiritual, hardworking, passionate and playful.

Music: Galilei
Choreography: Hazel Sabas

Camille Ordinario

V. PAGDIRIWANG - A celebration of life after the deluge, the cleansing of all that is unclean. After the exorcism, life springs forth once more from the ruin.

Music: Joey Ayala
Choreography: Agnes Locsin



Cecile Sicangco
Wendy Panganiban
Perry Sevidal
Camille Ordinario
Annie Divinagracia
Judell de Guzman
Annette Cruz
Tintin Maranan

Jinn Ibarrola
Edward Malagkit
Monette Victoria
Dwight Rodrigazo
Alden Lugnasin
Gerald Mercado
Victor Ursabia
Anton Perez
Neil Cambay

Sunday, June 12, 1994 - 5:30 P.M. - Rizal Park Open-Air Auditorium

Concert at the Park is a cultural project of the National Parks Development Committee with Engr. Edmundo M. Tolentino as Executive Director

Independence Day Concert Salutes The Best of the Filipino

Capping the Independence Day festivities this year is a full-length, open-air concert at Rizal Park featuring the premier of a patriotic musical piece by Ryan Cayabyab, an artful depiction of historical milestones, plus a lot more to cheer about the Filipino.

Combining the creativity of performing artists and the logistics of the private sector, the extravaganza will be televised on the same night over Channel 7 to make it accessible to a wide public. Live at the Quirino Grandstand stage where, just prior to the show, President Ramos will view the traditional civic-military parade and deliver his Independence Day address.

The June 12 concert is being undertaken by Metro Pacific Corporation, the Organisasyon ng mga Pilipinong Mang-aawit (OPM) and the National Centennial Commission (NCC), a multisectoral body tasked with heightening awareness of the Philippine Independence Centennial in June 1998. Metro Pacific, a conglomerate which produces popular consumer brands like Eskinol, Goya, Darney's and Wilkins mineral water among others, wanted Independence Day celebrations to be the focal point of its involvement in the centennial countdown. Toward this end, Metro Pacific President Ricardo Pascua forged an agreement with NCC Chairman and former Vice President Salvador H. Laurel to sponsor five Independence Day extravaganzas between 1994 and 1998, with "Ang Galing Ng Pilipino" as the unifying theme.

This year's June 12 cultural concert is being coordinated by the National Commission on Culture and Arts (NCCA), an entity which sets the government's policies and priorities in the arts.

The OPM has been tasked with producing a highly relevant yet engrossing concert that will inspire pride and confidence in the Filipino by showcasing his best as well as well as little-known achievements.

Concert performers will include Regine Velasquez, Nora Aunor, Geneva Cruz, Ogie Alcasid, Basil Valdez, Hajji Alejandro, Nonoy Zuniga and many others. Emcees are Danny Javier as Pidro and Mikee Cojuangco.

A pyrotechnics and laser display showcasing the evolution of the Philippine Flag will be the climax of the concert.

"Ang Galing Ng Pilipino" Cultural Concert starts at 7:00 P.M.

The Philippine Independence Day Anniversary Celebrations Abroad . . . . . .

BUENOS AIRES . . .

Diplomatic reception on June 10, 1994 at 6:30 P.M. at the Jockey Club

Cocktail-Merienda for the Filipino Community at the Residence of Ambassador Villa Abrille on June 11 at 6:30 P.M.

In one of the two elementary public schools in Argentina named after the Philippines, "Escuela No. 13 Republica de Filipinas, Distrito Escolar 20" will put on a presentation featuring the singing of the National Anthems in Filipino and students dancing "Planting Rice". Other students will read monographs on the Philippines. About 200 Argentine students are expected to participate in this presentation. The Embassy staff is always invited as guest of honor. The embassy makes a yearly donation of Philippine handicrafts or educational aids to the school.

VIENNA . . .

Philippine Food Festival on June 12, 1994 at the Vienna Hilton Hotel with a Filipino chef to be flown in by PAL. Music will be provided by two Filipino bands. Restaurant will feature Filipino decor items. Dinner for members of the diplomatic corps and press people to be hosted by Ambassador of the Philippines during the opening of the Festival.

Independence Ball (Community-organized) featuring cotillon by Filipino oldtimes in Vienna, door prizes including round trip ticket to RP and cultural presentations.

SYDNEY . . .

Mass, Community Lunch, Stage Program
Selection of the 1994 Miss Philippine Independence.

CANBERRA . . .

Australia Capital Territory , June 4, 1994 -
Dinner-dances, cultural presentations and "Mrs. Philippines" Beauty Contest
Filipino-Australian Open Golf Tournament

Victoria, June 4, 1994 -
Coronation of the "Ms. Philippine Princess-Victoria"
Awarding of winners in the Filipino-Australian Youth Essay Competition, and On-the-spot Painting and Drawing Competition

QUEENSLAND . . .

May 28, 1994 -
Dinner-Dance
Coronation of the "Mrs. Philippines" Popularity contest
Annual Independence Day Dance Ball
"Barrio Fiesta '94"
Dance contest for the young and old

WESTERN AUSTRALIA . . .

June 11, 1994
Thanksgiving Mass
"Alay sa Kalayaan 1994"

NORTHERN TERRITORY . . .

Dinner-dance and Cultural show
"Bayanihan 1994"

BAHRAIN . . .

Concert by known vocal artists from the Philippines led by Vernie Varga and Ariel Rivera at the Al Ahli Club, Bahrain from June 10-11, 1994, a project of the Filipino Club to raise funds for the

Club and the proposed Philippine School in Bahrain.

Flag raising followed by a breakfast hosted by the Embassy and the Filipino community at the New Chancery near the Filipino Club.

Coronation night of the Ms. Philippines Bahrain '94 at the Diplomat Hotel on June 12, 1994

BRUNEI DARRUSALAM . . .

June 2-3, 1994 -
The U. P. Circle Brunei together with the Philippine Embassy and the Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports wil present the U.P. Filipiniana Dance Group entitled "Decade of Friendship". Invited guests will be leading government officials and their families, members of the diplomatic corps, the Filipino community and friends in RP

June 12, 1994 -
Philippine Association in Brunei together with Philippine Embassy will hold a Philippine Independence Day Mass to be officiated by Fr. Larry Faraon at the Our Lady of Assumption Church in Bander Seri Bagawan
Philippine Food Festival at Chung Hwa School Gymnasium
Presentation of Philippine dances by some members of the Filipino community

June 16-21, 1994-
The Philippine Association in Brunei together with the Philippine Embassy and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports will bring 15 artistically gifted scholars and teachers of the Philippine High School for the Arts for an Inter-Cultural visit.

DHAKA . . .

Presentation of "Tinikling" and "Maglalatik" dances, provide some samles of Filipino food and hold exhibits on Philippine handicrafts, Philippine-Bangladesh Technical Cooperation and F. F. Cruz projects during the traditional annual Independence Day reception in the evening of June 12, 1994.

Holding of Embassy flag-raising ceremony and community mass in the morning of June 12, 1994.

CANADA . . .

June 4 - Vancouver -
Ambassador Pacifico A. Castro as guest speaker of the Fili;ino Association in British Columbia

June 4 - Ottawa -
Proclamation by the Mayor of the City of Ottawa of the Philippine Week Celebration and Filipino-Canadian Bowling Tournament

June 5 - Song Festival at the Parkdate Baptist Church

June 5-12 - Manitoba -
Philipine Heritage Week Celebration sponsored by the Philippine Association of Manitoba

June 10 - Ottawa -
Dinner-dance, Filipino-Canadian Association of Ottawa Valley
Dinner-dance, Filipiniana Association of Ottawa Valley

Manitoba -
96th Philippine Independence Ball by the Philippine Association of Manitoba

June 11 - Ottawa -
Flag raising at the Tahanang Pilipino, Residence of the Philippine Ambassador
- - Message from President Ramos
- - Message from Foreign Secretary Romulo
- - Floral offering to the Monument of Dr. Rizal

Montreal -
Dinner-Dance by the Philippine Association of Montreal and Suburbs
Dinner-Dance by the Filipino Canadian Association of West Island with Ambassador Castro as Guest Speaker

June 12 - Ottawa -
Filipino Community Picnic at the Vincent Massey Park

June 18 - Kingston -
Celebration of Dr. Jose Rizal's birthday sponsored by the Philippine Heritage Language School with Ambassador Castro as keynote speaker.

TORONTO . . .

June 4-5 -
Essay writing and oratorical contests to be held in Toronto, Mississauga and Scarborough with the topic "June 12, 1898: What it has given me in terms of History, Future and Identity?"

Flag raising ceremonies on June 12 at the Toronto City Hall

Art Exhibits by the Philippine Artiest Group from June 14-16 in Etobicoke/Mississanga Neilson Park Creative Center in Etobicoke.

VANCOUVER . . .

Philippine Independence Day Ball on June 4, 1994, 7:00 PM at Vancouver Trade and Convention Center sponsored by Circulo Cagayan, Philippine Chronicle and Filipino Association in British Columbia. Highlights: Rigodon de Honor; Consul General Lourdes G. Morales will be the guest speaker

Philippine Independence Day Celebration on June 5 at Eagle's Club, 748 Kingsway, Vancouver. Fund Raising Affair from 2:00 pm to 9:00 pm sponsored by Filipino Zodiac Circle of B.C. Society. Highlights: Crowning of Miss Philippines and Mother Philippines and entertainment.

June 12, 1994 - Selection of Miss Luzon, Miss Visayas, and Miss Mindanao, a cultural show from 1:00pm to 7:00 pm at Mt. PLeasant Community Center Gymnasium sponsored by Filipino Seniors Club of B.C.

June 11-12, 1994 - Fiesta atmosphere with food, crafts and information booths, entertainment, disco at Plaza of Nations from 10:00 am to midnight sponsored by Philippine Day Confederation.

BAGHDAD . . .

Modest reception at Rasheed Hotel with government ministers and officials, diplomatic corps, Iraq's businessmen and embassy friends as guests. Dance presentation of "Singkil" to be presented on Iraqi TV after Independence Day message of Ambassador Rafael Sequis on June 12

BRUSSELS . . .

June 10 - Reception for the Diplomatic Corps

June 12 - Fiesta Filipina featuring a Food fair, songs, dances and entertainment numbers

June 19 - Wreath laying ceremony at the Rizal Marker

June 25-27 - Three concerts of the Iskwelahang Pilipino Rondalla

BRASILIA OF BRAZIL . . .

June 12 -

9:00 am - Flag raising ceremonies at the Embassy Grounds to be followed by reading of messages of President Ramos and Vice President Estrada and Foreign Secretary Romulo.

10:00 am - Mass at the Embassy lobby

11:00 am - Brunch at the Ambassador's Residence

6:00 pm - Reception with the motiff - "Philippine Barrio Fiesta" at the Embassy ground.

BUCHAREST . . .

Simple Filipino lunch is organized

CAMBODIA . . .

Walk-for-a-cause fund raising in Phnom Penh for the benefit of orphans in Cambodia

CANARY ISLANDS . .

June 12 -
Flag raising ceremony
Excursion to Guamasa
Filipino-Cananian luncheon
Program of Philippine folk dances

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA . . .

June 3 - Philippine Independence Day Assembly

June 4 - Philippine Cultural Month

June 7-26 - Philippine American Cultural Week - Filipino Dances, Songs, Music, Book Exhibits

June 10 - Songs and Dances

June 12 - Joint Celebration of the 96th anniversary of Philippine Independence and 100th anniversary of the City of San Francisco, U.S.A.

PLEASANTON . . .

June 18 - Coronation and ball, Miss Philippines Fil-Am Festival Filipiniana Night

July 9 - Independence Day celebration - Miss Philippine Independence USA Contest

June 11-12 - Filipino Cultural and Food Festival "94

SAN FRANCISCO, USA . . .

June 5 - Philippine National Day FoodFair with food booths, live entertainment, art contest, Philippine dances and songs

CHICAGO . . .

June 3 - Philippine Independence Queen Selection, Rizal Center

June 4 - Bowling Tournament, Habetler Bowl, Skokie; Cavite Association Awards Night

June 5 - Community Picnic at Labagh Woods with community Mass, Health-O-Rama, Sports and Tuklas Talino

June 6 - Senior Citizens and Veterans Night, Rizal Center at 6:oo pm; Opening of art exhibit and reception, 5:00 pm, Exhibit is from June 6 to 9 at State of Illinois Center

June 7 - Chicago City Mayor Reception for the Fil-American Comunities, Chicago City Hall, 5:00 pm

June 8 - Philippine Fashion Show/Cultural Dances, Dalay Plaza, 12:00 noon

June 9 - Youth Festival at Rizal Center

June 10 - Philippine Independence Day Reception for the Consular Corps, US Government Officials, Fil-Am Community Leaders, US Businessmen, Professionals and Friends of the Philippines at the Philippine Consulate General Social Hall, 6:00-8:00 pm

June 11 - Fil-American Community Parade, 9:00 am; Fil-American Community Dinner Ball, Westin Hotel O'Hare, 6:30 pm

June 12 - Golf Tournament, 7:00 am, Silver Lake, Orland Park, Dinner follows at 6:00 pm; Filipiniana festival and International Filipino Friendship Night, Rizal Center

June 17 - Awards and Appreciation Night, Rizal Center

BEIJING, CHINA . . .

Pre-Independence Day Activities:
Sports Competition - Darts, Table Tennis;
On-the-Spot Art Competition

Independence Day Celebrations:
Flag raising ceremony
Mass
Folk and Modern Dance Presentations
Musical numbers
Filipino Community "Salu-salo"

DAKA . . .

June 10 - Filipino Community Sports League - Basketball, chess, bowling and tennis tournaments

June 10 -Cultural show participated in by the Filipino Community and Philippine School; Reasing of the messages of President Ramos, Vice President Estrada and others; Little Miss Philippines contest; Filipino Community Group Presentations

CAIRO, EGYPT . . .

June 10 - "Family Day" affair at Forte Grand Hotel, Cairo. Highlights:

Presentation of Philippine folk dances, singing contests, fashion show featuring native costumes and crowning of Ms. Philippines in Egypt;
Souvenir Program to be published which will include the Independence Day messages of the President, the Vice President, the Foreign Secretary and the Ambassador.

PARIS, FRANCE . . .

June 5, 11:00 am to 6:00 pm -
The Philippine Embassy and Filipino community in Paris will hold a program in celebration of Philippine Independence. Highlights:
Solo and group performances interpreting Philippine songs and dances by children of long-time Filipino residents and children of mixed Filipino and French marriages;
Demonstration of arnis de mano;
Presentation of certificates to the participants in the first joint Philippine Embassy- Filipino self-improvement livelihood class

June 12, 9:00 to 10:00 am -
Flag raising ceremony at the Embassy ground attended by officers and staff of the Embassy and prominent officers and members of the Filipino Community, reading of commemorative messages from President Ramos and Secretary Romulo.

There will be a cultural program , coronation of Miss Independence and dinner-dance on June 11, 1994 at Nice, France.

In Cannes, Marseilles and Monaco, cultural presentations and pot-luck gatherings have been organized to commemorate Philippine Independence anniversary.

BERLIN, GERMANY . . .

Independence Day Program organized by the Philippine organization, Bayanihan Filipino based in Bielefeld. Highlights of the program are:
Opening remarks by Vice Consul Constancio R. Vinguo, Jr.;
Presentation of Philippine Folk Dances;
Beauty contest.

BONN, GERMANY . . .

June 9 and 10 - Concert featuring the Philippine Madrigal Singers

May 23-29 - "Linggo ng Kabihasnang Pilipino" in Koln

June 25 - "Fiesta Filipina '94"

May 21-22 - "Euro-Santa Cruzan" in Oberhausen

HAMBURG, GERMANY . . .

June 6 - A Night of Music with the Philippine Madrigal Singers at University Hamburg

June 7 - Pulong-Tulong sa Pagsulong ng Pilipinas 2000

June 11 - Salu-salo at Palarong Pilipino - a bring your own picnic/gathering of the members of the Filipino Communities from Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Kiel and Lubeck.

ANTHENS, GREECE . . .

June 5 - "Faces Extravaganza" - a live concert featuring Filipino artists

June 7-8 - Lecture on Philippine cultural History by Dr. Anton Juan of the University of the Philippines

June 10 - National Day Reception for the Diplomatice Corps, Government Officials, Business Communities

June 11 - Independence Day Program and Investiture of Miss Ilocos Ing 1994

June 12 - Flag raising ceremony and National Day reception for the Filipino Community

GUAM . . .

June 4 - Santa Cruzan; Coronation Ball of Ms. Independence

June 10 - Philippine Independence Musical Extravaganza

June 12 - Thanksgiving Mass; Wreath laying at Guam Heroes Park, Mabini Marker; Independence Day Reception and Gala Ball with Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino as Guest of Honor.

HANOI . . .

Picnic lunch on June 12 at Dai Lai Lake

HONGKONG . . .

Independence Day Ball, organized by Philippine Association of HongKong on JUne 4 at Conrad Hotel

Vin D'Honneur hosted by Philippine Consul General, June 10 at Hotel Victoria, to be attended by Governor and Mrs. Christopher Patten

Issuance of supplement on the Philippines by HongKong Standard, a leading English language newspaper

Messages from President Ramos, Vice President Estrada, Secretary Romulo and Secretary Confesor to be printed by HongKong Standard and locally published Filipino magazines like Tinig-Pilipino

HONOLULU, HAWAII . . .

June 9 - Vin d'Honneur, reading of messages of President Ramos, Vice President Estrada and Secretary Romulo

June 12 - Commemoration ceremony sponsored by all the Filipino-American Associations in Hawaii. Program of activities include:
Ecumenical service
Flag raising ceremony
Philippine musical rendition
Royal Hawaiian Band
Cultural Performances

NEW DELHI, INDIA . . .

June 12 -
Flag raising ceremony
Evening reception for the diplomatic community, government officials, prominent Indians and members of the Filipino Community

MANADO, INDONESIA . . .

Celebration initiated by the Consulate-General highlighted by singing of the national anthem, cultural shows, singing of Filipino songs, dances and film showing on the Philippines.

JAKARTA, INDONESIA . . .

June 12 -
Holy Mass
Flag Raisng Ceremony
Reading of Messages
Entertainment by the Filipino Band in Jakarta

June 13 - Vin d'Honneur for the Diplomatic Corps

TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL . . .

June 5 - Picnic for the Filipino Community and their Israeli friends:
Presentation of some Filipino cultural dances
Pre-Pageant Talent Show for the 1994 Miss Philippines-Israel contest
Filipino Food and Trade Fair

June 7 - Independence Day Reception for the diplomatic corps and Israeli government officials with Secretary Roberto Romulo as special guest

June 11 - Dinner-dance at the Tel-Aviv Hilton for the Filipino community and their Israeli friends:
Proclamation of the 1994 Miss Philippines-Israel

June 12 - Filipino film showing at one of the theaters in Tel-Aviv

ROME, ITALY . . .

June 12 -
Flag Raising
Reading of Messages
Open House: Discussions points on:
Ramos Administration Flagship Projects for 1994
Status of Peace negotiations
Improvements in the Philippine economy
Independence Day Messages to be broadcasted in radio stations

MILAN, ITALY . . .

June 12 -
Flag raising
Reasing of Speeches/Messages
Parade
Independence Day Program
Ballroom dancing

KOBE, JAPAN . . .

Philippine cultural presentations which will feature Philippine dances, songs, band music
Awarding of trophies to winners in the bowling tournament
Reading of speeches of President Ramos, Vice President Estrada and Secretary Romulo

Filipino organizations inFUKUOKA and NAGOYA will hold their own Independence Day celebrations.

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA . . .

June 4 - "Philippine Night" featuring dinner, show and dance

June 10 - Cocktail reception

June 12 -
Flag raising ceremony
Ecumenical mass
Breafkast
Cultural Show
Media coverage in at least two daily newspapers and a monthly magazine.

KUWAIT . . .

Active involvement of eight existing Filipino organizations in Kuwait, namely:
Kuwait-Philippine Basketball League
Filipino Cutural Club
Philippine Bowling Association in Kuwait
Filipino Ladies Association in Kuwait
Samahan ng mga Optometrist sa Pilipinas
Filipino Tennis Association in Kuwait
Kuwait-Pampangueno Community
Society of Filipinos and their foreign spouses in Kuwait

June 3-10 -Elimination rounds in basketball, volleyball, chess, darts and scrabble

June 10 - Cultural show

June 12 -
Flag raising ceremmony
Blessing of the waiting shed at the chancery's front gate
Diplomatic reception

Preparation of a souvenir program

A four to six page supplement on the Philippines to be published by Arab and Kuwait Times in June

Showing of video tapes on the Philippines on Kuwait English TV (KTV-2)

June 3-10 - Sports activities Elimination rounds in basketball, volleyball, chess, darts and scrabble

TRIPOLI, LIBYA . . .

May 15-20 - Libya Friendship Bowling Tournament

May 26 - Second All-Filipino Qu'ran Reading Contest

June 12 - Flag Raising
Local television presentation on RP trade and tourism

June 23 -
Philippine Cultural Night
Reading of messages of President Ramos, Secretary Romulo, Secretary Confesor
Contest on Philippine Folk Dances and Miss Philippine Independence
Presentation of the vaious uses of the colorful malong
Special dance and song numbers

June 24 - Basketball/volleyball exhibition matches

June 30 - Recognition Night for Miss Independence Day Contest winners

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA . . .

Mass
Flag Raising
Cultural presentations
Filipino music
Food fair
Awarding of trophies to winners in sports fests

PENANG, MALAYSIA . . .

Inauguration of the Center for Migrant Workers
Reception for members of the Filipino Community

MUSCAT . . .

All Filipino basketball tournament
All Filipino tennis tournament

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS . . .

June 4 - Violin concert by Carmencita Lozada

June 12 - Picnic sponsored by four Filipino organizations, namely: Samahan, Filipino Sports Club, Barangay sa Holland and United Filipino Dutch Associations

June 18 - Kalayaan Cultural Show sponsored by the Filipino organizations in the Netherlands

FIJI ISLANDS . . .

June 11 - Mass, cultural presentation cocktails and fund raising for the Home of Compassions by the Filipino Associations in Fiji Islands

LOGOS, NIGERIA . . .

Austere, simple and very modest celebration on June 12:
Morning Mass
Flag Raising ceremony
"Tapsilog" breakfast
"Vin d'Honneur"

PORT MORESBY, PAPUA NEW GUINEA . . .

June 10 -
Mass concelebrated by Filipino priests
Flag ceremony
Reception
Exhibits of Filipino paintings

June 11-12 - Golf tournament

June 12 - Dinner for visiting golfers; charity raffle

June 13 - Philippine Food and Products Exhibit

June 18 - Tourism and Cultural Show

June 11 - Reception and Cultural Program at Lae and Mt. Hagen

NEW YORK . . .

April 18, 23 and May 2 - Three nights of poetry reading presented by MA-YI Theatre Ensemble

May 10 - A concert presentation of Handel's Messiah Sing-Out, Kalayaan Hall, Philippine Center

May 11 - 9th International Cultures Celebration

May 13 - Recognition Night of Filipinos in New York's Performing Arts, Kalayaan Hall, Philippine Center

May 21 - Coronation Night for DIWA ng Kalayaan Pageant, Woodside Queens

May 27 - A night of poetry reading from young Fil-American Writers Group, Lobby, Philippine Center

June 1 - Two-man Art Exhibit featuring Mr. Manuel Rodriguez, Sr., and Mr. Venancio Igarta, Lobby, Philippine Center

June 3 - The Odyssey of the Filipino artist featuring David Medalla, Kalayaan Hall, Philippine Center

June 5 - Independence Day Parade Street Parade from 41st Street to 20th Street along Madison Avenue - cultural presentation, street dancing

June 6 - An Evening of Filipino Artists in Concert, Kalayaan Hall, Philippine Center

June 7 & 8 - Indigenous Cultural Presentation from Folklorico Dance Co. of New York, Kalayaan Hall, Philippine Center

June 10 - National Day Reception

june 20, 21, 22 - Exhibit featuring the works of Society of Philippine Archtects and Interior Designers

June 24 - Philippine Cultural Evening, a concert featuring Amor McGuiness, Rollie Aquino and Sal Malaki

June 26 - Grand parade in Jersey City

NEW JERSEY . . .

April 30 - Coronation Night of Miss Philippines - New Jersey, Edison, New Jersey

May 17 - Proclamation of the Asian Pacific Heritage Month and Art Exhibit

May 28 - Musical Play "Back to the Roots"

June 4 - Friendship Night

June 26 - Philippine American Friendship Day:
Parade
Street Fair
Food Festival
Cultural Program

June 12 - Passaic, New Jersey Motorcade, Cultual Show, Food Fair, Dancing on the Grass, Community Singing in the Park

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND. . .

June 12 - Whole day celebration by the Embassy and Filipino organizations featuring a mass, salusalo, cultural programme, children's parlor games and sports activities

June 12 - Cultural programme and sports activities sponsored by the Bayanihan Club and New Zealand Philippine Society in Auckland. These activities will be aired by NZTV on its program "Dynamic Asia"

June 11 - Cultural programme and dinner-dance hosted by the Tauranga Filipino Society at Tauranga

SAIPAN, COMMONWEALTH OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS . . .

June 5 - Golf tournament

June 8 - Independence Cultural Presentation on TV

June 11 - Sunset worship for Independence Day
Independence Day Commemoration Program
Annual Bowling Tournament

June 12 - Walk for Fun
Flag Raising Ceremonies
Filipino Catholic Mass Services
Basketball Tournament
Family Sports Fun
Cocktail Reception

June 15 - KSAI Radio station Independence Day Presentation

SINGAPORE . . .

June 1-5 - Philippine Fiesta featuring Filipino cuisine

June 6 - Impy Pilapil - Recent Works in Glass and Stone

June 6 - The Serenade of Classical Music: Ang Harana Ng Musicka Klasika"

June 10 & 11 - Philippine Ballet Theater Charity Premier and Gala Dinner

June 12 - Independence Day Celebration:
Flag Raising Ceremony
Open House Breakfast
Prayers for the Philippines and the Filipino People
Open Ceremony for the Ramon Obusan Collection
Cultural and Variety Show for Filipino Workers
Balagtasan: "Manggagawa o Puhunan" Sino ang higit na nakakatulong sa pag-unlad ng isang bansa?
Miss Filipina-Asian Village Contest Finals

Awarding of prizes in the Essay Writing Contest

June 13 - Independence Day Gala Night Performance of the Philippine Ballet Theater

MADRID, SPAIN . . .

May 16-22 -
"Semana Filipina" featuring :
Painting exhibits by Filipino artists Ianne Castillo and Nicanor Hidalgo
Video and film showing of documentaries on Philippine culture and tourism
Conference on "The Filipino Students in Madrid, 1894"

June 8-22 - Painting exhibit of the works of Filipino artist Edsel Moscoso

June 11 - Classical piano concert by the "Ivory Mafia"

June 12 -
Filipino Food Festival
Rizal's Madrid: A walking tour of places associated with Dr. Jose Rizal

BARCELONA, SPAIN. . .

May 29 - Festival of Philippine folk dances, songs, food and sports

BILBAO, SPAIN . . .

June 12 - Mass, lunch, folk dance presentation and evening ball by Club Filipino

MALAGA, SPAIN . . .

June 12 - Excursion to Cordoba

VALENCIA, SPAIN . . .

June 12 - Recital of Filipino poems and a folk dance and music show

SWEDEN . . .

Activities arranged by the Filipino Associations:

High Mass for the Filipino Community

Afternoon Program/Party on June 11

Filipino Folk Dances on June 11

Evening of Filipino Information on June 12

Fiesta sa Nayon - An evening of Philippine Dance and Music on May 21

Evening Programme on June 18

Printing of a souvenir program

BERNE, SWITZERLAND . . .

June 12, 12:00 noon to 4:00 pm -
Holy Mass
Salu-salo
Short program

June 12, 6:30 to 8:30 pm -
Reception for diplomatic community, DFAE, other government officials, businessmen, representatives of Filipino organizations and others with a short cultural presentation

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND . .

June 12 - Community picnic at the Club ONU Plage (United Nations Lakeside Club) and a Special Ecumenical Mass at the John XXIII Church. It will feature messages by Filipino dignitaries, a cultural program displaying Philippine costumes, folk dances and songs and games for children and adults.

Staging of "Bayan-Bayanan", the award-winning play of Mr. Bienvenido Noriega about Filipinos in Geneva.

Organizing comittee is chaired by Minister Counsellor Jaime Yambao and the Non-Profit Club founded for the benefit of Filipino workers in Geneva.

ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES . . .

June 9 - Philippine Expression '94 at Al Nasr Leisureland, Dubai at 8:00 pm. This is the annual concert of music dance and fashion presented free of charge. Participants are all volunteer Filipinos working in the UAE. Proceeds of show are earmarked for Philippine Civic Organizations.

June 12 - Flag raising ceremony followed by appropriate ceremonies at the Philippine Embassy Chancery at 7:00 am.

June 16 - Philippine Expression '94 at the National Theatre, Ministry of Information and Culture, Abu Dhabi at 8:00 am.

The different chapters of the United Filipino Associations in the Emirates and other sports organizations will also conduct their separate national day commemorations under the supervision of the Embassy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U.S.A. . . .

June 3-13 - Art Exhibit entitled "Kolor Sugbu"

June 4 - Filipiniana Fair and Parade

June 5 - Cultural Night, An Evening of Philippine Myths and Folktales with Ms. Pricilla Magdamo

June 6 - Art Exhibit entitled "Treasures of the Sea; Fishes of the Philippines"

June 7 - Asia Society Night

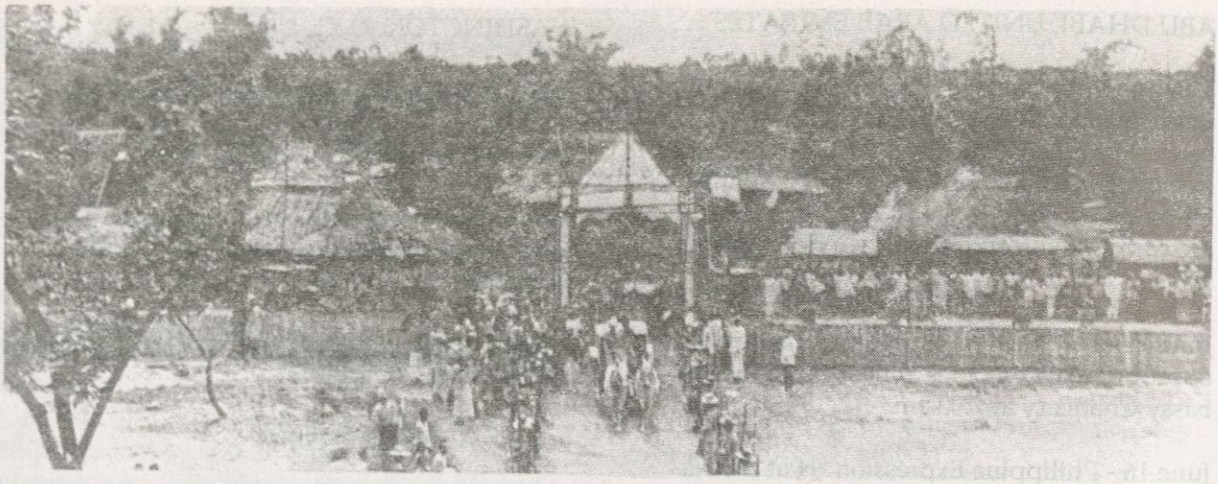
June 8 - Congressional Reception

June 11 - Tenth Annual Philippine Independence Day Gala Ball

June 12 - Official Independence Day Celebration



THE MALOLOS BANQUET—COVER-DESIGN OF MENU, REPRESENTING THE FILIPINO FLAG, THE UPPER STRIPE BEING BLUE AND THE LOWER RED



ARRIVAL OF AGUINALDO IN THE COURT-YARD OF THE CONVENT, SEPTEMBER 14, 1898



CROWD LISTENING TO THE SPEECH OF BUENCAMINO, ON THE ARRIVAL OF AGUINALDO



AGUINALDO'S CAMP IN BIYAK-NA-BATO

Historical Significance of June 12

The world is little aware that nearly 100 years ago – on June 12, 1898 – the Filipinos themselves proclaimed their country's political independence from Spanish rule.

The Filipino nation's self-proclamation of freedom was an act that expressed the Filipino people's age-old aspirations to set themselves free from foreign oppression.

The historical significance of June 12, therefore, is the main reason why the Independence Day of the Republic of the Philippines is celebrated on this date yearly.

Prior to 1962, however, the Philippines and the United States of America commemorated their independence on the same date – the Fourth of July.

The July 4th tradition began in the Philippines with the U.S. occupation in 1899. The celebration continued annually for many years, long after the Second World War, based on the erroneous belief that Philippine independence was granted by the U.S. on July 4, 1946.

Studies have shown that on July 4, 1946, America did not grant Philippine independence – but recognized what the Filipinos had already proclaimed 48 years earlier.

Truth to tell, the Proclamation of Philippine Independence was completely ignored by both Spain and the U.S. when they signed the Treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898.

Under that treaty, Spain sold to the United States the totality of Philippine worldly existence – territory, people and sovereignty – for twenty million dollars.

The transaction, like a medieval real estate deal, enabled U.S. officials to do whatever they pleased with their newly-won colony – the Philippines.

In all sincerity, U.S. President William F. McKinley issued a policy of "benevolent assimilation" for the Philippines which became America's Pacific frontier.

But the initial American military rule reaped local resentment and sparked the Philippine-American War which ended in the defeat of the ill-equipped Filipino Army.

The battles were bitter and cruel, resulting in the burning and pillaging of entire Filipino villages and towns like Balangiga – a coastal municipality on Samar Island.

General Emilio F. Aguinaldo, president of the First Philippine Republic, under whose leadership the nation proclaimed independence, was captured by the U.S. in 1901.

In U.S. records, the war which General Aguinaldo and his men fought with valor was termed as the Philippine Insurrection. Filipinos were considered as mere insurgents.

Aguinaldo's capitulation and oath of allegiance to the U.S. in April, 1901, brought peace. It merited the establishment of American civil government all over the islands, beginning on July 4, 1901.

As the guns fell silent, American troops initiated their mission of educating the Filipinos. Soon, hundreds of American civilians arrived in Manila as teachers.

The United States established an efficient public school system all over the archipelago. Schools were built and the training of Filipinos as teachers and government employees ensued with intensity.

Health and sanitation facilities were rushed. Hospitals, clinics and medi-

cal services mushroomed. The construction of roads, bridges and seaports began in earnest.

Americans tutored and guided Filipino leaders in the art and technique of modern government and elections – from the local levels to the national echelons of service.

The Legislature was formed and it soon passed into Filipino hands. The Supreme Court, the general judiciary system, police and executive bureaus were largely Filipinized.

Unfortunately, in the early years of American rule, all discussions about independence were forbidden. The Philippine Flag and National Anthem were initially banned.

Stage presentations dealing with nationalism and independence, as well as newspapers, were closed down by the police. Authors were hunted, arrested and jailed.

But around 1916, when the Jones Law was passed by the U.S. Congress, the hope for independence was again rekindled – but through peaceful means.

The flame of independence burned more brightly due to the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law and the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Political battles were fought on the independence issue.

During the period of the Philippine Commonwealth Government from 1935 to 1941, however, Independence Day still coincided with that of America every July Fourth.

Even the Japanese Government, during its three years of wartime occupation, failed to institute June 12 as Philippine Independence Day.

June 12 was sidelined when Japan, on October 14, 1943, granted Philippine independence at the inauguration of the Second Philippine Republic under President Jose P. Laurel Sr.

Only during the incumbency of President Diosdado Macapagal in 1962 was June 12 officially recognized – a fact hailed by U.S. President John F. Kennedy.

In congratulating the Filipino people during the first June 12 celebration in 1962, President Kennedy sent a message which President Macapagal described as "bespeaking the nobility of the American people."

President Kennedy said in his letter to President Macapagal:

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

– MENELEO D. HERNANDEZ

JUNE 12 AS INDEPENDENCE DAY

BY

DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to ask you to agree to the postponement of my visit to a more auspicious time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is with pleasure that I join the people of the United States in extending our best wishes and warmest congratu-

lations to Your Excellency and the people of the Republic of the Philippines on the occasion of the Philippine Independence Day.

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

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

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

> In the discharge of my responsibility as President of the Republic, I moved the observance of the anniversary of our independence to this day because a nation is born into freedom on the day when such a people, moulded into a nation by a process of cultural evolution and a sense of oneness born of common struggle and suffering, announces to the world that it asserts its natural right to liberty and is ready to defend it with blood, life, and honor.

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

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

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

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

Among those whom I talked to in following up the bill was Senator Gerardo Roxas, son of President Roxas who raised the Filipino flag on July 4, 1946 to mark the independence of the Philippines from

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

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

MALACAÑANG
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
PROCLAMATION NO. 28
DECLARING JUNE 12 AS PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DAY

WHEREAS, the establishment of the Philippine Republic by the Revolutionary Government under General Emilio Aguinaldo on June 12, 1898, marked our people's declaration and exercise of their right to self-determination, liberty and independence;

WHEREAS, such a historic and inspiring action was a legitimate assertion by the Filipino nation of their natural and inalienable claim to freedom and independence, which is an inherent right of every people not dependent upon the will and discretion of another; and

WHEREAS, the transcendental importance of the event demands that it be observed throughout the land with fitting ceremonies to the end that it will be cherished forever in the hearts of the Filipino people and inspire them and posterity to greater dedication and endeavor for the welfare of the country and the well-being of man-kind;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby declare Tuesday, June 12, 1962, as a special public holiday throughout the Philippines in commemoration of our people's declaration of their inherent and inalienable right to freedom and independence.

I urge all national, provincial, city and municipal officials throughout the country to make arrangements in their respective localities for the appropriate celebration of the occasion as Philippine Independence Day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 12th day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the sixteenth.

(Sgd.) DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL
President of the Philippines

By the President:

(Sgd.) AMELITO R. MUTUC
Executive Secretary

OTRO MANIFIESTO DEL SR. PRESIDENTE

DEL

GOBIERNO REVOLUCIONARIO

El Gobierno de los Filipinos, ha creido de su deber exponer ante los poderes civilizados los hechos determinantes del rompimiento de sus relaciones amistosas con el Ejército de los E. U. de América en estas Islas, á fin de que por ellos puedan llegar al convencimiento de que por mi parte había hecho todo lo posible por evitarlo, aún á costa de muchos derechos inutilmente sacrificados.

Después del combate naval ocurrido en 1.° de Mayo último entre la escuadra española y la americana, el Comandante de este ultimo facilitó mi vuelta de Hong-kong a este amado suelo y distribuyó entre los filipinos unos 17 fusiles hallados en el Arsenal de Cavite, sin duda con el propósito de que volviera á estallar la Revolución algún tanto apaciguada por el convenio de Biakna-bato, para tener de su parte á los filipinos.

Los pueblos que con motivo de la declaración de guerra entre E. U. y Españahabían comprendido la necesidad de luchar por su libertad, seguros de que esta última nación se vería aniquilada é imposibilitada de conducirlos por el camino de la prosperidad y progreso, saludaron mi llegada con regocijo y tuve la honra de ser aclamado como Jefe por los servicios que había prestado en la anterior Revolución. Entonces todos los filipinos sin distinción de clases tomaron las armas y cada provincia seapresuró á batir y expulsar de su seno á las fuerzas españolas de su demarcación. Así se explica como en tan corto espacio de tiempo mi Gobierno domina hoy en todo Luzón, en las islas Bisayas y en parte de Mindanao.

Si bien los Norte-Americanos no han tomado parte alguna en estas operaciones militares que han costado no poca sangre y dinero, mi Gobierno no desconoce que la destrucción de la Escuadra española y la entrega de algunos fusiles del Arsenal á mi gente influyeron de algún modo en el progreso de nuestras armas. Estaba además convencido de que las fuerzas americanas tenían que simpatizar con una Revolución que habían tratado de fomentar y que les ha ahorrado mucha sangre y grandes fatigas, y sobre todo tenía absoluta confianza en la historia y tradiciones de un pueblo que luchara por su independencia y por la abolición de la esclavitud y se presentaba como el campeon libertador de los pueblos oprimidos bajo la salvaguardia de la fé de un pueblo libre.

Los americanos viendo estas buenas disposiciones del pueblo filipino desembarcaron fuerzas en el pueblo de Parañaque y tomaron posiciones en toda la línea ocupada por las mías hasta Maytubig, apoderándose por la astucia no exenta de la fuerza de muchas trincheras construidas por mi gente; hicieron capitular la guarnición de Manila que por estar acorralada por mis fuerzas hubo de rendirse al primer ataque, en el cual tomé parte muy activa, aunque no me había sido notificado, llegando mis fuerzas hasta los arrabales de Malate, Ermita, Paco, Sampaloc y Tondo.

No obstante, estos servicios, aunque los españoles no se hubieran rendido si los míos no les hubiera cerrado toda retirada á los pueblos del interior, los generales americanos no solo prescindieron por completo de mí al estipular la capitulación, sino que pidieron la retirada de mis fuerzas del puerto de Cavite y de los arrabales de Manila.

Hice, presente á los generales americanos la injusticia que se me hacía yles pedí en términos amistosos que reconocieran siquiera de una manera expresa mi cooperación, pero se negaron á todo acuerdo. No obstante, deseoso siempre de demostrar amistad y buenos sentimientos hacia los que se decían libertadores del pueblo filipino, hice evacuar por mis tropas el puerto de Cavite y los arrabales de Ermita, Malate, Sampaloc y Tondo, conservando únicamente una parte del arrabal de Paco.

Apesar de estas concesiones no transcurrieron muchos días y el Almirante Dewey, sin motivo alguno, apresó nuestras lanchas que habían estado circulando con su consentimiento expreso en la bahía de Manila. Casi el mismo tiempo recibí una carta del general Otis Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas americanas de ocupación, exigiéndome que hiciera retirar á mis fuerzas fuera de la línea marcada en un plano que también me había remitido, dentro de la cual línea aparecían incluidos el pueblo de Pandacan y el barrio de Singalong que nunca han pertenecido al término municipal de Manila y sus arrabales.

En vista de esta actitud incalificable de ambos jefes americanos, reuní en Consejo á mis generales y consulté el parecer de mi Consejo de Gobierno, y de conformidad con la opinión de ambos cuerpos, nombré Comisionados que se pusieran en inteligencia con aquellos. Aunque el Almirante Dewey recibió con ademan descompuesto y con palabras agresivas á mi Comisionado, á quien no dejó ni siquiera hablar; cedí á las instancias amistosas del general Otis retirando mis fuerzas á la línea pedida, con el objeto de evitar el contacto con las suyas, orígen de muchos disgustos, esperando que una vez concluida la conferencia de París obtendría mi pueblo la independencia prometida por el Consul general de Singapore Mr. Pratt y quedaría formalmente asegurada la amistad proclamada en manifiestos y discursos por los generales americanos que han arribado á estas playas.

Mas no fué así: dichos generales tomaron mis concesiones en pró de la paz y de la amistad como indicios de debilidad; así es que creciendo en su ambición mandaron fuerzas á Iloilo en 26 de Diciembre próximo pasado con el objeto de apoderarse á título de conquistadores de aquella parte de las Filipinas ocupada por mí gobierno.

Semejante proceder tan fuera de la cultura y de la práctica observada por las naciones civilizadas me dá derecho para obrar prescindiendo de toda consideración social; no obstante para ser correcto hasta el fin, envié al general Otis Comisionados encargados de suplicarle que desista de su temeraria empresa, los cuales fueron desatendidos.

Mi Gobierno no puede permanecer indiferente en vista de una usurpación violenta y agresiva de una parte de su territorio por un pueblo que se ha titulado campeon de los pueblos oprimidos; así es que está dispuesto á romper las hostilidades, si las fuerzas americanas intentaren llevar á cabo por la fuerza la ocupación de alguna parte del territorio sometido á su jurisdicción.

Denuncio estos hechos ante el mundo, para que la conciencia universal designe con su fallo inflexible quienes son los verdaderos opresores de los pueblos y los verdugos de la humanidad.

Caiga sobre sus cabezas toda la sangre que se derramare.

Malolos 8 de Enero de 1899.

Emilio Aguinaldo.

JUNE 12,1898

The town of Kawit, Cavite assumed a festive air that Sunday morning of June 12, 1898. Local bands promenades around the streets since sunrise playing a medley of gay tunes, some Spanish, others Mexican, mixed with kundimans and native songs. It was another damp and sultry day, for the dry season had come to an end and the torrential rains had already begun.

By noon, several hundred visitors had entered the town on foot and aboard carretelas headed for Calle Real where the historic proclamation of the independence of the Philippines would take place.

The majority of the people were military personnel, the soldiers barefoot with white blouses and red trousers, wearing wide-brimmed straw hats, and carrying rifles captured from the enemy or the inevitable sharp bolos hanging from their waist. The score of civilian visitors who rode in horse-drawn carts wore ties and dark coats befitting the solemn occasion. There were few American representatives but John Dewey was conspicuously absent.

Shortly after lunch time, a torrential downpour fell. This dampened the spirits of the crowd, but by four o`clock in the afternoon, the clouds had dispersed and the sun shone. It seemed like a good omen and the spirits of the crowd brightened considerably.

A gaily decked caretela carrying the Philippine flag, sewn meticulously in Hongkong by Dona Marcela Agoncillo arrived in front of the Aguinaldo house. The flag was then brought up the stairs to the small balcony facing the street.

The gray-haired Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista stepped forward on the balcony, with foolscap in his hands, and after addressing the guests and the people began to read in a sonorous voice the proclamation that he had so laboriously worked over for several days.

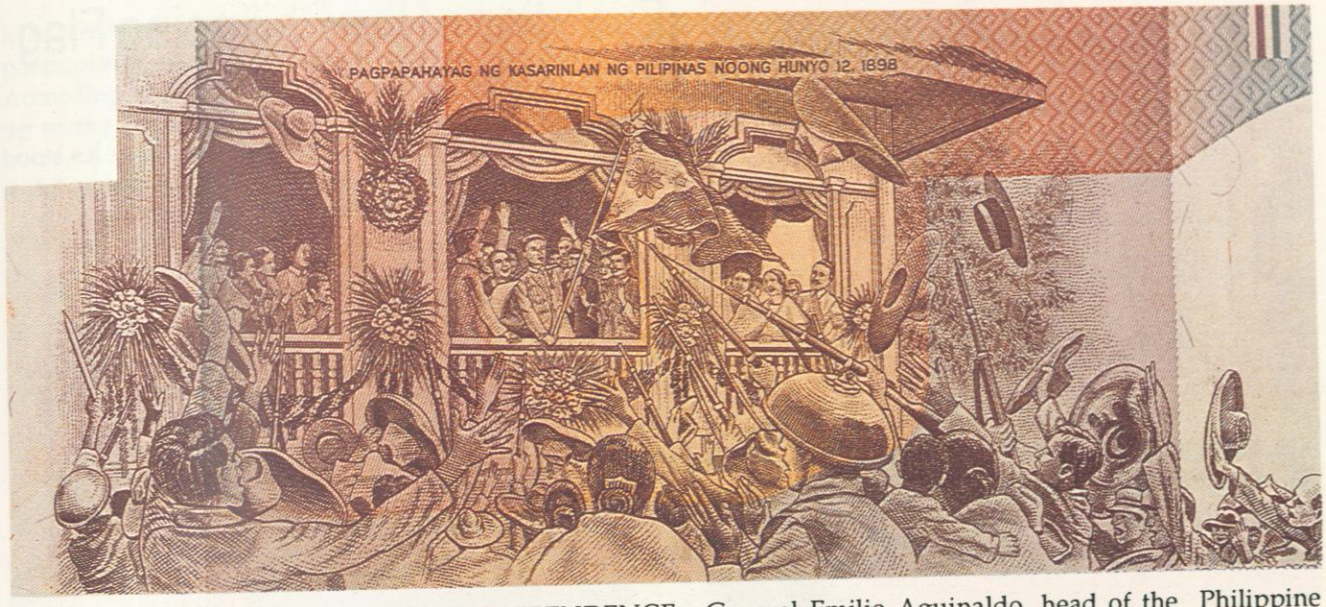
The entire proclamation of twelve pages was rather long because it traced the desire of the Filipinos to be free. The crowd of several thousands listened attentively to every word and broke out periodically in feverish applause to show their approval.

Then General Aguinaldo solemnly proclaimed the independence of the Philippines and the crowd went wild as they gave vent to their emotion. General Artemio Ricarte, known as Vibora or Viper, followed with an explanation of the meaning of the flag while Aguinaldo proudly waved it from the balcony amidst thunderous applause and shouts of "Mabuhay ang Kalayaan ng Pilipinas."

The band from San Francisco de Malabon, which was stationed below the balcony, broke out into a solemn but stirring tune. This was the National Anthem called the Marcha Filipina at that time.

The crowd, who had never heard the tune before, did not know how to react at first. But when they saw Aguinaldo and the leading revolutionary officers salute and other ranking civilians stand at attention, they realized that they were hearing the national anthem played for the first time in public, and likewise saluted or stood at attention.

This historic event took place 96 years ago.



PROCLAMATION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE. General Emilio Aguinaldo, head of the Philippine revolutionary republic, formally proclaimed Philippine independence in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898 between 4 and 5 p.m. from the second story central window of the Aguinaldo ancestral house. The grand occasion was highlighted by the playing for the first time of the Philippine national anthem, the unfurling of the national flag, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence. (Photo lifted from the five-peso Philippine currency bill.)

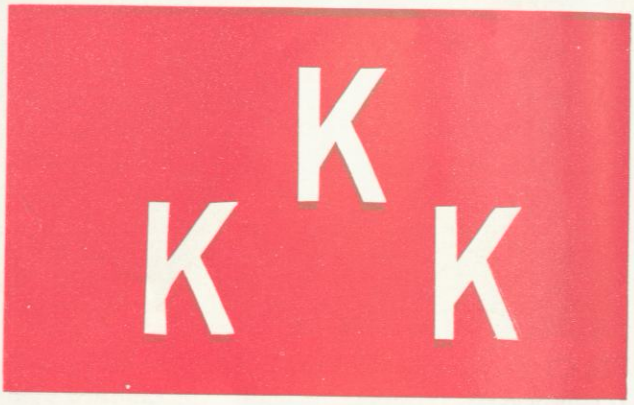


THE MAKING OF A BRAVE BANNER. At the request of General Emilio Aguinaldo, the flag of the Philippine Republic, which was raised for the first time in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898, was sewn by three Filipino women in Hongkong. They were Mrs. Marcela de Agoncillo, her daughter Lorenza and Mrs. Josefina Herbosa de Natividad. (Photo courtesy of the National Historical Institute.)

Evolution of the Philippine Flag



THE FLAG OF THE REVOLUTION. The three Ks stood for Kataastaasang Kagalanggalang Katipunan or "Most High and Most Sacred Society".



AN EARLY VERSION OF THE KATIPUNAN FLAG had the three Ks arranged in an equilateral triangle.



FLAG WITH ONLY ONE "K" AT THE CENTER. All versions had a red background to denote the revolutionary character of the Katipunan.

LLANERA'S FLAG. The flag used by General Mariano Llanera in San Isidro, Nueva Ecija was sometimes called "Bungo ni Llanera" (Llanera's Skull). According to stories, Llanera derived his design from the Katipunan initiation rite using a black hat, white triangle and the letters Z, Ll, B.



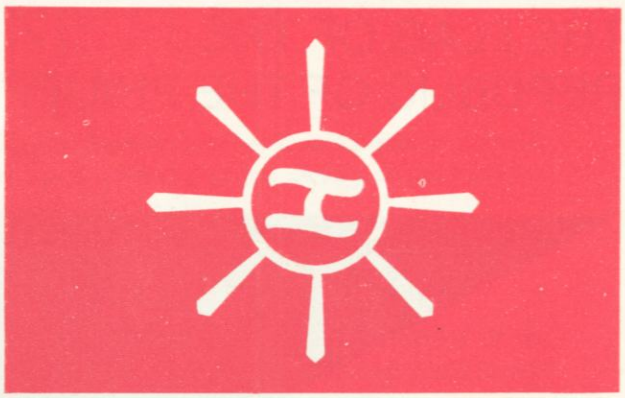


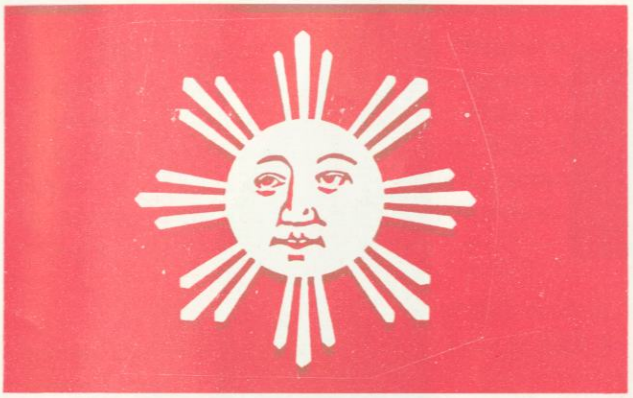
PIO DEL PILAR'S FLAG. Called Bandila ng Magtagumpay (Victorious Flag), this flag was first used on July 11, 1895 and stood witness to many battles. Pio del Pilar's flag carried eight rays in the rising sun to symbolize the first eight provinces' revolt.

BONIFACIO'S FLAG. Made by women members of the Katipunan just before the revolution, this flag was first used at the Cry of Pugadlawin which took place on August 23, 1896. Seven days later, the same emblem was used in the Battle of Pinaglabanan in San Juan del Monte.



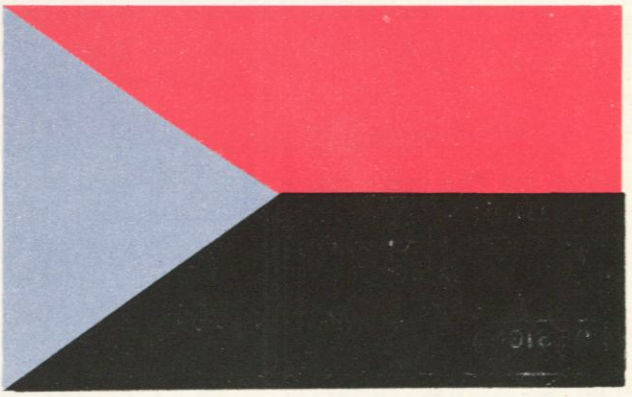
MAGDIWANG FLAG. The Katipuneros of Cavite, particularly the Magdiwang chapter used this flag. According to some historians, this was Aguinaldo's flag up to the time the Pact of Biyak-na-Bato was signed.

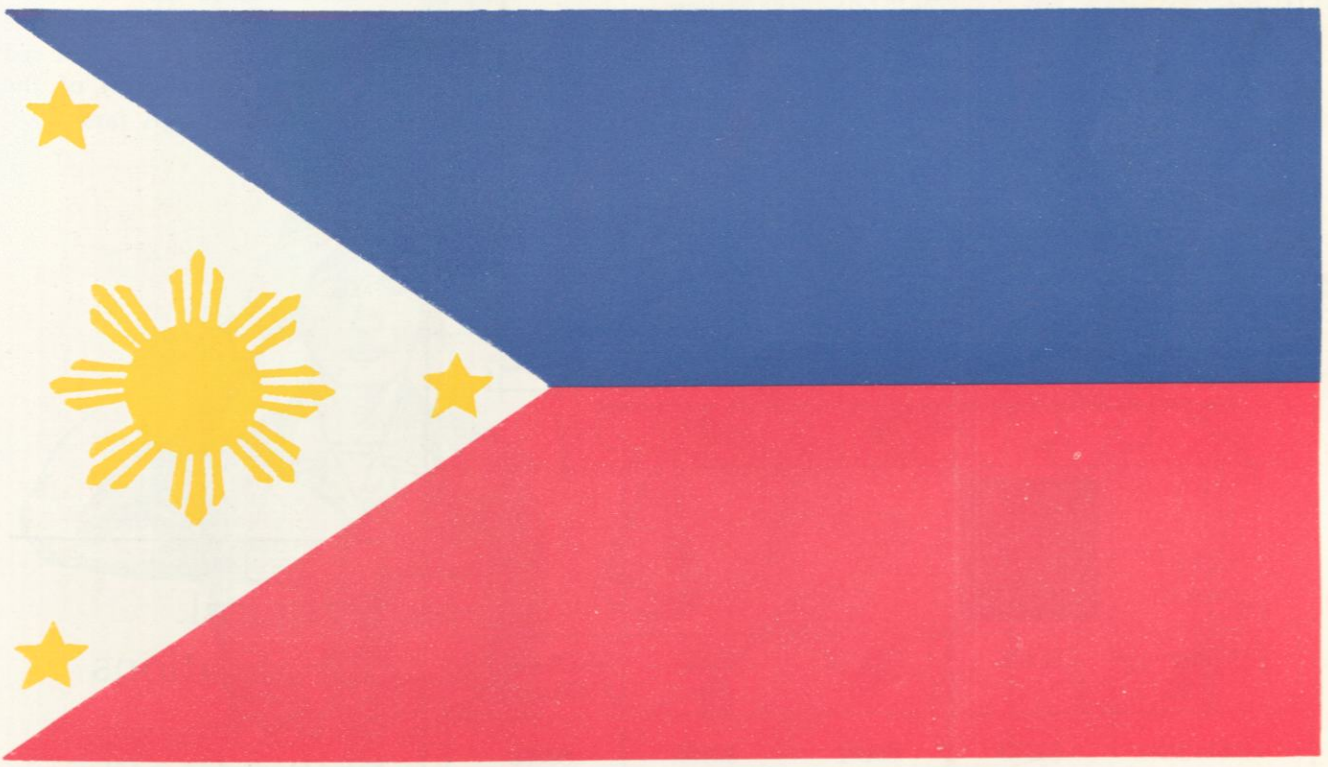




FIRST OFFICIAL REVISION. The first official revision of the flag took place after the 1897 Naic conference presided by Aguinaldo.

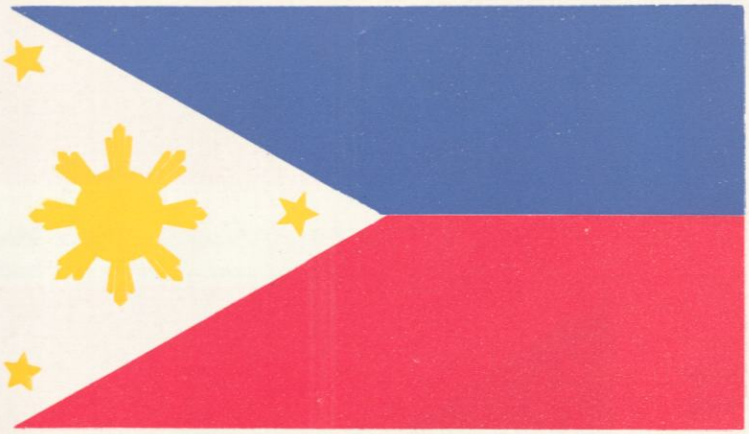
GREGORIO DEL PILAR'S FLAG. This was the first among the Katipunan flags to use three colors: red, blue and black. According to del Pilar, the design was patterned after the flag of Cuba, then in revolt against Spain.





THE PRESENT FLAG. The present national flag has adapted features of all the previous Katipunan flags. It was waved in the balcony of General Aguinaldo six weeks after the battle of Manila Bay. To set the standard size and colors, President Manuel L. Quezon issued an Executive Order on March 25, 1936.

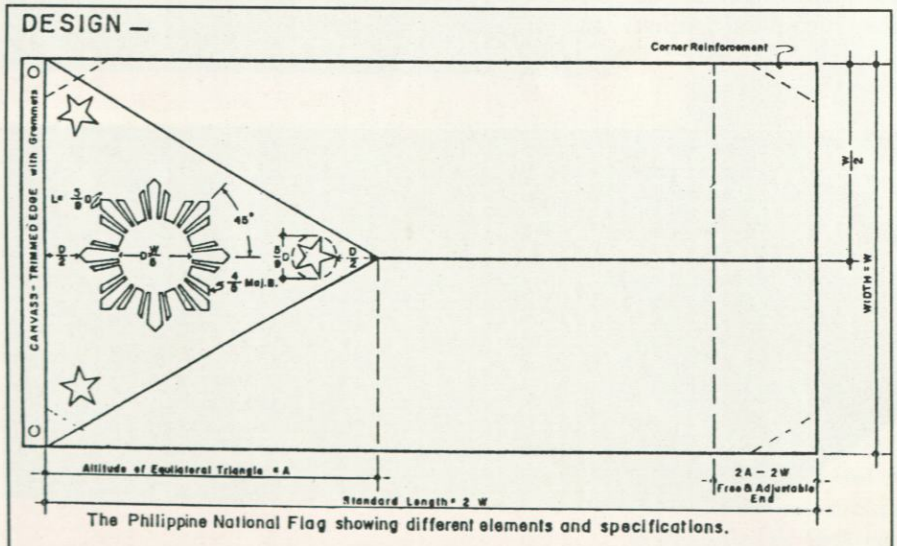
THE FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES



When the Philippine flag is displayed horizontally, the blue stripe/field should be on top and the triangle at the left of the observer. In time of war, the red stripe/field should be on top.



When displayed in vertical hanging position, the blue field of the Philippine flag should be to the left of the observer (person facing the flag). In time of war, the red field is to the left of the observer.



The Philippine National Flag showing different elements and specifications.

Color Swatch				
Color	BLUE	WHITE	RED	GOLDEN YELLOW
Cable No.	80173	80001	80108	80068
Pantone Guide	072		185	116

Technical Specifications of the Philippine Flag

THE PHILIPPINE FLAG

HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINE FLAG

The first model of the present Philippine flag was sewn by Marcela Agoncillo upon the request of General EmilioAguinaldo. She was assisted by her daughter, Lorenza, and Mrs. Delfina Herbosa Natividad, niece of Dr. Jose Rizal. The flag was sewn at the Agoncillo's residence at 535 Morrison Hill, Hong Kong.

After the signing of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato, many Filipino revolutionary leaders lived in exile at Hong Kong.

This flag was brought back to the Philippines by General EmilioAguinaldo on May 19, 1898.

The Filipino revolutionaries planned to attack the Spaniards on May 30, 1898. However, on the 28th of May, some Filipinos attacked the Spanish soldiers at Alapan, Imus, Cavite. The battle between the Filipinos and Spaniards began at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted for five hours. When the Spaniards ran out of ammunition, they were forced to surrender to the Filipinos.

The Philippine flag was first hoisted by General Aguinaldo during the proclamation of Philippine Independence at Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898, as a reminder of the victory of the Filipinos against the Spaniards.

OFFERING RESPECT FOR THE FLAG

Our flag is a very important symbol of the democratic Philippine Republic and all that it stands for. Showing respect and affection for it is a meaningful gesture of the Filipinos' commitment to preserve freedom and democracy. It is a covenant between the present generation and those who died in the name of freedom. It is a way of saying that they did not die in vain.

CONDUCTING THE FLAG CEREMONY

The flag ceremony shall be simple and dignified. Always play or sing the Philippine National Anthem at the ceremony.

During flag-raising: The assembly shall stand facing the flag. At the first note of the National Anthem, the flag is to be raised briskly. All persons present shall stand at attention, and salute the flag by placing their right palms over their hearts (center to left part of chest). Men shall remove their hats and salute by holding them over their hearts. Those in



military, scouting or citizens military training uniforms shall give the salute prescribed by their regulations. The salute shall last till the end of the National Anthem. Complete silence shall be observed and no person should be allowed to walk while the ceremony is going on.

During flag-lowering: The flag shall be lowered slowly, so that it is at the bottom of the mast at the sound of the last note of the anthem. A salute similar to that of the flag-raising is required during the flag lowering.

The flag is to be handled reverently, and should never touch the ground when raised, lowered or transported.

WHEN TO DISPLAY THE FLAG

Private buildings and homes are to display the flag from sunrise to sunset on national and special holidays proclaimed by the President — such as the Araw ng Kagitingan (April 9), National Flag Day (May 28), Independence Day (June 12), National Heroes Day (last Sunday of August) Bonifacio Day (November 30) and Rizal Day (December 30).

Government offices shall display the flag everyday, from sunrise to sunset.

HOW TO DISPLAY THE FLAG

When flown from a flag pole: The blue field should be on top in time of peace, and the red field on top in time of war.

When in vertical hanging position: The blue field should be to the right when viewed (left side of the observer) in time of peace, and the red field should be to the right in time of war.

When in horizontal hanging position: The blue field should be on top and the triangle at the left side of the observer. In time of war, the red field should be on top.

When flown with other flags: When used with the flag of the Armed Forces or civic organizations, or that of another nation, the Philippine flag should always be above them or on the right of the other flags. When in a parade with flags of other countries, the Philippine flag should be in the center and in front of the other flags.

When mounted on a platform: The flag should beplaced on the presiding officer's right hand and a bit in front, as he faces the congregation. Other flags should be on his left.

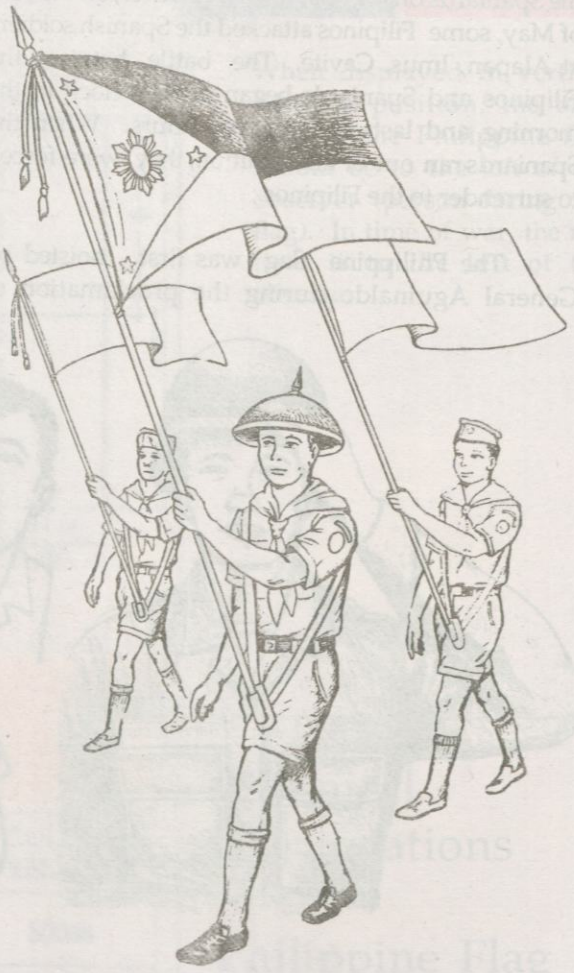
When used on a speaker's platform without the staff: The flag should be displayed horizontally and placed above and behind the speaker.

When displayed on a float: The flag should be flown from a staff.

Nothing should ever cover or decorate the surface of the flag. The flag should always occupy the highest place of honor, and shall not be placed under any picture, or below a person.

Never use the flag as a part of a costume, covering for tables or curtain for doorways.

Never display a tattered or worn-out flag. Dispose it by burning to avoid an old flag being thrown as garbage.



Honor the Flag

PROPER (step by step) manner of folding the Philippine National Flag.

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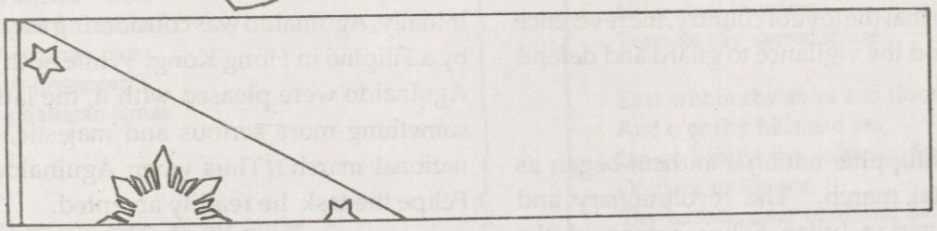

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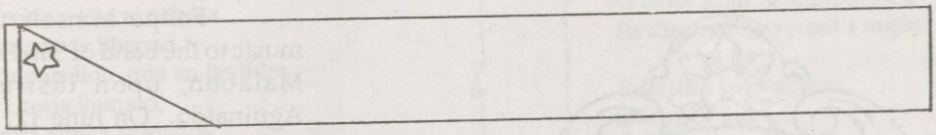

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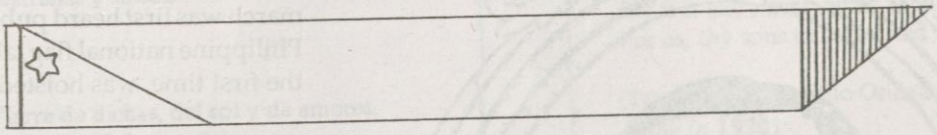

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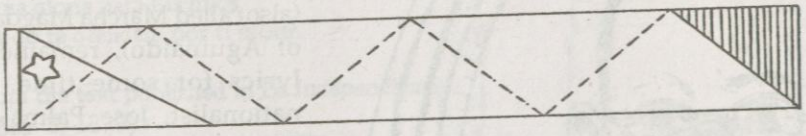

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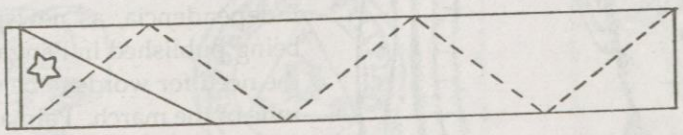

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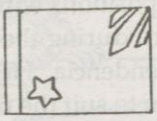


7.





THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ANTHEM

The Philippine national anthem is a song which embodies the struggles and the glory of the Filipino people in search of independence from foreign domination. Since that independence has been gained, the song keeps alive the memories of that struggle so that the love of country, the reverence for freedom, and the vigilance to guard and defend it, is sustained.

The Philippine national anthem began as an instrumental march. The revolutionary and nationalist musician Julian Felipe composed the march which he called *Marcha Nacional Filipina* upon the request of Emilio Aguinaldo on June 5, 1898.

The march was to be part of the preparations for the Proclamation of Independence on June 12. Initially, Aguinaldo was considering a hymn written by a Filipino in Hong Kong. While both Felipe and Aguinaldo were pleased with it, the latter wanted something more serious and majestic, befitting a national march. Thus when Aguinaldo assigned Felipe the task he readily accepted.



Felipe himself taught the music to the band of San Francisco de Malabon, upon instructions of Aguinaldo. On June 12, 1898, after the reading of the Proclamation, the march was first heard publicly, as the Philippine national flag, also seen for the first time, was hoisted.

Marcha Nacional Filipina (also called Marcha Magdalo in honor of Aguinaldo), remained without lyrics for some time. Another nationalist, Jose Palma, who was a poet in the staff of La Independencia, as newspaper then being published in Pangasinan, saw the need for words to be sung to the tune of the march. Palma was fond of composing verses for well known compositions with Fernando Ma. Guerrero during their free time at La Independencia. He decided to write a poem to suit the music of the march.

On Sept. 3, 1899, La Independencia published the score of Marcha Nacional Filipina with the words of Palma's poem entitled "Filipinas".

By the 1920s, under a new policy of wooing the Filipinos through

FILIPINAS
(Letra Para la Marcha Nacional)

I

Tierra adorada,
Hija del sol de Oriente,
Su fuego ardiente
En ti latiendo esta.
Patria de amores!
Del heroismo cuna,
Los invasores
No te hallaran jamas.

II

En tu azul cielo, en tus Auras,
En tus montes y en tu mar
Esplende y late el poema
De tu amada libertad.
Tu pabellon, que en las lides
La victoria ilumino,
No vera nunca apagados
Sus estrellas y su sol.

III

Tierra de dichas, del sol y de amores,
En tu regazo dulce es vivir.
Es una gloria para tus hijos,
Cuando te ofenden, por ti morir.

(From the text published in *La Independencia* on Sep. 3, 1899)

PHILIPPINE HYMN

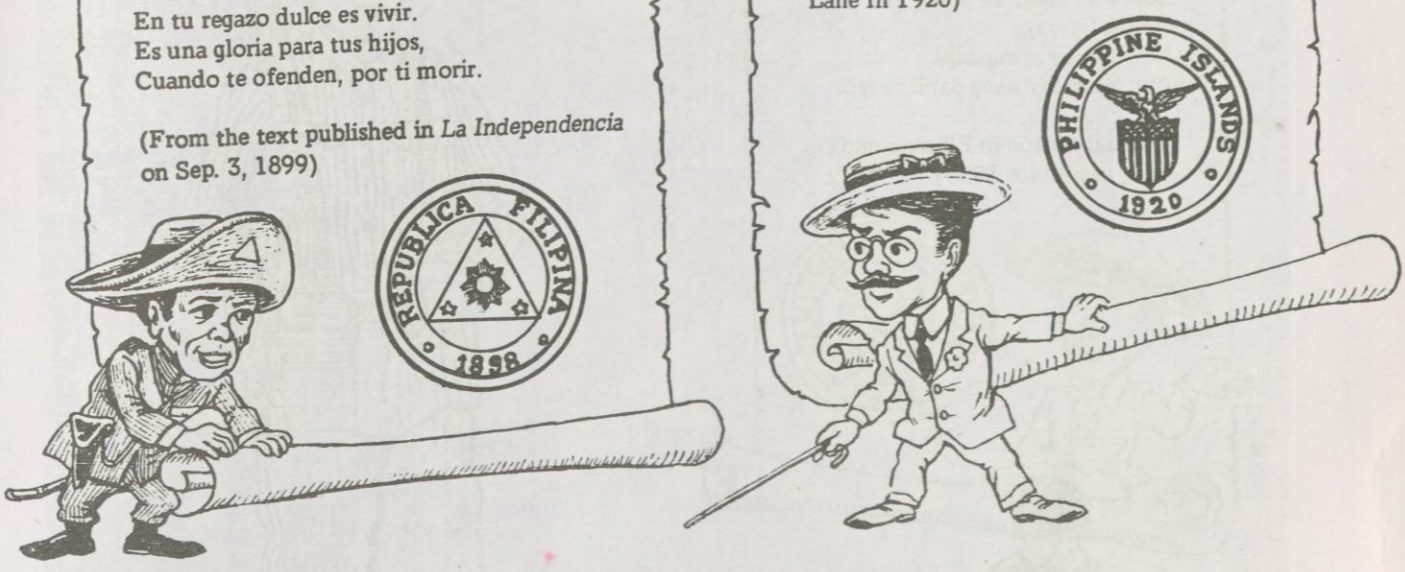
Land of the morning,
Child of the sun returning,
With fervor burning,
Thee do our souls adore.

Land dear and holy,
Cradle of noble heroes,
Ne'er shall invaders
Trample thy sacred shore.

Ever within thy skies and through thy clouds
And o'er thy hills and sea,
Do we behold the radiance, feel the throb,
Of glorious liberty.
Thy banner, dear to all our hearts,
Its sun and stars alight,
O never shall its shining field
Be dimmed by tyrant's might!

Beautiful land of love,
O land of light,
In thine embrace 'tis rapture to lie,
But it is glory ever, when thou art wronged,
For us, thy sons to suffer and die.

(Translated by Camilo Osias and M.A.L. Lane In 1920)



a friendly and benevolent colonization, the Americans commissioned an English translation of Palma's lyrics. Camilo Osias carried out the task. On Sept. 22, 1943, the flag and the anthem adopted by Aguinnaldo's government were officially adopted by the Commonwealth as national symbols.

The Filipino translation of the lyrics appeared in the 1940s, under the twin authorship of Ildefonso Santos and Julian Cruz Balmaceda. This was made the official Filipino version as proclaimed by Ramon Magsaysay on May 26, 1956, although some revisions were made in 1962.

BAYANG MAGILIW

Bayang magiliw
Perlas ng Silanganan
Alab ng puso
Sa dibdib mo'y buhay.

Lupang hinirang
Duyan ka ng magiting
Sa manlulupig
Di ka pasisiil.

Sa dagat at bundok
Sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw
May dilag ang tula
At langit sa paglayang minamahal.
Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y
Tagumpay na nagniningning
Ang bituin at araw mo
Kaylan pa ma'y di magdidilim.

Lupa ng araw
Ng l'walhati't pagsinta
Buhay ay langit sa piling mo.
Aming ligaya
Na pag may mang-aapi
Ang mamatay nang dahil sa iyo.

(Official version in Filipino and
being used since 1956)

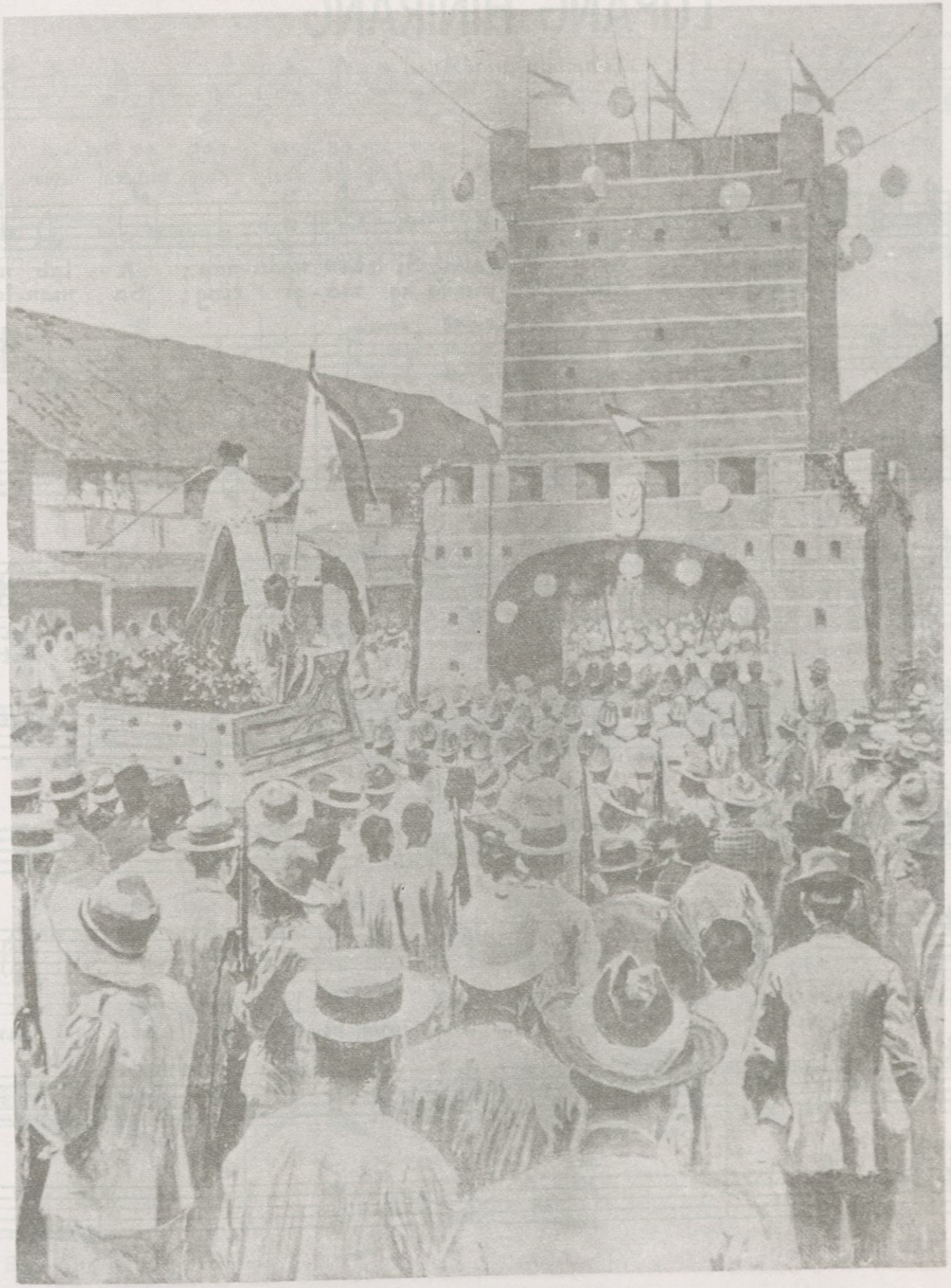


THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY'S RAYADILLO

If katipunan volunteers were usually depicted in their faded shirts and rolled up red cotton pants, the Filipino revolutionary army had the rayadillo, awhite cotton cloth with thin blue stripes, for its official uniform. The army began wearing the rayadillo after Emilio Aguinaldo returned from his Hong Kong exile.

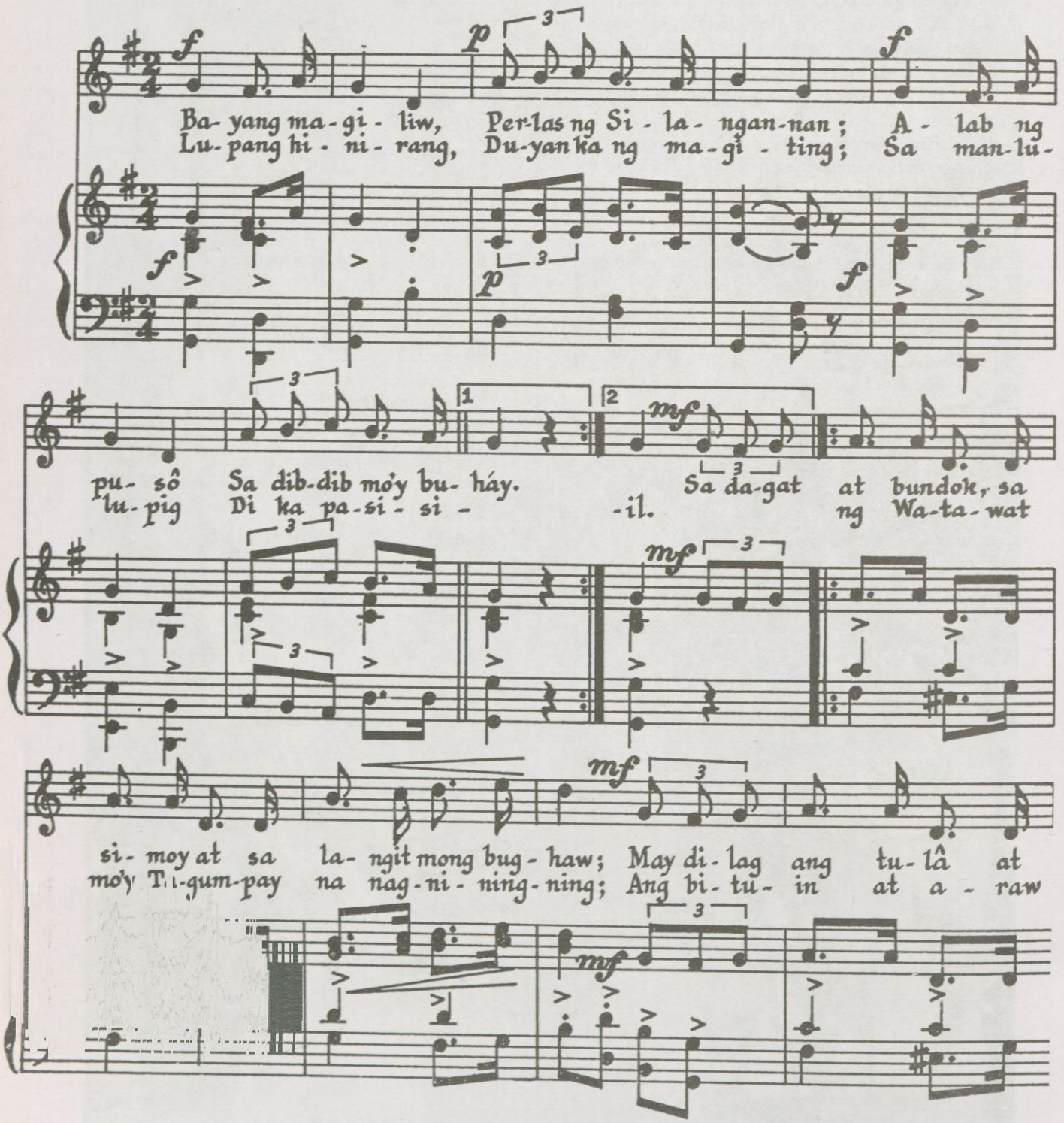
Wearing shoes and carrying rifle, The Filipino soldier looked more disciplined in parades and in the battlefield. The generals looked even smarter in their rayadillo coats with dark trousers, leather boots, and cachulas or visored caps. They were further distinguished from the ordinary soldier and lower officer by a cavalry sword and pistol.

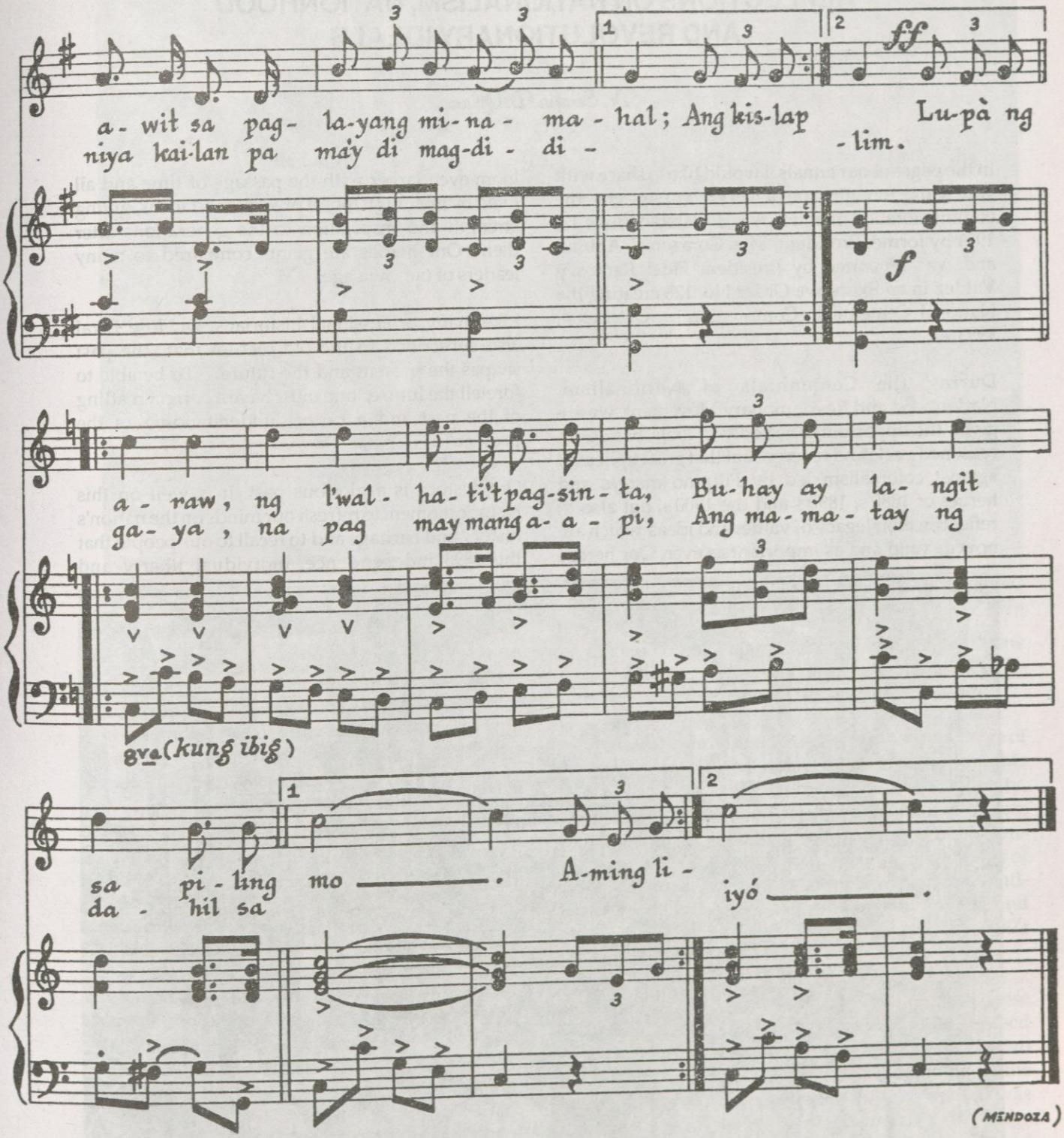




LUPANG HINIRANG

(Pambansang Awit)





Wikang Pilipino:

Surian ng Wikang Pambansa

Ingles:

Camilo Osias

Tugtugin ni

Julian Felipe

Isinaayos ni

Hilarion F. Rubio

REFLECTIONS ON NATIONALISM, NATIONHOOD AND REVOLUTIONARY IDEALS

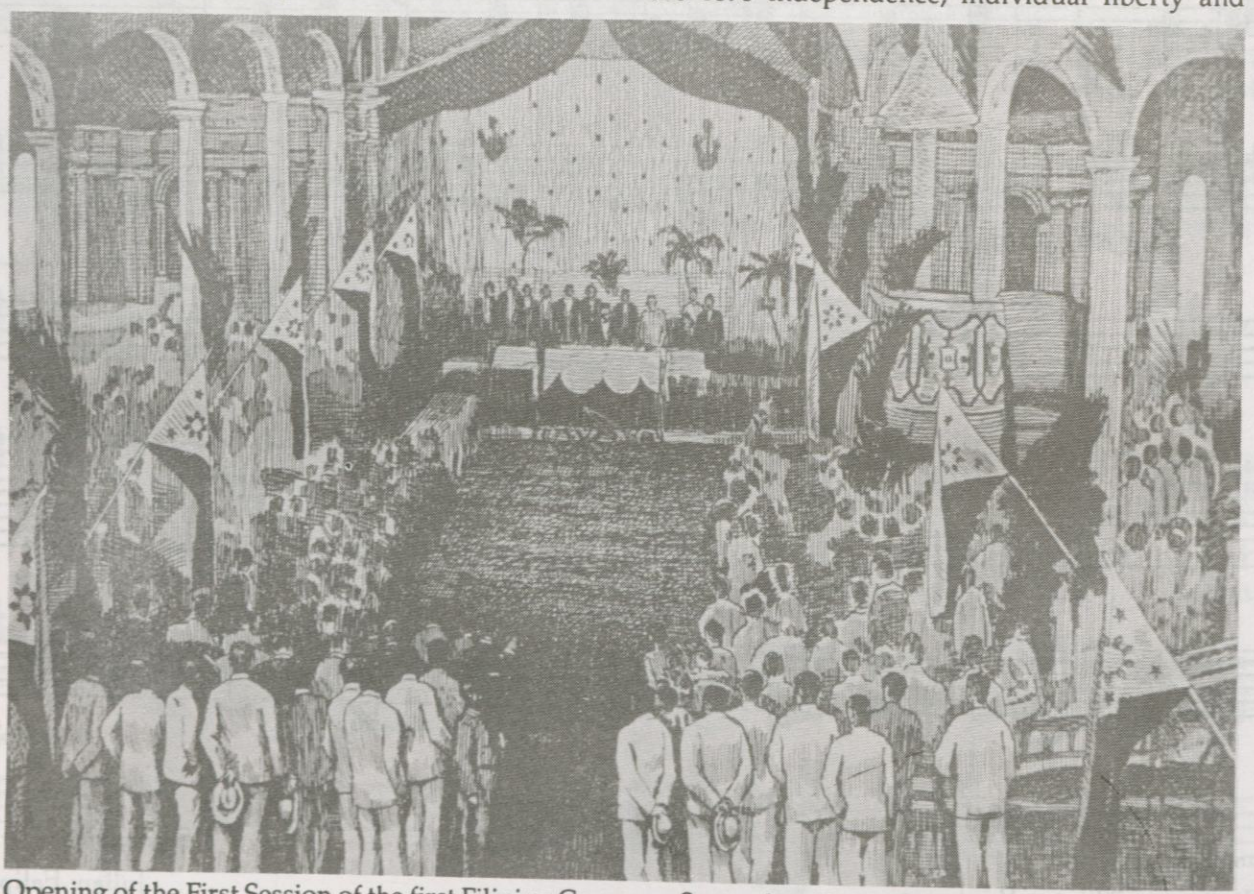
Dr. Serafin D. Quiason

In the pages of our annals, I would like to share with you some thoughts on a very complex era, the commemoration of which was declared on June 13, 1991 by former President, Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino and was reiterated by President Fidel Ramos y Valdez in an Executive Order No. 126 creating the National Centennial Commission on October 4, 1993.

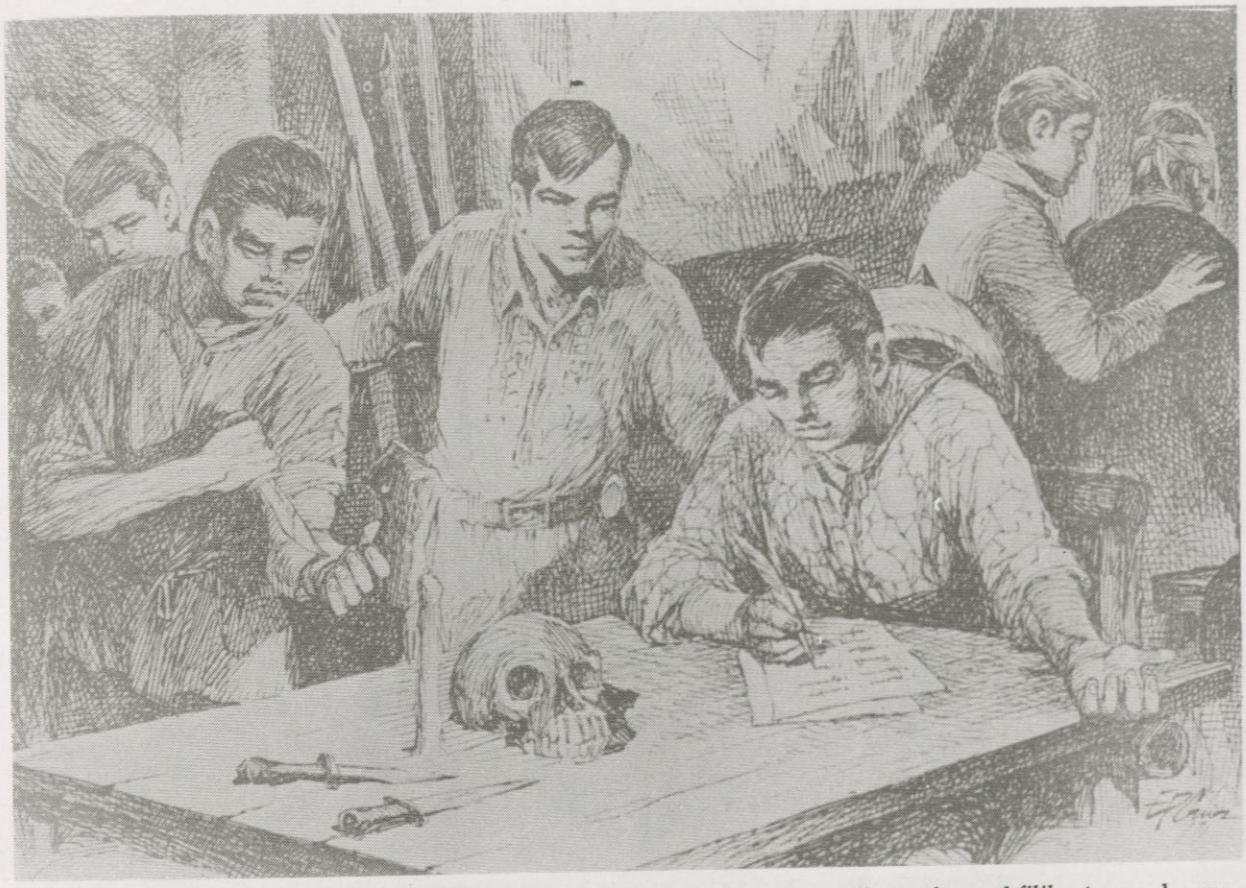
During the Centennials of Nationalism, Nationhood and Revolutionary Movement, we are given the opportunity not only to look back with reasoned pride and reverence at that great upheaval against colonialism led by Filipino martys and heroes of 1880's, 1890's and the 1900's, but also to reflect on their legacy of values and ideas which are now as valid and as important as ever. Our heroes loom even larger with the passage of time and all lived by their high moral precepts and ideas, giving strength and inspiration to the generations after them. Our heroes are giants compared to many leaders of our own age.

Like many professional historians, Dr. Jose Rizal also subscribed to the old dictum ,that "the past shapes the present and the future. To be able to foretell the future, one must have a correct reading of the past and a proper understanding of the present."

Our history is a glorious past. It is well on this historic moment to refresh our minds on the nation's history and heritage and to recall to our people that the 1898 independence, individual liberty and



Opening of the First Session of the first Filipino Congress, September 15, 1898 -- Aguinaldo, who occupies the chair is just about to read his message.



justice were won with the blood and toilful struggle of the revolutionary heroes. these precious gifts have been also nurtured with care and affection through the decades only because there are men and women in every generation ready to fight and to die, if necessary, to defend them.

By the 1890's, only small fragments of the once mighty Spanish Empire had remained. After the break-up of the Spanish Empire in the 1820's, the friars in Filipinas remained to be the unchallenged guardians of the closed colonial society. Change was extremely slow in coming. The formal opening of Manila to world trade in 1834, led to no structural changes in the colonial order. It was the friar's monopoly of power based on their vast estates in the *circum* Manila area and their heavy spiritual hold on the "indios" that sustained the closed colonial society.

After the 1872 Gomburza incident, the first generation of Filipino intelligentsia was almost wiped out. The cream of the elite was either exiled or imprisoned. Inspite of this harsh reactionary measures, the friars failed to set the clock back in the Spanish Philippine Colony. The principal factor for this was that the intellectual power had now passed to a new class of *illustrados* and *filibusteros* who saw in the frailocracy only a barrier to the material well-being, and happiness of the "indios".

A careful examination of the works and writiings of the *illustrados* reveal the penetration of the thoughts by the Age of Enlightenment. The ideas of liberty, equality, brotherhood of men, notions of patriotism, love of country, anti-frailocracy, practical reforms and economic progress were all key components of the Age of Enlightenment. The feeling of anti-frailocracy was a main propaganda weapon and become one of the principal pillars of the 1890's brand of nationalism.

Our brand of national struggle was unique because it sprang from two main sources -- the rural-based tributaries and the urban-based stream. These two streams merged to form the major course of the Filipino national upheaval in 1896 which was propelled further by the establishment of the *La Liga Filipina* and the secret maneuvers of the K.K.K. And these twin streams of resistance against the Spanish presence reinforced each other at the outbreak of the war of independence in 1896.

The organization of the K.K.K. was inevitable and



such a secret revolutionary society was set up to fill in a vacuum of leadership which was brought about by the deportation of Dr. Rizal. In the recruitment of the members, the K.K.K. made good use of free masonic symbols and rituals. The triad was made fully aware of the idyllic conditions of their forefathers in the past, the sad state of affairs they all lived in, and the bright\ hope which would be stored for them and their children's children. Bonifacio, Jacinto,, Plata, and others, who challenged the colonizers in the initial stage of the Revolution, followed by Aguinaldo, Ricarte, Llanera, and others who dealt a serious blow to the Spanish power in Cavite and Nueva Ecija were clearly remarkable. Each one of them gave his modest bit in the revolutionary struggle. Each one of them played a distinct role in the formation of the national community. To pit one hero against the other is rather divisive and uncalled for because it does not help in the strengthening of the nation-state. The other principal task during the celebrations of the various centennials of the Revolution of 1896-1898 is to be able to bring from obscurity to light and recognition many of the unsung heroes in our regions. We must give our unsung heroes their proper place in our history.

Our bloody struggle for colonial independence was not indeed the work alone of one man or a small clique but by the collective efforts of many Filipinos whose accretion of ideas over many years of study plus their bitter experiences undeer the heavy yoke of oppression and exploitation fanned the flames of the revolutionary\ movement,

The will to win the 1898 independence which we enjoy today occurred in Kawit, Cavite and was spear-headed by a young, strong and determined leader General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy. Amidst the intense emotional outpouring of the revolutionary forces, the proclamation of independence on June 12, 1898 was proceeded by the raising of the National Anthem called *Marcha National Filipina*.

As we well know also, it was in Malolos, Bulacan when the newly born Republic actually began to build the democracy with its basic human rights enshrined in the Malolos Constitution. Into the making of the edifice of the Republic went the untold hardships, supreme sacrifices, and sufferings of many heroes who deeply felt that they formed a polity sharing common historical experience and common cultural roots, a nation of ethnic peoples, *isang dugo*,

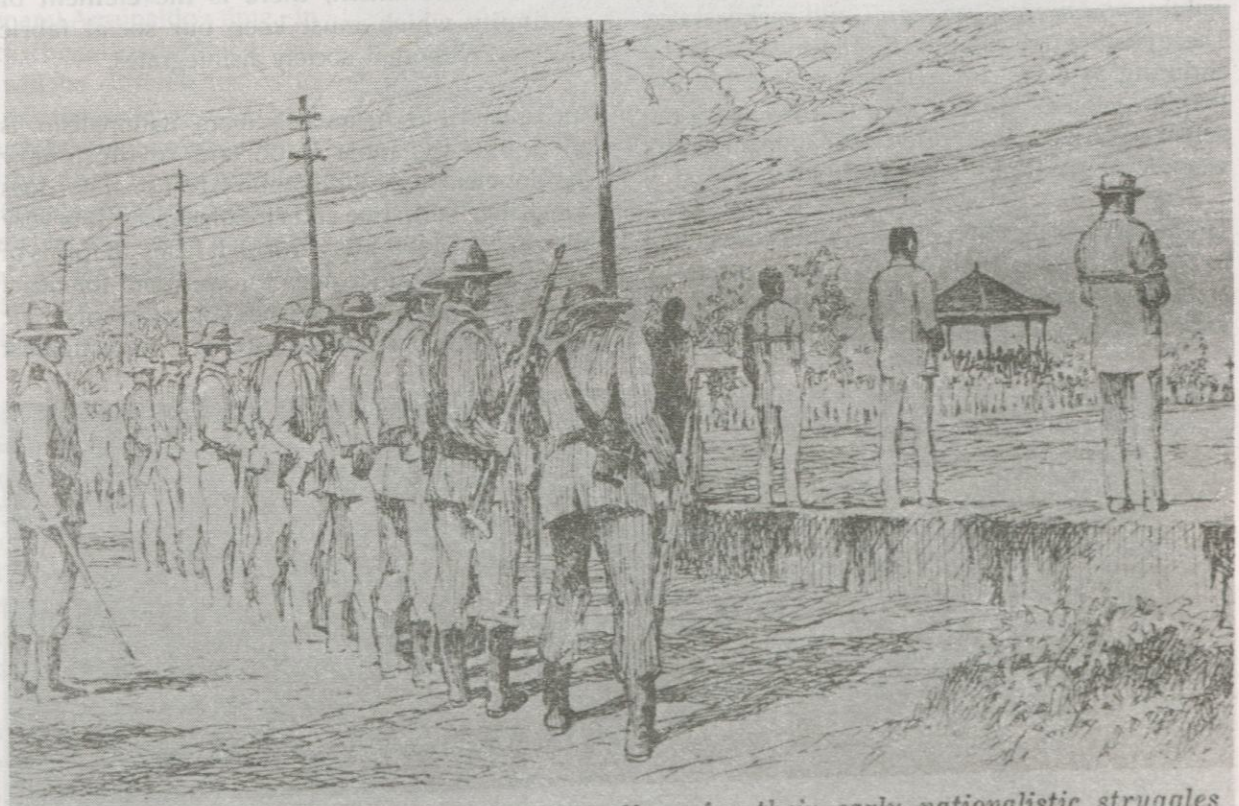
isang diwa, isang sambayanang Filipino at isang layunin. Personal sacrifice for the sake of the new Republic was our heroes way of communicating their ideas and aspirations to us and our young to emulate. It was also here in Malolos, where the founding fathers actually began to project the concept of freedom they sought for the *Sambayanang Filipino*. One of our greatest sources of strength is the unwavering love of individual liberty (*malaya*), and personal freedom which our revolutionary leaders had secured for us with courage and sustained determination. For the love of freedom has made possible our unique diversity and it has fueled out Filipino spirit of resiliency. The love of individual liberty has allowed us what we have attained so far and in the near future this same strength will allow us to do what we now wish to do.

Our heroes of the 1890's and early 1900's did entrust the care of the Republic to the strong, not the weak or indecisive, to the doer not the timid, to the vigilant not the complacent, to the visionary not the mediocre, and lastly, to the real nationalists and patriots, not the *compradores* or pro-colonials. Such was their most solemn resolve that the revolutionary leadership had forged with the *Sambayanang Filipino* and which the pure revolutionary leadership of Aguinaldo, Mabini, Antonio Luna, Paciano Rizal and others had handed down to us in sacred trust.

As the centennials of the Revolutionary movement draw nearer, we are given a golden chance to pay tribute to the living memory of the rare breed of patriots. Our heroes had common qualities which set them off from the rest of us. Indeed, a lot in common -- courage, sacrifice, integrity and capacity for sharing. They were above the ordinary mortals from whom we can learn much about them on the true meaning of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance, austerity and leadership and about how to attain from within the spirit of greatness, and the transformation of our national community into a modern nation-state.

Two months after the proclamation of independence, General Aguinaldo solemnly told the town *presidentes* in Kawit, that national independence has its own price. Thus he said:

"...I repeat that you should promise and engrave upon your breast, thus making it known to all, that in case any foreign power should attempt to de-



The Filipinos paid dearly with their lives for their early nationalistic struggles

prive us of any part of this Archipelago, we should exhaust all our energies and resources and struggle as long as the breadth of life remains in defense of national integrity..."

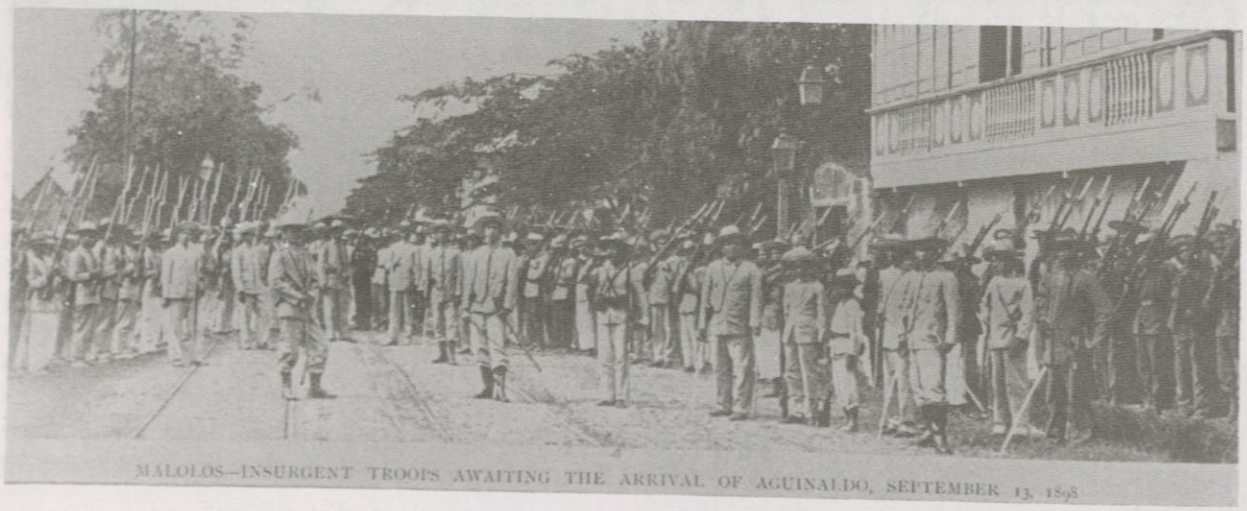
These are moving words which have still a solid ring of truth. In the post-Cold War period and especially today, we need real heroes as models for more generations to come. Our revolutionary heroes visible as they are on their height and from our distance, we can best comprehend their gifts and achievements for our *Inang Bayan.*

The bedrock of moral values which our pantheon of heroes and heroines shared in common are embodied in their immortal works, for instance, in Rizal's *Noli* and *Fili*, in the *La Solidaridad*, in E. Jacinto's *Liwanag at Dilim*, in A. Bonifacio's *Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa*, in M.H. del Pilar's *Soberania Monacal*, and in A. Mabini's *El Verdadero Decalogo* to mention but a few. In our common efforts toward national renewal, we can draw from the reservoir of values and ideals our heroes lived by and died for and can bring into sharper forces the positive indigenous values we all cherish. The values that can help us in the transformation of our country into a modern state are *tulungan, tiyaga, sipag, sinop, kapatiran, makabayan, damayan, pagsasarili,* and *pagkamakatao.* These positive indigenous values are invaluable and enduring as ever. In revitalizing these positive Filipino values, we can give real meaning and substance to the sense of pride and national identity we now want our people to take hold of.

The mystique of the Philippine Revolution was about to be developed into a cohesive form of solidarity and sense of national identity to encompass all the various ethnic groups in our island-archipelago, but its development, however, was nipped in the bud by the entry of the American power. The advent of American colonial power, the Japanese interlude, and the Cold War era are examples of period of disruptions and discontinuities in our yearning for free and independent development befitting a true nation-state and self-reliant people since 1898.

Perhaps you may ask what functions do the celebration of the Centennials perform in our present-day-society? I could start by saying that the usable past is not out of date or irrelevant. It does not become a matter of sentimentality. Its strength lies in the relevant and usefulness of the sound teachings of Rizal, Jacinto, Bonifacio, del Pilar and Mabini that we must defend against assault. The Decade of Nationalism will enable us Filipinos to reflect on our usable past with a sense of pride, to reconciliate with the present and to be optimistic about our future. It may help us to cure deficiencies or damages done in our national culture. It may offer us a sense of fulfillment in finding out how we Filipinos have reached our present condition -- a chance to rectify the many tragic aspects of our past national experience, and to know what is edifying in the Filipino spirit. Of course, in fostering the spirit of modern nationalism, there is the element of continuity which must keep our social fabric together. Without it, society disintegrates.

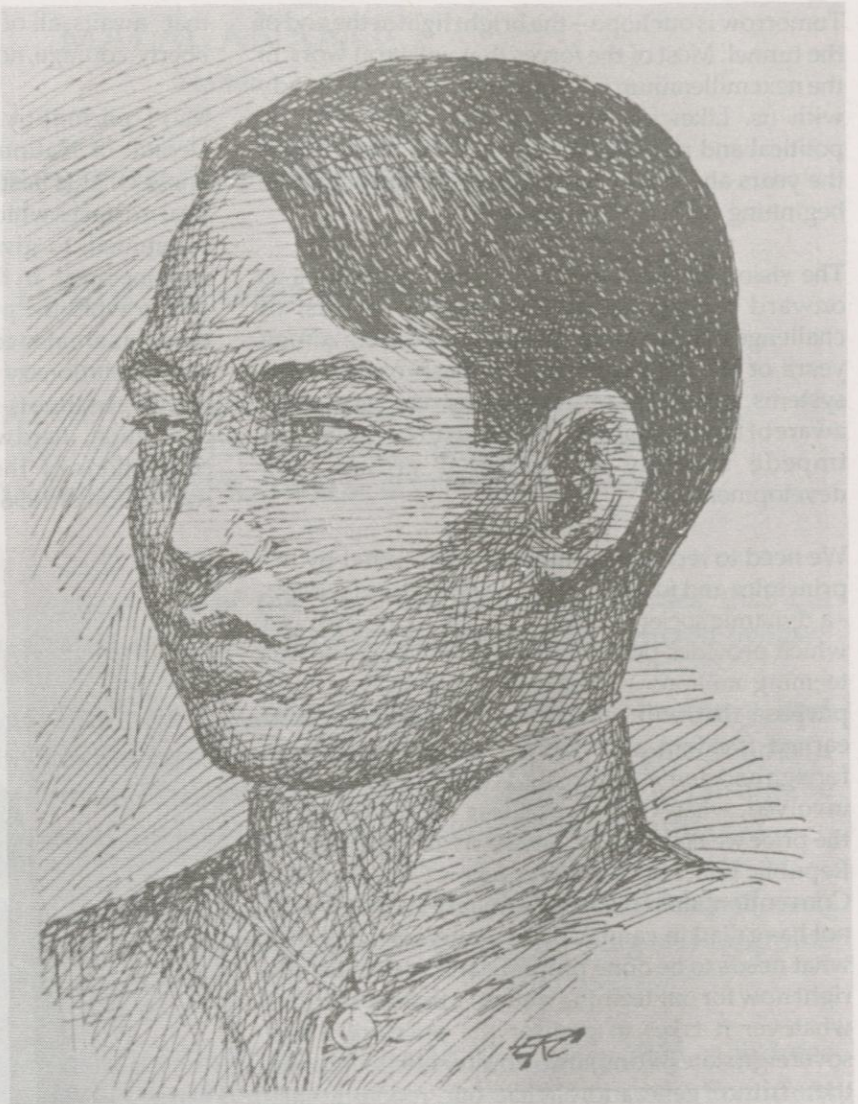
For us and our Asian neighbors, nationalism, is no doubt, the most important revolutionary development in the 20th century. Nationalism does not change with time and circumstances. It is very alive in our present-day world. It hates all forms of imperialism. Neither does it have room for racial hatred nor does it condone the subjugation of ethnic groups by another. It arises out of grievances against



MALOLOS—INSURGENT TROOPS AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF AGUINALDO, SEPTEMBER 13, 1898

exploitation by\aliens.

Nationalism as an instrument of change and industrialization, it has got to be liberal and democratic. As a tool for honest-to-goodness reforms, it has to tackle squarely the serious problems of bureaucratic inefficiency, graft and corruption, huges foreign debts, environmental degradation, human rights violations, political turncoatism, and internal armed conflicts. As a vehicle for national renewal and self-strengthening, it has to solve age-old socio-economic problems such as grinding poverty, massive diseases, appalling illiteracy, abysmally low standard of living of the great bulk of our people, and huge unemployment. There are still undoubtedly many unresolved problems facing us today as in Genaral Aguinaldo's time. In fact, if history is our true guide, it will be difficult for us to admit to ourselves just how much trouble we are in or to admit that these pressing national and regional concerns are very serious in character and nature today than ever before in our historic development.



Emilio Jacinto, alias Pinkian, was Andres Bonifacio's counsellor; he wrote the primer of Katipunan

Nationalism can generate among our teeming millions by making them aware of our sluggish economy and of growing desire for the calling of new Constitutional Convention. Because of the breakdown of the old colonial apparatus which we all inherited from the past, we must also make our people aware of the need for a new class of farmers, a new labor force, a new bureaucracy, a new set of political institutions and organizations.

It is therefore, our ardous task, our sacred obligation and our moral duty to begin as quickly as possible to solve with dedication and integrity the mounting problems plaguing the Inang Bayan. Our people cannot rise above the cumulative challenges of our times unless they are led by a pure and strong leadership. To be able to forge an inner political unity and a vibrant economy, we must radically overhaul our old ways of doing things and our antiquated global outlook. We have got to wake up. We have got to stop bickering among ourselves. We have to get away from the near-sighted infatuations with comfort and luxury. We have got to get in the serious business in achieving internal peace with our brothers who are fully armed to the teeth. The arts of peace we have heen seeking is one of the unfulfilled or illusive dreams of the last half of this century. We all want peace with freedom, justice, and the attainment of a truly sovereign state. Looking ahead, beyond the headlines of the day, is imperative.

Tomorrow is our hope -- the bright light at the end of the tunnel. Most of the forces that will be at work in the next millennium are emerging. They are already with us. Likewise, many of the socio-economic, political and religious tendencies will mature over the years ahead and will reach their impact at the beginning of the 21st century.

The vision for the Asia-Pasific Country beckons us onward in this era of cataclysmic events, of challenges, and of crisis. Certainly, in the remaining years of the 20th century, the clash of economic systems will be more intense and we need to be aware of the dynamics in these warring systems that impede severely our internal growth and development.

We need to reconstruct our society inspired by the principles and ideals of the Revolutionary leaders -- a dynamic society which is honest to the core and which provides pure and strong leadership to our teeming millions -- a society ennobled by a high purpose that will maintain at all costs the hard earned freedom and liberty of our people from foreign and domestic threats. For whatever the costs involved, whatever the sacrifices we need to do or the price we need to pay, if we strive to preserve the Republic intact by calling for a new Constitutional Convention, then our revolutionary heroes would not have died in vain. All that matters is that we do what needs to be done properly and systematically right now for our teeming millions, that we sacrifice whatever it takes to pay for the prices of a real sovereign state. We must do now for our people and the future generation what our revolutionary leaders had done for us. This is the most crucial task that awaits all of us to be achieved with sacrifice, liberty, courage, nobility of purpose, and team spirit.

May I conclude by saying that it is in this spirit of the Decade of Nationalism that we should strive to know what is best in our usable past, to rectify the fatal mistakes which the old, coopted key leadership committed, to give the simple many among us a genuine break in their never-ending life of misery, and to avoid the pitfalls that lie ahead of us. These thoughts are also echoes of the giants of our race and our revolutionary leaders, thoughts which I trust will give us time to reflect and a time to respond with dedication, hardwork, and integrity during the celebrations of the centennials of the Philippine Revolution of 1896-1898.



APOLINARIO MABINI - Brains of the Katipunan



PRESIDENT EMILIO AGUINALDO

MALACAÑANG
Manila

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 179

PROMINENT DISPLAY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG IN ALL BUILDINGS, ESTABLISHMENTS, AND HOMES FROM 28 MAY 1994 TO 12 JUNE 1994 AND EVERY YEAR THEREAFTER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WHEREAS, Section 1, Article XVI of the 1987 Constitution provides that the National Flag should be consecrated and honored by the people and recognized by law;

WHEREAS, the National Flag, which symbolizes patriotism, love of country, and sense of nationhood and embodies the aspirations and sentiments of the Filipino People in their unceasing quest for freedom and independence, can be instrumental in raising the level of socio-civic consciousness of the Filipinos, especially among the youth;

WHEREAS, Proclamation No. 374 dated 06 March 1965 declared 28 May of each year as Flag Day, to commemorate the first unfurling of the Philippine Flag on Philippine soil at Alapan, Imus, Cavite on 28 May 1898;

WHEREAS, Section 8 of Executive Order No. 137 dated 07 January 1965, mandates the display of the National Flag on national holidays, or special holidays as the President may proclaim not only in all public buildings, official residences, public squares and schools but whenever practicable, in all private buildings and homes, from sunrise to sunset; and,

WHEREAS, the period spanning the commemoration of the historic Flag Day on May 28 and the Independence Day on June 12, are opportune time for all Filipinos to collectively reflect on the significance of the National Flag, in the light of the forthcoming centennial celebration of the Philippine Independence in 1998.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FIDEL V. RAMOS, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the laws of the land, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Display of the National Flag. All government departments, agencies, offices, government owned and controlled corporations, instrumentalities and the local government units, shall prominently display the National Flag from 28 May

1994 to 12 June 1994 and every year thereafter, in all public buildings, government institutions and official residences.

The Department of Education, Culture and Sports, in coordination with the private sector, non-government organizations, and socio-civic groups, shall enjoin the prominent display of the National Flag in all public squares and, whenever practicable, in all private buildings and homes.

SEC. 2. Allocation of Funds. In support of the 1994 Independence Day Celebration, all concerned agencies may allocate such amount as may be necessary to defray expenditures that may be incurred from participation in the said activity, subject to the usual accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

SEC. 3. Effectivity. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 24th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety Four.

By the President:

TEOFISTO T. GUINGONA, JR.
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

Manila

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 125

CREATING A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE CELEBRATION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DAY ON 12 JUNE 1994

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, FIDEL V. RAMOS, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a National Committee to take charge of the celebration of Philippine Independence Day on 12 June 1994.

The Committee shall be composed of the following:

Secretary of Education, Culture and Sports	-	Chairman
Secretary of National Defense	-	Vice-Chairman
Secretary of Foreign Affairs	-	Member
Secretary of Agriculture	-	Member
Secretary of Public Works and Highways	-	Member
Secretary of Finance	-	Member
Secretary of Labor and Employment	-	Member
Secretary of Interior and Local Government	-	Member
Secretary of Tourism	-	Member
Secretary of Transportation and Communications	-	Member
Secretary of Social Welfare and Development	-	Member
Secretary of Budget and Management	-	Member

Press Secretary	-	Member
Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines	-	Member
Chief of the Philippine National Police	-	Member
Head, Presidential Management Staff	-	Member
Chief of Presidential Protocol	-	Member
Chairman, Metro Manila Authority	-	Member
Chairman of the National Historical Institute	-	Member

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman and for purposes of discharging its functions, it may create such sub-committees as may be necessary.

The Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the government, including government-owned or controlled corporations, for such assistance as it may need in the discharge of its functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 21st day of April in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and ninety four.

By the President:

TEOFISTO T. GUINGONA, JR.
Executive Secretary

THE 1994 NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Chairman

Honorable ARMAND V. FABELLA, *Secretary of Education, Culture and Sports*

Vice-Chairman

Honorable RENATO S. DE VILLA, *Secretary of National Defense*

Members

Honorable ROBERTO R. ROMULO, *Secretary of Foreign Affairs*

Honorable ROBERTO R. SEBASTIAN, *Secretary of Agriculture*

Honorable GREGORIO R. VIGILAR, *Secretary of Public Works and Highways*

Honorable ROBERTO F. DE OCAMPO, *Secretary of Finance*

Honorable NIEVES R. CONFESOR, *Secretary of Labor and Employment*

Honorable RAFAEL M. ALUNAN III, *Secretary of Interior and Local Government*

Honorable VICENTE J. CARLOS, *Secretary of Tourism*

Honorable JESUS B. GARCIA, JR., *Secretary of Transportation and Communications*

Honorable CORAZON ALMA G. DE LEON, *Secretary of Social Welfare and Development*

Honorable SALVADOR M. ENRIQUEZ, JR., *Secretary of Budget and Management*

Honorable JESUS C. SISON, *Press Secretary*

Lt. General ARTURO T. ENRILE, AFP, *Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines*

Director General UMBERTO A. RODRIGUEZ, *Chief of the Philippine National Police*

Honorable MA. LEONORA V. DE JESUS, *Head of the Presidential Management Staff*

Honorable MARCIANO A. PAYNOR, JR., *Chief of Presidential Protocol*

Honorable ISMAEL A. MATHAY, JR., *Chairman of the Metro Manila Authority*

Honorable SERAFIN D. QUIASON, *Chairman of the National Historical Institute*

96th PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
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Philippine National Bank
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Social Security System
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MALACAÑANG
MANILA

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 128

RECONSTITUTING THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS IN 1998

WHEREAS, Administrative Order No. 223, dated 13 June 1991, created the Committee for the Preparation of the National Centennial Celebrations in 1998, to be composed of six (6) representatives from the Presidential Commission for Culture and Arts and five (5) representatives from thePhilippine Centennial Foundation, Inc. who shall be appointed by the President upon their nomination by their respective groups;

WHEREAS, there is a need to strengthen the said Committee to ensure a more coordinated and synchronized celebrations of the PhilippineCentennial and wider participation from the government and non-government or private organizations; and

WHEREAS, there is also a need to rationalize the relevance of historical links with other coountries.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FIDEL V. RAMOS, President of the Republic of the Phillippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order, asfollows:

Section 1. The Committee for the Preparation of the National Centennial Celebrations in 1998 shall hereinafter be called the National Centennial Commission. It is hereby reconstituted to be composed of the following:

(a) Former Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel;

(b) Secretary of Education, Culture and Sports;

(c) Secretary of National Defense;

(d) Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;

(e) Secretary of Tourism;

(f) Secretary of Trade and Industry;

(g) Secretary of Public Works and Highways;

(h) Secretary of Transportation and Communications;

(i) Secretary of Budget and Management;

(j) Press Secretary;

(k) Two (2) representatives each from the Senate and the House of Representatives to be designated by the Senate President and Speaker of the House;

(l) Two (2) representatives from the Judiciary to be designated by the Chief Justice;

(m) The Executive Director of the National Historical Institute;

(n) Three (3) representatives from the National Commission for Culture and Arts;

(o) Three (3) representatives from the Philippine Centennial Foundation, Inc.; and

(p) Other members from the government and the private sectors, as may be designated later.

The Chairman of the Commission shall be former Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel. The President shall designate the Vice-Chairman and the private sector members of the Commission.

The Honorary Chairpersons of the Commission shall be former Presidents Diosdado M. Macapagal and Corazon C. Aquino.

Section 2. The Commission shall take charge of the nationwide preparations for the National Celebration of the Philippine Centennial of the Declaration of Philippine Independence and the Inauguration of the Malolos Congress. For this purpose, it shall have the following functions:

(a) To undertake the overall study, conceptualization, formulation and implementation of programs and projects on the utilization of culture, arts, literature and media as vehicles for history, economic endeavors, and

reinvigorating the spirit of national unity and sense of accomplishment in every Filipino in the context of the Centennial Celebrations. In this regard, it shall include a Philippine National Exposition `98 within Metro Manila, the original eight provinces, and Clark Air Base as its major venues;

(b) To act as principal coordinator for all the activities related to awareness and celebration of the Centennial;

(c) To serve as the clearing house for the preparation and dissemination of all information about the plans and events for the Centennial Celebrations;

(d) To constitute working groups which shall undertake the implementation of the programs and projects;

(e) To prioritize the refurbishment of historical sites and structures nationwide. In this regard, the Commission shall formulate schemes (e.g. lease-maintain-and-transfer, build-operate-transfer, and similar arrangements) toensure the preservation and maintenance of the historical sites and structures;

(f) To call upon any government agency or instrumentality and corporation, and to invite private individuals and organizations to assist it in the performance of its tasks; and,

(g) Submit regular reports to the President on the plans, programs, projects, activities as well as the status of the preparations for the Celebration.

Section 3. The Commission shall be provided with technical and administrative staff support by a Secretariat to be composed of, among others, detailed personnel from the Presidential Management Staff, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, and the National Historical Institute. Said Secretariat shall be headed by a full time Executive Director who shall be designated by the President.

Section 4. The Commission shall be funded with an initial budget to be drawn from the Department of Tourism and the President`s Contingent Fund, in an amount to be recommended by the Commission, and approved by the President. Appropriations for succeeding years shall be incorporated in the budget of the Office of the President.

Section 5. The Commission shall be an ad-hoc body and its existence shall terminate upon the completion of all activities related to the Centennial Celebrations.

Section 6. The Commission shall prepare, for approval of thePresident, a Comprehensive Plan for the Centennial Celebrations within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Executive Order.

Section 7. Administrative Order No. 223 dated 13 June 1991 and all executive issuances inconsistent with this Executive Order are hereby repealed or amendedaccordingly.

Section 8. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 4th day of October in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-Three.

By the President:

TEOFISTO T. GUINGONA, JR.
Executive Secretary

General Aguinaldo Urges Filipinos to Continue the Revolution (Biaknabato, July 1897)

Driven from Cavite Province by the powerful Spanish all-out offensive, General Aguinaldo, with his shattered revolutionary forces, retreated to Batangas, and from there he proceeded to the rocky barrio of Biaknabato, San Miguel, in the province of Bulacan. After a hazardous odyssey from Maragondon, he safely reached Biaknabato on June 24, 1897. The next month, July 1897, he issued the following stirring proclamation, as follows:

On the inauguration of the second epoch of our struggle, from these mountains, ever faithful to our liberty and independence, we raise our voices to all those in whose breasts beat noble hearts; to all those who have courage and honor, dignity and patriotism. We make no racial discrimination; we call upon all who possess honor and the sense of personal dignity; the Fillipino, the Asiatic, the American and the European all alike suffer; and we invite all those who suffer to aid in lifting up a fallen and tortured people, a country destroyed and sunken in the mire of debasement. We reject no one, not even the Spaniards, for we have gallant Spaniards in our ranks; free from prejudice and solely through love of justice, they defend our demand for the recognition of ourselves and our dignity.

To arms, noble hearts, to arms! Enough of suffering! The Filipino people crawl in degradation. The country weeps because of the debasement of her sons.

Look at our altars, stained by the religious orders which have converted the most sacred objects into means of avaricious exploitation. Without regard for poverty, for morality or for the public health, the friars think only of the gold they receive for baptisms, weddings and burials. To them, the Tagalogs who have no money are heathens, they may live together in concubinage and their corpses may be food for the cows and the dogs. Only the rich are blessed and receive the sacrament.

Look at our homes, their landmarks and lands watered with the sweat of our forefathers are taken away by the insatiable friars, despots and plunderers of the fruits of our toil, while they proclaim their poverty and chastity. Alas for the family which lays by some little savings! Alas for the mother who has a daughter who is good-looking! On their account, innocent parents and brothers will soon have to shed tears of disgrace and exile. Look at the law trampled underfoot, converted into a weapon to be used against rather than in defense of the Filipinos; on all sides threats and bribes. The municipality degraded; the administration and treasury ruined by immorality and speculation. In the government and high offices of the State, where the native is barred from holding office arbitrary rule prevails, individual security depending not on natural right, but on the irresponsible will of any of those in authority. Error and deception is the motto of public instruction; in the schools and the press absolute tyranny; on all sides ignorance, dishonor, vice and corruption.

Appeals to the law have no effect; complaints, demands in legitimate form, have only received contempt. What has been done with our legal petitions to have the friars

expelled from Philippine soil? What has been done with our demand and arguments for the proper representation of the Philippines in the Spanish Cortes?

Oh, civilization and culture! The signers, who peaceably petitioned under the protection of the law are all executed or banished.

Enough, enough of scandal. To arms, Filipinos, to arms, my brothers!

Mindful of the common good, we aspire to the glory of obtaining liberty, independence and honor for the country. We aspire to have a common law, created for all citizens, which will serve them as a guarantee and assurance of respect, without exception. We aspire to have a government which will represent all the active forces of the country, in which will take part the most capable, the most worthy in virtues and talents, without regard to their birth, their wealth or the race to which they belong. We desire that no friar set his foot in any part of the Archipelago, and that no convent or monastery or center of corruption, or partisans of that theocracy which has made this land another inquisitorial Spain, shall remain. In our ranks order shall always be respected.

Under our flag justice will always govern.

Worthy sons of that liberty which has been iniquitously snatched away from us, we shall show the world that we are worthy of having our own government -- our own country as we have our own language.

We fling back into their teeth the name which our enemies give us. We are the faithful sons, we who, scorning life and money, and comfort, we who, scorning all kinds of hardship give our blood for the good of our country, for the welfare of our fellow-citizens and redemption of our children.

Viva the free Philippines!

EMILIO AGUINALDO

Biaknabato, July 1897.

Acta de la proclamación de independencia del pueblo Filipino.

En el pueblo de Cavite-Viejo comprensión de esta provincia de Cavite á doce de Junio de mil ochocientos noventa y ocho: Ante mí Don Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista Auditor de guerra Delegado especial nombrado para proclamar y solemnizar este acto por el Gobierno Dictatorial de estas Islas Filipinas al efecto y en virtud de la circular que dirigió á Ygnacio Dictador de ellas Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy congregados los infrascritos entre Jefes de su Ejercito y representantes de los otros de ellos que no han podido concurrir y vecinos notables de varios pueblos de las mismas, teniendo en cuenta que cansados ya sus habitantes del sobrellevar el onioso yugo de la dominación Española por las aprehensiones arbitrarias y malos tratos que hacia la Guardia Civil hasta causar la muerte por condescendencia y hasta expresa disposición de sus Jefes que llegaban á veces á ordenar el fusilamiento de los encausados bajo el pretexto de que intentaban fugarse en contravención de lo que se dispone en los Reglamentos de su Instituto cuyos abusos se dejaban impunes





GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO

AGUINALDO'S MANIFESTO ON "LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY" (October 31, 1896)

Two months after the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution, General Aguinaldo issued from Kawit, Cavite, a manifesto to the Filipino people, with the motto of the French Revolution as the theme. Full text of this manifesto follows.

TO THE FILIPIINO PEOPLE
"Liberty, Equality and Fraternity"

The Philippines preseents today a spectacle without precedence in their history, the conquest of their liberty and independence, the most noble and lofty of their rights -- a heroism whichwill place them on the same level as civilized nations inspire them. We know that real progress in a people is based upon liberty and independence. Hence this right inspires the most noble and sublime emotions which a citizen can feel -- feeling them he should not yield to the fear that our interest or families may suffer, nor should he tremble at shedding blood to break the chains of slavery with which we have been dragged for three hundred years of tyranny and abuse.

A proof of the truth of this, that the revolution is founded on justice and right, is shown by all civilized nations, for none of them will permit the slightest encroachment upon the merest hand`s breadth of their domain without pouring out the last drop of blood in defense of the integrity of the nation.

Citizens of the Philippines, we are no savage people; let us try to follow the example of the civilized nations of Europe and America; the time has come to shed the last drop of our blood to conquer our beloved liberty.

The Spaniards, conquerors of this our adored land, accuse us of ingratitude and tell us that we should repay them for opening our eyes by placing their yoke upon our necks. It is a false argument by which they desire to deceive us. For the civilization introduced by Spain during her three centuries in these lands is superficial, and at the bottom a mere fraud, since her efforts has been to keepthe masses in ignorance, destroying or quenching the center of real light which has slowly begun toburn in the hearts of a handful of Filiipinos, who merely on account of their intelligence are now victims of the persecutions of the government. The results of this are deportations, decrees of exile and the other acts of tyranny which for some years have been carried on here. Tell me, -- have we not paid full measure for our great advancement during the three centuries when Spain has used our blood and our sweat? Spain, who not satisfied with her shameful exploitation of us, spits in our face and calls us carabaos, lazy creatures, apes and other shameful names.

People of the Philippines, the hour has come to shed our blood to conquer our right -- liberty. Let us band ourselves about the flag of the revolution, whose motto is Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

A Central Committee of the revolution composed of six members and a President will be charged with the continuation of the war, will organize an army of thirty thousand men, with rifles and cannons, for the defense of the pueblos and provinces which adhere to the new Republican Government, which will establish order while the revolution spreads through all the islands of the Philippines. The form of the government will be like that of the United States of America, founded upon the most rigid principles of Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality. Every town which adheres to the cause of the revolution will be defended and protected by the revolutionary army against any attack by the enemy.

Every town will choose by vote a Municipal Committee, composed of a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, a Judge and two associates, who will carry on the government and the administration of justice, and these committees will be completely independent of the Central Committee, but will be obliged to provide for it a contingent of men, food and a contribution of war for the support of the army. Every Municipal Committee will appoint a delegate to represent it at the meetings of the Central Committee (which will deliberate).

The body of delegates will form a Congress in union with the President and members of the Central Committee, which will deliberate upon sending contingents of troops, food and contributions of war.

The revolutionary army will be composed of three corps of ten thousand men under the command of three generals and a General-in-Chief. The Central Committee will be composed of a President, a Vice-President and as members it will have the General-in-Chief, a Treasurer, an Intendente, an Auditor and a Secretary.

Each Municipal Committee, as soon as organized, will appoint a captain to form a civil guard in which all citizens will be required to enroll themselves. This body, in conjunction with the guard assigned by the General-in-Chief, will serve for the protection of the town.

In the name of the Revolutionary Committee, I have the honor to beg you to cause the contents of this manifesto to be promulgated by the means which you may find proper. This is a service which we ask of you for the liberty of our beloved country.

Cavite el Viejo, October 31, 1896.

EMILIO AGUINALDO, Magdalo

THE DECALOGUE OF ANDRES BONIFACIO

(DUTIES OF THE SONS OF THE PEOPLE)

1. Love God with all thy heart.

2. Always bear in mind that the true love of God is the love of thy country, and this love is also the true love of thy fellowmen.

3. Engrave in thy heart that the height of honor and happiness is to die in order to save one`s country.

4. Calmness, constancy, reason, and faith in all work and actions crown every good desire with success.

5. Maintain the mandates and aims of the K. K. K. like thy honor.

6 It is the incumbency of all to deliver and aid, at the risk of their own lives and property, anyone who runs great risk in the performance of his duties.

7. Let the acts of each in good government and the performance of his duties be such as to serve as an example to his neighbor.

8. Insofar as it is within thy power, share thy means with every indigent or unfortunate person.

9. Diligence in the efforts to earn means of subsistence is the genuine love for oneself, one`s spouse, son, daughter, brother, sister, and compatriot.

10. Believe in the punishment of every scoundrel and traitor and in the reward of every good act. Believe, likewise, that the aims of the K. K. K. are God-given, and that desires for thy country are therefore also desires of God.

MABINI'S TRUE DECALOGUE

First. Love God and thy honor above all things. God, as the fountainhead of all truth, of all justice and of all energy; honor, the sole power that will oblige these to be truthful, just and industrious.

Second. Adore God in the form that thine conscience may deem most righteous, because in thine conscience, which upbraids the bad acts and applauds the good ones, God speaks.

Third. Cultivate the special abilities which God has given thee, working and studying according to thine strength, without departing from the path of goodness and from justice, in order to attain thine own perfection and thus contribute to the progress of humanity: thus shall thou realize the mission which God Himself has planned out for these in this life, and realizing it, thou shalt have honor, having honor, thou shalt glorify God.

Fourth. Love thine country after God and thine honor, more than thyself, for she is the only Paradise which God hast given thee in this life; the only patrimony of thine race; the only inheritance from thine predecessors; and the only future of thine descendants; from it thou hast life, love and interests; happiness, honor and God.

Fifth. Secure the happiness of thine country before thine own, making therefrom the kkingdom of right, of justice and of work; for if she is happy, happy shalt thou and thy family be.

Sixth. Secure the independence of thine country, because thou alone canst have a true interest in her aggrandizement and dignity, as her independence constitutes thine own liberty, her aggrandizement thine perfection and her dignity thine own glory and immortality.

Seventh. Recognize no authority in thy country of any person who may have not been elected by thee and by thine compatriots, because all authority emanates from God, and as God speaks in the conscience of every individual, the person designated and proclaimed by the conscience of a whole people is the only one who can use real authority.

Eight. Secure for thy people a republic but never a monarchy: the latter ennobles one or several families and founds a dynasty; the former builds up a people, noble and worthy through reason, great through liberty, prosperous and brilliant through industry.

Ninth. Love thy neighbor as thyself, because God has imposed upon him as he has upon thee the obligation of helping thee and not doing unto thee as he would not have thee do unto him; but if thy neighbor, failing in this sacred duty, shouldst attempt to take thy life, thy liberty and property, then thou shouldst destroy and annihilate him as the supreme law of self-preservation would prevail.

Tenth. Thou shalt love thy compatriots somewhat more than thy neighbor: thou shalt see in him a friend, a brother, and at least, a companion to whom thou art bound by the same lot, by the same joys and sorrows, and by common aspirations and by common interests.

Therefore, while the frontiers of nations exist, raised and maintained by the egotism of race and family, to him alone shouldst thou unite thyself in perfect solidarity of aims and interests, to attain strength not only to fight the common enemy, but also to realize all the aims of human life.

EMILIO JACINTO'S KARTILLA NG KATIPUNAN

Teachings of the Association of the Sons of the People

Life that is not consecrated to a lofty and noble purpose is like a tree without shade, if not a poisonous weed.

To do good for personal gain and not for its own sake is not virtue.

It is rational to be charitable and love one`s fellowmen, and to adjust one`s conduct, acts, and words to what is in itself reasonable.

Whether our skin be black or white, we are all born equal: superiority in knowledge, wealth, and beauty are to be understood, but not superiority by nature.

The honorable man prefers honor to personal gain; the scoundrel, gain to honor.

To the honorable man, his work is sacred.

Do not waste thy time: wealth if lost can be recovered, but not the time lost.

Defend the oppressed and fight the oppressor.

The prudent man is sparing in words and faithful in keeping secrets.

On the thorny path of life, man is the guide of woman and of the children, and if the guide leads to precipices, those whom he guides will also go there.

Thou must not look upon woman as a mere plaything, but as a faithful companion who will share with thee the penalties of life; her weakness will increase thy interest in her, and she will remind thee of the mother who bore thee and reared thee.

What you do not want to be done to your wife, children, brothers, and sisters, do not do to the wife, children, brothers, and sisters of others.

Man`s nobility does not consist in his being a king, in his having a high aquiline nose and a white skin, nor in being a priest, a servant of God; nor in his enjoying an exalted and privileged position on earth; but truly worthy and noble is he, though born in the woods and knows no other language but only his own, if he has a good character, does good to other people, keeps his word, has dignity and honor, does not oppress nor allows himself to be oppressed, is honest and upright, and loves his native land.

When these teachings shall be known to all, the sun of Liberty shall shine brilliantly upon our unhappy islands and its rays shall bring everlasting happiness to our united and liberated people so that the lives, labors, and agonies of those who have gone will be more than recompensed.

THEME

ANG PILIPINO
MAKA-DIYOS, MAKABAYAN, MAKATAO, MAKA-KALIKASAN

Basis:

The theme for the 96th anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence is based on the Decalogue of Andres Bonifacio, Apolinario Mabini's True Decalogue and Emilio Jacinto's Kartilla ng Katipunan, hence: Maka-Diyos, Makabayan, Makatao — virtues every Filipino should have.

The fourth virtue, Maka-kalikasan, has been incorporated into the theme upon the suggestion of His Excellency President Fidel V. Ramos in response to our international commitment to awareness, care and protection of the environment.

LOGO

Rationale/Description:

The national flag, symbol of our patrimony, nationhood and sovereignty is raised by three persons, an abstract representation of the three main regions of our country — Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Their common position connotes unity and cooperation among our people. From a distance the figures resemble the letter "K" representing the three K's of the Katipunan which appeared in the first flag of the revolutionary movement a century ago. The three K's stood for "Kataastaasang Kagalanggalangang Katipunan". Translated it means "Most High and Most Sacred Society."

The logo design, which prominently displays the Philippine flag in its true form while raised and flying on a flag pole, departs from previous years' celebrations where the flag was usually presented in stylized form. This is in response to the flag awareness program for 1994 by the National Centennial Commission, a body created by the President in preparation for the one hundredth year anniversary of the proclamation of Philippine Independence on June 12, 1998.

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