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Cavite Studies Center

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GALEÓN

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THE PHILIPPINE FLAG

Symbol of Filipino unity, love of country, and national pride

Through centuries, the Filipinos' quest for freedom took them to bloody struggles against two colonial masters - the Spaniards and the Americans. Although the people in our archipelago were not yet united when Magellan set foot on the Philippine soil, various cultural and political groups had already claimed their rightful ownership of their ancestral lands, and boasted of their rich and colorful culture in parallel with the western tradition. Despite the death of Magellan at the shores of Mactan, the Filipinos' defense capability was evidently still far from the military might of the Western conquerors. Amidst this lack of military power, our forebears still managed to wage war against the Spaniards from 16th century to the 19th century until the Filipino intellectuals started to rise in power and clamor for peaceful reform. These struggles before the last decade of the 19th century proved to be insufficient to forge the needed political change in the Philippines. A powerful unifying

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Wagayway Festival: Its genesis

Unfurling a flag that signifies a nation's stability –conveying love and respect for freedom

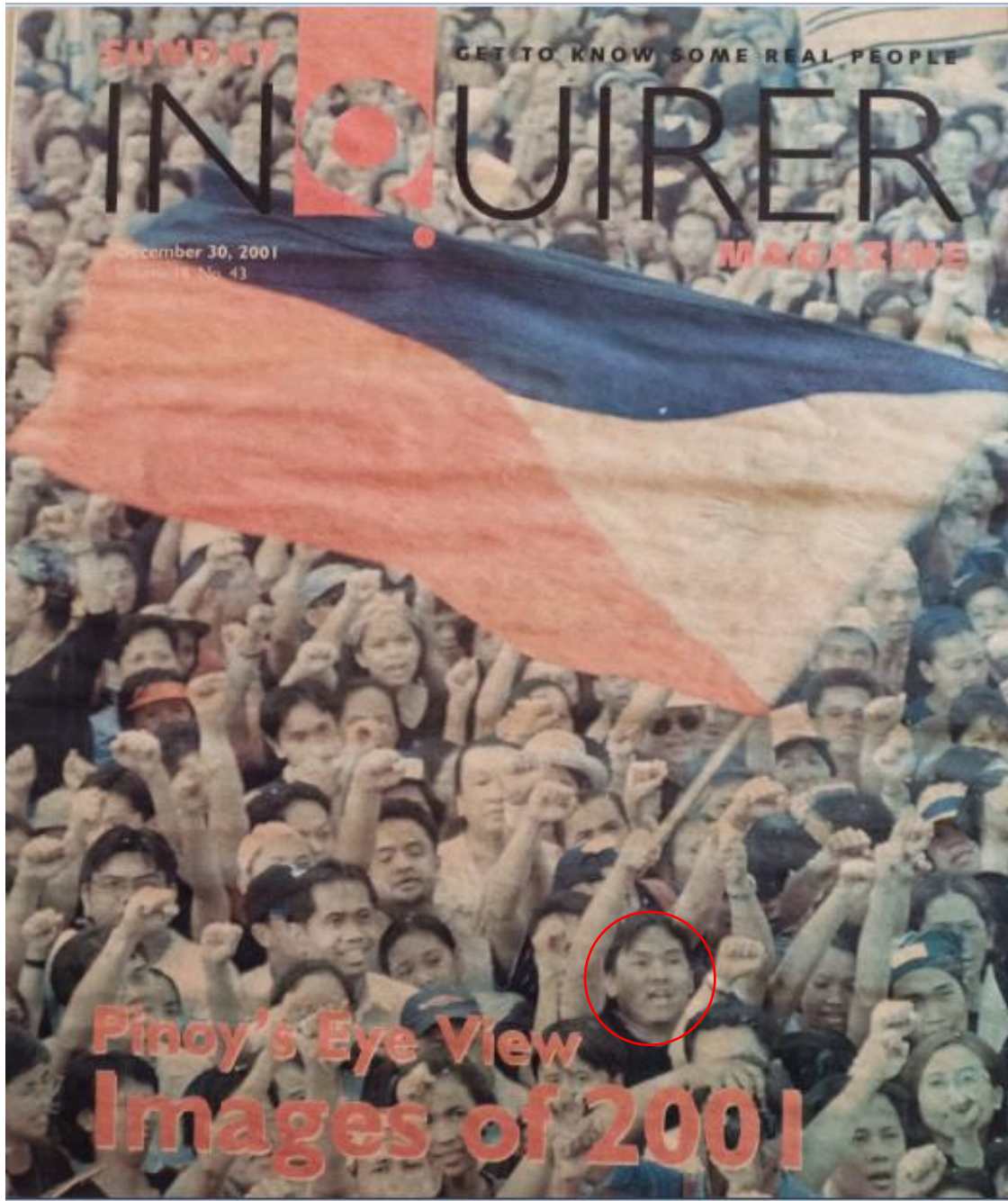


Wagayway Festival started on May 24, 2008 when it was launched by Imus Mayor Emmanuel L. Maliksi and Vice-Mayor Armando I. Ilano as proponents. Its objective was for the town to have a new identity and be widely recognized as the "Flag Capital of the Philippines." Unlike other festivals that focus on food, agriculture, and religious patrons, Wagayway Festival centers on heroism and nationalism.

The week-long celebration is held annually and is participated in by students, professionals, non-government organizations, local government units, and other public and private sectors in the City of Imus. It is topped with a variety of activities

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(The Philippine Flag... from page 1)



Dr. Emmanuel F. Calairo, waving the Philippine flag during the EDSA People Power Revolution 2001. (Inquirer Magazine, Vol. 14, No. 43, Dec. 30, 2001)

power was still lacking amongst the various groups that clamored for reform whether inside and outside the Philippine capital.

Due credit should be accorded to the founders of the Katipunan who with all means, devoid of necessary weapons to win the struggle, still bid for political independence against the more powerful Spanish colonial government. The Katipunan's initiatives gained popular support from the people and in less than a

month since it was launched in Pugad Lawin, KKK regional chapters rose up in arms against the respective local governments in their jurisdictions. In all their successes and reverses, it would be worthy to mention that the Katipunan supreme government and its chapters had adopted a flag to symbolize their cry for independence and call for unity and genuine change. These flags became a constant reminder to the revolutionists of their goals which brought their minds to the level of sacrificing their lives in the name of their ideals as symbolized by the flag.

The current Philippine flag was also conceptualized amidst the Philippine revolution. President Emilio Aguinaldo, while exiled in Hong Kong, already envisioned a free Philippines and a strong republic. To have a symbol for these ideals, he requested Mrs. Marcela Agoncillo to sew a flag to become the Philippine national flag. President Aguinaldo brought this flag to the Philippine shore, declared to the United States that we already have a symbol

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Editorial

ANG DIWA NG LABANAN SA ALAPAN

Palmo R. Iya, PhD

Director, Cavite Studies Center

“Para mabatid ang tadhana ng bayan, dapat buksan ang aklat ng kanyang nakaraan.”

Itinuturo ng pahayag na ito ng ating pambansang bayaning si Gat Jose Rizal na ang Kasaysayan ay isang sandigan ng ating kinabukasan. Kay Rizal, ang pagbalik sa nakaraan ay susi upang mabatid ang magiging tadhana ng ating bansang Pilipinas. Kung babalikan natin ang kasaysayan ng ating pagpapalaya bilang isang bansa, makikita natin kung bakit makahulugan at malalim ang pinag-uugatan ng petsang Mayo 28, 1898. Sa araw na ito naganap ang dalawang natatanging kaganapan sa ating kasaysayan – ang matagumpay na Labanan sa Alapan, Imus at ang unang pagwawagayway ng pambansang watawat sa Teatro Caviteño sa pangunguna ng Pangulong Emilio Famy Aguinaldo. Nang araw na iyon, isang puwersang Espanyol na kinabibilangan ng 270 mga kawal ang dumagsa sa Alapan upang kumpiskahin ang mga armas na ibinagsak sa baryo para sa mga hukbong Pilipino. Nagkaisa ang mga Pilipinong manghihimagsik sa Alapan upang pigilan ang puwersang Espanyol. Masidhi ang labanang naganap mula ika-10:00 n.u. – ika-3:00 n.h. na sa kalauna’y pinagwagian ng mga Pilipino. Sa gitna ng mga sigaw ng “Viva la independencia!” at “Mabuhay!” sinamantala ng Pangulong Aguinaldo ang tinawag niyang “maluwalhating pagkakataon” upang iwagayway mula sa kanyang himpilan ang bandilang tinahi ni Marcela Agoncillo sa Hong Kong.

Ang Labanan sa Alapan noong Mayo 28, 1898 ang nagsilbing “pambungad ng mga sunod-sunod na tagumpay” ng ikalawang yugto ng himagsikang Pilipino laban sa Espanya. Tanging layunin ng himagsikang ito na tapusin ang 300 taong paghihirap ng sambayanan sa ilalim ng kolonyal na pananakop.

Ang tagumpay ng Alapan at ang unang pagwawagayway ng watawat ay sumasagisag hindi lamang sa pagbawi ng ating kalayaan kundi sa paghubog ng isang bansang may iisang pinagmulan, may pagkakaisa, pagtutulungan, at pagmamalasakit sa isa’t isa dahil lahat ay nagtuturingang magkakapatid.

Kung gayon, ang hamon sa bawat isa sa atin ay buhayin ang diwa at simulaing napapaloob sa labanan sa Alapan. Sa panahong ito ng COVID-19 pandemic, nahaharap tayo sa isang malaking pagsubok at krisis, sa isang uri ng labanan na hindi natin nakikita ang ating mga kalaban. Gayumpaman, sa panahon ng krisis na ito, muling nabubuhay ang diwa ng kabayanihan at bayanihan sa ating kalagitnaan. Itinanghal ang mga frontliners nating healthcare workers kasama na ang mga sundalo at pulis bilang mga bagong bayani ng panahon. Tulong at suporta sa mga nangangailangang frontliners at mga naghihirap na mga kababayan natin ay ipinagkaloob ng iba’t ibang sektor mula sa mga pribadong mamamayan/institusyon at maging sa ating pamahalaan lalong-lalo na sa panahon ng Enhanced Community Quarantine (ECQ).

Bilang mga Lasalyanong maka-Diyos at makabayan, sa panahong ito ng pandemya, panatilihin nating buhay ang diwa ng Labanan sa Alapan at ng Araw ng Watawat. Ating ipagpatuloy ang laban ng nakararaming Pilipino tungo sa maginhawa at makabuluhang buhay na siyang hinangad at ipinaglaban ng ating mga dakilang ninuno. Patnubayan at pagpalain tayong lahat ng Diyos Maykapal sa dakilang layunin ng ating pagka-Pilipino anumang gawain at departamento tayo kabilang.

Maligayang pagdiriwang ng “Pambansang mga Araw ng Bandila.” Mabuhay!



THE FIRST TRIUMPHS*

The next day (28th May 1898), just when we were distributing arms to the revolutionists of Kawit, in the above mentioned district a column, composed of over 270 Spanish Naval Infantry, appeared in sight. They were sent out by the Spanish General, Sr. Peña, for the purpose of seizing the said consignment of arms.

Then it was that the first engagement of the Revolution of 1898 (which may be rightly styled a continuation of the campaign of 1896-97) took place. The battle raged from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., when the Spaniards ran out of ammunition and surrendered, with all their arms, to the Filipino Revolutionists, who took their prisoners to Cavite.

In commemoration of this glorious achievement, I hoisted our national flag in presence of a great crowd, who greeted it with tremendous applause and loud, spontaneous and prolonged cheers for "Independent Philippines" and for "the generous nation" – the United States of America. Several officers and Marines from the American fleet who witnessed the ceremony evinced sympathy with the Filipino cause by joining in the natural and popular rejoicing of the people.

The second triumph was effected in Binakayan, at a place known as Polvorin, where the Spanish garrison consisting of about 250 men was attacked by our raw levies and surrendered in a few hours, their stock of ammunition being completely exhausted.

I again availed myself of the opportunity to hoist our national flag and did so from an upper story of the *Polvorin* facing the sea, with the object of causing the sacred insignia of our Liberty and Independence to be seen fluttering in the breeze by the warships, representing all the great and civilized nations of the world, which were congregated in the harbour observing the providential evolution going on in the Philippines after upwards of three hundred years of Spanish domination.

Scarcely had another hour elapsed before another flag was seen flying over the steeple of the Church at Bakoor – which is also in full view of vessels in the harbor – being the signal of another triumph of our troops over the Spanish forces which held that town. The garrison consisted of about 300 men, who surrendered to the Revolutionary Army when their ammunition was exhausted.

And so the Revolution progressed, triumph following triumph in quick succession, evidencing the power, resolution, and ability of the inhabitants of the Philippines to rid themselves of any foreign yoke and exist as an independent State, as I affirmed to Admiral Dewey and in respect of which he and several American Commanders and officers warmly congratulated me, specially mentioning the undeniable triumphs of the Philippine Army as demonstrated and proved by the great number of prisoners we brought into Cavite from all parts of Luzon.



General Emilio F. Aguinaldo,
President of the First Philippine Republic.

*Source: Emilio Aguinaldo, *Reseña Verídica de la Revolución Filipina*. (True Version of Philippine Revolution)



THE PHILIPPINE FLAG IN THE EYES OF A FOREIGNER

Paolo Paddeu

Founder and Member, Philippine Vexillological Association

On May 28 of each year, the celebration of the flag of the Philippines occurs. This symbol, in which, for better or for worse, all Filipinos recognize themselves has a glorious but at the same time mysterious history.

Being tied to the Philippines for sentimental and affective reasons and loving the flags and studying them in a scientific way, I could not come across this banner and after some short research (then deepened over the years) and the discovery of some discrepancies between what was written by the various historians who dealt with the topic, I decided to investigate the topic privately. By creating a group on Facebook, namely the "Philippine Vexillological Association," a group that wants to be a meeting point of information for all those (profane and otherwise) who are interested in or care about the flag of the Archipelago. Through the pages of the group, a sort of "virtual research laboratory" has been established in which experiences, information of various kinds (oral and written sources), and exchange of ideas relating to the Philippine flag – from its origins to the present day and even finding and giving space for other flags and historical symbols of the Archipelago, from the pre-Hispanic period until recent times.

The Philippine flag, like many other flags in the world, is not a simple piece of colored cloth to be displayed in some recurrences of historical

events now lost in time. The flag is a symbol in which many identify themselves and is closely linked to the history and culture of the Filipino people. However, I have two queries in mind: 1. "Does knowing and making known the history and symbolism of the Philippine flag in our day make sense or is it just a kind of custom?" or, 2. "Is it just a mere manifestation of symbol and ceremony that one cannot be exempted from?"

For me, if we try to look further and beyond our own history, our own origin as a people and nation, we can discover links and connections between the soul of our very own country. Through this, the deeper meaning of our history and culture will be opened right before our eyes. Therefore, it is high time that you Filipinos, the new generation in particular, should know, consecrate, and honor the Philippine national flag which symbolizes your Motherland. Sometimes, your Country is mistreated, derided, and exploited badly, but always remember that a great Country easily gets up. Be proud of your flag Filipinos! Be proud of your great race!

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/Phils.Vex.Assn/>



(Wagayway Festival... from page 1)



The Imus Heritage Park in Alapan, City of Imus, Cavite – a reminder of the Battle of Alapan and our National Flag.



– thanksgiving mass, marathon, slogan making, parades, pageants, streets dancing, concerts, battle of the bands, fairs (job, coop-trade, food), contests (singing, dance, painting, photo), and film showings to name a few.

The highlight in the festivity is the commemoration of May 28, 1898 Battle of Alapan, Imus, Cavite. The Battle of Alapan was the first victory of Filipino revolutionary forces against the Spanish naval infantry. The flag raised paved to the First Philippine Republic. On June 12, 1898, Gen. Emilio F. Aguinaldo formally announced the Philippine Independence. The commemoration of the Battle of Alapan is incidentally recognized with the National Flag Day celebration under Proclamation No. 374 of 1965 of Pres. Diosdado Macapagal.

The 2008 Wagayway Festival for the National Flag Day/Battle of Alapan was held within the vicinity of Alapan I Elementary School. The succeeding years and on, yearly celebrations are observed at the Heritage Park, Alapan 2B. A national historical landmark, the Heritage Park is highlighted with a 100 feet flagpole with a huge Philippine flag raised throughout the year 24/7. On the site can be found the Inang Lahi Monument, the Battle of Alapan Monument, and markers displaying the different battles won



(Alapan, Pasong Santol, Imus), the proclamation of Philippine Independence at Aguinaldo Shrine, and the flags of the Philippine revolution.

Department of Tourism accredited Wagayway Festival in 2009. The City Tourism and Information Office oversees, maintains, and implements the historical and cultural landmarks of Imus.

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(The Philippine Flag... from page 2)

of independence and our republic. Despite the American silence on the question of Philippine independence, Aguinaldo used our flag to rally the support of every Filipino in our struggle for freedom. It was hoisted after they won in the battle of Alapan, in Polvorin, Binakayan and in the belfry of Bacoor church. Its formal introduction was during the ceremony of the proclamation of independence held in Kawit on June 12, 1898 when the flag was unfurled while the national hymn was being played. Since June 1898, the Philippine national flag has become a unifying symbol of all the Filipinos in the battlefield. No other flag had been recognized either by the Filipinos and even by their American enemies as a symbol of Filipino unity. Amidst the Filipino struggle against the United States, Americans passed the Flag Law banning the display of the Philippine flag as they recognized the power of this flag to move people to sacrifice their lives for their country. When the armed struggle was already controlled by the United States, they started to allow Filipinos to display their cherished symbol of national pride. The Philippine flag was again displayed in the mainstream and became the forefront of political movement when the Philippine legislature vied for autonomy. During the commonwealth period, the Japanese occupation, and the liberation period, the Philippine flag was unfurled to show that the Filipino spirit was always alive in the heart of every Filipino all over the world. The recognition of Philippine independence on July 4, 1946 became a milestone in the Philippine struggle

for independence since the Spanish period. It was during President Diosdado Macapagal's time when the commemoration of June 12, 1898 was restored and the Philippine flag was hoisted to remind us that we were already an independent nation. In the post war era, we again saw the Philippine flag used by Filipinos who clamored for change during the martial law era. These various events showing the use of our flag proved to be powerful, such as when democracy was restored in 1986 and when political change was needed in 2001.

Today, amidst the massive number of lives lost due to the COVID-19 outbreak around the world, people are looking for something that they can hold on to, the resiliency to continue the battle against the virus, and the discipline to follow the rules set by their respective governments to win against the pandemic. Some of them already found their way to their national flags as a symbol to collectively battle this unseen enemy. We saw Italians waving their flag to symbolize national mourning and the call for unity; the Spaniards waving their flag to show support for their frontliners; and the Americans displaying their flag to assert their constitutional rights. All these events remind us about our forefathers sacrificing their lives to win our independence from 1892 to 1946. Today, as we traverse another daunting stage in world history, may the present generation be reminded of the values that our flag represents so we can continue to care for our country, sacrifice for its welfare, and stand firm as Filipinos who can weather life's challenges with confidence and pride.

- **Emmanuel F. Calairo, PhD**

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Cavite's First Quarter 2020 Economic Situation

Chealyn J. Lleno

Events Coordinator, Cavite Studies Center

The global pandemic has slowed down the economic activities worldwide and as countries try to contain the spread of the corona virus disease 19 (COVID-19), they closed borders which limit travels and movements of people and goods to essentials. The initial negative impact to the Philippine economy of this unexpected event has been felt and is measured through the decline of the country's first quarter Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 0.2% as released by Philippine Statistics Authority on May 7, 2020. The Philippine GDP contraction is mainly due to stoppage of operations of manufacturing, transportation and storage, and accommodation and food service activities. (<https://psa.gov.ph/content/gdp-declines-02-percent-first-quarter-2020-first-contraction-fourth-quarter-1998>)

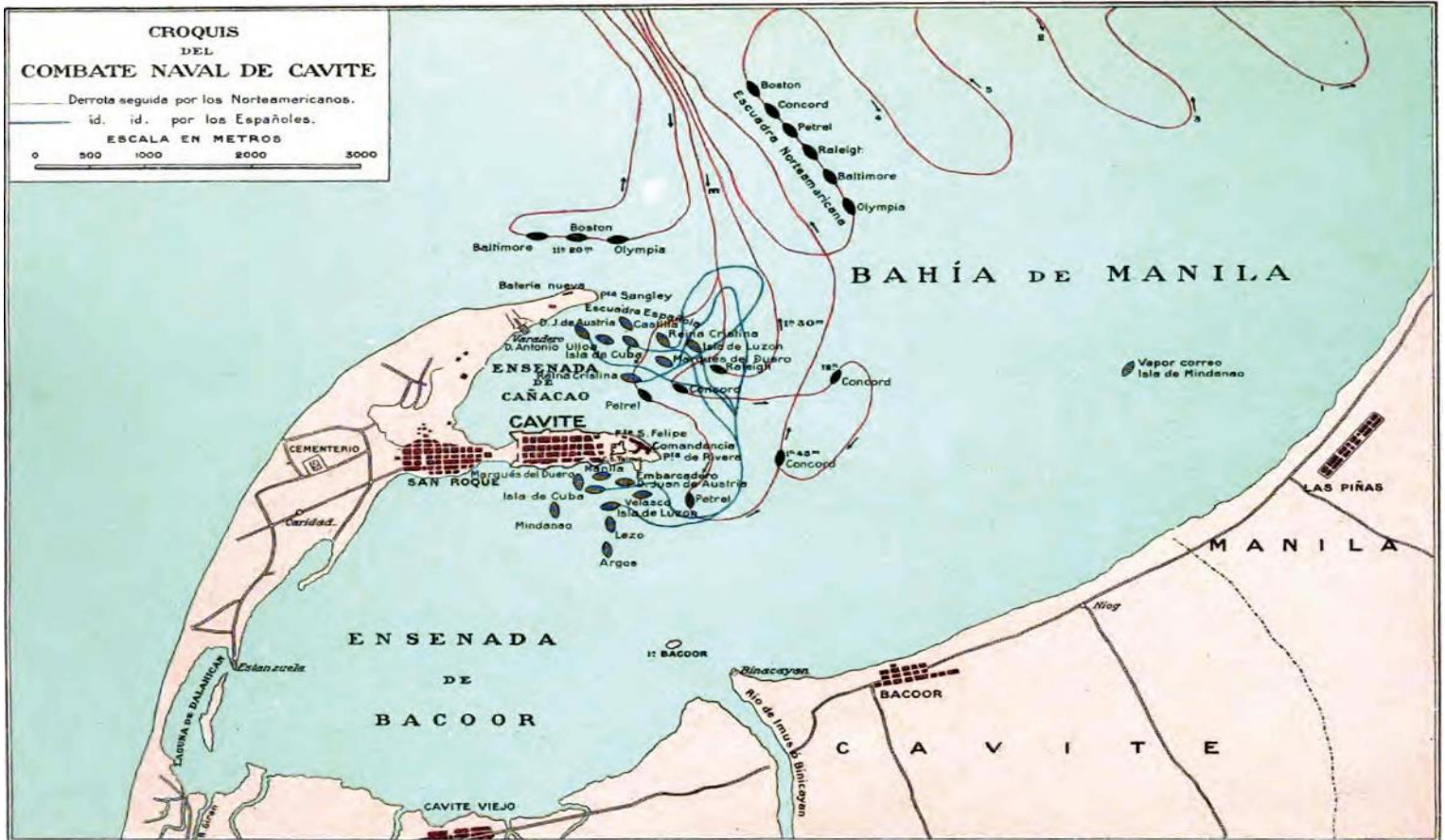
The economic slowdown would most likely be graver in Cavite because prior to the implementation of the Luzon-wide lockdown, its tourism industry was hardly hit already by the Taal Volcano eruption in January 12, 2020 when Tagaytay City, the province's number one tourists drawer, was forced to close to visitors for two weeks. Aside from the tourism industry, coffee farms and other high-value-crop farms in various municipalities were heavily covered by ashes which led to losses in outputs and incomes of Cavite. Department of Agriculture's assessed damage to Cavite's agriculture sector amounted to one billion pesos. (<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1214696/taal-damage-to-agriculture-hits-p3b>)

Based on Cavite Ecological Profile of 2018, the province cradles 34 operating economic zones, 473 industrial establishments, 12,207

microenterprises, 51 small enterprises, 31 medium enterprises, and 19 large enterprises to which employments are created and incomes are earned. Now, that the province adhered to prioritize the health of its population, trading off the health of the local economy as operations of industries and businesses are disrupted. What the Philippine Statistics Authority identified as the main contributors to the Philippine GDP decline are the same industry sectors that contributed to the damage in Cavite's economy. Lifted from Anthony Giron's article per what Hon. Governor Jonvic Remulla shared, COVID-19 has impacted Cavite as manufacturing companies in economic zones lost two billion pesos on wages. The transportation sector also lost incomes to 100,000 public utility drivers in the province. And in accommodation and food service activities, incomes were foregone due to the shut-down of 2,000 restaurants and eateries, hotels, and beaches. Also due to closure of malls, 100,000 plus employees from Cavite to Manila are dislocated. (<https://news.mb.com.ph/2020/04/28/remulla-rues-cavite-worst-hit-in-calabarzon-by-covid-19-pandemic/>)

Cavite's current economic situation appeared to be dim and this calls for proper economic response from all economic actors especially the government. The local government units are expected to come-up with appropriate plans for projects and programs that will motivate and complement private firms and individuals' roles for the economy to bounce back.





Battle of Manila Bay

Jose Andres L. Diaz, MD

President, Bacoor Historical Society

Vice President-External, Cavite Historical Society, Inc.

Upon the start of the Spanish-American War on April 21, 1898, Commodore George Dewey, commander of the American Asiatic Squadron anchored in Hong Kong, was ordered to attack the Spanish fleet in Manila. Rear Admiral Patricio Montojo commanding the Spanish Pacific Squadron knowing that his ships were at a disadvantage by the more modern American warships, prepared for battle by positioning his fleet at Cañacao Bay taking advantage of the shore guns of the Cavite Naval Base. This was also to keep his ship in shallow waters in case they sank and for the crew to swim and reach shore.

On May 1, 1897, at 5:41 am, as Dewey neared the Spanish fleet, they were bombarded by the shore guns of the Spanish ships. It took some time for the Americans to react as they evaluated the depth of the water and as soon as they were familiarized with the contours of the seabed, they opened fire and hit the Spanish main ships concentrating on Montojo's flagship Reina Cristina. After the first salvo, Dewey ordered to cease firing ostensibly to have breakfast break but actually to take stock of ammunition which had become low. After two hours, the Americans made another attack this time against the smaller ships because the major Spanish ships were already destroyed in the first attack. The second American attack also destroyed the remaining Spanish boats.

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Amidst COVID-19

City of Imus observes the 122nd National Flag Day

Neriza M. Villanueva

Publications Coordinator, Cavite Studies Center

The 122nd National Flag Day on May 28 at the Heritage Park Alapan II-B will still be observed despite the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The City Government of Imus will push through with a simple celebration adhering to safety measures and health protocols as prescribed by the Department of Health.

In preparation for the National Flag Day, City Tourism Department Consultant Corazon del Mundo said that there is a display of flags around the city town plaza and at the Heritage Park. The event proper involves flag ceremony and wreath-laying at the Inang Lahi Monument to be witnessed and participated by local government officials and department heads in Imus.

The National Flag Day offers Filipino awareness and respect to the Philippine Flag. Proclamation No. 374, s. 1965 reminds every community of an important event that occurred in history. It was on May 28, 1898, in the Battle of Alapan, Imus, Cavite that the flag was first unfurled and its baptism of fire and victory was received.

This historic event is part of Cavite's history. In this COVID-19 crisis, let the National Flag in respective offices and houses be raised and displayed again to unfold the spirit of heroism and patriotism shown by our forefathers in their quest for freedom and independence of this nation. May this inspire all of us to continue their legacy as we face the challenge of the pandemic.

(Wagayway Festival... from page 6)

The City of Imus is rich with stories of heroism and patriotism. For a decade and two years, the Wagayway Festival remains faithful to the intangible aspects – perpetuating and upholding the call of freedom that is obtained and to preserve and remember the legacies that left by our forefathers. Wagayway Festival values the heritage despite the rising of development and industrialization in the new phase of the revolution.

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- **Neriza M. Villanueva**

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INSIGHTS: The Battle of Alapan, 1898

Dr. Arlene S. Abella

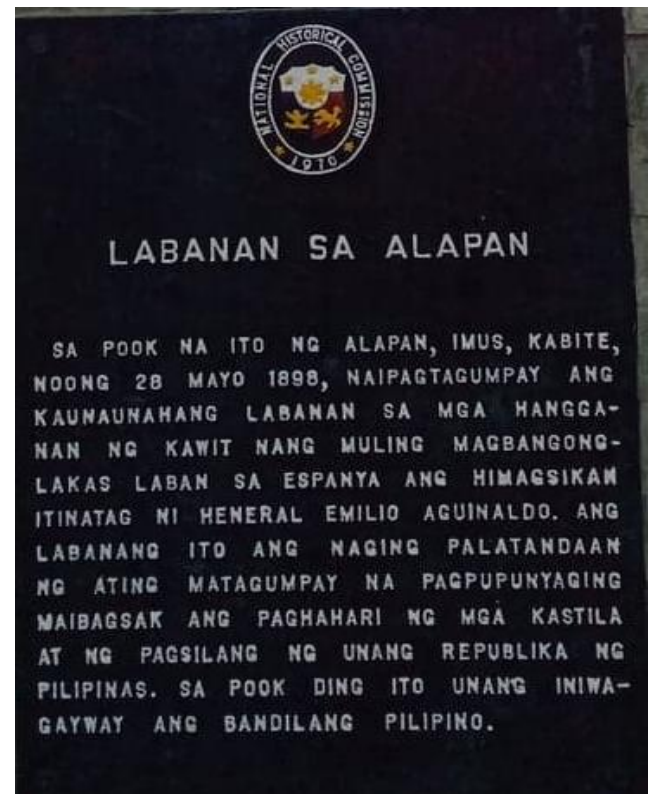
Vice President, Cavite Historical Society, Inc.

The persistence and foresight of General Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, the first president of the Philippine Republic is unquestionable. Up to the present, controversies arise about his leadership style and the series of decisions he made during the first and second phase of Philippine revolution. However, in times of war, the victors and the circumstances dictate history.

The Battle of Alapan in Miguel Santo, Alapan, a barrio in Imus, Cavite was described as the first among the running battles in the “renewed revolution” against the Spanish dictatorship. This victory was succeeded by others in Binakayan and Bacoor (Cavite). Days after, most of the Cavite towns such as Imus, Noveleta, Tanza, Rosario, Naic, and Indang and the townships of San Pedro Tunasan, Binan and Santa Rosa, in Laguna were in Filipino forces’ control. In addition, most of the towns in Bataan, Bulacan, and Mindoro had been taken by Filipinos. It should be noted that this renewed revolution was initiated after General Aguinaldo’s return to the Philippines from exile in Hong Kong on May 19, 1898.

If we are to recall our history, the first phase of the Philippine Revolution ended in a stalemate between the Spaniards and the Filipino revolutionists. On December 15, 1897, a truce (Truce of Biak-na-Bato) was declared between the two forces with the Filipino leaders, led by General Aguinaldo, and with the Spanish side, led by Governor General Primo de Rivera. The Filipino leaders agreed to be exiled to Hong Kong while the Spaniards paid an indemnity for the damages caused as a result of the conflict. The truce however, lasted for only a few months before it collapsed.

In Hong Kong, General Aguinaldo continued to hold meetings with his exiled revolutionists and formed a government-in-exile, the Philippine Central Committee also known as the “Hong Kong Junta.” He was also in constant communication with patriot



The Battle of Alapan Marker in Alapan, City of Imus, Cavite

reformists, most notably Dr. Jose P. Rizal, lawyer Felipe Agoncillo, Galicano Apacible, Dr. Mariano Ponce, and Jose Maria Basa. In his memoirs, General Aguinaldo recalled a meeting in Singapore on April 22-25, 1898 with US Consul to Singapore, Edward Spencer Pratt and US Consul to Hong Kong, Rounseville Wildman. They were able to convince the General of the recognition of Philippine

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BUWAN NG PAMANA: Kuwentong Pamana sa Museo De La Salle

Cecille Torrevillas-Gelicame
Director, Museo De La Salle

Ang Buwan ng Mayo ay tinaguriang Pambansang Buwan ng Pamana o National Heritage Month sa bisa ng Presidential Proclamation No. 439 s. 2003. Ang pagdriwang na ito ay naglalayon na paigtingin ang kamalayan, pagpapahalaga, at pagmamahal ng mga Pilipino sa kanilang pamana at kasaysayan.

Sa kabila ng pandemyang dulot ng COVID-19 ngayong 2020, tuloy pa rin ang pagdiriwang ng Pambansang Buwan ng Pamana na may temang “Mga Kuwentong Pamana” (Stories of Heritage). Hinihikayat ng tema na ibahagi ng mga mamamayang Pilipino ang kanilang mga kuwento at karanasang pamana upang magsimula ng isang masiglang talakayan at bahaginan gamit ang teknolohiya at social media. Ito ay isang mabisang paraan upang maitaguyod, maprotektahan, at mapalawak ang kaalaman ukol sa ating mga pamanang kalinangan.

Upang makibahagi sa pagdiriwang na ito, ang Museo De La Salle ay naglunsad ng isang online program na tinagurang “Ang Sabi ni Lola Musing.” Nilalayon ng programa na ito na ipagpatuloy ang misyon ng Museo na magbahagi ng kaalaman ukol sa ating pamana at kasaysayan sa pamamagitan ng mga piling koleksyon o bagay na matatagpuan sa Museo. Hinihikayat nito na pagtagpuin ang henerasyon ng ating mga lola at lolo at ng mga kasalukuyang kabataan sa pamamagitan ng pagsasagawa ng masayang talakayan at bahaginan ng mga kuwento at karanasan. Ilan sa mga koleksiyon ng Museo na itatanghal ay ang San Roque, San Nicolas cookie mold, halo at lusong, kudkuran, at iba pa.

Makibahagi sa programang ito at sundan ang Facebook page ng Museo De La Salle. Halina at tayo nang magkuwentuhan!



(Battle of... from page 9)

While the whole battle is called the Battle of Manila Bay, the conflict area is a relatively small portion of Manila Bay nearer the shores of the Cavite Naval Base and adjacent Bacoor Bay, thus local historians call it either the Battle of Cañacao Bay or the Battle of Bacoor Bay. Upon analysis of the accounts of the two encounters especially the location of the shipwrecks, the first attack occurred in Cañacao Bay where Montojo's flagship and accompanying major vessels were sunk and the second attack was in Bacoor Bay where the minor ships were sunk (see attached map). On February 13, 1898, King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Philippine President Fidel V.

Ramos with officials of the Centennial Commission offered floral wreaths at Cañacao Bay and “unveiled a marker in honor of those who fought in the Battle of Cañacao Bay.”

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5. The Daily Inquirer. February 13, 1998, pp. 18-20.



(Insights... from page 11)

independence by the United States and of a possible US-Filipino collaboration against the Spaniards. The Filipino leader made arrangements for the purchase of arms and ammunition and paid Wildman a total of 117,000 Mexican pesos. A first shipment worth 50,000 Mexican pesos comprised 2000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition. However, the second shipment never arrived and the rest of the money, unreturned.

As news of American victory over the Spanish armada in the Battle of Cañacao Bay (cited in most history books as the Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898), General Aguinaldo in consultation with other Filipino leaders in Hong Kong decided to return to the Philippines on board the US cruiser *McCulloch*. He arrived at Cavite Nuevo (present day Cavite City) on May 19, 1898. General Aguinaldo conferred with Dewey on Philippine conditions and was supplied with arms captured from the Spaniards. From his headquarters in Cavite, Aguinaldo announced the resumption of the revolution against the Spaniards, thus beginning the second phase of the revolution. The Filipinos immediately flocked to the province to join the army. By the end of May, Gen. Aguinaldo was in command of an army of 12,000 troops.

The Battle of Alapan was an “unexpected event” which occurred on May 28, 1898. The night before, the Kawit forces have started distributing firearms and ammunition in Alapan Spanish military columns of more than 270 troops led by Captain Pedro Castila, (Pedro Janolino) were sent by Spanish Brigadier General Leopoldo Garcia Peña, the commander of Spanish troops in Cavite. Their orders were to intercept and seize the arms consignment. A closely fought and fierce battle ensued as the Filipino forces were ready with bamboo cannons, Mauser rifles, and bolos. After 5 hours, the Spanish troops surrendered due to lack of ammunition. The victorious Filipino forces thereafter proceeded to Cavite Puerto where the captured Spanish soldiers and confiscated firearms were presented to General Aguinaldo.

There was much jubilation with the taste of the first victory after his exile. The newly-made Philippine flag was hoisted in Alapan then later unfurled at the Teatro Caviteño in Cavite Nuevo in the presence of General Aguinaldo’s men, with cheers and shouts for Philippine independence. This event was witnessed by the captured Spanish troops and several officers and marines of the US Asiatic squadron.

General Aguinaldo’s burning desire and bid for Philippine independence was as strong as those who have shown respect and devotion to his leadership. Long before the proclamation of Philippine Independence on June 12, 1898 at Kawit, Cavite, he came prepared with the following heraldic matters:

1. Philippine flag – Sewn by hand by Doña Marcela Agoncillo, their 5-year-old daughter.
2. Lorenza Agoncillo and Doña Delfina Herbosa de Natividad, niece of Dr. Jose P. Rizal.
3. “Marcha Nacional Filipina” – composed by Professor Julian Felipe (June 11, 1898). The original hymn without lyrics was performed by the San Francisco de Malabon marching band on June 12, 1898.
4. “Akta ng Deklarasyon ng Kalayaan” – authored by Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista, Gen. Aguinaldo’s Auditor General of War who also authored the Decree for the establishment of a Dictatorial Government of Gen. Aguinaldo on May 24, 1898.

Today, the period from May 28 to June 12 is celebrated as National Flag Days, a tradition, not only in Cavite City and the City of Imus, but for the whole country as well. To end this plain insight, let me share with you the second paragraph in the inscription of the Battle of Alapan Historical Marker in Alapan, Imus which reads: “Because of the historical significance of this date, President Diosdado Macapagal issued Proclamation No. 374, declaring May 28 of each year as National Flag Day.”





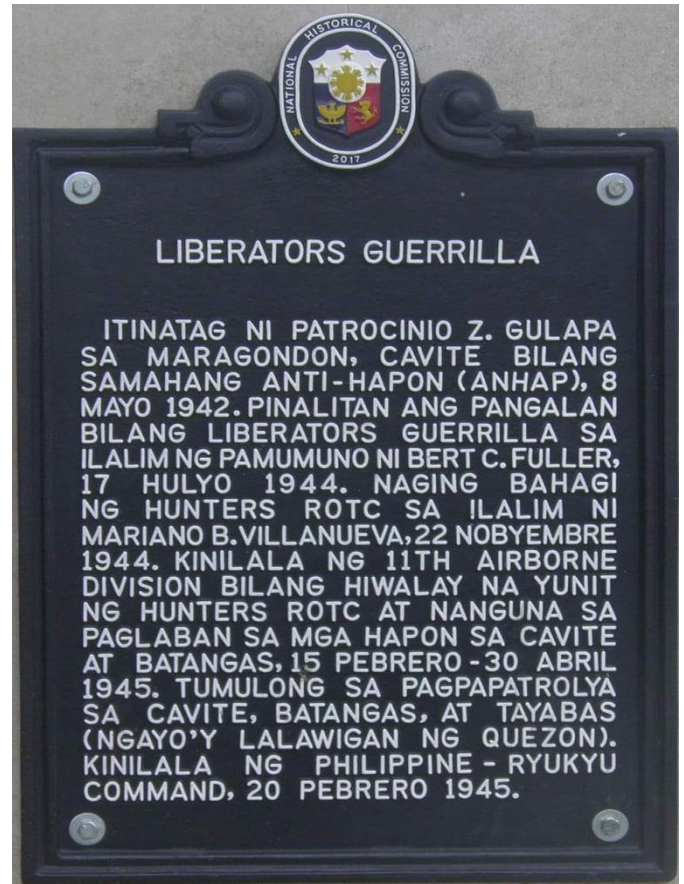
Liberators Guerilla

Reagan E. Gulapa

Councilor, Municipality of Maragondon

Kasabay nang pagsiklab ng Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig, nagningas ang damdaming makabayan ng mga taga-Maragondon, Cavite. Si Patrocinio Z. Gulapa ay umuwi sa Maragondon mula sa Corregidor at noong Mayo 8, 1942, kanyang itinatag ang Samahang Anti-Hapon (ANHAP) na ang pangunahing layunin ay puksain ang mga mananalapsap at mga mananakop na Hapones. Pinalitan ito ng pangalang “Liberators” noong Hulyo 17, 1944 ni Bert Fuller, isang Amerikanong opisyal na takas mula sa mga isla ng Caballo at Carabao. Ang samahan ay nanguna sa pagpapalaya sa mga bayan ng Maragondon at Ternate noong Marso 4, 1945. Nanguna rin sila sa paglaban sa iba pang bayan sa Cavite at Batangas mula Pebrero 15 hanggang Abril 30, 1945 at tumulong sa pagpapatrolya sa mga lalawigan ng Cavite, Batangas, at Tayabas.

Noong Oktubre 26, 2017, ang bahagi ng plaza ng Maragondon ay tinirikan ng Pambansang Komisyong Pangkasaysayan ng Pilipinas (National Historical Commission of the Philippines) ng panandang pangkasaysayan. Ang kaganapang ito ay dinaluhan ng mga nanatiling buhay na gerilya at gayundin, ng mga anak at mga apo ng mga miyembro ng Liberators Guerilla. Kasunod nito, sa bisa ng Proklamasyon Bilang 481 ay idineklara ni Pangulong Rodrigo Duterte na ang araw ng Mayo 8, magmula sa taong 2018 ay gugunitain bilang “Special Working Holiday” sa buong bayan ng Maragondon upang ipagdiwang at alalahanin ang ambag, sakripisyo, at kabayanihan ng mga taong nagtatag at nagtaguyod sa nasabing samahan.

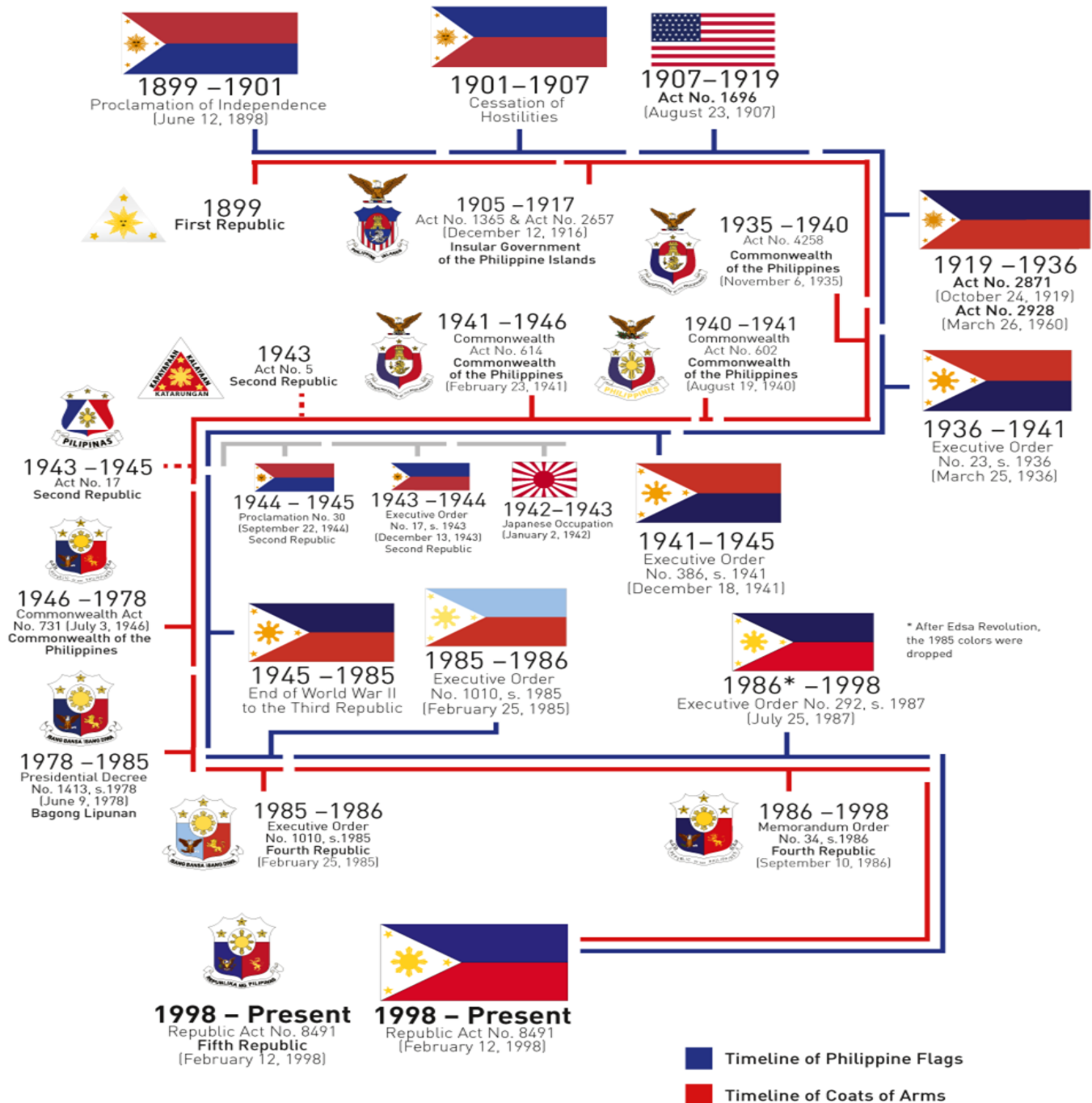


The Liberators Guerilla Marker in Maragondon, Cavite.

“Fearlessly founded by Patrocinio Z Gulapa,
Formally organized by Bert C. Fuller,
Vigilantly commanded by Mariano B. Villanueva.”



HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINE FLAG





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June 12, 2020 | YouTube Channel | 7:00 P.M.

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Asst. Project Manager: Alex Tenorio
Musical Arranger: Denis Catli

ARTISTS: Jacqueline Morta | Madonna Amora | Gadi & Beatriz Gatdula | Emmanuel Calairo | Wiziel Napod
Rizaldy de Armas | Joel Refuerzo | Ador Jordan | Joshua Hernandez | Jerome & Isshi Buhay
Ethel Protomartir-Cacayuran | Czarina Joy Rosqueta | Christian George Francisco | Karol Valinton-Alcazar
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Susan Mostajo | Sonia Gementiza | Deo Abiog II | Marco Saez | FA BOT Officers

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SCHEDULE OF FRESHMEN ENROLLMENT

First Semester, SY 2020-2021

DATE	COLLEGE	TIME	PROGRAM CODE
29 June 2020 (Monday)	CSCS	AM	APM, BCS, BIT
		PM	ENV, HUB, MEB
30 June 2020 (Tuesday)	CLAC	AM	CDM, COM, IDS, JOU
		PM	BSY, PHI, PSC, PSY
01 July 2020 (Wednesday)	CTHM COEd CCJE	AM	BTM
		PM	HRM, BEC, BPE, EDE, EDF, EDM, EDS, SNE, CRI
02 July 2020 (Thursday)	CBAA	AM	MKA, HRD
		PM	BOM, OFA
03 July 2020 (Friday)	CBAA	AM	BSM, ECO, ENR
		PM	BSA
06 July 2020 (Monday)	CEAT	AM	ARC
		PM	ECE, MMA
07 July 2020 (Tuesday)	CEAT	AM	EEE, ESE, IEE, MEE
		PM	CEE, CPE

SECOND BATCH

08 July 2020 (Wednesday)	CTHM	AM	BTM, HRM
	CSCS	PM	APM, BCS, BIT, ENV, HUB, MEB
09 July 2020 (Thursday)	CBAA	AM	BOM, BSA, BSM, ECO, ENR, HRD, OFA, MKA
	CLAC	PM	BSY, CDM, COM, IDS, JOU, PHI, PSC, PSY
10 July 2020 (Friday)	CEAT	AM	ARC, CEE, CPE, ECE, EEE, ESE, IEE, MEE, MMA
	CCJE, COEd	PM	CRI, BEC, BPE, EDE, EDF, EDM, EDS, SNE



SCHEDULE OF ENROLLMENT

First Semester, SY 2020-2021

Online Pre-registration and Registration

AUGUST 15	Year Level: Graduate Studies College Code: COEd-GS Program: All Programs	AUGUST 21	HOLIDAY
AUGUST 17	Year Level: II, III College Code: CLAC Program: All Programs	AUGUST 22	Year Level: Graduate Studies College Code: CCJE-GS, CEAT-GS, CLAC-GS, CSCS-GS Program: All Programs
AUGUST 18	Year Level: II, III College Code: CSCS Program: All Programs	AUGUST 24	Year Level: II, III College Code: CBAA Program: All Programs
AUGUST 19	Year Level: II, III College Code: COEd, CCJE Program: All Programs	AUGUST 25	Year Level: II, III College Code: CEAT Program: All Programs
AUGUST 20	Year Level: II, III College Code: CTHM Program: All Programs	AUGUST 26	Year & College Code: Shitees, Returnees, Transferees Program: All Programs

Enrollment

AUGUST 27	Year & College Code: Free Evening Class Program: All Programs	AUGUST 29 to SEPTEMBER 12	Year Level: Graduate Studies College Code: CCJE-GS, CEAT-GS, CLAC-GS, CSCS-GS, COEd-GS Program: All Programs
AUGUST 28	No Enrollment Transactions	OCTOBER 10	Year & College Code: Graduate Studies Program: Last Day of Enrollment (Thesis Writing/ Dissertation/ Residency)

Late Registration

SEPTEMBER 1-11	Year & College Code: All Year Levels Program: All Programs
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Adding/Dropping of Subjects with Refund

SEPTEMBER 1-11	Year & College Code: All Year Levels Program: All Programs
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COR Distribution

October 09	Program: Class Advisers
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Opening of Classes

SEPTEMBER 14	First Semester SY 2020-2021
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