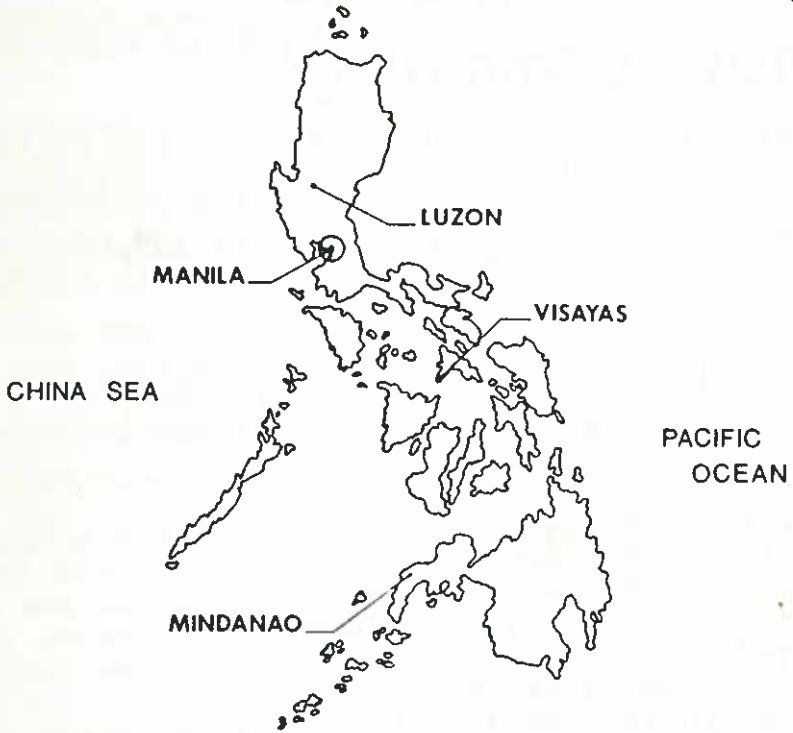


THE PHILIPPINES



90th Philippine Independence Day
Hotel Scandinavia

June 11, 1988
18:00 Mrs.

CHORUS Thanks Pinoy Community

The performance of the University of the Phils. Concert Chorus (UPCC) impressed the Filipino audience with the song and dance and colourful costumes. Their ethnic, traditional and popular songs stirred deep emotions and nostalgia among the Filipinos.

The 41 youngsters, including the director, Rey Paguio, were hosted by kind-hearted couples and families. A deep appreciation and gratitude are due to:

Ib & Malou Ramos
Sheila & Kim Sønders
Christie & Richard Morriset
Linda & Torben Ingemann Petersen
Birger & Luz Koudal
Eva & Flemming Waltersdorf
Claus Okholm /David Ekstein
Juliet & Knud Sørensen
Esther Lund
Anita Maca
Marilyn & Palle Marker
Edgar Strømme
Lise Jepsen
Nene Sørensen
Johanna Petersen
Annie & Ole Ringheim
Anders & Nit-nit Høgsholm

Likewise, special thanks to Levi and Willard Peralta, Arturo Soliman, Fely Mikkelsen, Sister Pilar, Father Patrick, Tina Castillo, donors and sponsors and those who came to patronize the performances. Again, a million thanks to all of you.

All Ready For June 11 Celebrations

Everything is now set for the 90th Philippine Independence Day's Celebration at the Hotel Scandinavia on June 11.

Mrs. Petra Garcia, chairman of the popularity contest, has announced the winners:

Miss FAD Independence:	Michelle Gavina Sode
Miss Luzon:	Mary Anne Santos
Miss Visayas:	Angela Madsen
Miss Mindanao:	Joan Hansen

Jennifer Stilling, chairman of the celebration committee, confirms the 190 kr. fee of which one can eat as much as one can. The buffet will cater to vegetarian and non-vegetarian guests, which is as follows:

- mixed vegetable salad
- shell-fish salad
- chicken breast with coconut
- teriyaki (Japanese beef) with pineapple
- spare ribs barbecue
- fish-fillet
- R I C E

Exotic, isn't it? For dessert, mixed fruits and three kinds of mousse. Coffee, bread and butter are included but not hard-or softdrinks.

The program coordinator, Benn Adriatico guarantees that the program will be both informational and entertaining. The "Fausto Scorpions", the visiting Filipino acrobats at Benneweis will join the celebration, but it will be later i.e. after their show at the circus.



Basuguan ng Pilipinas Embassy of the Philippines

Stockholm

To My Dear Kababayans in Copenhagen and All of Denmark:

On June 12th this year, we are celebrating the 90th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence. On this day 90 years ago we are reminded of the historic event that happened in Kawit, Cavite, when Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, in the presence of the leaders of the Revolution, proclaimed the independence of the Philippines from Spanish rule. At that same occasion Gen. Aguinaldo raised the Philippine flag, and those present sung the national anthem. After more than three centuries as a colony of Spain, our country finally became a sovereign and independent nation which our founding fathers called the Philippine Republic. Among the colonized nations in Asia, the Philippines was the first to throw off the yoke of colonial rule.

Unfortunately, the first Philippine Republic did not last long because no sooner had we driven away the Spaniards when another western power - the Americans - took the Philippines as a colony. For forty-eight years we were under the United States of America except for three years during the Second World War when the Japanese occupied the Philippines after the defeat of the combined Filipino and American forces in the battlefields of Bataan and Corregidor. On July 4, 1946, the Americans handed back to us our independence. Until the mid-1960's we have been celebrating our independence on July 4th but in 1964 Congress and President Macapagal moved the observance of Philippine independence from July 4 to June 12.

In our short history as a nation, we have been subjugated by three foreign powers. But each time, the Filipino's love of freedom asserted itself. During the Spanish colonial period, our history books lists hundreds of revolts, uprisings and rebellions against the Spanish occupation forces. During the American occupation of the Philippines, we fought the Filipino-American War which the Americans euphemistically call the Philippine Insurrection. During the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, the gallantry of the Filipino soldier in Bataan and Corregidor won world-wide recognition. Not only did the Filipino soldier acquit himself well in Bataan and Corregidor but during the more than three years of Japanese occupation, thousands of Filipino guerillas fled to the mountains to harass the Japanese forces at every opportunity.

Today the struggle for survival of the Philippines as a democratic nation and the preservation of our cherished freedoms continue. Democracy was restored in our country by the world renowned "People Power Revolution" in February 1986. President Aquino in about two years had laid down the "infrastructure" for a democratic system of government.

We have a new Constitution, an elected Congress, and a newly elected set of local officials. The Congress is currently hammering out a Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program that will benefit millions of tenant-farmers. Our economy, after stagnating for three consecutive years during the last years of the Marcos regime, showed a modest growth in 1986 and last year, 1987, our GNP grew by more than 5 percent. The economic forecast for 1988 is even better.

While our economy has started to recover, we are still not out of the woods. We have a huge foreign debt, we have the three-pronged threat to our security, namely: the NPA, the MNLF and the disgruntled military personnel. The government is doing everything within its power and resources to solve these problems.

How, you may ask, can you as a Filipino or former Filipino residing in another country help the Philippines?

You can help in a number of ways. One, if you have accumulated some savings you can invest it in an enterprise in the Philippines. Two, you can encourage your friends to invest in the Philippines. Three, you can encourage your friends to import Philippine products such as garments, foodstuffs, furniture, toys, handicrafts and giftwares. Fourth, you can go home periodically and spend some of your money there or encourage your friends to come to the Philippines as tourists.

But even if you cannot do any of the above, you can still help the Philippines by projecting a good image of yourself and correcting the sometimes distorted and exaggerated information that you hear or read in the media. Above all, the best way you can help boost the image and prestige of the Philippines is to be hard-working, upright and law abiding residents or citizens of your adopted country.

Thank you.

(sgd) Ambassador Cagampan

SPORTS

The Eagles bowling club is holding this Saturday, 04 June 1988, an all-Filipino bowling tournament. Any interested parties should contact Frankie Jimenez or Ben Velasquez or Roger Concepcion.

Wanted Immediately: an efficient and dedicated coach for FAD III basketball team. Anyone interested to help the young should contact Bobot Cuevas, the resigning coach, on telephone 01-31 03 06.

Filippinerne - den asiatiske bastard

Philip Bay writes in a rambling travelogue manner of the memorable events before and immediately after the Feb. 1986 revolution. The book is also a sociology handbook of all sorts on Philippine society. Interspersed with the account of the political events is also a journey to the inner psyche of the Filipino, his traits his weaknesses. Ethnic cultural concepts such as utang-na-loob, pakikisama, and compadrazco are depicted objectively, if not always satisfactorily for the Pinoy reader.

Choosing a booktitle is always a formidable task and I am sure P. H. Bay must have laboured over the choice. Alas, to the detriment of the Filipino reader, for the word bastard is a highly charged concept in a country that has been ruled by centuries by the all mighty Spanish friars who in fact literally left thousands of bastards, with the native women whom they seduced through the confessional boxes....it is instead better to take the word bastard in the book to mean the hybrid nature of the whole culture such as can be found among the majority of the lowlanders which comprise close 90% of the 56 million Filipinos today. The pedigree culture then will be found albeit rarely, among the highland tribes...the scattered animistic tribes of the islands and the fiercely nationalistic Moslems of Mindanao. For them the word bastard would not apply.

Anyway, this Asian has much to offer. It is the only nation in Southeast Asia, with exception of Japan, that has a total press freedom, freedom of assembly and a reasonable judiciary. It is a 'backward' nation, but has a developed tradition of democracy - a democracy in small doses - a rare commodity in the world today and most countries in the Third World live under some form of military rule. And a democracy that is a result of odd components, a bastard.

His concluding remarks should clarify whatever slights and misgivings the onion-skinned Pinoy will nourish over the controversial title, without ever having read the book, which would be a real pity. Because if there is anybody who stands to benefit from reading such, it is primarily the Filipino reader, both at home and abroad. The Pinoy reader steeped in amor proprio is wont to reject the book on the basis of the seemingly offensive title; it will be a mistake committed literally by "judging the book by its covers". Filipinos would do well, with some self-examination from time to time with a little help from foreign friends with the likes of Philip Bay. (The book is published by Mellefolkeliq Samvirke and Hovedland, Skive 1987. Photos are by the author.)

Philippines: Its Friends Can Help

Democracy Survive By Stephen J. Solarz

WASHINGTON — Two years after the triumph of "people power" in the Philippines, the future of democracy in the "Pearl of the Orient Sea" still hangs in the balance.

The survival of democracy in the Philippines will depend primarily on the ability of President Corazon Aquino to translate the promise of democracy into a better life for her people. But the ultimate fate of political pluralism in the Philippines may also be determined by the willingness of the United States and other friendly countries to provide the Philippines with the resources it desperately needs to satisfy the population's rising expectations.

The United States and its Asian allies have a significant stake in the survival of democracy in the Philippines. If democracy fails there, it is highly probable that the Communist insurgents, who have established a political and military presence in the archipelago, will eventually come to power. Should that occur, the United States undoubtedly would lose access to its air and naval bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay, jeopardizing its ability to preserve peace and maintain a balance of power in Asia.

The failure of Philippine democracy now would deal a bruising blow to the hopes of those in countries from Panama to Poland who were inspired by the triumph of "people power" in the Philippines.

To be sure, significant political and economic progress has been made there in the last two years toward addressing the problems that threaten the survival of democracy in the Philippines. Under the leadership of Mrs. Aquino, who remains popular, the Filipino people have adopted a new Constitution, conducted the most honest National Assembly elections in Philippine history, established the freest press in Asia and held the country's first freely contested local elections since 1971.

Equally impressive are some of the structural economic reforms enacted by the Aquino government, such as the dismantling of the sugar and coconut monopolies, which together with a dramatic surge in exports and domestic investments fueled economic growth of 5.1 percent last year.

And after six coup attempts, the prospects for a seizure of power by disaffected elements in the military have diminished significantly. In large measure this is due to government actions, including military pay raises, personnel shifts and the capture of Colonel Gregorio Honasan and other leaders of the coup attempt last August.

Still, serious problems remain, including a \$29 billion foreign debt, which required the Philip-

ppines to pay well over \$1 billion more in debt service to foreign creditors in 1987 than it received in new assistance. In a country where almost 70 percent of the people live below the poverty line and per capita income is less than \$2 a day, this net loss of capital represents a significant impediment to sustained economic growth.

Enormous disparities in income exacerbate the resentments generated by pervasive poverty. Corruption continues to riddle the lower and middle levels of bureaucracy. And the government is unable to maintain an effective presence in large parts of the country. Such problems have been exploited by an entrenched Communist insurgency. Despite the political and economic progress of the last two years, the guerrillas have expanded their numbers and the territory they control. It would be a serious mistake to take the survival of democracy for granted.

In an effort to improve the U.S. response to the problems of the Philippines, I have joined with Senators Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, and Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana, as well as Representative Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, in urging President Reagan to take the lead in putting together a multiyear, multinational assistance program.

Our proposal calls for the creation of an aid consortium consisting of the United States, Japan, Australia, the European Community and the World Bank, all of which have an interest in development and democracy in the Philippines. It would provide \$1 billion or more in additional assistance annually for the next five years.

At a time of intense budgetary pressures, some will ask where the U.S. contribution would come from. One possible source might be the extra tariff revenue, estimated as high as \$500 million a year, that would result from Mr. Reagan's recent decision to revoke the special trade privileges of Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea.

The Philippines government has had trouble spending the aid available to it. Obviously, if Manila is unable to use the assistance already provided, it would be foolish to furnish additional funds. Recently, however, the Aquino government has begun seriously to address funding bottlenecks, and the prospects are promising. Making new aid contingent on further progress would undoubtedly act as a powerful incentive to ensure that assistance gets to the Filipino people in ways that are economically and politically beneficial.



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