

Republika ng Pilipinas
(Republic of the Philippines)
KAGANGALAN NG EDUKASYON AT KULTURA
(DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE)
Manila

May 12, 1976

DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM
No. 136, S. 1976

CELEBRATING THE 78th ANNIVERSARY
OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

To the: Bureau Directors
Regional Directors
Chiefs of Services
and Heads of Units
Coordinator, State Colleges
and Universities
Schools Superintendents

1. Philippine Independence Day will be celebrated with appropriate activities from June 11 to 12, 1976. This year's celebration should be reflective of the achievements of the national administration in implementing its program of giving our people greater and wider freedoms.

2. The main theme for this year's celebration is: "Ang Bagong Demokrasya." Achievements contributing to the theme are:

- a. Peace and Order
- b. Land Reform
- c. Social Welfare Programs
- d. Socialized Pricing
- e. Better Deal for Workers
- f. Social Services
- g. Participatory Democracy
- h. Relevant Education
- i. Economic Development
- j. Development of Cultural Communities
- k. Self-reliance
- l. Independent Foreign Policy
- m. Food Production
- n. Humane Society
- o. Youth Development
- p. Rediscovery of the Cultural Heritage

3. The National Committee created under Executive Order No. 463, copy inclosed, agreed to celebrate this year's anniversary for a period of two days only (June 11-12). However, schools may utilize the whole week (June 7-11) in relevant curricular and co-curricular activities to develop the theme of the celebration.

While all subjects in the curriculum can contribute to the development of the theme, it is in Communication Arts and Social Studies where relevant activities are most appropriate. Such activities may include theme or essay writing, discussion of government policies, programs and projects for progress, cultural, musical, and literary presentations, contests, convocations, and scheduled visits to shrines. Also included is a list of shrines in the Philippines.

4. Students, teachers, and other school employees are urged to attend flag ceremonies, programs, parades, and other activities in connection with the anniversary celebration of Independence Day on Saturday, June 12, 1975.

5. The Department of Local Government and Community Development will coordinate the celebration in provinces, cities, municipalities, municipal districts, and barangays. All regional directors, school superintendents, supervisors, principals, school heads, teachers and other school personnel are enjoined to extend their support and cooperation to the authorized officials of the Local Government.

6. All school superintendents concerned shall submit to their respective regional directors on or before June 30, 1976, evaluation reports of the celebration in their particular divisions/cities/schools. The regional directors shall submit to this Office consolidated reports.

7. This Department Memorandum shall be disseminated in all schools, colleges, and universities, public and private, as soon as possible.

(SGD.) JUAN L. MANUEL
Secretary of Education and Culture

Incls.:

As stated

References:

Department Memorandums Nos. 63 and 66, s. 1975

Allotment: 1-2-3-4-(D.O. 1-76)

To be indicated in the Perpetual Index
under the following subjects:

✓ CELEBRATIONS & FESTIVALS
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TEACHERS

SCHOOLS
STUDENTS
SUPERINTENDENTS

MILAGRO ANG
Manila

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 163

CREATING A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE CELEBRATION
OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE DAY ON 12 JUNE 1976.

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by law, I, FERDINAND
E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a
national committee to take charge of the celebration of Philippine
Independence Day on 12 June 1976.

The Committee shall be composed of the following:

The Secretary of Education & Culture	Chairman
The Secretary of Public Information	Vice-Chairman
The Secretary of Local Governments & Community Development	Member
The Secretary of Natural Resources	Member
The Commissioner of the Budget	Member
The Presidential Assistant on National Minorities	Member
The Undersecretary of Agriculture	Member
The Undersecretary of Public Works	Member
The Undersecretary of Labor	Member
The Undersecretary of National Defense	Member
The Undersecretary of Trade	Member
The Undersecretary of Tourism	Member
The Undersecretary of Industry	Member
The Mayor of Manila	Member
The Chairman, National Historical Commission	Member
The Director, National Media Production Center	Member
The President, Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities	Member
The President, Veterans Federation of the Philippines	Member
The President, Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines	Member
Representative from Youth Group	Member
The Presidential Protocol Officer	Member- Secretary

The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman
and for the purpose of discharging its functions, may create 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 duties and functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 19th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-six.

(SGD.) FERDINAND B. MARCOS
President of the Philippines

(SGD.) JACOBO C. CLAVE
Presidential Executive Assistant

A true copy

NATIONAL SHRINES

Mabini Shrine, Pandacan, Manila

In the site is a replica of the house where the Sublime Paralytic, Apolinario Mabini, popularly known as the "Brains of the Philippine Revolution," spent his last days. Mabini stayed here from 1888 to 1896 and after his release from American custody on February 26, 1903 until his death on May 13, 1903. It is a typically antique residential house with walls of wood, instead of nipa. In its new location, it commands a view of the Pasig River on one side and the gleaming steel and concrete Nagtahan Bridge on the other.

Aguinaldo Shrine, Kawit, Cavite

This is the birthplace of General Emilio Aguinaldo, the President of the First Philippine Republic, and the site of the Proclamation of Philippine Independence on June 12, 1898. The original building was reconstructed into its present bigger structure. The house was donated by the late General to the Philippine Government as a tribute to those who fought and died for Philippine Independence. Exhibits on his life and the Philippine Revolution are on display. At the backyard is his final resting place.

Calamba Rizal Shrine, Calamba, Laguna

A stone's throw from the town plaza, across the parish church, stands a grand house in Spanish style: the Rizal Shrine.

It looks exactly like the old structure built on the very same spot where Jose Rizal was born on June 19, 1861. It houses the replicas of the national hero's mementos exhibited at the Fort Santiago Rizal Shrine in Intramuros, Manila.

Mabini Shrine, Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas

This is the birthplace of Apolinario Mabini, political writer, patriot, statesman, lawyer, and educator. He spent his childhood days in this place where a replica of the family's bamboo-fenced nipa hut was built. In front of the mausoleum and at the center of the shrine's premises are two big pylons - symbolic of Mabini's greatness. Two buildings, at the right and the left wings, houses the library and the museum. At the middle is the tomb which holds Mabini's remains. It lies in front of his solid marble bust.

Pinaglabanan Shrine, San Juan, Rizal

A fitting memorial commemorating the first battle for the political emancipation of the Filipino people from Spain in San Juan, Rizal, between midnight of August 27 and dawn of August 30, 1896, is the Pinaglabanan Shrine.

The Battle of Pinaglabanan was the first major armed clash between the Katipunan revolutionary group and the Spanish forces.

Led by Andres Bonifacio and Emilio Jacinto, the Katipuneros advanced towards the town from the Marikina road where they formed an angle with another group leading to the polvorin, the site of the present monument on N. Domingo Street. Although the Spanish soldiers at the garrison were far outnumbered, the rebels were unsuccessful because the former had entrenched themselves behind the thick limestone walls of their quarters; while the latter lacked sufficient firearms, especially artillery, to dislodge the enemy.

Fort Santiago Rizal Shrine, Intramuros, Manila

Fort Santiago was built during the last decade of the 16th century to defend the entrance to the Pasig River and the shoreline. It later served as a prison. The most renowned political prisoner, Jose Rizal, was twice imprisoned within its walls in 1892 and in 1896. In 1953, the barracks which housed the room where Rizal stayed for more than a month before his execution was rebuilt to become the Rizal Shrine proper. It now contains the priceless Rizaliana collection which includes documents, books, furniture, paintings, clothes and other memorabilia of the national hero. By virtue of Republic Act No. 597, dated March 16, 1950, the entire Fort Santiago area was declared the National Shrine of Freedom.

Kalantian Shrine, Batan, Aklan

Declared as a National Shrine by virtue of Executive Order No. 234, dated February 11, 1957 issued by President Ramon Magsaysay, this hallowed place memorializes Datu Benkhawa Kalantian, third chief of Panay, and his "Code" of 1433 A.D. The "Code" is considered as one of the oldest legislations governing family relations, marry, partnership, property rights, inheritance, contracts, divorce, loans, and other serious and minor crimes. The Shrine, as it stands today, was built by the National Historical Commission and formally inaugurated on April 12, 1972. Its site is just a stone's throw from the port of Batan and across the church of the town and the adjoining municipal building. The historical and cultural exhibits were set up by the Commission with the help of the National Museum and the private collectors of Panay Island. Artifacts from the historical places of Panay, ~~element~~ fossils from Cebu, Iloilo, and other priceless collections of prominent families of the Island, such as religious relics, are on display.

Depitan Rizal Shrine, Depitan City

The Rizal Shrine in the City of Depitan is the hero's home during his exile there. Originally about sixteen hectares in area, it is now approximately ten hectares because of erosion. The present structures in the shrine are reconstructed houses in the same original

Light materials: nipa, wood and bamboo, as they were during Rizal's time - the square house (the largest), the octagonal house, the hexagonal house, another square house (small and near the huge rock), the kitchen house, and the little hospital houses. An additional structure at the right, near the main entrance is the Rizal Library and Museum which was constructed in 1972.

Other National Shrines to visit:

- Casa Real National Shrine, Malolos, Bulacan
- Aglipay National Shrine, Patna, Ilocos Norte
- Juan Luna National Shrine, Sadoc, Ilocos Sur
- Tired Pass National Shrine, Gregorio del Pilar, Ilocos Sur
- Lupa-Lupa Liberty Shrine, Mactan Island
- Jimosawa Shrine, Southern Leyte

National Monuments

- 1. Walls of Intramuros, Intramuros, Manila
- 2. Quezon Memorial, Quezon City
- 3. Gumburza Monument, Intramuros, Manila

National Landmarks

- 1. Zenora Historical Landmark, Teodoro San Luis, Paranaque, Manila
- 2. Melver Historical Landmark, Sto. Tomas, Batangas
- 3. San Sebastian (Church) Historical Landmark, Quiapo, Manila
- 4. Miagao (Church) Historical Landmark, Miagao, Iloilo
- 5. Sta. Maria (Church) Historical Landmark, Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur
- 6. Vinzons Historical Landmark, Vinzons, Comarinas Norte
- 7. Barasoain (Church) Historical Landmark, Malolos, Bulacan
- 8. Santo Niño (Church and Convent) Historical Landmark, Cebu City
- 9. Basilica of Teal Historical Landmark, Teal, Batangas