





MESSAGE



"On this honored day, once again we come together to celebrate the birth of our country, and of the First Republic in Asia.

All Filipinos everywhere – those of us at home and those who have made a home in foreign lands – may truly take pride in the fact that at no time in our history can we rightfully claim to have authentic independence than now, in terms of the real recovery by our people of their control over national affairs.

As a people, we are all thankful today for all the blessings of life that God vouchsafed us, and profoundly aware of the sacrifices and burdens that abide and challenge us in the long-delayed task of making our country as prosperous, just, and progressive as it richly deserves to be.

But in our march toward freedom, peace and prosperity under my leadership, we will not lay on our people any burden and sacrifice beyond that which is strictly necessary. Burdens and sacrifices will be equitably shared by all.

I would like to take this occasion to say that what you, my countrymen, have made of yourselves and of your lives inspires all of us whom you left in the homeland, for it gives us a vision of what we could become individually and as a people.

It is our hope that you will continue to be exemplars of the Filipino spirit of courage and enterprise, of virtue and good citizenship, and that in your hearts will continue to live an enduring pride in our national heritage and an undiminished devotion to the hopes and ideals that founded our nation.

Mabuhay ang mga mamamayang Filipino at ang bansang Pilipinas."



(SGD.) CORAZON C. AQUINO President of the Philippines





MESSAGE



"Eighty-eight years ago on June 12, 1898 the world witnessed the birth of the First Philippine Republic and the end of a long colonial regime. That Proclamation of Independence was the crowning achievement of three hundred years of libertarian struggle which involve great sacrifices and hardship on the part of the Filipino people.

Eighty-eight years later, the world again witnessed another Filipino revolution, albeit an almost bloodless one, which the Filipino people waged as a valiant struggle against an entrenched dictatorship to regain their freedom and independence.

The historic events of the last days of February 1986 are still vivid in our minds. Those events proved once again that the Filipino people deserve to be free.

On June 2, 1986, the Constitutional Commission will begin its historic task of writing a new Constitution that will reflect the true aspirations of the Filipino people. It is my firm belief that the new Constitution will hasten the establishment of a new democratic and moral order that will deserve the full faith and confidence of our countrymen."



(SGD) SALVADOR H. LAUREL Vice President and Minister for Foreign Affairs







MESSAGE

We cannot celebrate this year's Independence Day without heaving a sign of relief that the take-over process in the Philippines was carried out in a such a manner that bloodshed was omitted. Being at such far distance from the country we have only been able to follow the dramatic development through the news media – press and television. And from what we have learnt we can only be proud of the conduct of the Filipino people and express our deepest admiration for their courage being a brilliant example to the rest of the world. A world which cries for peace and gets terrorism and wars instead.

The celebration of the Independence Day gives to all of us an occasion to express and demonstrate our loyalty and respect to President Corazon Aquino and her government and to hope and pray that progress and peace shall prevail in establishing the Filipino society based on sound democratic principles ensuring safety and promoting welfare and happiness to the Filipino people – both in the Philippines and abroad.

Mabuhay.



(SGD) THORKILD ERRITZØE Consul General a.h. of the Philippines









In behalf of the officers and members of the Filipino Association of Denmark, I would like to greet our Mother Country a heartiest "Mabuhay" and Happy Anniversary!

It is with mixed feelings of pride and honor to lead our countrymen in this part of the world in celebrating the 88th Independence Anniversary of the Philippine Republic.

On this special occasion, we share the happiness of all Filipinos for our independence and freedom we now enjoy.

LONG LIVE THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC!



(SGD) MARCELINO R. DICAY President of the Filipino Association of Denmark



Programme



Part I

Pa	TT 1	
Welcome Address	Marc Dicay FAD President	
Invocation	Fr. Patrick Sheils CSSR	
Dinner	Scandinavian Buffet	
Par	rt II	
Philippine Folk Dance	Albert Miraples Benn Adriatico Eduardo Benjamin	
Song	Erlinda Olsen	
Jazz Ballet	Amy Jensen	
Surprise Number		
Awarding of prizes to winners of the 1986 Filipino Community Bo Tournament	owling	
Part III		
Presentation & Coronation of the winners of the Mrs. Philippine-Decontest 1986	nmark	
Message		
Song	Oscar Trinidad	
Par	t IV	

CHITO ALDEGUER & TINA PERALTA Masters of Ceremonies

Opening dance Mrs. Philippine-Denmark





EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Albert Miraples
Co-Chairman: Norberto Espeleta

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USHERS & USHERETTES

Bong Roque Miramar Barreta Giovanni Dicay Dina Serrano Ely Corpuz Jaqueline Barreta Ronnie Roxas Ching Corpuz

ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman: Norberto Espeleta

PROGRAM

Emcee: Chito Aldeguer Co-Emcee: Tina Peralta

ENTERTAINMENT

Songs: Oscar Trinidad Songs: Linda Olsen

Dances: Amy Jensen
Dances: Jenny Stilling

MUSIC

Jeru Uy Barreta

LIGHT

Bong Roque

She always stays beside her man. And if need be, behind him. Sought after, she is an earth-mother: Caring, fussing and loving.

She has a subtle combination of dusky Malay, a touch of Chinoise and fair Spanish.

She is cunning, a flirt, a career-girl, and suddenly, a president. She is a roving ambassador and walks to the world as a beauty queen, a chamber maid, a nurse, a torch singer and a versatile domestic helper; Yet even in her old age, she manages to return an aura of quiet mystery if not intrigue.

"Paano, babae kasi éh!"



She, A Filipina



公公

Mrs. Philippines-Denmark

A graduate of the Far Eastern University in Manila with a Bachelor's Degree in Chemical Engineering, Jenny came to Denmark in 1972, where she enrolled at the University of Copenhagen to take up language courses.

With her educational background in Chemistry, she is now connected with the Danish Steel Plant as a metalorgical assistant; analyzing the quality of steel produced before it is being shipped out.

She is happily married to Jens Stilling, with a cuddly daughter named Sarah, who is six years old.

She adores Mozart and Strauss, just as she adores good food. She hates the news from the gravevine circuits.



Amy (nee Leila Sta. Teresa) Jensen comes from the Bicol region, where the hot chili is an indispensable part of the kitchen.

Back home, she had always dreamed of meeting Mr. Right. Fantasy turned to reality when she met and married Carl Jensen.

Before she came to Denmark, Amy was a member of a performing group which toured Irag, Cyprus and Spain.

Anything with chili turns on her appetite.



Jennifer Valeriano Stilling

Amy Sta. Teresa Jensen





Trining, as her friends fondly call her, was born in Gerona, Tarlac on April 16, 1951. Standing five feet and five inches, she is the tallest among the contenders. Her favourite pasttime is being together with her husband, Norberto "Obet" Espeleta (the FAD Assistant Business Manager) and three lovely children: Catherine, Aaron & Diane.

She studied at the University of Tarlac, then transferred to FEU in Manila to pursue a commerce education. Then gave it up in exchange for an overseas employment, i.e. in Denmark.

She loves to cook, a distinct quality of a Filipina homemaker. Try her specialty "lumpiang sariwa" with thick savory sauce and you will lost your inhibitions to ask for more.

Although Denmark to her is a cold country, she enjoys the kind of freedom and government we never have at home.



Born on November 29, 1961, Josephine is the voungest candidate in the search for Mrs. Philippine-Denmark 1986. From a family of nine (four brothers and four sisters), Jossie is the second to the youngest.

After graduation from the Santa Isabel High in Marikina, she came to Denmark to join her sisters and mother in 1976. To acquaint herself with the country, she took up Danish language courses and later a brief course in French.

During her stay, she met Tommy Johnsen, a member of a rock band. She fell in love with the man and his music, married him and with two lovely daughters, Stephanie and Louise.

She's fond of food except anything with curry.



Trinidad Asuncion Espeleta



Josephine Johnsen





Bowling Tilt Winners '86
st Roger Hacinas

2rd Lito del Valle

zrd Ben Garcia

4th Manny Quinto

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It Was Long Road To Freedom

March 15, 1521 Ferdinand Magellan discovered the Philippines.

The promising beginnings of modern era (at least to the Spanish point of view) was shattered when Magellan was killed in a skirmish battle with Lapu-Lapu, a petty chieftain of Mactan.

Miguel de Legaspi claimed the islands in the name of King Phillip II 1564

of Spain.

The Spanish conquistadores and friars rapidly converted and civilized the population and entrenched themselves as lords of great estates worked by Filipino peons.

The Dutch force based in Indonesia attacked Manila the third 1647

time since 1600. Again they were defeated, but this time with a seemingly miraculous fashion. (Even today, these earlier battles are still remembered mainly as a challenge to Roman Catholicism and a religious thanksgiving to the Holy Virgin, Nuestra Senora

de Naval de Manila, the protector of the Spanish squadron.)

Manila was seized by the British. Brigadier General William Sept. 24, 1762

Draper demanded 4 million pesos for sparing the city from burning and razing but nevertheless his troops looted the whole

city. The british rule ended on May 31, 1764.

1872 As colonial oppression of various kinds emerged, a minor mutiny

> in Cavite panicked the Spanish Authorities into extreme measures. The death of three Filipino priests (Gomez - Burgos -Zamores) fanned the development of nationalists: Rizal, Boni-

facio and Aguinaldo, came out as leaders.

The Katipunan organized a major revolt against the Spanish. 1896

> Many revolutionaries were caught and executed, including Rizal (now thw national hero), who was a proponent of non-violent action. Bonifacio was forcibly exiled by his rival revolutionaries

> while Aguinaldo accepted payment to go to exile into Hongkong.

While the Spanish force was slowly weakened by the numerous May 1, 1898

revolt throughout the country, the Americans under Commodore Dewey easily defeated the Spanish troops in a short battle in

Manila Bay.

The first declaration of Philippine Republic and Aguinaldo June 12, 1898

became first president.





August, 1898 Spain ceded the Philippines to the United States.

The Filipino guerilla troops that sided with the Americans against the Spanish were angered and staged a bold rebellion because America did not offer Independence, but a brand new type of colonialism.

Nov. 15, 1935 In order to pacify the population, America defined her role as one of the trusteeship and tutelage. The Philippine Commonwealth was constituted with the promise of independence by 1945.

Dec. 10, 1941 The process of Philippine independence was intervened by the World War II. Japanese expeditionary force landed and occupied the country.

May 6, 1944 General Douglas Mac Arthur escaped from the besieged Corregidor (and from the country) and pledged, "I shall return!".

Oct. 20, 1944 Mac Arthur returned with massive invasion force and fought their way from Leyte to Manila. The Japanese were then weakened by Filipino guerillas who had campaigned and fought against the former.

May, 1945 The Philippines was generally cleared of the Japanese, but the residual forces fled to the mountain areas of Luzon and only surrendered in September, 1945.

July 4, 1945 The Philippines became a sovereign state. (This date is now celebrated as Filipino-American Friendship Day).

Successive Philippine administrations have encountered slagering and monotonously recurrent problems.

Sept. 21, 1972 Pres. Ferdinand Marcos (who held office since 1965) declared Martial Law in order to cope with widespread corruption, frivolity, feuding, riots, violence and insurrection.

His New Society ideology disciplined the Filipino people for the first time, but under the Damoclean sword.

After 14 years, the New Society did not deliver what it had promised. Instead, crony capitalism, graft and corruption were vigorous than before.

Feb. 27, 1986 "People Power" toppled the gloomy regime of Marcos with an almost bloodless and smiling revolution. A woman with vague political background, Corazon Aquino became first woman president.

Mabuhay!

ESTER B. LUND and CHILDREN

JERU FILIPINA
MIRAMAR JAQUELINE
MARUJA ARISTOTLE
IMELDA NORMAN

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