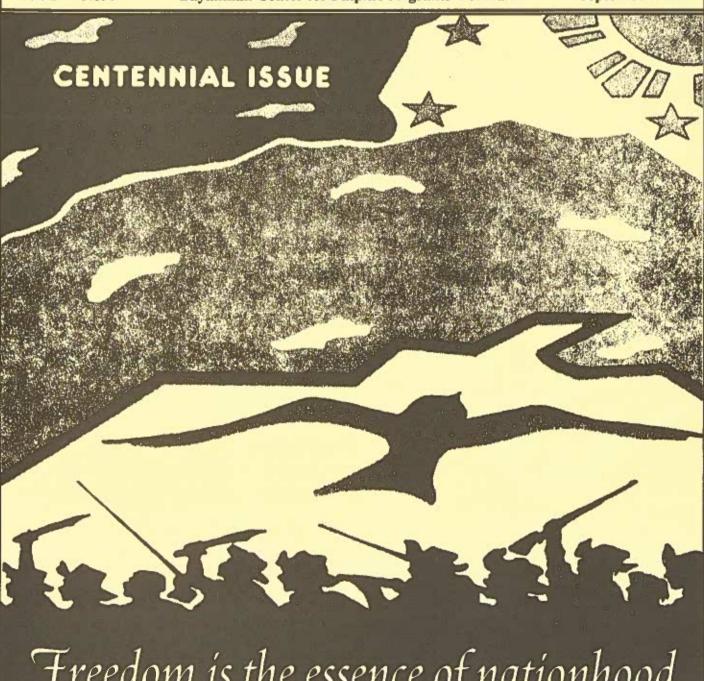


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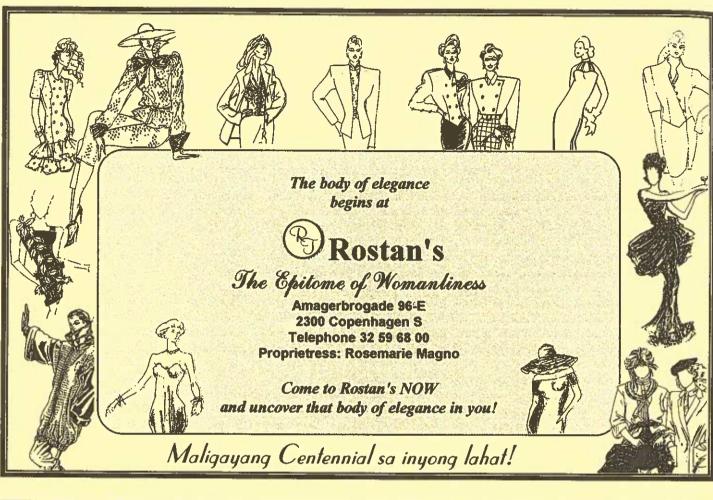
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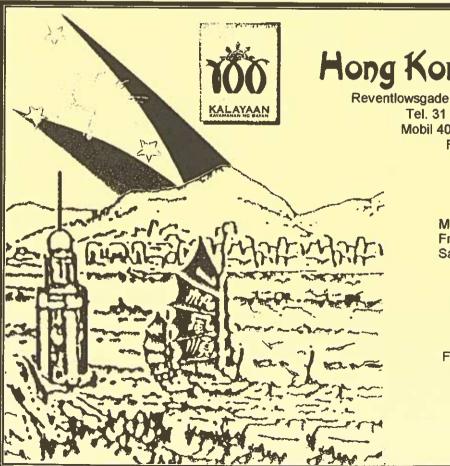
The official quarterly organ of the Vol. 2 Bayanihan Center for Filipino Migrants-Denmark® No. 3



Freedom is the essence of nationhood.

Jose Rizal





Hong Kong Supermarket

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

From the President's Desk Let's sing our song and be the hero in us! by Marc. R. Dicay

COMMUNITY NEWS 5 19 TRIVIA INS AND OUTS BCFM celebrates Pista ng Kalayaan First Harana Award held Centennial Activities for October-December 1998 Tidbits: People here and there

> COMMENTARY 9 UN-TONGUE-TIED

Just Wondering... Living a life Pursuing a goal by Oscar B. Navarro

From Down Under "Mum. tell me. where do I fit in?" by Dr. Arlene Torres D'Mello

PHILIPPINE ROUND-UP 12 Erap's Corner Bits & Pieces by Gina Altamirano

> WOMEN NETWORK 16 100 Years of Exceptional Pinays Source: MOD, July 1998 A Most Prestigious List: 100 Filipina Firsts by Dolly T. Dy

EDITORIAL 4 18 READERS' CORNER Hvor godt vi kender danskerne? by Diana Ranile Baluyos Refugees by Elizabeth P. Olesen

> Did vou know that... the University of Santo Tomas is a cradle of heroes? Source: Manila Bulletin, 12 June 1998

20 FOCUS Youth for Christ: "Down to earth...up to heaven! by Fr. Patrick Sheils, CSsR with Pamela de Leon Santiago and Heidi J. Escandor

23 FEATURES Gaano ka ka-Pinov? Source: You know you're Filipino if... by Neni Sta. Romana-Cruz

25 HEALTH How to do BSE (Breast Self-Examination)? Published by The American Cancer Society

26 SPORTS Sports Injuries Sports News: Eagle holds annual kegfest

28 DIWA AT PANITIK Samu't Sari ni Diko Ang Kahapon, Ngayon at Bukas na Rebolusvona Pilipino ni Pat D. Valenzuela



the why of the cover

The Philippine Centennial is a celebration of our glorious past, present and future. Not only is it a celebration of our forebears' emancipation from the tyranny of colonialism, but it is also a celebration of their transformation into the incipient republic that emerged in Kawit, Cavite one hundred years ago.

Today, the Centennial is a celebration of our re-learning the values of those historical struggles and using them for future development, making us into citizens not only of an independent and proud nation but of the world as well. No matter what, where and when, our love for freedom, the essence of nationhood, will never wane.

filipino mirror

the official organ of the

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aong 1898. Isang napakahalagang kabanata sa makulay na kasaysayan ng ating lahi. Isang yugtong nagbigay-patunay na ang mga Pilipino kapag nagsama-sama sa pagkamit ng isang layunin ay nagtatagumpay - isang katotohanan at katangiang likas

na diwang Pilipino.

No other event in the history of the Philippines can approximate the full significance of that stirring moment one hundred years ago when our forebears gathered in Kawit, Cavite to declare with one heart and one voice our independence from the voke of colonial tyranny.

In so doing, we became more than a collection of tribes, more than a chorus of many voices. We became, in spirit and reality, a nation; a people united in diversity.

If we are to give meaning to this momentous occasion in our life as a community, then we must acknowledge our duty of enriching the precious gifts of freedom and identity. Not only must we honor the heroics of the past but so must we reaffirm among ourselves their noble ideas. Kailangan nating isabuhay ang mga diwang kanilang naiwan. Through our own ways and actions, we must proudly add our corresponding share and achieve greatness... greatness in terms of how well we care for one another, how well we care in building our Filipino community in Denmark.

One of the basic elements in building a community is a common goal. But even as we develop a common dream or a common vision that will unite us, we need to accept the fact that we are different from one another. We need to understand that though we all come from the same country, we may not share the same

From the President's Desk

Let's sing our song... and be the hero in us!



opinion and may vary in our reactions and approaches. We have our own diversity.

How could we in our diand responsive community? One way to look at our differences positively is to compare our emerging community to a new choir. If the choir is to make the most endearing mu-

collective capabilities, and cooperation in positive and constructive endeavors.

Let's bewail the prevalence versity help build a dynamic of misplaced suspicions, widespread rumor-mongering, continued distrust and crab mentality among us.

> Let's turn sarcasm and hate, the ingredients of conflict prevailing in our commu

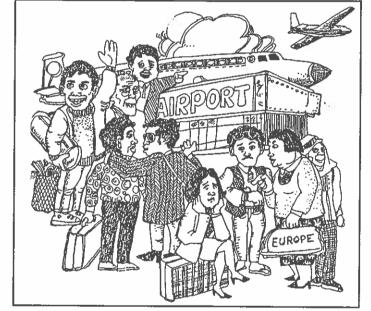
weighed down by the economic crisis.

Defying the ghastly heat of the Middle East or braving the waves of the worldwide seas. our unsung heroes trade their talents to have a better standard of living which seems very remote if they just stay back home in the Philippines. Thus, they not only help and support their families left behind, but it is their blood, sweat and tears which sustain the countrys's economy during the worst of times.

As we, Filipinos here in Denmark, look back with pride at our forefathers who transformed our country into the incipient republic one hundred years ago, and at the OFWs whose sacrifices and contributions help bail out the country's economy during crisis, let's gather ourselves once more, and hand in hand, let's make our own push towards a new century of nationhood. Whatever our forebears and our unsung heroes were, we too can be - in our own way. in our own time and in our own place.

With the past as a guiding inspiration, let our collective spirit go into every song sung. Let each one of us surge forward with a firm resolve that each shares one's voice and tune, links one's effort and dreams; and merges all these into one song... one common song... our song.

Let us all sing our song and be the hero is us!



sic, it has to recognize first that each member has a different voice, pitch, texture or tone. But as they sing a common song, these different voices blend and merge together in harmony from the opening note till the end of the tune. Therefore it is imperative that we recognize each individual and each group as part of a big community.

Let's have faith in ourselves and in individual and nity today, into the cement of kindness and understanding.

As we rekindle the spirit of 1898, let's thank God and our heroes, from Jose Rizal to Benigno Aquino, from whom we owe our freedom. Let's also remember other heroes of our time who fight another type of battle - the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) who sell or mortgage their small properties to be able to go abroad and sustain their families September 1998

BCFM celebrates Pista ng Kalayaan

hen it comes to celebrating, nobody beats the Pinovs. And this year, here and abroad, marks one of the grandest celebrations in the annals of Philippine history.

The Bayanihan Center for Filipino Migrants-Denmark, bound by its commitment to help meaningfully commemorate the centennial of Philippine independence, spearheaded a free-entrance celebration dubbed Buhay Pinov at the Gimle Medborgerhuset in Amager last 15 August.

Buhay Pinoy paid tribute to the centennary spirit with an exhibit which bears witness to the unfolding of our country's history at the lobby.

The Philippine Flag, the most beautiful, visible and tangible work of valor that has been handed to us by our forefathers, was the main feature on stage along with a centenary banner and a bank of revolutionary flags.

Complimenting the Bayanihan's lined-up activities was a well selected Filipino fare

and traditional dishes and delicasies from the food stalls of Bang Dicay, Leonor Kris-

tensen and Belen Anin, which indeed served as a further source of enjoyment for all.

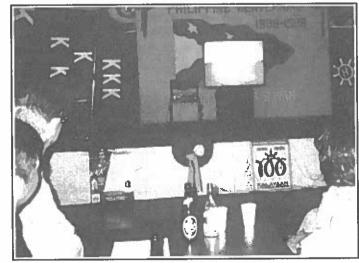




Consul Marie Isleta talks on Filipino culture and traditions. BCFM Advisers Einer Lyduch and Jesper Jørgensen answer inquiries on migrant issues



Above photo shows Babaylan member Rose Venning doing a Muslim number, Lower photo: Harana Award winners Elmer Baguio (right) and Heidi Escandor (left) exhibiting once more their singing talents.



Filipinos from Copenhagen and suburbs treating themselves at the BCFM's

Buhay Pinoy, Inset is Amihan Valenzuela emceeing the day's program.

FILM SHOWING. Video tapes exemplify the different culture and traditions which the Pinoys carry with them whereever they go and whereever they are.

Page 5









Siony Petersen (right), all smile with a sack of rice on her shoulder, poses for a souvenir photo together with Pat Valenzuela, BCFM Vice President.

HARANA AWARDS '98: A Centennial Project of MABUHAY ORGANIZATION OF THE FILIPINOS







Top Left Photo: BCFM member Oscar Trinidad receives his prizes for winning first in the recent concluded songfest. Right: Gil Jumawan singing "Giliw." Lower Photo: The contestants are called on stage to receive certificates of appreciation. Inset is Jun Malveda Jr., Over-all Coordinator of the Harana Award.

Participating Organizations

Bayanihan Center for Filipino Migrants-DK Damayan **Eagle Bowling Club** Filipino Association of Denmark Mabuhay Organization of Filipinos Maharlika Radyo Pinoy Sports Club Manila

PCCD ACTIVITIES OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1998

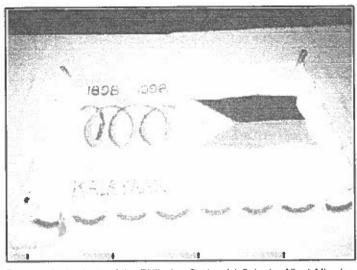
27 October Philippine Music: Concerts Borups Højskole **National Museum** St. Anne's Church

> November Filipino Filmfest Filmhouse

December Paskuhan National Museum St. Anne's Church

12 December Centennial Christmas Scandic Copenhagen Hotel

CENTENNIAL GALA NIGHT AT SCANDIC COPENHAGEN HOTEL ON 20 JUNE FILIPINOS IN FOCUS AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM ON 21 JUNE



September 1998

Everyone had a taste of the Philippine Centennial Cake by Albert Miraples, the Cake Master of Copenhagen.



The second generation Pinays give the audience a flash of some of the country's best ethnic dresses and attires.



ning Agerskov. Standing behind are Bayanihan officers Cora Magpantay, Leonor Kristensen and Deng A. Valera-Larsen.



Ambassador Erlinda F. Basilio speaks before the crowd of spectators, ending the week-long cultural show dubbed Filipinos in Focus at the National



Left Photo: Heidi J. Escandor portrays the role of Sisa, the unfortunate mother of Basilio and Crispin, characters in Jose Rizal's Noli Me Tangere

Maligavang Sentenval sa Invong Lahat!

lto po si

Rosalyn at Torben Venning

na umaasang ang diwang hatid ng

SENTENVAL

ay isabuhay nating lagi.

Page 7



LUNCHEON MEETING, From left; Cesar Palad, Consul Marie Isleta, Deng A. Valera-Larsen, Carlito Besa of the Filipinos Abroad and Marc. R. Dicay are treated to a sumptuous lunch by Ambassador Erlinda F. Basilio at her



Marc. R. Dicay during a brief consultation meeting in Manila with Vice President-elect Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo about some of the future projects of the Bayanihan Center for Filipino Migrants-Denmark

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE

Heartfelt greetings to all round birthday celebrants:

09.07 Ben Garcia, 60 a 13.07 Sime Poblete, 60 17.07 Tante Magno, 60 x 21.08 Ben Alcaraz, 60 21.09 Paquito Cachola, 60 × 08.08 Estrella Hacinas, 50 05.09 Lyn Cotong, 50 × 05.09 Flor Hemberg, 40 28.90 Edgar Carlos, 40 x 30.07 Jean Bravo, 30 17.08 Edward Alcaraz, 30 = 26.08 Alex Jose, 30 11.09 Evelyn Tolentino, 30 = 14.07 Jessica Soriano, 20 20.07 Glenn Jørgensen, 20 = 25.07 Levi Jane Peralta, 20 04.08 Belinda Olesen, 20 = 30.08 Jenny Mayorga, 20 27.09 Cornelio Garcia, 20 a 21.07 Vincent Cantor, 10 16.08 Francis Valerie Bueza, 10

Congratulations to the families of those children who were baptized in the Lord:

Catrine Cruz, daughter of Irene and Carsten on 3 July at Sankt Annæ Kirke on 11 July at Sacrament Kirke g Grazielle Rose Lagliva, daughter of Julieta and Nomer on 1 August at Sacrament Kirke Norwin Mae Alberto, daughter of Norma and Edwin on 22 August at Sacrament Kirke E Samantha Svenningsen, daughter of Maria and Klaus on 23 August at Sacrament Kirke E Kyle Anthony Benjamin, son of Jing and Robin on 5 September at Sankt Annæ Kirke



Constante Magno, who turned 60 on 17 July, was feted to a birthday bash by wife Rosemarie, Proprietress of RO-STAN'S and by only child Noel. Held at their residence, the garden party was attended by close relatives and good friends.

Lconor Kristensen, 03 July Cho Baldon, 16 July Trine Jensen, 16 July Ely Petersen, 02 August Vivian Lundholm, 07 August



Luz Diño, 16 August Aurea Svendsen, 24 August Eddic Benjamin, 16 September Paquito Cachola, 21 September Elena Olsen, 28 September



Living a life

nated by scientific discoveries and inventions that make our life here on earth more pleasant and enjoyable. But at the same time, I have also been puzzled and perhaps would never come to understand why some of our intellects are very eager, if not obsessed to explore the outer space for a possible existence

have always been fasci- of life in the other planets of or solar system. Expenses, time and effort directed to this kind of venture had been almost unimaginable, not to mention the loss of life; and I only hope that the returns for such a great project could benefit the entire world and its inhabitants in general. Although there are times I question the validity of such an

see the human sufferings and the people living under most inhumane conditions. It is a pity that only a

endeavor, especially when I

small minority is enjoying the benefit of our modern and advance technologies, while the vast majority of the world's population does not even have something to fill up their stomach, nor a roof over their heads. If that space telescope could be directed towards the earth instead of the galaxies, the entire world would probably be shocked to see the true picture of human sufferings.

Now a days, keeping alive is already a tremendous job, but living a life is even much harder. Considering all the sickness, the pollution, the natural and man-made catastrophes, we can imagine how difficult it is to be alive. In

countries where there are some kind of political troubles, famine or prosecution, staying alive could be almost impossible. But the human being is the most resourceful of all the creatures here in this planet who has learned the value of being alive.

Living a life according to your own perception gives meaning and color to your being alive. It is in the way we conduct our life, the method or style we adopt in our living that makes our being alive worthwhile. This is precisely why we have to have some kind of dreams, hopes and aspiration so that we have a reason to be alive. We shall always have something to hope for, a kind of goal to achieve that will give us the purpose to stay alive and live a

ooking back during my early years in the grade school, I can vividly remember my mother asking me what I would want to be when I grow up. Having practically no idea about what life would be like ahead of me, I sometimes would pose a moment and shake my head and ran off to play with the other children in our neighborhood. Like the other boys and girls of my age, I never thought of the coming days and the kind of life that I

But as the years go by and I slowly became aware of my environment, and my understanding of life had somewhat changed to a deeper sense, then I began to realize that I would require a goal, a purpose to live in order to have a real meaning of life. A goal is like a flickering light in the distance, a lighthouse during a stormy weather. It gives us not only hope but it also provides

would like to live.

Page 9

us strength to continue. Frustration is one of our worst enemy in life and hope can wipe away our serious disappointments and can turn our defeat into a sweet success.

I always presume that we

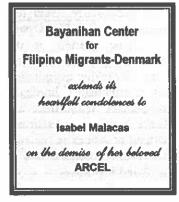
all need a sort of goal so that we could have a meaningful life. I could hardly think of living without a purpose, without something to hold on to, or the reason to continue living. But of course, there are some individuals who maybe are so hopeless or who are afraid of failure. Because to have a goal in life, one must be prepared to meet some disappointments, yet if you believe in your chosen path toward the attainment of success, then nothing could possibly hinder your way. Your anticipation, intense will and great determination will ultimately bring to a pedestal of success.

There is a saying "If you

Pursuing a goal

shot, aim high." This probably is right because if you don't hit the one at the top, most likely you will be hitting the one below. And still just recently, at one of the television program, someone said, that if you shot without a target, then you are liable to hit something. This may also be correct. These two given situations are perhaps the best way of avoiding disappointment and failures. Because once you set a goal and failed to accomplish it, then disappointment always follows. But don't let this failure drag you down. Let your determination and desire for success give you more strength to carry on the fight. After all what you've been through, you can't and you won't just give up. Let your hope high and your ambition strong and

nothing could possibly stand on your way. Remember, success without failure is not real success. The real sweet success is when after falling down, you have gathered enough strength to stand up and continue until you win the battle. Keep in mind that success is measured not by preventing from a fall but by coming from a fall.





The Philippines did not grow as a nation without the leadership of women. Ever since, it has been a matriarchal society with heroines famous for their distinguished valor and admirable exploits.

As precolonial babaylanes or high priestesses, Filipino women were held in high esteem in communal societies. They cured the sick, foretold the future and presided over rituals such as weddings, births and funerals. Mostly elderly women, they acted as confidentes and advisers to the datus and sultans of yore.

Spanish rule changed all that. From being free-spirited creatures of enterprise. Filipino women were corseted into the Maria Clara mold shy, fragile, devoid of selfesteem and worth. But despite such constraints several notable Filipinas chafed at the fetters and tried to bolt free. Women from the lower social classes took similar initiatives and actively participated in the revolution. They acted as couriers, attended the sick and the wounded or rose to the ranks and became generals.

Gabriela Silang, wife of revolutionary Diego Silang. was the 'Joan of Arc' of the Ilocandia. Upon her husband's capture and eventual execution, she continued the struggle for independence by rallying her husband's men behind her.

Known as the 'Joan of Arc' of the Visayas, Teresa Magbanua was an educator who readily picked up the weapons of war and led her troops to victory amidst shortage of food and arm in defense of the Panay Island.

Marcela Agoncillo, one hundred years ago, sewed the flag that symbolized the declaration of the Philippine independence.

Melchora Aquino, popularly known as Tandang Sora, joined the revolution at

100 YEARS EXCEPTIONAL PINAYS

the age of 84. Considered the 'Mother of the Philippine Revolution,' she helped feed the hungry, ministered the sick and literally harbored the Katipuneros under her skirt. She served as courier for all important messages among the leaders of the Katipunan.

Gregoria de Jesus, wife of Andres Bonifacio, was the first woman member of the Katinunan Considered the 'Muse of the Katipunan.' she performed dangerous missions for the underground organization and was instrumental in pursuing its goals.

Simeona Tapang was one of the first woman leaders of Huk (Hukbo ng Bayan laban sa mga Hapon).

At the turn of the centhe Filipino women gradually ameliorated their part in society. They contested to become part of the political and social movement, mounted and proved their worth in the community.

An expert in education, Minerva Gusavco-Laudico advanced the women cause.

Librada Avelino founded the Centro Escolar University.

Pura Villanueva Kalaw defended the Suffrage Bill of

As First Lady, Aurora Aragon Quezon, pioneered the education for the poor:

Josefa Llanes Escoda. lawyer, sired the Girls Scout of the Philippines.

Rachel Enriquez Fidelino advocated the Woman and Child Labor Law

Gemma Cruz became the first Filipina to win the Miss International title.

Gloria Diaz was the first Filipina to become Miss

Lucresia Kasilag fostered love of Filipino music

Flerida Ruth Romer was the first woman president of the Philippine Women Judges Association of the Philippines.

Josie Natori became a famous conturier of Filipino

Ma. Carlita Rex Doran concocted shampoo, banana vinegar and HIV medicine.

Contemporary times are no less demanding. As the recent Filipina Firsts awards proved, women of modern times trained their sights beyond the confines of hearth and home. They stepped bevond traditional territories. flouted cultural expectations and blazed new trails, often in hostile male-dominated fields:

- 1. Corazon Aguino: First woman president of the
- 2. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo: First woman vicepresident of the Philippines;
- 3. Guadalupe Adaza: First woman governor:
- 4. Virginia Oteyza de Guia: First woman mayor of a chartered city;

- 5. Carmen Planas: First woman councilor:
- 6. Juanita Amatong: First Filipina executive direcfor of the World Bank:
- 7 Narcisa Escaler: First Filinina nermanent representative to the United Nations:
- 8. Haydee Yorac: First woman commissioner of the Commission on Elections:
- 9. Albina Manalo Dans: Civil Service Commission first woman chairperson:
- 10. Lourdes Quisumbing: First woman secretary of Education:
- 11. Carmencita Reodica: First woman secretary of Health
- 12. Nieves Confesor: First woman secretary of La-
- 13 Estefania Aldaba Lim: First woman secretary of Social Welfare and Develcoment:
- 14. Mina Gabor: First woman secretary of Tourism;
- 15. Solita Monsod: First woman director general of the National Economic Development authority:
- 16. Aliriam Defensor-Santiago: First woman secretary of Agrarian Reform;
- 17. Trinidad Legarda: First Filipina ambassador:
- 18. Rosario Lopez: First woman chairperson of the Securities and Exchange Commission:
- 19. Carmen Buyson: First Filipina consul:
- 20. Geronima Pecson: First woman senator:

Page 16

21. Elisa Ochoa: First woman to serve in Congress;

22. Cecilia Muñoz Palma: First woman associate justice of the Supreme Court and one of the first two Court of First Instance women judges;

- 23. Lourdes Paredes-San Diego: First woman presiding justice of the Court of Appeal;
- 24 Corazon Agrava: One of the first two women judges of the Court of First Instance:
- 25 Natividad Almeda-Lopez: First Court of Appeal woman associate iustice:
- 26. Minita Chico-Nazario: First woman justice of the Sandigan-Bayan;
- 27 Ma. Luisa Dimayuga: First woman police general:
- 28. Edith Dizon: First Filipina officer of the Philippine Air Force:
- 29. Aguada Kahabagan v Iniquinto: First woman general of the Philippine Revolutionary Army;
- 30. Elvegia Mendoza: Armed Forces of the Philippines' first woman general;
- 31. Leah Lorenzo: First woman summa cum laude graduate of the Philippine Military Academy:
- 32. Belen Calderon: First woman to hold a seat in Philippine Stock the Excxhange:
- 33. Alicia Reyes: First woman governor of the Development Bank of the Philippines and the first woman chairperson of the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation:
- 34. Lourdes Sanvictores: First woman member of the Philippine Chamber, of Commerce:
- 35. Cora de la Paz: First woman managing director of a major accounting firm;
- 36. Mercedes Gotianum: First woman bank president;
- 37. Emily Abrera: First Filipina chief executive officer of a major advertising

company:

- 38. Glecy Tantoco: First Filipina owner of a chain of department stores:
- 39. Salud Tesoro: First Filipina Entrepreneur of native handicrafts;
- 40. Honoria Dizon Acosta-Sison: First woman nhysician
- 41. Catalina Arevalo Meiia: First woman dentist; 42. Filomena de Guer-
- nharmacist: 43. Thelma Clemente Philippine Hospital Associa

First

woman

rero:

- tion first woman president: 44. Consuelo Blanco: First woman president of a state university:
- 45. Pilar Hidalgo Lim: First woman to graduate with honors, cum laude, from the University of the Philippines:
- 46. Norberta Lapuz Laurea: First woman professor of law
- 47. Rosa Sevilla Alvero: First woman head of a non-sectarian school for women, which is Instituto de Mujeres;
- 48 Paz Mendoza-Guazon: First woman regent of a state university;
- 49. Maria del Pilar Francisco: First woman lawver: 50. Tecla San Andres
- Ziga: First woman bar topnotcher: 51. Teresita Cruz
- Sison: The Philippine Bar Association first woman president: 52. Fe del Mundo: First
- woman national scientist: 53. Teofila Varsovia:
- First woman veterinarian: 54. Celia Gallego-Bantegui: First woman

meteorologist

- 55. Criselda Garcia-Bausa: First woman geologist:
- 56. Anselma Domondon: First woman inventor;
- 57. **Encarnacion** Alzona: First woman historian and doctor of history;
- 58. Mercedes Concep-First woman

demographer;

- 59. Cristina Parel: First woman statistician:
- 60. Pilar Herrera: First woman doctor of chemistry;
- 61. Claire Baltazar: First woman entomologist:
- 62. Sr. Ma. Rosalina Abeio: First woman music conductor:
- 63. Carmen Concha: First woman film producer:
- 64. Honorata de la Rama: First woman to appear in the movies;
- 65: Genoveva Edroza-Matute: First woman to win the Palanca Awards for Literature, Filipino short story category:
- 66. Magdalena Jalandoni: First woman published novelist
- 67. Pelagia Mendoza-Zamora: First woman sculptor
- 68. Consuelo Osorio: First woman film director: 69. Francisca Reyes-
- Aguino: First National Artist for dance: 70. Alicia Vergel: First
- woman to win the FAMAS Award: 71. Daisy Avellana:
- First woman founder of the Barangay Theater Guild; 72. Kerima Polotan:
- First woman Palanca awardee novelist, English short story: 73. Pacita Abad: First
- woman TOYM awardee in the field of arts: 74. Paz Marquez Benitez: First woman short
- story writer: 75. Leonor Orosa Goauinco: First
- choreographer; 76. Girme Fontanilla: First Filipina international chessmaster
- 77. Nora Deslate: First Filipina ultramarathoner:
- 78. Carmen Wilson: First Filipina basketball coach:
- Bong Coo: First 79 Filipina to be in the International Hall of Fame-Bowling:
- 80. Severina Luna-Orosa: First

newspaper columnist:

- 81. Betty Go-Belmonte: First woman newspaper publisher of a national daily;
- 82. Letty Jimenez-Magsanoc: First woman editor of a national daily:
- 83. Aurora Amada Carandang-Gloria: woman commercial pilot;
- 84. Belen Enrile-Gutierrez: First woman Certified Public Accountant:
- 85. Josefa Jara-Martinez: First woman professional social worker;
- 86. Engracia Reves: First woman restaurateur:
- 87. Carolina Flores-Trinidad: First woman in the broadcast media:
- 88. Cielito Zamora: First woman hotelier:
- 89. Victoria Mendiola-Ela: First agriculturist;
- 90. Leticia Ramos-Shahani: First Filipina assistant to the secretary general for Social Development and Humanities in the UN:
- 91. Perla Santos-Ocampo: First Filipina president of the International Pediatric Association:
- 93. Josefina Phodaca Ambrocio: Federacion de Internacional de Abogadas first Filipina president;
- 94. Purificacion Quisumbing: First Filipina chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights:
- 95. Corazon Alma de Leon: First Filipina member of the International Civil Service Commission: 96. Jovita Fuentes: First
- international recognition; 97. Cecile Licad: First Filipina pianist to win in an international competition.
- 98. Lea Salonga: First Filipina to win the Sir Lawrence Olivier Award and the Tony Award as best actress: 99. Mother Ignacia:
- ligious congregation; and, 100. Loreto Paras-Sulit: Philippine Red Cross' first woman secretary general.



Refugees

By Elizabeth Padillo Olesen

Once there lived a man, woman and child.

They tilled the land, cooked their food,

built their school and built their house

The birds and rivers sang as they danced

and went to bed when the sun went down.

Once there lived a man with his gun.

He thought the land, the food, the school

and the house of the other man, the woman

and the child could be his with his gun.

He could not sleep and so he started

shooting at the birds, the rivers and the stars.

He dreamed that all the land and all in it.

could be his with his gun.

Then the man, the woman and the child

in their own land, their house and their farm

could not sleep on their bed,

and could not listen anymore

to the singing of the birds and rivers.

for they had to leave, to leave in much hurry,

that there was nothing at all they could carry.

They walked and walked through the miles

without sandals on their feet,

searched for food and rested on shades of the trees.

Their hearts began to dance in great delight

as they from a distance could see

some signs of life.

of crowded communities.

whom they thought could have bid them in

But all the while, they were called strangers

and must stay out of the borders.

Until now the man, the woman and the child

keep on wandering from one land to another,

waiting to be invited to come in a border

where they can build

their house, and a school for their child

and where they can cook their food

dig a well and farm a piece of land.

for food, water and bed

or os filippinere kender vi Danmark som et land med lange bene blondiner og deres himmel blå øjene. Men Danmark er mere end rødstrømpe kvinder og deres kamp for ligestilling med mænd.

Danmark er ikke et særligt skandanavisk land. for der er ingen midnatssol, ingen skibakken og ingen rensdyr.

Svenskerne er skandi-

naviens prøjsere - de er stiv og konservativ. De gør hvad de får besked på - et totalt modsætning med danskerne. Normændene er som skotterne: hårdføre biergfolk.

Danskerne er dvb bekymrer over muslimernes dominance i dagens Danmark - en trussel til det lutherske tro.

Men de trods alt holder meget af deres underdanig udlænding som

os der kommer fra asien. I det ny europas ånd

prøver danskerne hårdt på at komme til at holde af tyskeme. Men de er alligevel overbeviste om attyskeme forsøger at overtage Europa, forklædt som turister. Og er ude på at købe Jylland og bygge hele området om til et windsurfing.

Danskerne er ret stolt over deres viking rødder alt for stolt nogen gang at det alemmer fuldstændia at Danmark er ikke den eneste land i verden. Der er egentlig kun to ting danskerne misunder resten af verden for; de varme vintre of de smukke sprog.

Janteloven taler de meget om, det er noget specielt dansk, en dårlige indfluence fra en norsk forfatter Axel Sandemos. Det er netop den tankegang at "man skal ikke tro at man er noget og at man duer til noget." Danskerne vil helst sidde ned for så øges muligheden for at alle er i øienhøide og lige fod med hinanden.

Danskerne bryder sig ikke om tanken om, at noale er bedre og at nogle tiener flere penge end andre. Så pas på for vi filippinere elsker at prale.

Danskerne påklædning er meget subtil: En kvindelig EDB - programmør må passe meget på



ikke at gå i alt for tiekket tøi, for så vil hun blive for-

vekslet med en sekretær.

Hvor godt vi

kender

danskerne?

By Diana Ranile Baluyos

Danskerne er meget diskret (og spartansk) over deres påklædning, i modsætning til os filippiner hvorledes vi udstråler alamør og en suveræn stolthed selvom vi er kun en stakkels rengøringskoner eller værre: på bistandhiælp!

Der er ikke et ord for "please" på dansk. Men de lærer børnene at sige "må jeg bede om."

Smalltalk kan blive gigantisk i omfang. Danskerne kan finde på at fortælle dig, hvor meget de tiener, hvor høj deres husleje er, og om de barbere sig under armene. De kan finde på at spørge en vildt fremmed: Er det virkelig så varmt herinde, eller er det bare min menstruation?

Hov, hvor flot du taler dansk o.s.v. eller kan du tænk dig at blive i Danmark for evigt (AMEN).

I de fleste situationer er et håndtrykt rigeligt, for danskerne er ikke gode til hilsenkvs.

Når der er brug for noget stærkere end et håndtryk, går danskerne over til et knus uden ansigtskontakt: blot et tryk af overkroppene mod hinanden og måske at samtidigt klap på ryggen.

Efter 81/2 års ophold i lille Danmark, hvor jeg har både arbeidet og læser i danskskole systemer, fandt jeg ud af, at Danmark er et land der passer bedst til en protestanske pige som mig.

Jeg er en konservativ opdrage pige fra den sydlige del på Filippineme. hvor begge mine forældre er akademikere og kommer fra mellemklasse familie. Min mor er katolik og min far er protestant. valgt at være protestansketroende for mine afdøde onkel var biskop i det protestanske kirke på Mindanao.

Jeg er stolt for at være en filipina i kamp for ligestilling med danskeme. Danmark er mit andet fædreland. Min kærster er en dansker og vores forskellighed gør at det kan også være besværligt at lave kompromi, men vore lutherske tro forstærkere forholdet.

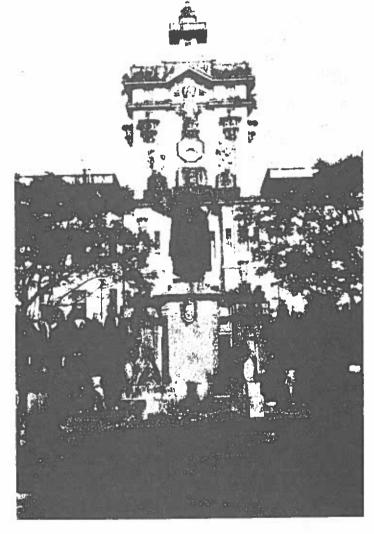
Til andre filippinere som har svært ved at forstå den danske kultur, vil jeg sige, prøve at forstå hvorfor danskerne er bang for fremmed.

Danskernes historie kan forklare alt - men en ting er sikkert - i bund og grund er vi alle sammen det samme. Og for det sijeg gud bevare ger Danmark!

Did you know that...

The University of Santo Tomas

Crable of Heroes



nstitutions mane says former Education Secnstitutions make a nation,* retary Aleiandro Roces. "and among our institutions, the University of Santo Tomas is surely one of the most venerable." Founded in 1611, UST is arguably the oldest institution in the Philippines after the Roman Catholic Church. At 387 years old, it is

Page 19

nearly three centuries older than the Philippine Republic, to whose foundation it had contributed no mean share.

The contribution came in the form of intense minds and courageous spirits that animated and pursued the war of independence from Spain with singularity of purpose. UST did not directly or officially participate in the Philippine Revolution, but it did play a significant role, as cradle of the intropid souls who sparked and led the Revolution. It nurtured the educated Filipino vouth who became the ecclesiastics, lawyers, physicians, pharmacists, poets and iournalists who would become the intellectual engines of the Revolution. Here is a roll call of the more well-known Thomasian graduates and alumni:

Gregorio Aglipay (A.B. 1881-82): Revolutionary priestsoldier, first Obispo Maximo of the Philippine Independent Church.

Felipe Agoncillo (A.B. 1875): Diplomat of the First Republic, Filipino Spokesman in the Treaty of Paris.

Cavetano Arellano (Theology 1867; Bachelor of Civil Law 1871): First Secretary of Foreign Affairs, "The Greatest Filipino Jurist."

Jose Burgos (Eight decrees including licentiates and doctorates in Philosophy. Theology and Canon Law 1855-71): National priest and martyr.

Felipe Calderon (A.B. 1886: Licentiate in Law 1893): Father of the Malolos Constitution.

Fernando Maria Guerrero (Licentiate in Law 1897): Revolutionary journalist and poet.

Leon Maria Guerrero (Bachelor of Pharmacy 1875; Licentiate in Pharmacy 1876): Fa-Delegate Malolos to

Constitution.

Emilio Jacinto (A.B.: student of Law): "The Brains of the Katipunan" and the founder and editor of the underground newspaper Kalavaan.

Antonio Luna (A.B.: student of Pharmacy): Greatest military strategist of the Revolution.

Apolinario Mabini (A.B. 1877: Licentiate in Law 1894): "The Brains of the Revolution" and "The Sublime Paralytic."

Marcelo H. del Pilar (Bachetor of Philosophy 1871: Licentiate in Law 1881): Editor of La Solidaridad and Leader of the Propaganda Movement.

Mariano Ponce (A.B. 1885: student of Medicine 1885-87); Patriot and Man of Letters of the Propaganda Movement.

Isabelo de los Reves (A.B. 1885); Founder of the Philippine Independent Church.

Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista (A.B.: Bachelor of Theology 1854: Bachelor of Canon Law 1857: Bachelor of Law 1865): Author of the Declaration of Philippine Independence, 12 June

Jose Rizal (Pre-Law 1877-78; Medicine 1878-82): National hero of the Philippines.

Indeed, by acting as a civilizing and evangelizing force in consonance with the vision of its founder, Dominican Archbishop of Manila Miguel de Benavidez, UST molded the outstanding men who became the vanguards of the Filipino nationalist movement.

Today, the University of Santo Tomas faces the formidable task of reconciling the heritage of the past with the challenges of the future. Moved by its relentless desire to deepen its university culture that promotes critical inquiry. Catholic values and ethical behavior, commitment to the truth, intellectual openness and objective dialogue with the times, UST shall, without compromise, remain a cradle of heroes, past present and future.