



Hon. DIZON

REPUBLICA NG PILIPINAS  
**LUNGSOD NG CEBU**  
TANGGAPAN NG SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD  
CEBU CITY HALL TEL. NOS. 412-2817  
254-9004

13<sup>th</sup> SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD

1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION  
Regular Session No. 20

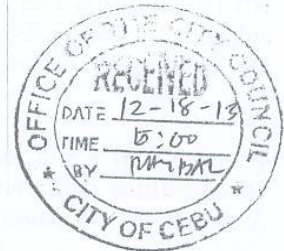
EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION HELD BY THE  
SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF THE CITY OF CEBU IN ITS  
SESSION HALL ON DECEMBER 11, 2013.

**PRESENT:**

Hon. Edgardo C. Labella	.....	Presiding Officer
Hon. Nestor D. Archival Sr.	.....	Presiding Officer Pro Tempore
Hon. Margarita V. Osmeña	.....	Majority Floor Leader
Hon. Lea O. Japson	.....	1 <sup>st</sup> District Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Hon. Richard Z. Osmeña	.....	2 <sup>nd</sup> District Asst. Majority Floor Leader
Hon. Mary Ann C. de los Santos	.....	Minority Floor Leader
Hon. David F. Tumalak	.....	Assistant Minority Floor Leader
Hon. Nendell Hanz L. Abella	.....	Member
Hon. Sisinio M. Andales	.....	Member
Hon. Alvin B. Arcilla	.....	Member
Hon. Roberto A. Cabarrubias	.....	Member
Hon. Ma. Nida C. Cabrera	.....	Member
Hon. Gerardo. A. Carillo	.....	Member
Hon. James Anthony R. Cuenco	.....	Member
Hon. Alvin M. Dizon	.....	Member
Hon. Eugenio F. Gabuya Jr.	.....	Member
Hon. Noel Eleuterio G. Wenceslao	.....	Member

**ABSENT:**

None.



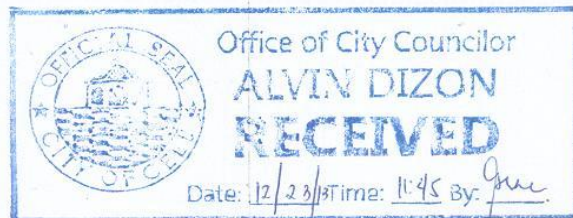
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**RESOLUTION NO. 13-1351-2013**

WHEREAS, based on original and authentic documents of the Philippine Revolution against Spain, and as attested by historians such as: Milagros C. Guerrero, Emmanuel N. Encarnacion and Ramon N. Villegas, Andres Bonifacio founded the first national government of the Philippines and served as its President from August 24, 1896 until his tragic death on May 10, 1897;

WHEREAS, on August 24, 1896, at the convention of the Kataastaasang Kapulungan or National Assembly of the Katipunan at Melchora Aquino's barn in Barrio Banlat, now part of Caloocan, the Assembly passed three major resolutions: First, they declared a nationwide armed revolution against Spain; second, they established a national government; and third, they elected officials who would lead the nation and the army;

WHEREAS, assembled at the said convention were the members of the Kataastaasang Kapulungan (Supreme Council), as well as the pangulo (heads) of the sanggunian (supra-municipal) and balangay chapter-units;





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WHEREAS, aside from Manila, the *Katipunan* then had sizeable chapters in Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, Rizal, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Nueva Ecija, and smaller chapters in Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan and the Bicol Region. Estimates of its membership vary from 30,000 to 400,000;

WHEREAS, since the convention, the Katipunan, under Bonifacio's leadership, ceased being a secret society and was forced to come out in the open as a revolutionary government with its own laws, bureaucratic structure and elective leadership – a fact borne out by the research of John R.M. Taylor, Gregorio F. Zaide and Teodoro A. Agoncillo;

WHEREAS, as John R.M. Taylor, American military historian and custodian of the Philippine Insurgent Records, interpreted the documents that he saw: "*Bonifacio turned his lodges into battalions, his grandmasters into captains, and the supreme council of the Katipunan into the insurgent government of the Philippines*";

WHEREAS, the August, 1896 transformation of the Katipunan into a revolutionary government and the ensuing election of Bonifacio to the presidency were also confirmed by Pio Valenzuela in his testimony before Spanish authorities upon his surrender on September 2, 1896;

WHEREAS, in at least three letters and an appointment paper, addressed to Emilio Jacinto and written by Bonifacio on printed letterheads dated from March 8, 1897 to April 24, 1897, Bonifacio's titles and designations were varyingly described as follows: *Pangulo ng Kataastaasang Kapulungan* (President of the Supreme Court); *Ang Kataastaasang Pangulo* (The Supreme President); *Pangulo ng Haring Bayang Katagalugan* (President of the Sovereign Nation of Katagalugan); *Ang Pangulo ng Haring Bayan* (The President of the Sovereign Nation); *Maytayo ng K.K.Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan* (Founder of the K.K.Katipunan...); *Unang Naggalaw ng Panghihimagsik* (Initiator of the Revolution); and *Kataastaasang Panguluhan, Pamahalaang Panghihimagsik* (Office of the Supreme President, Government of the Revolution);

WHEREAS, Jose P. Bantug, a prewar scholar, referred to Bonifacio as the *Kataastaasang Pangulo* and *Heneral Blg. 1*. A similar conclusion was reached by Jose P. Santos, son of Epifanio de los Santos, (in 1933) and Zaide (in 1939), who both recognized Bonifacio's presidency;

WHEREAS, Bonifacio's presidency was further acknowledged in contemporary Spanish publications. For instance, in the February 8, 1897 issue of the *La Ilustracion Española y America*, an article on the Philippine Revolution appeared, accompanied by a portrait of Bonifacio in a black suit and white tie, with the caption "*Andres Bonifacio/Titulado (Presidente) de la Republica Tagala*";

EDGARDO C. LAMBELAN  
Presiding Officer



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WHEREAS, the article, written by reporter G. Reparaz, further described Bonifacio as Head of the Native Government, the other key officials of which were the following: Teodoro Plata as Secretary of War, Emilio Jacinto as Secretary of State, Aguedo del Rosario as Secretary of the Interior, Briccio Pantas as Secretary of Justice and Enrique Pacheco as Secretary of Finance;

WHEREAS, evidently then, even before the Tejeros Convention on March 22, 1897, the Katagalugan Government, headed by Bonifacio, had long commanded the loyalty of a significant portion of the population, holding territories where it exercised the functions of a state, and having armed forces that fought for and defended its existence. It, moreover, had a foreign affairs component (e.g., negotiations being conducted by revolutionaries with the Japanese for political, military and financial support for the uprising), which attempted to gain international recognition for the new nation. The governments that succeeded Bonifacio's essentially republican Katagalugan Government could therefore only proceed from it; and

WHEREAS, November 30, 2013 marked the birth sesquicentennial of the *Supremo*, the true father of the Filipino nation and founder of our democracy; the hero who, next to Jose P. Rizal, occupies the biggest place in the hearts of Filipinos;

THEREFORE, the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Cebu, as moved by Member Dizon, and seconded by Member Cabrera;


RESOLVED, to request the Office of the President of the Republic of the Philippines and the Congress of the Republic of the Philippines to study the proposal of recognizing Gat. Andres Bonifacio as the First President of the Tagalog Republic; and

RESOLVED FURTHER, to authorize the Board Secretary to furnish copies of this resolution to the Office of the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives and the National Historical Commission of the Philippines, for their information and guidance.

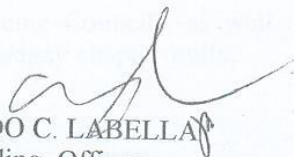
CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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I hereby certify to the correctness of this resolution.

  
 MARY ANTONIETTE R. OLIVAR  
 Board Secretary

Attested:

  
 EDGARDO C. LABELLA  
 Presiding Officer

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