

**FOURTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE )**  
**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )**  
*Second Regular Session*

8 SEP -9 4:01

SENATE

RECEIVED BY:                     RESOLUTION NO. 623

Introduced by Senators Francis N. Pangilinan and  
 Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.

***A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE  
 HONORING THE SACRIFICE OF MACARIO SAKAY  
 AND ALL OTHER FILIPINOS WHO GAVE UP THEIR LIVES IN THE  
 PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR FOR OUR FREEDOM***

**WHEREAS**, Macario Sacay y de Leon (**Macario Sakay**) was a Filipino General in the Philippine American War who continued to battle against the United States following the official declaration of the end of the Philippine-American War in 1902;

**WHEREAS**, on November 12, 1902, the Philippine Commission passed the Bandolerism Act which proclaimed all captured resistance insurgents to be tried in court as bandits, ladrones and robbers;

**WHEREAS**, in April 1904, Macario Sakay issued a manifesto declaring Filipino right to self-determination at a time when calling for "independence", espousing and advocating the same was considered a crime by the American occupation forces in the Philippines;

**WHEREAS**, Macario Sakay attempted to form his own Republic otherwise known as "Republika ng Katagalugan". He was the President of the Republika and Francisco Carreon as the vice president.;

**WHEREAS**, the U.S. Government did not recognize Macario Sakay's government and thus, he was declared an outlaw under the Bandolerism Act. Despite the establishment of the concentration camps by the Philippine Constabulary and Philippine Scouts in Cavite, Batangas and Laguna, this did not stop Macario Sakay and his companions to expansively fight in the Southern Luzon area.;

**WHEREAS**, the American governor general promised amnesty for Macario Sakay and his men in exchange for surrender. Eventually, Macario Sakay was one of the last remaining Filipino generals to surrender on July 14, 1906;

**WHEREAS**, thus, the Republika ended in 1907 and in spite of the amnesty, Macario Sakay and his followers were arrested and executed by the American authorities as bandits. Macario Sakay was executed on September 13, 1907 by hanging;

**WHEREAS**, the hero and heroines of the Philippine American war and the post hostilities of the Philippine Insurrection should be commemorated for their bravery, valor and altruism.

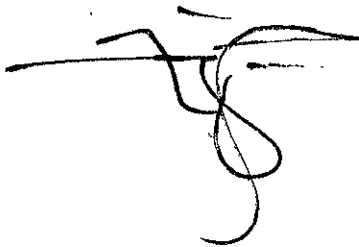
**WHEREAS**, today we celebrate Macario Sakay's death anniversary. Macario Sakay and his fellow freedom fighters should be committed to our memory as an attestation of the Filipino people's love for their country, especially in the time of crisis;

**WHEREAS**, to pay tribute to Macario Sakay, the National Historical Institute and the University of the Philippines have erected a marker at the foot of Mt. Banahaw where Macario Sakay and his troops gathered and performed their functions as freedom fighters;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, be it resolved, as it is hereby resolved, to express the sense of the Senate to honor the life of Macario Sakay and his fellow freedom fighters for their contribution to fight for our Philippine Independence;

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, that the Senate of the Philippines calls on the Department of Education to work hand in hand with the National Historical Institute in order to conduct further studies and research on the personalities involved and the events which transpired during the Philippine American War. After one hundred and one years, a life-size statue of Sakay will be unveiled at Plaza Marga Tondo by the Manila Historical Heritage Commission.

**ADOPTED,**

A stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the top.A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Aquino' with a checkmark at the end.