



APPENDIX 3.1

OF TRICKERY AND OMISSIONS: BONGBONG MARCOS BIOGRAPHY FROM HIS OFFICIAL WEBSITE

Recovered via the Internet Archive's Wayback Machine, these short biographical pieces naturally paint a positive picture of Bongbong Marcos, then a declared candidate for the senate. It tries to focus voters' attention on Marcos's post-EDSA track record. Excluded from this narrative are his appointments as Presidential Special Assistant (1978), chairman of the board of the Philippine Communications Satellite Corporation (1985), and governor of Ilocos Norte (1983–1986). The online biography also claims that Marcos received a political science, philosophy, and economics bachelor's degree from Oxford University, when, as was known both to the US embassy, the media, and some members of the opposition (see appendix 3.6), he actually received a "Special Diploma in Social Studies." That he does not have a bachelor's degree also raises questions about how he was admitted to the Wharton School of Business's master of business administration program, which he also did not complete. Lastly, no mention is made of his first failed run for the senate in 1995; it would appear, based on the online narrative, that he had never lost an election.

FACING A NEW DECADE

August 11, 2009 by: Bongbong Marcos

With national elections looming in 2010, Bongbong Marcos has come to the decision to seek a seat in the Philippine Senate. He says, "After 17 years as governor and representative of Ilocos Norte, I believe I am more than ready to serve on the national stage."

In running at this time, Bongbong shows a keen sense of timing and vision. He is bidding for national office at a time when the Marcos record and legacy is being hailed for its long-term vision and enduring achievements, such as the modernization of national infrastructure like the Pan-Philippines Highway from Luzon to Mindanao, the launching

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Biography

A New Leader for a New Decade

Monday, August 17th, 2009

In 17 years in public service, Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. has compiled a distinguished record of achievement as a political leader and public manager, most of it accomplished away from the spotlight. Born to prominent parents who commanded the heights of public life during their time, Bongbong was drawn early to the challenge of public service. [...]

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Education and Family Life

Saturday, August 15th, 2009

Bongbong was born in Manila on September 13, 1957. His father, Ferdinand Edralin Marcos, was the most decorated Filipino hero of World War II and the ninth president of the Philippines from 1966 to 1986. His equally distinguished mother, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, served as the first governor of Metro Manila and Minister of Human Settlements, and [...]

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Architect of Youth Commission

Friday, August 14th, 2009

During his first stint in Congress, he made his mark by championing the cause of the Filipino youth and spearheading the passage of the Philippine Youth Commission Act. The law empowers Filipinos at an early age to take an active role in the civic and political life of the nation. The historic act reflects a fundamental [...]

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Innovative Governor

Thursday, August 13th, 2009

It was partly to turn development ideas into practice that he ran for governor of Ilocos Norte in 1998. "I wanted to turn into practice the ideas I learned in school and the policies I helped to pass in Congress," he says. "Being an executive is a different challenge." As Ilocos Norte governor from 1998 [...]

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Return to Congress

Wednesday, August 12th, 2009

In the mid-term elections of 2007, Bongbong returned to Congress to represent again the second district of Ilocos Norte. In his second stint as legislator and as deputy minority leader, he has undertaken major initiatives such as: The passage of the Philippine Baselines Act, which defines the boundaries of the national territory according [...]

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- December 2009
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Figure 1. A screenshot from Bongbong Marcos's official website.

Source: Marcos, Bongbong. 2009. "Biography." *Bongbong Marcos*. November 26.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20091214170501/http://bongbong.com:80/?cat=6>.

of innovative programs like the Pag-Ibig Fund and world-class health care, the establishment of the Department of Energy to cope with oil price volatility, the protection and enhancement of Philippine ecology and environment, the pioneering program for Philippine tourism development, and the expansion of the country's foreign relations to include China and Russia.

Bongbong believes that the 21st century has ushered in a new time of challenge for the country and for the world. Great advances in technology and tidal developments in international affairs have changed the world we live in. And the challenge of adjustment has only become more complicated by the current global economic meltdown led by the mighty US economy.

"We cannot answer today's challenges with yesterday's solution," he says. "We can only find those solutions with a mind open to today's world. While I have the greatest respect for our past leaders, this is a time for new solutions, new perspectives, new ideas."

Within 12 years, he points out, the Filipino nation will be marking the quincentennial (500th year) of Ferdinand Magellan's discovery of the Philippine archipelago, of the completion of the map of the world on Philippine soil, and of the Christianization of the Philippines.

"I submit that the new decade must be a period of dynamic national transformation and development so that the Philippines can truly attain progress and welfare for all and a position of honor and respect in the world," he says. "As the 13th largest country in the world, gifted with a young, resourceful population and rich natural resources, we Filipinos have it within our power to remake our country into a modern, progressive and democratic society."

With his experience and achievements in the legislative and executive branches of government and his first-class training in politics, economics and business management, Bongbong Marcos at 51 has much to contribute to this challenge of national transformation. In the elections of 2010, he will not shirk the challenge and the opportunity to serve.

Source

Marcos, Bongbong. 2009. "Facing a New Decade." *Bongbong Marcos*. August 11. <https://web.archive.org/web/20110305042856/http://bongbongm.com:80/2009/08/facing-a-new-decade>.

RETURN TO CONGRESS

August 12, 2009 by: Bongbong Marcos

In the mid-term elections of 2007, Bongbong returned to Congress to represent again the second district of Ilocos Norte.

In his second stint as legislator and as deputy minority leader, he has undertaken major initiatives such as:

- The passage of the Philippine Baselines Act, which defines the boundaries of the national territory according to international law, while retaining the country's claims to lands under dispute with other nations.
- The adoption of English as the principal language of instruction in the Philippine educational system, and as tool for Filipino competitiveness in education.
- The adoption of a comprehensive infrastructure modernization program as key to full economic development and as a major part of the national strategy amidst the global recession.
- The focused development of Philippine tourism as another major strategy for enabling the country to cope with the recession.
- The accelerated development of alternative sources of energy to address Philippine dependence on foreign oil and the volatility of oil prices.
- The upgrading of the Filipino overseas workers program which was originated by President Marcos and has become a major component of Philippine economic growth and resiliency amidst the global economic crisis.

Source

Marcos, Bongbong. 2009. "Return to Congress." *Bongbong Marcos*. August 12. <https://web.archive.org/web/20110308060532/http://bongbongm.com/2009/08/return-to-congress>.

INNOVATIVE GOVERNOR

August 13, 2009 by: Bongbong Marcos

It was partly to turn development ideas into practice that he ran for governor of Ilocos Norte in 1998. "I wanted to turn into practice the

ideas I learned in school and the policies I helped to pass in Congress,” he says. “Being an executive is a different challenge.”

As Ilocos Norte governor from 1998 to 2007, Bongbong recorded major achievements:

- He transformed a third-class province into a first-class one (based on income) within his first term.
- With 73% of the provincial population dependent on agriculture, he raised agricultural productivity in the province by focusing on rice production and cash crops like vegetables and tobacco. He invested resources in hybrid seedlings production that underpinned the agricultural transformation.
- He set up a successful program for cooperatives development in the province that greatly helped in the economic development of Ilocos Norte.
- He turned the province into a major tourism destination by improving infrastructure, developing the province’s special natural attractions, and capitalizing on Laoag City’s being an international gateway into the country.
- He turned his province into a model for public health care by providing 100% of his provincemates with health insurance.
- He harnessed wind power as an alternative source of energy for his province (generating 34 megawatts of power at last count), making Ilocos Norte a model for other regions.

By the end of his three terms in 2007, Ilocos Norte stood tall as a progressive medium-sized Philippine province, a cohesive community, and a highly popular destination for foreign and domestic tourists.

Source

Marcos, Bongbong. 2009. “Innovative Governor.” Bongbong Marcos. August 13. <https://web.archive.org/web/20110308060404/http://bongbongm.com/2009/08/innovative-governor>.

ARCHITECT OF THE YOUTH COMMISSION

August 14, 2009 by: Bongbong Marcos

During his first stint in Congress, he made his mark by championing the cause of the Filipino youth and spearheading the passage of the Philippine Youth Commission Act. The law empowers Filipinos at an early age to take an active role in the civic and political life of the nation.

The historic act reflects a fundamental part of Bongbong's vision and understanding of Philippine society. In his view, the Philippines is a predominantly young country – young in population, young in outlook, and with its eyes turned towards the future rather than the past. This young population gives the nation a large human resource base which, harnessed and educated properly, can propel Philippine society into the heights of modernization and development.

This population phenomenon – called “the demographic dividend” by David Bloom of Harvard University – has accounted for the economic miracle in Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong in the '80s, and now in China and India. The same, in Bongbong's view, will drive the Philippines to full modernization and development.

He is also remembered as the largest contributor to the cause of cooperatives development. He devoted almost all his Countryside Development Fund (CDF) to organizing cooperatives of teachers and farmers in his home province.

Source

Marcos, Bongbong. 2009. “Architect of the Youth Commission.” Bongbong Marcos. August 14. <https://web.archive.org/web/20110305042837/http://bongbongm.com:80/2009/08/architect-of-youth-commission>.

EDUCATION AND FAMILY LIFE

August 15, 2009 by: Bongbong Marcos

Bongbong was born in Manila on September 13, 1957. His father, Ferdinand Edralin Marcos, was the most decorated Filipino hero of World War II and the ninth president of the Philippines from 1966 to 1986.

His equally distinguished mother, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, served as the first governor of Metro Manila and Minister of Human Settlements, and is well-remembered as a dynamic patron of Philippine art and culture.

After finishing his elementary education in De la Salle College, the young Marcos took his secondary education in the Worth School in England.

From there, he got accepted to Oxford University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in Political Science, Philosophy and Economics in 1978.

From Oxford, he moved to the Wharton School of Business in the US to obtain his Master's in Business Administration. While still completing his MBA thesis, he got elected in absentia as vice-governor of Ilocos Norte in 1980.

He is married to lawyer Louise Araneta, by whom he has three teenage sons. They make their home in both Metro Manila and Batac, Ilocos Norte.

Source

Marcos, Bongbong. 2009. "Education and Family Life." Bongbong Marcos. August 15. <https://web.archive.org/web/20110305042816/http://bongbongm.com:80/2009/08/education-and-family-life>.

A NEW LEADER FOR A NEW DECADE

17 August 2009

In 17 years in public service, Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr. has compiled a distinguished record of achievement as a political leader and public manager, most of it accomplished away from the spotlight.

Born to prominent parents who commanded the heights of public life during their time, Bongbong was drawn early to the challenge of public service. At 23, he was elected vice-governor of Ilocos Norte in 1980.

But in 1986, after the EDSA Revolution, he was forced to leave the country in exile. While he was away, his thoughts were not far from the country, as he continued to study and develop his skills, with the plan to return to the Philippines in mind.

Braving the possibility of arrest from the new regime, Bongbong was the first of his family to return to the country. Despite all the stigma that he had to endure, in 1992 he was elected to the House of Representatives as representative for the second district of Ilocos Norte. As an opposition congressman, he authored the landmark act establishing the Philippine Youth Commission.

In 1998, he ran and won for the first of three terms as governor of Ilocos Norte. In his nine years as governor, he transformed Ilocos Norte into a first-class province, a major tourism destination, and a pioneer in harnessing windpower for energy.

In 2007, he returned to the House of Representatives, where he is now Deputy Minority Leader. Despite being an opposition leader, he has successfully championed the passage of significant legislation, including the country's Baselines Law.

Swinging from the executive to the legislative in public service is no big deal for Bongbong Marcos. In the executive he has proven his mettle as a leader and manager; in the legislative, he has shown leadership in the making of public policy.

Source

Marcos, Bongbong. 2009. "A New Leader for a New Decade." Bongbong Marcos. August 17. <https://web.archive.org/web/20100610040143/http://bongbongm.com/2009/08/a-new-leader-for-a-new-decade>.