



THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF
DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY-MANILA

2401 (tweñ'tē fōr'ō, wun) is a landmark number along Taft Avenue. It is the location ID of De La Salle University-Manila, home to outstanding faculty and students, and birthplace of luminaries in business, public service, education, the arts, and science. And 2401 is now the new name of the official newsletter of DLSU-Manila, featuring developments and stories of interest about the University.

21 NOVEMBER 2005. VOLUME 37. NUMBER 21. 8 PAGES

Lasallians to build homes for the poor in Baseco

see story on page 6

3

Homage to
Cirilo F. Bautista



4

Field Notes:
Kung Bakit Ako
Nagsusulat ng mga
Kwentong-Pambata

ni Genaro R. Gojo Cruz



Math faculty teach rural school teachers

The Mathematics Department, a Commission on Higher Education (CHED) Center of Excellence, recently completed three outreach programs with the theme “Updating and Upgrading Teaching Competencies of Mathematics Teachers.”

The first outreach activity was held at the Romblon State College on October 10-14. Dr. Maxima Acelajado, Anita Ong, and Regina Tresvalles held three parallel sessions attended by 48 teachers. Acelajado gave a lecture on “Some Innovative Teaching Approaches in Mathematics;” Ong on “Differential Calculus and Its Applications;” and Tresvalles on “Basic Statistical Concepts with Software Applications,” respectively.

The second program was held at the Central Mindanao University from October 17 to 21. Forty-five teachers attended the sessions on “Updates in Mathematics Teaching,” “The Fun Side of Graph Theory,” and “Pitfalls and Misuses of Statistics.” Acelajado, Dr. Yvette Lim, and Rechel Arcilla were the resource persons.

The third outreach program, which was attended by 51 teachers, was held at the Holy Angel University in Pampanga on October 21-24. Dr. Arlene Pascasio, Rigor Ponsones, and Shirlee Ocampo served respectively as the resource persons on “Basic Proof Techniques in Mathematics,” “Mathematical Investigations and Problem Solving,” and “Statistical Multivariate Techniques and Their Applications.”

Institutional Christmas card and 2006 calendar



You may now place your order for institutional calendars and Christmas cards at the Marketing Communication Office.

Call Virgie at local 144 or visit us at LS-163.

This section highlights Lasallian educators with outstanding research projects. Experts in their respective fields, they share their new ideas and learning in national and international discussions on various areas.

ECONOMICS

Dr. Tereso Tullao Jr., University Fellow and Economics Department Full Professor, presented his paper “Globalization and the Common Good” at the International Association of Lasallian Universities Cuernavaca Conference VI in Cuernavaca, Mexico from October 26 to 30.

GOVERNANCE

Allen Surla, assistant professor of the Political Science Department, shared his paper “A Dilemma in Philippine Governance and Leadership: The Filipino Overseas Contract Workers” at the 2nd Asian Political and International Studies Association (APISA) Congress on November 12-16 at the University of Hong Kong.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Dr. Renato De Castro, International Studies Department chair, presented a paper “The Dynamics of China’s Arms Modernization and Statecraft in East Asia” in Washington D.C., USA on November 2-9.

LINKAGES

Benison Cu, Marketing Mangement assistant professor and director of the External Linkages Office, discussed his paper “De La Salle University-Manila’s Most Successful International Activities” at the International Association of Lasallian Universities Cuernavaca Conference VI in Cuernavaca, Mexico on October 26-30.

MARINE SCIENCE

Dr. Maricar Prudente, full professor of the Science Education Department, presented a paper on “Distribution of Heavy Metals and other Trace Elements in Fraser’s Dolphin from Sulu Sea, Philippines” at the JSPS International Joint Seminar on Coastal Marine Environment in Tokyo and Iwate, Japan on October 23.

La Salle pays homage to Cirilo F. Bautista

The Department of Literature and the Bienvenido N. Santos Creative Writing Center will pay tribute to Palanca Hall of Fame and Centennial Literary Awardee Dr. Cirilo Bautista on November 24, Thursday, 5:30 p.m., at the Marilen Gaerlan Conservatory.

A full professor of the Literature Department and a University Fellow, Bautista is one of the most formidable and influential figures in Philippine literature. He is a poet, fictionist, essayist, critic, theorist, columnist, and academic.

He is the author of 17 books, including: *The Cave and Other Poems* (1968), *Charts* (1973), *Sugat ng Salita* (1986), *Stories* (1990), *Breaking Signs: Lectures on Literature and Semiotics* (1990), *Boneyard Breaking: New Collected Poems* (1992), *Kirot ng Kataga* (1995), *Words*

and *Battlefields: A Theoria on the Poem* (1998), *The Trilogy of Saint Lazarus* (2001, comprising *The Archipelago*, 1970; *Telex Moon*, 1981; and *Sunlight on Broken Stones* 1999), *Bullets and Roses: The Poetry of Amado V. Hernandez* (2003), and *Galaw ng Asoge* (2004).

He is a recipient of many awards and fellowships, including the Fernando Ma. Guerrero Award for Literature, "X" Award for *Telex Moon*, Excellence Award for a Novel-in-Progress from the Roman Foundation, Makata ng Taon 1993, nine Palanca awards for poetry, fiction, and the essay, Palanca Hall of Fame Award, Gawad Manuel L. Quezon, Gawad Balagtas, three National Book Awards, Knight Commander of Rizal, Centennial Literary Award, Angel and Celarina Reyes Distinguished Professorial Chair

in the Humanities, Annual Dove Award, Parangal Patnubay ng Sining at Kalinangan, St. Miguel Febres Cordero Research Award, and Gawad Gatpuno Antonio Villegas. He was cited in *The Oxford Companion to the English Language* (1992) and *The Traveller's Guide to Asian Literature* (1993).

His works have appeared in anthologies and journals published in the U.S.A., Great Britain, Japan, The Netherlands, China, Taiwan, Rumania, Hong Kong, Germany, and Malaysia.

He writes a weekly column, "Breaking Signs," for the *Philippine Panorama*. He is also a member of the Manila Critics Circle, Philippine Writers Academy, and Philippine Literary Arts Council.



Kung Bakit Ako Nagsusulat ng mga Kwentong- Pambata

ni Genaro R. Gojo Cruz

Kapag may nagtatanong kung bakit kwentong-pambata ang isinusulat ko, ang lagi kong sagot ay dahil sa hindi ko na-enjoy ang aking buhay pagkabata. Noon kasing bata ako, ang dami kong responsibilidad. Sa halip na naglalaro ako, nagdidilig ako ng mga halamang-gamot ng aking tatay, nagpupuno ng tubig sa tapayan, umiigib ng tubig sa balon na malapit sa aming bahay, taga-kuha o tagapitas ng kamote, ng kangkong, ng usbong ng sampalok, o ng dahon o bunga ng malunggay upang maipansahog sa ulam para sa hapunan. Wala akong panahon (o hindi binigyan ng panahon) upang makapaglaro o makipaglaro sa mga kapwa ko bata.

Isang mahirap na pamilya ang pinanggalingan ko, kaya sa murang edad pa lang, ibinaon na sa isip ng aking tatay na kailangan kong maging masipag at masikap sa buhay. Dahil mahirap ang pamilya ko, bihira o talagang hindi ako nakanaras na bilhan ng libro para sa aking pag-aaral. Wala akong natatandaang may nakita akong libro o anumang babasahin sa loob ng aming bahay. Walang nagbabasa o bumibili ng anumang mababasa sa aming pamilya. Walang sinuman sa amin ang may hilig magbasa. Isa pa, walang hilig magpaaral ang aking tatay. Ayaw na ayaw niyang makikita akong nagbabasa. Sasabihin niya, basa na nga sa iskwelahan, basa pa rin hanggang dito sa bahay. Isang pagsasayang ng oras para sa aking tatay ang pagbabasa. Sa aking tatay, mas maiging nagtatrabaho na kahit bata pa. Kaya ang hilig ko sa pagbabasa ay nalinang na lang noong ako'y magkolehiyo na.

Pero kahit di ko na-enjoy ang aking buhay-pagkabata, natatandaan kong mahilig na akong lumikha ng kwento sa aking isipan. Sa pagitan ng aking paggawa o pagtupad sa mga bilin ni tatay bilang bunso, o habang nasa itaas ako ng punong sampalok o ng santol, naiisip ko kung ano kaya kung magkaroon ako ng mga pakpak at makalipad nang sobrang taas. Noon pa man, gumagana na ang aking imahinasyon sa paglikha ng mga payak na kwento.

Sa ngayon, sa aking bawat natatapos ng kwentong-pambata, parang lagi akong bumabalik sa panahong kailangan kong lag-ing maging masipag. Sa pamamagitan ng mga kwentong aking naisulat, nabigyan ko ng buhay ang batang nasa aking kalooban. Nabigyan ko ng tinig ang bata na matagal na nakulong. Isang batang di nakaranas na magbasa o kaya'y basahan ng mga nak-abibilib na kwento. Bawat kwento kong naisusulat ay paglaya sa batang di nabigyan ng panahong maglaro.

Sa aking pagsusulat ng kwento, tila muli akong bumabalik sa aking pagiging bata. Nararanasan ko na ngayon ang mga di ko

naranasan noon, taglay ko na ang sapat na kalayaan upang likhain ang isang karanasan/mundo para sa isang bata. Kaya masasabi kong lahat ng kwentong naisulat ko, ay kapisaso ng aking sarili, ng aking mga munti/payak na mga pangarap at mga kahilingan noon.

Una akong nahilig magsulat ng tula, pero nang lumaon, dahil sa aking pagkasuya sa pagpapakalalim ng aking mga paksa, gusto kong maging mababaw muna, maging payak o simple ang paksa ng aking mga akda. At nalaman kong nasa kababawan pala kung minsan ang tunay na kabuluhan. Nasa pagiging payak o simple ng akda ang lalong kasiningan nito. Nagsimula akong magsulat ng mga tulang-pambata.

Nagpadala ako ng aking mga tulang-pambata sa Junior Inquirer, isang dyaryong pambata na naglaan ng espasyo sa aking mga akda. Ngunit di naging madali para sa akin ang malathala sa dyaryong pambatang ito. Ang mga unang tulang-pambata na ipinadala ko sa JI ay bumalik din sa akin. At ang ibang ipinadala ko ay di ko na nakitang nailagay/nalathala sa pahina nito.

Labis akong nasaktan 'nung una dahil wala man lang pumasa kahit isa. Ang karanasan kong ito ang nagtulak sa akin upang magbasa at aralin ang pagsusulat ng kwento para sa mga bata. Sa pagsulat ng kwentong-pambata, di sapat ang pagkakaroon ng talento, kailangan din na pag-aralan ito. Di tulad ng ibang akdang-pampanitikan, may ispesifikong awdyens/reader ang kwentong-pambata, kung kaya't mahalagang pag-aralan/alaman ang kanilang pangangailangan at sensibilidad.

Pagkaraan ng JI, sinimulan kong ulanan ng aking mga kwento ang Liwayway. Tulad ng JI, ang Liwayway ay naglalaan din ng espasyo/pahina para sa mga kwentong-pambata mula pa sa panahon ng kasagsagan ng mga kwento ni Lola Basyang hanggang sa kasalukuyan. Isa pa, mas nakasusuot maging sa mga liblib na pook o lugar ang Liwayway, kung kaya't malaki ang pagkakataong mabasa ng mga karaniwang bata ang aking kwento. Pinagpapasa-pasahan pa rin ang isang isyu ng Liway-

way ng mga karaniwang tao na walang kakayahang bumili ng mga babasahin, ng mga batang di nakahahawak ng aklat-aklat o ng anumang aklat-pambata.

May kaliitan ang tingin sa mga manunulat ng mga kwentong pambata. Dahil bata nga naman ang target reader, madali lang naman daw kasing magsulat para sa mga bata. Pero bata ang pinakamahirap na paligayahing mambabasa. Kapag nagustuhan nila ang isang kwento talagang gusto nila. At kapag ayaw nila, hindig-hindi maipipilit sa kanila. Ang bata ang maituturing na tapat na mambabasa. May sarili silang panlasa.

Sa mga gustong magsulat ng mga kwentong pambata, kailangang simulan ito sa pagbabasa. Basahin ang mga kwentong isinulat ng mga lokal na manunulat, pagkaraan ay ang mga kwentong isinulat naman ng mga banyagang manunulat. Sa pamamagitan nito, mas matutukoy ang kaibahan ng mga batang Pilipino, ng kanilang sensibilidad sa ibang batang hindi Pilipino. Makatutulong din ito upang maisulat ang mga kwento na may paksa/temang bagong-bago.

Ang mga awards o parangal sa isang akda ay bonus na lang. Isang pangaral na sa akin bilang manunulat ang mabasa ng mga bata ang aking akda. Natuwa nga ako 'nung makatanggap ako ng mga e-mail mula sa ilang batang nakabasa ng aking mga akda sa JI. May nagtanong ng ganito:

Anong grade mo na? Kung gusto mo, ako na lang ang iyong bestfriend? Kung wala ka ng tatay o nanay, pwede mo akong maging ate. Ano ang pinanonood mong cartoon sa tv? at iba pa.

Walang ipinanganak na matanda na agad, lahat tayo'y duman sa pagiging bata. Dahil dito, bawat isa sa atin ay posibleng makasulat ng kwento tungkol sa bata o para sa mga bata. May mga kwento sa ating mga sarili na naghihintay lang na maisulat. Pero di sapat ang karanasan upang makasulat. Ang karanasan ay material pa lang ng kwentong isusulat. Kailangang lahukan pa ito ng imahinasyon upang maging isang kwento. Syempre, 'wag kalilimutan ang revisyon. Walang magandang kwento na di dumaan sa madugong revisyon.



Si Genaro R. Gojo Cruz, faculti ng Departamento ng Filipino, ang may-akda ng kwentong Ang Lumang Aparador ni Lola na pinarangalan sa Timpalak Palanca.

Lasallians to build homes for the poor in Baseco

From page 1

De La Salle University-Manila has recently committed itself to build houses for informal settlers in Baseco, Tondo as part of its newly established social action program, the Lasallian-Gawad Kalinga (GK) Village Project.

Launched on November 12 at Baseco, the project is spearheaded by the Student Council (SC), Council of Student Organizations (CSO), and the Center for Social Concern and Action (COSCA).

Scheduled activities during the whole-day launching program were a Thanksgiving mass, grand kainan, GK Congress, and a youth party. It was attended by top University officials and student leaders led by DLSU System President Br. Armin Luistro FSC and SC President Army Padilla.

The Lasallian-GK Village Project adopted the GK vision of building a new nation with no more slums by transforming poverty-stricken areas into empowered communities.

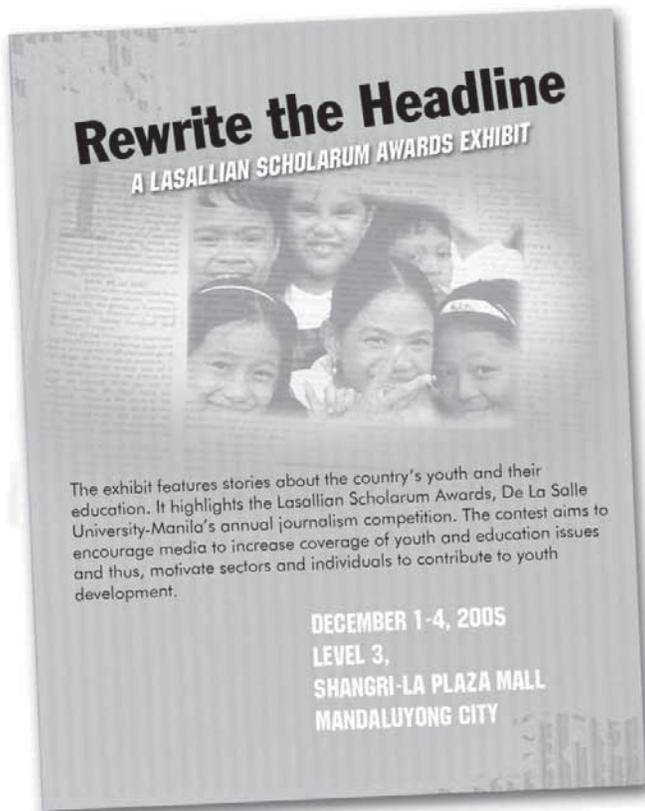
The project will also be an opportunity to synergize all individual efforts of other Lasallians who have already started their work for GK in the hope of inspiring other groups in the country to unite and help the less fortunate.

Under the project, the University will work in Baseco for three years with the aim of building 150 houses. DLSU-Manila will also establish long-term sustainable programs for the welfare of the community, which are based on the GK model and programs but integrated with Lasallian

values and framework.

This village will be the venue to pioneer Lasallian projects in GK such as Lasallian schools for the youth-at-risk. Other community development programs and projects also include skill enhancement training and seminars as well as the establishment of a microfinance cooperative system in the neighborhood.

Early this year, Padilla initiated several efforts to mobilize students from each College to commit to Gawad Kalinga and find ways to heighten financial commitment of the academic community on the project. To date, the students have already gathered pledges for 28 homes.



US Catholic school beefs up Library collection

The University Library recently received 20 boxes of library materials donated by the Catholic Theological Union (CTU), a Roman Catholic school of theology and ministry based in Chicago, Illinois.

The boxes contained 3,493 volumes of books, 58 journal titles (94 issues), 3 VHS tapes, 1 long playing album, and 1 map. CTU's donation consists of titles mostly on theology, mission studies, history of religions, and homiletics with some books on varied subjects.

The donation was already the second; the first, containing 2,345 volumes of books, was shipped to Manila in January 2004 c. The donation was facilitated by Dr. José de Mesa and Fr. Daniel Kroger, OFM of the Theology and Religious Education Department (TRED).

Formal turnover of the collection was held at the Technical Services of the University Library on October 6. De Mesa presented the materials to Dr. Julius Maridable, vice president for Academic and Research, in the presence of Kroger, Agnes Yuhico, assistant vice president for Academic Services; Dr. Arnold Monera, TRED chair; Perla Garcia, Library director; and Ana B. Fresnido, head of the Technical Services.

Blessed Brother Martyrs of Almeria, Spain

By Br. Joseph Scheiter FSC

The Spanish civil war began in 1936. It has been described as a struggle between atheism and belief in God. The particular object of persecution was the Catholic Church. In three years, 12 bishops; 4,184 priests; 2,365 monks and 300 nuns died for the faith. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, the Revolutionary Committee of Almeria decided to imprison anyone suspected of not supporting the revolution, particularly priests and religious.

On July 22, agents arrested five Brothers at their school, St. Joseph College in Almeria. Two Brothers were taken prisoner in the street while on their way to mail letters to their families. The charge against all was that they were “suspected” of not supporting the revolution, particularly because they were priests and religious. They were kept in detention for a month or more. Along with many others, including two bishops, the Brothers were confined in a series of makeshift prisons, where they were subjected to privation, mistreatment, and ridicule. During their imprisonment they were models for the other prisoners, encouraging these other prisoners to have continual recourse to God.

On the night of August 30, Brothers Edmigio, Amalio, and Valerio were taken to the outskirts of Tabernas, where they were shot in the head and their bodies thrown into a deep well. On 8 September, Brothers Evencio and Teodomiro were shot near the roadside, where their bodies were left. Brothers Aurelio and José met a similar fate on September 12; their bodies were also thrown into a well.

The attitude of Br. Aurelio, expressed a few years before he confirmed his faith with martyrdom, reveals the generosity that motivated these religious: “What happiness for us if we could shed our blood for the lofty ideal of Christian education. Let us double our fervor and thus become worthy of such an honor.”

Like Jesus they died at the hands of their executors, they died for their people, forgiving and asking God to hasten the hour of reconciliation. We are sure that even in the hour of their own glorification these martyrs cried out with the voice of their innocent blood to ask that peace and reconciliation may soon be a joyful reality among all peoples.

The seven Brothers were beatified in 1993.

Brother José Cecilio Rodríguez González
Brother Amalio Zariquiegui Mendoza
Brother Valerio Bernardo Herrero Martínez
Brother Edmigio Primo Rodríguez
Brother Evencio Ricardo Alonso Uyarra
Brother Aurelio María Villalón Acebrón
Brother Teodomiro Joaquín Sáiz Sáiz



DLSU-M faculty win CHED REPUBLICA Awards

Two DLSU-Manila faculty members won top regional honors in this year's Commission on Higher Education (CHED) REPUBLICA Awards.

Dr. Andres Winston Oreta and Dr. Janet Arnado presented their winning papers in the conference-cum-Republica awarding ceremonies held on October 7 at the University of the Philippines-Diliman.

Oreta, full professor of the Civil Engineering Department, won in the Natural Sciences, Math and Engineering Category for his paper "Simulating Size Effect on Shear Strength of RC Beams Without Stirrups Using Neural Network." It was published in *Engineering Structures*.

Meanwhile, in the Social Sciences, Economics, Education, and Humanities Category, Arnado, Behavioral Sciences Department associate professor, won for her work "Maternalism in Mistress-Maid Relations: The Philippine Experience." It was published in the *Journal of International Women's Studies*.

The CHED REPUBLICA awards are held annually to recognize and reward outstanding research outputs that contribute to the sustainable development or generation of concepts in CHED's priority disciplines.

It also aims to provide impetus for enhancing research productivity in public and private higher education institutions or HEIs and to promote greater appreciation of the importance of research in higher



Dr. Eric Batalla, CHED DLSU-Zonal Research Center director with Republica Regional Winners Dr. Andres Winston Oreta and Dr. Janet Arnado

education and in national development.

The works nominated for the awards are research outputs that have been published or have been accepted for publication in refereed journals (local or foreign) within the last three years prior to the date of the award. Research as defined for purposes of the Award includes works of social and natural scientists using the scientific methodology and excludes works of creative writers.