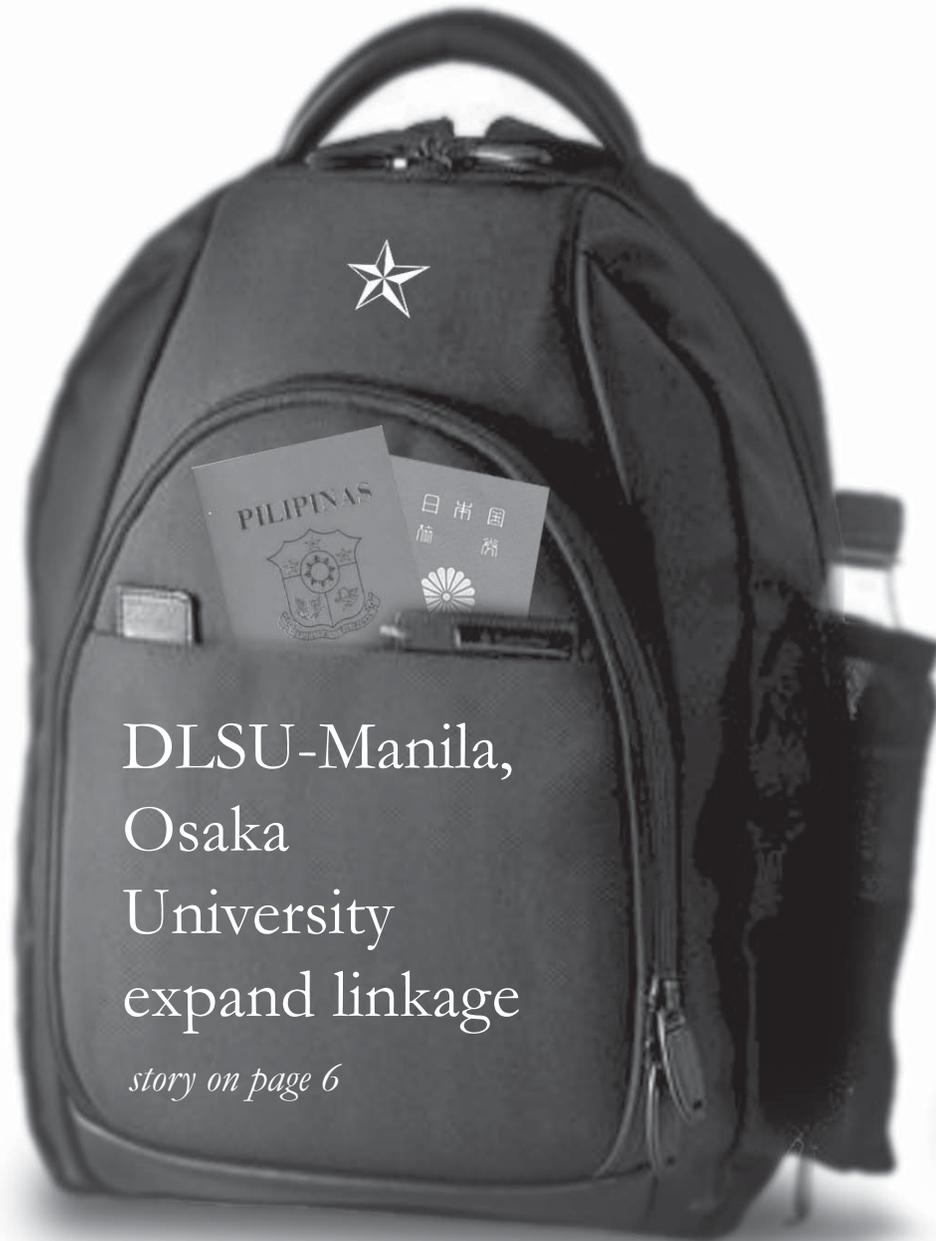




THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF  
DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY-MANILA

2401 (tweñ'tē fô'r, ð, 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 name of the official newsletter of DLSU-Manila, featuring developments and stories of interest about the University.

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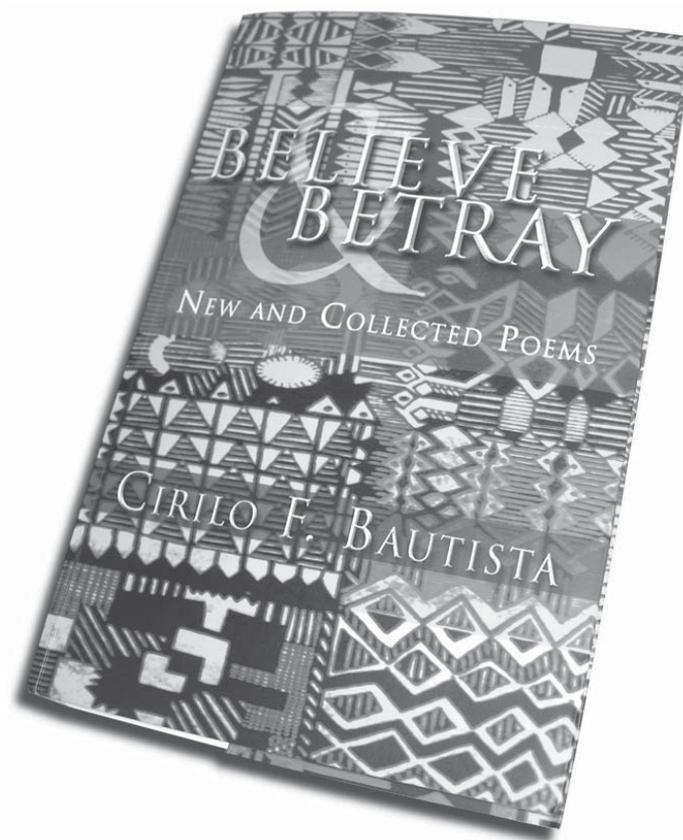
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Field Notes:  
Autonomous  
Defense or Back to  
the Alliance?

by Dr. Renato De Castro



# Cirilo Bautista launches new book



*The De La Salle University Press, Inc. recently launched University Fellow and Professor Emeritus Dr. Cirilo Bautista's latest book *Believe & Betray: New and Collected Poems*. The event was held at the Marilen Gaerlan Conservatory.*



The book is a compilation of four collections of Bautista's lyric poems, namely "Believe & Betray," "The Cave and Other Poems," "Charts," and "Boneyard Breaking: New Collected Poems." They were written from the 1960s to 2005.

*Believe & Betray* also showcases the poet's selected paintings on the cover and the title pages of the different sections of the book.

Bautista was given the Palanca Hall of Fame Award in 1995. In 1993, he was hailed as Makata ng Taon by the Komisyon ng Wikang Filipino for winning the poetry contest sponsored by the Philippine government.

*Sunlight on Broken Stones*, the last volume of his epic *The Trilogy of Saint Lazarus*, won the Centennial Prize for Epic in 1998. He was also awarded the Patubay ng Sining at Kalinangan (2001) and Gawad Antonio Villegas (2005) in the field of Literature by the City of Manila.

He is a member of the Manila Critics Circle and the Philippine Literary Arts Council.

*Poetry enthusiasts line up to have their books signed by Dr. Cirilo Bautista.*

# Licuanan bags DOST best fisheries research award

*Dr. Wilfredo Licuanan, chair of the Biology Department and director of the Br. Alfred Shields FSC Marine Station, garnered the Best Published Paper in Marine Fisheries citation in the Dr. Elvira O. Tan Memorial Awards for 2006 of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). The ceremony was held on July 21 at the Philippine Trade Training Center.*

His winning research “A Decision Support Model for Determining Sizes of Marine Protected Areas: Biophysical Considerations,” presents a simple graphical Stella model for determining appropriate sizes of marine protected areas (MPAs) and the level of catch and fishing effort they can sustainably accommodate.

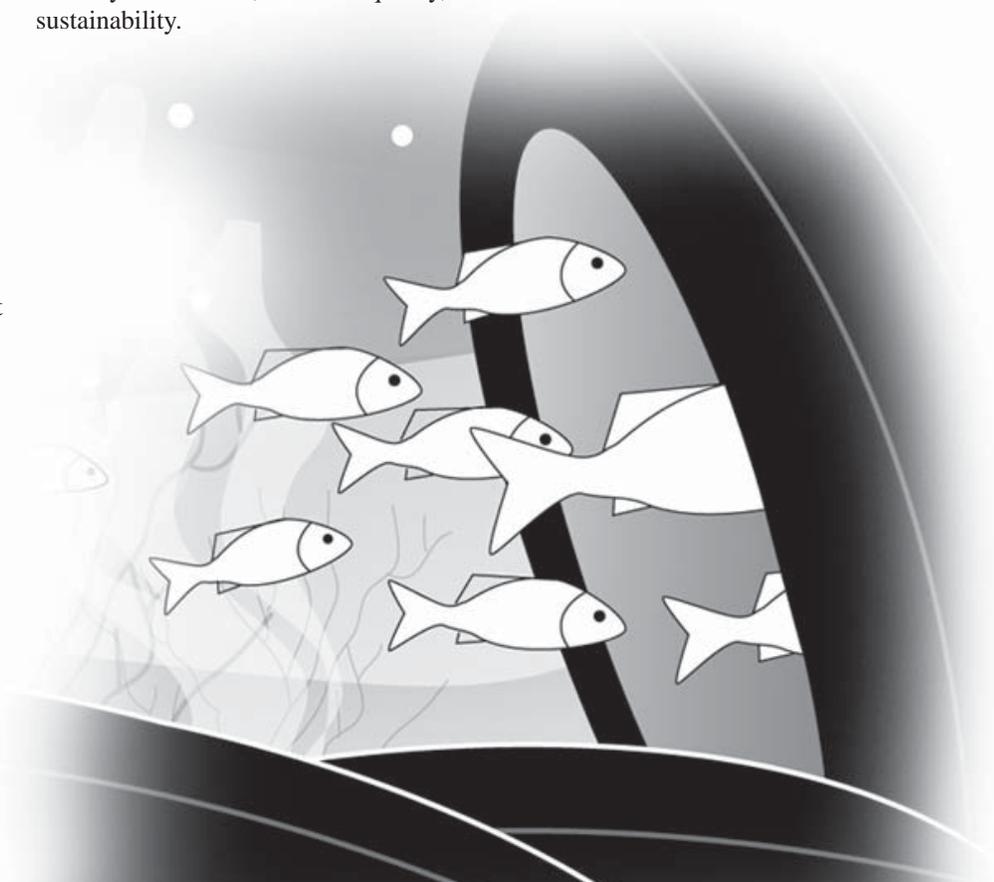
The model can also calculate the minimum distance from shore commercial fleets can operate.

The research used data from Tabina, Zamboanga del Sur as case study. It revealed that MPA deployments alone are not sufficient to manage coastal fisheries in the area and suggests that the entry of commercial vessels nearer to shore can not be accommodated.

Licuanan co-authored the research with Dr. Porfirio Alino and Dr. Marie Antonette Menez of UP-Marine Science Institute, Dr. Wilfredo Campos of UP Visayas, and Dr. Gem Castillo of the Philippine Environmental Governance Program. It was published in *The Philippine Agricultural Scientist*, March 2006 issue.

The Dr. Elvira O. Tan Memorial Awards for best published paper is given by the Philippine Council for Aquatic

and Marine Research Development of DOST. It recognizes outstanding fisheries publication, particularly in the area of marine fisheries and aquaculture or inland fisheries. Criteria for the Dr. Elvira O. Tan Memorial Awards include contribution to industry and science, technical quality, and sustainability.



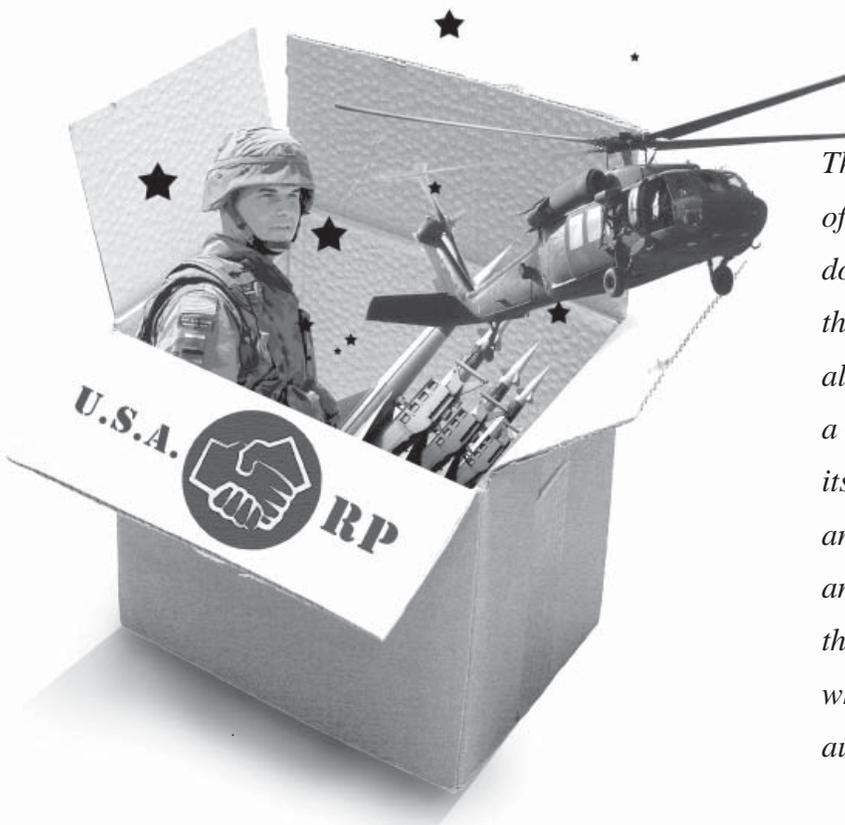


*Dilemma in the Post-US Bases Philippine Defense Policy:*

# Autonomous Defense or Back to the Alliance?

by Dr. Renato De Castro

*This article examines the domestic sources of alliance formation taking into account the domestic political economy. It addresses two theoretically relevant questions regarding alliance durability. One, why does a state, given a choice of autonomous defense (by utilizing into its own domestic resources for arms build-up) and seeking allies (to provide military resources and guarantees), opt for an alliance rather than an autonomous defense? And two, under what conditions will a state favor alliance over autonomous defense?*



*The Philippine experience is complicated by the fact that the country's elite do not have the political will to allocate economic resources even to simply maintain credible and independent armed forces.*

As a result of the Philippine Senate's decision not to ratify a new base treaty on September 16, 1991, the United States withdrew its forces from the Philippines in November 1992. This event heralded Manila's attempts to discontinue its defense policy and posture based on alliance and to forge an independent defense capability.

The Philippine government announced its plan to modernize its armed forces through the acquisition of modern aircraft, fast-attack crafts, reconnaissance aircraft, and corvettes. In the mid-1990s, the Philippine government appeared determined to undertake a series of decisions and actions aimed at developing an autonomous defense posture.

Unfortunately, such attempts began to stumble and fall less than two years after the Philippine government passed a law in 1995 providing for the modernization of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). The financially constrained AFP could barely cover its basic manpower and logistic requirements, and even a modest modernization program had to be put on the back burner.

Thus, a few years after the withdrawal of American forces from the country, the Philippines began looking again to the US for its defense needs. The terrorist attacks in New York and Washington on September 11, 2001 and the consequent American decision to form a global coalition against international terrorism created opportunities to revitalize the RP-US alliance.

Current developments indicate a substantial improvement in the US-

Philippine security relationship. These developments include the frequency of military exercises between the two countries' armed forces, an increased US military assistance to the Philippines, and the countries' participation and close cooperation in the international campaign against global terrorism.

The Philippine case shows how a small and weak state would often opt for alliance simply because it does not have the domestic resource base to pursue an autonomous defense policy. Finding the extraction of domestic resources extremely difficult, the Philippines has no other recourse but to rely on the cheapest means available in the post-Cold War period— alliance.

The Philippine experience is complicated by the fact that the country's elite do not have the political will to allocate economic resources even to simply maintain credible and independent armed forces. Clearly, the case demonstrates that small and weak states often select the means that is most cost-effective and readily available.

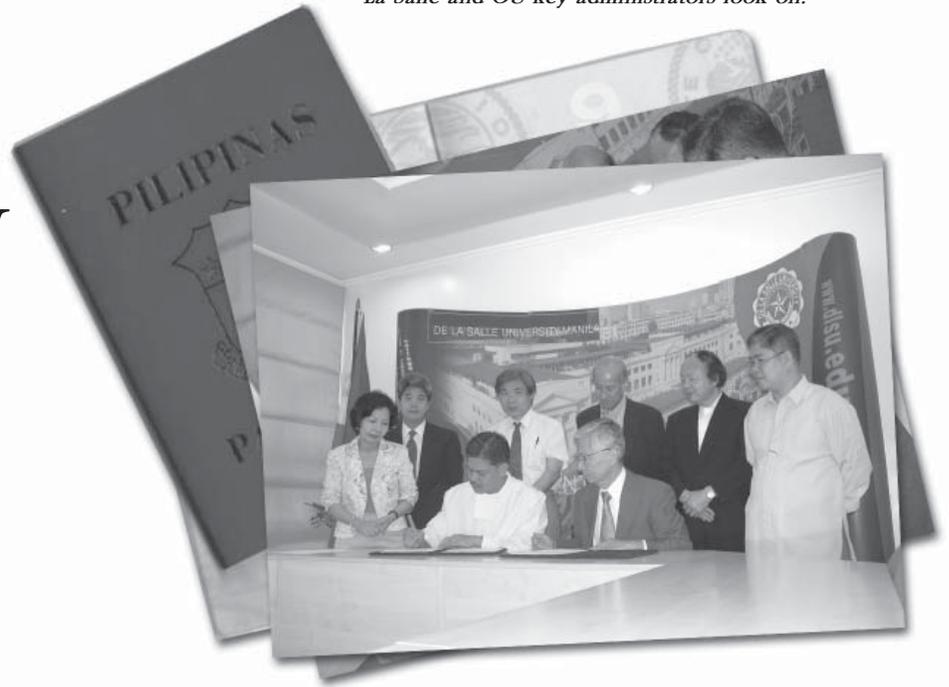
The Philippines has chosen alliance because it is the only available course of action, taking into account the immediate internal threats posed by communist and Muslim secessionist insurgents rather than by external powers, and the political elite's overriding need to husband the society's limited economic resources to address these domestic challenges. Without any viable domestic economic base and political will, the Philippine state could not simply afford the prudent combination of autonomous defense and alliance.



*From page 1*

# DLSU-Manila, Osaka University expand linkage

*DLSU-Manila President Br. Armin Luistro FSC signs the MOA between DLSU-Manila and Osaka University (OU) as La Salle and OU key administrators look on.*



*De La Salle University-Manila and the Osaka University (OU) in Japan recently signed on separate occasions Memoranda of Agreements on Academic and Student Exchange that will further enhance the existing partnership of the two institutions.*

OU President Hideo Miyahara and DLSU-Manila President Br. Armin Luistro FSC signed the agreement on July 30 and August 9, respectively. Br. Armin signed the agreements before OU officials and DLSU-M administrators and faculty members at the Society of Fellows Room at the Don Enrique Yuchengco Hall.

The contracts broadened the two universities' tie-up to include all the colleges of DLSU-Manila. The University's earliest agreement with OU was signed in May 2003. It focused on faculty exchange and collaborative research between OU and the College of Science's Physics and Chemistry Departments.

Under this earlier agreement, COS faculty members were given training on the optimal use of the High Performance Computing Laboratory. Through the project, faculty members were able to generate ten ISI research publications.

Another product of the linkage is the regular joint research conference the two universities alternately host. The gathering serves as venue where research activities in both institutions are discussed in significant detail by their proponents.

On August 8 to 9, La Salle hosted the 7<sup>th</sup> DLSU-Manila-Osaka University Science Research Workshop. With the theme, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Frontiers in Science and Engineering, faculty members of the two universities presented their respective research projects.

The event's opening was attended by Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines H.E. Ryuichiro Yamazaki, Department of Science and Technology Undersecretary for Research and Development Dr. Graciano Yumul Jr., and OU Vice President Dr. Hideo Hashimoto. DLSU-Manila Executive Vice President Dr. Carmelita Quebengco gave the welcome remarks.

## *Blessed Brother Solomon Leclercq*

# Martyr of the Carmelite Monastery in Paris

By Brother Gregory Wright FSC

*The National Assembly that assumed control of the government during the early stages of the French Revolution set about establishing a church independent of the Pope and the Church of Rome in 1790. They implemented the anti-Christian and anti-clerical ideas of the Enlightenment.*

This they did through the “civil constitution of the clergy” under which bishops and priests elected by the people would only be nominally associated with the Pope. All French clergy and religious were required to take an oath of allegiance to this “civil constitution.”

All monasteries and religious orders were suppressed, even those like the De La Salle Brothers who because of their educational work for the poor were said to have deserved well of their country.

Blessed Brother Solomon, like the larger number of his confreres, remained loyal to the Pope and refused to take this oath. As decreed, the Institute was suppressed, its schools and houses taken over by the government, and its members disbursed.

Born of a middle-class family in Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1745, Brother Solomon had assumed a number of positions and performed different tasks in the Institute. Lastly, as the first Secretary-General of the Institute, he performed a number of tasks for the Superior-General of the time. For a while after 1790 he remained free while continuing to work for the Institute in various ways.

However, after war broke out between France and the European monarchies seeking to suppress the revolution and restore royal government, those loyal to the Pope faced new problems. As the war went against France, they were considered as being spies, traitors, and disloyal to the revolution. Brother Solomon was considered one of these, and with a number of bishops, clergy, and religious he was confined to a Carmelite Monastery converted into a prison.

Panic over French military defeats led a mob of Parisians to assault the prison on September 2, 1792 and massacre the prisoners there. Pope Pius VI beatified this group of martyrs including Blessed Brother Solomon on October 17, 1926.



# La Salle pioneers graduate program in insurance

*Beginning third term of this school year, the Financial Management Department will offer a new graduate program, the Master in Risk and Insurance Management (MRIM).*



The MRIM is a thesis degree program envisioned to provide thorough information on both life and non-life insurance management. Full-time and part-time students are expected to finish the program in 7-8 or 8-10 trimesters, respectively.

The Life Insurance track consists of the following courses: Risk Management and Treatments for Life Insurance; Life and Health Insurance; Fundamentals of Actuarial Science; and Estate Planning and Liability Insurance.

Meanwhile, the courses under the Non-Life track are Risk Management and Treatments for Non-Life Insurance; Marine, Property and Liability Insurance; Applied Statistical Methods, and Reinsurance.

The pioneering graduate program was

launched on August 18 at the Ayala Life FGU Center in Makati City. The affair was attended by company owners and middle managers of top insurance companies in the country. It was organized in cooperation with the Insurance Institute for Asia and the Pacific, Inc. (IIAP), the University's industry partner in the design and development of the program.

In April, DLSU-Manila and IIAP signed a Memorandum of Agreement formalizing their collaboration. IIAP is an institution engaged in the training of professionals in the insurance industry. It conducts short term/non diploma courses and seminars on insurance education and management.

Interested parties may contact the Graduate Admissions Office at local 468 or 303-1378.



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Johannes Leo Badillo (badilloj@dlsu.edu.ph), Director; Sheila Bartolome (bartolomes@dlsu.edu.ph), Editor; Ruby Añonuevo-Carlos, Brian Gail Bautista; Writers; Peter Varona, Art Director; Meneer Marcelo, Graphic Artist; Malou Caluma, Public Relations; Virginia Umacob-Gases, Secretary; Wesley Tambong, Office Assistant; Dawn De Guzman, Stephanie Lim, Efren Tigas, Raul Torres, MCO Volunteer Corps. 2401 may be accessed online through the URL: <http://www.dlsu.edu.ph>