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PROTOTYPE ANTHOLOGIES AND CD OF ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINES (LIHIP) PROJECT

Dr. Estrellita Gruenberg, who is in charge of the Iloko literature component of this milestone project, sought the help of sociologist Dr. Alice Pingol of Ilocos Sur in the translation of works to ensure that the Ilokano way of life and culture portrayed in the selections were preserved.

The project also generated support of native speakers. Gruenberg explains that since there are several variations in Iloko of the equivalents of the same word, the translators wanted to make sure that the meaning given to the words by the native speakers in the different provinces of Ilocos are equivalent to the words used in the English translation of the literary works.

Gruenberg and Pingol tentatively call their modified translation process “community-based translation,” which is a significant addition to the theory-building efforts of the DLSU Literature Department in its continuing work on regional literatures. The prototype anthologies will be considered as possible bases in the preparation of the other anthologies of Philippine regional literatures by members of the LIHIP team.

The anthology of translated works is made up of two dramas, four essays, 10 poems, 14 short stories, and data

about the authors and the selections. The selections chosen have not been translated in English nor Filipino before this project was done. Two prominent Ilokano writers were consulted in the choice of selections in this volume: Reynaldo Duque and Clescencio Rambaud.

The annotated bibliographies of the entire LIHIP collection, which were converted into compact disk (CD) was the result of the LIHIP team’s efforts to locate and document the literary selections available in private and public libraries in Metro Manila and the provinces. The CD supplements the published listings of the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

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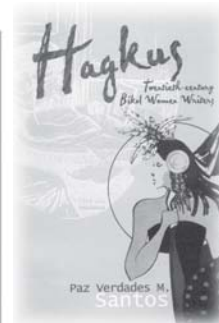
THE BIKOL RAWITDAWIT IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

This project on Bikol literature is a small phase of the Literary History of the Philippines (LIHIP) project of the Literature Department of De La Salle University.

The selection process started by choosing only one poem per author based on 1) the proponent's own taste and experience in teaching poetry with the anthology serving as an effective tool for teaching courses in vernacular Philippine literature; 2) consultations with selected poets on what they considered their best work; 3) discussions with a loose group of Bikol poets called the *Kabulig* about the current choices, as well as on who and what to include in this would-be canon of writing in Bikol; and 4) consultations with some teachers of literature at the Ateneo de Naga and Aquinas University about the Bikol poems they personally like and those they teach.

Bikol poet and playwright Rodolfo Alano and the proponent worked on the translations without using any theory. Instead, they 1) looked at existing translations and used the well-crafted ones (e.g. "Underneath the Wharf" by Teresita Erestain); 2) borrowed those that gave the meanings of *suanoy* or ancient words no longer in circulation (e.g. "Just Hum to Yourself," Lilia Realubit's translation of "Pagaroanggoyong"); and 3) either revised/edited or came up with new ones.

Specially difficult to translate were some of the folk poems and early verses because of their fixed rhyme or meter which had to be approximated in the English translations. The translations of the early verses, in particular, sounded horrible at first. What seemed novel, clever, moving, or at least of historical significance in Bikol sounded amateurish, dull, and stilted in English. It was much easier to translate the contemporary poems, and some of them were a joy to translate. For example, Alano enjoyed translating Luis Cabalquinto's "Magarao" and Merlinda Bobis's "Pagbalik sa Estancia"; for the proponent, translating Estelito Jacob's "Pinagrok" was a learning experience in Bikol culture and cuisine.



Rawitdawit
(Poems)

An Sakong Erokan
ni Elsa

Sa tahaw nin oman, sa pangpang nin salog,
Palibot tinanom, iguang nagtitindog;
Saditon na payag, pioton sa laog,
Ini an harong ko, palacio kong bilog.

The poets were asked to comment on the translations and some of them responded by sending their own versions. In such cases, the translators deferred to them, so their own voices would be heard even in translation. Other poets who were not comfortable enough writing in English, or felt that it would be better for someone else to translate their work, generally approved the translators' work.

The English translations facilitated the task of weeding out texts from the anthology wherein the selections should 1) sound good, whether in Bikol or English, and 2) serve as representative texts that reflect the poems' themes and milieus (e.g. the risqué quality of some of the folk poems, the tendency to moralize in the poems from the 1930s to the 1950s, and the attention to form and social realities in contemporary poems).

Thus, the 56-page anthology of *rawitdawit* with translations in English includes a smattering of folk poetry, 10 early versifiers, and 22 contemporary poets six of whom are not in the original lineup. New and better poems were submitted by the poets themselves, in place of earlier ones they gave. Nevertheless, also included are translations that will not be contained in the final anthology for archival purposes.



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POLICY TOOLS IN ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE: THE MINING SECTOR



Mining as a security issue entails an understanding of the multiple threats to human safety and environmental sustainability engendered by reckless mining practices. *Human security* refers to the sense of well-being enjoyed by people and communities when they have adequate access to food, freedom, health, and sustainable livelihood. When left unchecked, the environmental degradation and resource competition fostered by mineral development activities could create conflicts that endanger security. In the absence of strong regulatory institutions and conflict-resolution mechanisms, competing claims over access rights in mining zones may lead to confrontation, pitting big mining firms against other resource users, including small-scale miners and indigenous communities. Instances of aggressive rivalry have already erupted among stakeholders for resource privileges in mining sites. Development disputes in the mining sector are transformed into security

concerns when the contending parties threaten to abandon peaceful means in settling differences.

To resolve mining conflicts peacefully, the state needs to adopt a strategic stance that is sensitive to the integration of developmental, environmental, and security concerns. To this end, policy and institutional measures are suggested to manage the risks to human and environmental security arising from mineral development activities. In the past, state failure to internalize the social costs of environmental degradation, and its incapacity to apply equitable criteria in the distribution of user rights over mineral resources, contributed to the outbreak of security crises. Averting the violent resolution of mining disputes would require the adoption of a broad view of security, which considers the well-being and participation of host communities and civil society associations, in establishing rules and norms governing mining operations.



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PATERNAL INVOLVEMENT OF FILIPINO FATHERS WITH ADOLESCENT SONS

This study fills the gaps in literature on the ways fathers carry out paternal involvement with their adolescent sons.

Twenty fathers were interviewed using an interview guide constructed by the researcher. The instrument explored the adjustments and difficulties encountered by fathers in the care giving of their sons. In contrast, the reactions of adolescents to their father's involvement with them were obtained through a focus group discussion with ten 16-year-olds from DLS-Araneta University. Responses were then content analyzed and categorized into themes.

Results showed that communicating with sons was the most common way of reaching out that served various purposes such as monitoring, admonition, information giving, and value formation. Other ways included assisting sons with their school work and/or personal problems, taking them out for dinner, shopping, or movies; spending time together; and attending to their personal needs.

Adjustments were made in consideration of the developments at adolescence. Among these adjustments were in the ways fathers communicate with their sons. Disciplining also had to be changed

from physical modes to verbal reprimand. Greater vigilance on the part of the fathers as to their sons' activities as well as to their own efforts to serve as role models were likewise emphasized. The difficulties that fathers encountered had to do with the developing personality of the adolescent son who is in transition from childhood to adulthood. Dealing with mood changes, penetrating a private world—where adults seem forbidden—handling the novelty of the experience, molding the adolescent into becoming a better person, coping with midlife changes, and having to deal with adolescent transformations proved difficult for fathers.

The adolescent boys reacted positively to their fathers' involvement and clamored for more opportunities to experience paternal care beyond the common responsibility of providing for the family.

A major recommendation is to replicate the study to explore paternal involvement among those in the lower socioeconomic stratum, those with limited or no education, and those coming from the rural areas in order to produce a complete picture of Filipino father-son relationship. It is also suggested that the findings be verified by conducting a large-scale survey.



ALEXA P. ABRENICA

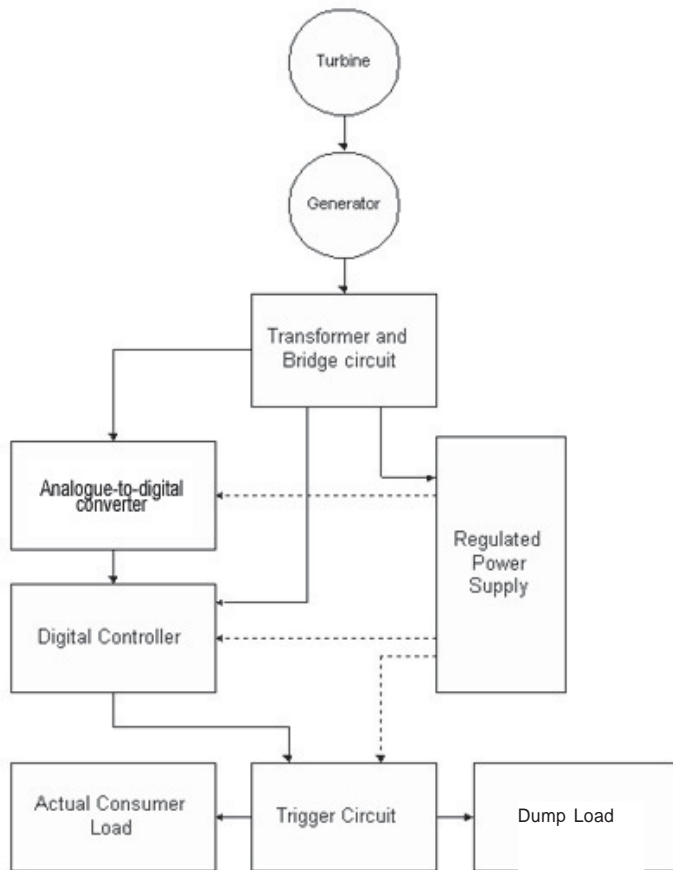
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A PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC DEVICE-BASED ELECTRONIC LOAD CONTROLLER FOR MICROHYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT



BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE PROPOSED PLD-BASED MICROHYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT ELECTRONIC LOAD CONTROLLER SYSTEM

Electronic load controllers (ELCs) ensure that the total load connected to a microhydroelectric power plant remains essentially constant even with changes in the actual load. When the actual load decreases, the ELC electronically diverts any excess generated power to dump loads. The ELC can perform its function of controlling the voltage and the frequency as long as that amount of hydropower flowing into the turbine that is directly coupled to the generator is greater than the actual load. The

usual implementations of ELC for microhydroelectric power make use of purely analogue electronic circuits wherein the control algorithm is embedded in the circuit itself. Thus, changes in the control algorithm can only be implemented by using an entirely different circuit.

This study involves the design of a Programmable Logic Device (PLD)-based ELC for microhydroelectric power plant. The controller consists of an analogue section and a digital section. The analogue section diverts any generated capacity in excess of the actual load to the dump loads. The digital section implements the control algorithm. Simulations were made to ensure that the circuits function properly. The analogue and digital parts were designed and simulated separately. The analogue circuit was simulated using Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis for Personal Computers (PSPICE). The analogue part of the controller circuit consists of the power supply, analogue-to-digital converter, digital-to-analogue converter, and a system to trigger the triacs that feed the dump loads. The digital section that controls both timing and triggering of the triacs was designed using state diagrams, state-transition tables, and Karnaugh maps. The digital part of the ELC circuit was simulated using the Max+PlusII software supplied by Altera Corporation under its University Program. The PLD used in this study is the EPM7128SLC84-7 MAX7000S FPGA. The results of the simulations show that the digital circuit implemented on this single chip operates properly in performing its sequencing and timing control functions and uses only a small part of the available resources of the chip. The digital section may be implemented using any other available FPGA with resources comparable to those that were used in this study. Reprogramming of the PLD allows implementation of different control algorithms to adapt to any change in the system or its dynamics.



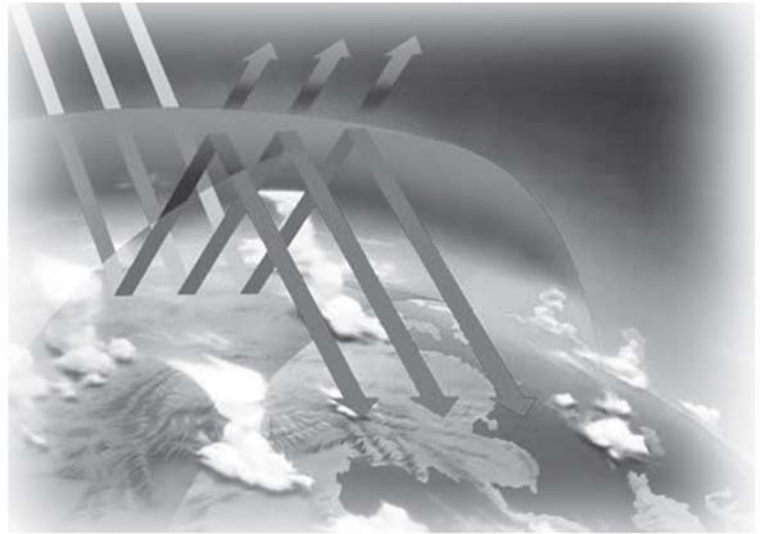
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COMPARATIVE LIFE-CYCLE ANALYSIS OF THE BIOETHANOL AND BIOMETHANOL PATHWAYS FOR RECYCLING SOLID WASTE INTO LIQUID FUEL



Source: www.aesto.or.jp/earth/atmosphere/p3-1.html

Concerns about global warming coupled with the impending shortage of global petroleum and fossil fuel supplies have made biofuels a viable and increasingly attractive alternative to conventional energy sources. Bioethanol and biomethanol are two liquid biomass-derived fuels that have promising applications as automotive fuels. Current costs of these fuels remain too high to make them commercially competitive. Use of low-cost feedstocks such as agricultural wastes, however, combined with the potential for subsidy through the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism, may make these fuels viable in the near future.

Recent practice has made extensive use of life-cycle assessment (LCA) to quantify the total environmental effects of technological systems. Thus, this work uses LCA principles to compare the overall benefits of bioethanol and biomethanol from a common feedstock (residual biomass) in order to identify the environmentally preferable automotive fuel.

Preliminary computations for life-cycle inventory analysis and environmental impact characterization

were performed using the previously developed POLCAGE model as a platform. The utilization of both bioalcohols in different vehicle power trains, including conventional internal combustion energy vehicle (ICEV), hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) and fuel cell vehicle (FCV) systems was analyzed. Battery electric vehicles (BEVs) using biomass-derived power and conventional gasoline vehicles were included in the simulations to provide a baseline for comparison.

The final phases of the LCA, those of impact valuation and interpretation of results, were completed with the aid of a novel methodology based on the rough set theory. *Rough set theory* utilizes induction mechanisms to extract decision rules from a set of training or calibration data. This approach, also known as *case-based reasoning*, allows approximate decision rules to be specified for future use. The new methodology was calibrated and validated using the POLCAGE model as a reference. Although BEV systems were found superior to bioalcohol-based systems, for a given power train, biomethanol was determined to be preferable to bioethanol.



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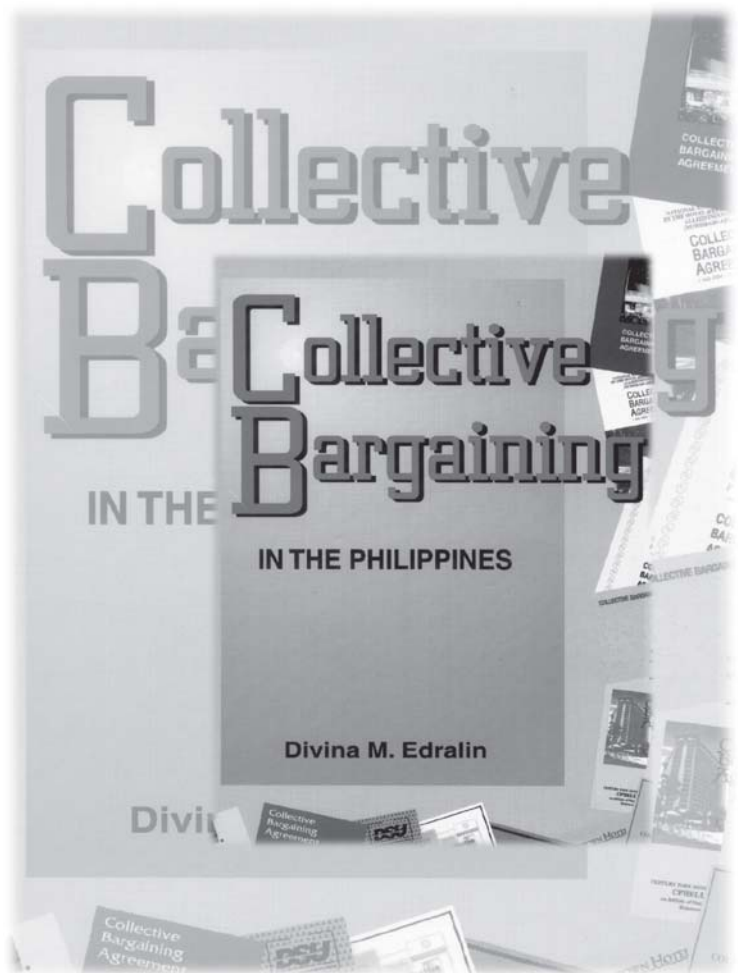
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Collective bargaining is usually treated as a mere subtopic in labor management or industrial relations publications. Many such books, which are predominantly of foreign authorship, attempt to treat collective bargaining from either the legal, economic, or personnel administration perspective. In contrast, collective bargaining in this book is treated from the point of view of trade unionists.

From this perspective, the book aims to provide a systematic and holistic framework for looking at collective bargaining in the Philippine context. For this reason, chapters on the concept of industrial relations and its environment, history of the trade union movement and collective bargaining in the Philippines, collective bargaining theoretical framework, and legal framework affecting collective bargaining have been included. Aside from the extensive review of related literature, the book contains data largely sourced from interviews with trade unionists, management representatives and government officials who have first-hand experience in collective bargaining. Lastly, the content analysis of more than a hundred collective bargaining agreements from various industries provides actual data on the economic and political issues negotiated.

In conclusion, the book presents an alternative model, as well as suggestions to strengthen collective bargaining in the Philippines. Appended are the collective bargaining experiences in countries like Australia, Germany, Norway, Finland, and the U.K. to give the readers bases for comparison at the international level. There are also a few Supreme Court decisions related to collective bargaining which are useful for classroom and training workshop discussions.

The book is intended for the primary use of faculty members teaching industrial relations, labor educators and trainers on collective bargaining, trade union leaders, and students of industrial



relations or human resource management. Corporate practitioners, human resource personnel, IR managers, and officers may find this book sufficiently insightful and informative particularly on why and how the union as the other party in collective bargaining negotiations behaves, acts, and decides.



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DAYA AS SIN: A CONTEXTUAL INTERPRETATION



Premised on the awareness that all theology is contextual theology, the project rethinks the inherited notion of “sin” from the Filipino cultural standpoint. Starting from the theme of *pandaraya* (deliberately perpetrated deceitful relationship that shortchanges another) as a widespread negative phenomenon in Philippine society, the current and official understanding of “sin” as *kasalanan* (fault, wrongdoing) is reviewed critically. Through the analyses of “sin” from different perspectives, the research brings out the “theological constants” present in such views and uses these constants to reflect on the theological possibility of looking at “sin” as *daya*, an indigenous term that clearly embodies what is considered theologically sinful.



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