



## ALAY SA INANG BAYAN: Panibagong Pagtanaw sa Kasaysayan ng 1896 Ayon sa mga Hojas de Servicios ng Di-kilalang Rebolusyonaryo

A narrative on the Philippine revolution of 1896, as told by an unknown revolutionary, is presented. Consisting of five chapters, the chronicle dissects the many reasons and instances which led to the revolts against Spain and its nonacceptance by a great majority of the population, even by those who initially welcomed the rule of a colonial power. The account reveals the excesses and the abuses committed by the Spaniards against those who opposed their system of governance. The uprisings as well as other forms of resistance against Spanish rule are recounted. The many topics mentioned in the narration show how fervently the Filipinos fought to attain independence after four centuries. "Alay sa Inang Bayan" clearly indicates that the longing for freedom and independence is inherent in all races and that the essential search for such ideals becomes a noble expression of existence.



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# POWER BEQUEATHED:

## Generational Shift and Reproduction in the Eleventh House of Representatives



**The Spice Boys exemplify (from left): Representatives Ricky Sandoval (Navotas-Malabon), Rolando Andaya, Jr. (1st District, Camarines Sur), Hernani Braganza (1st District, Pangasinan), Robert Ace Barbers (2nd District, Surigao del Norte), Mike Defensor (3rd District, Quezon City) and Miguel Zubiri (3rd District, Bukidnon)**

*Photo Credit:* Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism

A combination of adaptive strategies enables political clans to maintain their dominance in congressional politics. Consequently, a variety of political clans has emerged in successive political regimes utilizing most of these strategies. The provision on term limits in the 1987 Constitution aims to widen the avenue for legislative recruitment. However, in the Philippines, limiting the term of elected officials is not enough to curb the dynastic ambitions of most political clans.

Political clans continue to perpetuate themselves in power either by fielding relatives as proxy candidates to warm their seats in Congress, or by totally bequeathing power to their next of kin. The election of the scions of political clan members indicates a generation shift in the country's power holders. Usually, a shift in generation is accompanied by changes in the political outlook, functions, roles, and skills of the

next generation of political elites. There is a significant transformation involving the shift from traditional elites to the rise of strategic elites composed of third-generation traditional clans, or new and emerging clans. This may provide a narrow window for change and reform in the political system. However, while the scions of political elites demonstrate a new political perspective, most of them succumb to their parent's traditional mode of political contestation.

Term limits have appeared simply as a minor obstacle for entrenched political dynasties. The rotation of political candidacy among political clans and proxy candidacies is a means utilized to get around term limits. Therefore, efforts must be made to enact the anti-dynasty provision of the Constitution, and the process of electoral reforms and modernization must be completed.



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# Establishment of a **MONITORING** and **ASSESSMENT SYSTEM** on **CORAL BLEACHING**



A monitoring and assessment system on coral bleaching in the Philippines is discussed. The phenomenon of coral bleaching has been discovered through a study conducted at the DLSU Marine Biological Station in June 1998. The Visayan islands are chosen as study site due to the severity of coral bleaching in the area. Data for the study come from observers who were provided forms by the Philippine Information Network, findings from the monitoring sites of the University of the Philippines Marine Institute, and charts from the National Mapping and Resource Information. The physical and chemical parameters of coral bleaching are measured using a thermistor, a recording sensor set to chronicle temperatures every thirty seconds. Video monitoring stations have been set up and sites have been marked at five-minute intervals using long metal pegs. The video images have been examined using an IEEE-1394 Firewired card and a still capturing software called PHOTO DV. A form which is intended to encourage all sectors to report the condition of coral reefs in their areas is designed. The form will be distributed through the Internet, and in print, to sports divers, anglers, fishers, and field personnel of government and nongovernmental organizations.



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# DRAGONS BECOMING SHRIMPS: Towards a Chinese-Philippine Poetics



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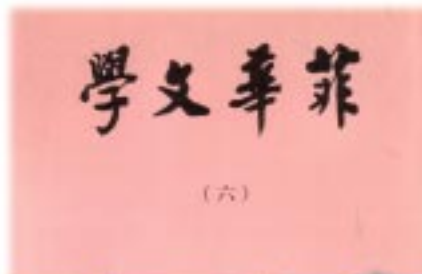
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This dissertation proposes Chinese-Philippine literature as an overdetermined minority discourse. Specific and interrelated socio-historical, economic, and political factors have conditioned the trans/formation of this literature, resulting in the fragmentations and metamorphoses of Chinese-Filipino identities.

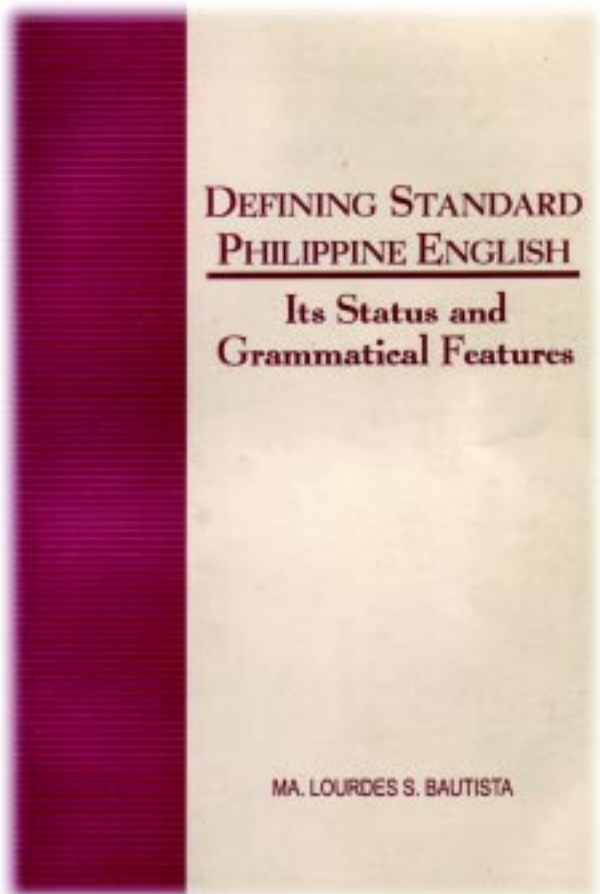
The author defines Chinese-Philippine literature as published creative writings in whatever languages/dialects by Chinese-Filipino writers. A Chinese-Filipino writer is a person of Chinese descent, native-born or naturalized, and has stayed for a considerable period in the Philippines. Chinese-Philippine literature, geographically and historically deterritorialized in the Philippines, resides in minority positions in relation to Confucian traditions and the New Literature of China. It is, at the same time, marginalized within the hierarchical paradigm of Philippine literary traditions.

This study has devised a reading instrument for the critical analysis of Chinese-Philippine poems to identify a poetics of identity constructions. Specifically, the objectives are to: 1) describe the different versions of Chinese-Filipino identities; 2) examine how poetry makes reformative use of language as a way of reconceiving identities; and 3) identify alternative modes of experiences. The concepts of this study are primarily drawn from the theoretical insights of Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari, and reinforced by selected ideas and views of cultural theorists, sociologists, and historians like Raymond Williams, Herbert Gans, Joshua Fishman, Benedict Anderson, Ross Poole, Walker Connor, and others. This study broaches the issues of ethnicity, minority, identity, cultures, power, and hybridity.





# DEFINING STANDARD PHILIPPINE ENGLISH: Its Status and Grammatical Features



This monograph asserts the existence of Philippine English as a legitimate, institutionalized, and standardized variety of English. Although Philippine English has long been recognized as a legitimate variety, its status as a standardized variety has not been clear.

The description of Philippine English has a tradition that dates back at least to the 1920s, but the notion of “Standard” Philippine English was rehearsed in Llamzon’s classic (1969) study, and research in this area has expanded greatly over the past three decades. Central to a number of studies, Bautista notes, is a question that was first asked in print by Gonzalez (1983:199), “When does an error become a feature of Philippine English and when do these errors cease to be errors and become part of the standard?”

In answer to this question, criteria suggested by D’Souza (1992) —that a usage is widespread, is systematic and rule-governed, and is used by educated speakers in a formal context — were applied to a corpus of educated Filipino writing, the print subcorpus of the Philippine component of the International Corpus of English (Bautista, Lising, and Dayag 1999). This subcorpus consists of 150 texts of approximately 2000 words each, written by academics, journalists, and creative writers. The texts were carefully studied and analyzed, and they underwent further analysis with the help of a concordance and a native speaker of American English. The analysis identified deviations in subject-verb agreement, in the use of articles, prepositions, tenses, mass nouns and count nouns, and in pronoun-antecedent agreement. Using D’Souza’s criteria, some of these deviant usages were proposed to be part of the standard while others were not.

In his foreword, Andrew Gonzalez, FSC mentions that the monograph “merits the attention of the international scholar interested in examining the problem of post-colonial Englishes, nativization of a nongenetically related language into the matrix of a society and culture that has its own set of indigenous languages, the process of standardization and the discovery of the process in its various stages and its multiple possibilities, and the dynamics of language change in general brought on by social forces of different kinds.”



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## OUTSTANDING SCIENTIFIC PAPER AWARD

### Differential Effects of Mathematical Ability and Language Use on Computational and Conceptual Knowledge of Descriptive Statistics



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Two studies have been conducted by Dr. Melissa Lopez-Reyes to distinguish computational and conceptual knowledge about statistical unit conversions and variabilities in normal distributions. Results of Study 1 indicate that whereas conceptual knowledge is directly influenced by general mathematical reasoning but not by symbolic mathematical reasoning, computational knowledge is directly influenced by symbolic mathematical reasoning but not by general mathematical reasoning. Results of Study 2 indicate that testing bilingual learners with the use of their first language facilitates performance in items tapping conceptual knowledge but not in those tapping computational knowledge. Using the bilingual learners' first language in a review of both conceptual and computational knowledge, however, shows no advantage over using the learners' second language.

Reyes received this year's **Outstanding Scientific Paper Award** for this study published in *The Asia-Pacific Education Researcher* (Vol. 9, No. 1, June 2000). The journal is published by the College of Education, DLSU-Manila.

## CCS Dean Receives NAST's Outstanding Young Scientist Award



The National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST) has named College of Computer Studies Dean Raymund Sison as this year's Outstanding Young Scientist (OYS) in the field of Computer Science.

Dr. Sison has been cited for his pioneering research and contributions in the field. His work on the use of intelligent information technologies to support learning and instruction spans several years. This is documented in his papers published in various journals, including *Machine Learning*, the most prestigious international

journal in this specific area. Over the years, he has presented papers in both local and international conferences.

Dr. Sison has proposed a conversational model of Internet-based learning, and a framework for the intelligent support of learning on the World Wide Web that covers various modes of learning, including self-directed, tutorial, discovery, and collaborative learning. This setup makes possible the rapid and dynamic development of courses tailored to the needs of individuals.

Similarly, his contribution to society lies in the user-adaptability that pervades all of his work in intelligent learning support systems. His system, for example, enables online tutoring systems to provide individualized remediation, which, in turn, affords learners to discover or identify their specific misconceptions as well as general levels of proficiency. Automatic tutoring involves programs that reinforce learning and improve the teaching methods.

Dr. Sison has been an executive council member of the Association for the Advancement of Computers in Education (AACE), Asia-Pacific Chapter (APC) since 1999. He is also president of the Computing Society of the Philippines, and a member of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) and of the Artificial Intelligence in Education Society (AIES).



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# SONG AND SUBSTANCE:

## Fernando Buysler's Poetry, His Influence on His Literary Milieu, and His Contribution to the Development of the Cebuano *Balak*

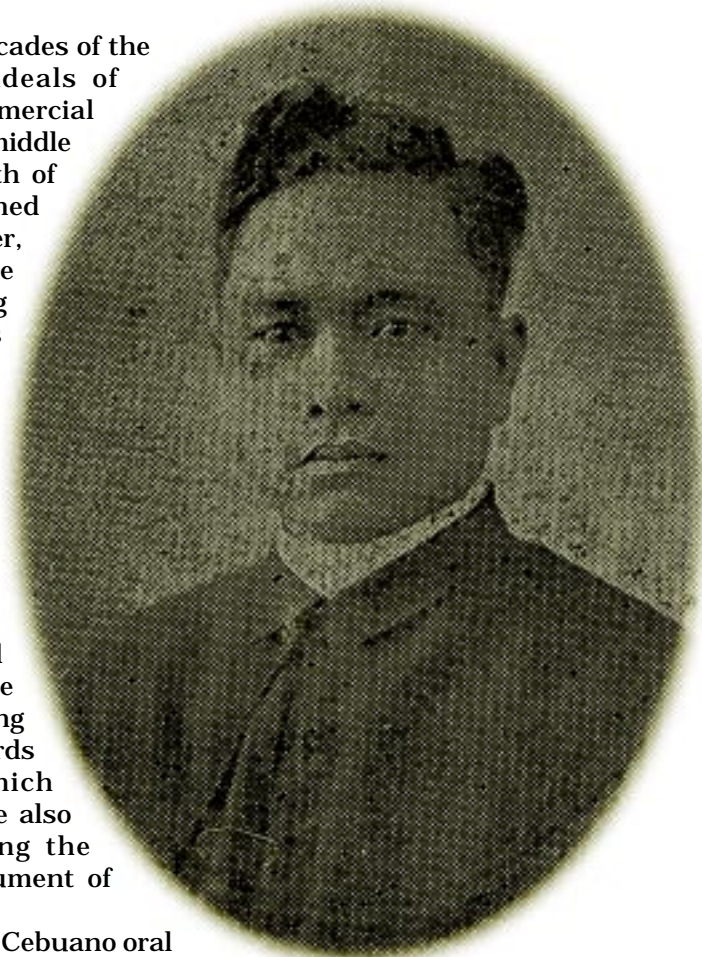
The golden age of Cebuano poetry spanned four decades of the 20th century which were characterized by the ideals of independence and nationalism, the increase of commercial and economic endeavors, the rise and expansion of the middle class, the advocacy for liberal policies, and the growth of popular education. The years from 1906 to 1947 spanned the time when the works of Fernando Buysler, poet, writer, and cleric of the Philippine Independent Church were widely published and read, and when Cebuano writing and literary journalism prospered like never before. This study tackles his poetry, his influence on his fellow poets and writers, and his contribution to the development of the Cebuano *balak*. It includes, as well, a brief biography, an evaluation of his literary reputation, and an enumerative bibliography of his works.

As a published author, Buysler was admired by his peers who sought his counsel on matters regarding the art of poetry. Writing mostly in Cebuano, he pioneered in composing a Cebuano poetic form called the *sononoy*. Best known as Florpinas for his poetry, he used the pen names Alibangbang (Butterfly) and Paring Bayot (Gay Priest) for his prose. His poetry leaned towards the tradition of pastoral and romantic poetry which celebrated nature and the lives of ordinary people. He also wrote about human sentiments or emotions using the techniques of the illustrative metaphor and the argument of the later English Renaissance period.

Fernando Buysler's introductory work on traditional Cebuano oral poetry and his sample collection of old verse forms were published in *Mga Awit Sa Kabukiran (Mountain Songs, 1912; 2nd ed. 1915)* and *Mga Awit Sa Kabukiran: Mga Balitaw, Kolilisi, Mga Garay Ug Mga Balak nga Hinapid (Mountain Songs: Balitaw, Kolilisi, Verses and Braided Poems, 1911; expanded. ed. 1924)*—his best two anthologies of the poetic heritage of the Visayas. His literary power is evident in the correspondence he kept with his contemporaries. Buysler and his peers wrote each other in verse and when the poem saw publication, the poet to whom the poem had been dedicated would reply in the form of a verse.

The approach he utilized in his secular and sacred themes gave his ballads the musical techniques of the Cebuano language (rhyme, rhythm, and flow). His mastery of the music of the Cebuano language enabled him to experiment with the form of the *balak*, adopting the song-like poem into the intellectually challenging *sononoy*, coined from the phrase *sonata nga mananoy* (harmonious melody). Buysler's works arose from the cross-fertilization between Cebuano and Western literary forms. This trend influenced the development of the *balak* in free verse form that became popular among Cebuano writers and poets belonging to the generation of the 1970s-1990s.

The study concludes with an endorsement for future researchers to concentrate on understanding ethnic literary traditions, particularly those of hinterland and tribal groups whose culture is threatened by urbanization and changing values.



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# The Relationship Between School Social Climate and College Adjustment and School Participation of Students of DLSU System Member Schools

This study seeks to determine: (1) students' satisfaction with the total environmental quality of their schools; 2) their adjustment to college life and their school participation; 3) significant differences in the students' attitude toward their school climate, college adjustment, and school participation when grouped according to sex, year level, and school; and 4) relationships among the aforementioned variables.

The research involved 150 students each from DLSU-Manila, DLSU-CSB, and DLSU-Dasmariñas who were enrolled during the 3rd trimester of SY 1999-2000. It used two types of survey questionnaires. The data were analyzed using means, standard deviations, t-test, ANOVA, and correlation analysis.

The students of the three campuses perceive their respective school climate as moderately satisfactory. This is true for areas that have something to do with freedom of expression, strong sense of community, opportunity for student personal growth and development of professional competence, presence of/support for student activities and organizations, and student representation and involvement in decision/policymaking.

The DLSU-Manila and DLSU-Dasmariñas students are moderately adjusted to college life, particularly to aspects pertaining to curriculum, time management, study skills and habits, and relationship with teachers and peers. They are, to a great extent, able to develop sound motives, goals and aspirations. The CSB students appear to be more adjusted to college life than the students from the two other campuses. Generally, students participate moderately in religious, sports, cultural-arts, student development, and socio-civic programs and activities.



In view of the findings and conclusions, the following are recommended to the three campuses: 1) strengthen/intensify the information campaign regarding the availability of programs and services catering to students' academic and nonacademic needs and concerns; 2) come up with a marketing plan to advertise these programs and services to increase student interest and consequently, participation, 3) conduct periodically a needs assessment survey to determine the priority needs of the students in areas of academics (e.g., curricular offerings, faculty, materials, and facilities), personality development (e.g., guidance and counseling, etiquette, social skills seminars), professional development and competence (e.g., leadership skills, study habits, and skills, time, project, and conflict management seminars), and student activities and organizations (e.g., religious, socio-civic, special skills and talents, etc.), which can hasten students' college adjustment and academic achievement; 4) continue giving full support to the programs and activities that extend student services such as the Student Personnel Services (SPS) for DLSU-Manila, Formation and Development Center (FDC) for DLSU-CSB, and Student Development Office for DLSU-Dasmariñas; 5) in coordination with the guidance and counseling office, formulate programs for freshmen to help them adjust to the academic needs and demands in college; 6) encourage students to join professional, socio-civic, and special interest organizations in campus which can supplement their academic learning in their specific courses, develop their social consciousness, and enhance their special interests and talents; and 7) provide students with venues to air their needs and concerns affecting their life in college.



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# BULLETS AND ROSES:

## The Poetry of Amado V. Hernandez (46 Poems Translated into English with a Critical Essay)

Any writer has to put a distance between himself and his subject. Things seen too clearly can make the eyes water. Distance can distort too, but in the translations of the poems of Amado V. Hernandez into English, it is both distance and close scrutiny that provide students and scholars a fresh perspective of his art. The translator believes that the works of Hernandez rise above the limitations of regional censure and makes him not only a Tagalog poet but a poet of the whole nation.

To understand the significance of Hernandez's works, the translator reread his poetic masterpieces, chose the 46 poems to translate into English, and wrote a critical essay that seeks to credibly examine and understand his poems. His poems mirror his inclination to socially realistic romanticism and social realism, revealing an exciting and perilous life. They also display a consciousness to reform personal and social realities, and a striking parallel between his intellect and imagination, both of which give character to his first poems.

As a poet, Hernandez had an advantage over his peers. His being a labor leader allowed him to see the hard realities of living which shaped his militant consciousness. Both his poetry and his writings show a strong advocacy for labor rights, and his vigilance against labor abuses became the guiding spirit of the labor federation, the Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO) of which he was president. The CLO had leaders and members who supported the communist theory of class struggle, a reputation which led to the arrest and five-year imprisonment of Hernandez.

At the time when Hernandez rose as one of the stalwarts of Philippine history, the local social environment was full of economic problems, labor unrest, and increased unemployment. Labor laws were not responsive to national welfare. The common laborer took to the streets agitating for improvements in labor and social conditions, while poets used their typewriters to describe the scenes of despair and injustice. Hernandez recommended that Filipino writers who practiced "committed art" be the conscience of society and should affirm the prominence of the human spirit in the face of inequality and oppression.

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The contribution of Hernandez in local prose and poetry is considerable. Stripping Tagalog prose of its elaborate character, he wrote poems closer to the informal than the official style permitted. In his earlier works, he expressed that truth, beauty, and goodness will always dominate and that although others may forsake poetry, the virtue of existence would triumph above all. He used natural objects such as the stars, moon, flowers, and the sun as a refuge of his main theme. In *Isang Dipang Langit* (1961), his most important book of poems which is the subject of the translations and which covers the span of his poetic career, Hernandez provides literary scholars sufficient materials to reproduce and evaluate his poetic development. While in prison, Hernandez was privy to the degrading treatment of prisoners, the curtailment of liberties, insufficient food, abusive prison officials, and inhuman conditions. His poems during and after his imprisonment advocated freedom and human rights and the elevation of the status of the common man. His novel, *Mga Ibong Mandaragit* (1962), written while he was in jail, exposes the ills of society as seen in the agrarian reform of the 1950's.

Implying that even the human spirit yields to the mechanisms of individual and class differences and political economics, the poetry of Hernandez moves easily from the immaculate Tagalog of poets, and compels the reader to put him in first ranking in the hierarchy of Philippine poets. Albeit its shortcomings and inadequacies, the poetry of Hernandez nurtures and converts the sufferings of the Filipino into an armor of hope and faith in the unavoidable success of the human spirit.



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is published once every trimester by the  
University Research Coordination Office  
De La Salle University  
2401 Taft Avenue, Manila, Philippines

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