

UPDATE

VOLUME 4 • NUMBER 1

DILIMAN

உங்களுக்காக



IN THIS ISSUE

- 4 MAYA-2 TAKES FLIGHT** Maya-2, the cubesat designed and developed by Filipino scholars has arrived at the ISS following a successful launch earlier this week.
- 11 DILIMAN COMMUNE TIMELINE** Events prior to the UPD Commune
- 15 THE CONTINUING RELEVANCE OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM** A paper by Dr. Francisco Nemenzo Jr.
- 24 FQS CHANGED COUNTRY'S LABOR LANDSCAPE** The FQS proved to be an eye opener not only for the students but also for the Philippine workforce and has contributed to changing the landscape of the labor movement in the Philippines.
- 28 ACF 2021 OPENS** It was a somber evening of poetry and song last Feb. 1, 5:30 p.m. in UPD as it opened its annual ACF with "Barikada Singkwenta: Pagpupugay at Paggunita (a late afternoon vigil)" near the Oblation Plaza to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Diliman Commune.
- 32 STUDYING HUMOR, SERIOUSLY** Filipinos are known as fun-loving and are always smiling.
- 38 ANG "LUPANG HINIRANG" NG UPD** Bunga ng malaking pinsala sa Kamaynilaan pagkatapos ng Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig noong 1945, nangailangan ang Unibersidad ng Pilipinas na humanap ng lugar para maging bago nitong tahanan.
- 43 FIRST QUARTER STORM TIMELINE**

6



21



46



On the Cover: Quezon Hall during ACF 2021 by Jacelle Isha B. Bonus

Details of "Barikada" art installation at Palma Hall by Abdulmari "Toym" de Leon Imao Jr.



Noong 2016, tuluyan na rin ngang nailibing si Ferdinand Marcos sa Libingan ng mga Bayani. Marami sa mga mamamayan ang nagulantang at nagalit. Nagsimula rin ang pagmartsa ng ilang kabataan patungo sa dadaanan ng motorcade upang maisaboses ang kanilang pagkadismaya sa naging desisyon ng pamahalaan na pahintulutan ang isang diktador at magnanakaw na mailibing sa dambana ng martir at mga bayaning nakipaglaban para sa kasarinlan ng ating bansa. Ilan sa mga naging sigaw ng sambayanan ay ang “Never Again” – hindi na nga tayo papayag na muling maranasan ng ating bansa ang paninikil at ang paglabag sa karapatang pantao. Subalit matapos ang insidenteng paglilibing sa diktadura, ramdam rin ang pagbabago ng lipunan hinggil sa pag-unawa at pagbasa sa kasaysayan.

Karamihan sa mga nakimartsa at naglabas ng sama ng loob noong araw mismo ng paglibing ay mga mag-aaral sa elementarya hanggang kolehiyo. Naaalala ko pa ang paglabas ng isang larawan sa social media – mga larawan ng mga kabataang babae mula sa isang all-girl school na nagprotesta laban sa diktadura at magnanakaw. Bagama’t marami ang natuwa sa kagitingan at katapangang ipinalamas ng mga kabataan, mas nangibabaw sa social media ang batikos ng karamihan. Ani ng ilan, “sayang ang pinambabayad ng mga magulang ninyo.” Ang mas tumatak sa akin noon ay ang batikos na “naranasan niyo ba ang Martial Law? Bakit kayo nagpoprotesta?” Ito din ang madalas gamitin ng mga nasa administrasyon laban sa mga bumabatikos sa mga desisyon nito hinggil sa usapin ng Martial Law.

Hindi ko rin naranasan ang Martial Law, sampung taon ang tanda nito sa akin. Pero batid ko, base na rin sa datos, nangyari ito. Base na rin sa datos, mulat din ako na marami sa ating mga kababayan ang naging biktima nito. Base na rin sa datos, hindi maikakaila na marami sa ating mga kilala, mga kaibigan, maaaring kamag-anak na hanggang ngayon ay hindi pa nakikita. Base na rin sa datos, bilyong-bilyong piso ang ninakaw ng diktador mula sa kaban ng bayan. Nakalantad naman na ang mga datos, pero mas pinili ng marami ang manatiling nakatakip ang mga mata dahil lamang sa panatisismo.

Ang isyung ito ng UPDate Diliman ay inaasahang maging panibagong datos upang malabanan ang tinatawag nating historical revisionism na produkto na rin ng panatisismo. Ang isyung ito ay isang pagkilala at paggunita sa kadakilaan ng mga estudyante na mula noon ay mulat sa mga kaganapan sa lipunan. Ang mga estudyante rin naman ang catalyst upang maipagpatuloy ang laban. Salamat sa First Quarter Storm at sa Diliman Commune at magpahanggang ngayon patuloy ang pakikibaka natin para sa karapatang pantao. Hindi man naabutan ng marami sa mga estudyante ngayon ang Martial Law, ang kanilang pakikibaka ay patunay na hangga’t may administrasyong mapang-api, hindi kailanman matatapos ang pakikibaka.


Sir Anril Pineda Tiatco
Editor



Maya-2 takes flight

Maya-2, the second cube satellite (cubesat) designed and developed by Filipino scholars has arrived at the International Space Station (ISS) following a successful launch earlier this week.

IMAGES COURTESY OF PHL-Microsat



The ISS received Cygnus NG-15 (S.S. Katherine Johnson)—the rocket carrying Maya-2—on Feb. 22, 5:38 p.m. Philippine Time (PHT). Cygnus NG-15 was launched on Feb. 21 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s Wallops Island flight facility in Virginia, USA.

From there, the 1.3-kg cube-shaped Maya-2 will be released into orbit and will travel around the earth daily, primarily taking pictures/images of the earth but also relay information such as weather station telemetry and emergency announcements in the area it may happen to be passing over.

Maya-2 was designed and developed by Mark Angelo Purio, Izrael Zenar Bautista and Marloun Sejera, Filipino scholars who were sent to Kyushu Institute of Technology (Kyutech) through the Space Science and Technology Proliferation through University Partnerships Project (STeP-UP) of the Space Technology and Applications Mastery, Innovation and Advancement (STAMINA4Space) Program.

Maya-2 is an improvement on and succeeds the first cubesat Maya-1, began in 2016 and decommissioned in November 2020.

Aboard the cubesat is a camera for image and video capture, an Automatic Packet Reporting System Message Digipeater, attitude determination and control units for active attitude stabilization and control demonstrations, Perovskite solar cells and Latchup-detection chip.

“As of now, the team is finalizing the mission operation for the first 24 hours, first week and first month. We are also preparing to coordinate with ground stations of the BIRDS network to ask for their help and cooperation in operating the satellites once deployed in orbit,” Bautista said.

STAMINA4Space is funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), monitored by DOST-Philippine Council for Innovation, Energy, and Emerging Technology Research and Development (DOST-PCIEERD), and implemented by DOST-Advanced Science and Technology Institute (DOST-ASTI) and UP Diliman (UPD).

Maya-2 was launched with two other identical cubesats from Japan (named Tsuru) and Paraguay (named GuaraniSat-1). All three were developed under Kyutech's 4th Joint Global Multi-Nation Birds Satellite (BIRDS-4) Project.



Maya-2 designers

According to NASA, BIRDS-4 is the “continuation of an international small satellite development project under a strategic partnership agreement between Kyutech and the Japan Aerospace and Exploration Agency.”

“The mission of the BIRDS-4 satellites is to test commercial off-the-shelf components, as well as new technologies such as Perovskite solar cell and antenna using the satellite structure to prove their worthiness in space,” the agency added.

According to the BIRDS project's digital textbook, the program—funded by the Japanese government—began in 2015 as a “way for non- space-faring nations to begin significant activities in space.” Projects such as Maya-1 and -2 are significant steps in having “a long-term and sustainable space program established in each BIRDS nation.”

Even as Maya-2 is being primed for release into orbit, Mayas 3 to 6 are already in their design and development phases in the STAMINA4Space laboratories at the UPD College of Engineering Electrical and Electronics Engineering Institute (EEEI).

“Maya-2 is the manifestation of our country's commitment to build and sustain our own Space Science and Technology and Applications (SSTA) ecosystem. This is but another step in our long journey as a space-faring nation,” said STeP-UP head and EEEI professor Paul Jason Co.

STAMINA4Space Program Leader Prof. Maricor Soriano of the UPD College of Science National Institute of Physics stressed the importance of sustaining projects like Maya-2.

“More than the product, sustaining local cubesat research and development potentially leads to (1) a systems engineering mindset among our researchers, (2) local partners that can co-develop our space industry, and (3) enhanced Science Technology and Engineering curricula in K-12 and higher education,” she said.

BANDILANG PULA

Pahayagan ng Malayang Purok ng Diliman

Ika-12 ng Pebrero 1971

Editorial

Diliman: Pinto Ng Bagong Lipunan

Isang linggo na ngayon na buong pagmamalaking lumilipad sa itaas ng mga gusali ng Pamantasan ng Pilipinas ang mga bandilang pula na sagisag ng kalayaan ng Demokratikong Komunidad ng Diliman at ng patuloy na pakikibaka nito sa mala-piyudal at mala-kolonyal na sistemang umiiral ngayon sa Pilipinas.

Gayong unti-unti nang pinapanumbalik ang normal na kalagayan sa kampus, nalalaman ng lahat na hindang hindi na magiging katulad ng dati ang Diliman. Ang mga bakas ng barikada, ang amoy ng tear gas at gasolina, ang sigawan ng pagtutunggali—lahat ito ay patuloy na mararamdaman ng mga naririto, hindi mapupuknat sa kanilang mga kaisipan. Ang lupa ng Diliman ay dinilig na ng dugo ng mga bayaning nangabuwal na nagtatanggol sa mga demokratikong karapatan ng mga mamamayan. Ang talaan ng kasaysayan ay nadagdagan ng ilan pang mga pahina.

Ano ang ihahatol ng kasaysayan sa mga pangyayari rito sa Diliman nitong nakaraang linggo? Ano ang sasabihin ng kasaysayan tungkol sa bandilang pula na nakasaksi sa lahat ng ito?

(Sundan sa pahina 8)

Commune 'Normalized' To Consolidate Gains

The Provisional Directorate has presented the following 8 demands in return for the lifting of the barricades and in taking the initiative for the "normalization" of the university situation:

- 1) Rollback of prices of gasoline and other oil products,
- 2) Guarantee against any military and police invasion of the university,
- 3) Justice for Pastor Mesina, Bello, Delfin and for those who were injured during the period of the barricades and military aggression,
- 4) Free use of the DZUP radio station,
- 5) Free use of the UP Press,
- 6) Prosecution and dismissal of Inocentes Campos,
- 7) Investigation of the U.P. Security Police especially of Oscar Alvarez; prosecution and dismissal of all U.P. officials and security police who collaborated with the Military invasion of the campus and those

(Continued on page 7)

Ang Leksiyon Ng Pakikibaka

Bago pa man ibaba ang senyal ng pagtatapos ng ating barikada ay nararapat lamang na pag-aralan natin ang mga leksiyon nito upang habang malinaw pa sa ating ala-ala ang mga mabibilis na pangyayari noong mga nakaraang araw ay maging gabay naman natin ito sa pagtatatag ng mga komyun sa susunod pang mga araw.

Ang teritoryo ng UP sa Diliman ay maraming kagalingan kaysa ibang lugar para sa pagtatatag ng isang malayang purok sa estilo ng isang komyun. Ito ay may malawak na kapaligirang pangharap na bakante sa mga kabahayan, samantalang ang kanyang likuran ay may mga base ng populasyon na maaaring pagtaguan sa panahon ng pananalakay mula sa labas. Sa gitnang bahagi ng kampus ay may matataas na gusali na nagsisilbing taliba upang matanawan ang mga paglusob. Kaya't sa kanyang kabuuan, ang pangyayaring ito ay mabuti sa mga rebusyunaryong mga mag-aaral upang mapagtayo ng isang baseng pangkultura. Ang mga suliranin

(Sundan sa pahina 6)

Larawan ng Bandilang Pula, ang pahayagan ng Diliman Commune, mula sa OICA files

Ang pamana ng Diliman Commune



Isang 'di malilimutang yugto sa kasaysayan ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas (UP) at ng bayan ang Diliman Commune.

Ang pagbalik-tanaw at paghimay ng kahalagahan nito sa lipunan ang binigyang-pansin ng webinar na “Celebrating the Legacy of the Diliman Commune,” ang unang bahagi sa Talastasan sa Kasaysayan ng Departamento ng Kasaysayan noong Pebrero 2, 2 n.h. Itinampok nito ang dalawang saksi at aktibong kalahok sa Diliman Commune, sina dating Kalihim ng Department of Social Welfare and Development at Professor Emerita Judy M. Taguiwalo at batikang manunulat Bonifacio “Boni” Ilagan.

Ang Diliman Commune ay isang pagkilos ng mga estudyante ng UP Diliman (UPD) noong Pebrero 1-9, 1971. Nagsimula bilang boykot ng pakikiisa sa welga ng mga dyipni drayber na tumututol sa pagtaas ng presyo ng langis at gasolina, ito ay tumagal ng siyam na araw dahil sa pagbabago ng klima ng boykot nang mabaril ang estudyanteng si Pastor “Sonny” Mesina Jr. na kasama sa kilos protesta. Nauwi sa pagkakaroon ng mararahas na engkwentro ng mga estudyante, at ng mga pulis at militar na layuning itigil ang protesta. Ang pagpigil sa protesta ay itinuring na pagpigil sa kalayaang akademiko ng UPD.

MAGKATULAD NA USAPIN. Magkahalong galak, lungkot at galit ang naramdaman ni Taguiwalo habang ginugunita ang Diliman Commune. Nagagalak siya sa opisyal na pagkilala ng UP sa makasaysayang papel ng Diliman Commune sa militanteng tradisyon ng UP, ngunit magkahalong lungkot at galit din ang kanyang nararamdaman sa mga isyung kinakaharap ng bayan na hawig sa mga isyu noong dekada '70.

“Patuloy nating ginugunita ang makasaysayang papel ng Commune sa militanteng tradisyon ng ating pamantasan at opisyal na kinikilala ng unibersidad ang kahalagahan ng Diliman Commune. Pero nalulungkot

ako at nagagalit dahil kinakaharap pa rin natin ang halos magkatulad na usapin noong 1971: pagtaas ng presyo ng gasolina at mga bilihin; ang usapin ng malawakang paglabag sa karapatang pantao at namumuong diktadura; at ang muling pag-atake ng pulis at military sa awtonomiya, kalayaang akademiko at teritoryo ng UP nating mahal sa unilateral na pagpapawalang-bisa sa UP-DND Accord ng 1989 at ang walang habas na red-tagging sa ating unibersidad at sa marami pang unibersidad sa buong bansa. Ang bago ngayon ay nasa gitna pa rin tayo ng COVID-19 pandemya at halos mag-iisang taon ng lockdown sa iba't ibang antas, ang pagbulusok ng ating ekonomiya at ang ating mga driver na dahilan ng pakikiisa ng mga kabataan noong 1971 ay mas masahol ang kalagayan ngayon,” ani Taguiwalo.

MILITANTENG PAGKAKAISA AT PAGKILALA SA ILANG TAUHAN. Para kay Taguiwalo, ang siyam na araw na pagtagal ng Diliman Commune ay tanda ng tagumpay at malawak na suporta sa pagkilos, bagaman may mga pagtutol mula sa ilang grupo ng mga guro at mga mag-aaral.

Isinalaysay din niya ang mahahalagang kontribusyon nina Pangulong Salvador P. Lopez ng UP at Dean of Students Armando Malay sa naratibo ng Diliman Commune.

“Makabuluhan ang papel ni Salvador P. Lopez sa pagdepensa sa integridad ng UP at sa pagtutol sa pagsalakay at presensya ng military sa kampus. Napanday si President Lopez sa demokratikong pagtugon at sa mga kolektibong aksyon ng mga estudyante. Wala pa siyang isang buwan sa pagkapresidente nong Enero 1969 ng sinalubong na siya ng pangkalahatang welga sa UPD. Matapang din siyang tumindig sa marahas na pagbuwag ng demonstrasyon noong Enero 26, 1970 noong First Quarter Storm at nagmartsa pa nga kasama ang kaguruan para makipagdayalogo kay (Pangulong Ferdinand) Marcos sa Malacañang,” sabi niya.

Nabanggit niya si Malay na kalmado at maunawaing hinrap ang mga nag-aaklas na mga estudyante, ang pagsuporta nito sa ipinaglalaban nila, maging ang kanyang pagtulong sa mga communards.

Naroon din ang mga fakulti na malikhaing gumawa ng mga armas pananggalang tulad ng self-igniting Molotov bombs at mga kwitis; at ang mga kababaihang estudyante na karamihan ay unang naranasan “ang karahasan ng estado sa pagsalakay sa kampus at sa mga dorm” na tumalikod sa mga dating pananaw sa kanila bilang “pangdekorasyon sa mga tradisyonal na aktibidad ng UP tulad ng Cadena de Amor at Lantern Parade.” Sila ay nagkapit-bisig kasama ang mga kalalakihan at naging communards na handang idepensa ang unibersidad.



Mga communards sa Palma Hall na pinapasa ang mga silya upang gamiting barikada



COURTESY: PHOTO: BONI ILIGAN



Ilagan sa harap ng AS steps



“Naging mahalaga ang iba’t ibang porma ng pangkulturang protesta at pagpapaabot ng mensahe tulad ng paggamit ng radyong DZUP, ang publikasyon ng Bandilang Pula, mga wall poster para maipagtanggol ang Diliman Commune at (maiparating ang mga) kahilingan nito,” ani Taguiwalo.

ARAL NG DILIMAN COMMUNE. Ang kahandaan ng Unibersidad na tumindig sa anumang anyo ng tiraniya at diktadura ang mahalagang aral ng Diliman Commune para kay Taguiwalo.

Kanyang idinagdag na huwag hayaan ang pananahimik sa gitna ng mga isyung kinakaharap ng UP, kabilang na ang red-tagging, ang Anti-Terror Law at ang “kaliwa’t kanang pagtatanim o paggawa ng kaso lalo na sa mga kritiko ng pamahalaan.”

“Ang atake sa University ay nagiging atake sa buong bayan (sa kanyang) demokratikong karapatan. Ang atake sa akademikong kalayaan ay atake sa lahat ng kalayaan natin,” ani Taguiwalo.

Sinabi ni Taguiwalo na matapos maganap ang Diliman Commune, sinuspinde ang Writ of Habeas Corpus noong Agosto 21, 1971 at sinundan ito ng pagdeklara ng Batas Militar noong Setyembre 21, 1972.

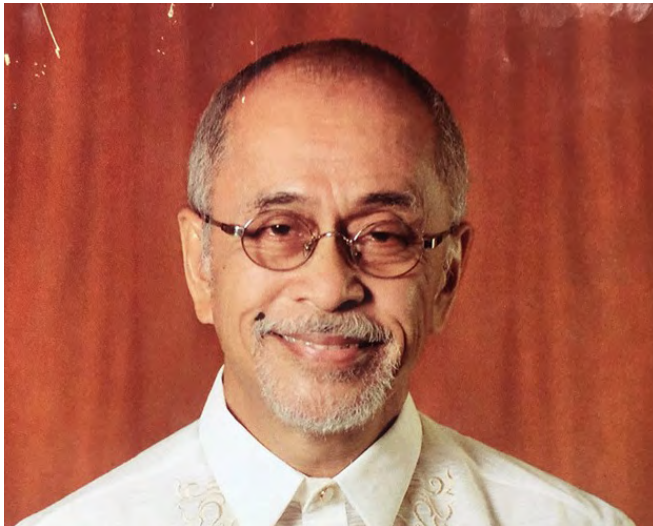
Ayon sa The LAWPHiL Project (https://www.lawphil.net/judjuris/juri1951/oct1951/gr_1-4855_1951.html), ang writ of habeas corpus ay binalangkas bilang agaran at mabisang lunas sa mga taong ikinulong ng labag sa batas. Ito ay itinuturing na mabisa at natatanging depensa ng personal na kalayaan. Ito ang nagbibigay katiyakan sa isang bilanggo ng kanyang karapatan na masuri ang dahilan ng kanyang pagkabilanggo sa harap ng korte ng hustisya, upang malaman kung tunay nga na may paglabag sa batas ang kanyang pagkakakulong. [The writ of habeas corpus was devised and exists as a speedy and effectual remedy to relieve persons from unlawful restraint, and as the best and only sufficient defense of personal freedom. (Villavicencio vs. Lukban, 39 Phil., 778,788.) It secures to a prisoner the right to have the cause of his detention examined and determined by a court of justice, and to have ascertained if he is held under lawful authority. (Quintos vs. Director of Prisons, 55 Phil., 304, 306.)]

“Ang pagtatanggol sa Unibersidad sa kaibuturan ay pagtatanggol sa karapatang sibil, karapatang pampulitika at karapatang ekonomiya para ang bayan natin ay mamuhay nang matiwasay,” ani Taguiwalo.

Samantala, ang pamana o aral ng Diliman Commune para kay Ilagan ay ang pagsasa-kongkreto ng panawagang “Makibaka! Huwag matakot.”

“It was an act of defiance noong panahon namin,” pag-amin ni Ilagan, “at ang defiance ay may pinagmulan.”

Ani Ilagan, taliwas sa katotohanan ang sinasabi ng iba na ang Diliman Commune ay isang adbenturistang pagkilos lamang.



Ilagan

“Maaari itong isipin kung ang mga aktibista noon ay mga rebel without a cause. We were rebels in our own right, but we had a cause. May causa at malinaw sa amin ang causang iyon. Sa madaling sabi, hindi namin ginawa ang defiance for the simple reason that we wanted to defy, wanted to be defiant. May mga usapin na kailangan pagkakitaan ng defiance, na sinasabi nga ng panawagang Makibaka! Huwag matakot,” pagtatanggol ni Ilagan.

PATULOY ANG KATUTURAN. Aniya, ang Diliman Commune ay isang pangyayari sa kasaysayan kung saan naiugnay nila ang mga isyu ng panahong iyon “sa mga ugat ng kahirapan, sa ugat ng walang kaunlaran at sa aking palagay dahil doon nagkaroon ng igpaw ang kamulatan/kamalayan ng aking henerasyon at ng maraming mamamayan na naabot ng Diliman Commune.”

“Bukod sa panawagan na magkaisa ang UP, nanawagan din kami upang sumuporta ang taong bayan sa labas ng kampus sapagkat ang aming tingin ay it had become more than a UP event,” ani Ilagan.

Ayon kay Taguiwalo, ang mga pagsagot ng mga opisyal at student leaders ng UP ngayon sa mga akusasyong ibinabato sa UP tulad ng pakikisimpatiya sa mga nais magpabagsak sa gobyerno, at sa “mga aktwal na pagkilos ng komunidad ng UP kahit sa harap ng pandemya, sa harap ng restrictions sa mobility, ang s’yang patunay na buhay na buhay ang diwa ng Diliman Commune.”

PAALALA AT HAMON. Nais nina Ilagan at Taguiwalo na panatilihin ang diwang lumalaban at hindi nanahimik sa mga usaping may kinalaman sa kapakanan at kalayaan ng Unibersidad at ng bayan.



Taguiwalo

“Walang masama sa ating paglaban hangga’t may tiwali ang ating lipunan,” saad ni Ilagan. “Kaya ang barikada’y lubha pang itatag, matibay, matikas, higit pang mataas. Tuloy sa paglaban!”

“Magsuri. Lumaban. Baguhin ang lipunan. Defend UP. Uphold academic freedom. Fight back versus state terror. UP fight!” pagtatapos ni Taguiwalo.

‘DI MATATAWARANG AMBAG. Samantala, ayon sa Tagapangulo ng Departamento ng Kasaysayan Neil Martial Santillan, hindi matatawaran ang ambag ng mga aktibistang kabataan dahil sa naluwal na samu’t saring pagbabago sa loob at labas ng UP.

“Sa kabuuan, hinamon ng Sigwa at barikada ng kabataan ang kinagisnang pananaw at pamamaraan sa pamumuno, lipunan, kultura at kapangyarihang bayan,” ani Santillan.

Sinabi rin niya na bilang tugon sa hamon ng kabataan na lumahok ang mga negosyante sa pakikibaka (lumahok sa First Quarter Storm), lumitaw ang ideya ng Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) na nagbigay-daan sa pagkakatatag ng Philippine Business for Social Progress bago pa matapos ang 1970.

“Nawa’y magsilbi ang ating webinar bilang plataporma sa pagkilala ng mahaba at makabuluhang kasaysayan ng pakikibaka ng kabataan at sambayanan upang maitaguyod ang isang lipunang marangal, mapagkalinga at demokratiko,” saad ni Santillan.

Ang Talastasan sa Kasaysayan ay bahagi ng UP Diliman Arts and Culture Festival 2021 na pinamagatang “Engkwentro: Barikada Singkwenta at ika-500 taon ng Pagtatagpo ng Pilipinas at Espanya.”

Kasama rin sa webinar sina Prop. Ferdinand Llanes, PhD bilang moderator at Bianca Roque at Patrick James Serra, mga tagapagpadaloy.

Diliman Commune Timeline

IMAGES AND INFORMATION/MATERIALS COURTESY OF UPD Office for Initiatives in Culture and the Arts
INFOGRAPHIC BY Jefferson Villacruz

Events prior to the Diliman Commune

1971

JAN. 30, SATURDAY

First year anniversary of the **First Quarter Storm**

JAN. 31, SUNDAY

Human barricade at the University Avenue junction began

JAN. 11, MONDAY

Jeepney drivers stage a **strike** against the increase in oil prices

Diliman Commune

FEB. 1, 1971, MONDAY

Morning

Jeepney drivers resumed their strike; students led by Kabataang Makabayan and Samahang Demokratiko ng Kabataan (SDK) declared their support for the strike.

First barricade went up the University Avenue, vehicles were asked to turn around; 200-300 students participated in barring vehicles from entering the University.

Students ran to Vinzons Hall shouting "Namamaril ang mga Pulis."

Faculty and Office personnel were asked politely to just walk to their classrooms and offices; UP President Salvador P. Lopez (SP Lopez) asked Dean of Students, Prof. Armando Malay, to talk to the barricaders to allow the vehicles to enter the campus.



Shortly before Noon

Security personnel scuffled with barricaders; the former wanted to remove the small tree the barricaders placed across the road.

A pillbox exploded, no one was hurt. Then the students began running, shouting "Si Campos, si Campos may baril."

Mathematics professor Inocentes Campos drove towards the

University Avenue. He was denied entry like the others and at first students thought it was okay for him. But then again he returned, this time he had firearms. When the barricaders saw he had the intention of harming them, they retaliated. A pillbox exploded and Campos's car's left rear tire was damaged forcing the car to stop.

Campos began firing his gun towards the barricaders for five minutes.



12:05 PM

At 12:05 PM SDK member Pastor "Sonny" Mesina Jr. was shot by Campos on his forehead; he was rushed to the Infirmary, later he was moved to the Veterans Memorial Hospital. He died three days later.

Mesina was declared UP Diliman's first martyr of the anti-Marcos dictatorship struggle.

Campos arrested by security guards and brought to the Quezon City Police Department.

Another student who was injured on his left cheek by Campos's shotgun firing was Leo Alto.

Incensed, students barged into Quezon Hall in the President's Office; SP Lopez and UP Student Council (SC) President Eric Baculiniao had a confrontation.

Afternoon

Quezon City police dispatched to UP were stopped at the barricades and reported back to their headquarters.

SP Lopez was summoned to the Peace and Order Council in Camp Aguinaldo.

SP Lopez opposed the Council's plan for the police to forcibly enter the UP campus to dismantle the barricade and disperse the human barricade.

SP Lopez went to Quezon City Hall to appeal on Mayor Amoranto to prevent police intrusion into the campus.

The protest was no longer about being in solidarity with the jeepney drivers' strike; nor the death of Mesina. The protest was now about the intrusion of the military and their suppression of academic freedom.

Students put up a human barricade on University Avenue but the Quezon City police broke it up, chased and arrested scores of students.



FEB. 2, 1971, TUESDAY

Morning

Faculty members and campus residents asked for a dialogue with SP Lopez to know how they can enter the campus.

A motorized column of police were sighted going to the University Ave. and the rear entrance along Katipunan Avenue.

Tear gas was thrown to the barricades; students dispersed and ran to Quezon Hall.

Afternoon

Intrusion of the armed forces, UPD would be filled with the explosion of tear gas canisters, shots of guns, pillboxes and Molotov cocktails.

Some faculty members, staff and students had a dialogue with Quezon City Chief of Police Karingal in an area compared as a no-man's land.

Negotiations with the police failed; a gun was fired, Quezon City police and soldiers moved in.

Police dispersed the students and cleared the barricades; students scampered toward Abelardo Hall, the Physical Plant Office building, and the Faculty

Center. Police withdrew after destroying the barricades.

Undersecretary of National Defense Jose Crisol came to UP.

Police and Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command (MetroCom) rushed to Vinzons Hall after smashing the barricade on Katipunan road.

Students put up barricades all over the campus; but mainly along the College of Arts and Sciences (AS) area

Early Evening

Students and about seven cafeteria workers who were being chased by police officers ran from Vinzons Hall to the area of Sampaguita and Kamia dormitories; the dormers gave them refuge from pursuing policemen; some 50 students were brought to the police headquarters; dormers after the last military vehicles left the campus went in their dormitories; the dormers found some cash and valuables were missing.

UP SC member Alice Lagman called Malay to ask for food.

Students occupied Palma Hall and seized the DZUP station.

FEB. 3, 1971, WEDNESDAY

Early Morning

Red flags were hoisted on top of Palma and Melchor Halls; the Philippine flag was raised over Quezon Hall with its red side up; there were few people on the streets.



SP Lopez called for an assembly of UP constituents; a patrol jeep with a loudspeaker made the announcement around the campus.

Philippine Collegian Editorial courtesy of its editor Reynaldo Vea stated "Raise high the barricades!" It called on all UP students to defend academic freedom, preserve student's independence and to transform UP as a base of the national democratic cultural revolution.

11 AM

Protest Assembly at the AS Steps where a young Boni Ilagan spoke before a multitude and SP Lopez protested UP's militarization and proposed the University's closure.

Student lookouts on top of Palma Hall warned that soldiers were coming a few minutes before Lopez's speech was over.

About 10 faculty members met to dialogue with soldiers.

Quezon City police Capt. Clemente told Malay there were orders to clear the national road; faculty members pleaded with Capt. Clemente.

Afternoon

Capt. Clemente relented and ordered his troops to march back to their area in front of Quezon Hall.



IMAGE Ateneo Rizal Library

Three policemen fired their guns and tried to enter the Narra Residence Hall but were talked out of entering the dormitory.

Police clashed with the barricaders; tried to enter Vinzons Hall thrice only to withdraw thrice.

Senators visited the UP President's Office; explosions were heard coming from the direction of the Main Library and AS building; a group of senators sought audience with Philippine Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos to request the recall of MetroCom as another group went to the barricades.

After one hour of waiting, Marcos called SP Lopez to say that the MetroCom will be withdrawn from UP campus.

FEB. 4, 1971, THURSDAY

Morning

Police from Katipunan Road fired gunshots at the barricades along Quirino and Shuster Streets. Students hit back with pillbox and kwitis from the roof of the Narra Residence Hall.

Students took over UP Press; Malay offered to send two to three regular pressmen to help.

Bandilang Pula newspaper was printed with the help of pressmen from UP Press.

1410 kilohertz became a byword which stands for DZUP; the radio frequency was enhanced for broadcast to reach the whole of Metro Manila, and the areas of Cavite, Laguna and Bulacan.



FEB. 5, 1971, FRIDAY

"Bandilang Pula," the communards' newspaper came out.

New names were given to the buildings: Faculty Center became Jose Ma. Sison Center, Quezon Hall became Ka Dante Hall, the Main Library became Amado Guerrero Hall, and Abelardo Hall became Tanghalang Bayan.

cord which left him with a half-body paralysis and kept him wheelchair-bound for the rest of his life.

Area residents set a community patrol system to ensure security for those who chose to stay inside the campus.

First trip of a bus shuttle service inside the campus.

FEB. 7, 1971, SUNDAY

The day was quiet; there were talks of the Chemistry Lab as a kwitis factory.

Barricades were set up in UP Los Baños campus.

FEB. 8, 1971, MONDAY

Explosion was heard near the Sampaguita Residence Hall.

Gasoline drums belonging to the Weather Bureau were burned.

Dialogue among SP Lopez, Mayor Amoranto and Police Chief Karingal was held.

Amoranto said he would hold back on ordering the smashing of the barricades.

Karingal threatened to arrest UP SC Chair Baculinao and the barricaders.

SP Lopez sent his resignation statement to the media.

The "Provisional Directorate ng Demokratikong Komunidad ng Diliman" (Provisional Directorate) decided to lift the barricades.

FEB. 9, 1971, TUESDAY

The main barricades went down.

Classes resumed but many chairs and other facilities were missing.

Maintenance employees and students cleared the campus roads.

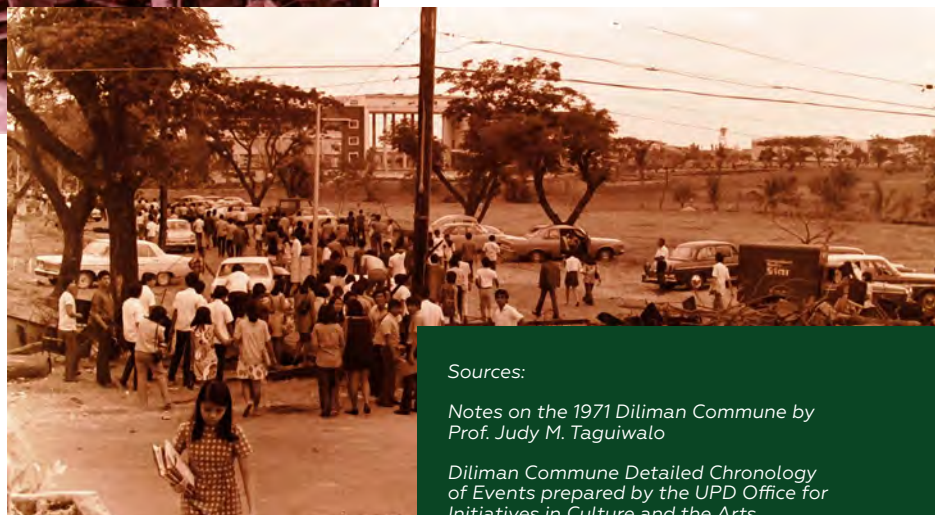
The Diliman Commune ended with the barricades removed at 8 a.m. by virtue of the announcement made by the Provisional Directorate.



FEB. 6, 1971, SATURDAY

Police and MetroCom smashed the barricades on Katipunan Road; three students were hurt.

Danilo "Dangke" Delfin of the Rayadillo Coy was hit by a sniper's rifle. He was taken to the Veterans Memorial Hospital. The bullet entered his left shoulder, damaging his lungs and spinal



Sources:

Notes on the 1971 Diliman Commune by Prof. Judy M. Taguiwalo

Diliman Commune Detailed Chronology of Events prepared by the UPD Office for Initiatives in Culture and the Arts

The continuing relevance of academic freedom*

A seminar on the theme “Academic Freedom and Contemporary Philippine Reality” cannot evade politically sensitive issues; otherwise academic freedom will just be, in the words of Angela Davis, “an empty concept which professors use to guarantee their right to work undisturbed by the real world, undisturbed by the real problems of society.”

My paper this afternoon focuses on only one aspect of academic freedom – i.e., institutional autonomy or the independence of the university from the centers of wealth and power. The technocratization of Philippine society and its educational institutions has made it an issue of urgent concern to academics and academic administrators alike. It puts at stake the integrity of our institutions of higher learning and, unless their integrity is restored and safeguarded, we cannot speak of the “continuing relevance of academic freedom.”

When universities appeared in the 11th and 12th centuries, first in Italy and then in England and France, they were tied-up with the monastic orders and, for their material needs, relied heavily on the patronage of kings and bishops. But once it became apparent that the purpose of their patrons often conflicted with the norms of scholarship, the struggle for academic autonomy began. It was then that the ivory tower became a favorite metaphor to represent the ideal academic community.

**From the files of Third World Studies Center, reprinted with permission. Read at the seminar on “Academic Freedom and Contemporary Philippine Reality” sponsored by the Philippine Council for Policy Science, Magsaysay Hall, SSS Building on Jan. 13, 1977.*



Nemenzo

Brookside Baby blog

The vanguard of this movement for institutional autonomy was the cathedral school of Notre Dame de Paris. It was the first academic institution to fight for a charter of rights and privileges, among which was the exclusive right to issue teachers' licenses so that the university teachers would be free from the fickle patronage of the bishop. Refusing to accept any external authority over the conduct of scholarship, teachers governed themselves by a system that resembled what we now call participatory democracy.

Paris became the model for most European universities: an autonomous, self-governing community of scholars wherein all regular members were directly involved in the making of academic policies. As these universities grew in size and the number of specialized disciplines multiplied, internal democracy was gradually eroded, giving rise to bureaucratic structure. The loosening of the communal ties that once held scholars together, a necessary consequence of bureaucratization, left the universities wide open to the coercive and corrupting pressures from national governments and national churches that were then in the process of consolidating state power.

The 18th century witnessed the total degeneration of the Sorbonne from a citadel of creativity and critical thought into an obedient servant of the monarchy. By making itself useful to the crown and associating itself with the extravagant projects of Madame de Pompadour, it lost credibility among the people and estranged itself from the social movement that was renovating the cultural milieu in France. The critical-prophetic function that the university had abdicated shifted in the Parisian salons and there a new breed of dissenting intellectuals emerged. The Sorbonne supplied the manpower requirements of the monarchy, turned out a horde of courtiers, priests, and professors whose names are now deservedly forgotten, but the lively drinking places of Paris gave the world Voltaire, Diderot, d'Alembert, Holbach and Condorcet.

In their effort to stand above the political struggles that stirred and moved the larger society, the universities failed; instead, they learned to accept the tension between themselves and the holders of power as a necessary factor for maintaining the vitality of academic life. Where that tension ceased, as in the Sorbonne in the age of Voltaire, the university invariably lost its dynamism. This experience, replicated many times in many other countries, proved the theory that the university cannot divorce itself from the society to which it belongs. It is therefore senseless for advocates of academic freedom today to clamor for "immunity from the pressures of non-academic forces."

This issue to which advocates of academic freedom ought to address themselves is not whether the university should make itself relevant to the national community. The real issue is the manner of integration, the manner of making itself relevant to the life of the nation.

This does not mean, however, that the university should merely adapt itself to the social reality, reflecting it in the same way a mirror reflects whatever stands before it. The relationship between university and society is dialectical, one of dynamic interaction. Since the university must operate within the resources and capabilities of the larger society and constructively respond to the needs of its people, it must of necessity reflect the character of that society in its instructional and research programmes; but, on the other hand, the university as a reservoir of creative energy, has also the latent power to transform the society that shaped it. The highest contribution a university can offer to the national community is precisely to actualize this transformative power without debasing itself into a handmaiden of state and corporate bureaucracies.

In the Philippines today, the principal threat to academic freedom does not come from modern Torquemadas armed with the crude gadgets of inquisition; it comes from government agencies, from private corporations, from foreign foundations and international organizations who dangle consultancies and grants before a materially deprived intelligentsia. With the imposition of martial law, very few Filipino academics actually experienced torture and imprisonment – and, to my knowledge, no one has been driven to penury – for following Emmanuel Kant's dictum: "Dare to Know!" They are simply enured to a life of relative affluence and given the illusion of influence, and they end up as academic entrepreneurs engaged in "intellectual profiteering which adds nothing except to their incomes and academic ranks."

In other words, academic freedom in the Philippines is not threatened with death but with obsolescence. It is in danger of becoming obsolete because those who loudly defend and celebrate academic freedom evade situations where they might need to invoke it. Like all other freedoms, it has value only when actually used, and it has usefulness only to those who have ideas to profess which imperil the interests and outrage of those in power. It has meaning only where members of the university perform the essential function of social critics; otherwise it is worthless. Scholars whose brains are available for picking at a price have no use for academic freedom, what they need are business opportunities. Neither have those who merely extol academic freedom as an abstract right or defend it on the level of high principles, but who never exercise it in a politically effective way. Academic freedom is

connected with social criticism, because activities supportive of the status quo will always be tolerated without need for special protection.

More than two decades ago, C. Wright Mills made these observations of the American intellectual scene: "There is little union in the same persons of knowledge and power; but persons of power do surround themselves with men of some knowledge... The man of knowledge has not become a philosopher king; but he has often become a consultant to a man who is neither king-like nor philosophical. It is not natural in the course of their careers for men of knowledge to meet with those in power. The links between university and government are weak, and when they do occur, the man of knowledge appears as an 'expert' which usually means as a hired technician."

Over the last four years, however, the tie-up between the men of knowledge and the men of power in the Philippines has grown alarmingly close. Professors with fancy academic degrees may now be found at the highest levels of government and business, not only as hired technicians but even as planners and decision-makers. This phenomenon of technocratization creates a different sort of threat to the integrity of academic institutions, as Robert M. Hutchins pointed out: "The most advanced industrial country, the United States, was pouring money into research through governmental agencies that had a mission and wanted the universities to help them carry it out. The university, if it accepted the money, accepted the mission, which was not the mission of the university, but of the agency. These grants required a kind and degree of specialization hitherto unknown, drew off professors from teaching, and made the agency, rather than the university, the nourishing mother, the Alma Mater of the professor."

History has shown that universities are most vulnerable to external manipulation when the faculty and students no longer feel themselves part of the community of learning, when academic life is viewed merely as a way of earning a living rather than a vocation or a calling. The restoration of that sense of community, however, is a difficult job in contemporary Philippines; more so in university as large and heterogenous as U.P., or even like Arts and Sciences with more than 400 faculty members, 19 specialized Departments and some 8,000 students.

But we are not deterred by the immensity of the task. Starting from the proposition that the rationale for an academic community is the need "to think together so that everybody may think better than he would alone," we have established organs for democratic participation wherein the faculty may continually discuss and directly pass judgment on the policies that govern their academic work. To make the faculty

less beholden to administrators and to compel the administrators to adopt a new style of leadership, the offices of Dean and Department Chairman have been divested of much of their traditional prerogatives.

Breaking up the authoritarian structures inherited from the past is an essential phase in the process of institutionalizing academic freedom because as Anthony Arblaster said, "Academic freedom and academic democracy go hand in hand. For the principal, though not the only, threats to freedom in education derive from the authoritarian structures of educational institution." It is never sufficient to have a tolerant person at the top who allows a high degree of freedom to teachers and students. "Such voluntary renunciations of the exercise of power and authority are always unreliable. They are apt to be temporary, since they are dependent not on acknowledged right, but on the occasionally liberal character of authorities concerned." This explains our current effort to democratize the policy-making structures in the U.P. College of Arts and Sciences.

One of the heartaches of college administration in the Philippines today is the difficulty of getting some of the more talented faculty members in certain departments to work on college projects without additional compensation. To a large extent they have lost their loyalty to the college that nurtured them and precisely employs them and gives them the academic prestige which they actually use as capital in their entrepreneurial endeavors. The college is forced to compete for their services with external agencies which offer fabulous honoraria and consultancy fees. But I am happy to discover that, in my faculty, there are still an appreciable number who have retained a healthy measure of idealism and commitment. These are usually your instructors, but they also include senior professors whose skills are and easily marketable and whose intellectual integrity restraints them from shifting to more profitable disciplines. They are the college, they are the university – and it is they to whom academic freedom has continuing relevance.

The art of teaching suffers from the spread of mercenary values in the academic profession. Professors who are too busy with commissioned researches and consultancies often consider teaching an onerous burden. Since they are left with little time to prepare for their classes, much less to explore new teaching techniques, they downgrade teaching and equate scholarship with research. Since the sort of research they do are not truly supportive of their teaching function; and, in fact, their outputs are almost always useful only to the agencies that subsidized them, they typically speak of research in the abstract – regardless of its purpose and regardless of its probable uses. They speak of knowledge for its own





sake, unmindful of the fact that the information they generate must have definite practical value to their respective funding agencies and they ignore the more disturbing possibility that these agencies may use the data for projects which are morally repugnant.

In the University of the Philippines, a research project entitles one to reduction of teaching load, regardless of whether he gets an honorarium for doing it. What actually happens is that a faculty who gets a research grant shifts the burden of teaching to his less fortunate colleagues. And yet, when promotion time comes, he demands that research – even his type of research – be given a higher weight than teaching, on the ground that the researcher and the researcher alone has advanced frontiers of knowledge, even if what he actually advanced is only his income and the interests of his benefactor. If the university authorities go for this line of reasoning, the academic entrepreneur will enjoy the best of both worlds: he earns money for doing research and gets promoted for researching.

I have consistently maintained that teaching is the primary function of a university and its primary responsibility is to the students. The researches that ought to receive the highest priority should therefore be those that are supportive of the teaching function. Researches that support programmes of outside agencies ought to be undertaken by those agencies themselves, perhaps with personnel trained by the universities. But it is not a proper job of the university to do research for them; and it is utterly abominable if such research is done at the expense of the university's primary concern, namely higher education.

Lest I be misunderstood, I must emphasize at this juncture that I am neither against academics doing research nor am I suggesting that research should be divorced from public policy. Indeed, as citizens we ought to be concerned with public affairs and the mere fact that I agreed to speak before the Philippine Council for Policy Science should be evidence enough of my serious concern for questions of policy. Our civic duty should indeed find expression in our readiness to contribute our knowledge and our skills to national efforts.

It is the nature of that contribution which I am trying to question. Providing the youth with the critical faculties to pierce through the rhetorics of our leaders in order that they may judge themselves the empirical grounds, the philosophical framework, and the moral implications of public policies – this is the central role of the university; and need I add that it is also a more noble task than training technocrats or hotel and restaurant administrators?

It is not the proper function of a university to research on how best to carry out programmes already decided upon by the powers that be because the university, as the moral conscience of the nation, must reserve the right to challenge the rationality and morality of those programmes. Neither is it a proper function of a university to undertake evaluation studies of the programmes of the funding agencies because, most likely, the outputs of such studies are self-serving and justificatory in character.

In the context of contemporary Philippine reality, the demand for academic freedom should start from the assertion of our right to determine the purposes and priorities of academic work. To clamour for freedom from external pressures is futile as it is misdirected. Let us admit that the subordination of the university to external forces has internal causes and its liberation will come when its faculty and students, as a cohesive community, shall gain the courage and foresight to exercise their critical function.

There are numberless aspects of Philippine reality that ought to be studied, countless problems to be analyzed and policies to be evaluated. The university must relate itself to society by undertaking these projects, but according to its priorities, according to its own perception of the people's needs and aspirations. It is the national community that the university should serve, not the ones who rule it. If our convictions and our findings dictate that we denounce the policies and actions for our rulers, let us do so with courage, vigour and honesty. It is precisely this critical function that sets a value to academic freedom. Since the critical-prophetic function is indispensable to social progress, other and more vital and vibrant institutions will take it over whenever the universities relinquish it through default. We have seen how the salons usurped intellectual leadership from the Sorbonne, when the latter allowed itself to become an instrument of the ancient regime. And only a few years ago, we witnessed how our universities in the Philippines lost its intellectual leadership to "the parliaments of the streets."

We have indeed reason to worry about the future of a nation whose universities have degenerated into sanctuaries of entrenched social irrelevance and factories for the production of marketable skills.

When the men of intellect can no longer "define the purpose of their lives in words that stir the souls of the noble and chill the blood of the base," the relevance of academic freedom is indeed a dubious proposition.

PROFILE

BY Bino C. Gamba



Misael Bacani, UP MPRO

PhilSA's new recruit

The country's space agency has a
new recruit!

She is Associate Professor Gay Jane P. Perez, PhD, of the UP Diliman (UPD) Institute of Environmental Science and Meteorology (IESM). The Philippine Space Agency (PhilSA) designated her to be the Deputy Director General (DDG). She is on secondment to the Agency and will serve until the term of the Philippine president ends.

PhilSA is the country's national space agency mandated to promote the national space program in line with the Philippine Space Policy. PhilSA was created on Aug. 8, 2019 through Republic Act (RA) 11363 (Philippine Space Act), and is an attached agency of the Office of the President.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Space Policy is the country's primary strategic roadmap for space development which will embody the country's goal of becoming a space-capable and space-faring nation within the next decade. PhilSA represents the country in international space events, meetings and agreements.



PhilSA logo

It was PhilSA Director General Joel Joseph S. Marciano Jr. who designated her to be the DDG for Space Science and Technology (DDG-SST), which is in line with her field of expertise in Earth observation satellites utilization. As DDG-SST, Perez assists the Director General in planning, directing, managing, implementing and assessing programs and projects related to scientific space science and technology and its applications. The primary focus of her office work is on the internal and collaborative research and development (R&D) activities that spur rapid scientific growth and national development.

Perez is not new to space-related studies. Her research interests are in satellite remote sensing of the environment, climate data assimilation, climate change and variability, complex systems, and interdisciplinary applications of Physics.

The UP Scientist II was part of a team of engineers and scientists that developed the country's first microsatellites, the Diwata-1 and Diwata-2. She was the program leader of the Sustained Support for Local Space Technology and Applications Mastery, Innovation and Advancement (STAMINA4Space) Program, an R&D program "aimed at further developing deep expertise that enables and sustains the growth of a local scientific-industrial base in space technology and applications in the Philippines."

Her research "Forecasting and monitoring agricultural growth in the Philippines" is on how precision agriculture can improve yields by using satellite observations in conjunction with models and

ground data. The research also includes assessment of how drought evolves through time, which can be the basis of drought advisory and corresponding mitigation measures.

The research earned her the 2018 ASEAN-US Prize for Women and the distinction of being the first Filipino to win the award. ASEAN-US Prize for Women encourages female scientists working in Southeast Asia in creating sustainable solutions to address development changes.

In 2019, Singapore-based Asian Scientist Magazine included Perez in the Asian Scientist 100 (in Environmental Sciences and Geology), and was awarded The Outstanding Women in Nation's Service. Perez is also the 2009 UPD Most Outstanding PhD Graduate in Physics.

She is also a postdoctoral fellow at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Hydrospheric and Biospheric Sciences Laboratory from May 2010 until December 2011.

Perez said she is excited to be joining the PhilSA's early stage of establishment.

"As a new organization that's being built from ground up, PhilSA has a huge potential to imbibe a strong scientific culture of technical competency and integrity. As a scientist, I hope to take part in developing such culture as the agency contributes in the advancement of knowledge, technological innovation, and in creating space-based solutions for the betterment of our nation," she said.

SPACE EXPLORATION. Perez said her interest in space exploration deepened during her postdoctoral stint at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. She recounted how scientists and engineers worked together to execute complex missions such as sending astronauts to space and safely getting them back, launching rockets, and remotely operating satellites that are hundreds to thousands of kilometers away, to name a few. She was mostly impressed on how NASA embarks on space exploration and missions for the benefit of humanity.

"I gained a better appreciation of space exploration as I came to realize how it impacts us, and knowing that we relate to- and benefit from it more than we are aware of. From creating new technologies and innovations to generating maps, the outcomes are very much relevant to our day to day lives. It is this connection that motivated me to pursue the field of satellite remote sensing when I returned to UP and joined IESM," Perez said.

PhilSA PROGRAMS. PhilSA's flagship programs deal with satellite building initiatives and space data mobilization which maximizes the generation and

utilization of all satellite data necessary for digital inclusion, the economy, and the government.

There are also existing projects that work on localizing satellite development and facilitating know-how transfer and capacity-building of local researchers with international collaborators on advanced satellite development. These projects are under the Department of Science and Technology (DOST)-funded STAMINA4Space program implemented by UPD and DOST-Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI).

PhilSA's recent initiative is the analysis of various satellite data to assist in monitoring the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of COVID-19. This is jointly developed in partnership with the DOST-ASTI and STAMINA4Space and is accessible through the Philippines Space Data Dashboard, a platform that features R&D outputs from different DOST-initiated space projects.

"In the near future, these, along with several of the country's existing programs on space science and technology, will be transitioned to the PhilSA," Perez said.

Perez, who is on secondment at the PhilSA, continues to do research and teach at UPD, including mentoring and advising IESM graduate students.

"Time permitting, I still would like to teach some courses like the Application of Remote Sensing to Environmental Science and Satellite Meteorology. By keeping an active engagement with UP, we can maintain an enabling and nurturing environment that facilitates learning through osmosis. I believe that it will be vital for the students to be exposed to the current trends in space technology and for the PhilSA to benefit from the cutting-edge science and research developments done at the university," said Perez.

ENGAGING UP. To engage academics and researchers from institutions outside PhilSA, Perez and Marciano are now working on a proposal to establish a fellowship program in PhilSA that would be beneficial to UP.

The fellowship program aims to engage University faculty by tapping their expertise in the various aspects of space science and technology and by providing additional support, resources and other opportunities. PhilSA envisions the program to hone the skills of engineers, scientists, and their students who aspire to use their R&D capabilities for the advancement of space scientific and technological expertise of both the University and the Agency.

To further explain the proposed fellowship program, Perez, quoting Marciano, said, "We are grateful to UP for sharing the expertise of its faculty members especially with a new agency like the PhilSA that is building up. Several other UP professors have also

been seconded to high-level positions in different national government agencies. There are occasions, however, where the desire to engage academics does not involve putting them in a management or executive portfolio. For science-based agencies, we might need them to be devoted to conducting R&D, and not signing vouchers, memos and office orders, etc. While they are doing R&D in PhilSA, for example, we do not want them to relinquish their UP affiliation, nor do we want them to abandon their mentoring activities and their students. We can have an arrangement where they will be in PhilSA working with our scientists on in-house research programs where they can also bring in their research students for a few days in a week, and be back in their university office the rest of the time. Therefore, we can evolve, strengthen and formalize mechanisms outside of secondment where agencies can bring into the fold such expertise more adroitly and flexibly that is also scalable and, thus, sustainable. This is where the new model for research fellowships comes in."

The space agency, according to Perez, envisions a Filipino nation bridged, uplifted and empowered through the peaceful uses of outer space. Its mission is to promote and sustain a robust Philippine space ecosystem that adds and creates value in space from Filipinos, for Filipinos and the world.

"As I join the PhilSA, it is my hope that we will be able to pursue space exploration for the benefit of every Filipino, and UP will be an important partner of PhilSA towards the realization of the aforementioned goals," said Perez.



FQS changed country's labor landscape

Event poster

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
SCHOOL OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
in cooperation with the
UPD OFFICE FOR INITIATIVES IN CULTURE AND THE ARTS

**PUBLIC FORUM ON
FIRST QUARTER
STORM & LABOR**
UP Diliman Month Theme: "Makita kang sakdal laya"

**ANG KONDISYON NG
MANGGAGAWANG
PILIPINO**
Photo courtesy of Nagkakaisa Labor Coalition

**November 14, 2020
(SATURDAY)
2:00 - 4:00 PM
via ZOOM**
Registration is now open!
This forum is open to the
public (no registration fee)

- FQS and Labor — Overview**
Dr. Ronaldee A. Asuncion, Dean
- Recurring militancy in the Philippine trade union movement**
Dr. Rene E. Ofreneo, Professor Emeritus
- Labor unrest and labor at rest — the logic of union renewal**
Dr. Melissa R. Serrano, Professor
- The Philippine Airlines (PAL) labor conflict — a microcosm of worker militancy**
Prof. Benjamin B. Velasco, Assistant Professor

Invited speakers / commentators:

SILVESTRE N. BELLO III Secretary, DOLE	SERGIO A. ORTIZ President, ECOM	KA ELMER "BONG" LABONG Pangulu, Kilusang Maya Uno	JOSHUA MATA Secretary General, SENTRO
KA RENE E. MACUTUBO Partido Manggagawa (PM)	ATTY. JOSE SONNY MATULA Nagkakaisa Labor Coalition	REP. RAYMUND DEMOCRITO C. MENDOZA President, Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines and TUCP Party List	

REGISTRATION LINK: <https://forms.gle/eJFPwrorkVimJrcL6>

The First Quarter Storm (FQS) proved to be an eye opener not only for the students but also for the Philippine workforce and has contributed to changing the landscape of the labor movement in the Philippines.



Asuncion

This was FQS' significance to the Philippine labor industry, said the Dean of the UP School of Labor and Industrial Relations (SOLAIR) Prof. Ronahlee S. Asuncion, PhD, in her lecture at the webinar "First Quarter Storm and Labor" on Nov. 14, 2020.

Asuncion said FQS had a spill-over effect in industries "kasi ang mga student activist na nagtrabaho sa iba't ibang industriya dala-dala nila ang kanilang pagiging nationalist."

"The students were good organizers. They were able to organize continuously and they helped form and organize unions and community-based organizations," she said.

FQS was a period of civil unrest that began on Jan. 26, 1970 and ended on Mar. 17, 1970. The period saw a series of demonstrations, marches and protests in the 1960s and in 1970 brought by the country's economic crisis, increasing poverty and the increasing debt of the government.

"Of course, nandoon din noon ang issue ng imperialism, fascism and feudalism, the presence of US bases, the US economic intervention, political intervention," Asuncion said.

In aligning with the labor force, the students saw that they were raising the same issues and the same demand from the government for changes and improvement in the lives of Filipinos.

The Philippines in the 1960s and 1970s faced problems of low wages, unemployment, underemployment, and workers with no overtime

pay even when people worked beyond eight hours, among others.

The students who participated in the FQS aligned themselves with peasants and workers, and with the students' teach-ins, discussion groups and immersions, "they were able to raise the consciousness among workers of their human rights," and thus "strengthened the labor movement," Asuncion said.

FQS changed the students and saw them being more involved in the concerns of their respective communities. Some students made radical choices of abandoning their studies and instead learn from the people.

"Merong programa na 'Go to the Barrios' and learn from the people. The students became outright activists or became responsive to the issues. Iyong iba nga po hindi na itinuloy ang kanilang pag-aaral," Asuncion said. "Ang mga estudyante na hindi na tumuloy sa pag-aaral umuwi po sa kani-kanilang probinsya at tumulong po mag-organisa (unions and community-based organizations)," she said.

FQS' influence was not exclusive to wage-earner workers, farmers and peasants, but also with professionals.

In the 1960s to 1970s, teachers, especially those in private schools, had problems with payment of salaries, work overload, had difficulty in getting tenure and faced suppression of union organizing.

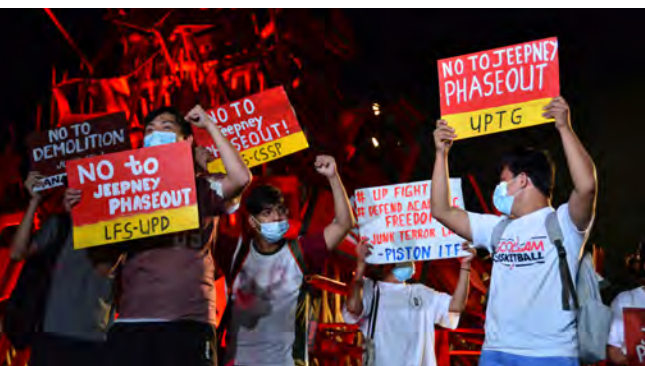
"Ang influence ng student activism ay hindi lamang limitado sa mga factory, sa mga jeepney driver or sa mga peasant. They also encouraged workers to form unions, even professionals have movements. Ito na nga po ang Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism (MAN). Nagkaroon din po ng associations of scientists, progressive doctors and even businessmen," she said.

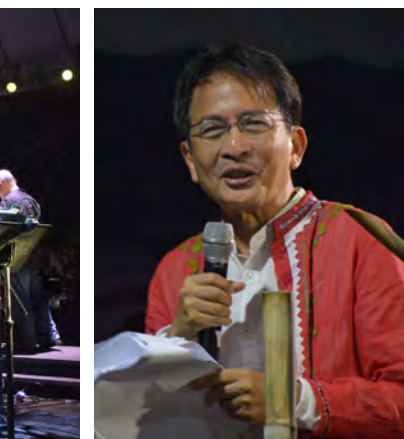
Asuncion said FQS further strengthened the student movement and produced known progressive labor lawyers like Enrique Voltaire Garcia and Hermon Lagman.

Ending her lecture, Asuncion said the influence of FQS on labor movement in the country continues to this day.

"Hanggang ngayon ay patuloy pa rin natin isinusulat ang kasaysayan (until now we are still writing history)," she said.

The webinar "First Quarter Storm and Labor" was part of the UPD Arts and Culture Festival 2020 celebration themed "Makita kang Sakdal Laya," a four-month series of events commemorating FQS' 50th anniversary.





ACF 2021 opens

IMAGES BY Jacelle Isha B. Bonus

It was a somber evening of poetry and song last Feb. 1, 5:30 p.m. in UP Diliman (UPD) as it opened its annual Arts and Culture Festival (ACF) with “Barikada Singkwenta: Pagpupugay at Paggunita (a late afternoon vigil)” near the Oblation Plaza to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Diliman Commune.



"Barikada" by Toym Imao



The Diliman Commune was a movement of protest by UP students and faculty in solidarity with striking jeepney drivers who denounced the increase of oil price, and later for the move of the military and police to put a stop to the protest on campus, held from Feb. 1 to 9, 1971. The first barricades were set up at the University Avenue to stop the entry of vehicles into the campus.

UPD Office for Initiatives in Culture and the Arts (OICA) Director Cecilia S. De La Paz said this year's festival entitled "Engkwentro: UPD Arts and Culture Festival 2021" celebrates two historic "encounters" — the 50th anniversary of the Diliman Commune and the 5th centenary of the Triumph at the Battle of Mactan and of the Christianization of the Philippines.

A drone shot of the brightly lit art installation "Barikada" was shown followed by a video interview of artist Abdulmari "Toym" de Leon Imao Jr. describing its origins and how it depicts the Diliman Commune. "Barikada" is a massive art installation composed of bamboo and old wooden chairs in front of the Oblation Plaza which served as stage and backdrop.

The video then cut to UP President Danilo L. Concepcion on stage who emphasized the importance of remembering the two historic events. He was followed by UPD Chancellor Fidel R. Nemenzo, who said even those who did not participate in the Diliman Commune will learn a lot from the celebrations.

"Iba-iba man ang naratibo, iba-iba man ang landas na tinahak... iisa ang mithiin na nagbubuklod sa atin bilang mga produkto ng UP: ang maglingkod sa bayan nang may Husay at Dangal, at magpakita ng Giting at Tapang sa harap ng panggigipit at banta ng karahasan," he added.



Then came an omnibus video consisting of various shots of important landmarks such as Palma Hall, Melchor Hall, Quezon Hall and the Sunken Garden superimposed with scans of newspaper articles and photos from that time. The video also contained audio testimonies from several “communards,” recounting their memories of the historic time.

Playwright and activist Bonifacio Ilagan then read a letter from the family of the late Pastor Mesina Jr., the student who was hit by a bullet from a gun of mathematics professor Inocentes Campos who opened fire at the students during the first day of the protest.

This was followed by a live performance of “Unang Alay” as arranged by College of Music professor Solaiman Jamisolamin. It was sung by Greg De Leon and Tapati, accompanied by Jamisolamin, David Savio D. Delos Santos, John Raymond Sarreal and Jacques Duffort. Each live musical number was interspersed by live drone footages of the stage overlooking Barikada.

Next was a dramatic reading of the poem “Kung Kami’y Magkakapit Bisig: Mga Tula sa Hacienda Luisita” by Ilagan and College of Law professor Rowena Daroy Morales. The poem by Gelacio Guillermo Jr. was translated into Filipino by Jose F. Lacaba. As the poem draws to a close, photos of students who participated in the Diliman Commune were projected onto the facade of Quezon Hall. Morales and Ilagan then proceeded to talk about their experiences as students in the thick of the activities of the Diliman Commune.





Ilagan concluded his prepared message and the words “NO TO RED TAGGING” were projected onto the stone columns of the Quezon Hall lobby.

Tapati and De Leon then sang “Paglikas” by Fidel Rillo, music by Ronnie Quesada, arranged by Jamisolamin and accompanied by Jamisolamin, Delos Santos, Sarreal and Duffort.

Next to speak were Professors Emeriti Judy M. Taguiwalo of the College of Social Work and Community Development and Jose Dalisay Jr. of the College of Arts and Letters, who gave their own testimonials.

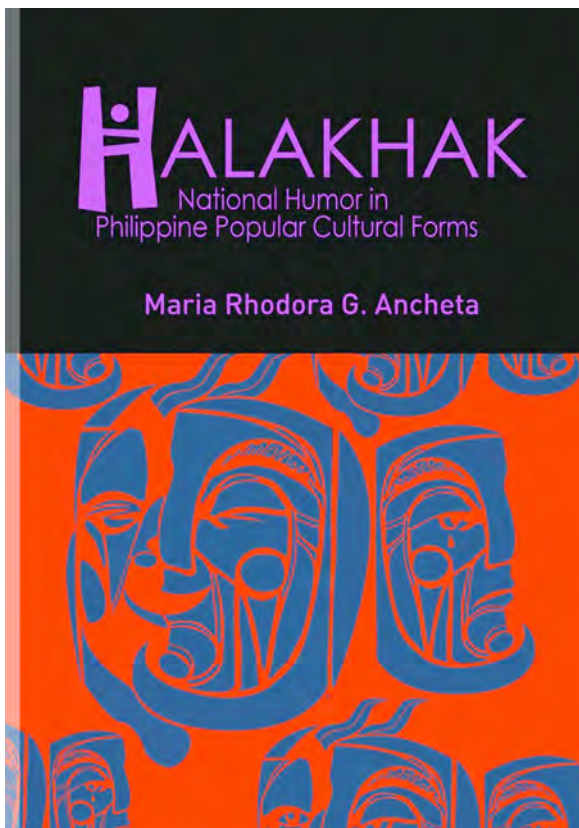
Dalisay then read Ilagan’s Filipino translation of an excerpt from “An Open Letter to Filipino Artists” by Emmanuel Lacaba. As he concluded, the Carillon bells were rung 14 times. The camera then cut to all the speakers onstage holding aloft placards, which they then added to Barikada.

Ilagan began singing the opening lines of the song “Internasyonal” that Jamisolamin arranged. He was soon joined by De Leon, Tapati and the other speakers present. They then concluded the program by singing “UP Naming Mahal.”

“Engkwentro,” organized by the UPD Office of the Chancellor through OICA, ran from February to April and spanned a multitude of activities ranging from webinars, art exhibitions, live performances to public art.



Clockwise from top left: (1) Barikada at the background with Ilagan and Daroy-Morales; (2) Taguiwalo; (3) The live musical number at the opening; (4) Dalisay; and (5) From left: Daroy-Morales, Nemenzo, Concepcion, Ilagan and Dalisay



Studying humor, seriously

IMAGES COURTESY OF
Prof. Maria Rhodora G. Ancheta, PhD

Filipinos are known as fun-loving and are always smiling.

However, what makes Filipinos smile? Where do they draw their joy?

In her 2017 book, “Halakhak: National Humor in Philippine Popular Cultural Forms,” Prof. Maria Rhodora G. Ancheta, PhD, examined how humor is deployed in Philippine popular cultural forms in response to the scarceness of resources studying Filipino humor.

“Humor is, in fact, a Filipino national weapon—one that is utilized not only to reflect social foibles and cultural beliefs that allow Filipinos to find belonging in using humor as a response to crippling national horrors, but one that is used to train an apparently disparaging look at themselves as victims of embarrassing and painful historical, political, or cultural circumstances,” Ancheta said.

In a 2018 interview with the UP Press, Ancheta recalled how other faculty members and both graduate and undergraduate students would ask her, “Why didn’t you write the book sooner?” At that time, materials on humor studies, specifically in Philippine setting, “is hard to look for, and if at all there is material, you have to claw to look for it,” she said.

LEARNINGS AND GOALS. The book project started after Ancheta’s dissertation when UP Diliman (UPD) College of Arts and Letter (CAL) Professor Emeritus Gemino H. Abad encouraged her to go into Filipino humor “because nobody’s on it,” Ancheta said. Thus began her entry to popular culture.

Ancheta realized two things about how people perceives humor studies.

“One, which I also addressed in the introduction of the book, is that humor is not a proper study for scholarly discussion. And only very recently has it become so because, and I think especially in the Philippines, it really is rather trivialized,” she said.

She also said the irony of trivializing humor as more of a topic for entertainment is that the reality of humor is a very serious study in understanding what Philippine culture is. Thus, the importance of humor studies in understanding the idea, or stereotype, that Filipinos are fun-loving and are always smiling.

The second is that studying humor or any artifact that delves on humor is, in itself, enjoyable. Ancheta said “It is entertaining throughout. It is like hard slog. It’s as valid an area of study as anthropology, sociology or the sciences.”

Her main goal was to start a conversation about Filipino humor. Ancheta saw the need to provide an initial resource for the examination of Filipino humor and what it means to understand this in terms of Philippine culture.

“Humor is functional. It depends on who we are evolving as a people,” she said.



Ancheta

HUMOR AND COMEDY. Comedy is a genre, a type, while humor is a sensibility, “and many times people interchange the two,” Ancheta explained. Humor has already been studied and theorized, and there are certain ways by which theorists have already looked at the nature of humor, and these were discussed in the book.

First is to look at humor as being born of incongruity. “We laugh because we see something that is unexpected, and that recognition of that unexpectedness pushes us to laugh or it becomes the impetus to laughter.”

Second is to look at laughter as being born of superiority. People laugh at other people. “We do things, gestures. We have words that put other people down. And in the course of that, we feel superior over them,” Ancheta said.

Philosopher Thomas Hobbes said we laugh “because of sudden glory arising from some sudden conception of some eminency in ourselves, by comparison with the infirmity of others.”

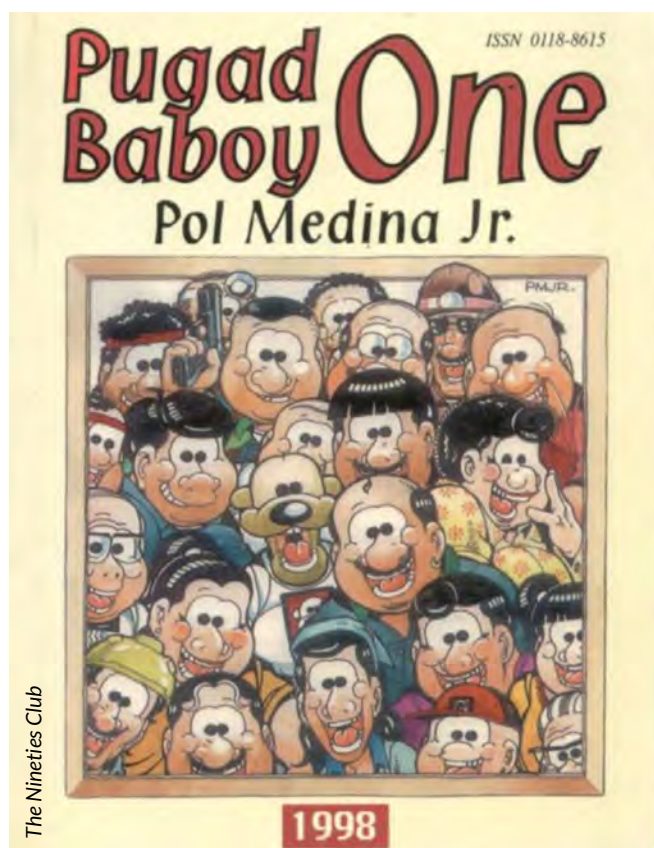
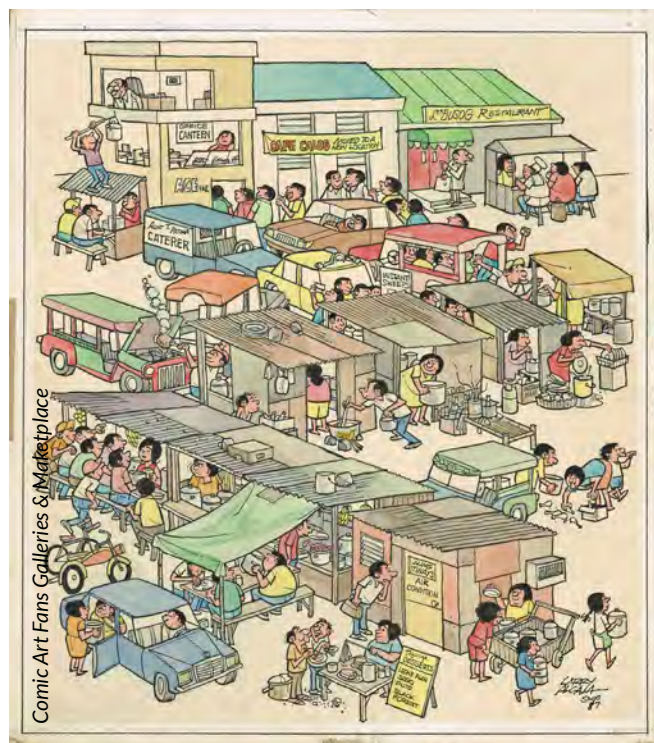
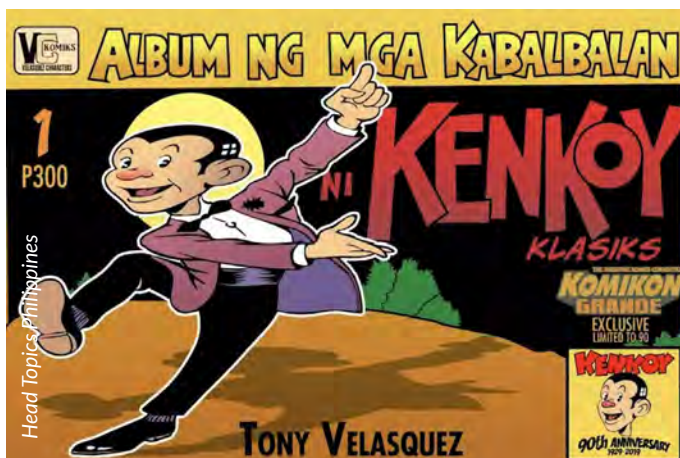
Last is that laughter is a release. “People usually have this nervous laughter when we talk about taboo things like sex or things that we really don’t talk about in ordinary life like fecal matter or urine. I mean like even

talking about it makes us titter a bit. So that idea of release or relief, that laughter is not so much cognitive. It’s not that we think about it but it is a release of emotion,” Ancheta explained.

CONTENT. The book has nine essays where Ancheta used several tools of the “scholarship of humor studies” such as classical humor theories, linguistic humor frameworks, and comic narrative strategies, among others.

She used these tools to read and study popular Filipino cultural forms as seen in theatrical works of the “komedyas” and “sarsuwelas;” in political joke work in the Erap Estrada and Gloria Arroyo “Hello Garci” jokes; in the Filipino visual arts such as in the earlier Filipino “komiks” Kenkoy by writer Romualdo Ramos and cartoonist-illustrator Tony Velasquez; in contemporary comic strips by Larry Alcala (Slice of Life), Pol Medina (Pugad Baboy) and Jess Abrera (Pinoy Nga!); in the Dolfy films; in digital media (Maritess vs. the Superfriends by Dino Ignacio); and in contemporary creative nonfiction essays.

As Ancheta prepared the essays, two main stories propped up. One is the experience of a fan girl as she ended up connecting with the creators and copyright



Comic materials mentioned in the book

owners of the comic materials. “Everybody has been very accommodating,” she said.

The other story is the gratification of producing the book and the respect and appreciation of the need for such book as evidenced by students from different universities “who would approach me, asking about their theses and studies and if I have a book which they can use,” Ancheta shared.

THE AUTHOR. Ancheta is Professor at the CAL Department of English and Comparative Literature, teaching American and British literature. Her areas of interests are humor studies in American and Philippine literary and popular culture, everyday life and domestic cultures, sociology of the body and the Bakhtinian carnivalesque.

She finished PhD English Studies: Anglo-American Literature, MA English Studies: Anglo-American Literature, and BA English: Anglo-American Literature from UPD.

For a copy of “Halakhak: National Humor in Philippine Popular Cultural Forms,” visit the UP Press physical store in UPD, the UP Press website or online shops Lazada and Shopee.



Ang kasaysayan ng demokratikong konsultasyon sa UP

Marahil lubhang pangkaraniwan na lamang na nagaganap ang konsultasyon o demokratikong pagsangguni sa iba't ibang sektor ng akademikong yunit o komunidad tuwing may nakatakdang pagpapalit ng pamunuan sa UP kung kaya't 'di na ito masyadong napapansin.

Ngunit sa kasaysayan ng UP, may panahong hindi ito bahagi ng proseso sa pagpili ng pinuno ng yunit sa Unibersidad.

Ibinahagi ni Prop. Neil Martial R. Santillan, PhD, tagapangulo ng

Departamento ng Kasaysayan, na malaki ang ginampanang papel ng mga fakulti ng Departamento sa pagkilala ng kahalagahan ng demokratikong konsultasyon sa proseso ng pagpili (search process) at pagtalaga ng mga pinuno ng mga akademikong yunit ng Unibersidad, maging ng mga tsanselor at pangulo nito.

Sa naganap na webinar noong Pebrero 2 na “Celebrating the Legacy of the Diliman Commune,” naikuwento ni Santillan sa kanyang Pambungad na Mensahe na mariing pinanawagan ng isang grupo ng fakulti sa pamumuno ni Prop. Teodoro Agoncillo ng Departamento ng Kasaysayan na ipadaloy ang demokratikong konsultasyon sa pagpili ng kanilang pinuno sa Departamento.

Bago nito, ipinagtibay ng Lupon ng mga Rehente (BOR) ang rekomendasyon ni Dekano Cesar Majul ng Kolehiyo ng Arte at Agham (AS) at Pangulong Salvador P. Lopez ang paghirang kay Prop. Oscar M. Alfonso, PhD, bilang tagapangulo ng Departamento sa panahong 1969 hanggang 1970. Tinutulan ito ng grupo ni Agoncillo na umabot sa paghamon niya ng paglulunsad ng isang malawakang protest classes hanggang sa makamit nila ang hinihiling na democratic consultation.

“Naganap ang bangayan sa loob ng Departamento sa panahon na yumabong ang kolektibong pagkilos ng mga guro at estudyante sa Unibersidad na maisabuhay ang demokratikong konsultasyon ng mga yunit akademiko na magpasya sa pagpili ng kanilang pinuno at nagbunga ito,” ani Santillan.

Schedule of Activities for the Search for the Deanship of the Asian Center

 	
Schedule of Activities	
Deadline for submission of nominations	19 March 2021 (Fri)
Public forum: Presentation of Accomplishments of Incumbent Dean	6 April 2021 (Tues); 8-10 AM
Presentation of Vision and Plans of Nominee/s	6 April 2021 (Tues); 8-10 AM
Interview of stakeholders	7 April 2021 (Wed)
Interview of nominee/s	8 April 2021 (Thurs)
Submission of report and recommendations to the Chancellor	16 April 2021 (Fri)



Santillan

UP Department of History

Ayon din kay Santillan, nagbunsod ito sa pag-usbong ng Movement for the Democratization of the University noong Pebrero 1970.

“Sa ganoong din buwan, nakipagpulong si Pangulong Lopez at Dean Majul sa kaguruan na ang layon ay ang makabuo ng consensus kung sino ang mamumuno sa Departamento,” aniya.

Naganap ang unang demokratikong konsultasyon ng pamunuan ng Unibersidad sa isang yunit akademiko (Departamento ng Kasaysayan) noong Marso 1970. Bunga nito ay nahirang si Prop. Honesto Villanueva bilang unang pinuno ng isang yunit akademiko sa Unibersidad na dumaan sa prosesong ito.

“Naisabuhay nito ang diwa ng pagbibigay autonomiya sa mga yunit akademiko na magpasya,” dagdag pa ni Santillan.

Naibahagi rin niya na samu’t saring pagbabago ang nasaksihan sa loob at labas ng UP bunsod ng mga kilos protesta.

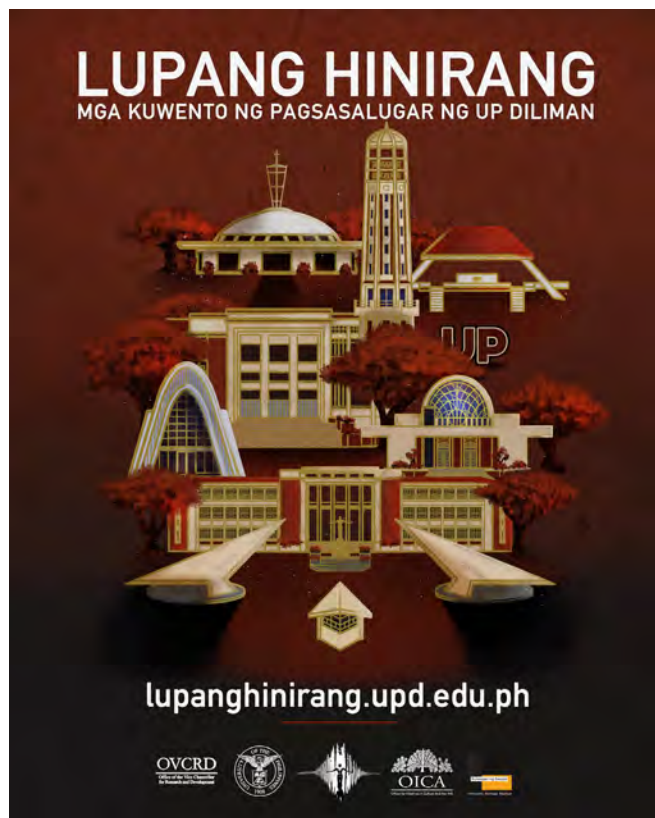
“Sa kabuuan, hinamon ng Sigwa at barikada ng kabataan ang kinagisnang pananaw at pamamaraan sa pamumuno, lipunan, kultura at kapangyarihang bayan. Sa ganitong konteksto, lumitaw at lumabas sa Unibersidad ang Sikolohiyang Pilipino, pantayong pananaw, Pilipinolohiya o Araling Panlipunan bilang makabagong larang ng pagbasa ng kultura ng lipunang Pilipino mula sa sarili nating pagdadalumat at pagpapakahulugan,” aniya.

Bilang pangwakas, hiniling ni Santillan na nawa’y magsilbing plataporma ang webinar sa pagkilala ng mahaba at makabuluhang kasaysayan ng pakikibaka “ng kabataan at sambayanan upang maitaguyod ang isang lipunang marangal, mapagkalinga at demokratiko.”



Bunga ng malaking pinsala sa Kamaynilaan pagkatapos ng Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig noong 1945, nangailangan ang Unibersidad ng Pilipinas na humanap ng lugar upang maging bago nitong tahanan.

Event poster



Ang “Lupang Hinirang” ng UPD

IMAGES COURTESY OF
Office for Initiatives in Culture and the Arts



Bust ni Sherlyn Cadapan na likha ni Manolo Sicat



Diliman Commune art installation nina Mapee D.Z. Singson, Rodrigo De La Paz at Christofer Hizon

Noong 1949 ay lumipat ang Unibersidad sa Diliman, Lungsod Quezon at ito ang kanyang naging “bagong lupang hinirang” — tahanan ng malayang kaisipan ng mga iskolar ng bayan.

Ang “Lupang Hinirang Virtual Exhibit: Mga Kuwento ng Pagsasalugar ng UP Diliman” (<https://lupanghinirang.upd.edu.ph>) ay isang pagbabalik-tanaw sa ika-70 anibersaryo ng paglipat ng Unibersidad mula Taft Avenue sa Maynila patungong Diliman, at ang mga pangyayaring naganap mula noon. Ito ay ang birtuwal na bersiyon ng pisikal na eksibit na inilagak sa Bulwagan ng Dangal University Heritage Museum noong Pebrero 12 hanggang Abril 12, 2019. Nasa mga wikang Filipino at Ingles ang online exhibit.

Ang parehong bersiyon ng eksibit ay hatid ng UP Diliman (UPD) Office for Initiatives in Culture and the Arts (OICA). Malaking tulong ang online exhibit para sa mga nais makita ang nilalaman nito ngunit hindi makapunta sa museo.

Ayon sa mga tala ng curator na sina Prop. Cecilia S. de la Paz, PhD, at Prop. Ricardo T. Jose, PhD, ang mga kuwento ng pagsasalugar ay “mga artikulasyon ng pinagmulan at mga paraan ng pamamalagi ng isang komunidad. Ito ay isang naratiba na maaaring nasa anyo ng kasaysayang institusyonal, kasaysayang oral, malikhaing pagsulat, sining biswal, o kaya ay pagtatanghal — ang kuwento ay isang dinamikong pagsasabuhay ng mga ideya ng pagkakakilanlan — mayroon itong boses at perspektiba na naka-ugat sa kasaysayan, isinusulong sa kasalukuyan at hinuhubog ang hinaharap.”

Sinabi rin nila na “ang kuwento ng UPD ay masasabing malalim at makulay. Layunin ng eksibisyon na tahakin ang mga kuwento ng pagsasalugar mula sa lente ng kasaysayan, antropolohiya at heograpiya, gamit ang pamamaraang arkibo, etnograpiya, mga panayam, palihan at konsultasyon, at pagtatanghal ng mga likhang-sining na ukol sa buhay at kultura ng UPD.”

Si De la Paz ay propesor sa Department of Art Studies ng Kolehiyo ng Arte at Literatura at kasalukuyang direktor ng OICA. Si Jose ay propesor sa Departamento ng Kasaysayan ng Kolehiyo ng Agham Panlipunan at Pilosopiya at kasalukuyang direktor ng Third World Studies Center.

Ang portal ng online exhibit ay may dalawang pangunahing bahagi – Tungkol sa Eksibit at Mga Bahagi ng Eksibit.

TUNGKOL SA EKSIBIT. Maliban sa tala ng mga curator, ipinakita rin sa bahaging ito ang daloy ng eksibit sa pamamagitan ng isang video presentation (may habang 6 na minuto at 3 segundo) kung saan ay nag-virtual tour sa mismong museo upang ipakita ang iba’t ibang bahagi ng eksibit, at presentasyon ng 38 larawan ng mga nasa loob ng museo. Nasa bahagi ring ito ang isang hyperlink para makakuha ng monograp ng eksibit (42 pahina) na nasa pormang PDF at makakapili kung Filipino o Ingles ang ida-download.

May isa ring video ng excerpt mula sa pangwakas na talakayan ng pisikal na eksibit, “Routes in Place-making: History, Memories, and Stories of UP Manila and UP Diliman,” na ginanap noong Marso 29, 2019. Ang mga naging tagapagsalita ay sina Jose, Prop. Joseph Palis at Prop. Monica Santos ng UPD, at sina Prop. Honey Libertine Achanzar-Labor, Prop. Celia M. Bonilla at Prop. Rosemarie O. Roque ng UP Manila.

MGA BAHAGI NG EKSIBIT. May pitong seksiyon ang eksibit at ang bawat bahagi ay may iba’t ibang lamang elemento tulad ng mga teksto, larawan, bidyo, audio recording, mapa at hyperlink sa isang portal. Layunin ng bawat bahagi na mailahad ang mga kuwento at saloobin ng iba’t ibang sektor na nasa loob ng kampus.

PINAGMULAN. Sa pamamagitan ng kopya ng larawan ng Batas Blg. 1870 mula sa Official Gazette ng Republika ng Pilipinas, ipinakita kung paano naitatag ang Unibersidad ng Pilipinas noong 1908 sa Maynila, ang mga unang naitatag na kolehiyo, ang pakikisangkot ng mga mag-aaral at guro sa mga isyung panlipunan, ang mga usapin sa planong paglipat sa Diliman, hanggang sa magsimula ang Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig at sa pagtatapos nito noong 1945 ay napilitan ang buong Unibersidad na lisanin ang Maynila at tumungong Diliman sa Lunsod Quezon.

EXODO. Sa bahaging ito ng online exhibit ay ipinakita ang mga larawan ng isang makulay na parada ng Oblation mula Padre Faura tungong Diliman noong Pebrero 11, 1949 kung saan ay pormal na inilunsad ang pagdiriwang ng ika-40 taong anibersaryo ng UP at ng opisyal na paglipat nito sa bagong tahanan. Ang mga larawan ay nasa museo pati ang reproduksyon ng istrukturang pangprotekto sa Oblation habang nililipat ito, at ang orihinal at kopya ng UP Quadregesimal Anniversary and Open House Program (Pebrero 11-12, 1949).

Sa bahagi ring ito ng online exhibit ipinakita ang 20 larawan ng mga unang gusali sa kampus at mga konstruksiyong nagaganap sa unang dekada ng UP sa Diliman.

SAKRIPISYO. Ang Oblation ay ang materyal na salin ni Guillermo Tolentino sa ikalawang saknong ng Mi Ultimo Adios ni José Rizal, bilang pagtugon sa hiling ni Pangulong Rafael Palma ng UP. Pinasinayaan sa Araw ng mga Bayani noong 1935, ang Oblation ay iniugnay sa pagsasakatawan at pag-alaala sa kabayanihan ng mga Pilipinong inialay ang kanilang sarili para sa bayan, mula noon hanggang ngayon.

Mayroong audio recording (isang minuto at 48 segundo) sa bahaging ito ng “Nasaan ang Kabataan” halaw mula sa Kabanata 19 ng El Filibusterismo ni José Rizal. Ibinahagi rin dito ang maikling tala ng buhay ni Tolentino at ang Obra na kanyang nilikha.

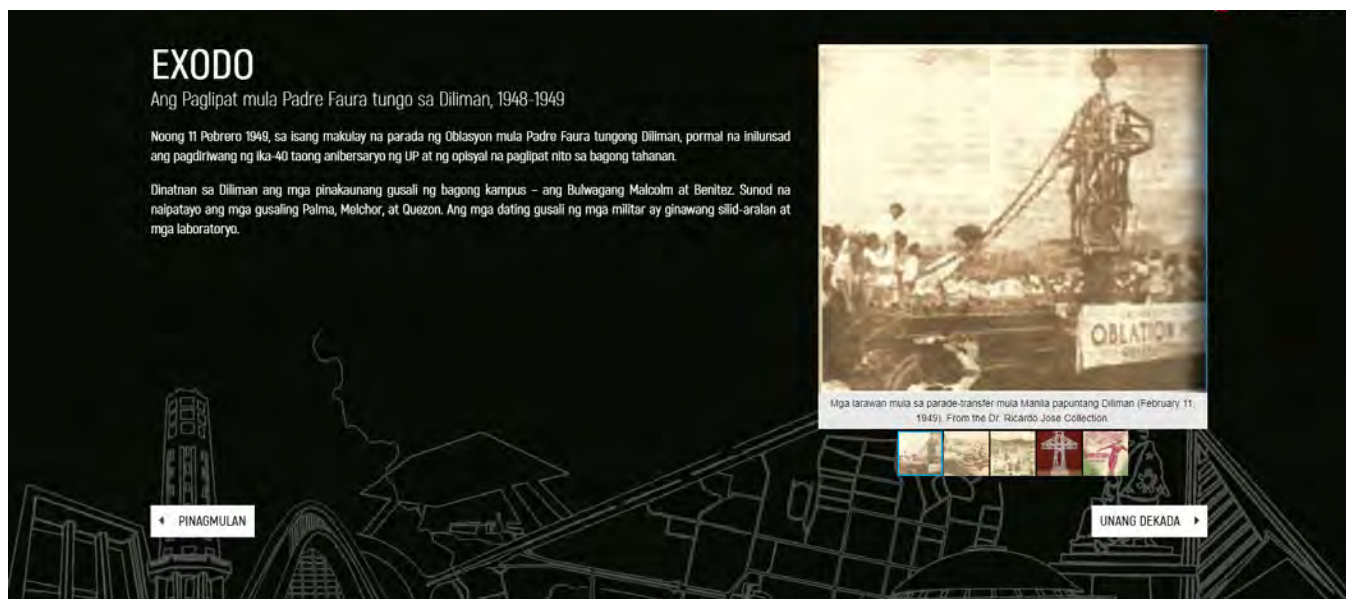
ISKOLAR NG BAYAN. Ang pag-aaral sa UP ay nakasandig sa prinsipyong mahigpit ang relasyon ng kaalamang teoretikal at aplikasyon nito sa lipunang Pilipino. Ang edukasyong nakakamit ng iskolar ng bayan ay nagmumula sa mga aklat at aralin, masusing pananaliksik at pagsusuri, at direktang pakikisangkot sa kanyang kapaligiran at lipunan.

Sa seksiyong ito kinikilala ang mga iskolar ng bayan na walang takot na ginamit ang kanilang husay, galing, at talino upang mapabuti at mabanyuhay ang lipunan, at sa ilang pambihirang pagkakataon ay ibinuwis ang buhay para sa bayan. Kasama rin dito ang “Diliman Commune” at ang “Mga Mukha ng Aktibismo sa UPD.”

PAMAYANANG PANLIPUNAN. Bilang isang pampublikong institusyon, ang UPD ay ginagalawan ng iba’t ibang sektor ng lipunan — mga guro, estudyante, kawani, alumni, trabahador, manininda, guwardiya, drayber, migrante, kamag-anakan, residente at iba pa—na patuloy nagbibigay-kahulugan at humuhubog sa buhay sa loob at labas ng kampus. Sa pamamagitan ng pananaliksik at pakikipagkuwentuhan sa iba’t ibang sektor o stakeholder ng UPD, hinihikayat ang pakikinig sa iba’t ibang boses, pananaw, at karanasan ng panananahan sa loob ng kampus.

MGA KUWENTO SA MAPA. May iba’t ibang mapa sa kasaysayan ng mga tao at bawat mapa

Isa sa mga bahagi ng Lupang Hinirang exhibit




ay may kanya-kanyang gamit. Sa seksiyong ito itinatampok ang mga “story map” ukol sa UPD (<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=0942163ddbc4451496d4a2bb77c6ebc7>). Ang mga kuwentong ukol sa mga damdamin, tambayan, kalsada, hayop, multo, pagkain at iba pa ay mga pang-araw-araw na kuwento ng buhay sa kampus na nagpapakita ng dinamikong relasyon ng lugar at ng mga taong nagbibigay-pakahulugan sa mga lugar na kanilang ginagalawan.

BUHAY UP SA SINING. Ang buhay sa UPD at mga karanasan ng mga taong gumalaw at gumagalaw dito ay madalas na maging paksain ng mga likhang-sining. Pinakatanyag na rito ay ang obra ni Larry Alcala,

Pambansang Alagad ng Sining, sa “Slice of Life,” 1983, ukol sa buhay sa UPD – ang mga sagisag-kultura ng buhay UP na biswal at perpormatibo, gayundin ang mga “tipos del pais” o mga tipo ng mamamayan sa UPD. Binigyang-pugay ang “Slice of Life” ni Alcala ng mga guro mula sa UP College of Fine Arts sa pamamagitan ng makabagong bersiyon nito para sa 2019. Gayundin, ang mga komiks ni Manix Abrera ay tumutukoy sa relasyon ng mga miyembro ng komunidad ng UPD.

Katuwang ng OICA sa pagbuo ng pisikal at birtuwal na eksibit ay ang UP Main Library, Opisina ng Bise Tsanselor para sa Pananaliksik at Pagpapaunlad, Kolehiyo ng Arkitektura, Kolehiyo ng Sining Biswal at UP Theater Complex.

Ilan sa mga bahagi ng Lupang Hinirang online exhibit



ANG OBLATION

Ang Iskultor

Si Guillermo Tolentino (24 Hulyo 1890 - 12 Hulyo 1976) ay isang batikang eskultor sa estilong neo-klasismo na tinanghal bilang Pambansang Alagad ng Sining sa Sining Biswal (Eskultura) noong 1973. Siya ay nagtapos sa Paaralan ng Sining Biswal ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas at pagkatapos magpakadalubhasa sa Estados Unidos at Europa ay naging propesor at direktor sa Pamantasan ding ito. Dito niya nilikha ang kanyang obrang ang Oblation, na siyang naging pinakakilalang simbolo ng Unibersidad. Kabilang rin sa mga tanyag na likha ni Tolentino ang Monumento ni Bonifacio sa Calocan.

Ang Obra

Tumatalima ang Oblation sa estilong neo-klasismo o beaux arts, na naglalayong iwangis ang likha sa ideal na hubog at anatomikong proporsiyon ng tao. Bagaman nabanggit ni Tolentino na ibinatay niya ang likha sa dalawang modelo—isa para sa hubog, at isa pa para sa mahabang proporsiyon ng katawan—hindi niya tinukoy ang partikular na modelo sa mga bahagi ng Iskultura.

Mayroong tansong bersiyon ng Oblation na nakatindig sa bawat kampus ng Unibersidad ng Pilipinas. Ang pinakaunang bersiyon ay likha ni Tolentino noong 1958 na ngayon ay nasa UP Diliman. Ito ay nakatayo sa isang pedestal na gawa sa mga pinagpatung-patong na bato mula sa Ilog ng Montalban (ngayon ay Marikina). Ang Oblation ng UP Manila, Baguio, at Iloilo ay likha ni Anastacio Caedo. Nilikha naman ni Napoleon Abueva ang nakatayo ngayon sa UP Los Baños, Tacloban, Miag-ao, at Davao. Si Grace Javier-Alfonso ay lumikha ng bersiyon para sa UP Open University at Philippine General Hospital. Sa mga bersiyong nabanggit, gumamit ang mga eskultor ng cast mula sa orihinal na Oblation; habang ang mga likha ni Javier-Alfonso para sa UPD Extension Program sa Pampanga at Bonifacio Global City (BGC), gayundin ang likha ni Fidel Araneta para sa UP Cebu, ay inihalaw sa orihinal, ngunit ginamitan ng bagong disenyo. Sa lahat ng bersiyon ng Oblation, mayroong halamang katak-taka sa kaniyang kanang paa, na sumisimbolo sa diwa ng paglilingkod.

SAKRIPISYO


Matikas at walang kining nakatindig habang nakaangat ang dibdib. Nakalantad ang mga braso at nakabuka ang mga kamay. Nakatingala ngunit nakapikit; tila buong-pusong handang ihandog ang kaniyang sarili.

Ang Oblation ay ang materyal na salin ni Guillermo Tolentino sa ikalawang saknong ng *Mi Ultimo Adios* ni José Rizal, bilang pagtugon sa hiling ni Pangulong Rafael Palma. Pinasinayaan sa Araw ng mga Bayani noong 1935, ang Oblation ay iniugnay sa pagsasakatawan at pag-alala sa kabayanihan ng mga Pilipinong inalay ang kanilang sarili para sa bayan. Kakabit ng pakahulugan ito ang panawagan para sa makabayang pagtugon, na lalong nabigyang-din noong 1939, kung kailan binasa sa harapan ng Oblation ang mga dalit ni Rizal para sa kabataan sa kaniyang akdang *El Filibusterismo*.

Noong 11 Pebrero 1949, sa ika-40 anibersaryo ng unibersidad, inilipat ang orihinal na Oblation mula sa Padre Faura patungo sa Oblation Plaza sa Diliman, kung saan nanatili ito hanggang palitan ng tansong bersiyon noong 1958.

Sa katapusan ng 1967, bilang pagpuna sa mga kakulangan ng administrasyon, malawakang nagprotesta ang mga mag-aaral. Sa unang pagkakataon, binalutan ng itim na tela ang Oblation at sinabiton ng mga plakard ang kaniyang mga kamay. Sa kabila ng pagsalungat dito ng administrasyon, nagbunsod iyon ng bagong pagpapakahulugan sa Oblation—ang pagkilos laban sa pang-aapi at kawalan ng katarungan.

Sa kasalukuyan, ang Oblation ay itinuturing na mahalagang simbolo ng Unibersidad. Habang humuhugot



0:00 / 1:48

Nasaan ang Kabataan (2018)
Halaw mula sa *El Filibusterismo* (Kabataan 19) ni José P. Rizal
Salin sa Tagalog ni Patricia Mariano
Dramatikong pagbigkas ni Esteban Fulay, Jr. and Karl Erich Salenda
Direksyon ni Bryan Viray

UNANG DEKADA

ANG OBLATION

FIRST QUARTER STORM TIMELINE

THE PHILIPPINES IN THE 1960s

- There was increasing poverty, increasing debt of government.
 - Issue of imperialism, fascism and feudalism
 - The presence of US Bases, the US economic intervention
 - Cry to get out of Vietnam War
 - Recall PhilCab-Civic Action
- Group sent to Vietnam in the guise of humanitarian mission
 - New interpretation of Philippine history towards a more nationalist viewpoint
 - There were a series of demonstrations, protests, unrest, and marches.

1960-1962 1960s

The Philippines carried out a liberalization program, depreciating the exchange rate and removing import controls; tariffs were raised to counteract the effect of ending import licensing; the liberalization did not succeed in producing more rapid growth nor in developing manufactures exports.

- Disappointing economic performance
- Nation was experiencing a crisis as the government was falling into debt, inflation was uncontrolled and the value of the peso continued to drop, continuous price increases, and unemployment.

Jan. 25, 1965

Kabataang Makabayan (KM) held demonstration at US Embassy in Manila (KM advocated for unity against and liberation from American imperialism including the condemnation of the Laurel-Langley Agreement)

American involvement in Vietnam which resulted in a violent dispersal. One student died, several were injured, and seven were arrested, charged with breach of the peace.

October 24-25, 1966

KM demonstration against Manila Summit Conference ended in violence.

1966

KM demonstration against the state visit of South Vietnam Premier Cao Ky

1967

Various parties began campaigning for a constitutional convention to revise the 1935 Constitution citing rising discontent over wide inequalities in society.

Oct. 23, 1966

Group of students waved name calling placards defending they are not demonstrating only picketing. They were taken by the police and informed they will be charged with demonstrating without permits.

Nov. 11, 1969

Pres. Ferdinand E. Marcos won the elections for Presidency. This was his second term.

October 24, 1966

KM held rally in front of Manila Hotel to protest against

END OF 1960s

Modest import controls were reintroduced; balance of payments (the difference in total value between payments into and out of a country over a period; a statement which records all the monetary transactions made between countries of the world during any given period...This means all the transactions will have a debit entry and a corresponding credit entry).

IMAGES AND INFORMATION/MATERIALS
COURTESY OF UPD Office for
Initiatives in Culture and the Arts

INFOGRAPHIC BY Jacelle Isha B. Bonus

1960s

Dec. 29, 1969

US Vice President Spiro Agnew visited the Philippines; his visit was greeted by demonstrations at the US Embassy in Manila; its dispersal resulted in the arrest of three UP students; KM and Samahang Demokratiko ng Kabataan united for the first time for a common cause.

Dec. 30, 1969

President Marcos's inauguration (7 deadly protests of FQS)



1970s

Philippines in debt

Jan. 7, 16 and 22, 1970

Series of protests

Jan. 26, 1970

- Opening of the Seventh Congress where Marcos gave his fifth SONA
- Protest was organized by moderate National Union of Students of the Philippines (NUSP) who wanted Marcos to not seek a third term and radical KM who wanted greater systemic political reforms; Ed Jopson also left when Marcos called him the son of a grocer.

Jan. 30, 1970

- Battle of Mendiola considered the most violent night in the city's post-war history.
- Four days after opening of the 7th Congress, the protesters, mostly students, marched back to Congress.

- The rally lasted until 5 PM.
- Many students participated in this movement.

Feb. 12, 1970

- Movement for a Democratic Philippines (MDP) organized a rally at the Plaza Miranda.
- 10,000–50,000 people participated in the demonstration.
- It was the largest rally to take place in Plaza Miranda.
- Protesters spent hours listening to speakers discuss and oppose the concepts of imperialism, feudalism and fascism.

Feb. 18, 1970

- First People's Congress and Demonstration at the US Embassy
- Protesters' battlecry: Makibaka! Huwag matakot!
- Gathered at Plaza Miranda, but at some point, some protesters marched to the US Embassy where "they set fire to the Lobby."

- MDP organized rally; radical like KM
- The group threw rocks and pillboxes at the US Embassy as a way of expressing their denunciation of US imperialism and they went on accusing the US of being fascist and supporting Marcos.

Feb. 26, 1970

- Second People's Congress demonstration
- MDP militants continued protesting despite not being granted a permit to rally.
- Venue: Plaza Miranda
- Manila Police and the Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command (MetroCom) attacked those who were rallying even before they settled at Plaza Miranda causing the militants to disperse; rallyists re-assembled at Sunken Garden outside Intramuros and then marched to the US Embassy.

1970s

- Fought against the police
- Fled and re-grouped hours later at Mendiola to re-enact the protest of Jan. 30, 1970

Student farmers and laborers participated

Enrique Sta. Brigida, a student of Lyceum of the Philippines, was caught and tortured to death by the police.

Amado V. Hernandez wrote a poem

"Enrique Sta. Brigida, pagkahatid sa Imortalidad" read at Sta. Brigida's funeral on Mar. 10

Mar. 17, 1970

- Second people's march and People's tribunal at Plaza Moriones organized by militants.
- Last major demonstration during the First Quarter Storm proper
- Protest focused on the issue of poverty. The march's route was the poor ghettos of Manila.
- Plaza Moriones to Mendiola (They intended to go to the US Embassy but proceeded to Mendiola but the police followed them there. They were dispersed with tear gas.)
- Dissipation after Mar. 17

Mar. 30, 1970

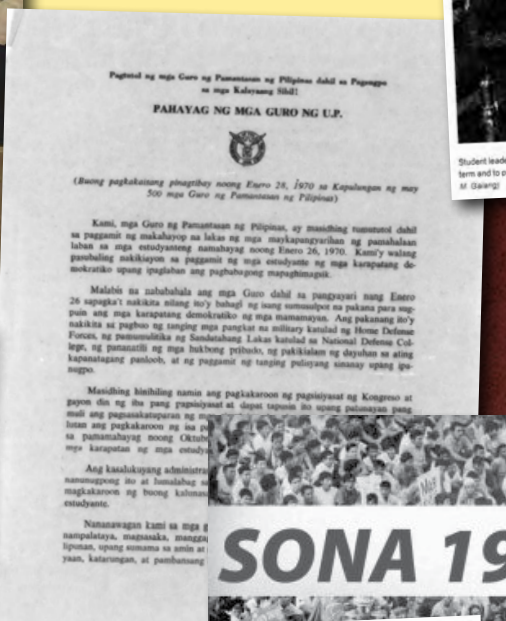
- People marched from Welcome Rotonda to Plaza Lawton ending at the US Embassy.
- Organized by MDP
- Participated in by students and urban groups in support of jeepney drivers who held a citywide strike in protest of tong (bribe) collecting policemen
- Federation of labor unions joined Pagkakaisa ng Magbubukid sa Pilipinas.
- Kilusang Tagapagtugyod ng Pambansang Demokrasya

pretrial collection...
political bureau...
public health...
use of wait...
re-election...
to say what...
ted to keep...
and the in...
dered if we...
we not me...
much less...
e strike, it

ay

non-academic...
council be...
Philippines...
the Club, al...
the and all...
and

JUSTICE INTERNATIONAL
IN PHILIPPINE BATAKAM



Student leader Edgar Jopson (seated, 2nd from left) in face-to-face meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos, asking him not to run for a third term and to put it in writing. Marcos answered: "Who are you to tell me what to do? You're only a son of a grocer!" January 30, 1970. (Source: Mar M. Galing)



SONA 1970 THE JANUARY 26 RALLY



Coffins symbolizing the death of the 1970 Constitutional Convention and the death of students during siege of Marikina on January 30, 1970. (Source: "UG: An Underground Tale" by Benjamin Pimentel)



2021



Lilia Quindoza-Santiago

February 15
College of Arts and Letters

A prolific award-winning writer, anthologist, literary critic and a passionate educator, Quindoza-Santiago or LQS, was a fellow at the UP Institute of Creative Writing for many years. In 1989, LQS was chosen as the Makata ng Taon by the Surian ng Wikang Pambansa [now the Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino] for her poem *Sa Ngalan ng Ina, ng Anak, ng Diwata't Paraluman*.

In Memoriam



Rene P. Felix

February 1
College of Science

Described as a “a beloved professor and mentor and an accomplished researcher,” Felix specialized in mathematical crystallography and group theory. He also holds the distinction of being the first PhD graduate in Mathematics from UPD in 1980. He then served as Chairman of the then Department of Mathematics from 1986 to 1990. He was also president of the Mathematical Society of the Philippines, editor of *Matimyas Matematika* and president of the UPD Mathematics Foundation, Inc. Upon his retirement in 2016, UP bestowed upon Felix the rank of Professor Emeritus for his “exceptional achievements and outstanding service.”



Lilia Arbues Torres

February 1
Office of Counseling
and Guidance (OCG)

Known affectionately as “Mam Lilia,” Torres was OCG Director from 1983 to 1991 and again from 1993 to 1996 — a total of 12 years — the longest of any OCG head. As director, she made the office known all over the campus by instituting relevant and responsive services to students. Described as “an epitome of a leader,” she served as president of the Philippine Guidance and Counseling Association from 1990 to 1991, in which she actively worked toward the professionalization of guidance and counseling in the Philippines.



Daisy B. Atienza

January 25
School of Labor
and Industrial Relations (SOLAIR)

Atienza was a pioneer faculty member and proponent of the ladderized Diploma / Master of Industrial Relations Program in the critical and challenging transition of the Asian Labor Education Center in the early 1980s into UP SOLAIR.

Instrumental in the establishment of the Industrial Relations academic program, she helped with the proposal for and defending the curriculum to the University Council, as well as the approval of the necessary budget and faculty items with top UP officials.



Celia D. Laguyo

January 18
Office of Counseling
and Guidance (OCG)

Laguyo served UPD for 33 years. A dedicated professional, Laguyo worked as an examiner for pre-employment and scholarship psychological testing and for qualifying examinations in graduate and certificate programs in different UP units. She also chaired the annual University Job Fair, an OCG major event, on several occasions. She chaired the event for the last time in 2016. She was resource speaker and facilitator in various training, seminars, and other student-related activities in different colleges in and out of UP, and held various administrative positions such as OCG Special Disbursement Officer and even as Vinzons Hall Building Administrator.

2020



Amelia Lapeña-Bonifacio

December 29
College of Arts and Letters

Known as the “Grand Dame of Southeast Asian Children’s Theater,” Lapeña-Bonifacio was conferred the title National Artist for Theatre on Oct. 24, 2018. National Artist is the country’s highest recognition for artists. A playwright, puppeteer and an educator, she was the founding artistic director of Teatrong Mulat ng Pilipinas, a children’s theater and puppet theater company established in 1977.



Eva Marie A. Ratilla

December 14
College of Science

Ratilla contributed in the early development of the Materials Science Program of the UPD College of Science and College of Engineering. Her areas of specialization are in Inorganic Chemistry, Chiral and Molecular Recognition and Discrimination, and Computational Chemistry. She had numerous researches published in ISI journals and presented in local and international conferences.



Aurora Roxas-Lim

November 16
Asian Center

She was Curator of the UP Vargas Museum from 1988 to 1994 and Deputy Director of the Special Project in Archaeology and Fine Arts of the Southeast Asia Ministries of Education from 1985 to 1986. She served as Dean of the Asian Center from 1994 to 1997 and retired from the University in 2000.



Leon M. Payawan Jr.

September 25
College of Science

His areas of specialization are in Inorganic Chemistry, Photochemistry and Electrochemistry. He had close to 30 researches published in ISI journals and over 500 citations, and numerous local and international conference papers.



Laura Samson

September 10
College of Social Sciences
and Philosophy



Maureen C. Pagaduan

August 11
College of Social Work
and Community Development

She was a co-founder of the UP Center for Integrative and Development Studies (CIDS) Program on Alternative Development (AltDev) in 2017. Pagaduan's involvement with AltDev "greatly expanded and cemented the Program's engagement and cooperation with local communities of grassroots women's organizations and indigenous peoples."



Felicia Delos Santos

May 24
UP Integrated School

Delos Santos served UPIS both as an academic and administrator. She was Assistant Principal for Academic Programs and Administration from 1990 to 1992 and Head of the Department of Communication Arts, English, Music and Arts from 1998 to 2000.



Roberto Verzola

May 6
College of Science

Father of Philippine email, Verzola is known for his detailed analysis of the 2004 presidential and 2007 senatorial elections, both of which he disclosed as having had massive cheating. He was the author of "Crossing Over: The Energy Transition to Renewable Electricity" (2015) and the "Towards a Political Economy of Information" (2004).



Cynthia Dionisio-Turingan

April 29
School of Urban
and Regional Planning

Among Dionisio-Turingan's expertise were regional development planning, social and environmental impact analysis, land use planning, regional growth and resettlement evaluation.



Randolph M. Bustamante

April 19
College of Arts and Letters

Bustamante was a writer, poet, editor and translator who taught writing and humanities courses at UPD. In 2017, he translated Francisco Balagtas's "Florante at Laura: Vicissitudes in the Life of Florante and Laura in the Kingdom of Albania" and Lourdes Montinola's award-winning non-fiction book "Breaking the Silence" ("Pagbasag sa Katahimikan: Isang Talang-Gunita ng Digma") both published by The Bookmark, Inc.



Noli N. Reyes

April 10
College of Science

A recipient of the NAST – Outstanding Young Scientist Award in 2002, his areas of specialization include Approximation Theory, Fourier Analysis, Wavelet Analysis and Mathematical Aspects of Signal Processing. In the Specialized Philippine Enterprise Reference of Experts and Scientists webpage, Reyes was recognized for his research on wavelet analysis which "has led to more efficient algorithms in numerical analysis, in particular to solutions of differential equations. The most important aspect of Reyes's research concerns the prediction of the growth of quantities obeying certain analytical conditions."



Primitivo C. Cal

April 8
School of Urban
and Regional Planning (SURP)

An urban and regional planning expert, Cal was SURP dean from 2004 to 2007, and envisioned the School as a Center of Excellence in urban and regional planning. He was an ASEAN engineer, a registered civil engineer, transportation engineer, environmental planner, and lawyer.



Renato S. Velasco

April 4
College of Social Sciences
and Philosophy

Velasco was an associate professor at the Department of Political Science at the College of Social Sciences and Philosophy. He was chief of the Presidential Management Staff (PMS) and Philippine Information Agency (PIA) Director General in 2006 under then President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. Both his posts as PMS and PIA Director General had the rank of Secretary.



Alonzo A. Gabriel

March 31
College of Home
Economics (CHE)

A UP Scientist III and a full professor at the CHE Department of Food Science and Nutrition, Gabriel generously shared his innovations and researches in food science and technology with micro- and small-scale enterprises. He was a noted and multi-awarded food scientist.



Aileen S.P. Baviera

March 21
Asian Center

Baviera, who was dean of the UP Asian Center from September 2003 to October 2009, was an expert in Chinese Studies. She was sought after for her knowledge on issues on China and on the West Philippine Sea (South China Sea) disputes. She had given valuable inputs about the disputes particularly on historical, legal and security contexts.



Ajit Singh Rye

January 2
Asian Center (AC)

Rye served as AC dean from 1985 to 1991 where he was a professor of South Asian Studies, particularly Indian Studies. He served as Officer for Student Relations (1970-1971), Overseer of the Library Museum (1973), Program Development Associate (1978), Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Secretary (1980) and Director of the Asian Studies Program (1982).

DILIMAN VOLUME 4 - NUMBER 1 UPDATE

Sir Anril Pineda Tiatco
EDITOR

Jem R. Javier
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Mariamme D. Jadloc
MANAGING EDITOR

Albino C. Gamba Jr.
Haidee C. Pineda
Anna Kristine E. Regidor
Benito V. Sanvictores Jr.
EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS

Jacelle Isha B. Bonus
ART DIRECTOR

Jefferson Villacruz
PHOTOGRAPHER

Shirley S. Arandia
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

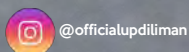
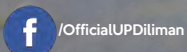
Narciso S. Achico Jr.
Pia Ysabel C. Cala
Raul R. Camba
Evangeline C. Valenzuela
CIRCULATION



The UPDate Diliman is a quarterly publication of the UP Diliman Information Office under the Office of the Chancellor, UP Diliman, Quezon City.

Its editorial office is located at 2nd Floor, Villamor Hall, Osmeña Avenue, UP Diliman, Quezon City, with telephone numbers (+632) 8-981-8500 locals 3982 and 3983, email address updio@up.edu.ph.

The opinions expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the University of the Philippines unless otherwise specified in the story.



Details of "Barikada" art installation by Abdulmari "Toym" de Leon Imao Jr. courtesy of the UPD Office for Initiatives in Culture and the Arts

DEFEND UP

DEFEND

ACADEMIC



INTERESTING
EQUINO

