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# Ti Similla

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## College of Science students awarded Best Research Paper in national science confab

A research on the impact of rising ocean temperature on the larval development of sea urchins won for Abigail Joyce Peralta and Kristine Rose Doringo, BS Biology graduates of UP Baguio, the Best Undergraduate Paper Award at the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Scientific Meeting of the Philippine Society for the Study of Nature (PSSN), held on 24-28 May 2011 at the UP Open University in Los Baños, Laguna.

Entitled “The Impact of Predicted Ocean Temperature and pH Levels on the Development of Sea Urchin (*Tripneustes gratilla*) Larvae,” the work was among five (5) finalists that were pre-selected by a panel of distinguished scientists. Undergraduate theses submissions came from different academic institutions all over the country. After the initial screening, the chosen finalists were delivered by the authors at the scientific meeting and were judged on the strengths of the presentation by a three-member panel of scientists from UP Los Baños, Palawan State University and Silliman University.

The students’ research looked at the effects of elevated temperature and reduced pH on the larval development of the sea urchin found in Bolinao, Pangasinan. Global warming due to climate change is expected to cause increase in average ocean temperature by about 4°C, as well as a corresponding decrease in ocean pH by about 0.3-0.5 units, by the end of the century. As a consequence, various processes governing marine life may be potentially affected including fertilization success, development and calcification. Their study showed that rise in sea temperature, more than acidification, considerably hampered the developmental success of sea urchin larvae.

The students did their experiments at the Bolinao Marine Laboratory of the Marine Science Institute of UP Diliman.

Dr. Wilfredo Alangui, Dean of the College of Science of UP Baguio, expressed elation over the award and the fact that three of

the five finalists were from his college, even though only two of the UP Baguio entries were presented at the conference. “Since the first batch of BS Biology theses came out in 2006, our students have produced scholarly researches that have been presented in various national and international conferences. Some of these have also gained recognition, while some are benefitting communities and agencies,” Dr. Alangui said. He added that the high quality of these undergraduate theses is a product of commitment to scientific rigor, dedication and hard work of the students under the meticulous guidance of their professors and advisers. Dr. Romeo Dizon of the Department of Biology, a marine biologist who specializes on coral reef restoration, served as the adviser of Ms. Peralta and Ms.

Doringo. Dr. Alangui also expressed gratitude to the Marine Science Institute for allowing their students to do their laboratory work in Bolinao, and to the Dativa Roque Cristobal Foundation for the Dr. and Mrs. Adorable Grant to the College of Science which helped subsidize the participation of the UPB students.

With a recent Master of Science in Zoology degree from UP Los Baños, Biology faculty Aris Reginaldo was also a presenter at the conference. His paper, “Habitat Disturbance and Patterns of Occurrence of Small Non-volant Mammals and their Ectoparasites,” presented results on ectoparasites that included many new species records and new host-ectoparasite relationships, shedding light on ectoparasite diversity in the country. Reginaldo was also a finalist in the Best Paper presentation (professional category). ■



**Paper presentors (from left): Kristine Doringo, Julie Ann Valdez, Abigail Peralta (finalists for Best Undergraduate paper) and Aris Reginaldo (finalist for Best Environmental Science paper)**

## *Prof. Cecilia San Luis*

# Sociology professor appointed Deputy of Alumni Relations at UP Baguio

**How do you feel about this appointment, and what do you look forward to, with this office?**

When I was first told of the position, my first reaction was surprise, bordering on shock. The word “alumni” connotes to me networking, social functions, “being with other people.” When Dean Rovillos first mentioned the post to me, I thought: Me? I don’t even have an active Facebook account, nor am I in contact with my batchmates and blockmates. But when I got to talking to OPA Director Prof. Costina, the post seemed to lose its daunting character to me. “Forging connections” is a phrase that constantly runs through my mind now. What I look forward to is the chance to be part of an office that extends a welcoming hand and warm embrace to those who have entered the larger world through the portals of UP College Baguio, now UP Baguio. I look forward to the chance of making our alumni feel that their graduating, or transferring to other UP campuses, does not sever our ties with them. Their having moved on has given them the chance to see “other sides” and they can always come back to where they started. Their visits to UP Baguio should give them renewed vigor and a fresh outlook. I hope that alumni would say: “I belong to UP Baguio, and I want to make ‘My UP



**Prof. San Luis (second from left) with Prof. Victoria Costina, Chancellor Priscilla Macansantos and Vice Chancellor for Administration Bienvenido Marzan**

Baguio’ an even better place.” I hope to lay the groundwork for all this.

**What role/s can alumni play in the life of the University?**

Alumni as a collectivity bear the University’s ideals and thus they serve as the best testimonials for the University. They then should serve as an epitome of what could become of UP graduates: responsible, productive and engaged citizens. Alumni should be a source not only of financial support but also of moral and social support for the visions of the University. And so we need to have involvement of the alumni in the activities of the University. We need to draw in alumni back for these.

**What can an office for alumni relations do to carry out this vision then? What short-term and long-term plans do you**

**have for this?**

An alumni office should evoke fervor in alumni to lead the current generation of students in making a difference in our society. Para saan pa nga ba ang edukasyon kundi para sa ikabubuti ng nakakararami? An alumni relations office can conduct forums, online networking and outreach programs that can sustain partnerships between the UP Baguio Alumni Association and the University. The Office shall be the conduit for this interaction.

**You have office space at the new Alumni Center along with a spacious conference area. How will this help, and what is the significance of your plan to have photos on display of UP Baguio Deans/Chancellor/s there?**

UP Baguio has allocated much space for the alumni. This points to the sincere efforts of administration in sustaining links with our alumni. The office serves as a reminder to alumni that they have a place on campus, that we have reserved a special place for them, and not just in our collective memory. I see the gallery as a tribute to the men and women who have piloted the course of our journey, through time. We have their names but it’s another thing to have these leaders remembered in a gallery of photos/portraits. ■

## June Timek: Part 2

# The Costs and Benefits of Reclaiming Baguio's Pristine Air and Green Environment

■ Achilles Costales

The first part of this article (April 2011 *Ti Similla*) demonstrated that in recent years, the air quality of Baguio in terms of the concentration levels of ambient air pollutants has significantly exceeded the allowable exposure levels, on an annual basis. This is in accordance with national standards set by the 1999 Philippine Clean Air Act (CAA). This issue needs foremost policy attention, and concerted policy design and intervention to significantly bring down the levels of the known ambient air pollutants in Baguio, averting the negative impacts on public health.

Can the local authorities not just do as they are doing since anyway, the citizens seem to be taking everything in stride? Economists address this issue by posing the question differently: "Could there be a solution which leads to a much better air quality than the current one, such that when the improvement is achieved, the societal benefits outweigh the costs?" Crafting the question this way forces those in authority to go beyond simply tinkering with the current anti-pollution measures, and consider alternatives that may never have been thought of before.

### **"Business as Usual": The Economic and Social Costs of Unabated Generation of Ambient Air Pollutants in the City**

Real costs are imposed on the larger society when public transport and private motorists choose to go on with their respective economic activities that have the side-effect of elevating the concentration

levels of air pollutants above set standards. The higher the concentration levels generated, the higher also are the costs imposed on others. Since the motorists do not directly bear these costs, it is not in their interest to curb their pollution-generating behavior.

What may be these costs? For a city like Baguio and its unique character, the stakes are even higher than the negative impact on the health of its citizens. The two major categories of costs could be identified: i) costs associated with ill health and premature loss of life, and ii) loss in potential tourism income and employment.

### **The costs of ill health and premature loss of life**

When a person falls ill, costs include expenditures on physicians' fees, medicines, treatment in public or private hospitals, reduced learning capacity in school, reduced productivity at work, loss of income from not working, among others. These costs are incurred not just on a one-time basis but over the lifetime of the sick



individual, until the air quality improves and no longer creates an adverse impact on human health. When premature loss of life occurs, costs include not only the direct expenditures incurred, but also the loss of potential earnings over the remaining productive life of a normal healthy person.

In Metro Manila, the Department of Health (DOH) in 2004 established estimates for the number of additional cases of illness and mortality attributable to  $PM_{10}$  levels higher than the  $50\mu g/m^3$  health standard. The World Bank estimated that in 2001 the health costs of  $PM_{10}$  pollution in the four cities of Metro Manila, Cebu, Davao, and Baguio reached more than US\$400 million (ADB, 2006). What might be the share of Baguio in this magnitude of loss? While population-wise, Baguio is smallest, the more crucial factor must be

the relative magnitude by which the concentration levels of air pollutants (e.g., TSP and  $PM_{10}$ ) have exceeded the 1-yr CAA 1999 National Guideline. What is known is that Baguio recorded the highest TSP concentration levels above the Guideline, and that the cities of Cebu (Mandaue) and Davao registered mean concentrations far below this same guideline. If the distribution of  $PM_{10}$  concentration levels mirrors that of the distribution of TSP concentrations across cities, then on a *per capita* basis, Baguio city would rank first, ahead of all the other major cities.

#### Loss in Potential Tourism Employment and Income

The loss is asserted to be significant for Baguio because the city's economy is closely tied to level and quality of tourism visits, by virtue of its traditional identity as the 'city of pines in constant springtime' in a tropical country. This cost may be insignificant in many other cities in the Philippines. The NEDA - Medium Term Development Plan 2004 -2010 for Tourism classifies Baguio neither under the Major nor Minor Destination, but as a Special Interest Destination (together with Banaue and Boracay). Its special character sustains tourism interests. Note that for beach destinations, their treasured natural capital is the quality of the sand and the water. For Baguio, it is the cool clean pine-scented air. In the last two decades, however, with the gradual deterioration in Baguio's air quality and overall ambience, the city appears to be heading towards the loss of a significant part of its rare patrimony. Foreign and local tourists enjoy not only the sites, food, and artifacts that are offered as trademark of the city, but also the overall environment in which they experience their visit as a whole. Their satisfaction (or their displea-



sure) spreads around by word of mouth, or on Facebook. The quality of their experience figures also in their future decisions for a return visit.

Data from the Department of Tourism (DOT) shows that the number of tourist arrivals in Baguio was steadily increasing from 2005-2008 (NSCB-CAR 2010). The simple trend in the number of tourist visits in Baguio, however, is a deceptive indicator of the level and growth of potential visits. The relevant question is: How many more high-quality tourist visits would Baguio have received had the city been able to maintain its reputation as the cleanest and greenest city, with its cool and pristine air? Certainly, for potential tourists, the cleanness of the air is not the only consideration. However, while the city may have a wide program of tourist attractions and products, the unpleasant experience of high levels of air pollution would dampen the enthusiasm for a more extensive engagement with the city.

There is, in fact, a third category of

costs which neither pertains directly to impacts on health or on tourism. It has something to do with the loss in the 'value' of the historical and traditional character of the city to its own citizens, who have a deep affinity with the character of the city 'then,' as opposed to what it has become 'now' in terms of the overall quality of its natural environment in general, and the quality of its air in particular.

#### The Benefits of Reclaiming Baguio's Pristine Air and Green Environment

The benefits are not difficult to visualize. The value of the benefits gained is simply the mirror image of the social and economic losses suffered due to the unabated worsening of air quality in the city. It is the value of reclaiming the health of the citizens and the potential income and employment that would have accrued if the air quality were in accordance with levels prescribed in known national or international standards. Furthermore, it would also include reclaiming the value of the city to its citizens who find affinity with it in its former more pristine state. ■

6th Nakem International  
Conference

23-25 May 2011, Banaue Hotel,  
Banaue, Ifugao

# Seeds from Ifugao

■ Junley Lazaga

Being a native speaker of Ilokano, I have always known what the word *sursúro* meant, and how its sense varies in different contexts of usage. But looking it up in a dictionary might require a different linguistic capacity. You will not find *sursúro* as an initial entry in a good Ilokano dictionary; neither will *sursúroan* (to teach, to instruct, etc.) nor *isúro* (to teach, to show, etc.) lead you to the entry *sursúro*. One needs to know that the root word *súro* is the singular and base form which will lead you to all the aforementioned entries, like the case of the above entry from Morice Vanoverbergh's 1956(?) Iloko-English Dictionary translation of Rev. Andres Carro's 1888 *Vocabulario Iloco-Español*. *Súro*, if extracted from *sursúro*, considering redu-

plication as the mode to pluralize a word. Conversely, an Ilokano speaker would claim that there is no such word in actual use: it is always *sursúro*, plural, meaning learning, knowledge and at the utmost, wisdom.

The concept of wisdom in *sursúro*, therefore, might lead us to a theory of Ilokano indigenous wisdom as a set of various learning/knowledge. If we take perspectives like what *sursúro* can offer in our study of our own "native" philosophy, we see that our "own" knowledge is indeed indigenous and not merely a copy of the Western mind.

Even indigenous place names, like Ilocos, Ifugao, and Maguindanao, could tell us our identity and history. Identity names also bear so much about our history: how we identify each other, how we came to be called Ivatan, Tagalog, or Dumagat.

A closer and deeper look into our words—our own language/s—could teach us many things about ourselves, our worldview, our history. This is what I have attested from the Nakem Conferences I have attended. This year, from May 23-25, Nakem Conferences held its sixth international conference at the Banaue Hotel in Banaue, Ifugao, hosted by the

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not only critical to meaningful and successful learning but paramount to building a just national community. How it was conceptualized to be dubbed "Sursuro" this time around, I may say, is very fitting for the venue, or the other way around. Somewhere amid the diversity of our languages, of our cultures, there might have been something that had made our ancestors live in harmony, which could unite us in the present global age.

From individual words to languages, even material culture can teach us about our history and identity. Ifugao indigenous social status is reflected by the *tapis* a woman wears, for example. While in Banaue, I was quietly wanting to hear the different terms they call the different types of *tapis*, and what me and my Ilokano friends call "ules" (blanket) that is also an upper wrap-around garment for men. The absence or loss from memory, of terms in everyday discourse could be explained by the deterioration of the famous Banaue Rice Terraces. Since when and why was it called rice terraces, much the same way the Chocolate Hills in Bohol are named. And how the pictured extensive rice terraces actually aren't in Banaue. Arnold Molina Azurin went deeper into this, in his provocative talk in one of the plenary sessions, which according to him he expected would make us all uncomfortable.

Starting up his talk with the reasons why the rice terraces was removed from the list of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites, he proceeds: "There is so much in culture that is not comfortable.... Culture is so very much a paradox." He cited Harold Conklin who stated that in fifty years (since the year/s of Conklin's research) the rice terraces will not be a sustainable resource. Azurin moved on to admit the slowly vanishing values and philosophy of Ifugao's rice culture along with the disappearance of the indigenous ways of rice production. On the bright side, the maintenance of the "terraces"—even in a different trade that is tourism—Azurin points out, would show the interest to sustain the Ifugao's connection to their/our ancestors. This, according to him, is of course an emotional connection,



Junley Lazaga with Prof. Arnold Molina Azurin

an emotive valuation. “A big part of culture is emotion,” according to Azurin.

One would always encounter a place of origin, location or residence address after the author’s name when reading a *daniw* (Ilk: poem) especially in the Ilokano serial publications like the long-running *Bannawag* and the newly re-formatted *Timpuyog Journal/Magazine*. And in anthologies of Ilokano poetry and short stories the place of origin and residence is always indicated in the notes about the authors. In my reading of poetry in Iloko, primarily from the said serials and a number of anthologies of the different GUMIL (Gunglo dagiti Mannurat nga Ilokano) chapters, there is a significant number of poems that use proper nouns of place. Interestingly, I have initially noticed that place-nouns are prevalent in poems by writers who are identified with places of residence abroad.

The paper I presented at the 2011 Nakem Conference, titled “Lugar/Disso/Ayan in Contemporary Daniw,” discusses the findings of the research. The data I was able to retrieve from magazines and anthologies published between 2000-2010 show forty-six poems that contain proper nouns of place. Of these forty-five poems, fourteen are from *Bannawag*, three are from *TMI Journal*, one from *Salinong*, seven from *Danapisip* (2009), four from *Labaw* (2006), eleven from *Kastoy nga Imbunubonmi dagiti Balikas* (2010), and five from the Internet. Strictly, there are eighty-three (83) names of places, some of which are frequently mentioned: Callao (4 times), Vigan (3), Magat (2), Manoa (2), Pacifico/Baybay Pasipiko (2), Cordillera (2), Pagudpod (2), and Patapat (2). There are places mentioned whose general names are mentioned in another poem, for example: Ewa Beach (and Fort Weaver Road; Diamond Head) in Ewa; Namnama Village, San Fernando, and Poro both in San Fernando; and Barangay Calumbaya (Bauang), and Nagrebcan both in Bauang. The Ilocos is also mentioned as “Amianan”

and “Kailokuan” in two different instances. And, in a poem by Alegria T. Visaya titled “Nakem ti Ilocos-Amianan” the region—or should it be called the Ilocos spatial psyche—is interestingly referred to as “Ilocos-Amianan.”

Place names operative of symbolic function could often be found in poems that bear their own politics or ideological inclination, namely poetry of the diaspora, poetry of nostalgia, poetry of struggle.

It could be observed that most of the poems which use place names, especially those of foreign lands, are poems that could be classified as (to borrow the terms of Aurelio Agcaoili which is more appropriate and encompassing) “poetry of estrangement and homing”; poetry of struggle, which I also prefer to call *dangadang* poetry; and poems that are in nature dedicatory as odes.

From a reader-oriented perspective, a place name in a poem has a crucial function to the message/meaning of the text. That is to say, from a writing-oriented perspective, place names are used deliberately in poetry. They may serve in different aspects to enrich the poem or to strengthen the statements or the whole poetic expression.

These poems also show us our sense of place, and how we value our sense of place. We see place not only as ground on which we tread or put up our homes. Our sense of place, and “placeness” is itself poetic—suggestive of our identity. No wonder, in every *daniw* that gets published, often the Ilokano appends to his/her name a certain place of belongingness, a

*disso*, *ayan*, or *lugar*—be it the complete address of residence, workplace, or the place of birth whether he/she has not left it or has not yet returned to.

In the conference I met Ms. Angela Esquivel Lorenzana of the Bicol University Language Center. When I introduced myself, she immediately told me that their family is the only Lorenzana in Legazpi, and practically in the Bicol Region. I found a new “cousin.”

Languages, like us humans, their speakers, are active; and so, they change as they adapt from daily needs to more catastrophic phenomena. We have lost particular words in our languages because of obsolescence of the specific things and concepts they refer to. Maybe it is like the name of the seed that had gone to oblivion in my childhood. Or, that along with the extinction of the plant from the river Amburayan, the name too has become obsolete. Certain words have just faded from memory like those old women who used to wear the seeds as necklaces that I used to see in the busy Sundays of my childhood. ■



With Angela Esquivel Lorenzana

## Summit sa Wika 2011: Panel 7

# Estado ng Wika sa Iba't Ibang Larangan

■ Anna Christie Torres

Sa limang tagapagsalita na kabilang sa panel 7, tatlo lamang ang nakadalo. Sina Mark Rae de Chavez at Jay-Ar Manuel Igno ay kapwa nag-aaral ng MA Linguistics sa UP Diliman. Nagtuturo din sila ng Linguistics at Korean sa naturang pamantasan. Ako naman ang isa pang tagapagsalita, nagtuturo ng Ingles at Komunikasyon sa UP Baguio.

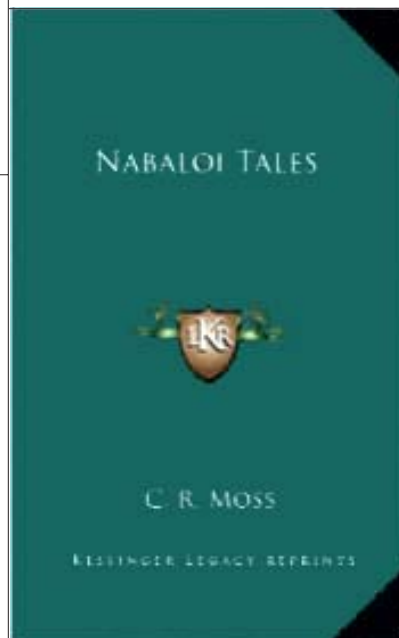
Naipakita ng tatlong papel ang mga ginagampanang papel ng wika sa: 1) pang-araw-araw na buhay at 2) akademya. Tinalakay ni De Chavez ang papel ng wika sa merkado at ang mga wikang gamit sa pabalat ng ilang mga pangunahing produkto. Samantala, sinuri naman ni Igno ang fonoloji ng Filipino sa brodkast midya particular sa ilang programa ng balita sa telebisyon. Nakatuon naman ang papel ko sa larangan ng pagsasalin ng mga texto ng historyador na si William Henry Scott, di lamang upang pagyamanin ang pambansang wika kundi isulong ang diskursong Kordilyera sa pagpapatibay ng kultura at kasaysayang Filipino.

Bilang pagbubuod ng tatlong papel sa usapin ng wika sa iba't ibang larangan, masasabing tinutumbok ng mga ito, sa iba't ibang antas, ang paksa ng relasyong pang-kapangyarihan o power relations. Sa pang-araw-araw na buhay, malinaw na bagaman ginagamit ang wikang pambansa sa merkado at brodkast midya, mas binibigyan pa rin ng pribilehiyo ang wikang Ingles. Nasa likod lamang ng ilang produkto ang paglalarawan sa wikang Filipino at sa balita naman ay mapapansing ang ginagamit na Filipino ay nakasandal pa rin sa Tagalog, partikular ang barayti ng Maynila.

Lumitaw sa diskusyon na dahil sa di pantay na relasyong pangkapangyarihan sa paggamit ng wikang pambansa, di naiaangat ang estado ng Filipino, bagkus ay napananatili ang hegemonya o gahum sa usapin ng kultura at sa paggamit ng wika sa iba't ibang larangan. Upang matugunan ito, lumitaw ang ilang mga mungkahi. Una, mahalagang tanggapin na nagbabago ang wika at nakabatay sa kahingian ng lipunan sa ispesipiko at nagbabagong panahon. Pangalawa, sa aspeto ng intelektwalisasyon ng Filipino; kailangang isaalang-alang ang papel ng istandardisasyon sa pagpapanatili ng kaayusan, halimbawa sa ortograpiya, at palaganapin ang wika bilang pwersang interdisiplinaryari. Sa pamamagitan nito, maisasangkot ang iba't ibang disiplina sa pagbubuo ng natatanging pamantayan tungo sa makabansang potensyal ng Filipino sa gitna ng globalisasyon ng kasalukuyang panahon. ■

# Teaching Ibaloy

■ Jimmy Fong



The Internet and jejemon emphasize the importance and power of language in everyday life. Whatever form it takes, language is always being used. Language could be spoken, written or couched in the various forms of media. Paz et al. (2003) say “language is the bridge that people use to express and accomplish their desires and needs; it is through language that we express our feelings. People use language to think, to relate with others and to communicate to one’s self.”

The Philippines is rich in languages. Aside from the foreign

languages that we have learned because of our colonial experience, there are local languages and dialects that cradle our diverse cultures and thoughts. We can look at this variety of languages as part of our wealth, what scholars call cultural capital. Like money, we should then make use of our languages and cause them to flourish. One way to enrich our languages, aside from mastering English and Filipino, is to teach them.

Ibaloy is the language of the indigenous people of Baguio. It has other names like Nabaloi, Ibaloi, Ivadoi, or Inibaloy. The 2000 national census counts some 132,000 persons all over the Philippines who identified themselves as Ibaloy. Some 95,000 of these are in Baguio and Benguet. I taught Ibaloy as part of the language electives (Philippine Language 1.1 and 1.2) under the Language and Literature program of the College of Arts and Communication. Certainly, this is not the first time that it is being taught in UP. Several years ago, Prof. Morr Tadeo Pungayan taught it for a semester. But for the first time, I taught a course closest to my heart. It was then that I realized the beauty of teaching if one truly knows the subject.

The array of materials that can be used in teaching Ibaloy is quite impressive. Some of these were published at the early start of the American occupation of the Philippines. Others have just come out this year. Part of teaching and learning the language could then be a comparison of the contents of such materials, particularly on how Ibaloy has been dissected into its components as well as the rules that have been discovered to govern the language.

“The Nabaloi Dialect” by Otto Scheerer (1905) could very well be the first academic work on Ibaloy. Scheerer deals with Ibaloy by break-

*continued next page*

ing it down into the various “parts of speech” as is done in English. Of course other scholars may have something to say against such an approach because of the view that Philippine languages may not exactly fit English language categories. Yet the material is interesting in its attempt to be comparative. Scheerer has a table of words and their counterparts in other languages like Ilocano, Pampango, Pangasinan, Tagalog and English. Already in 1905, Scheerer was saying that Philippine languages (he calls them Philippine dialects) have a certain affinity, or share a common vocabulary.

Scheerer also attempts to present an ethnomusicological account of the early Ibaloy. “The Ibaloi is, in a way, rather fond of singing,” he writes on page 148. He includes several notations of songs he claims he heard Ibaloy sing in the woods.

Aside from laying out the Ibaloy language using English linguistic categories/parts of speech, the work also includes photos by Dean C. Worcester about various aspects of Ibaloy life. There are interesting photos of Ibaloy in their dress, Kabayan rice fields, nipa huts of the rich and the poor, farming implements, domestic tools, and musical instruments, among others. Such photos are useful as visual aids to introduce students to Ibaloy traditional culture. The photos may also be used to draw up word lists related to parts of Ibaloy culture.

A translation of the diary of Don G. Galvey, head of the Spanish Expedition to Benguet in 1829, is also part of the work. The diary comes from *Informe Sobre el Estado de las Islas Filipinas en 1842* of Sinibaldo Mas. With this important material, the Ibaloy may still claim a significant part in the continuing efforts to rewrite a more inclusive Philippine national history.

“Nabaloi Tales” by Claude Russell Moss (1924) has some 116 myths, tales and stories. A significant characteristic of this material is that it has the Ibaloy story on the left-hand page and the English translation on the right. This makes it possible to learn Ibaloy by doing a one-to-one correspondence of the phrases and sentences. The stories have been classified into:



From the Worcester Collection

Cosmological tales; Tales of origin of culture; Tales of origin of ceremonies; Tales of origin of animals and their traits; Trickster stories, and fables; and Tales reflecting beliefs and customs. These are very helpful if the “interfacing language and literature” approach in language learning is chosen. The book is now being sold on the Internet.

Moss has another work called “Nabaloi Law and Ritual” (1920). Like “Nabaloi Tales,” the Ibaloy laws and ritual accounts have been written in Ibaloy with their corresponding translations.

“Nabaloi in 12 Lessons” by Prof. Eufronio “Morr Tadeo” Pungayan was published by the Hamada Publishing Corporation in Baguio in 1999. Pungayan says in his Preface to the 32-page booklet that the work was the result of his personal experience in the “Ibaloi Language Lessons” of the Mateo Carino-Bayosa Ortega Foundation in 1995-1996, as well as his studies of the works of Scheerer, Moss, Claerhoudt, and the Ibaloy version of the New Testament “Dibshon Mengi-kan ni Pansigshan” [Book for Well-being].

The booklet contains demonstrative and personal Ibaloy pronouns, question words, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, connectors and coordinators, word lists and examples of sentences and conversations in Ibaloy.

“A Handy Guidebook to the Ibaloi Language” by Sofia Olga Anton (2010) was published by Tebtebba, EED-TIFP and the author. The 102-page book is divided into two parts: “Ibaloi-English Dictionary” and “Commonly Used Words, Phrases, Sentences and Idioms, English-Ibaloi. As a seminal work, it provides

basic vocabulary, phrases and sentences in Ibaloy.

The Ibaloy e-group and Lee Ballard, a former affiliate of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, are now working on publishing a hard copy of an Ibaloy-English dictionary. As we wait for this work of a lifetime, Ballard has generously allowed me to use parts of the work in digital format.

The scholarly works of Patricia Okubo Afable, Ph.D., on various aspects of Ibaloy life (for example, “Mortuary Rituals among the Ibaloy (Philippines)” in *Asian Folklore Studies*, Vol. XXXIV-2 (1975) are also useful for more advanced studies of the Ibaloy culture and language. Afable has also done a comprehensive study on the traditional Ibaloy sung poetry called *ba’diw*. Anthropologist June Prill-Brett, Ph.D., has also written “Ibaloy Customary Law on Natural Resources” (Cordillera Studies Center Working Paper 19, 2001).

These more focused works make the learning of Ibaloy enjoyable. And they give substance to the claims we often make about us having a rich culture.

Teaching Ibaloy may also be enriched by sending the students to the Baguio market where many of the vendors speak the language. I forced my students to invade the Dangwa bus station to verify their translations of tales and fables and which they later told to schoolchildren in Datakan, Kapangan. Barangays Happy Hollow and Loakan Airport also have pockets of Ibaloy with whom the students may be sent for interaction.

I also discovered that the class becomes more student-centered when I ask them to share their own languages. This strategy shows the interrelatedness of Philippine languages and the students get to realize that we are no different from each other after all, and that it is really not that difficult to learn another language. This also allows the students to learn more languages other than Ibaloy.

Now if only UP draws more on the multilingual wealth of its community. ■

# New Faculty 2011

## College of Arts and Communication

### Ceres Marie Canilao

Ceres earned a Certificate in Visual Arts and a bachelor's degree in Fine Arts from UP Baguio and is now working on a masters degree in art studies at UP Diliman. For her CVA, Ceres studied the designs in the traditional weaving of Tinguians of Abra, and also did research on Tinguian myths, "... rich in strong female characters." She then did a series of acrylic paintings based on Tinguian myths and motifs. Her BFA thesis was on "The Role of Visual Design in Alleviating Work-Related Stress in Call Centers." And about what motivates her: "The concept of freedom is very important to me. I feel it is very crucial to the creative process, that's why I always look for spaces which facilitate this artistic and academic freedom. And now as a teacher, I try to provide the students with the same kind of inspirational environment."

### Joseph Carvajal

Joseph has a bachelors in communication from Ateneo de Manila University and a second bachelors in fine arts, major in painting, from UP Diliman. His theses were entitled "Pagtuklas," radio plays for children's values formation, and "Fluctuating Meanings," a set of genre paintings based on Filipino metaphors. He taught art at the Raya School in Quezon City and has contributed illustrations and articles for various youth-oriented publications. He handles classes in painting, sculpture, art history and production methods this semester. About research interests, Joseph cites folk Catholicism.

### Jhoan Medrano

Jhoan is also a fine arts major, major in visual communication, from UP Diliman. Her theses was entitled "Si Kulot: Ang Batang Ampon," an illustrated children's book on adoption. She has worked as a senior graphic designer, freelance graphic designer, doodler for WEWILLDOODLE, art workshop teacher for Audie Gemora's My Talent workshop, and accountant for ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corp. in Quezon City. She is now handling classes in packaging design, visual studies, art management and techniques. Among her interests are guerilla travel, cooking, organic farming, aliens, and coffee.

## College of Science

### Joy Ascaño

Joy is a fresh graduate of UP Baguio, a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics. As an undergraduate, he served as peer mentor at the Learning Resource Center of UP Baguio, doing review sessions with UPB students for Math 11, 14, 17, 29, 53, 54 and 100. He is "happy and excited" about teaching at UPB and is handling college algebra and introduction to calculus. His research interests are number theory, geometry and calculus. Joy hopes to work in a bank as an actuary.



### Paul Samuel Ignacio

Paul holds a bachelor's degree in mathematics, cum laude, from UP Baguio and is currently taking his masters in mathematics, also at UPB. He was a lecturer in mathematics for two semesters last year, teaching elementary analysis, introduction to calculus, elementary statistics and trigonometry. He was research statistician at the Colegio de Dagupan the semester after that. Paul sees teaching at UP as "a great privilege," being "a part of the institution that molds the country's future leaders." His research interests are mathematical modeling and topology.

### Lee Javellana

Lee is also a 2011 graduate of UP Baguio, with a degree in computer science. His thesis title: "A Study on Air Pollution due to Road Traffic Using Genetic Algorithm." For the study Lee created a computer model that could accurately model the air pollution caused by road traffic in a given area. The study also incorporated the effects that plants can have on air pollution. Prior to college, Lee worked as technical support representative at Client Logic Baguio. He still wants to pursue work on computer models since these "help people visualize the findings of a research,

making them understand the research better." For inspiration, Lee cites family.

### Wilén Grace Mina

Wilén has two undergraduate degrees: a BS Biology from UP Baguio and a BS Nursing from Urdaneta City University. At the latter she taught biology, biochemistry, natural sciences, anatomy and physiology. At Saint Louis Review Center she handled PALMR, Maternal and Child [Care] and Pediatrics. She now teaches general zoology and invertebrate zoology at UP Baguio. Wilén is finishing her masters thesis in education, major in science at Pangasinan State University this semester and plans to enroll for a masters in science next semester.

### RJ Macadangdang

RJ graduated from University of Santo Tomas with a bachelors of science in chemistry. He is a licensed chemist. His thesis was entitled: "Electroconductive Polythiophene/Polyester Composite as e-Cloth." About the study, RJ writes: "Advances in textile technology and materials sciences are promoting a new breed of functional fabrics and at the same conducting polymers have proven to be very useful in the fabrication of new materials like conducting textiles. In this study, a conducting, flexible and mechanically stable polythiophene/polyester patch was fabricated. The patch could be used as an invigorator and bio-stimulator for fatigued and injured muscles and it could aid in removing cellulites." Here at UPB he now handles classes in analytical chemistry, organic chemistry and Chem 1, a GE subject. His research areas: conducting polymers, materials science and nanotechnology. RJ says he is motivated: "born with it," in fact.

## College of Social Sciences

### Jennylyn Calamiiong

Jennylyn is a 2011 UP Baguio graduate, a BA in Social Sciences (Economics-Political Science). Her thesis was on "Indicators of Investment Climate and Regional Investment Levels." The thesis "appropriated the investment levels of regions in the country from 2001 to 2009, describing the disparities among regional investment levels using indicators of the investment climate." Interesting findings, cited Jennylyn, include the fact that NCR had the highest investment level but is found to "increase at a decreasing rate." CALABARZON is projected to be the next region on the rise. Jennylyn now teaches courses in introductory economics, monetary economics and social, economic and political thought.

### Ayangwa Francis Claver

Ayangwa is a 2011 UPB graduate, BA Social Sci-

ences (History-Political Science). He wrote a thesis on the life history of rural worker and activist Petra Macling who happens to be Ayangwa's grandmother. He has three Philippine history GE subjects this semester and a major subject, History 117 (History of the Cordillera and Northern Luzon). While his research area is inevitably Cordillera studies, especially local histories of the region, Ayangwa confesses to dreaming about becoming an astronaut.

**Angelie Marilla**

Angelie is also a fresh graduate, BA Social Sciences (History-Political Science). Her thesis was entitled "Reading Colonial Visuality: A History

Depicted in Esteban Villanueva's *Basi Revolt*." The work is "... illustrative but the historical enquiry sought to match the depictive content of the period-specific artwork, *The Basi Revolt Series*." The study used two recent trends in historical scholarship: "employing alternative sources of history coupled with doing a history from below." Angelie now teaches a course in cultural history of the Philippines and three sections of GE Philippine history. She plans to do historical research on Cordilleran visual art. ■

*Featured in this profiling are faculty who submitted information before our press deadline.*

**New Faculty in Focus: Quantum Yuri Lubrica**  
BS Physics, *cum laude*, UP Baguio, April 2010

**Learning To Look People in the Eye**

*About the Undergraduate Thesis.* When I was a student, the BS Physics program didn't require a thesis but we did have a "mini-thesis" in our experimental physics class and for this I was co-author with three other students. The title was: "The Temperature and Relative Humidity Investigation of the UP Baguio Library and Its Implications." Using two identical thermometers placed next to each other, with one bulb wrapped in wet cotton (for a lower temperature reading), the temperature difference was used to determine the relative humidity of the surrounding air in the various rooms of the Library. Findings showed that the ambient temperature is within the optimum range (19-23°C) for keeping books. However the ambient relative humidity of 77% exceeds the optimum range of 40-70%. This suggests that there is a need to control RH in the Library to maintain the quality of books.

*Work Experience.* I first taught at Pines Montessori School (a high school) at Pacdal, handling all four levels of science: General Science, Biology, Chemistry and Physics. I also taught computer subjects and I was the First Year adviser. I taught a total of 70 students made up of a mixture of Korean and Filipino students. It was a very rich experience filled with sharing of food, laughter, stress, adolescent hormone-fueled behavior, games and more. Some first times for me were the following: shouting at a student in frustration and anger; threatening to throw a mug if the students wouldn't stop being noisy; cooking my first non-fried, boiled dish, chicken curry, during the nutrition month celebration; getting cake rubbed in my face during the surprise farewell party for me.

*Coming Back to UP Baguio.* I felt so thrilled to be back in UP. I was finally free from the 7:30 to 4:30 routine of teaching high school and from wearing the polo-tie-slacks-leather shoes get-up. Most of the subjects I handled were fundamental physics laboratory subjects for physics, com-sci and math majors. This



was good for adjustment. It was a relief to be able to talk without telling the class to "Be Quiet" or "Listen" all the time. It also felt great to have lab apparatus available and I didn't have to make up experiments and buy the materials. It was good overall experience since I enjoyed meticulously checking both the grammar and the concepts of the students' lab reports and technical papers. My only lecture was Mathematical Physics II, one of my dreaded subjects as an undergraduate. The students generally got excellent grades. In the summer I taught two lab subjects, fundamental

physics for bio majors, and optics and thermodynamics for physics and math majors. This semester I'm teaching Physics 31, Physics for Everyday Life, Physics 31 and Physics 31.1 As a student I wanted to take Physics 31 but I wasn't allowed because I'm a Physics major. Now I will be teaching subjects that really interest me.

*Research, Career, Family and a Future.* I'm interested in solar cells research because I'm pro-environment. I would like to teach in UP for the rest of my life but I don't have an MS degree yet. After my contract expires in May, I have the option of teaching at the Philippine Science High School (CAR) or taking up MS Physics abroad. I have many other alternatives but the important thing is building a future for me and my girlfriend while still enjoying the journey.... Both my parents are teaching. My dad teaches physics and my mom teaches statistics at Benguet State University. Many of my relatives are teachers. I believe teaching just runs in the blood so it feels natural for me to explain things. I have gained more self-confidence and "people skills." I have learned to look people in the eye and I've become more friendly and less shy. I'm aware that so many people find physics difficult and unpleasant so I just want to help students see the beauty of physics. ■



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