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# Ti Similla

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## 2011 commencement speakers urge graduates to remain in the country, serving the most indigent of our people



Dr. Manuel Zablan Sison

Graduation messages are often boring, sleep-inducing ordeals that all wish would just as soonest be gotten over with. But this year's speeches were different, messages that struck home, not just among our graduates but even among the constituents of UP Baguio who have stayed on with the alma mater over the decades. The speakers— Dr. Manuel Sison and Dr. Socorro Sarfati— dealt with familiar themes: excellence, integrity, dedication to hard work and the choice to serve others right here in the country. Yet it was their unassailable personal testament to these ideals that rang truest and served as affirmations to our own life choices. (*see full texts of the speeches in this issue of Ti Similla*).

Dr. Manuel Zablan Sison, finished his BS Pre-Medicine degree, *cum laude*, at UP Baguio in 1979. He obtained his degree in medicine from the UP College of Medicine in 1983, and trained there in orthopaedics from 1986-89. He had a fellowship in spine surgery at the University of Hongkong in 1996. He is connected with the Maria Reyna Hospital and Cagayan de Oro Medical Center, visits various hospitals in Cagayan de Oro, and does volunteer consultancy with the Northern Mindanao Medical Center. Such consultancy takes him to Gingoog City and to



Dr. Ma. Socorro Florendo-Sarfati

Camiguin Island to help local doctors treat patients with orthopaedic problems. At the Xavier University Community Healthcare Center, Dr. Sison treats indigent patients from Bukidnon and Cagayan de Oro. He is also Associate Professor of Xavier University, Fellow of the Philippine Orthopedic Association, Fellow and Life Member of the Asia Pacific Orthopedic Association, and Life Member of the Philippine Medical Association.

Dr. Socorro Sarfati graduated with a BS Biology degree, *magna cum laude*, at UP Baguio in 1983. She earned her Doctor of Medicine degree at UP-PGH in 1987 and trained in neurology also at PGH from 1989 to 1992. At present, Dr. Sarfati is head of the Neurology Section and Stroke Unit of the Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center, and serves as consultant in neurology at the Baguio Medical Center. Among others, she is Fellow of the Philippine Neurological Association and President of the Stroke Society of the Philippines, Baguio-Benguet Chapter. Dr. Sarfati has published scholarly papers and has presented these in Bacolod and Manila, Copenhagen, Thailand, Sydney and Vienna. ■

## 2011 COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS: Dr. Manuel Z. Sison

*“It is so easy to sacrifice your honor on the altar of materialism”*

I graduated from this institution 32 years ago. Over the past three decades, whenever I am in Baguio I never fail to visit this campus - touching the stones, sitting on the grass by the four pillars, saying hi to the pine trees - just imbibing the essence of this institution that has played such a significant influence in molding me into what I am now. There have been quite a few achievements in my life since I left UP Baguio and I suppose I do have the right to share some lessons with you to help you on the road to success.

Graduations always signify the end of something. Many of you here have probably packed up your things and said goodbye to your friends. But I bet you are also excited to begin a new phase of your lives, to venture into the world armed with the skills you acquired from this university. The oft-repeated question “Quo vadis?” has become a cliché but is still as relevant a question today as it was 32 years ago during my own graduation.

So, what now? Many of you probably know where you are headed to from here, but there will also be many who do not know what the next step is. When I graduated from the UP College at Baguio, I knew exactly where I was going. You might ask how is it that I had a clear sense of direction. This brings me to the first piece of advice that I have for you. Visualize yourself 25 years from now and see what kind of person you want to be and the kind of life you want to lead. Will you be married? What kind of spouse will you have? Will you have children? Will you have settled in your own house with your own car or will you be living in an apartment and taking public transportation because you enjoy the freedom of mobility? What will be the nature of your work 25 years from now? Will you be in the



Dr. Manuel Sison

upper management of a company or will you be doing social advancement work among the mountain tribes of the Cordillera? Will you be back in your hometown managing the family properties and taking care of your aging parents while living in the house you grew up in? Be as specific as you can in your vision of yourself. It will be helpful to you because your plans to get you to your vision have to be specific, too. Your vision should be your goal, not simply your dream. Specific goals need specific plans in order to be achieved.

The next piece of advice is: know yourself. Know your assets, your strengths and your weaknesses, the things that you enjoy doing and the tasks that you detest. Are you a people person or are you a solitary type? Do you work well under the direction of a superior or are you happiest working alone and blazing your own trails? Do you enjoy taking risks or would you rather stick to a slow but sure path to your goals? Do you have the analytical mind of a mathematician or the excellent memory for detail of a lawyer or a doctor? By knowing who you are, you can best ensure that you have what it takes to achieve the long-term goals that you have

set for yourself. Your goals have to match with the person that you are. If you are poor in math, you cannot aspire to be an engineer. But if you enjoy working with people out in the field, you may enjoy and be successful with a career in marketing.

When you make your long-term plans, take your time and put much thought into it. Ask the opinion of people you respect and trust and whom you know to have your best interests at heart, especially your parents. Remember that what you plan now will determine the course of your life for the next 25 years. You have to stick to it in order to see it to its success. But even as you stick to your plans, make sure that you remain flexible enough to adapt to the changing times. Remember that the world is always changing, often in unpredictable ways, and we all have to change with it. So always have alternatives ready, a plan B to put into effect, so you are not caught flat-footed and you minimize the risk of becoming irrelevant.

How do you know that you have pointed your plans in the right direction? Be aware that goals can be honorable or disgraceful. I once heard a doctor who wanted to take up a masteral course in hospital administration then become the chief of a government hospital because the “S.O.P.” for such a position is so lucrative. Is he going in the right direction? Wouldn’t it be an honorable thing to aspire to such a position because it will enable him to more aggressively push for efficient medical care for the indigent patients who have only the government hospital to turn to for their medical needs? I believe you already have the proper means to discern between honorable and disgraceful through your upbringing and education. When you leave this campus, continue to hold on tightly to your ideals and principles even when faced with the

material temptations of the outside world. It is so easy to sacrifice your honor on the altar of materialism. You hear of so many examples of this in the news. If you give up on honesty, you will become corrupt. If you give up on compassion, you will be callous or worse, abusive. If you start on the road of corruption, it is very difficult to turn back, especially if the material rewards are great. The world is full of materialism, with the acquisition of worldly riches high on the list of priorities of most people. Be wary lest you fall into this trap.

A strong belief in the existence of God will keep you steadfast along the difficult path of respectability. It gives you strength to say no to temptation because you know that in the quiet rooms where you plot misdeeds and you think nobody will find out, there is a Someone who sees everything. I am not saying that you need a strong belief in God in order to be successful. I am saying that a strong faith makes it easier for you to remain upright in this money-oriented world that we live in.

As I was preparing for this talk, I watched Prof. Winnie Monsod's final lecture to her economics students in UP Diliman on YouTube. I mention this for three reasons: 1) that I may not be accused of plagiarism, 2) because I fervently agree with her message to the students, and 3) because she singled out the UP College of Medicine, of which I am an alumnus. In her final lecture, Professor Monsod strongly urged her students to stay in the Philippines and help build our country. She said further that they should not be like the graduates of the UP College of Medicine, most of whom have gone to the States. To a certain extent, what she said is true. Only the best and the brightest are accepted in the College of Medicine and many of them have mapped out their medical careers in the US even before they are accepted. I know, because in my class, 52 out of 130 are now practicing abroad,

mostly in the US. The figures are probably higher in other batches. Yes, 40 percent of my classmates are abroad, but do not lose sight of the fact that 60 percent of us chose to stay in the country. And most of us who stayed are also involved in the education and training of young doctors.

So while I was listening to Prof. Monsod, I sat up straight and said to myself with dignity, "She is not referring to



me." Because I did not only choose to stay in the Philippines, I chose to practice in Mindanao. This choice was triggered by a lecture given to us as first year medical students by Prof. Nelia Maramba, of the Department of Pharmacology. She told us that we are the *crème de la crème*, the brightest graduates of the land, things that you know also apply to yourselves as *Iskolar ng Bayan*. She exhorted us to stay in the country and practice outside Manila, in places where our presence will be felt even "up in the boondocks." I have done just that, and now my presence is felt even in the mountain barangays of Bukidnon and Camiguin, in patients that I have helped to walk again and those who are still alive because of my work.

The thing about my work that gives me the most gratification is when I serve the indigent patients in the Xavier University Community Health Care Center. It is funded by a Committee of German Doctors and they send out teams to the remotest barangays rendering primary

health care like vaccination and deworming. They bring back with them the very sick patients for free medical care and surgery. These patients have nothing to offer us by way of payment. But their gratitude to us is so profound. It always reminds me that payment is not only in the form of money.

You may say that opportunities are so limited in the Philippines, that our government is corrupt, that things are hopeless. Open your eyes and see beyond the gloom of what you read in the news. See the many good things that have taken place in our country. If you have seen the slums of New Delhi, the situations in Nepal and Burma, you will see the beauty and progress of the Philippines. Do not tell me that you, *Iskolar ng Bayan*, UP graduate, will see yourselves 25 years from now only as call center employees, bank tellers, or rank and file employees in the government. Go forward into the world with confidence in your destiny. *UPian ka*, and you can

be the best that you can be without having to mortgage your identity in a foreign land.

Take inspiration from the quiet heroes that we see all around us. Look at your faculty. Do not tell me that with all their masteral and doctoral degrees, they are not good enough to qualify for employment in the US, UK, or Canada and have they remained within UP, living in genteel poverty on a government salary because they have no choice? With all their intelligence, they have opted to stay in UP all these many years to help educate people like you and even me, and not make big bucks educating Canadians and Americans.

Dr. Jose Gonzales, the present director of the Philippine General Hospital, was born in General Santos City in South Cotabato. He went to UP for his pre-med course, graduated from the College of Medicine, went through PGH to finish General Surgery, and spent five years in

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## 2011 BACCALAUREATE MESSAGE: Dr. Ma. Socorro Florendo-Sarfati

*“Work with decency, integrity and dignity”*

Almost three decades ago, I stood on this stage to deliver a response in behalf of the graduating class of 1983. With a diploma in hand, for me that day marked the start to face life outside the academe and start the race called life. The diploma eventually became a vestige of the four-year toil, but more than that, it became the blueprint of the career I chose. After 28 years, I am facing you, graduates, who are all fueled with dynamism. You will soon launch your own success flights and within the next decades will hopefully be sharing your own success stories.

Becoming a doctor was a dream.

Back then, my mom had recurrent asthma and we would queue three times a week at our family physician's clinic. So that clinic practically became my playground. My mother would get hospitalized almost monthly so my playground got even bigger. I visualized this dream of becoming a doctor and worked on it. So dear graduates, small dreams or big dreams, they cost the same, in fact they cost nothing. So I dare you to dream big. This reminds me of a patient who has been sick for the past two months. She went to an *herbolario* but after a month of potions and liniments, the patient remained sick so she went to see a doctor. The doctor, learning that the patient went to an *herbolario* before seeing him, furiously asked the patient “What stupid thing did the *herbolario* advise you?” And the patient said, “He advised me to see you, Doctor.” Despite this story of doctors being second choices, I chose this path and passionately traveled on.

Getting to medical school was tough. As a university or college scholar, I was a fixture in the scholar's convocation. Surviving in medical school was even tougher. My class was an aggragation of *summa*,



Dr. Socorro Sarfati

*magna* and *cum laudes* from various UP units. Their yardstick was also my yardstick. With pride, I could say that UP Baguio, then a regional unit, prepared me for this challenge. After receiving a degree from the UP College of Medicine, there was that enticing lure to train in the United States. Half of my class left. But because I was on extended scholarship from my parents and my siblings, Nela and Nancy, I deliberately did not take the medical licensure examination which could have granted me a J1 visa. And because I had a special interest in Neurology, I was firm on my stand to stay put. I thought the senate and the congress were badly in need of a brain specialist. Why neurology? It was the road less traveled, and that was the challenge.

After my neurology training at UP-PGH, despite lucrative offers in Manila and offshore, I drafted my application letter for a job at the Baguio General Hospital – and I quote from my letter: “I am back to serve the community where I was born.” Many doctors have left the country. The exodus of doctors continues. They have chosen to leave their families for better pay and better working condi-

tions. Everyone anyway is entitled to his own brand of dream. But I stood firm, I never left and to this day I continue to serve.

I congratulate you, dear graduates. You probably never imagined you will get to this point. But you share this victory with your family. To Mama, Papa, Nanay, Tatay, Lola, Lolo, Tita and Tiyong, our congratulations. Times have changed. But one thing should not change, our sense of gratitude. Graduates, let us thank our parents. Thank you for the load, the allowance that bought us hundreds of bluebooks, but most of all, thank you, dear parents, for supporting your children in getting a qual-

ity education, not from some unknown university. If you are a UP graduate, they will know by the manner you talk, and the way you carry yourself while those who probably got one or two months of UP training will always have to start their sentence with, “In UP where I trained....” Because of your UP education, do not be like this new graduate from some unknown school. He was applying for a job. So the manager gave him a floor mop. The young graduate said “But Sir, I am a college graduate” and the manager said “Is that so?” The manager got the floor mop and said “All right, this is the way to mop the floor.” So be grateful to your parents. Graduation is not only a celebration of your achievement, but it is also a celebration of their gift of good education.

There was a fresh graduate who was applying for a job. During his interview, the manager asked about his parents. The graduate revealed that his father died when he was still a child and that his mother, a laundry woman, single-handedly supported him. The manager, having noted that the graduate's hands looked smooth and appeared as though he never engaged in heavy work, asked the graduate if he

ever helped his mother. The graduate honestly admitted never. So the manager told the graduate to go home and feel his mother's hands. The graduate did what the manager told him. As he touched his mother's hands, his mother would grimace in pain. His mother's hands were bruised because of hard work. Dear graduates, thank those who supported you all these years. You have not witnessed all the sacrifices of your parents. Please thank them for today marks the last day of your allowance.

As we congratulate our graduates and their parents, we also take this day to thank our mentors, the seasoned faculty of UP Baguio. I join you in thanking them. I still see on stage some of my teachers 28 years ago. They have brought us this far. Remember that your teachers do not earn a lot but they continue to serve. Thank your mentors who strictly adhered to standards and demanded no less than excellence – in other words, terror. They only have one thing in mind, that when you leave the portals of the academe, you make a difference and rise above mediocrity. When you will have your own success stories to share, remember Sir and Ma'am. There was this music student. She amazes everyone when she plays the organ and what makes it more amazing is she plays the pipe organ. During one of her concerts, she received a standing ovation; she thanked everyone except her teacher. So one time she had another concert. Her teacher was sick and was absent. So when she struck the first note, there was no sound, no music. There was no sound because her teacher actually worked on the bellows to pump air into the pipes to generate music. So thank your mentors, tormentors, terror or not, they were part of this journey.

This afternoon, you will be receiving your diploma. This will mark the start for which the school has prepared you. You will realize that education will continue. What the school did not teach you, the world will teach you.

Whatever your faith is, whatever and however you call Him, Allah, Yahweh, Elohim, God has blessed you. If for four

years or more, you got wrinkles over your *cuatros* or *cinco*s or developed eye bags over thesis requirements, God was always there for you. Thank God's graces for He made this day possible.

Finally, as you leave the portals of the school remember that as graduates of a state university, the status of Philippine society hinges on the decency of each Filipino, of each one of us. Those preoccupied with money and prestige think that the standard parameters for success are positions, properties, investments and fat bank accounts. You do not only earn money and power. You work for and earn integrity and dignity. And when you wield the power, do not crush the very same people who put you where you are. There were three army officers. One said "I will make sure I will retire with a hundred medals." The second said "I will retire with 200 medals." And the third

boastfully said "I will retire with 50." "Fifty?" Chorused the other two: "Fifty million pesos *pabaon*." Let our service be anchored on decency, integrity and dignity.

Statistics are glossed over, apparently reflecting a decline in the depth and prevalence of poverty. But social indicators say otherwise. At the Baguio General Hospital, 9 of 10 patients come from the marginalized sector. On the city streets, 6 out of 10 Filipinos are unable to buy food to meet their nutritional requirement. What more for an education. Let your diploma not just be a ticket to get you a good life but to help others have a better life. Please do not forget why you came to UP: the recognition of the responsibility of giving back to your community with sincerity. ■

*To our dear Alumni*

## *See you in December*

(Reunion dates: December 15-16, 2011)



### EVENTS

Fun Run, Org Booths, Photo Walk and Exhibit, Lunch and Dinner Programs, Business Assembly, Tinig Amianan Alumni Concert, Fine Arts Alumni Exhibit, College Receptions, Varsity Alumni Games and Pasiklaban Revisited

More details will be posted on Facebook group page: *U.P. Baguio Alumni Association*; Fan Page: *UP Baguio 2011 Jubelee Homecoming*; and the *UP Baguio website*.

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Mga impresyon, pagtataya at resolusyon

# Pambansang Summit sa Wika 2011

■ Ni Purificacion Delima at mga Participante

Quality, not quantity, counts more importantly in the assessment of the accomplishment of the Pambansang Summit sa Wika 2011.

Ito ang naging pagtataya ko sa katatapos lamang na gawaing panlabas ng Kolehiyo ng Sining at Komunikasyon (CAC). Sa tinuhog na layunin ng PSW 2011 na tipunin ang mga indibidwal at grupo na nagmamahal at kumakatawan sa kanilang mga sariling wika at kultura, isang matagumpay na katuparan ang Pambansang Summit. Tunay na pambansa ang nakuhang representasyon ng pagdalo sa Summit. Sa kabuuang walumpu't apat na indibidwal na partisipante mula Ilocos Norte hanggang Bukidnon, tatlumpu't tatlo ang institusyon, na binubuo ng tatlung institusyong akademik, isang organisasyong pampamahalaan, at dalawang organisasyong pampribado.

Dagdag pa na kagalakan sa naging katuparan ng Summit ay ang pagdalo ng dalawang partisipante mula sa Unibersidad ng Michigan at Plymouth Church ng Seattle, Washington, USA. Sa pangkalahatang profile ng partisipasyon, may tunay na kolaborasyon na nabuo ang CAC para sa pagsusulong ng advokasi nito na pagpapalawig, pagpapaunlad at pagtangkilik ng lahat ng mga wika at kultura, hindi lamang sa loob ng bansa, kundi pati na rin sa ibayong lugar.

Sa ikalawang araw ng Summit sa sesyon ng pagbuo ng resolusyon para sa tutumbuking mga direksyon at estratehiya ng mga partisipante tungo sa pagpapalawig at pagpapaunlad ng kani-kanilang wika at kultura, galak na galak ang mga ito na nagkaisa at nagsama bilang anim na workgroups—CAR, Rehiyon I, Rehiyon IV, Pampanga/Angeles City, Manila, Visayas/Mindanao—para bumuo ng kani-kanilang ambag sa mga gagawin sa larangan ng pagtuturo, pananaliksik at gawaing-panlabas. Ang nabuong resolusyon ng Summit (nasa sumusunod na pahina) ang magiging lunsaran ng kolaboratibong gawaing-panlabas ng CAC upang patuloy nitong maisulong ang

makataong diwa ng Pambansang Summit sa Wika 2011. Ang kolaboratibong pakikiisa ng CAC sa mga resolusyon ng iba't ibang institusyon ay kaganapan na rin ng binuong misyon/bisyon ng Kolehiyo noong 2009 para tangkilikin ang mga kultura sa Pilipinas, lalong-lalo na yaong mga mahihina at nanganganib



Virgilio Almarino, isa sa mga pangunahing tagapagsalita sa Summit

mapawi sa mapa ng sangkatauhan.

## RESOLUSYON

Sa okasyon ng Pambansang Summit sa Wika (PSW) 2011, na ginanap nitong Abril 29-30, 2011 sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas Baguio, kami na partisipante ay nakikiisa sa layunin ng Summit na kailangang tangkilikin, kilalanin, paunlarin at palaguin ang lahat ng wika ng Pilipinas at nang sa gayun ay mapanatili ang lahat ng kulturang nagmamay-ari sa mga ito, lalong-lalo na ang mga maliliit na mga wika at kultura.

Tungo sa adhikaing ito, ako/kami at ang aming institusyon ay magsisikap makagawa ng mga hakbangin na katulad ng mga sumusunod sa naturang mga gawain:

## PAGTUTURO

### CAR

Pagbabahagin ng mga pinakamaiinam na estratehiya sa pagtuturo;

Pagtataguyod ng isang seminar-workshop para sa mga guro ng wika/kultura/panitikan na may kasamang eksibit ng mga piling out-

put ng mga mag-aaral sa tersarya;

Pagpapalakas ng interdisiplinaryong kolaborasyon ng mga eksperto sa pamamagitan ng pangkatang talakayan/seminar.

## REHIYON I

Tangkilikin ang mga aktibidad na magpapalaganap sa kulturang at wikang Ilokano, katulad halimbawa ng mga sumusunod: daniw, bukanegan, Ilokano rap, stage play/zarzuela;

Isali ang Ilokano bilang katagorya sa pang-eskwelahang pahayagan sa elementarya, sekondarya at tersarya.

## MANILA

Isulong ang inter- at multi-disiplinaryong pagpapayaman at pagpapalakas ng pagtuturo gamit ang wikang Filipino sa mga pangangailangan ng iba't ibang disiplina;

Magdaos ng mga palihan para sa malikhain at teknikal na pagsulat para sa mga guro at manunulat.

## PAMPANGA/ANGELES CITY

Pagpapalakas ng mga literaturang Kapampangan sa pamamagitan ng paggamit sa mga ito sa mga talakayan;

Pagpapatuloy ng asignaturang Kapampangan Culture sa mga eskwelahan gamit ang wikang Kapampangan;

Pagsusuri ng mga akdang Kapampangan.

## REHIYON IV

Paglikha ng iba't ibang akdang pampanitikan gamit ang lokal na varyasyon ng Tagalog (Tagalog Cavite, Tagalog Batangas, Tagalog Laguna, Tagalog Mindoro);

Integrasyon ng varyasyon ng Tagalog sa pagtuturo ng alinmang araling may kaugnayan sa wika, kultura at panitikan.

## MINDANAO/VISAYAS

Magsagawa ng mga In-service Training ng mga guro sa wika ukol sa: (a) patnubay sa palabaybayang Filipino; (b) MLE; (c) estratehiya at teknik sa pagtuturo sa tulong ng local na wika; (d) pagsasalang-wika; (e)

malikhaing pagsulat ng mga teksto gamit ang rehiyonal na wika; at, (f) pagtuturo at pagtataya ng wika at panitikan.

## PANANALIKSIK

### CAR

Pagtitipon ng mga mag-aaral sa tersarya ng mga kwentong bayan mula sa Kordilyera;

Pagsasagawa ng etnolinggwistik na pananaliksik.

### REHIYON I

Pananaliksik ng mas marami pang pagmumulan ng mga kanta (hal., composer/artists, target market, mga tema na patok sa kabataan atbp) mula sa katutubong wika para dumami pa ang mga pagpipilian ng patutugtugin sa radio;

Dokumentasyon ng mga tradisyon ng Ilocos-kamatayan, kaarawan, kapanganakan, kasalan atbp.;

Dokumentasyon ng mga porma ng panitikan, e.g., tula, istorya, panitikang bayan, kanta atbp.;

Dokumentasyon ng mga wika at kultura ng mga katutubong kultura na nasa rehiyon.

### MANILA

Mula sa talatanungan, maisasagawa ang mga gawaing pampananaliksik, katulad ng pagsasalin, pagmomonitor at pagrerebyu ng iba't ibang pag-aaral gamit ang wikang Filipino;

Hihikayatin ang paggawa ng mga diksyunaryo sa iba't ibang disiplina;

Pangangasiwaan ang isang kumperensya para sa pananaliksik ng mga mag-aaral sa digradwadong antas kung saan kailangan ang paggamit ng wikang Filipino sa kani-kanilang disiplina.

### PAMPANGA/ANGELES CITY

Pagpapalakas ng mga gawaing pananaliksik gamit ang wikang Kapampangan;

Pagpapalakas ng mga gawaing pananaliksik kaugnay ng kultura at literaturang Kapampangan gamit ang wikang Filipino;

Paglulunsand ng research forum na naglalahad ng mga pananaliksik kaugnay ng wikang/kulturang Kapampangan.

### REHIYON IV

Pagtitipon ng mga salitang nakalap mula sa integrasyon ng varyasyon ng Tagalog sa

pagtuturo tungo sa pagkakalikha ng isang monolinggwal na diksyonaryong Tagalog;

Ayusin ang pagtatanghal ng Huntahan para sa pagpili at dokumentasyon ng mga salita o termino sa lokal na komunidad ng Rehiyon IV.

### MINDANAO/VISAYAS

Magsagawa ng pananaliksik ukol sa sanhi at epekto ng paggamit ng unang wika sa mga sumusunod: (a) sa larangang akademiko; (b) midya; (c) kulturang popular;

Paglilikom at pagbubuo ng monolinggwal na diksyonaryo sa mga wikang panrehiyon ng Visayas at Mindanao.

### GAWAING EXTENSION

#### CAR

Pagsasanay sa pagsasatitik at pagsasalin ng oral na panitikan para sa mga guro ng CAR.

#### REHIYON I

Lumikha ng informational materials/signages/notes/ordinances na nasa tatlong wika—Iloko, English Filipino;

Magsagawa ng mga programa na nagpapakita ng mga tradisyonal na drama, kanta atbp. sa komunidad;

Magsagawa ng seminar, workshop information drive para sa mga kabataan sa mga barangay at eskwelahan;

Makitrabaho sa mga LGUs (probinsya at/o munisipyo) para sa pormulasyon ng isang komprehensibong planong/palising pangwika;

Buhayin ang mga kantang Ilokano na may modernong katangian para mawili ang mga kabataan;

Magpagawa ng batas na local na nag-uutos sa mga midya na bigyan ng oras ang mga katutubong Ilokanong kanta;

Makitrabaho sa mga organisasyong pampanitikan para sa promosyon ng kulturang at wikang Ilokano sa pamamagitan ng mga workshop, palihan atbp. aktibidad.

#### MANILA

Pagtulong sa mga mananaliksik, guro, at manunulat sa pagsasalin ng mga saliksik, gamit panturo at aklat sa wikang Filipino;

Pagsasalin ng mga natapos na saliksik ukol sa komunidad at sa wika ng komunidad.

### PAMPANGA/ANGELES CITY

Magamit ang wikang Kapampangan bilang wikang panturo sa mga extension community outreach program at sa mga adopted community areas.

### REHIYON IV

Ebalwasyon ng mga pangangailangan, partikular ng mga Mangyan;

Pagkakaroon ng imersyon partikular sa kulturang Mangyan;

Dalasan ang pagtatanghal ng Huntahan bilang patimpalak at palihan sa paggamit ng mga lokal na salita ng komunidad.

### MINDANAO/VISAYAS

Magsagawa ng mga pagsasanay sa mga guro ng wika sa iba't ibang paaralan kaugnay sa mga sumusunod: (a) paghahanda ng mga kagamitang pampagtuturo; (b) pagtuturo at pagtataya sa wika at panitikan; (c) MLE; (d) pananaliksik sa wika at panitikan; (e) pagsasaling-wika; (f) pagbubuo ng multilinggwal na diksyunaryo. ■



Pambansang Summit sa Wika 2011

## Estado ng Wika sa Iba't Ibang Larangan

■ Ni Jerico Esteron

Limang papel ang binasa sa ika-anim na panel noong Abril 30, 2011, ikalawang araw ng Pambansang Summit sa Wika, UP Baguio. Tatlo dito ang tungkol sa pagsasalang wika. Isa ang tungkol sa *acoustic property* ng Waray vowels at isa naman ang tungkol sa pagpaplanong wika sa Pilipinas.

Unang nagpresinta ng kanyang papel si Dr. Severino G. Alviento ng North Luzon State College, Candon City, Ilocos Sur. Tinalakay niya sa kanyang papel na may pamagat na “*Significance of Language Used in Local Legislation*” ang kahalagahan ng pagsasalin ng mga ordinansa’t resolusyon ng lokal na pamahalaan mula Ingles tungo sa wika ng mas nakararami sa komunidad – Ilokano. Mahalaga ito, ayon kay Alviento, sapagkat lalong mahihikayat ang mga mamamayan na ipahayag nang malaya ang kanilang mga ideya’t saloobin sa wikang itinuturing nilang kanila, na hindi naman nila malayang nagagawa gamit ang ibang wika. Mas mapapanatili, ayon sa kanya, ang pakikilahok ng mga mamamayan sa mga pagpupulong at diskusyon ng mga ordinansa’t resolusyon dahil mas komputable ang mga ito sa lokal na wika. Ayon pa kay Alviento, alinsunod sa Local Government Code of 1991 (Book III, section 469, paragraph 8), naatasan ang kalihim ng Sanggunian na siyang magsagawa ng pagsasalin. Ngunit, ipinahayag din ni Alviento ang kanyang pag-alala sa kahandaan ng sinumang magsasalin ng mga teksto. Dahil dito binigyang-diin ni Alviento na isaalang-alang din ang mga pamantayan sa pagpili ng kalihim ng Sanggunian na siyang magsasalin ng mga ito. Gayunman, iminungkahi naman ng isa sa mga nakinig sa pagtatalakay na imbes na bigyan pa ng karagdagang trabaho ang kalihim ng Sanggunian ay bumuo na lamang ng isang



Jerico Esteron

komite na siyang magsasalin ng mga ordinansa’t resolusyon na siya namang sinang-ayunan din ni Alviento.

Kaugnay nito, binanggit ni Alviento na hiningi nito ang kumento ng ilang mga kilalang *public servant* ukol sa kanyang proyekto. Kabilang dito sina Atty. Jose Sison, ang kinatawan ng Kabataan Party List na si Raymond Palatino at si Congressman Magtanggol Gunigundo na siyang nagsusulong naman ng Mother Language Education (MLE). Natutuwang sinabi ni Dr. Alviento na lahat sila’y sumasang-ayon sa kanyang papel.

Sunod na iprinisenta ang papel na “*The Acoustic Properties of Waray: Towards a Modern Waray Orthography*” nina Evangeline T. Dela Cruz, Voltaire Q. Oyzon, at Michael Carlos Villas ng Leyte Normal College. Tinalakay ng mga tagapanayam ang iba’t ibang *acoustic property* ng wikang Waray. Binanggit nila na marami nang mga linggwist ang nag-imbentaryo ng tunog ng wikang Waray. Ngunit magkakaiba ang mga ito sa pag-iimbentaryo sa bilang ng mga patinig sa Waray. Ayon sa kanila, karamihan sa mga linggwist ay nagsasabi na may apat na patinig ang Waray: /o/ at /u/ na itinuturing na allophones at ang /i/ at /e/ na itinuturing ding allophones. Layunin ng

papel nila Dela Cruz, Oyzon at Villas na tuklasin kung allophone ng /u/ o /i/ ang sinasabing isa pang patinig na matatagpuan sa Eastern Samar na inilarawan bilang “*a high central, tense unrounded vowel i*” (Lobel 2009). Ayon pa kina Dela Cruz, et al., ang resulta ng kanilang pag-aaral ay maaaring magamit sa “pagbabalangkas ng makabagong ortograpiya ng Waray, sa paglilintang ng mga gawaing pangturo at sa pagtuturo ng wikang ito sa mga kabataang Waray” at sa sinumang magnais na matuto nito.

Hawig naman ang paksa ng sumunod na dalawang papel. Tinalakay ko, isang estudyante ng MALL sa UP Baguio, sa aking papel na may pamagat na “*Mula Pangasinan Tungong Filipino: Pagsasalin ng Ilang mga ‘anlong’ ni Santiago Villafania,*” kung paano nagiging instrumento ang pagsasalin ng mga akdang pampanitikan mula Pangasinan tungong Filipino upang maibatid sa kapwa Pangasinense lalo na ang mga di na nakakapagsalita sa Pangasinan kung gaano kayaman ang panitikang Pangasinan. Nakatuon ang papel sa pagsasalin ng ilang mga ‘anlong’ o tula ng isa sa pinakapopular at pinakaaktibong makatang Pangasinan na si Santiago Villafania. Layunin ng pagsasalang ito ang mabigyang-diin ang mahalagang kontribusyon ng rehiyunal na panitikan ng Pangasinan sa minimithing Pambansang Panitikan. Kaugnay na din dito ang layuning maibatid sa kapwa Pangasinense at sa mas malawak na saklaw ng mambabasa sa Filipino bilang wikang pambansa na ang panitikang Pangasinan ay napakayaman at nararapat lamang na pagyamanin pa at bigyang-halaga. Hindi kailangan ng marubdob na kahusayan sa pagtutula upang muling maibigkas ang mga tulang espesyal na isinulat sa isang wika gamit ang isa pang wika. Bagaman mahalaga at malaking tulong

*“Kasabay ng mga penomenong nagdudulot ng mga pagbabago sa lipunang Pilipino ay ang wika na nagnanais kilalanin at alagaan”*



Junley Lazaga, tagapagdaloy ng talakayan sa Panel 6

ang pagiging makata, hindi nangangahulugan na ang kakulangan nito ay balakid sa sining ng pagsasalin.

Kaugnay nito, tinalakay naman ni Junley Lazaga, instruktur ng Filipino sa UP Baguio na siya ring tagapagdaloy ng talakayan, ang kanyang papel ukol sa pagsasalin na may pamagat na *“Pagsasalin sa Filipino ng Ilang Daniw, May Diin sa Pagsalba’t Pagsakripisyo at Panghihiram.”* Iprinisenta ni Lazaga ang mga salin niya sa Filipino ng mga *daniw* o tula ng iba’t ibang manunula sa Iloko. Binigyang-diin ni Lazaga na naging masalimuot ang pagsasalin niya ng mga *daniw*. Ipinaliwanag niya ang mga ginawang estratehiya upang matugunan ang mga “problematikong rehistro ...partikular ang mga humantong sa dalawang pampagsasaling kalakaran,” una, ang pagsalba’t pagsakripisyo at pangalawa, ang panghihiram. Naniniwala siya na di maiiwasang may nasasakripisyo sa pagsasalin, halimbawa na dito ang kakulangan sa pagtutumbas ng isang salita gamit ang tunguhang wika para sa simulaang wika, patunay lamang na may nawawala sa pagsasalin. Sa kabilang banda naman, sinabi ni Lazaga na hindi siya maaaring magsakripisyo na hindi siya nagsasalba. Ibig sabihin nito, may mga salitang Iloko pa rin siyang pinapanatili sa kanyang mga salin. Idinagdag pa niya ang tulong ng

panghihiram sa ginawang salin sa mga *daniw*. Sa pangkalahatan, tinalakay ni Lazaga ang implikasyon ng mga penomenong ito sa proseso ng pagsasalin sa paglilingang at pagpapayaman ng Wikang Pambansa. At tulad ng nauna nang binanggit, naging tulay din ang ginawang pagsasalin ni Lazaga upang muling maibigkas ang mga *daniw* para sa mga

mambabasa sa Filipino at gayun din upang itaguyod ang Panulaang Iloko.

Panghuli sa panel ang papel nina Firth McEachern at May Alzate ng pamahalaang panlalawigan ng La Union na may pamagat na *“Contemporary Philippine Language Planning In a Global Context.”* Sa papel ni McEachern at Alzate, inihain nila ang kanilang obserbasyon sa multilinggwal na sitwasyon ng Pilipinas sa pamamagitan ng pagsusuri sa mga wikang ginagamit sa iba’t ibang sektor ng lipunan: sa edukasyon, midya, pamahalaan, atbp. Ayon sa kanila, bagamat marami nang mga pag-aaral na naisagawa at naidokumento patungkol sa bentahe’t pakinabang ng multilinggwalismo, “ang global na kalakaran sa pagpaplanong wika ay naging *pluralistic*.” Kaugnay nito, inilatag at tinalakay nina McEachern at Alzate ang iba’t ibang pagpaplanong wika na ipinapatupad na sa iba’t ibang bansa gaya ng Wales, India, South Africa at Spain. Sa paglalata ng mga mananaliksik ng mga modelo ng pagpaplanong wika, ipinakita ang “proseso, mga kakailanganin, mga resulta at mga pagsubok sa pagbubuo ng isang patakarang

pangwika” sa mga nabanggit na bansa. Sinuri nina McEachern at Alzate ang mga karaniwang katangian ng mga bansang nagpasimula na ng kanilang mga patakarang pangwika at inihambing ang mga ito sa mga bansang hindi pa naglunsad ng anumang patakarang ukol sa wika. Mula dito ay iniugnay nila ang kanilang mga natuklasan sa sitwasyong pangwika ng Pilipinas at nagmungkahi ng mga estratehiyang maaaring maiangkop sa sarili nitong pangangailangan.

Sa huli, iba-iba man ang naging tunguhin ng limang papel, iisa naman ang mga ito sa layuning pagyamanin ang wikang kinamulatan na natin gayundin ang isinusulong na Wikang Pambansa. Indikasyon ang mga samu’t saring ideya na ibinahagi sa talakayang ito na kasabay ng mga penomenong nagdudulot ng mga pagbabago sa lipunang Pilipino, ay ang wika na nagnanais kilalanin at alagaan nang di tuluyang mawala sa takbo ng buhay. ■



Firth McEachern

18<sup>th</sup> Summer Institute for the Natural Sciences and Mathematics (SINSM)

# Biological Monitoring Techniques

■ By Rosemary Gutierrez

We are proud to say that our annual extension service at the College of Science has been staged for 18 years now. This year the Department of Biology chose the Topic: “Biological Monitoring Techniques” so as to share our expertise in this area in helping improve the teaching and research capabilities of teachers in the secondary and tertiary levels in our region. Attended by 28 participants, the seminar-workshop ran for three days last April 25-27, 2011

at the CS-AVR and the KA Lab for the hands-on laboratory techniques.

In his opening lecture, Dr. Paul Mark Medina, our DOST Balik Scientist and Lecturer in Biology this summer, explained that environmental monitoring techniques refer to processes and activities that need to take place to characterize and monitor the quality of the environment. Several approaches could be used for environmental monitoring and these are the following: biological, radiological, biological and microbiological. Simple techniques could be done in the lab that can be used to monitor the quality of our environment. These techniques are usually referred to as bioassays, simple experiments that use living things to test the effects of potential chemical toxins, drugs, fertilizers, heavy metals, hormones, antibiotics, as well as human and factory wastes on living things. A classic example given by Dr. Medina is the canary. These birds were used during the olden times to test the dangerous level of gases in mining sites since canaries when exposed to gases would stop singing because they



eventually died. This bioassay using canaries serves to inform humans of environmental danger.

In these modern times, there are a number of bioassays available for downloading from the Internet. They are powerful and cheaper since scientists continue to develop new methods to evaluate and monitor the environment. Dr. Medina shared some sources of available information and techniques for monitoring, one of which is the ASTM or American Society for Testing and Materials where more than 70 standard bioassay methods using several test organisms are registered. However, downloading certain protocols at this website is expensive. He then said that the participants were lucky because for three days they were to be taught simple methods that are doable in an ordinary lab without the need for sophisticated equipment.

The second lecture was on “Lichens as Bioindicators of Air Pollution,” delivered by Liezel Magtoto, Biology instructor. She explained that lichens have been used as an indicator of pollution since 1886. A perfect example of symbiotic re-

lationship between two organisms, i.e., fungi and algae, lichens are very sensitive to air pollution stress. Some of their responses to these types of stress are: chlorophyll degradation, changes in photosynthesis and respiration, changes in nitrogen fixation, membrane leakage, and accumulation of toxic elements.

There are two alternative methods in using lichens as pollution indicator. One is observing for community changes: changes in community composition at different levels of pollution and the

other is taking note of physiology changes: i.e., changes in chlorophyll content and photosynthesis at various air qualities, which is a faster response. Magtoto informed the participants that no extensive studies have yet been done in the Cordillera on the use of lichens in biological monitoring. Previous reports on lichens have been about their taxonomy or the identification of species of lichens but not biological monitoring.

The third lecture was on Monitoring Coral Diseases, delivered by Dr. Romeo Dizon. Since coral diseases are an emerging threat to the world’s remaining coral reefs, Dr. Dizon first explained why it is important to monitor these coral diseases, citing the following: coral reefs are an important source of fish protein; they have high economic value; they serve for coastal protection; and these reefs are good sources of biodiversity. Coral diseases are the manifestations of the lack of health that may be due to infectious agents like bacteria, viruses, fungi or other parasites. Or such may also be due to stresses like thermal shock or the presence

of pollutants. Dr. Dizon then described several pathogens as agents of the coral diseases and the dominant coral diseases known as yellow band disease, white plague and white band disease. He also described the researches being done now on coral diseases management. Researchers are broadening the number of global representation of reef areas that have been surveyed for baseline levels of diseases and they are now establishing long-term monitoring sites.

At this year's Institute pre-lab discussions and hands-on lab experiments were also held on the following bioassays: 1) Environmental Bioassay using *Daphnia* (a water flea), facilitated by Dr. Zenaida Baoanan and Liezel Magtoto; 2) Soil bioassay using *C. elegans* (a microscopic round worm), facilitated by Jaime Canedo; 3) Allium Test to Detect Environmental Pollutants, facilitated by Noreen Marie Follosco; 4) Stomatal Index as Bioindicator for Environmental Changes, facilitated by Karen Ballada and Deemson Mones. The last lab activity was on Plant Microtechniques, facilitated by Hermogenes Abedania and Deemson Mones.

*Daphnia* is a water flea that could be used as fish food. But it is also used for bioassay of chemicals in freshwater to test for pollutants and other toxins; thus, it is often referred to as an ecotoxicological indicator. Populations of *Daphnia* are exposed to various concentrations of a chemical to determine toxicity. A specific response or endpoint is selected for measurement. Example of these endpoints are death, increased heart rate, or decreased appetite. Participants were taught how to carry out the *Daphnia* bioassay and how to measure their heart rate microscopically when certain stimulants or depressants are added.

*Caenorhabditis elegans* is a small, free-living soil nematode and is considered a convenient model system in which to approach basic questions concerning the genetic control of development and behavior in multicellular organisms. This animal's short life cycle is advantageous for genetic study, and, at the same time, it is small enough to allow complete ana-

tomical studies at the ultrastructural level. *C. elegans* is easily and inexpensively grown in the laboratory in liquid medium or on the surface of agar-filled petri dishes where it feeds on bacteria such as the genetically malleable bacterial species *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). For their hands-on experience on *C. elegans*, participants were taught how to pick single animals with a worm picker or a bacteriological loop under the dissecting stereomicroscope.

Onions or *Allium cepa* are also used in environmental monitoring. This is often called the *Allium* test, and is used for assessment of genotoxic effects caused by chemical treatments. The cytological studies are relatively easy and simple to perform and they often give valuable information on effects of chemicals on cell division and chromosomes. Water samples from lakes, rivers or wells, drinking water, domesticated and industrial waste waters as well as water soluble and water insoluble solvents could also be analyzed using the *Allium* test. The test is based on the principle that when a toxic chemical is exposed to a living cell, it may produce different toxic effects that prevent growth or kill the onion root tip cell. It could also cause breaks or C-mitosis that transfers damaging effects to the succeeding generations of cells. In this test, microscopic observation of dividing cells is required. Participants were taught how to prepare the slides using fixation and staining techniques and how to interpret their observations on onion chromosomes under the microscope.

Stomata are minute structures on plants found on the epidermis of plant cells. They consist of two guard cells that surround a tiny pore. This structure allows gases such as carbon dioxide and water vapor to move rapidly into and out of the leaf. Their size and shape vary with different plant species and environmental conditions. They are formed during the initial stages of the development of plant organs and therefore reflect the environmental conditions under which the plant grew. A value known

as stomatal index can be computed or calculated to quantify stomatal density on a given leaf surface area. Stomatal index therefore can be used as a bioindicator for environmental changes. For instance  $\text{CO}_2$  levels are inversely related to stomatal density and stomata index. At high  $\text{CO}_2$  levels, a lower density of stomata will not limit the rate of photosynthesis but will reduce water loss. Plants grown in an artificial environment or atmosphere with a high level of  $\text{CO}_2$  have fewer stomata than normal. Participants of the workshop were taught how to peel the epidermis and how to mount the peel in a drop of water on a microscope slide so that they could view and count the stomata under the microscope.

The last hands-on training of the participants was on Plant Microtechniques. Plant materials could be collected fresh from the environment and preserved in the laboratory, usually in the form of microscopic slides in order to study their parts and functions. The classical technique of Free Hand Sectioning was the one emphasized in the workshop since this is the most doable technique in an ordinary lab. Using the proper cutting technique with a sharp razor blade, one can cut plant specimens into small pieces and then these are soaked in water to prevent dehydration. The sections are then transferred to vials with suitable stains and serially transferred to different concentrations of alcohol and xylene and finally mounted on Canada balsam with a cover slip. ■



## 2011 Commencement, *from page 3*

Ontario and Ohio training in Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery. He is licensed to practice medicine in New York and Ohio but he chose to come home. He set up a Vascular Surgery training program in PGH and the Philippine Children's Medical Center, performed the first open heart surgery in PGH, and helped train many of the vascular surgeons practicing in the country today. And now our patients, especially those who cannot afford it, do not have to go to Hong Kong or the US to get a heart bypass or valve replacement, thanks to the work of this person. He also started the Regionalization Program and Return Service Agreement of the UP College of Medicine which aims to develop students in the College who will stay in the country and bring their skills back to their home provinces. I am proud to say that I work with Dr. JoeGon as the program's coordinator for Region X.

Dr. Edsel Salvana, graduate of Pisay, Oblation Scholar in UP Diliman, graduated *magna cum laude* in BS Biology. He did his residency training in Internal Medicine in Wisconsin, did such excellent work in his post-graduate training in Tropical Medicine at the Case Western Reserve University Hospital that he was offered a position when he completed his training. Instead, Dr. Salvana chose to come home to the Philippines. I asked him why and he said that the country has done so much for him in the course of his education and that as UP graduates, "we are called upon to do MORE for the country." Even now, he is being offered positions in the US with starting salaries like 200,000 US dollars a year but he has opted to remain in the country. He is now a consultant in the Section of Infectious Disease, Department of Medicine, UP-PGH, and is the head of the subcommittee on HIV/AIDS of the National Institute of



**Jubilee Photo-Op.** Some of the most intriguing of old photos of UP Baguio are the ones of its earliest sets of instructors, still around or now gone. We pore over these relics, and reminisce about the best and fearsomely brightest of The Old Guard. We now imagine the next generation doing the same over the 2011 folder of photos taken of teachers present in UP Baguio's 50<sup>th</sup> year. Designated as a documentation project by Chancellor Macansantos and undertaken by Ompong Tan of Colourworld, some of these photos are now uploaded on the UP Baguio website and will also be utilized in the 2012 Calendar of UP Baguio. What about the photo-op itself? The summer sun got us all toasted and squinting but we knew we were making history.

Health in PGH. I asked him what inspires him and he says he takes his inspiration from his father-in-law, a National Scientist, his mother-in-law, a professor emeritus in UP Diliman, and his father, a graduate of the PMA and now a retired colonel living in Cagayan de Oro.

We have so many other quiet heroes in this country. See the examples that they have set for people like you and me. Take part in the work that they are doing. See yourselves in the Philippines 25 years from now. Help build our roads, bridges, and schools. Protect our environment. Empower our women. Educate our children. Develop our industry. Defend our freedom. CNN says "Impact your world." This is your world, this is your country and this is where you belong. ■



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