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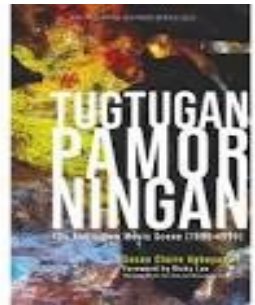


Paz, Victor, Mga Dahong Unang Nalagas: Kasaysayang Taong Lbas at Revolusyonaryo nina Asedillo at Encallado Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, [c2024] [CO-FI DS 686 .P36 2024]

Sa pagkakataong ito ay may aklat na nagsasalaysay ng isang kasaysayan tungkol sa tinatawag na mga “taong labas.” Nakasentro ang salaysay sa talambuhay nina Nicholas Encallado at Teodoro Asedillo. Ang kanilang pinanggallingang uri sa lipunan at ang nakabalot na panlalawigan at pambansang kasaysayan na kanilang ginalawan ay masusing pinag-aralan. Ito’y isang aklat pangkasaysayan na sumusunod sa akademikong disiplina ng kasaysayan upang lalong lumapit ang kaalaman sa mga pangyayari sa nakaraan tungo sa pang-unawa ng pagka-Pilipino ng mga mamamayan sa kasalukuyang lipunan.

Agbayani, Susan Claire, Tugtugan Pamorningan: Philippine Music Scene (1990-1999) Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, [c2024] [CO-FI M 345.P525 A55 2024]

The latter half of the 1980s brought a rambunctious wave of artistic expression that ushered in a giant movement in the Philippine music industry in the 1990s: the reinvention of Pinoy rock. There were other exciting developments such as the ethnic/word music movement, side by side with the rise of Philippine music theater and the recognition of Filipino musical talent in the world musical theater stage. Susan Claire Agbayani not only gives us glimpses of those exciting times in the Philippine music industry, but also details the 1990s ethos in the varied collection of articles in this book.

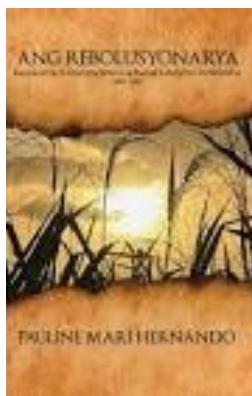


Garcia, J. Neil C., The Burden of the Oral & Other Reviews: Philippine Film & Theater, 2011-2019 Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, [c2023] [CO-FI PN 1993.5.P6 G36 2023]

This book gathers together the pre-COVID-19 theater and movie reviews that I write, by fits and starts, across a decade... Organizing the pieces thematically, I realized that the eighty-something Filipino films and theatrical productions I had reviewed were grappling, more or less, with the same issues and concerns: from the ironic realization that, despite its formal complexities, all that art can offer are illusions of the real, to celebrations of our archipelago’s cultures and identities, to examinations of the problems of our national and social histories...

The title of this collection means not only to single out the review that I believe best demonstrates its orientation but also to flag the generative truth of our country’s cognitive and epistemological situations: that as a people, we are, despite and after a century of public education and modernization, still enduringly oral, by and large. Clearly, as has been the primary insight that I’ve gleaned from a number of these recent films and plays, one of the greatest challenges that we’re facing as a nation pertains precisely to one of the nation’s most important prerequisites: a deep-seated literacy that endows its members with the facility of abstractions, categorical thinking, and imaginative capaciousness, upon which empathy is, of necessity, founded. Needless to say, empathy is an entirely crucial skill if national cross-identification and solidarity were to ever take place...

Identifying the effects of an unfinished and enduring oral made of consciousness may help us understand better, on the other hand, the features of our national culture’s otherwise scripture-dependent form (literary, dramatic, and filmic texts) and, on the other, the many enduring “national” problems that these selfsame works bring up, again and again.



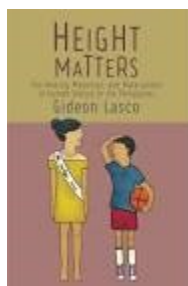
Hernando, Pauline Mari, Ang Rebolusyonarya: Kasaysayan ng Makabayang Kiusan ng Bagong Kababaihan (Makibaka) 1970-2022 Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, [c2024] [CO-FI DS 668 .H47 2024]

Buhay ang ideological at empirikong pag-aakda ng kababaihan sa kanilang makauring paninindigan at politikal na gampanin. Nakaatang sa bawat isa sa ating nagmamalasakit sa kasaysayang panlipunan at pahalagahan ang mga katangi-tanging naratibo ng mga rebolusyonarya. Ang akdang ito ay isang pagpapakilala at pagdakila sa kasaysayan ng pagkikibakang kababaihan na bumabalikwas sa historyograpiyang patriyarkal. Higit sa pagkilala, ito ay pagpaparangal sa buong giting at tatag na pagpanday ng Makibaka sa kanilang mga rebolusyonaryang lakas, husay, at tagumpay.

Camagay, MA. Luisa T., Working Women of Manila in the Nineteenth Century Revised Edition Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, [c2024] [CO-FI PL 5539 .A58 2024]

The work documents the life of gainfully employed women in the nineteenth century. Seven occupations of women were studied—namely, the cigarreras (tobacco factory workers), the matronas titulares (licensed midwives), the maestras (teachers), the criadas (female domestic workers), the tenderas and vendoras (store owners and vendors), the costureras and bordadoras (seamstresses and embroiderers), and mujeres publica (prostitutes).

With the women often absent or marginalized in the pages of history, the study attempts to unravel, through archival sources and other nondocumentary sources like literature and iconography, the life of these working women. Despite the meager archival materials on women, and more specifically working women, this study prides itself in having used primary sources to document working Filipino women during the Spanish period.



Lasco, Gideon, Height Matters: The Making, Meanings, and Materialities of Human Stature in the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, [c2023] [CO-FI GN 58.P4 L47 2023]

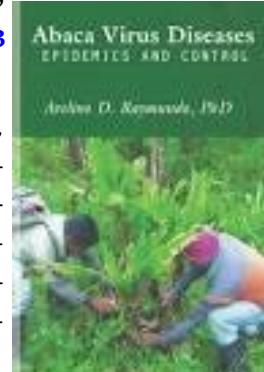
This book is about height: what it means and how it affects young people in the Philippines. What does being tall—or being short—signify in the country where the average height is 5'4" (163 cm) for males, and 5' (151.4 cm) for females, and where over 30 percent of children under five years of age are stunted? Where do notions about height come from and how do they figure in various domains of Philippine society, from basketball games to beauty pageants, from education to employment,

from public health to pop culture?

Height Matters attends to these questions by presenting an "ethnography of human stature" based on the author's fieldwork in Puerto Princesa, Palawan. Some economic historians have proposed the existence of a "height premium" or an inherent advantage of being tall, which draw parallels with popular understandings, as in the expression "*Iba na ang matangkad*" (It's different if you're tall) in a 1970s TV commercial. The central proposition of this anthropological account, however, is that height is a relational attribute that can be best understood as a form of "body capital" that derives its value from the many figurations of height in everyday life in the country.

Raymundo, Avelino D., Abaca Virus Diseases: Epidemics and Control Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, c2023 [CO-FI SB 261.M3 R486 2023]

Abaca Virus Diseases: Epidemics and Control discusses the dynamics of abaca virus disease, reviews integrated disease management options, and provides sustainable and holistic strategies to effectively further control and manage abaca virus diseases. A product of comprehensive research, analysis, and assembly of information and literature on abaca virus epidemiology as well as abaca virus control and management from various sources over the last one hundred years, the book is a thorough, compelling, and inspiring addition to the available literature on Philippine abaca that abaca stakeholders and the general public will find very useful.



Abaca Virus Diseases: Epidemics and Control is an excellent resource on the various available methods developed to protect and enhance our country's abaca—from quarantine and control of abaca insect vectors to breeding abaca disease - resistant varieties. The Epidemiology of the abaca bunchy top virus and the abaca mosaic virus are also discussed in depth, providing readers maps, models, and simulation outbreaks of the diseases' effects on our country's abaca supply and industry.



Ferrer, Miriam Coronel, We chose Peace: An Insider's Story of the Bangsamoro Peace Talks Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, c2024 [CO-FI JZ 5584.P6 F48 2024]

This book is more than just personal journey of the lead negotiator who signed on behalf of the Philippine Government the 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. It also offers insights into the intricacies of a difficult political process, the ways and means by which it was approached, and how complicated issues were resolved in the midst of intermittent explosions of violence and vacillating public opinions. Practitioners, analysts, scholars, and advocates will find a good resource on a range of themes that confound all mediation and peace processes: the role of third parties, process design, inclusion of women and the minorities within minorities, ceasefires, and the combination of implementation, monitoring, and verifications mechanisms that are crucial to sustaining the endeavor, building trust every step of the way, and the search for common ground. Last but not least, its descriptive accounts from one chapter to the next bring to life the fervor of those from all sides who invested their will and leadership, persisted with goodwill and integrity, and continued to believe that just a and comprehensive peace agreement must and can be reached.



Mendoza, Al S., *Spectator Gems* Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, c2024 [CO-FI PN 4784.S6 M46 2024]

This book is a collection of selected pieces from the Spectator columns written by Al S. Mendoza and published in the Philippine Daily Inquirer from 1986 to 2000. This was the period after the EDSA People Power Revolution put Corazon “Tita Cory” Aquino in the Presidency and before the profligate tenure of Joseph “Erap” Estrada at Malacanang Palace was cut short.

Fernandez, Erwin S., *Urdaneta Del Ilustre Misionero 1858-2008: Evolution and Transformation of a Philippine City* Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, c2024 [CO-FI DS 689.U74 F47 2024]

This is the real story of how Urdaneta City came into being from a mere pueblo in 1858 to a bustling city in 2008. From the founding of the town by the cabezas and tenientes del barrio to the first ten years of cityhood, Urdaneta evolved and transformed into one of the leading cities in Northern Luzon. Using primary and secondary sources, this documented history resolves that it is named after Fr. Andres de Urdaneta, the illustrious missionary who came with Miguel Lopez de Legazpi. The town, now a city, is truly a melting pot of different people, from its original inhabitants to the migrants from within and outside the province who contribute to its swift development.



The city has produced great personalities: a Dominican priest who translated the Bible into Pangasinan, the first Pangasinense senator, insurgents who participated in the revolution against Spain, and a Ramon Magsaysay Awardee. There are also protean and acclaimed actresses, and simple folks who made Urdaneta the livestock capital of the Philippines and a leading rice granary in the region. All these are present in the history. Not just centered on political events, the book covers Urdaneta’s socioeconomic aspects—education, health, population, and culture. While there are many factors to consider in its rapid urbanization, the reliable and effective leadership of Urdaneta’s political elite from the gobernadorcillos to the present mayors, along with the cooperation of its intellectuals and the people, has paved the way for its success.

But did you know that one of its barrios, Cabaruan, nearly seceded from the town? Or that Pedro Ma. Sison maintained close relations with Manuel L. Quezon? Or that Dr. Pedro T. Orata failed in his botany, but this did not deter him from graduating at the top of his high school class, and that his claim as founder of Urdaneta High School is contested? All these and more are in this book.

Appel, Benjamin, *Fortress in the Rice* Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, [c2023] [CO-FI PS 3501.P6 F67 2023]



I has never been out of the States when in 1945 I was plunked down in the Philippines in a position where I could find out facts and be as curious as I wanted to be.... I was special assistant to US High Commissioner McNutt, and my job was to do the history of our mission.... In my position I met all sorts of important brass, American and Filipino; I met Osmena, Roxas, and other leaders; I met the collaborators or men charged with being collaborators; I met guerrillas.... I traveled in bandit country, up in the gold-mine country where the Igorots lived, in areas where there were still pockets of Japanese—but all was serene, ideal for anybody interested in learning about the people and the revolutions over fifty years—the revolutions for rice and land and liberty....

All this experience—I kept a daily diary—finally shaped itself, in my head, into a work of nonfiction about what I had seen and learned. Well, I didn't write it. Having been mainly a novelist, I wrote a novel, never dreaming that events in Asia would soon take all the headlines. I knew of course that the rice revolution would continue for decades, if necessary, but did not anticipate the speed of events.

Events thus caught up with my own fiction—for I was concerned in my novel, through the focus on my main American character—to say that Japan, through its Asia for the Asiatics propaganda, had finally released a tidal wave; and that the left would lead this wave; and that America for its own sake must understand that at the heart of this wave was a bowl of rice.



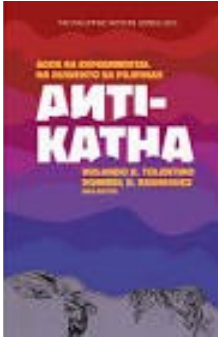
Tolentino, Rolando B., *Bio (lente): Mga Bagong Katha sa Danas ng Dahas at Banwa* Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippine Press, [c2023] [CO-FI PL 5546.S5 B56 2023]

Ang Bio(lente) ay isang Kolektibong pagninilay ng mga manunulat sa danas sa karahasan ng mga kontemporaneong henerasyon sa iba't ibang bahagi ng bansa. Hindi lamang ito literal na dahas kundi epistemikong karahasan na nagpapamangmang at nagpapatanggap sa dinarahas sa kaibahan nito na mababa, hindi mabubuo, hindi mahalaga.

Nagninilay ang mga katha sa mga naging at nagiging historical na serialidad ng pambansang trauma sa pananakop, batas military, dikdura, tiraniya, populistang pangulo, at iba pa. Patuloy na nakadungaw kundi mannamayagpag ang ulo ng fasismo at tiraniya lalo na sa mga populistang pangulo. Ang pina-kainaapi rito ang siya pang nagiging balon ng botong nagtitiyak ng kasunod. Patuloy na lumalawak at lumalalim ang danas sa karahasan at kultura ng impunidad, kumikitid ang demokrasya at ehersisyo ng mga karapatan, umiigting ang biopolitikal na dominasyon ang ating mga katawan at espasyo. Kung hindi mapipigilan ang sistemikong danas sa karahasan, napipinto tayo sa ikatlong populistang pangulo sa 2028, 2034, 2040...

Sa kanila na lang ang Pilipinas? Ang Bio(lente) ay mga akda na direktang humaharap, nakikipagtunggali, nakikibaka sa mga danas ng literal at epistemikong Karahasan Kahapon, ngayon, at bukas. Kung may wish ang librong ito, ito ay makapag-ambag ng mga napapanahon at makabuluhang akda na makapagpapamulat sa mga kasalukuyang henerasyon para hindi lumimot, hindp idambana ang fake news, magtanong, bumoto hindi para sa mananalong sugal kundi para sa komon at kolektibong mga adhikain ng at para sa bayan. Makapag-ambag para matuldukan ang serialidad na sila-sila na lang 2028, 2034, at lampas-lampasan pa rito.

Sa smabayanan ang Pilipinas!



Tolentino, Rolando B., *Anti-Katha: Agos sa Experimental na kuwento sa Pilipinas* Diliman, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press c2023 [CO- FI PL 5539 .a58 2023]

Paano kung ang pagkatha ay tumaliwas sa pagbuo at sumuong sa dekonstruksiyon kundi man pagwasak ng estruktura ng naratibo at ng mga nakasanayang anyo at kahulugan?

Paano kung ang pagkatha ay lampas na sa paglikha ng nakasanayang anyo at pumalaot na sa pagsanib ng iba't ibang teksto at kontekstong panlipunan, pangkasaysayan, at pangmodernidad?

Maaari ba nating baguhin ang anyo at proseso ng pagkatha—panulat at pagbasa—upang lampa-san ang mga nakatakda nang mga pamantayan, tulad ng ang maikling kuwento ay anyong pampanitikan o kultural?

Narito ang naiibang koleksiyon ng mga experimental na kuwentong tumatalunton sa iba't ibang paksa, panahon, espasyo, at anyo. Narito ang mga kathang nagsasanib at nagtitilad ng mga nakasanayan nating daloy ng naratibo. Hinahamon ng bawat kuwento at ng buong koleksiyon kung paano lalampasan ang nakasanayan at gahum ng panu-lat at paglikha.

Narito na ang mga kathang anti-katha. Mga kuwentong nagsisiwalat ng kapangyarihan ng malikhaing kaisipan, posi-bilidad, at layong politikal ng manunulat. Dahil ang pagbasa ay pagkatha rin, lumilikha ang resepsiyon ng mga experi-mental na kuwento ng mga bago ring kapangyarihan sa mambabasa.

Tolentino, Rolando B., *Ang Mahaba't kagyat na buhay ng Indi Sinema* Dili-man, Quezon City: The University of the Philippines Press, c2023 [CO-FI PN 1993.5.P5 M345 2023]

Simula nang pormal na nailuwal noong 2005, mabilis na nagkaroon ng template at bar-yasyon ang konseptuwalisasyon, produksiyon, postproduksiyon, eksibisyon, sirkulasyon, at popular at kritikal na resepsiyon ng Pinoy indie sinema. Ito ang kaygat niyang buhay. Nagpapatuloy pa ang afterlife nito hanggang sa paglatha nitong libro. Ito naman ang ma-haba niyang buhay. Sa katunayan, itong ikatlong golden age ng Philippine sinema ang si-yang pinakamahaba ang yugto kumpara sa naunang dalawa.



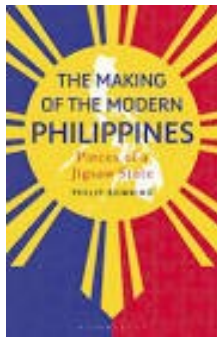
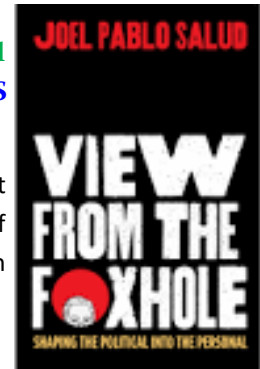
Nagsasalit sa antolohiyang ito ang mga akda ng mga iskolar at kritiko sa araling kultural at ng mga filmmaker upang maunawaan at magsipat ang kasalukuyan at retrospektibong danas sa Pinoy indie sinema. Maytumutukoy sa naiibang anyo o estilo sa paglikha, malayo sa nakaugaliang pamamaraan ng pagkukuwento sa pelikula. May nagbib-igay ng atensiyon sa pagbabasakali ng mga bagong mukha, pinahalalagan ang pakikipagsapalaran sa paggawa ng pelikula na hiwalay sa mga nakasanayang produksiyon ng sine na namamayani sa mahabang naunang panahon. May iba na ang sinsin ay nakaangkla sa yugto sa kasaysayan ng pagpepelikula, sintomas ng kontemporaneo ng sineng pambansa.

Saksi ang pagtatanghal ng mga sanaysay na narito sa Ang Mahaba't Kagyat ng Buhay ng Indie Sinema na hindi lamang iisa ang Pinoy indie sinema kundi nasa maramihang nagsasapakat at nagtutunggalian. Matatagpuan ditto ang ta-lastasan ng mga mananaliksik at manlilikha sa/ng pelikula, na kapwa tataluntunin at gagalugarin ang sining at politika ng prastika sa pagpapakahulugan sa Pinoy indie sinema.

Salud, Joel Pablo., View from the Foxhole: Shaping the political into the personal
Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, c2023 [CO-FI PS
9993.S17 V54 2023]

“Joel’s journalism is literary in nature. Discussing ‘Art in the Time of Bloodletting,’ he notes that its triumph is in doing ‘violence to man’s delusions of fraudulent peace, and the cowardice of the powerful to admit its flaws.’ Beneath the grim landscape, the writer toils to mine hope from the depth of fear.

The gems are served best when Joel takes on the role of a storyteller.”



Bowling, Philip, The Making of the Modern Philippines: Pieces of a Jigsaw State
London, UK: Bloombury Academic, c2024 [CO-FI DS 668 .B85 2024]

"Well-researched... a welcome guide." The Spectator

With a fractured geography and complex identity, The Philippines is an eclectic and unique mix of culture, environment, people and politics. Known mostly for natural disasters, migrant labour and dictatorial presidents, in this book Philip Bowling shows how it is much, much more. Deftly navigating the history of this populous island republic, The Making of the Modern Philippines traces its history to define and explain its position in the modern world. Looking past the headlines of volcanoes, earthquakes and violence, it asks why has the Filipino economy lagged behind its neighbours, explores the importance of its location in geopolitics, and investigates how its deep-rooted Catholicism clashes with the Islamic consciousness of the region in which it sits.

Taking the history of the Philippines from its pre-colonial era, through its Spanish and American occupations and up to the modern day, it unravels the complex politics, culture, peoples and economy of this rich and unique nation. Engaging with challenges the Filipino people face today such as federalism, revolution, Mindanao, the diaspora, capitalism and relations with China, it rediscovers the struggles, culture and history of its past to understand the present.

Garcia, Carlita D., Rizal and the Development of the Filipino Nationalism: A Revised Textbook on the Life, Works, and Writings of Our National Hero Mandaluyong City: **Book Atbp. Publishing Corp.**, c2023 [CO-FI DS 675 .G165 2023]



The revision of the book Rizal and the Development of Filipino Nationalism is the author’s attempt to produce a relevant and comprehensive literature for the teaching of the life, works, and writings of Dr. Jose Rizal our national hero as mandated by Republic Act No. 1425, otherwise known as the Rizal Law.

This book was written for the purpose of making college students and readers cognizant of the lofty ideals and sacrifices made by Jose Rizal in pursuit of the Filipino sense of nationhood. It was, therefore, designed as college textbook for a three-unit course in Rizal’s Life, Work, and Writings. It consists of 15 chapters, covering the Rizal’s biography, triumphs, and failures, works, and writings, which contributed immensely to the development of Filipino nationalism.

