

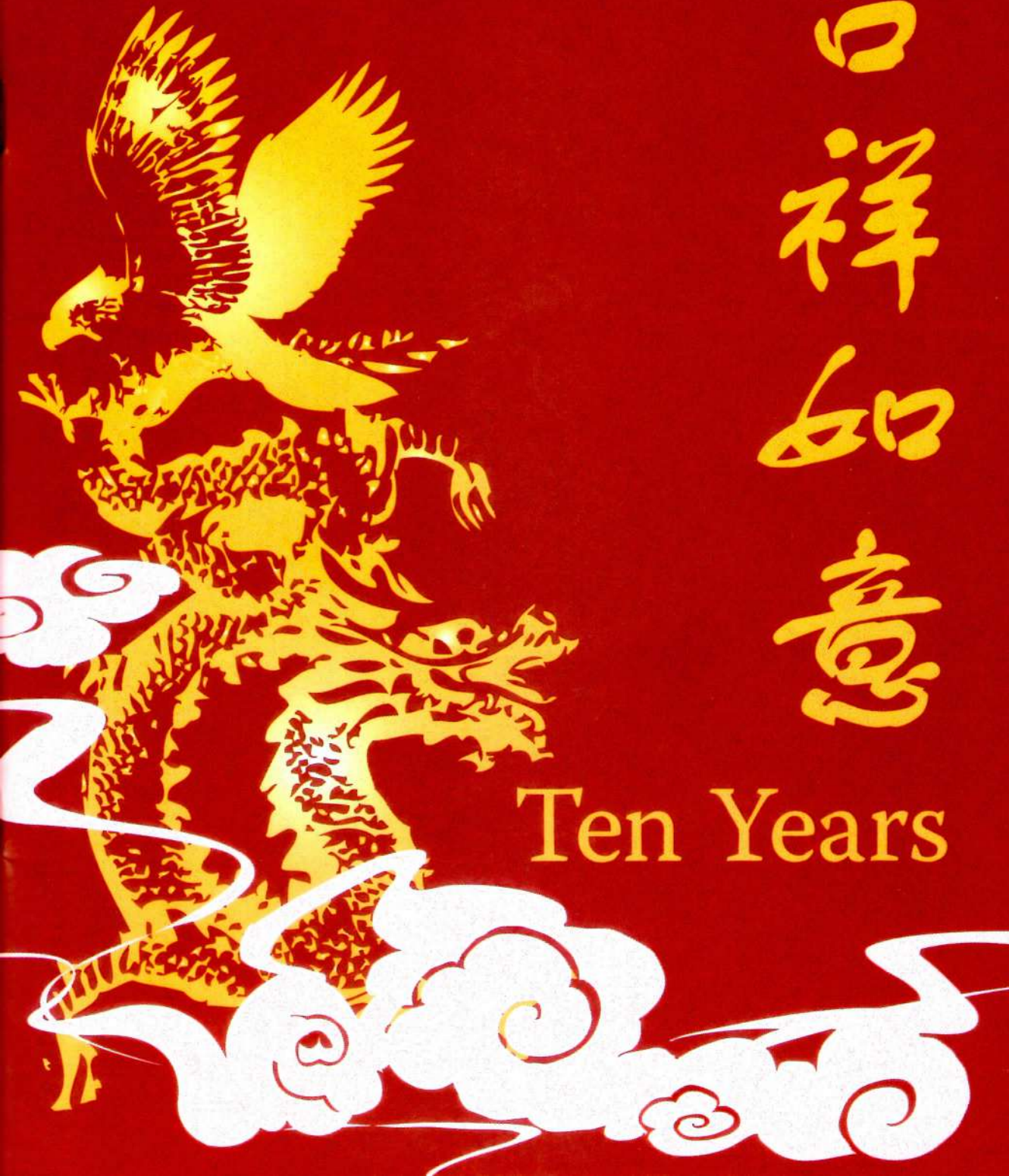
Chinoy

Volume 10 Issue 1, 2008-2009

The Official Publication of the Ateneo Celadon

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Ten Years



We print!

Pre-press



Press



Labels, Hang Tags, Stickers,

Brochures, Leaflets, Posters,

Flyers, Mobiles, Calendars,

Newsletters, Annual Reports,

Yearbooks, Folding Boxes,

Souvenir Programs,

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Various office

and Bank Forms



Editor's note

In this issue, we reflect.

We reflect on the history of Chinoy, with its roots as a grayscale 12-page magazine that aimed to showcase more than musings on Chinese food, firecrackers, and failed relationships. We witness its gradual evolution from a modest collection of research papers into an established magazine with a warm life of its own.

In this issue, we celebrate.

We commemorate ten successful years of serving as the voice of the Ateneo Celadon to the university community and beyond. We celebrate our rare shining moments as a medium of artistic and journalistic expression through commentaries that have inspired action in the Ateneo.

We also share with you our spoofs of professors, tribute pages for seniors, and occasional bloopers and printing failures. While some of our decade's worth of "calculated mistakes" have raised many eyebrows (some have even accused us of promoting racism), most have given readers blissful laughs.

Finally, we give back.

Chinoy aspires to give you the best of both Chinese and Filipino worlds. You have joined us in celebrating the Chinese Filipino way of life in its entirety. Our shared goal of learning more about ourselves is what truly inspires us to continue giving life to the pages of Chinoy.

Allow us now to give you our *ang pao*, our sincere gesture of appreciation for everything we have shared in the first ten years that Chinoy has served you. With you by our side through the years, Chinoy will surely live on for new generations to come.

On behalf of all the writers, artists, layout artists, and my fellow editors who have worked hard to give you the best publication possible, we proudly present to you our commemorative issue.



Ji xiang ru yi!


Don Michael De Leon
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**Watch out for little
trivia about Chinoy
all over this issue!
Think you can spot them all?**



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of the Ateneo de Manila University

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www.ateneo-celadon.com

Congratulations!

Wilson Lee Flores, multi-awarded journalist and founder of Celadon, gives a special message to our readers.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE 10th anniversary of Chinoy and best wishes to Celadon as a dynamic student organization. May this publication continue to encourage Celadon officers and members to be eloquent in writing as a way to facilitate better communication within the organization and with all other people.

Writing well is one of the most important skills any person can develop, to enhance his or her professional, business and other future careers. The power of the pen is exciting and almost limitless, not only for personal development and fulfillment, not just for self-expression or to articulate the unique and rich experiences of our community, but also for helping change our society and the world for the better.

In this 21st century, I urge the Ateneo Celadon to help officers, members and the Ateneo de Manila University to go beyond our Philippine borders and to think global. Borders are now obsolete. In this new century, Chinese culture, traditions and traditional Confucian values are becoming more important globally due to the unprecedented phenomenon of China's economic renaissance as the new superpower.

From the spectacular Beijing Olympic Games to stunning economic competitiveness, the land of our ancestors is regaining its ancient glory and past leadership. I view this phenomenon as an exciting challenge to all Celadon officers and members as well as to Celadon alumni— we need to help the Ateneo de Manila University community, our local ethnic Chinese minority and the whole of Philippine society to benefit from this new global trend and the reality of a resurgent China.



Culturally, there is so much in arts, culture, moral values and history that we, as a community, can learn from the world's oldest continuous 5000-year-old Chinese civilization. Economically, there are so much that you, as future entrepreneurs or professionals, and the Philippines as a trading partner and tourism or investment destination, can benefit from a rising China. Let us be that great bridge between our generation, the Ateneo and the Philippines to the awakening land of our ancestors and to a future of boundless possibilities. ☺

Wilson Lee Flores

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YEAR OF THE DRAGON:

CHINA AND THE BEIJING OLYMPICS

by Dominique Du and Kevin Tsai



IN A STRIKING display of culture and grandeur, the 2008 Summer Olympic Games opened in Beijing, China, at 8:00 p.m. on August 8, 2008, with a spectacular ceremony of fireworks, light, technology, dance, music, art and history: a statement that China has no intention of holding back, both in hosting and competing in the Olympics.

The Olympic Games were first held in ancient Greece, the first one recorded in 776 BC. They were discontinued after 393 AD and remained obsolete for the next 1 400 years. The 1800s saw several attempts at their revival with the first of the Modern Olympic Games held in Athens, Greece, in 1896. 2008 marks the 29th year of the Modern Olympics and China's first bid as host, defeating other aspiring host countries like Canada, France, Turkey, and Japan.

Past Performance

In the 2004 Athens Olympics, China won a total of 63 medals including 32 gold, 17 silver, and 14 bronze, second only to the United States of America with 35 gold medals and a total of 103 medals. 12 of China's gold medals were from volleyball events, 7 from diving and 5 from badminton.

China has not been free from Olympic controversy in the past. 11 swimmers allegedly tested positive for dihydrotestosterone (a hormone integral in the male development) during the 1992 Barcelona Olympics. In the 2000 Sydney Olympics, six runners were eliminated after being found to have used erythropoietin or EPO, a blood booster. Just weeks before the opening of the 2008 Olympics, wrestler and swimmer Luo Meng and Ouyang Kunpeng tested positive for prohibited substances.

Preparations

Twelve new architectural structures in Beijing were constructed for the games. Noteworthy among them are the Beijing National Stadium, also known as the Bird's Nest, which housed the opening and closing

The United States' Michael Phelps wins 8 gold medals for various swimming events, breaking 7 world records.

China wins golds for the first time in sailing, beach volleyball and field hockey, making it the first country since the 1936 games in Nazi Germany to top the US and Russia in terms of gold medals.

The United States reclaims basketball bragging rights (after 3 losses 4 years ago in Athens, huge compared to only 2 losses within the preceding 14 games), defeating Spain 118-107.

87 countries won medals, a record number.

ceremonies and the track and field events, and the Water Cube, which served as the venue for aquatic games.

The Bird's Nest and the Water Cube are two of the seven structures of the Olympic Green, the Olympic Park specifically constructed to hold sports events. In addition, apartment buildings known as the Beijing Olympic Village were also erected to house the participating athletes.

The Beijing Capital International Airport underwent expansion with the construction of its Terminal 3, earning it the name "Dragon" Airport. The airport can easily be accessed via the new train lines and stations to and from the Beijing Subway system. Other train lines in Beijing were also maximized to their full capacity. Buses constantly circulating among the Olympic venues are also made available.

In an effort to reduce air pollution in Beijing, the Chinese government shut down a number of factories in the vicinity. Heightened security measures and surveillance methods were also enforced to safeguard the citizens, tourists and athletes from possible attacks by terrorist groups.

One World, One Dream

The official logo for the 2008 Beijing Olympics is the "Dancing Beijing," an altered form of the Chinese character "Jing" (京) that resembles a dancing human figure, while the slogan is "One World, One Dream," (同一个世界, 同一个梦想) connoting China's venturing into international affairs and unity with the rest of world. Another manifestation of this thought is China's central bank replacing the picture of Mao Zedong with a Greek discus thrower and the Bird's Nest in the newly-issued 10 yuan note.

A number of songs were released in anticipating the games. The official theme song is "We Are Ready," sung by artists from various countries such as Taiwan, Singapore and Korea, apart from China and Hong Kong. Numerous artists also participated in "Beijing Welcomes You," the theme song for the 100-day countdown celebration. Coca-Cola, one of the games' main sponsors, featured the song "Light the Passion, Share the Dream" in their new ad with Yao Ming and LeBron James.

But perhaps the most popular symbols of the 2008 Beijing Olympics are the five "FuWa" (luck dolls). They are Beibei the Fish (贝贝), Jingjing the Panda (晶晶), Huanhuan the Olympic Torch (欢欢), Yingying the Tibetan Antelope (迎迎) and Nini the Swallow (妮妮). If you take the first syllable of each name and combine them all in this order, you would have said

Bei Jing Huan Ying Ni (北京 欢迎你) literally "Beijing Welcomes You." They also represent each of the colors of the Olympic rings, and the five elements of Feng Shui, among others. The FuWa were even made into a cartoon series in China and are the main characters for the 2008 Olympic Games collectibles and souvenirs.

Not all fun and games

Months before the start of the Olympics, the Chinese government was beset with calamities, tragedies, criticisms and threats of boycott by foreign government officials. Thousands of citizens were displaced from their homes to give way for the construction of Olympic venues and Terminal 3 of the Beijing Airport. For six days, beginning with January 25, 2008, heavy snowstorms claimed the lives of over a hundred citizens in Southern and Central China. On April 28, a train in Shandong derailed and left about 70 dead and even more injured. On May 12, the Wenchuan Earthquake, which claimed more than 60 000 lives and injured 300 000 more, became known worldwide. May 26, fourteen days after the earthquake, South China floods arising from heavy rainstorms killed over 100 people and left most of the affected areas partly submerged underwater.

In the United States, a number of lawmakers proposed boycotting the games because of China's indifference toward Sudanese oppression in the Darfur region. China was also being criticized for violating its pledge of allowing open media access and the cessation of its censorship activities. On August 4, just four days before the opening of the Olympics, two men in Xinjiang rammed a truck and threw explosives at policemen, killing 16. The next day, Chinese policemen beat and detained two Japanese journalists who covered the said event.

China continued to receive negative press attention even during the Olympics proper. On August 9, a

Afghanistan's Rohullah Nikpai won the country's first medal, bronze in 58 kg taekwondo, since their first shot at the games in 1936. They have competed in 11 games since.

Togo's Benjamin Boukpeti took the bronze for men's individual kayak slalom, the country's first.

Saladino Aranda won Panama's first gold in men's long jump (8.34m).

Chinese metal presser stabbed two American tourists and a Chinese tour guide at the Beijing Drum tower, leaving one of the tourists dead. The attacker then committed suicide by jumping from the tower.

Chinese Feng Shui experts attempted to explain why disasters have relentlessly befallen China. Some claim that since the opening ceremonies were held on August 8, 2008, at 8 PM, it was far too perfect an event. Hence, according to the principle of Yin and Yang, balance was being restored early through the natural catastrophes.

But all other events had nothing to do with nature and thus cannot be explained through Feng Shui. Some arose from Beijing's questionable policies and ambiguous stands on issues.

The elusive gold

The Philippines has won a total of 9 Olympic medals since it first joined in 1924. This year we continued to place our hopes in boxing, arguably the current national sport, and historically our top medal earner. Light flyweight sergeant Harry Tanamour, was given the incentive of a rank promotion (not to mention the prize money) to bring home the country's first gold medal. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo offered PhP15 Million as incentive for athletes vying for the country's first Olympic gold medal. Hopes were also put on Taekwondo jins Tshomlee Go and Toni Rivero.

Rashid Ramzi won Bahrain's first medal, gold for men's 1500 meter, in the country's sixth games since 1984.

The Philippines' Willy Wang took gold in Wushu Nanquan (forms), a special demonstration event.

Tajik Boqiev Rasul took bronze in men's 73kg judo.

While the Philippines did not take gold in either event, it won the gold medal in a special Wushu demonstration event represented by Willy Wang, one of a four-man Wushu team sent to compete in both the Nanquan (form) in which Wang competed—and Sanshou (combat), events. Wushu events at the Olympics are demonstration events and medals won here are therefore not counted in the official roster. The debate continues as to whether the event should officially be included in the Olympic games.

Prospects for 2008

The United States has topped the Olympic medal rankings more than any other country. In the 2004 Athens Olympics, China came in close second, but was forty medals short. Historically and statistically, being the host country seems to be directly related to Olympic success, in terms of medals. Before the outbreak of the First World War and the rise of the United States, host countries generally won. The athletes are acclimatized and on familiar territory, and are generally better adjusted. Other factors include population and economy, both of which give China the advantage. Besides the perks of home court, however, athletes also face increased pressure not to let their countrymen down.

China has also been working hard to redeem its tarnished reputation, weeding out potential drug-users, tightening regulations, imposing greater punishments, and basically stomping on scandal before it has a chance to take root. "This agency doesn't care how many gold medals we have," says Du Lijun, head of China's Anti-Doping Agency, as quoted in the New York Times, "We've been working hard to cleanse China's name after some very bad situations ruined China's image." A drug-testing facility worth 10 million dollars was opened in Beijing in 2007. The Chinese Anti-Doping Agency has conducted over 5000 drug tests on athletes in preparation for the games and several athletes and their coaches (including Ouyang and Luo) have already been banned from the competition.

Unfazed by the recent tragic earthquake and numerous political issues, China continues its performance on the world stage, dazzling with their artistry and their athletics, topping the roster with 51 gold, 21 silver, and 28 bronze medals. The former isolationist nation has opened its doors to the world, welcoming a diverse international crowd and global attention. This is the Year of the Dragon, as China faces the world and, in an unprecedented show, opens its arms, smiling. ☺

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
USA	36	38	36	110
China	51	21	28	100
Russia	23	21	28	72
U.K.	19	13	15	47
Australia	14	15	17	46
Germany	16	10	15	41
France	7	16	17	40
South Korea	13	10	8	31
Italy	8	10	10	28
Ukraine	7	5	15	27
Japan	9	6	10	25



FROM ONGPIN TO WILSON A DISCOURSE ON TWO CHINATOWNS

by Alexis Dy and Desiree Grace Tan

THERE USED TO be only one staple place for Chinese immigrants in the Philippines: Binondo. A small-scale city hidden within Manila's labyrinthine metropolis.

Binondo seems like a town that the affluent elite would not dare visit, let alone live in. To a huge slice of the Chinese Filipino community, however, Binondo serves as its hometown where one grows up and makes the fondest memories dotted with riding calesas, discovering delectable dishes, spotting bargain finds, and savoring the richness of the Chinoy culture.

Of the many quaint features this district holds, the traditional Chinese touch makes this town a cultural landmark. Businessmen have long set up shop here even before the Spanish colonized the country. It is famous for being Manila's "Chinatown," the central commerce and banking hub, and haven to a wide variety of delectable Chinese dishes. Mall tycoon Henry Sy established his first Shoemart store in Escolta — one of the many milestones that took place on a little known place named Binondo.

Living the Chinoy Way

Most residents on this side of town are recognized for their traditional Chinese lifestyles and illustrious businesses. Willy Lee (II BS MGT), who has lived in a condominium on Asuncion Street all his life, says in a proud tone, "I live here maybe because I'm Chinese". His family practices Buddhism, the dominant religion among Chinese natives, although he stresses he does not feel the same way. "But I don't do anything about it," he laughs.

His father is a businessman who goes to China frequently for various business opportunities. "My father has a lot of business partners, most of whom are relatives. One of the businesses he is into is clothing." Taking management, Willy says, "I want to be a businessman, like my father. I like venturing into taking different opportunities, producing jobs for the betterment of society."

Angelo Go (I BS CTM) lives in a three-story apartment behind the 168 Shopping Mall. His grandfather owns the building— all his relatives from his father's side reside here, ten families in all! He likes to frequent 168 Shopping Mall and Divisoria

Mall—two of the town's main shopping centers widely famous for *tiangge* stalls that sell just about anything: from imitation designer labels to China-made gadgets— all sold at reasonable bargain prices. Like Willy, his family is Buddhist.

"Very content," he says, when asked whether he is happy with his home. "What I like about living in Binondo is that it is very accessible. My home is five minutes away from 168, 10 minutes from Divisoria; *pag may kailangan ako, ang bilis hanapin dito* [if I need something, it's easy to find it here] where the grocery or malls are so far away, I find living here very convenient." He adds, "I grew up in a traditional Chinese setting, and here in Binondo, I see the customs and traditions everywhere. I feel very much at home here."

When it comes to spending time with family, Gelo prefers hanging out with his friends more. "Let's admit it, we can talk about more stuff with our friends, especially when your parents are the traditional and conservative type, like mine."

Kirsten Lim (IV BS MAC) feels the same way. "Because with friends, we can relate more regarding studies, and there are things that you just cannot talk about with your family." When it comes to attending late-night parties, Kirsten knows her own limits. "Yes, I do go to parties, usually with my close friends. But with my blockmates, not much, because it sometimes involves drinking, and I don't drink, so *hindi ako sumasama* [I don't join them]. I don't take it against them, though, *para wala ring* [so there won't be] awkward moments."

She recommends two of her favorite Chinese restaurants: Masuki and Ang Tunay na Beef House in Gandara. Kirsten frequently goes to Ongpin for some appetizing Chinese cuisine.

Gloria Wong (I AB PSY) is another Atenean who lives in Tomas Pinpin Street, across Ongpin, in Binondo. She commutes every day going to school. When asked how she decided to study in Ateneo, a university that is miles away from her home, says, "My sisters both went to Ateneo, so my parents expected me to study there as well. Distance does not really matter because the LRT is so convenient."

In practicing traditional Chinese customs, "We eat Chinese food and speak in Fookien. We also have an altar for our late relatives," Gloria says. When asked how whether her parents are strict with rules and curfews, she says, "My parents are pretty reasonable. I have to be home by dinner on ordinary days and then home by no later than midnight if I have a good reason. My parents are lenient with grades, though. They want me to do well, of course, however, when

I get low grades, they won't get mad at me." Like Kirsten and Gelo, she spends more time with her friends. "My parents are kind of old-fashioned," she chuckles.

A modern city entwined with Chinese culture certainly keeps Chinoy families deeply rooted with their Chinese roots while fully understanding what it means to be Filipino. Willy, Gelo, Kirsten, and Gloria all gave a glimpse of living the satisfying life of a Binondo resident. While Binondo may have its perks, the smog, polluted streets, and the occasional lawbreaker make this city flawed yet still worthy of surmising that all is well and good, in terms of living standards.

From Ongpin to Wilson

But as more and more Chinese immigrants settled in the Philippines, they needed more opportunities for their lives to flourish, more spaces to engage in businesses and start new lives with their families, and so they sought other places. A lot of them settled in other nearby Manila districts, and several made San Juan their home.

Greenhills, San Juan, was not always the wealthy suburb that most know it as today. Like every community, it started small, but gradually grew in population. Back when Greenhills subdivisions were being developed, the Jesuit-run Xavier School was in the final stages of construction, and the priests extended an invitation to the Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception to build the Immaculate Conception Academy (ICA) nearby. Many Chinese Filipino families whose children were enrolled in these schools moved to the area, and different amenities were provided to meet their needs. Thus, present-day Greenhills came to be partly because of these developments.

The new Chinatown

The Greenhills area offers so much that it is no longer puzzling why many Chinese Filipinos choose to live there. Living in the Greenhills area meant convenience, security, and an air of affluence: "My mom realized that living in Greenhills meant easier access to premier Chinese Filipino schools, shopping centers, churches, and hospitals," Ma. Victoria Hernandez (AB IS '08) says.

It also made sense to be near the financial districts of Ortigas, Makati City and Quezon City. "My dad wanted our house near his office," Michelle Ty (I BS PSY) says. Similarly, Victoria backs this up, saying, "My parents wanted to establish their own business in [Greenhills Shopping Center]. By living in

Greenhills, it took less than fifteen minutes to drive to another work." As a result of such thinking, many of the businesses in the area are Chinese-owned.

Many of its residents, the location of Greenhills played a part in deciding where they would go for college. "I loved the Ateneo campus, [and] I also preferred Ateneo because among my top university choices, it's nearest to my residence," Victoria says. Michelle echoes her sentiment: "[Distance was a factor] when DLSU came up as one of the possible college choices."

Security is also something the residents like. "It's quiet compared to other places," says Christa Uymatiao (III AB CHNS-H). Michelle agrees, "I don't like the traffic from ICA [and] Xavier, [but otherwise] it's really peaceful [in San Juan]."

Eventually, so many Chinese Filipinos ended up in Greenhills that it became a community known as "the new Chinatown" or "the second Chinatown". But is Greenhills really like Binondo? Perhaps simply in terms of the ethnicity of majority of its residents, but in other aspects, the Chinese Filipinos in Greenhills seem a little less traditional than their Binondo counterparts. Religion-wise, Hernandez, Ty and Uymatiao all say that they are Catholic. "I visit the temple once or twice a year, [but] I'm not Buddhist," Michelle says.

Traditions are still very much alive, but they seem to be practiced less strictly and are of the more common variety of Chinese customs: Michelle and Christa receive *ang pao* and wear red when it is needed, and Victoria and her family eat *misua* on birthdays in hopes of a long life for the celebrant. Mandarin and Fookien, on the other hand, are used sparingly compared to English or Tagalog.

Imagined Communities

In his book "Imagined Communities," political scientist Benedict Anderson argued that nations and communities are socially constructed, or rather, imagined by the people who associate themselves as members of a particular group, social cluster, or ethnic classification. Once this mental association has been accomplished, the people perform their identities, cultural, social, and religious norms, all while adapting to their respective locations.

To a certain cultural extent, both Binondo and Greenhills are communities imagined in a "Chinatown" context, where people of Chinese ancestry can come together and exercise their culture and traditions. Each place, however, carries its own unique characteristics; Binondo, rich with the dust and bustle of old manual trade, and Greenhills, with the promise of security and prosperity in new business avenues. Thus, the people who live in their respective areas adjust their practices accordingly. Compared with the traditional Binondo, the new community in Greenhills presents a strong invitation to modernity.

Some Chinese Filipinos would prefer the traditional theme of Binondo; perhaps, it helps bring them quite closer to their cultural home. On the other hand, the more liberal families are more comfortable with the mixture of the new and old in Greenhills. In any given case, while appreciation for culture and traditions would always vary from person to person, what is certain is this:

"Right now," Victoria says, "I couldn't imagine living anywhere else." ☺

Did you know that the total number of Chinoy issues to date is 33? All of the back issues can be found in the Ateneo University Archives. The writers and editors visited the archives a total of 27 times in the making of this issue.



Harvey Keh: Dreamer of the World

by Maxine Maia Ang

photos by Don Michael De Leon

THE WORLD IS not particularly kind to dreamers. It only recognizes those whose dreams turn into achievements great enough to surpass society's expectations. History itself only acknowledges generals who either won great battles, or points out with gleeful malice those whose defeats were particularly horrendous. Those who were mediocre and ordinary fall just a few centimeters short of historians' line of sight, relegated instead to the cracks in between the sidewalks. They become the footnotes of other people's successes, their names only acknowledged with tiny asterisks.

But what sets apart the dreamers from the truly great people is what they choose to do with their success. The man who travels and lands on the moon becomes nothing more than a faraway speck if he doesn't come back to earth. Similarly, great people who have achieved much but do not give back to society are nothing if not self-centered.

Fortunately, Harvey Keh is no such egocentric dreamer. For the past few years, he has served as the best example of this generation's breed of selfless people dedicated to improving the lives of others around him. For him, giving back means so much more than an impersonal check or large donation; it is, as he puts it: "creating sustainable ways of promoting social change." Described as a social entrepreneur, Harvey Keh focuses on applicable and viable ways of helping the less privileged by giving them the resources to be able to rely on themselves in the future.

Currently, Harvey Keh is an administrator and leads the Leadership Social Entrepreneurship program of the Ateneo de Manila School of Government. He also teaches Theology 141 at the Loyola Schools. Keh is also the executive director of the Acts Of Hope For The Nation (AHON) which helps build public school libraries all over the Philippines.

His decision to become socially-involved in nation-building was the result of years of immersion in youth-oriented leadership activities. Being a member of the

then Sanggunian or Central Board, as they called it before, and coming from a well-off Chinese family led him to develop a moral responsibility toward giving back to the society. "Most of us [Filipino-Chinese], we live a decent and comfortable life because of the resources in this country, both natural and human. And I think therefore there is a bigger responsibility for us [Filipino-Chinese] society to create a positive change and promote general human development," Keh said in an interview with *Chinoy*. "I've always been an advocate of the saying 'To whom much is given, much is expected.' I've always taught my students that. I've told the students, not only the Chinese students, but all the students I would teach, that they've already been so privileged to be studying here in the Ateneo. I think because we're much more privileged, we have a greater responsibility to give back."

One of Keh's brainchildren is Pathways to Higher Education, its fundamental goals being: "changing the attitudes and practices of high schools and colleges toward disadvantaged students." When asked to elaborate on this, Keh described the vital difference between basic education and higher education: "Basic education is given freely in public schools. But if you go to higher education, majority of Filipinos are in public schools because there are not enough colleges that could accommodate the demand."

Faced with the reality that some universities in

the Philippines were established for the sole aim of gaining profit rather than developing the talents of its students. Keh found ways to change it.

"What we're doing is we're actually telling these schools that in the long run, if they invest in these poor but deserving students to go to school, it's actually going to benefit your school. Who wouldn't want smart and intelligent students to attend their schools? They're going to bring pride and honor to their respective schools. We are trying to tell the universities that practically 90% of the Filipino students study in the public schools. There are diamonds in the rough in the public school system. If you look at the system well, then you will discover students who can't afford but are more than worthy to study in your schools. Why don't you provide them with scholarships? Why don't you provide them with allowances, so they can graduate and bring honor to your school?" Keh explained.

His thinking reflected the thinking of a man with a clear foresight of what the future was going to be and how he could play a key role in these children's futures. The proof is in the statistics. 50 less-privileged youth have earned their college degrees through Pathways to Higher Education.

But as an Atenean teacher, what did he have to say about Atenean graduates in terms of the social awareness skills they possess?

"I think we are more equipped in terms of social awareness. I tend to disagree with the fact that the Atenean is an elitist student. Of course there are students in our Filipino-Chinese community who only care about hanging out at the Boni High Street,

going to Embassy...they just don't care about the poor, period. That's reality, but at the same time I think as well, that compared to other universities, there are more Ateneans who are more oriented toward social service. I have a lot of students who have also decided to help at charitable organizations or foundations, sponsor scholars, children."

Keh's message to the Atenean population is both a challenge and an encouragement for them to become men and women for others through three simple steps.

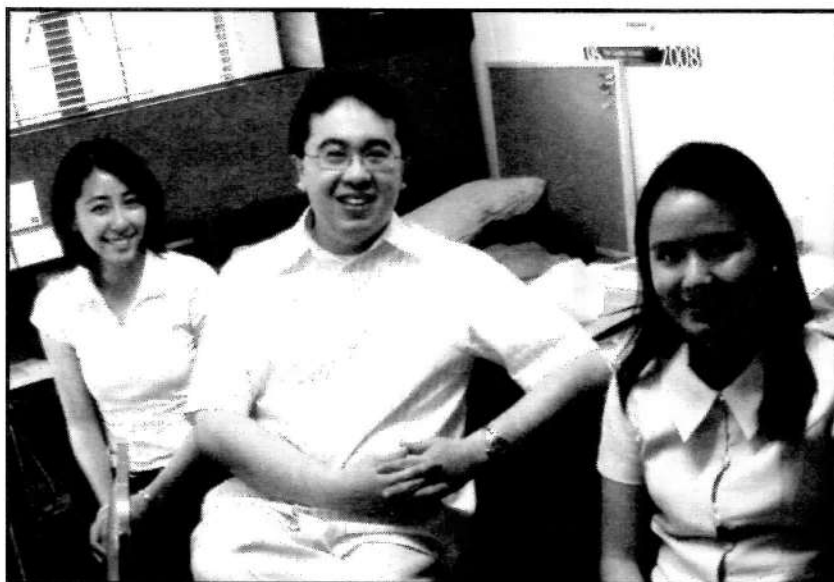
"I think the first step towards being active is really understanding the state of our country. Understanding that the Atenean is just 1 to 2% of the population. The majority of the people in our country don't live the way we live. We live in cloistered, walled villages and just outside these walls, we have the poor people. Like when we go to Starbucks and buy a Mocha Frappuccino for a hundred and sixty pesos, you have a poor child coming up to you asking for change, isn't that already the face of poverty?"

"Second, after reading about it, choose to do something about it. For me, the NSTP program can only do so much. Because after that, you can choose to say "Ay ayaw ko na." ["Ah, I quit."] It's nothing but a requirement for students that they need to fulfill. A lot of Ateneans, I'm proud to say, choose to do more."

"Three. Aside from being involved I think you have to get your friends involved. There are a lot of opportunities in Ateneo to be socially involved and to really make a difference."

Harvey Keh, is, in every sense of the word, the kind of dreamer the world truly needs. ☺

"I think because we're much more privileged, we have a greater responsibility to give back."



Aftershock

Reviewing the Effects of the Wenchuan Earthquake

by Dominique Du and Kevin Tsai

photos from Google images

ON MAY 12, 2008, a powerful earthquake with a magnitude of 8 in the Richter scale hit Wenchuan county in China, so strong that it was felt even in Beijing, Shanghai, nearby Russia, India, Taiwan, and other surrounding countries. Even though the earthquake only lasted about two minutes, over 60,000 people as well as millions of birds, pigs and other livestock, including two pandas, have been confirmed dead, with over three hundred thousand injured and millions left homeless. A series of aftershocks occurred in as late as August and brought about subsequent deaths and collapsed buildings as well. Total damages amounted to a whopping \$75 billion.

Rescue operations were swift and efficient, although rains, mudslides, landslides and falling debris hindered the rescuers' efforts. Taiwan was the first country to have sent aid to China. Subsequently, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Russia and the United States also extended their support by means of rescue groups. The Chinese State Council declared a period of mourning from May 19-21.

The earthquake's death toll continued to rise until as late as early June and reached a peak of almost 70,000. According to one estimate, around 9,000 of the deaths were schoolchildren and teachers trapped inside poorly built schools that collapsed in the tremor.



Despite overflowing national and international support, angry citizens criticized the government for not regulating the construction of these schools. Negligence has been pointed out as the main reason for this injustice, and allegations have also pointed to corruption. On the other hand, around 5,500 children lost their parents. The problem of parents and children being separated has manifested in several kidnappings of children and infants, part of the country's unresolved child trafficking problem.

The environmental cost has also been great. Landslides are responsible for the formation of a new lake out of what was once the Jianjiang river- the area is now at risk from potential flooding.

European financial services company *Societe Generale* estimated a \$60 billion cost for rebuilding the fallen schools according to earthquake ready standards. This means that China will have to curb its spending. Production in the area will stop temporarily and consumption will decline. Inflation rates are predicted to rise. Economic growth is expected to slow by around 0.2 percent. The province, however, accounts for a little over three percent of the country's production and damage to the economy is hardly as devastating as damages elsewhere. Reconstruction in the area may even lead to future investments. Nonetheless, it is not China's giant economy that suffers the most, but the local entrepreneur driven out of house and home, or the farmer whose land can no longer be tilled.

Comparisons between the relief and rescue efforts





of China and Myanmar were hard to avoid, especially since the latter experienced Cyclone Nargis less than a month before the Wenchuan Earthquake. China was praised for having an efficient rescue system compared to that of Myanmar. However, there are some negative points to note in the course of events that had happened. First, most of the earthquake victims had little or no insurance; hence, apart from medical bills they might incur, they would experience many financial difficulties arising from losing their homes and property. Second, the affected area was poor, in stark contrast to China's apparent economic prosperity. Third and perhaps most noteworthy of all, allegations that Chinese officials embezzled funds allotted for structural improvement emerged because schools were easily destroyed by the earthquake, as opposed to nearby business buildings that remained intact. What's even more outrageous is that the local government attempted to censor stories of such corruption in the media, and through the police stifled criticisms and calls for investigations by the bereaved parents. Another concern that arose was China's one child policy, since many married couples were left childless and unable to conceive further due



to old age or having undergone sterilization. All these point out that indeed, the Chinese government has much to reform on issues concerning their domestic policies, corruption and censorship.

The Chinese government has undertaken several actions to address the problems and issues surrounding the tragedy. Led by Premier Wen Jiabao, the country's quake relief headquarters vowed to help ensure safe and quick reconstruction. For the next three years, they will be working to ensure housing and insurance to those affected. They are also aiming for improvements in the economy, infrastructure, and the environmental situation.

During the course of these events, Korean channels such as Arirang showed the Korean rescue team unearthing rock piles in Sichuan and cooperating with their Chinese counterparts. Weeks after, CCTV aired a special show called "The Giving of Love" featuring various artists and TV personalities, with the survivors of the catastrophe as the audience. The show was filled with both solemnity and inspirational songs and messages from citizens all over China.

Perhaps the only silver lining in this dark cloud is that the tragedy enabled not only the Chinese people to find strength and unity in each other and in their nation, but for countries worldwide to partake and empathize with China. The Chinese public was able to donate \$1.5 billion. Jackie Chan donated \$1.57 million while Yao Ming donated around \$285,000. Other countries provided financial aid and material donations, as well as official statements indicating their sympathy for the tragedy. Even the Philippines, a developing third-world country, donated \$450,000 and sent a medical team to China. Although the Beijing Olympics was to be held three months later, the Olympic slogan of "One World, One Dream" was already realized during this time. ☺



Celadoneans Speak

Perspectives: Wenchuan Earthquake

"I think the Sichuan earthquake (though an unfortunate disaster) was a very timely opportunity wherein the Chinese from all over the world were able to come together and be united in the plight of their brothers and sisters."

– Abigail Chua, 4 BS ME

"Though it is very tragic, I think it was an eye opener / a wake up call for all the Chinese people. It was a time for them to not only come together, putting aside their differences, to help their fellow countrymen but to also realize that there is a 'higher power' who wants their attention."

– Coleen Bunao, 3 AB CHN

"It showed how the world supported China in a time of distress. At the same time, it also showed how the nations are working together for a common good and China's acceptance of foreign aid. The U.S., despite being a rich nation, donated but a little fraction – perhaps a show of jealousy of China's current progress."

– Edson Byron Sy, 4 BS LM

"It was an eye opener for the world and for the Chinese. It was heartfelt because most of the parents who lost their kids only had one child. It brought together everyone in China despite their differences."

– Joshua Berida, 4 BS CTM

**Chinoy, as of 2008,
has approximately
258 contributors!**



Six weeks in China: Higher than the Mountain, Deeper than the Sea

photos by Christa Rosary Uymatiao

by Christa Rosary Uymatiao

NEVER IN MY dreams as a child did I ever imagine that I would spend one of the best summers of my life in China. Not even as our plane left the Philippines and the obvious excitement surged through me that fateful night, did it ever occur to me that I would fall in love with China, most especially with the Sun Yat-Sen University (中山大学).

It was probably fatigue from the trip that made me temporarily forget about my excitement. After all, we had endured an hour of our departure being delayed and had to deal with immigration when we got to China, not to mention that we still had to drive about two hours from the airport in Guangzhou City to our university campus in ZhuHai (珠海) City. Arriving on campus at around 2:30 a.m. should have put my roommate, Dianna Yap, and I into instant sleep-mode; instead, we quickly made ourselves at home in our room by unpacking all our clothes and dividing everything down to shelf space, equally.

Our group of 16 students, including Mr Clark Alejandrino, spent the next few days familiarizing ourselves with the campus and the city. We went shopping at the university supermarket, bought SIM cards for our cellphones, toured around the campus, toured around the city by bus, and I even bought a second hand bike for my six-week stay.

Maybe that was it. All those moments unknowingly brought me closer to the realization that I was slowly falling in love with that place I called home for six weeks. The same probably goes for my friends. Even now, my 16 classmates and I still fondly refer to that place as, "Our hometown of ZhuHai".

Sun Yat-Sen University has four campuses in Guangdong Province, three of which are in

Guangzhou City. Our campus, the ZhuHai Campus is located two hours away from Guangzhou, and is the biggest campus among the four.

"Welcoming Party" for us at the University Karaoke Bar was one of many fun events we had together during those six long weeks. A close Chinese friend of mine even confided in me that they had a hard time believing we were Filipinos because we looked so much like the mainland Chinese: a sign, perhaps, that we really belonged to Sun-Yat Sen University. The weekday DotA sessions, fun basketball games, movie and downloading marathons, field trips, shopping and even the drinking session with the French, are just some of the memorable highlights of the trip.

Of course, we were there to study and not merely to have fun. We spent four days a week in classrooms, and the rest was practical learning through experience. Tuesdays to Fridays were spent mainly in the teaching building, with our language class spanning from 8-11a.m. everyday, while afternoons were spent studying calligraphy and culture on alternate days. Tuesdays and Thursdays were the longest because our Chinese Calligraphy class was located in the library, quite a distance from our dormitories - which became a hassle later on when it started rained constantly. Three out of five weekends

(excluding our weekend of arrival) were spent going on assigned fieldtrips. Being inquisitive students, we dedicated the other two weekends to fieldtrips to other places within Guangdong Province. We were able to go around six cities – ZhuHai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhongshan, Foshan and Zhaojing, with many memories, pictures and learning experiences to go along with it.

We went to museums and places of enriching cultural experiences, to tourist destinations of cultural importance, and even to the Windows of the World. Apart from learning from within the classroom walls, we were expected to practice what we learned everywhere else we went. Every time we buy food, roam around, or go shopping outside campus, we had to practice many of the phrases and words we had learned and studied. There were even times when I vigorously tried to remember the Cantonese words they had taught us for practical use, such as the numbers, and the phrase to use when haggling – Peng Di, or how to say “I don’t know how to speak Cantonese” in Cantonese – which would sometimes prove fruitless because people would not believe me and continue to speak to me in Cantonese.

There were many moments spent wishing to myself that those six weeks would never end. Despite not being able to go on the internet every night, or having access to Multiply, Livejournal, and Wordpress, there were inevitably more benefits to being immersed in China. For example, doing one’s own laundry, or shopping for one’s own food, commuting to get into the city, and being away from our parents and family. Being independent does have its own ups and downs, such as being responsible for everything and not having to depend on your parents

for every little thing or running to them for the small mishaps we run into.

In the end, it was me who probably got the better end of the bargain. Six weeks later and carrying luggage about six kilos heavier than when we arrived, watching the university grow smaller beyond the horizon was one of the hardest things I’ve ever had to endure in my life. Tears streamed down my face like a scripted telenovela while watching my friends who rode with me in that car wipe the tears from their eyes as well. Mementos of the trip, which included more clothes, more books – usually cheaper in China, pasalubongs consisting of Beijing Olympics souvenirs and other China memorabilia, were not enough to outweigh the memories and experiences those six weeks meant to all of us who had gone. 42 days later, with 14 students on the airplane home – one of us had decided to stay longer while another, my blockmate Coleen had gone home earlier due to health reasons, we sadly walked towards the waiting area, admitting to ourselves that we were really going to miss China. Despite the numerous plans we had in mind to keep us in China, we could not run from reality. It was goodbye, China, and hello again, Philippines.

We waved goodbye to Jack and LinXi who had come to see us off and we finally boarded the plane back to the Philippines. The six weeks were over, yes, but hopefully it was not the last time we would see China, or our hometown of ZhuHai. ☺



Making the Mark With Sir Clark

by Desiree Grace Tan

CELADON'S NEW MODERATOR and respected *Lao Shi* shares his piece on teaching the Chinese language, fun oral exams, and his college dream

Clark Lim Alejandrino, wearing a simple collared shirt, thin-rimmed spectacles, and a tiny dimple beside his distinctive smile, seemed to be rather preoccupied, conversing with a male undergraduate student inside the Chinese Studies Department. Presently a professor and undergraduate coordinator of the Chinese Studies program of the Ateneo de Manila University, Sir Clark is also Celadon's newest moderator, who has started looking over the organization this school year. He teaches both Chinese language and history—quite a challenging feat, considering China's rich culture and unparalleled diversity.

An alumnus of Xavier School and an AB History graduate from the Ateneo de Manila University, he also holds a Master of Arts degree in Chinese Studies from the University of Sydney. He taught full-time in Xavier and became a part-time teacher in the University of Sydney before finally coming to teach in the Ateneo in 2005.

Truly a dedicated professor and admired by his students, Mr. Alejandrino clearly shows his warm enthusiasm and passion in teaching. In this interview with Chinoy, Sir Clark takes a few minutes off his busy schedule to share bits and pieces of his life as a teacher.



What has influenced you to pursue that degree and then later on become a full-time Chinese professor?

Well, I also have a master's in Chinese Studies aside from my bachelor's in history. When I applied here, I initially wanted to teach history, but since it was Chinese Studies that took me in, I also taught Chinese language, and learned to love teaching it.

When you first taught here, was the Chinese Studies program already established?

It was already established for a very long time. In fact, this year is our 20th anniversary.

What are the challenges that you encounter in teaching Chinese language and history?

I have two kinds of Chinese classes. One is for students with previous background, coming from Chinese schools, and one is for students who have never learned Chinese before. From those who come from Chinese schools, they come from different levels, and their capabilities are all different. It's difficult to teach a class where everyone has a different level of Chinese. For the one with no background, the challenge is to get them to be interested.

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keep them interested in learning Chinese despite having to learn different tones and writing difficult characters.

How do you keep them interested?

Our method of teaching is very student-centered. The students do most of the talking. We also have very fun orals and dialogues. All my students know that my orals are the best part of the class. It's about making it fun and giving the students the opportunity to do the talking.

Even those who do not have previous Chinese background?

Yes, yes. All the more, they should be given the chance to talk.

What can you say about the dwindling interest of some Chinese students in learning their own language?

I think it's a pity because Chinese is very important in this century, especially with China's rise, the opportunities unleashed by China. I think the interest is dwindling because Chinese may not be taught well in grade school and high school. If it is taught well and students can see the result of the good teaching, I think they will still have interest.

But the problem is that sometimes they are not really learning, and Chinese class is usually playtime or recess, as one student of mine tells me when I asked what he thinks about Chinese class in high school.

But in the university level, it's different.

Yes, it's completely different. Just ask anyone who takes our Chinese classes and get comments from them and you'll know it's very different.

What do you think is the most significant quality that Celadon has, in shaping and enriching the lives of its members?

There are plenty Celadon members who have Chinese backgrounds. That's what makes Celadon special and different, compared to other orgs. It's the way Celadon can bring that Chinese aspect of Filipino culture that makes Celadon important. People often forget that there are so many things that are Chinese in being Filipino; they take it for granted. For example, most Filipinos have Chinese blood, even just a little, and a lot of the things you see in daily life here has something to do with being Chinese, whether it's the way we talk, the language, *kuya*, *ate*, *pechay*, etc. Celadon also becomes a venue where you learn and interact with people. That is

why I'm very happy seeing the roster of officers, some don't have Chinese background yet they became popular and people voted for them.

As a teacher and formerly a college student, what advice can you give to students dealing with the roller coaster ride of college life?

They have to be in the right degree program. Many students nowadays are not in the right course. They're either in a course just because their parents want them to be in that course, or because they are still unsure and not really thinking about what course they should be in. As long as you're in the right course, you're going to have fun. That's my advice. And also, having friends is always important.

What are your other interests, besides Chinese culture?

I like playing games and sports like bowling. I also raise dogs. I have two dogs at home.

If you were not a teacher, what would you want to be?

I always wanted to be a teacher. I can't imagine myself doing anything else.

Was being a teacher your childhood dream?

Not really. It was more of my college dream.

What's your favorite book?

I read a lot of books, but if I had to pick one, it would be *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. Yes, that would be it.

How does it feel to be a respected Chinese teacher in the Ateneo?

(Smiles.) Well, I hope I am respected. I'm very happy. It feels great. I mean, if people like their job and what they're doing, then it's the best job in the world. ☺



The shortest issue of Chinoy was also the very first issue, which debuted in 1998 with only 12 pages.

THE VOID IN BETWEEN

REFLECTIONS OF A CHINESE FILIPINO

by Dan Dustin Caw with Gloria Wong and Jason King Li
art by Lesly Anne Yiu

THROUGHOUT YOUR STAY in your school, presuming that you went to a Chinese school, you have most probably been called a Chinese Filipino, or Chinoy as we'd sometimes call ourselves.

Simply calling ourselves Chinoy, though, would be like calling the Chinese people who live in Indonesia, Chindos, or for those who live in Canada, Chinadian. The word Chinoy is the combination of two words, Chinese (Chi) and Pinoy (Noy). It's not simply being Chinese in the Philippines, (Philipchinesepines).

The void in between

While it is good to recognize our roots in the mainland, the fact remains that we live here in the Philippines. We were raised here, true, but some of us have lived and are living sheltered lives, only mingling with other Chinese families and generally living in Chinese culture, not really being part of the true Chinese culture, nor true Filipino traditions. Sadly, most of us live in the void in between, not really Chinese, though we are Chinese, but nowhere near Filipino, though we are Filipino citizens.

There are a number of us, though, who are not just people who are caught in between two races, we are of two races—'half-breeds,' if you will, the Chinese Filipino in the literal sense; half Chinese, and half Filipino.

Countless stories have been told about a 'Chinoy' falling in love with a Filipino, and the tragedy that usually happens after. Edwardson comes from a pure Chinese family, but he falls for Maria, not Chinese at all. He was brought up with his parents saying something like "you can date anyone, just as long as she's decent", but after they find out that the girl he is dating is not Chinese at all, everything changes. Some of us may have actually experienced this firsthand, sadly. Some of us may have tried, perhaps failed, and then moved on hoping that the future would be better for them, but sometimes wondering what could happen if they actually got together for real.

I can only speak from my own experiences, and the experiences of those intimately around me. For example, for my parents, it did become real. My father is pure Chinese; my mother is not Chinese at all. My grandparents on my father's side resented it. My *ama* (paternal grandmother) did not know that my parents were married until they had my older brother, and she probably had no choice but to accept it. My *angkong* (paternal grandfather) was the only one who knew that my father married my

mother prior to my brother's birth, and he accepted it. My father was the only one in his family to marry someone who was not Chinese at all. At the time, his family didn't like that at all.

Fortunately for me, that all changed. My mom brings *sapin-sapin* to family dinners, something that delights the pallet of my Chinese relatives. My father treats my Filipino relatives like his own family, precisely because he chose them to be his family.

What this tells us is that there are so many things that each culture can offer us that the marriage of the two may seem a daunting task, but it is possible, because it already exists. I only knew the existence of *xiao long pao* after my Chinese friends took me to a restaurant, and some of them have no idea what *tinola*, *mechado*, *menudo*, *puto*, *kutsinta* or *afritada* is.

However, I do not claim that my case is the norm when it comes to Chinese Filipino families; a few friends of mine live very Chinese lives, while others, in very Filipino ones.

There are a lot of parts in our lives that are compartmentalized. For instance, in school, I speak pure English, while at home, Tagalog is the only language we use, and with friends, I use Chinese expressions.

How Chinese are you, and how Filipino are you?

Is being part of a Chinese family enough to be Chinese? Do we really have to go to temples, play mahjong to consider ourselves acculturated enough? How Filipino are we if we have no idea what the prices of goods are at the local sari-sari store? (If where you live even has a sari-sari store.) For that matter, do you know who your neighbors are? How about the non-Chinese ones? Would you say "hi" to them in the mall and nod, or will you have an actually conversation with them?

Who really are the Chinese Filipinos? The 'hybrids', or any Chinese person who lives in the Philippines? Then why are some of us so afraid to have Filipinos in our families?

Also, what do we share that makes us have the notion that we can be Chinese individuals who are Filipinos? It is neither by blood, nor by heart or choices, but why do we call ourselves Chinese Filipinos? No one asks these questions, because their answers do not change the fact that we are here, we are Chinese, and we are Filipinos by right.

Since we were small, we have been told that we are Chinese and Filipinos. But our parents did not clarify the gravity of what that implies. We are in the

middle of two cultures, perhaps in the void, perhaps in the crossfire, or just crossing the borders every so often, jumping to the other side whenever it is better to be there.

Would you let something like blood get in the way of being with a person, given that you are already an outsider when it comes to the bloodline of your surroundings anyway? For those of us who live in the middle, what can you say about life as a Chinese Filipino?

What in a Chinese Filipino can help bring out the good of both? Do we live in the Philippines as a coexistent entity to the Filipinos, or are we already one with them?

Being in the middle forces us to look at both sides at the same time, and there are so many things to look at, simple things like food and friends, and major things like why we have to distinguish ourselves from the rest of society given that some of us want to have harmonious homogenous lives with it.

There is a tension about what we think we are, and what we actually are. Sometimes we feel that we represent the Filipinos, but we are very different from the everyday Filipino. In other times, we see ourselves as the ones who pull the string for the Filipinos. And, in some cases, we see ourselves as detached from the masses, thinking that we're better, because we have the option to leave.

How can we live our lives if we are just in the middle? There are a lot of things we have to rediscover about ourselves. How true is the statement of us being Chinese-Filipinos in our lives? Is that enough for you? Or would you like that as a platform to detach yourself from responsibilities to one or impose restrictions you favor on yourself for the other?

What's wrong with just being a Filipino? What's wrong with just being Chinese? What's good about being a Chinese Filipino? It is true that we are in the middle, but we have to realize it; that we are a bit freer.

We are given the opportunity to have firsthand experiences of two things, to compare them and to analyze which values we deem the best from both.

So think, are you a Chinese Filipino? ☺

How can we live our lives if we are just in the middle?

Book Review

by Kendrick Wong



Fishman, Ted C.
New York: Scribner, 2005.
342 pages.

CHINA, INC. IS an interesting book about the rise of China and how the country grew from its radicalism into the superpower of the 21st century.

Upon seeing the book, the first thing that caught my eye was the picture of a US flag pin wrapped inside a plastic bag with the label "MADE IN CHINA," connoting the reality that China is the biggest manufacturer of consumer goods in the world. Take a good look at the things you see out in the market, and chances are that you will see the same phrase over and over again. As author Ted Fishman would put it, "The words MADE IN CHINA are as universal as money itself."

Numerous experts worldwide have said that China is the greatest economic miracle of the 21st century, doubling its economy thrice in the span of 30 years. How they did it was quite the story.

China used to be known in history as a radically Communist nation, owing largely to then political leader Mao Zedong and the Cultural Revolution. That did result in massive poverty and underdevelopment in the rural areas, but contrary to popular assumptions, it was not the Chinese government who kick-started capitalism in China. It was a group of 18 farmers who decided to barter their goods and earn from the proceeds.

The practice was illegal in the time of Mao, but it was effective; crop yields almost immediately spiked. Thankfully, by the time the national government saw what was going on, the then *de facto* leader Deng Xiaoping was so desperate to uplift the rural that he institutionalized it. As Fisherman argues, everything that China is right now was ignited not the government, not the urbanites – but by farmers.

There is at least one thing that was good with the Cultural Revolution – it was able to instill discipline among its population of at least 2 billion by today's numbers. As a result, the country has the largest 'docile' workforce in the world. This is no ordinary workforce. At 25 cents an hour, it may not be the cheapest in the world. But considering that alternative workforces reside in war-torn places, carry rifles, and walk minefields, one can get the best bargain for disciplined and capable Chinese manpower. Ironically, the reforms of Mao Zedong are to thank for the ability of companies to operate on minimum overhead.

With this one-fifth of humanity, China is churning out every consumer good imaginable – from clothes to shoes to toys to consumer electronics. You name it; China's making it. Official numbers back in 2003 say that China's GDP is \$1.4 trillion, the seventh largest in the world. But seeing the number of times we see MADE IN CHINA in our favorite stores, that figure is extremely dubious. If anything, that figure will have skyrocketed beyond \$10 trillion.

China may only have the seventh largest economy in the world, but it is the one economy that dictates how the game is played today. The world used to play it with products that boasted good quality and high durability, albeit more pricey. Now with China commanding the market using cheap goods of lesser quality, the rest of the world has little choice but to try to beat China with equally cheap goods of slightly better quality. And the only way to do that is play the game in China, with cheap Chinese labor. This is not going to be easy to reconcile with, given that better quality almost always demands higher prices. What is worse is that China manages to do that – and it gets better. How? With its enormous population, not

only is China's population just affordable; it is also competent. China alone has 17 million university and advanced vocational students— the majority of which is inclined in science and engineering. Fishman says that the state is creating the world's largest industrialist army.

China does not have its 2 billion people just for the sake of labor; it is the largest consumer base in the world. The tidal wave of its industrialization has left in its wake a people who are generally better off than they were a generation ago. The Chinese people can now afford anything from a mobile phone, to a television set, to a computer complete with Internet connection, to a car. This fact makes China all the more enticing for businesses who wish to tap into this market.

If you went into merchandising and retailing, you would be raving mad not to stock up on goods from China. If you wanted manufacturing, you would also be raving mad if you refused to outsource your manufacturing to China's factories. If the thought of selling to the Chinese never crossed your mind, you would be ignorant. In fact, if you refused any business ties with China, you ought to be in a straight jacket. Either way, doing any business will inevitably lead you to China.

There is one issue that China, Inc. addresses: counterfeiting— also known as piracy. It has been a long-standing issue; so long and so large that it makes one wonder whether the state had anything to do with it. In fact, Fishman notes that those caught making fakes simply have whatever they made confiscated— hardly any lasting threat, as they can easily reacquire the technology and then simply make more. Moreover, when criticized, the government complains that piracy is too widespread to crack down.

In reality, as Fishman would say, China's economy has staked much on piracy and its ability to provide low-cost versions of essential goods that would otherwise be unaffordable to its people. Moreover, China's pirates also protect the economy, by acquiring foreign technology to fuel its industrialization— dirt-cheap. The Chinese would not have to pay the proprietary fees that other countries would have to pay. That enables China to produce 'valuable designs, trademarked goods, advanced technology and world-class entertainment' that would otherwise be inaccessible without royalties to powerful foreign rivals. That makes China all the more competitive globally. In other words, if it helps China, then there would be no problem.

On the flip side, if your piracy happens to encourage

subversive behavior, promote 'too much' freedom, or copy a state-supported film, then China would make sure to have it stopped. For example, if you happen to be selling fake DVDs of Hero or promoting Tibetan independence, you would be arrested for piracy and your activities would disappear overnight.

If you're asking why the Philippines isn't benefitting from piracy, it would be because our piracy supports Chinese piracy. Our pirates would be pirating Chinese goods into the country, not goods "MADE IN THE PHILIPPINES" to other countries. If our pirates brought in new foreign technology, could the country capitalize and reverse-engineer that technology? I highly doubt that. If we did, could we manufacture it? I also doubt that. The Philippine government would immediately throw it out the window without a second thought — an opportunity wasted.

Another issue briefly presented in the book is China's hoarding of resources to fuel its warp-speed urbanization and industrialization. In its mad rush to be one of the global superpowers, China seems to have pushed demand to sky-high levels, causing prices of resources in the world market to shoot through the roof. Take the price of fuel oil, for example. China's high growth rate needs an additional 1 million barrels of oil every day—in 2003. No wonder oil prices are too high nowadays.

China's rapid growth has caused more than just sky-rocketing prices of resources. With its massive use of fuel came the numerous issues of how it blatantly disregarded environmental protocols. Pollution has already been a global threat since before China's surge. Now, China's energy needs have further worsened the problem, releasing more pollutants from the growth of cities. While the average Chinese consumes less energy than people in other industrialized countries, the sheer size of China's population more than offsets that discrepancy. In fact, government environmentalists could not find clean air in any one of the 340 largest Chinese cities. Moreover, the World Health Organization said that seven of the top ten most polluted cities in the world are in China. Despite this, China still turns to its sulfur-rich coal, one of the dirtiest fuels, to fill in the need for more power.

All in all, China, Inc. is a very informative read. Ted Fishman presents the story of the Red giant with cold-hard numbers, as well as accounts from people on both sides of the world, which he fuses together using his background as an analyst. China, Inc. will change how you would see China and the world in the 21st century. ☺



THE MUMMY 3: A REVIEW

(BUT WAIT, THERE IS NO MUMMY!)

by Tim Samson
photos from Google images

WHY DOES THIS film still bear the title "The Mummy"? This is what first came into mind upon hearing about *The Mummy: Tomb of the Dragon Emperor*, the third installment of the action-adventure series that began in 1999. After all, there were no mummies present. This time around, the film boasts of an entirely new setting, a new director at the helm, and an assortment of new characters, while retaining several notable ones from the previous two films *The Mummy* and *The Mummy Returns*.

Cast: Old and new

Brendan Fraser reprises his role as war veteran-turned-adventurer Rick O'Connell, who has retired to Oxfordshire, England together with his wife Evelyn (Maria Bello). Things quickly change, however, as the couple is asked to come out of retirement one last time. Their assignment brings them this time to China, where Evelyn's brother, Jonathan (John Hannah) has opened his own club. Matters turn for the worse as Rick and Evelyn discover that their son, Alex (now 18 years old in the film's storyline and played by newcomer Luke Ford), has dropped out of college in order to begin his own adventure career. United once again, the O'Connells go on to traverse the Himalayas, discover Shangri-La, battle hordes of the undead, and stop the bad guy from conquering the world. The movie introduces a new inhuman, super-powered villain in the Dragon

Emperor Han (Jet Li), who is revived with a renewed desire to wreak havoc and reestablish his dynasty in 1947 China. Along with Jet Li come fellow famed Chinese actor Michelle Yeoh, who plays the role of Zi Juan, a witch who is believed to know the path to immortality, and Hong Kong singer-actress-model Isabella Leong, who plays Lin, Alex's love interest in the film. The fates of all these new additions eventually intertwine throughout the course of the movie, and at the end of the day, we know just what to expect come its conclusion.

Motherly Evelyn

Notably missing from *The Mummy 3* is Rachel Weisz, who played the role of Evelyn in the first two *Mummy* films. Maria Bello takes over and gives a more motherly, family-oriented, but nonetheless butt-kicking Evelyn O'Connell. This new portrayal

of the character is most evident in scenes wherein Evelyn intervenes between her husband and her son. This new Evelyn, although understandably far from the one in the previous films, lacks the degree of onscreen chemistry with Brendan Fraser's character which gave the first two films a touch of comedy. Absent this time around were the witty remarks and conversations between the two, and in their stead are loving, motherly lines that dampen the humorous tone of the movie. Jonathan is thus left alone as the comic relief for audiences.

Same formula, new setting

While the movie presents a new moral that revolves around the importance of family, and the setting obviously leaves the blistering sands of Egypt for the vast lands of China, it sadly mimics the formula used in its predecessors, which makes the move rather predictable. This lack of new gimmicks comes as no surprise because the third installment saw Rob Cohen, who directed such movies as XXX and The Fast and The Furious, replace Stephen Sommers at the director's chair. While viewers could have expected a host of new ideas, the pressure for continuity might have hindered Cohen from scrapping that which made the previous films box office successes. Unfortunately, audiences might have grown tired of this almost decade-long blueprint, as evidenced by The Mummy 3's lackluster reception. A certain twist or two was injected, although due to its overall predictability, to no avail. These elements make the movie a fun-to-watch, enjoyable family film filled with tons of action and values, although rather bland and stale for more critical audiences.

Ancient Chinese history spin-off

With regard to historical accuracy, The Mummy 3 fuses together several notable elements of ancient Chinese history in conceiving the story behind the Dragon Emperor and his fallen army. Most recognizable, even from the movie's trailer alone, is

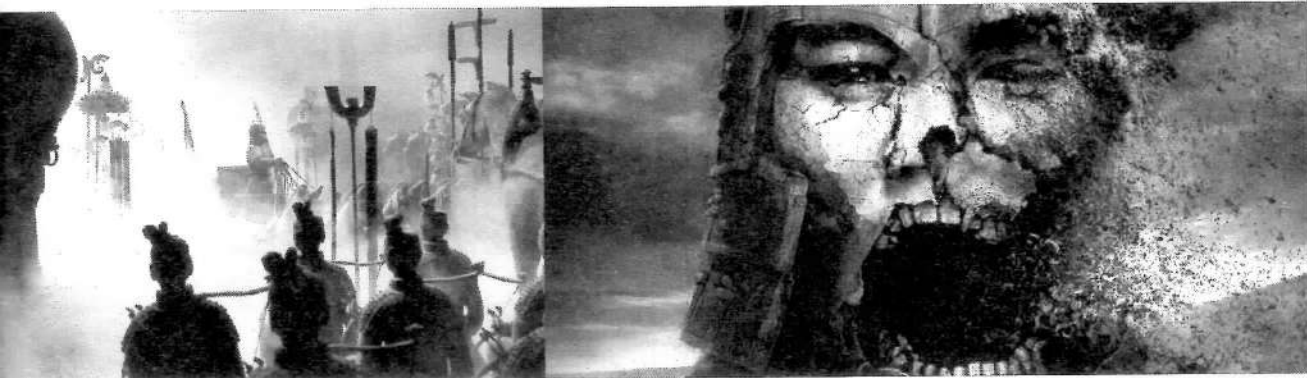
the Emperor's army which is comprised of countless terra cotta warriors which have come to life. This is of course directly based on the terracotta army figures which "accompanied" Qin Shi Huang Di in the afterlife. Another artifact borrowed from Chinese history was the oracle bones characteristic of the Shang Dynasty. These elements and many more, which might spoil the movie if put into detail, are creatively compounded to come up with a rather interesting albeit farfetched back story. Then again, the entirety of the film is fictional anyway.

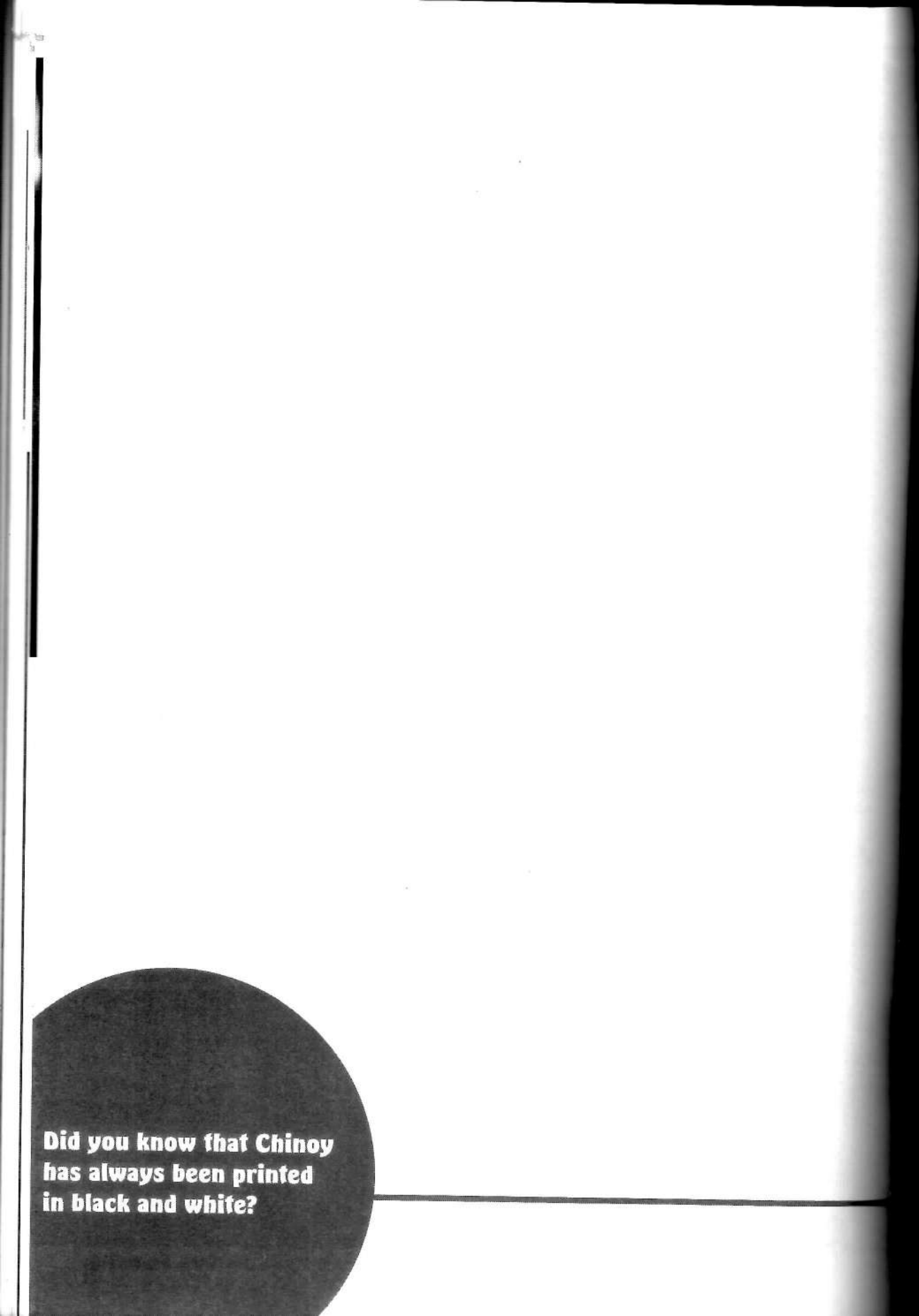
Verdict

Overall, The Mummy: Tomb of the Dragon Emperor provides viewers with an exciting, action-packed monster movie the entire family can enjoy. The chemistry among actors is once again present, together with the eye-popping visuals that made the first two films big hits. The new, more noticeable family theme also makes it more relevant. On the other hand, though, the lack of something new apart from the setting makes the movie rather dull and forgettable if not for the use of famous Chinese stars. Try putting some unknown Chinese actors in the mix and see if the movie would be just as great (or not). It has audiences leaving the cinema either disappointed and eager to watch the next film or just plain fed up with the entire movie series. ☹

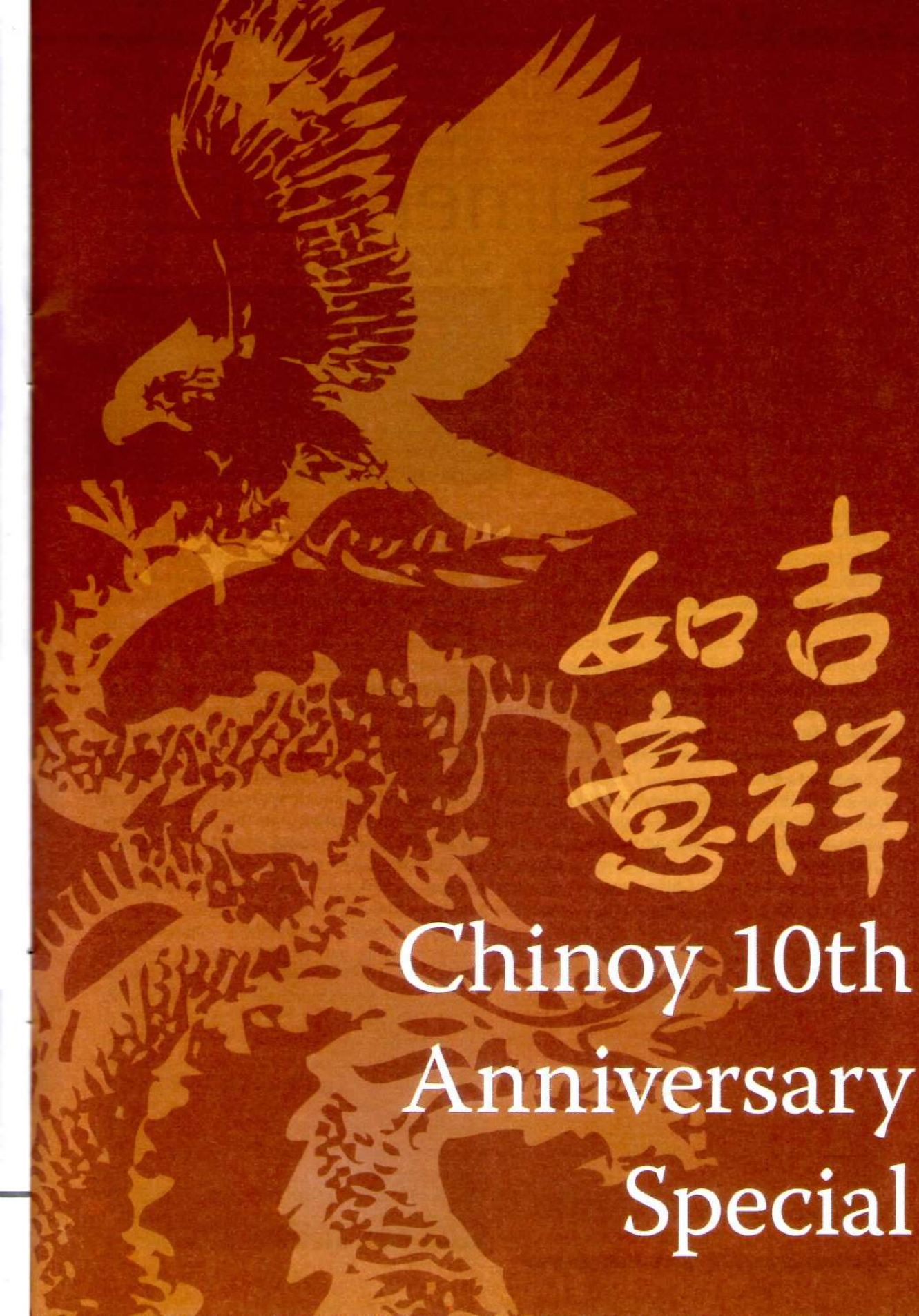
Story: 3/10
Effects: 9/10
Acting: 7/10
Theme: 7/10
Appeal: 2/10

Final Rating: 6/10





**Did you know that Chinoy
has always been printed
in black and white?**



吉祥如意

Chinoy 10th
Anniversary
Special

A Monument to Meaning

by Oscar Franklin B Tan

THE POWER OF the written word lies in its immortality. Through writing, we know how the men of civilizations long dead lived, loved, dreamed and fell. We know how they viewed their world and struggled to give meaning to it. Similarly, Chinoy was founded to etch vignettes of who Chinese-Filipino Ateneans are and aspire to be onto eternity.

Something to prove

In March 1998, an amalgam of tweaked freshman term papers and hasty sketches became Chinoy's 12-page, 500-issue debut. Celadon circa 1997 had the Mandarin, a photocopied annual compilation of tidbits about Chinese food and traditions, and unfailingly, romances between those with and without Chinese parents, successful and spectacularly disastrous alike. Chinoy's maiden issue was an assertion that there was more depth than this to Chinese Filipino culture, that Celadon needed an intellectual side lest its self-understanding stop at sponsoring dragon dances and mooncake games.

The challenge then became to raise the potential one-hit wonder's profile, and I confess, there was a suspicious number of beautiful women and campus celebrities on early Chinoy covers. After the second issue, I felt that Chinoy was missing a final signature piece. I found myself in the Sanggunian Room in the old Colayco Hall with three pairs of volunteers willing to risk their reputations in what would become the "Aling Lahi" spoof series. In Patigasan ng Tiyan, "Team Chinoy," "Team Pinoy" and "Team Tisoy" made up scripts about how they would eat lunch on campus for a week on a hundred pesos. Former National Youth Commission Chair and then Sanggunian President Bambam Aquino (BS ME '99) powered Team Tisoy into a maiden victory with Sky Flakes, instant noodles and pan de sal, and the contestants posed behind a fishball cart for the cover.

However, we backed up the antics with unmistakable insight. In the second issue, Elinore

Lim (AB MEco '01) depicted how (predominantly Chinese-Filipino) Protestants viewed Catholic Ateneo, how the OrSem Mass made them uneasy and how they brought dictionaries to Theology classes.

We asserted the Chinese aspect of identity subtly. We wrote about Mandarin masses in Megamall, Buddhist traditions, volunteer firemen, and Jesuits who happened to be from Xavier School, not necessarily Chinese Filipinos. We depicted how their experiences were unique yet universal, and used the resulting empathy to question stereotypes. We often discussed culture more broadly. Eli wrote about the culture shock of students from the provinces, and our Millennium Issue revealed how then Dean Mari-Jo Ruiz was one of the first women to teach in the Ateneo in 1965 and how Dr Benilda Santos learned to throw Molotov cocktails during Martial Law.

We discussed unmistakably "Chinese" issues without taking ourselves too seriously. Exploring relationships, we wrote about how Darwin Yu and Cathy Vistro-Yu, then chairs of the Management Engineering and the Mathematics departments, respectively, consciously exposed their daughter to both cultures and how they had their own preferred sauces, having grown up with different food. We wrote about how Cathy enjoyed being the youngest in a non-Chinese family and the eldest's wife in a Chinese family, meaning she was pampered by both sets of relatives. And we wrote about universal experiences, about how Darwin lived in Cervino Hall and dated Cathy, who lived in Valenzuela. In

other articles, we made sure to include anchors for non-Chinese readers; for Chinese philosophy, we featured Roque Ferriols S.J.'s thoughts alongside Dr. Manny Dy's. (However, I made the mistake of sending three freshmen to interview them and they returned dazed.)

Founding and expansion

It was difficult to develop a new publication consciously intended for the entire studentry due to the lack of history to show the new staff. About ten volunteers signed up after the June 1998 General Assembly, and while the present staff maintains the tradition of accepting anyone willing to learn, we were in no position to hold the tryouts one now sees. Many in the early core group multitasked; Natalie Tarce (BS CTM '03) wrote, took photos and laid out pages in her freshman year (and became the third EIC and VP-Comm & Pub in 2001). This cross-training facilitated a mindset where staffers collectively drew up interdisciplinary page plans from the start instead of just handing manuscripts to layout artists.

By 1999, President Christine "C.O." Ong (BS CTM '00) expanded Chinoy into the Comm & Pub Department. This was a bittersweet honor because the EIC would report to a VP elected with no assurance of technical knowledge nor respect for editorial independence. We even explored becoming an independent publication, and could have formalized a budget allotment from the university at the cost of severing ties with Celadon. As feared, a member of a perceived Celadon Room clique ran for the new VP-Comm & Pub position and proposed to release four 12-page magazines at a time when Chinoy issues had 20 pages. Eli and I reluctantly ran in what we felt was a referendum between Chinoy's vision and a Celadon Room slam book. Chinoy's fourth issue was released the week before the first Comm & Pub election in March 1999, with a prominent appeal to insulate Chinoy from Celadon politics. C.O., now a

TV reporter, was livid but professed grudging respect for editorial independence.

We were taken aback by the election's bitterness, down to backstabbing by high school classmates, and later required Comm & Pub candidates to first pass a 1,200-item editorial exam. Chinoy eventually outgrew this in 2004, when Comm & Pub had grown to the point that then VP Jules Ang (AB MEco '05) appointed a separate Chinoy EIC. The magazine had by then become such an institution that no one aspired to lead it without possessing the minimum competencies.

Comm & Pub was eventually integrated into Celadon and I am extremely proud that VPs such as Jules and Angelle Eliza Lim (IV BS CTM) became presidents. The original staffers developed a maverick culture and avoided the Celadon Room. When Beni Santos left her Millennium Issue essay on her college years there, it disappeared, forcing her to retype it from memory. When a handwritten congratulatory note from Dean Ruiz regarding the Millennium Issue was posted, the Room denizens marked (mistakenly) "millennium" as misspelled. Nevertheless, that year's unprecedented five Chinoy issues were instrumental in Celadon's winning the Dean's Award for Best Organization in 2000.

Memories and dreams

The best stories played out behind the scenes. I photographed Johnny Go, S.J., now Xavier's director, and he later teased that he would have just provided a better photo had he known that he would be on the cover. I interviewed Dr. Ricky Abad on how the Chinese were parodied in his production of Kahapon, Ngayon at Bukas and he was nervous since I was from Celadon. Then he realized I had found that part of the play funny. Other writers were sent on intimidating interviews, from Senator Frank Drilon to Fr. Ferriols, though one future features



Spoof series and gym challenges



Even in sketches, Chinoy made sure to make its voice heard.

editor once had her mother tell me she could not meet her deadline because she had a date. Before broadband, we had to set up overnight modem-to-modem transfers to get all the layout files to my home computer, and my first layout editor Charlene Tan (BS ME '02) painstakingly merged over a hundred graphic layers for the Millennium Issue's cover.

There were creepy moments. Once, a layout artist neglected to return photos borrowed by a writer from a professional portfolio. The photographer sent several calls and pager messages during the Christmas break threatening to stab the writer. In a different creepy context, one feature on female student leaders touched on their love lives, and an interviewee narrated how she once slammed the phone on me in high school and how she resumed speaking to me because we became seatmates in Math 21. To preserve my integrity before my staff, I stopped myself from editing this out. And in "Aling lahi ang pinaka-kikay?", one contestant and cover model was so convincing in her fictional answers that her bench barkada thought it was all real, and she hid in the library for several days. She has not spoken to me in nine years.

Beyond the laughter, I had the privilege of watching staffers grow. I coined "Baby Nats" in 1999, but by 2003, the staff used "Mama Nats." My freshman writer Tina Khoe (BS Mgt-H '02) became President in 2001 and I still remind her about the time we held a pictorial for her feature as an outstanding staffer and only one photo was developed. Former VP Joyce Gotamco (AB Comm '05) is the cousin of Juni, my photographer in 1998, while Jennifer "J.Lo" Lo (BS CS '03) is the cousin of my high school seatmate. Various other relatives of old staffers have joined

Chinoy over the years, mine included. My first art editor, Tracy Ngochua (BS LM '03) became valedictorian of Ateneo Law. We all shared those first stirrings of pride in the years when Chinoy was not yet known. I counted my blessings then: my father and relatives made up for budgetary shortfalls, the father of former VP-Finance Tristan Rosario donated reams of paper, and Darwin, Rudy, Glenn Garfield Ang and Ellen Palanca were my cheerleaders before Ari Dy, SJ, became moderator.

Then and now

The quirky masthead in Vagabond font is Chinoy's only visual link to its past. Peter Mancao (BS MIS '07) and others' layout styles show dramatic evolution and the Sheena Sy (III BS Mgt) versions of comic strips are far, far bubblier. Articles' tones have become lighter, whether because the 90's angst from kidnappings and the Asian crisis has dissipated or because the dawn of blogging has made writing ubiquitous and less the formal, measured exercise it was for us. Aling Lahi, finally, has long since been discontinued.

What strikes me is how the present staff brandish their Chinese Filipino identity where the original staff wove it in subtly, which reflects Chinoy's institutional credibility ten years later. The present staff is now moving from mirroring culture to actively shaping it. EIC Ma. Victoria Hernandez's (AB IS '08) Visionaries issue, for example, opened with Father Ari explicitly arguing that Chinese-Filipinos need not be stereotyped into business careers. Adrian Dy (BS CTM '08) commissioned an article on homosexuality, noting how continuing the family line is seen by Chinese Filipino parents as integral to filial piety. The staff has also experimented in other ways, such as incorporating literary content. Finally, the magazine's identity has been preserved; for example, the current staff did not use it to back Celadon's criticism of recently increased campus facility rates.

Writing remains the magazine's core, and I hope the strongest facets of its style continue to be passed on. My staff sought to avoid clichés and stereotypes. I made each writer summarize his or her outline in a sentence, an assertive and not merely descriptive sentence. We did not say that Chinese philosophy was rich; we said it resonated with Catholic values. We did not say the Philippine Stock Exchange President was successful; we depicted work ethic and family values. We did not slap "Chinese" labels onto concepts, but coaxed meaning from the jumble of tradition and superstition a Chinese Filipino teenager perceives culture as. And we took each analysis,

each stand, each barbaric yawp and spun the novel and the unique aspects of life around them, weaving intellectual tapestries for posterity. We were never satisfied with the passive or the obvious thought: Chinoy staffers should never be.

Sounding board

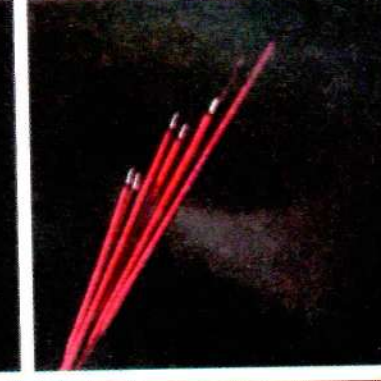
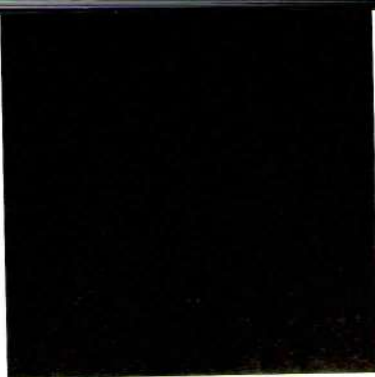
I am proud that Chinoy continues to be mentioned in the same breath as *The GUIDON*, *Heights and Matanglawin*. I am even prouder that those in the expanding fine arts majors have found their way to Chinoy. I hoped to create a haven for those with artistic inclinations but no plans of pursuing journalism or creative careers, or the over-the-top Guidon mentality of my time. I was most fulfilled when self-styled amateurs basked in their bylines after anxious waits as I performed surgery on drafts, and never fail to be touched by e-mails from similar present staffers.

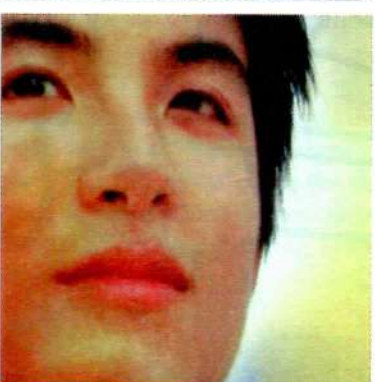
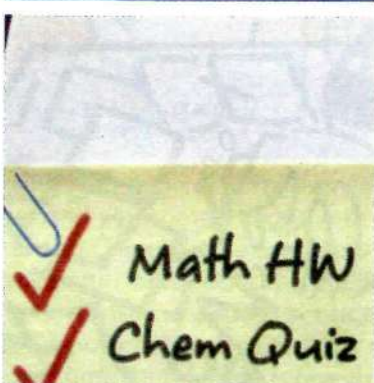
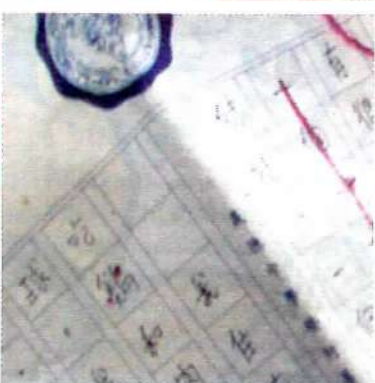
I, too, was once a management major seeking an artistic outlet. I continue to ask myself the same questions I did as a freshman in 1997. They grow more poignant after having lived in Boston, London, Singapore and Beijing, where I was torn away from familiar contexts and where the Chinese saw me as Filipino and the non-Chinese saw me as Chinese. Regarding the hackneyed issue of dating someone with no Chinese blood, I recall my grandmother, who saw me graduate from high school, college and law school, and insisted that she would stay alive for my wedding. She passed away at 94 just before I passed the Philippine bar and was admitted to Harvard, and her last expressed wishes before she lost the strength to speak were for me to guard my integrity and to bring her a nice Chinese girl. Perhaps it was important for her to have a granddaughter-in-law who resembled her physically, perhaps it was more important for her to have one who resembled her in terms of values, or perhaps it was most important for her to simply have one who would make me smile.

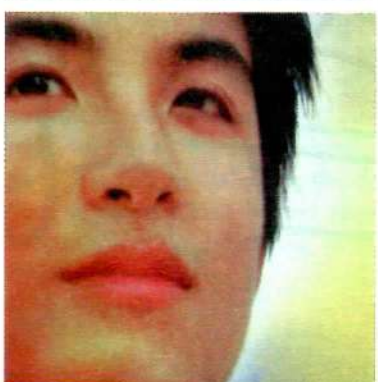
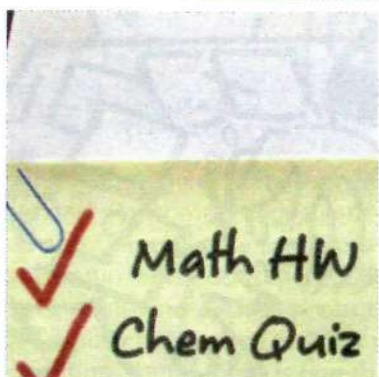
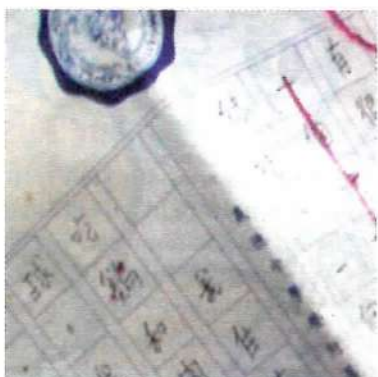
There are no definitive answers to these and other myriad musings, but what is important is that Chinoy continues to ask the questions. It was founded to explore culture with intellectual depth, challenge stereotypes, and serve as a venue for artistic expression. Chinoy's success has only raised the bar such that it must now serve as a catalyst for social change both within and beyond the Chinese Filipino community. This is the heightened mission for the present staff who took up our endless quest for answers never correct nor final, and who now take their turn to immortalize the questions they define themselves by. ☺



OSCAR FRANKLIN B. TAN (BS ME / AB EcoH '01) founded Chinoy in 1997, was Editor in Chief for its first three years and nine issues, and was elected Celadon's first Vice President for Communications and Publications in 1999. He graduated from the UP College of Law in 2005, where he chaired the Philippine Law Journal, and from Harvard Law School in 2007, where he spoke at his graduation. He is now a capital markets lawyer in Allen & Overy, a leading international law firm. He still sets aside time to write, harangue Chinoy EICs, dream of bringing investment into the Philippines and ponder the perfect answer to his grandmother's last request.







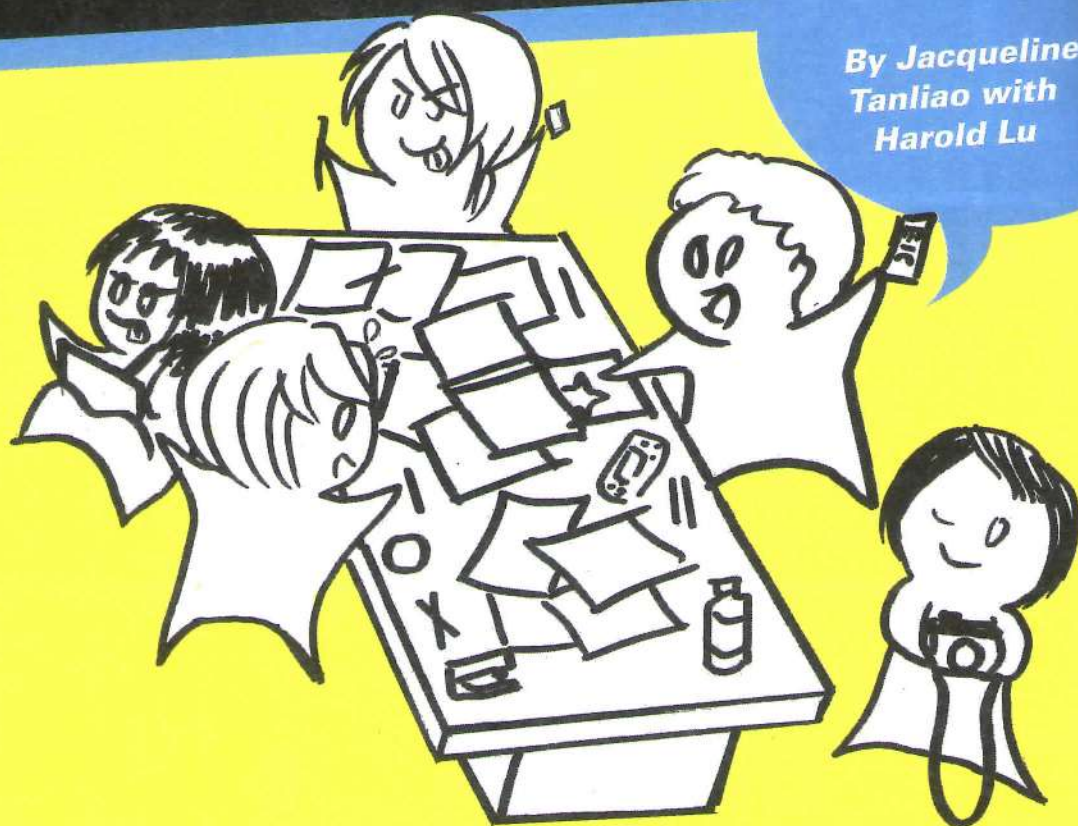
10
Years of
Chinoy

Read this article,
and learn how to make your very own Chinoy!

Chinoy 101: Magazine-Making

FOR
DUMMIES

By Jacqueline
Tanliao with
Harold Lu



CHINOY



art by Daichi Lim and JC Quing

AS WITH ANY magazine, Chinoy is an amalgamation of sorts. Ten years have passed since this Chinese Filipino magazine came to print and yet, some things never change. For one, Chinoy has always been a place where Filipinos and Chinese alike can express themselves. From controversial topics like mixed marriages to fun facts about the 2008 Beijing Olympics, readers and writers alike have always been able to relate and debate about the issues tackled in this semiannual publication. Ten batches of Chinoy contributors, editors and staff have come and gone; articles and opinions may alter over time, but if there is one thing that will never change, it would be the heart and dedication that the members of Chinoy put into the magazine year after year.

Anyone familiar with the inner workings of a magazine can tell you the process of its creation. But here at Chinoy, we like to think that there is something more special, something that sets us apart from other magazines. For this special issue, the staff has decided to share a few trade secrets about how the magic of Chinoy is made. Don't be too surprised, because it definitely involves more than just your regular brainstorming, writing and editing. Without further adieu, we present to you the magical process of creating a Chinoy magazine!

The Process

Step 1: Conceptualization

Printing an issue of Chinoy entails more blood, sweat and tears than most people imagine. The process begins with its conceptualization where the editorial board wrangles over how the issue should appear and what it should contain. This is also the stage where the editorial board is ready to kill each other, especially their overbearing and micromanaging bosses from the executive board.

Step 2: Designation of Tasks

Once the overall objectives of the design and content are formulated, this is then cascaded down to their subordinates who will slave in the creation of the magazine's content while the editorial board heads over to the nearest mall and watches a movie to pass the time. If the editorial board is not satisfied, they will have their numerous Chinoy slav—er, members redo what they have done but of course with their benevolent.

Step 3: Editing

The layout editor will then piece the puzzle that is to become Chinoy. In the days of old, the issue was created through cutting and pasting of its content through Word and its design on Paint. Technological innovations have made it much simpler today, with Adobe InDesign taking the brunt of the whole electronic layout process. Once the task of completing the soft copy is complete, it is then sent to the printers for it to be produced en masse. As soon as a soft copy of the magazine is received, the files are viewed separately and evaluated as to whether or not they are ready for printing. If they are deemed not up to par, pictures are pixelated, too small, design is too cramped, etc...), it is either sent back to the layout editor, or if the changes are rather minor, edited at the press itself. Once final editing is accomplished, a sample print is then made in order for both the printer and editorial board to see how it will look like. The sample is used for the approval of the editorial board and as a guide for the printer.

(TRIVIA: Did you know that what appears on your PC monitor may appear differently once it's printed? Try printing a picture that you think appears nice on your monitor and see the outcome. This is because computer displays use an RGB

(Red, Green Blue) color scheme, while printers print in CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Kelvin). The differences between their color spectrums lead to the visual difference between monitor and print media.)

Step 4: Printing

Once approved, the process of color separation, film developing and film to plate transfer begins. Color separation is usually done for the cover of Chinoy where the colors are dissected from one other to see how much of one color should be applied to the cover to achieve its result.

(TRIVIA: Colored output such as the cover entails numerous runs because of the many colors involved in a simple picture. Pictures are basically divided into different shades of Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Kelvin (Black), when combined using their different shades and hues creates colors one sees in a picture. When having a picture printed through a printer, it is best to use CMYK as your base color scheme for the soft copy.)

The information from the color separation will then be used as a guide for the different sets of plates needed to imprint colors on paper. These plates are made through film developing and film to plate transfer. Film (similar to camera film) is used as the medium to transfer the information from the color separation onto the plates as the film to plate transfer entails the use of UV rays to transfer the information to the plates.

It is then printed on big sheets of paper then cut through a bigger cutter made specifically to cut paper. The paper cutter is basically a cutting blade that you know of except for the fact it's 2 inches thick and 4 feet tall. Once cut, it is gathered and organized by pages as how one would see it as a magazine, then stitched together (in layman's terms, stapled) to create the Chinoy that you and I know both know and read.

Step 5: Celebration

Once all thousand or so copies are done, it is then sent to the editorial board for them to hoard and revel in their vanity! ☺



Buhay Celadon: The Early Years

Sharing the Celadon Life

a tribute to Buhay Celadon

by Charles Kenrick Chua

photos from celadon0809.multiply.com



Celadonians Charged With Disturbing the Peace!

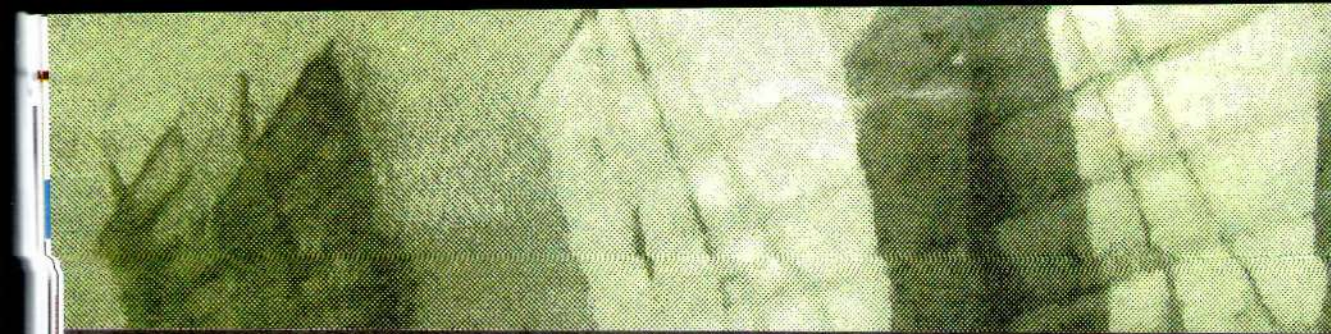
NOT TOO MANY know that at one point in time, the former executive board of the Ateneo Celadon were put into custody for "disturbing the peace" and "practicing pagan rituals" in a hotel, the result of what would otherwise have been a very successful managers' Formation Seminar. The other denizens of the venue it was held in misconstrued several group-building activities in a rather odd context.

In the rigors of the balancing act between academics and orgs, among other things, it comes not as a surprise that, in compromise, one cannot attend every org general assembly or event. It might come as regret for some that such enjoyable events have been forgone for much more pressing matters, but all is not lost.

Enter Buhay Celadon. Debuting in the third issue of Chinoy, Buhay Celadon has since been a mainstay in its article roundup. Offering a glimpse of Celadon events past and to come, Buhay Celadon articles are the windows to the org in Chinoy, keeping readers up to date with the latest buzz in the Ateneo Celadon. With event coverage, reviews and the more than occasional juicy tidbit, Buhay Celadon articles either inform active members of what they missed, or bring back precious memories from being in the tumult of it all. Beyond the horizon, members and non-members who have not participated in org events get an idea of what being a Celadonean is all about.

True to its name, Buhay Celadon continues to serve as a vivid reflection of the Celadonean life. Beyond being a mere events coverage section, Buhay Celadon echoes the organization's thrust for the appreciation of intercultural diversity and showcases the men and women who continue to bring this vision to life. ☺

**There are 202
original artworks
and comics in
all the issues of
Chinoy combined!**



WHEN A PUBLICATION is as old as Chinoy, its writers begin using the phrase "Back in the old days." Throwing back to the days of black-and-white print, however, is something that we will be using much of in this commemorative issue, partly because it is through paying homage to our past that we may be able to climb greater heights. Chinoy has had its shares of ups, downs, mountains, and valleys. Here, we celebrate the ten highlights that have been treasured as the defining moments of the magazine's history.

Back in the Old Days: The Best Moments of Chinoy by Rollence Chiusinco

Socio-cultural orientation

Chinoy could have taken another angle when it came to writing about the organization. But then again, we would have had a socially irrelevant Chinoy if its writers thought up some other topic to put up—instead of articles on the atrocities against ethnic Chinese in Indonesia in 1998 or the coverage of Blue Christmas and other charitable tie-ups. Over the years, the distinctive "social aspect with a Chinese Filipino twist" has made this magazine such a favorite read.

The founding issue

Momentous as is, the most important moment of Chinoy would undoubtedly be the very first issue. Ten years ago, the Chinoy was merely a (really) short magazine, set in monochrome and featuring a few short but substantial articles—mostly contributions from its editor in chief and founder, then-a-freshman Oscar Tan. The photos were a bit too bright (well,

probably because of all the white Chinese faces), and the art was nothing short of... "iffy." Nonetheless, this release set the bar for the next 10 years, tackling issues that are still being relevant today.

The second Chinoy issue

In 1998, our Chinoy forefathers masterfully tackled one of the greater issues troubling Chinese-blooded persons around the world: the 1998 atrocities against ethnic Chinese by Indonesian fanatics. Instead of discretely avoiding such a painfully large issue, Chinoy charged straight into the fray and delivered a very detailed and powerful series of articles on the victims, not only because of their kindred Chinese lineage, but also because of the kindred humanity we all over the world share.

The Move to a Smaller Size and Magazine Print

At times we think bigger is better—Chinoy thought otherwise. No one can be truly sure of the "why" behind the new handy, sporty, half-sheet sized miniature magazine, but it is a uniquely Chinoy staple that has survived to present day.

Nomination as Best Project of the Dean's Awards for Service and Excellence

The millennium edition of Chinoy netted a noteworthy nomination as one of the best projects, alongside

Celadon itself as Best Organization. Highlighting the millennium issue were the all-star guest contributions (Dr Queena Lee-Chua, Fr Adolfo Dacanay, SJ, Dr Benilda Santos, Fr. Jaime Bulatao, SJ, and Chinoy's Oscar Tan)

Buhay Celadon

Fresh off the press in January 1999, the Buhay Celadon has been a Chinoy staple for... ever! It covers the "concrete" part of Chinoy, documenting the events that Celadoneans experience through the school year. More or less, it's a scrapbook of all the celebrations and triumphs of members and managers. So look at this issue's Buhay Celadon!

Team Pinoy/Chinoy/Tisoy, Aling Lahi

Face of public farce, the articles involving the unending competition between Chinoys, Pinoys, and Tisoys (eventually coined the "Aling Lahi" in the later years) were actually the result of a lighthearted joke between writers! Chinoy founder Oscar Tan was responsible for the first official article – the Patigasan ng Tiyan 1999 food eating contest that scored three teams according to the most nutritious and the cheapest meal that 100 pesos could pay for over an entire week.

Since then, there have been many iterations of this "battle of the races", from "kikay-ness" to "bolero-ness", all in a lighthearted jab against the prejudices attached with each race. Most importantly, however, these articles departed from the usual stereotypes on "race differences," with humor and satire instead of serious talk and opinion. Sometimes, the best way to make something go away is to laugh it off, and many chuckles have been thrown by this series. Cheers!

The Ping Lun Pian

One of the most endearing portions of the Chinoy was a little section that stuck on the very last page of every issue for a couple of years. This was the Ping Lun Pian – a section saved for reader opinions to be voiced. The first released Ping Lun Pian was an emotional opinion written following the tragic 9/11 attacks in 2001. Articles like these continued their commanding presence on Chinoy's back page – ranging from numerous topics, both serious and casual. Sadly, the Ping Lun Pian has since been discontinued, with its last article appearing in December 2004. Nonetheless, there was an undeniable charm to the level of personality that came flowing through the passionate letters of writers. Who said the Chinese couldn't write?

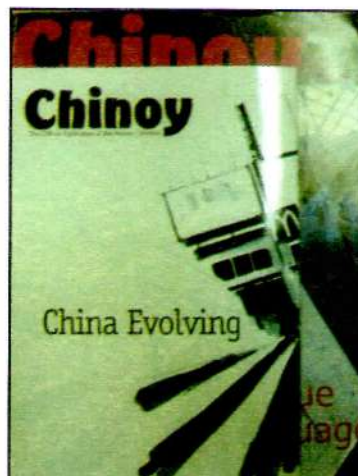
Chinoy: racist?

Chinoy has always been the target of criticisms as a racist magazine patronizing only people of Chinese descent. It is likely that this is because first, Chinoy serves as the official publication of Celadon – an organization also accused of being elitist and racist itself; second, Chinoy articles have usually involved some form of comparison between cultures, often mistaken as highlighting "how much better" one is over the other.

Chinoy has always made it a point to ensure that we celebrate the diversity of cultures. There is no such intention to portray one group of people superior to another. In fact, it is Chinoy's task to enlighten everyone on the differences of each culture, so that ignorance cannot be used as an excuse to discriminate.

Commemorative tenth year issue

Last but not least, the very issue you read is the very sign that Chinoy is alive and continuing its legacy of cultural journalism. We hope that this issue of Chinoy will not disappoint our long-time followers. Cheers for another ten years of excellent work! ☺



The 10 Best Chinoy Covers

by Margaret Kawsek

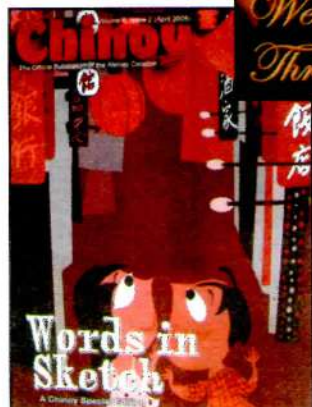
OF ALL THE aesthetic elements of a magazine, it is the cover page that has always been the most crucial. The cover gives the readers a sneak preview of the issue contents, and it verifies the very identity of the magazine as a series. While the contents may differ from time to time, the cover of a magazine always holds elements that stay constant. Chinoy has managed to retain one crucial element during its course as an existing magazine. For 10 years it has retained its logo on the front cover, the very same logo as the first issue, in the very same font. The color of the logo changes in accordance to the illustrations or photographs that adorn the cover.

A front page is a frame. Just as it is important to frame paintings to give emphasis on the painting itself, a front cover is the frame that keeps the contents of the magazine, and therefore there is a need to complement the articles and issues reflected inside. It is because of this that Chinoy's covers, over the years, have been much more than simply slapping a pretty face on a white background (or, if you prefer it to be more "chinese", a red background). As we celebrate our tenth anniversary, let us revisit ten of Chinoy's best covers:



10. Weddings through Time (Vol. 6, issue 1, August 2004)

Every girl's dream dress! While it would have been very easy to focus the cover on the design of the bride's dress or the groom at the altar, the cover chose to emphasize upon the flowers being carried by the bride. This helped in conveying the feel of the wedding, rather than a generic picture of what a typical wedding looks like. After all, not all weddings are done with white dresses.



9. Words in Sketch: A Chinoy Special Edition (Vol. 6, issue 2, April 2005)

The issue was a collection of comics designed to frame certain aspects of Chinese Filipino culture, and the cover very much complimented this with a simple, comical walk through a Chinese alleyway – culture as you walk by.

8. Lost in Chinatown (Vol. 4, issue 2, January 2003)

As the title suggests, you seriously get lost in a picture of one busy, messy Chinatown!

7. Visionaries: Building the Nation
(Vol.8, issue 2, 2007)

One of the more... popular covers, it successfully portrays the kind of attitude it takes to be leaders and visionaries to a country. Incumbent Associate Vice President for External Affairs Francis Uyham lends us his strong chin to represent the youth as a changing force for the nation.



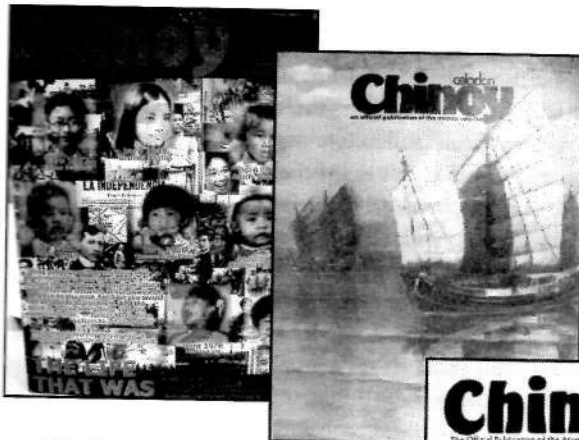
classic, and certainly effective.

**6. Beyond the Chants and Charms:
Peering Through the Windows of Chinese
Mysticism** (Vol. 7, issue 2, December 2005)

It is only just that majority of this cover is black, while the part of it that is not consumed by darkness is taken by a boy holding some incense. Incense in Chinese culture is a very important element in our traditions; it helps to send messages up to the spirit world.

**5. Changing Phases, Different Faces:
Stories of Life and Transformation**
(Vol.7, issue 1, August 2005)

A woman removing her mask, emerging into the world as a beautiful and whole person. Beautiful,



The beginning of Chinoy... the very first issue.

1. China Evolving (Vol. 9, issue 1, 2007)

While this issue is controversial for being a confusing cover, one cannot help but marvel at the idea behind the layout. The cover was a full spread with a black and white illustration of a completely new China, haunted by shadows of the old China. ☹



**4. Celebrating 20 Years of Celadon: A Look
at the Past, a Glimpse of the Future**
(Vol. 7, issue 3, Summer 2006)

This colorful gathering of Celadoneans in the cover, playing around with balloons against a clear blue sky, is a wonderful example of community celebration at its best. Everything that needed to be done is done, and what will come, will come. We've come this far, so for now let's party!

3. The Life That Was
(Vol. 1, issue 8, January 2000)

This issue from way back, featuring the faces and portraits of many striking personalities (among which includes Fr Adolfo Dacanay,) is a window into the lives of some great people, and of how they got to where they were.

2. Chinoy First issue (Vol. 1, issue 1, 1998)

Imagine you are on a beach, and suddenly there appear great boats of a different kind. They are certainly boats, but look like they have come from a land far away. That is the arrival of the Chinese into the Philippines. That is the beginning of a new era.



TEN YEARS HAVE been all but enough for Chinoy to share the enduring issues, traditional stereotypes, and new challenges encountered by the modern Chinese Filipino with and beyond the Ateneo community. By probing deep into the heart of the cultural matter, Chinoy gives a voice to those who cannot speak for themselves, or who have long spoken but gone unheard.

The Heart of the Cultural Matter

Chinoy's Top Ten Issues
by Christa Uymatiao

What better way to learn the truth than from the source itself—the Chinese Filipino people and the community in which it belongs? But despite the validity that such commendable sources can hope to attain, biases continue to exist and misunderstandings continue to arise about who we are as people living in this originally foreign land.

There exists a never-ending challenge. Chinoy continues to adapt to its environment and the constantly changing audience that reads its contents. While these ten issues have been discussed over and over again through the years, each article brings about a fresh understanding and a new insight as to who the modern Chinese Filipino is.

1. Chinese-non-Chinese relationships

Who can ever forget the stereotypes of *kai shao* (arranged marriages) and forbidden interracial relationships? Truth be told, the “Great Wall” still exists but the stereotype that such things are practiced by most of the Chinese Filipino community still remains. It has always been a source of worry and heartbreak in society, especially when one happens to take interest in the “other” party and thus has to figure out how to deal with such matters. Through the years, Chinoy has thoroughly explained the nature of the “Great Wall” and shared insights to help those who are trapped in such a predicament.

2. Stereotypically Chinese

Good in business, money and rich—some of the stereotypical definitions of a Chinese Filipino. It has always been hard to escape the expectations toward Chinese Filipino students, seen as being more privileged and therefore much more capable in handling difficult tasks, among many others. Through personal essays and interviews with leaders in the Chinese Filipino community, Chinoy underscores that all Chinese Filipinos ace accounting or math, and not all take business-related tracks, or earn tons of money a year—rather, like all other races, Chinese Filipinos have their own specialties and skills.

3. Traditional Chinese vs Simplified Chinese

Adapting to modern China or remaining steadfast in the practice of Taiwan has been an issue long discussed. Frequent visitors to China and Taiwan, along with followers of Chinese and Taiwanese television, know the difficulties that arise from two different practices. Students have difficulty adjusting to the modern Pinyin (romanized) taught in the Ateneo, as compared to the predominant Zhuyin (phonetic system) taught in many Chinese schools nationwide. Chinoy has been present in outlining the advantages and disadvantages of each, while clarifying why both remain present in the curriculum taught in Chinese schools across the Philippines. It affects those who have learned Chinese, are currently learning Chinese, or who wish to learn Chinese.

4. Christian Chinese: Can one be both?

There is much to be discussed on how Chinese in the Philippines continue to be Chinese in customs, yet Christian in name. Chinoy discusses the plights of many Christian Chinese who are torn between following the customs and traditions of the Chinese culture, while maintaining their Christian beliefs and practices. Issues of Christian Buddhists or Christian Taoists are ever-present in a world where adapting is necessary to keep up with the modern world.

5. Chinese Homosexuality

Venturing into a rather delicate issue, Chinoy gave a voice to homosexual Chinese Filipinos and how their orientation conflicts with the expectations of Chinese Filipino parents. It brings into the picture the capability of Chinese Filipinos to be homosexual, their openness to admitting such tendencies, and how they have to face their parents and society. Does being Chinese exempt one from falling prey to such tendencies, just because he or she is pressured not to do so? How does society, especially the Chinese Filipino community, deal with such discoveries?

6. Exclusivity in Celadon

The past few years have seen more vivid illustrations of the fact that Celadon is not merely for people with Chinese ancestry. While supposedly an internal organizational concern, the matter stretches beyond Celadon and its "exclusivity" (or the absence thereof). It also reflects how the world views the differences between Chinese and Filipino societies.

7. The Working Chinese

Many expect the young Chinese to take over the family business or delve into jobs that cater mostly to earning money. Most Chinese Filipinos are also seen as either remaining here in the Philippines, or moving to somewhere in our part of Asia that has a Chinese society and a promising venue for business relations. Are Chinese seen as only tools in the whole business scheme of things, and is that the only thing we are really good at? What about educators, or those who work in social services, those who delve into the arts or those who end up in politics? The Chinese Filipino community is not made up of only Chinese taipans who donate money to various institutions around the country; we work on the scene and behind the scene, pursuing jobs once deemed unfit for a person with Chinese background

8. Language Fluency and the Chinese High School Graduate

"There's no difference between Chinese schools; they are the same as all other Chinese schools, and as expected, the students should all be able to speak fluent Chinese and understand Chinese just as easily." What's wrong with this? Everything. Each school has its own specialties, and ways of teaching their curriculum. As such, not everyone can say as well that only Chinese students study in Chinese schools. Also, not all schools teach Mandarin as a secondary language. Of course, one's high school background also serves as an important influence on the skills and

character of their students, but it does not necessarily define how they will turn out to be.

9. Chinese Filipino apathy

Dangerous situations like kidnapping have supposedly kept Chinese Filipinos from involving themselves in issues outside of their social circle. But Chinoy continues to showcase Chinese Filipinos who have involved themselves in various social institutions, giving back to society, and have embodied being men and women for others.

10. Defining Chinese

Most people will refer to the Chinese with the same adjectives: white, singkit, studied in a Chinese school, lives around areas such as Binondo or Greenhills, celebrates Chinese traditions adamantly, goes to temples, and whatever else can be connoted as Chinese. What about the Chinese who didn't go to Chinese schools, or those who didn't grow up practicing Chinese traditions (or speaking dialects such as Hokkien), or Chinese who live in other places like Cebu or Davao? Chinoy has served to educate those who do not know that 1.) Chinese Filipinos live all over the Philippines, 2.) Chinese Filipinos have different family backgrounds and thus practice depending on their beliefs, and 3.) Chinese are not merely people you can lump into one classification, "simply Chinese." Like the variety of people who come from different backgrounds and races, there are also a variety of Chinese who live in the Philippines. And though those Chinese may share some similar characteristics, there are also obvious differences as to what kind of Chinese they are. Variety, is as they say, the spice of life. ☺



ON THE SHOULDERS OF GIANTS

A LEGACY OF STORIES

BY MAXINE MAIA ANG

FOR THE PAST ten years, Chinoy has dealt with the challenge of striking the balance between the old and the new, the values of ancient years and the new traditions of the present. From starting out as a fledgling publication struggling to be the voice of an often misunderstood society to being recognized for its insightful stories, Chinoy continues to live up to enduring expectations. These ten stories celebrate the achievements and talents of the generations of writers who have graced the pages of Chinoy and left a rich legacy of love for culture and life with their written words.

I am Proud to be Chinese (March 1998)

Oscar Tan

Oscar Tan's story is that of a generation struggling with its seemingly unfamiliar Chinese roots—peppered with amusing stories and anecdotes about the odds and ends of being Chinese. Tan masterfully illustrates the tension arising from most Chinese Filipinos struggling with the slippery language of Mandarin without bordering on the whiny and predictable. He eventually ends on a light note: that the Chinese Filipino is “lucky” because he gets the best of both worlds, and has a “few more words in his vocabulary, an extra red shirt in his closet, and, one who is expected to give away tikoy every February.”

The Walls Time Raised (March 1998)

Pamela Ang and Lorena Garcia

Any hot-blooded teenager who gets to spend enough time with Chinese Filipino teens will eventually realize that “The Great Wall” is actually a euphemism for what many perceive to be an outdated ludicrous ritual of exclusion in Chinese relationships. The article offers a wealth of knowledge about “The Great Wall,” pointing out noteworthy but often overlooked factors such as how Filipinos are often called “hwa na” (people form the mountains) by Chinese, thus causing some Chinese parents to “unconsciously think that their daughter is marrying a barbarian.”

Weathering the Storms (September 2002)

Arlene Anne Wong

Taking an inside look at the lives of Chinese immigrants, “Weathering the Storms” describes how the current generation is regarded as simply “riding

one the crest of the generations past.” The rigid rules imposed by strict Chinese parents (making their children come home with scraps of paper from school to use in the tailoring shop, making them wait for what may now seem as trivial objects like a new bag until occasions such as graduation) can yield either of two results: the children either also impose this kind of training on their own kids, or give them a life of ease and comfort, saving them from the harshness of their own childhoods. The article succeeds in making one realize that who you are is partly determined by who your ancestors were and what they chose to pass onto you.

Thoughts Behind an Empire (September 1999)

**Jacelie King, Carolyn Ang,
and Goodwealth Chu**

Traditions are invariably passed on to succeeding generations, but are they “smarter than a Chinese Philosopher?” King, Ang, and Chu illustrate how “today’s generation still unknowingly bears the knowledge of ancient sages.” The article has its witty moments, especially where they quote Fr Roque Ferriols, SJ: “One time, Confucius was asked, ‘Master, don’t you have a theme running through all your teachings?’ and his answer was, ‘What do you think of me? Sabog? I have one theme running through all my teachings.’” Intertwining the roots of Chinese philosophy with modern-day philosophy anecdotes and dotted with humorous yet insightful comments from Chinese philosophers, the article is a definite must-read.

**The Post-Graduate: Fork in the Road
(April 2004)**

Jason Tan

Taking cue from the depressing overtones of *The Graduate* (1967), this article is a modern take on filial duty and the modern Chinese Filipino graduate's fast path to nowhere. In Tan's experience, Chinoy children often have family businesses to either fall back on or be (forcibly) entrusted with. True, they do more or less have no worries about wondering where their next meal will be coming from. But the restricted life of most of these graduates is largely a result of parents tying them down to what they think is right, and thus makes one wonder if it is really a life at all.

**Finding the Students' Voice: Digging Deep
into the Chinese Culture (March 2002)**

Erica Tioco

Investigating the quality of Chinese learning retention among Chinese high school graduates, Tioco details the battle between memorization and understanding, the former often being the road more taken by Chinese Filipino students who survive only through forced learning. This results in, as Tioco puts it, a "half-baked experience." In the end, Tioco cautions: "A radical change in how Chinese language and studies is taught is needed before the term 'ethnic Chinese' becomes nothing more than an anachronism

**Growing up in a Confused Culture
(July 2003)**

Grace Saria

This is the story of a 'half-breed' Chinese girl who describes herself as like the "mudblood in the Harry Potter series," pointing out a reality constantly being played out in countless schoolyards in different parts of the world. Saria is different from her fair-skinned, chinky-eyed Chinese schoolmates and had a teacher mocked mixed kids like her for their "skewed ancestry." As with all tales of "the journey to acceptance," Saria finally finds herself okay just the way she is.

House of Feng Shui (February 2003)

Joyce Gotamco

Ba gua, Fuk, Luk, and Sau—a new offering of Chinese dishes? Or is the new breed of Chinese athletes reproducing on a daily basis? Neither! They are the decorations and idols some Chinese people have in their homes, along with the heavy mainstay, the ubiquitous laughing Buddha. Homes are the

reflection of where Chinoy place their beliefs and values, Gotamco claims. These decorations symbolize not only who or what they choose to idolize, but the clearest example of how they have managed to fit their old customs and the customs of the Filipino society they live in.

**A Kalesa Ride Through Chinatown
(January 2003)**

Kristine Tang

A documentary and a pop-up book on the sights and sounds of Binondo does not get any richer in detail or more vividly alive as Tang's article. Signs such as The Arch of Goodwill, Bahay Tsinoy, and places of worship like Binondo Church come alive in the reader's imagination as Tang paints them with her colorful phrases. The article celebrates the colorful heritage of the Chinese Filipino culture and its history, and is the best persuasion for any Filipino to take a trip down Chinatown.

**Breaking the Stereotype: Filipinos in Celadon
(February 2008)**

Don Michael De Leon

Even as the Ateneo Celadon celebrates intercultural diversity, De Leon shows how certain prejudices are kept alive and well, both imagined and real. Angel Julian, vice president for Human Resources, laments: "Kasi sa ibang tao, lalo na pag hindi Chinese, tingin nila na ibang mundo ung Celadon, parang, nagchinese lahat dun [Others, especially non-Chinese, sometimes think that Celadon is a different world that everyone speaks Chinese]." The article is a tale of how they navigate their way in Ateneo Celadon without the Chinese pedigree that most people assume as an unspoken requirement for org membership. The article ends with an optimistic, open invitation to all Ateneans, Chinese or Filipino, to take the plunge and join the organization, and experience all the great things they could have been denying themselves all along.

Sir Isaac Newton once said, "If I have seen further than others, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants." Chinoy humbly bows down to the legacy grandly handed down by its older generations. It acknowledges its place in today's society only as a smaller entity carried upon the shoulders of the great men and women, and in the years to come, Chinoy hopes that it can also be a source of pride and honor to succeeding generations. ☺



Punchlines and Phraseturns: The Ten Best Chinoy Quotes



by Don Michael De Leon

EVERY CRITICAL READER has a penchant for catchy soundbites, the kind that would make their eyes go on a sudden rollback and read the phrase again, then with much attention and awe. Chinoy has a rich arsenal of noteworthy quotes over its decade-long existence. Whether through sheer wit, hours of phrasing, or a pure stroke of luck, these quotes have struck chords of laughter, reflection, and action among its readers, and they always will for the years and generations to come.

"After leaving a Chinese school, you find that classmates have longer surnames"

Chinoy founder Oscar Tan, on surname musings
"I am Proud to Be Chinese" Issue 1, March 1998

"In a Chinese wedding, you have people outside talking on their phones during the mass. Maybe this is being harsh, but [when Chinese-Filipinos think of religion], there's a commercial transaction at the back of their minds."

Fr Johnny Go, SJ, on Chinese weddings
"The Torchbearers of Francis Xavier" Issue 2, September 1998

"I think it's a cliché, but people always identify the Chinese as having strong work ethics. They work hard, study, and strive for what they want to achieve. [But] we don't look at ourselves as Chinese. We look at ourselves as stock brokers, capitalists, and as investment bankers. We've assimilated. I think of myself as a Filipino helping the industry."

Former Philippine Stock Exchange chairman Wilson Sy, on work ethics and the Chinese Filipino
"King of the Hill" Issue 4, February 1999

"Filipinos can get something from the hardworking and disciplined Chinese and the Chinese can get something from the Filipinos, the joy of life."

Dr Queena Lee-Chua, on relationships between Chinese and Filipinos

"My Mentor, My Tormentor?" Issue 5, June 1999

"Chinese cooking is very much like a tradition. I wouldn't dirty it by cheating on a dish."

Hok Yen Deli owner Grace De La Cruz, on preserving the authenticity of Chinese recipes

"Same Blood, Different Taste" Issue 7, Nov. 1999

"The Ateneo has indeed risen again just like the country has and we remain true to both, even as we enjoy the pleasure of witnessing new generations of Ateneans and Filipinos occupy the places in the scheme of things that we once filled."

Fr Jaime Carlos Bulatao, SJ, on seeing the new generation assume its place in society
"Millennium Essay Series" Issue 8, January 2000

"At ito na nga ang natatangi sa aking henerasyon: ang pagsisikap na iugnay ang indibidwal na pagkilos sa tradisyon, kasaysayan at kapakanan ng nakararami sa pamamagitan ng lagi at laging pagpapanibago ng isip at kamalayan."

Dr Benilda Santos, on her college years
"Millennium Essay Series" Issue 8, January 2000

"I learned to play mahjong before I learned to read."

Fr Adolfo Dacanay, SJ, on his first experience of Chinese culture

"Millennium Essay Series" Issue 8, January 2000

"It's encouraging people to be less apathetic, and it doesn't stop with just awareness. It's making people do something about it."

Daphne Kimberly Uy, on nation building
"A Princess of Paradox" Issue 30, February 2007

"We must not forget that at the end of the day, Chinese Filipinos and non-Chinese Filipinos are Filipinos nonetheless."

Harold Lu, on uniting Chinese and Filipino people amid racial stereotypes

"Breaking the Stereotype: Filipinos in Celadon" Issue 32, February 2008



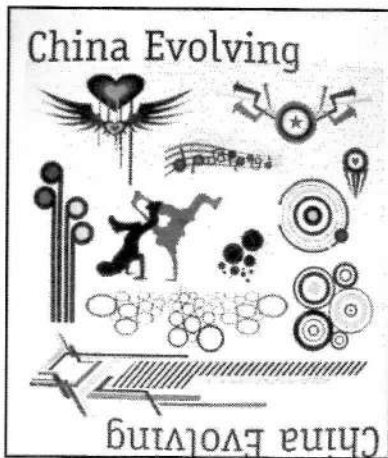
TOP 10 Chinoy

BLOOPERS

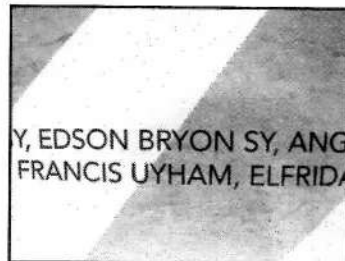
by Dan Dustin Caw

EVER SINCE CHINOY was founded, many articles have been written, imaged, edited, and laid out countless times over. Naturally, not all of them can be flawless. A number of irregularities have come out, from layout errors, strange pictures, and even spelling mistakes that strike chords of laughter among its readers. While this list was not meant to

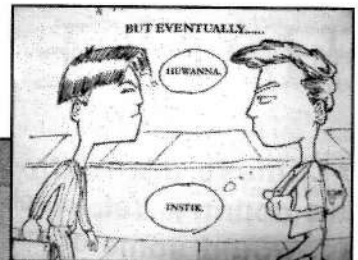
ridicule our Chinoy ancestors, looking through the bloopers of our past showed us a lighthearted side of Chinoy as an "evolving" publication. Laugh at your own risk, kind reader.



Inappropriate?
Where is China in this picture?
It has evolved too quickly! I can't recognize it.



Wrong spelling
Taxxonomy, Traditions,
Instik, Bryon Sy, Shena Sy



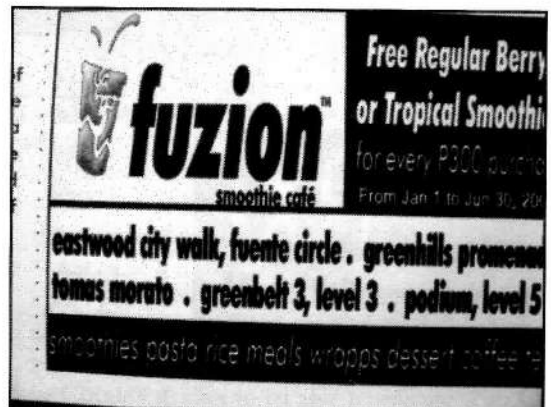
The Other Six Traditions can't...

Zhejiang Cuisine

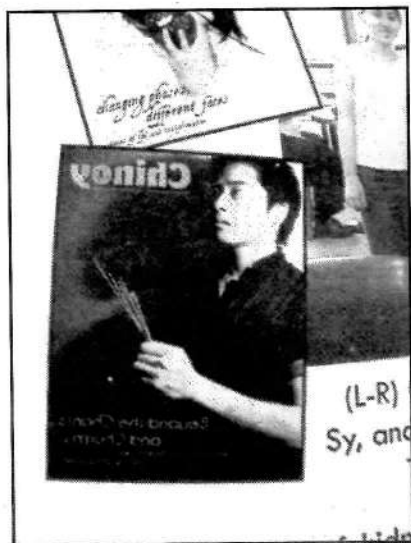
This cuisine, hailing from the Zhe each style representing a province. try and freshwater fish. The Wenzh livestock. Ningbo specializes in se a trademark salty taste. Lastly, the



They made Chris Tiu look bad!
A good photographer can make anyone look good, or bad.



Overzealous cropping
The sponsors probably didn't like this one



Mirror Image... Eunuch?
Chinoy... Yonihc... Eunuch?

speculations.
the Polytechnic University of Singapore, they
re planning to offer courses in Feng Shui, similar
those in the Lillian Too Institute of Feng Shui,
Malaysia.
people from all over are awaiting the
predictions for the year 2008, as
the fashion and car industry
could be highly dependent on
them. These industries would
like to find out which fads and
trends would be the most and
the least appealing to the
public.
What practical Feng Shui
cepts can you give that the
average person can practice
everyday?
We have to understand that there are three
types of luck; and Feng Shui is only one of those
types.
The first third is called heaven luck, which is what
fortune tellers can predict for us. For example,
I see people readily born beautiful or born to
rich and powerful families. This type of luck might
change when one marries or gives birth. It's all
preordained and destined; hence, we do not
have any control over it.
The second one is called mankind luck, which is
affected by our deeds.
conceive a child. So how
do we activate our own
luck? First, I would like to
reiterate over and over
that we should start each
day with a positive
mind and point of view.
There are
items that
enhance
our luck.
We can
wear so-
called "luck
charms" and
place figurines in
our homes. Also
consultations in Feng Shui
help lessen or prevent
the negative effect
should we fall.
Figuratively speaking,
Take me, for example. I
selected my boutique,
chose the one which is
most auspicious for me.
And I had the prosperity
coins buried underneath
the place. Ultimately, it
narrows down to making

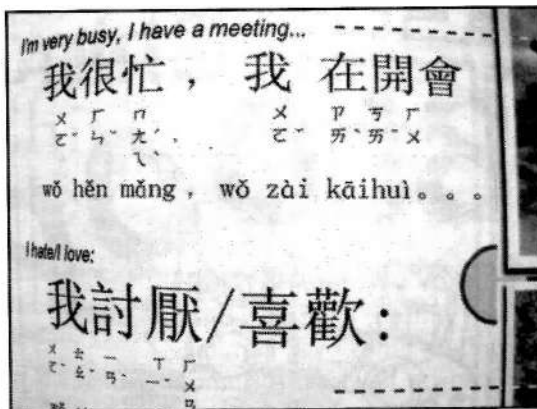
Random Circle?

A number of us don't see why there's this
random circular void in the page



Ad Fail

First impressions DO last



Layout mistake Muangei, Hu

The two words should be Muang and Hui, but
there must have been a minor miscalculation



Joyful kick to the groin

See the joy of the victim as she back kicks the assailant in the jewels



Right...

Even brawny eagers
have a soft spot. ☹



CELADON PROMOTES CHINESE STUDIES THROUGH OPEN HOUSE

By Bernadee Uy
photos by Christa Rosary Uymatiao

CHINA IS NOT CONSIDERED as having one of the world's oldest and most developed civilizations for nothing. With their eye for detail and creativity, the Chinese have held the admiration and respect from people all over the world for inventions and innovations such as the compass, to gunpowder, and more recently, the Beijing Olympics. Having spent no less than \$40 billion in their preparations for the 2008 Beijing Olympics, China captivated the world as it spared no expenses hiring the best artists to promote the event and acquiring the best facilities in presenting one of the best Olympic opening shows the world had ever seen.

With this kind of dedication and passion in giving 110% effort in everything they do, the Chinese Studies Open House was no less astounding. The open house was conducted to promote the Ateneo's newest degree program, AB Chinese Studies, and its home organization, the Ateneo Celadon, to interested individuals before the registration period for the ACET ended on August 15.

Originally pioneered by former Vice President for Cultural Affairs Elfrida Tan and Associate Vice President Eunice Tsai in 2007, the Open House, with help from former and present Celadon moderators, Fr Aristotle Dy and Mr Clark Alejandrino, respectively, aims to endorse AB Chinese Studies to Atenean students who might be interested in taking it up as their second major, and to potential high school students who might want to take this course for college. The program puts emphasis on rich cultural learning, good career opportunities, and the chance for travel through a Junior Year Abroad program.

The preparations were arduous, as described by project manager Albert Chen. "We had to go through the high school directory, obtaining the details from the OAA (Office of Admission and Aid). Invitation letters were made and faxed late June. Follow-ups were made two weeks later... Additionally, other materials have to be prepared (brochures, power

point presentation, among others.

The original plan of having 20 schools visit the Ateneo and tour students around campus was cancelled due to conflict of schedules. Instead, Celadon representatives visited different schools and through presentations, group dynamics, and brochures, gave the students a general background of what it is like to be a Chinese Studies major at the Ateneo. The high schools that took part in this project are St. Paul Pasig, Immaculate Conception Academy, and Hope Christian College.

For the project managers and volunteers, this activity was a great learning experience as well. "We had so much trouble dealing with the schools (in contacting and getting a response from them)," recounts Chen. "Well, at least we know now what we have to do next year. We have made so many mistakes, and hopefully we would be able to correct them come our next Open House."

Asked how the students responded to the talk, Chen said, "For the most of them, they are awed by China and I think we have imparted a sense of importance of how important it is to have a good background in Chinese studies to be able to engage with China and even the growing Chinese community in the Philippines." The team's goal is to expand to more schools in the years to come. ☺



Celadon Day: The Curious Incident of the Celadoneans in the Afternoon

by Scott Uy

KURT LAO (III AB IS) cringed in horror at the gurgling mess in the cup. He could see little globs of what looked like a mix of mayonnaise and ketchup floating in the pinkish-brown soup. He sniffed it, and caught a whiff of what seemed like vinegar and – what are those chunks floating in there?! There was no time to dilly-dally. He consoled himself with the fact that the other teams would go through the same thing, and that there were breadsticks at hand to wash away the aftertaste, if he could still stand by then. He took the cup with a slightly trembling hand.

Bottoms up.

What Made It Happen

What originally started out as a proposal for his platform turned out to be something big – 200 members, six hours, Loyola Schools BIG!

Celadon used to kick off the year with two main events – the first General Assembly (GA) acquaints new members with the vision and project lineup of the org, and after that, the Department Night introduces members to their respective departments and heads. Associate Vice President for Human Resources (HR) Paul Kaw (III BS PSY) had the idea of combining these two affairs into one big event, now known as Celadon Day. Kaw, together with Vice President

for Human Resources Angelo Julian (III BS CTM) pushed for this project's approval to maximize org resources and raise member awareness, as well as to set a more engaging venue for member interaction and, arguably most important, to have fun!

It was not all daisies and sunflowers, however. Incumbent president Angela Lim (IV BS CTM) mentions, "I was indifferent to the idea. The proposal looked spectacular on paper but I had my doubts whether we would be able to execute it." Thanks to a lot of time and effort put in by the managers and the executive board, the day was far from just being a piece of writing.

How It Happened

In the afternoon of July 19, 2008, an ordinary Saturday was turned into a festive day of surprises. Even with the ominous threat of sudden rain showers, the event managed to push through, making it, quite literally, one of the biggest events Celadon has ever had. For the entire afternoon, Celadoneans got a taste of what the org was all about. Members were welcomed with open arms by president Lim and organization moderator Clark Alejandrino. Aside from that, everyone also got to know more about their fun-loving, entertaining and appealing executive board. Celadoneans looking to be active in the org were briefed on the different upcoming Celadon projects they could sign up for. From here, everyone made their way out of the MVP roof deck to



What character is that? Teams quickly sprawled to form their assigned Chinese character.



Diverse personalities, one organization. Celadoneans pose on the SEC field after a tiring yet fun-filled Celadon day.



their respective departments (Communications and Publications, External Affairs, Human Resources, Cultural Affairs, and Corporate and Financial Affairs) scattered around the campus in different rooms.

Departing from the traditional department nights, the department General Assemblies were held as part of the whole welcoming celebration package Celadon had in store for its members. After the huge gathering at MVP, members made their way to their respective departments for group activities and introductions galore. Regrettably, some rooms experienced technical difficulties with its projectors which resulted in some delay. This wasn't enough to spoil the day though; managers quickly went to implementing group activities where the Celadon Flock System was introduced and flockheads and flockies got to bond with one another. Not long after that, members were in for yet another memorable Celadon experience.

The Amazing Race

One of the major highlights of the day was the amazing race; an idea envisioned by project managers Zhandra Tam (II AB EU), Charlene Tiu (III BS CTM), and Justin Tuquib (III BS MGT). "The purpose of the race was for everybody to get to know their flock, have an idea of each dept and most importantly to have fun!" said Justin. During the race, each team will go through certain tasks specially designed by each department which has a certain relationship to what they do; more specifically, that department's mission and vision. There were about 40 teams that joined the race with a number of teams that merged due to lack of facilitators. "The race itself is a feat. To pull off something like this is amazing," Kaw said. Running from CTC walkway to Zen Garden and back to SEC Foyer, members experienced something worthwhile. Whether teams were in first or last position, everyone either got to meet new friends, have fun or win fantastic prizes.

What's About To Happen

So, is this something that Celadoneans should look forward to in the future? For Julian and Kaw, "there's no reason why there won't be a Celadon Day next year. It was a pretty good event considering that it was the first time something like this ever happened. Though there are some things which the org can definitely improve upon, we can expect [for] another one next year." Tuquib agrees, "Yes, we'll still have an amazing race next year but that time around, there will be different tasks at different spots, still in line with each department's mission and vision." ☺

Moving in with ALAC

by Alexis Dy

THE PERSON STANDING at the doorway looked overwhelmed at the scene before him. At the far end of the room, mahjong tiles were shuffled in rhythmical fashion. Near the door, playing cards were scattered on the table amid photocopied readings. The room contained more people than it was supposed to hold, all of whom were chattering away in English and Filipino interspersed with other languages. From somewhere in the room, someone looked up and smiled. "Welcome to Room 208! Celadon or ALAC?"

He stammered out an answer and someone promptly pointed to the correct part of the room he was looking for. He felt very confused now.

ALAC and Celadon: Roommates

When the Manuel V Pangilinan Center for Student Leadership (MVP) first opened in SY 2006-2007, each organization in the Council of Organizations of the Ateneo (COA) had its own room. However, beginning this school year, organizations were asked to share rooms.

Both under the COA Intercultural Relations Cluster, the Ateneo Celadon and Ateneo Lingua Ars Cultura (ALAC) were given only one room to share. Needless to say, the idea needed some getting used to.

"First we were bummed about it because last year we were super attached to our org room. Then when we started to move in, it was cramped and we didn't really have that much space," said ALAC president Marianne Marquez (IV AB EU).

Indeed, space has become a big issue for both organizations, especially considering that Celadon is one of the largest organizations in Ateneo, with 565 members this school year, compared to ALAC's membership base of approximately 130. "Sharing a room really brings up a lot of complications," Honey Lynne Sy (III BS CS), vice president for External Affairs, said. "I don't like the idea because back when Celadon still had a room to its own, we were already overflowing with people."

Number of people aside, there was hardly



art by Joan Tan

enough room to accommodate the belongings of both organizations. The two filing cabinets for each organization's documents take up a lot of space as it is, and adding in materials like big boxes and folded tents for upcoming events and activities further limits the amount of wiggle-room.

Sharing rooms has also caused people a great deal of inconvenience, particularly to those unfamiliar with the new layout. Since the implementation of the room-sharing policy, the organization room directories on the first floor have not been updated, and instead of silver-plated signs bearing the name of the organization in the room, pieces of paper tacked on the outside wall tell people if they are in the right place.

The good news

There have been benefits to room-sharing, though. "Of course, nothing beats having a room of our own, but from a certain aspect, I'm quite glad that we managed to get to know ALAC better through room-sharing. There's definitely a lot of interaction going on – from Celadoneans teaching ALAC people how to play Mahjong to ALAC people teaching Celadoneans various languages," Angela Eliza Lim (IV BS COMTECH), Celadon president, said.

Marquez added, "It's a pleasure to have the good-looking Celadoneans as our roommates. We're hoping to have an exclusive Room 208 ALAC-Celadon soiree." ☺



A MARKETING EDGE IN THE CUTTHROAT WORLD

by Scott Uy

WITH SO MANY business organizations in school, one may wonder what Celadon has to offer in the so called "cutthroat" world. In previous years, Celadon held its marketing training during the weekends to promote better attendance. Not only that, but they also had simulation cases where students can practice the ideas they had learned. The drawback to this, however, was that those who wished to attend the event had to pay an entrance fee. But regardless of the price, people were willing to shell out money for a whole day Marketing extravaganza where students learn and practice marketing.

As the new project manager of the Marketing Training Day (MTD), Victoria Solano (3 BS MGT) decided to take a new turn for the whole event. Since OSA was implementing new policies, she decided to divide the activity into a 2 day event. This not only saved costs for Celadon but also for attendees of the event. Compared to previous years, the activity was open to members with no entrance fee. Furthermore, people won't trouble themselves by coming to school on a weekend since the activity was held on the two Wednesdays.

Since the activity was divided into two days, three speakers were invited to talk about their ideas and experiences with Marketing. For the first day, Associate Vice President for Corporate and Financial Affairs (2005-2006) Tenylle King and alumni Jonathan Joson were asked to give their take about Marketing. With Tenylle's own background in organizing activities such as the Celadon Business Fair, attendees got an idea of how planning, hard work and cooperation can get things done. Not to mention that she was able to give her own insights on marketing concepts. Meanwhile Jonathan, the 2006 valedictorian for MarkProf Top 25 Marketing

Management Trainees Boot Camp, also gave his own insights from previous activities he had joined. For the second day, marketing professor for this year's JTA batch, Michael de Jesus, posted his own ideas for everyone to learn. But not only were they enlightening with regards to marketing ideas but they also gave out some practical ideas which could prove useful in other activities. For instance, did you know that you can fax someone using a computer through the internet, which according to Tenylle was possible?

One thing for certain was that the success of this activity relies on whatever knowledge people were able to grasp from the activity. "If success was based on the fact that the attendees learned new techniques and ideas, then the MTD was a big success" Victoria said. The speakers were able to present marketing ideas well and their insights will prove useful to those who will be taking their marketing classes in the coming semesters or to those planning to make use of it in their own businesses. With great speakers and member participation, we can hope to experience another marketing training program in the coming years of Celadon. ☺

A Recruitment to Grow From

by Rollence Elloyd Chiusinco



photos from celadon0809.multiph...

10:00 AM, CLASS TIME. The Zen Garden, for the most part, is calm in these hours. Most conversations held between the benches are calm and composed – small talk between friends who meet only every now and then, or still-sleepy students playing a bit of pusoydos, or quietly cramming for a surprise quiz. A bored student staring out of the second floor of Kostka would probably see a little slight drizzle of a rain, not enough to cause the umbrellas to break out, and notice a slight buzz of activity amidst the tables set up around the square. Almost, as it were, the typical Monday morning in July.

But of course, today's story isn't about a boring Monday morning. As the seconds tick closer and closer to 10:20 am, there is a sudden hush, a deeper quiet much like the eye of the storm. The pitter-patter of rain thrums a bit louder, yet at the same time is the last of everyone's thoughts. Various bits and pieces of trash are quietly and briskly picked out of the stone gardens, to make sure that nothing can trip over the rush of students. 10:19 and ten seconds, nine, eight, seven... three, two, one

The warning bell rings, and the spell is suddenly broken. It is as if a new year is being ushered in the middle of July, because the entire garden bursts to

life. As the students come out of their classrooms and flood into the Zen, organization members carefully and quickly herd them into specially placed booths to sign up. The reason for haste is justifiable: The organizations are given only ten minutes allowance—that little gap of time in between the warning bell and the class bell, to be as noisy and attention-grabbing as possible in order to lure members-to-be to join the organization. This is RecWeek 2008.

Celadon

Proudly standing amidst the chaos is a familiar blue tent, this time swathed with patches of red cloth, and

crammed to the brim with Chinese people (almost like the bicycles and buses in China way back when). Right outside are two costumed mascots, one in the traditional qi pao dress of the Chinese, another clad in the Filipino favorite – the barong. Undeniably, Celadon sticks out like a sore thumb in a room full of... regular... thumbs.

In fact, many Celadoneans turned up to drum up support for the organization, so much so that the two-seat registration booth was expanded into a bulging registration team (at times with more than 5 booth caretakers crammed into the space), with a healthy number of “‘tambay’ Celadoneans”, as one member puts it, standing along the sides of the booth. Indeed, the Chinese-Filipino organization came prepared to welcome more of its kind.

Disappointing turnouts

Despite all the preparations, and all the support behind a successful Recruitment Week, not all is good. Celadon president Angela Lim relates, “We did poorer than last year in terms of member count”. After all, because of the fact that the Recruitment Week’s primary purpose is to allow organizations the greatest amount of exposure so that the greatest number of students would join, news like this is bound to be alarming, particularly for Celadon, an organization that relies heavily on the support of its members. So the question is if this was because of the organization’s own failures, or of other prevalent issues.

Celadon’s present Executive Board is sure that it not a failure of the organization. Lim believes that “the problem wasn’t much on Celadon’s project implementation, but more on the weather conditions that affected the project’s performance”. CFA Vice President Patricia “Gin” Chung shares, “There’s no concrete way that I can think of to enhance Celadon’s performance during RecWeek”, indicating that the organization had done its best for this year’s activity. Indeed, this year’s Recruitment Week was plagued with heavy rain-showers that forced the venue to move to the MVP Roofdeck on the latter part of the week.

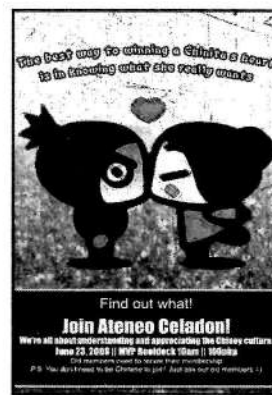
The Council of Organizations of the Ateneo, in charge of the entire activity, attempted to remedy this by extending the Recruitment Week activity to the next week, but even this was not as effective as hoped. Lim shares that “many people did not know about the extension of Recweek, and when they found out about it, it was too late to join. Hence, many were not able to become members this schoolyear.”

“I think COA RecWeek as a whole was poorly managed. There were a lot of last-minute changes that confused several orgs, and the theme wasn’t very visible during RecWeek. It was a mess... I don’t think we were able to get the most out of the project. We did have some people who were interested in joining, but it was too late to join already. What a waste of potential members and member involvement”, Lim lamented.

Despite all these setbacks, one thing is sure: Celadon already has its eye on next year’s Recruitment Week. That the Recruitment Week may not have been up to expectations is irrelevant. What is relevant is that there is still an entire schoolyear ahead to work with what we have, and to do wonderful things with it.

When all is said and done, however, the one thing that sure is that Celadon already has its eye on the future. Gin Chung offers: “To make next year’s RecWeek more successful, we must make Celadon better than ever this year. What better reason is there to join an org [like Celadon] unless you are proud to say that you are a Celadonean?”

With this, we would like to congratulate our new members and welcome our returning members. We would like to thank our members for their support, without which, none of Celadon’s ideas could ever be brought to fruition. May this year be one of setting records and goals, and breaking them. ☺





photos from Patricia Chung and Sheena Sy



An Evening of Song and Surprises by Charles Kenrick Chua

Repertory Philippines' Mulan Jr.

"What about that little boy over there?"

Mushu the red dragon waddled down the stage steps. He was looking for another volunteer to teach Mulan how to walk like a man. From his seat in the front row of the theater, Senator Chiz Escudero looked over his shoulder at the excited kids in the row behind him.

A tap on his shoulder later, the senator quickly came to the startling realization that he was actually the 'tyke' Mushu had his eye on.

With much hesitation, the good senator ambled his way up the stage to the generous applause of the entire audience. After much ado, he performed a perfectly convincing rendition of a gutsy sheriff strutting through a dusty western county. If his wife was conveniently watching from backstage (which she most likely was), she would have been heartily amused.

Senator Escudero graced the Greenbelt OnStage theater with his presence on the evening of the 10th of August 2008 for the Celadon-sponsored Play Premiere of Repertory Philippines' Mulan Jr., Joy Virata's rendition of the ancient Chinese legend.

His wife Christine played as one of the benevolent ancestors who watched over the events of the play.

A children's legend

Based on the feature film by Disney, with a sprinkling of some of the musical scores of the sequel, Mulan Jr. is the legend "attuned for kids," says Rem Zamora, who played Mushu the dragon in the play's opening weekend. In order to keep up with a younger crowd's short attention span, the play featured lavish, vibrant costumes and impeccable stage detail, with a premium on flashy musical performances and audience engagement. The production team kept the viewers excited and on their toes by adorning the play with surprise after surprise. Audience members could volunteer to play a minor in the story by helping Mulan act manlier (like our amusing opening anecdote), and several scenes had the actors streaming in from the sides of the orchestra, turning the aisles into a part of the stage as well. The producers did good to make sure that just because you were all cozy and comfy in your seats, does not mean that you were far flung from all the action.



Magic behind the scenes

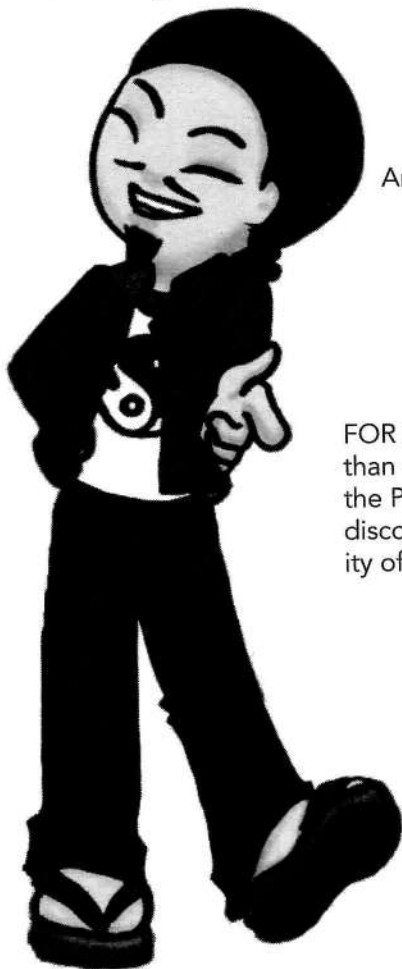
This feat was not without its share of careful planning and preparation. Even within the repertory's assemblage of talented actors, a series of auditions were still held, making each member of the cast virtually hand-picked for his or her role. Given the schedule of the plays, having well up to three performances a day, three sets of actors were cast for each of the roles. However, even with such a large amount of thespians in rehearsal, careful and effective scheduling made sure that the magic of the legend of Mulan was manifest in every showing.

Celadon's play premiere

In line with the Ateneo Celadon's goal of enriching Chinese-Filipino culture, the Play Premiere team bought out an entire showing of *Mulan Jr.* and sold tickets to various universities and Chinese schools in Manila. The venture was a success, and on the day of the premiere, people of all ages – children with their parents, high school and university students, as well as avid theater buffs – streamed into the theater, including famous figures such as Senator Escudero and his family. When asked of his expectations for the play, the good senator proclaimed in a hearty chuckle that, as a backstage husband, he had already seen it.

A closer look at the legend

In Chinese lore, the legend of "Hua Mu Lan" speaks of the said woman masquerading as a soldier in her elderly father's place. Offered a position in the government after her service was up, she refused, deciding to stay home with her family. When her former colleagues visited her home, they were surprised to see her in female garbs. The Chinese ballad ends with the metaphor of a female rabbit running a male one, and poses the question of how they can be distinguished from each other. Disney, in its adaptation, sensationalizes the story and gives more focus on the issue of gender inequality – that Mulan, being a woman, should not be treated like a man, and yet she proves in ability that she is no different, and ultimately turns her supposed weakness into strength. The legend resonates strongly in morals and social stratification, and the Repertory Philippines play encapsulates the notion and presents it in a performance that is educational as it is entertaining. Rem Zamora, who is also the Marketing Director for the play, believes that while the story may be several hundred years old, and the context may have changed over the years, but if you look beyond the cheerful songs and the funny jokes, the lesson is still the same. ☺



art by Daichi Lim

An introduction to

ASK CHUCK!

FOR MANY OF us, those who have Chinese blood, life is a bit different than those who have Filipino blood, especially so because we live in the Philippines. Naturally, we had to teach ourselves many things, and discover for ourselves how similar and different we are from the majority of the country.

Sometimes, though, we ask ourselves questions, but hardly find someone proper to ask it to. For instance, why do some Chinese families allow themselves to marry Filipinos while others do not? And for a while, there was not anybody besides our parents we could ask, and we could only speculate by ourselves.

But fear not, someone has volunteered to guide us in our quest into the realm of the Chinese Filipino, and he will share his wealth of knowledge with us.

He has been called many names, he has been given many titles, many of which have long since been forgotten, yet he remains.

There is but one thing you should know about him, what he can do for you, and all you have to do is ask Chuck.

THE BEGINNING, THE JOURNEY, THE GOAL

(adapted from ask Chuck's first entry)

A long time ago, a friend of mine decided to go on a journey.

I asked him, "where are you headed?"

He told me, "it doesn't matter, I want the journey, not the destination"

There are so many ways to see this, perhaps you would see my friend as a fool, someone who just does what he wants, and that his goals are foolish, if ever he had any in the first place. Another would be that he is avoiding the question altogether, perhaps hinting that he does not know the answer and would like to save face.

But therein lies something to be learned.

His purpose was to go on a journey, we can say his means was also his goal, for the first case. There really isn't a need to separate the two, because if you know your goal, and how to achieve it, all that is left is the journey. Perhaps his goal is not the one we see, his destination, but what he wants to do before he gets there. For example, if you need to give something to someone somewhere, you must first have that something, before you get there. Perhaps you even need to make it, fix it, and adapt it.

In the second case, he probably does not know the answer because he never properly asked himself

the question. You can ask yourself so many questions, but still move on anyway, because deep down, no question can stop you from finding an answer. Again, the answer might not be what we are expecting; that his response doesn't answer his question in the way we want it to be answered. If I asked him which would he like better, to get there, or to leave here, he would have answered I want to move around, it's both and neither, in essence.

There, I found myself in a predicament.

I supposed that my friend was not sure about where he was going, so I asked him about his destination and not why he wanted to go on a journey. I assumed that I needed to know where he was going. I placed no importance on his journey, nor on what he thinks but more on what I think.

There I thought to myself, "Why do I ask about the destination when I know it's the journey that matters?" I thought about it in such a way that for a journey to happen, the starting point and the endpoint were completely necessary for the journey, but I have stopped myself from thinking of the possibility to wander.

So here I am, asking you to go on a journey with me, to wander, to stop, to rest, to move on, and then to find something worth looking for, if you haven't seen anything worth looking for lately.

Another friend of mine has asked me what the Chinese Filipinos feel when they are called "Intsik".

Way back then, the whole term was Intsik Beho tulo laway and the response was "huanna". It was a derogatory remark intended to sharpen the differences between the two races, namely the Chinese and the Filipinos.

Nowadays, "Intsik" is just regarded as slang, not as offensive as it once was. But for some, "Intsik" is used because they don't know a better word.

Each person may have personal reactions when they hear this word, but for those who have not experienced being called Intsik with the context of being called that instead of Chinese may feel it as a bit rude, but that is a more common word than Tsino.

There is no need to take it to heart if they label us as Intsik, because the context of its original use has long since passed.

If someone calls you "gago", it means something worse, but you have probably become desensitized by the frequency of its use.

There are many far worse things to be than being an "Intsik", and more often than not, we will be called that not because they want to insult us, but more of they want to identify what kind of person we are judging by our race.

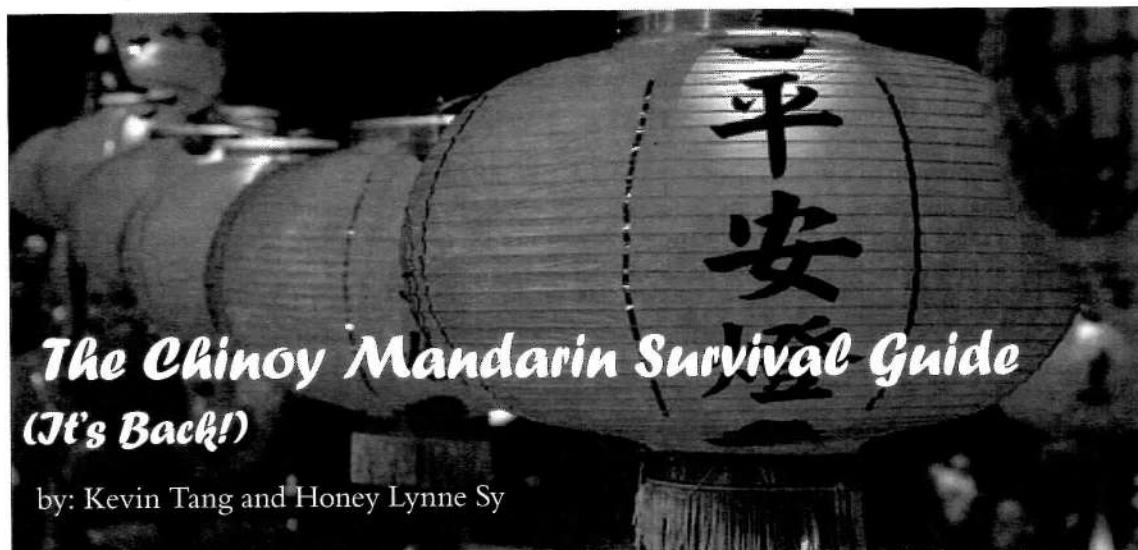
It is then up to you to redefine what "Intsik" could mean.

But if you feel that Intsik is already harmless, then it is up to you to ask why you feel it is harmless, and then to spread it around. ☺

To read more about
Chuck's musings on
life and culture, visit

askchuck.multiply.com

**The average
number of words
per issue of
Chinoy is 42897.**



The Chinoy Mandarin Survival Guide (It's Back!)

by: Kevin Tang and Honey Lynne Sy

IT ALWAYS PAYS to learn bits of Mandarin Chinese, whether you're haggling for a good buy in Binondo, going on a weeklong tour of China with the family, or trying to get your friends to admire your "awesome" Chinese speaking skills. Of course, it would take months or even years to become fluent in Mandarin, but you'll never know when a few phrases would come in handy!

How to use this survival guide:

1. Pick the phrase you wish to learn.
2. Read the Pinyin (romanized) version of the Mandarin phrase out loud
3. Repeat the phrase 10 times or until mastery is achieved.
4. If all else fails, visit the Celadon Room at MVP 208 for assistance!

Let's start with the basic greetings.

What's your name?

Ni jiao she me ming zi?

你叫什么名字?

Hello!

Ni hao!

你好!

Nice to meet you.

Hen gao xing ren shi ni.

很高兴认识你。

Then some survival tips.

Where is the restroom?

Xi shou jian zai na er?

洗手间在哪儿?

Excuse me, which way to the library?

Qing wen, tu shu guan wang na er zou?

请问, 图书馆往哪儿走?

TRIVIA
TIME!

吉祥如意

Did you know that the way to pronounce the mysterious Chinese characters in this issue's front cover is *jí xiāng rú yì*? These characters are usually found on an angpao, a red envelope that contains money. The characters literally mean "To have luck, just as you wished for".

Now, on to something related with food.

I'm hungry.

Wo e le.
我饿了。

It's so warm today, I'm so thirsty.

Tian qi hen re, wo hao ke o.
天气很热，我好渴哦。

Have you eaten lunch already? Let's have lunch together!

Ni chi zhong fan le mei? Yi qi qu chi ba!
你吃中饭了没？一起去吃吧！

And we'll do it the Ateneo way!

Do you still have class now?

Ni xian zai hai you ke ma?
你现在还有课吗？

Pardon me, I'm in hell week now.

Hen bao qian, wo xian zai zheng guo zhe di
yu xing qi.

很抱歉，我现在正过着地狱星期。

I cut class again today!

Wo jin tian you tao ke le!
我今天又逃课了！

I'm sorry, I'm late again, because there's heavy traffic in Katipunan.

Dui bu qi, wo you chi dao le. Yin wei Katipunan
nan sai che.

对不起，我又迟到了。因为 Katipunan 赛车。

Finally, some must-know places in Katipunan.

McDonalds

Mai dang lao
麦当劳



Starbucks

Xing ba ke
星巴克



Jollibee

Kuai le feng
快乐蜂



Mr. Donuts

Tang na zi
唐娜滋



Pizza Hut

Bi sheng ke
必胜客





FUN PAGES

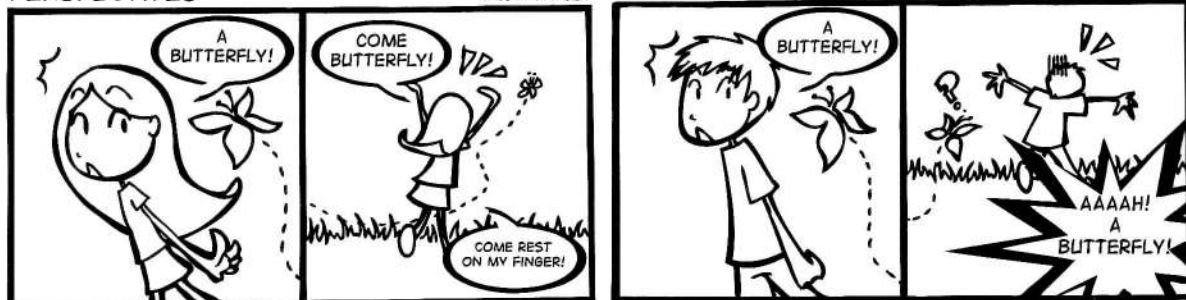
Wordsearch Time!

Tennis
Beijing
Beach Volleyball
Cycling
Handball
Sailing
Gold
Hockey
Fencing
Swimming
Silver
Gymnastics

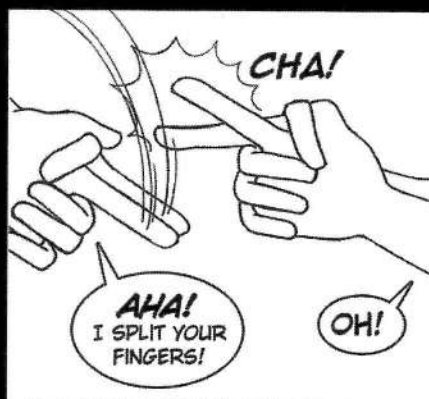
B	Y	W	R	E	A	R	E	C	T	E	N	N	I	S
E	E	S	I	H	A	L	Y	X	A	R	C	H	E	I
A	I	I	K	E	G	O	H	A	N	D	B	A	L	L
C	P	T	J	Y	Y	T	S	B	I	R	O	J	O	V
H	O	Q	M	I	M	S	G	L	U	E	G	U	V	E
V	T	V	F	E	N	C	I	N	G	N	S	R	E	R
O	B	G	A	Q	A	G	O	R	I	L	K	R	D	A
L	T	A	Y	C	S	H	O	L	V	M	T	W	L	N
L	Q	J	W	I	T	U	C	A	C	F	M	W	O	T
E	J	R	O	V	I	Y	W	E	I	L	V	I	G	O
Y	S	Y	E	K	C	O	H	K	O	U	A	D	W	G
B	K	B	K	H	S	A	I	L	I	N	G	T	Z	S
A	C	O	L	N	X	W	E	R	B	T	P	H	L	A
L	M	P	H	O	A	R	S	T	E	R	L	L	V	V
L	R	O	Z	I	C	M	L	K	A	B	Y	I	G	I

PERSPECTIVES

MEGGY KAWSEK



THE FINGER-SPLITTING GAME WITH PEPPER & LUCAS



Horoscopes

by: Sheena Sy
with the special aid
of Abraham Tan
art by Sheena Sy and Janine Chua



Rat (2008, 1996, 1984, 1972, 1960)

ALL RATS WILL face tremendous hardships this semester, unless, I am sad to say, you were born with an extra nose. Otherwise, expect falling debris, orangutans eating apples and soy sauce on your bed. Also, during the next full moon, you will experience a soothing foot massage, but don't get too complacent, for the foot massager may be your evil stepson from the future, sent back to steal your school bag. To reverse this bad luck, please marry the person beside you now.



Ox (1997, 1985, 1973, 1961)

AROUND MID DECEMBER, your dead ancestors will bestow luck upon you through a magical paper puncher; USE IT WISELY. Remember the famous saying, punch and crunch and live till' lunch. Speaking of lunch, avoid eating food that begins with the letter P (such as poultry, paste or Pablo Picasso). To avoid stalkers, remember to bring a walrus with you to school and due to the chemical it excretes called "Waljificatwa" (pronounced as: "Berto"), your stalkers will lose focus and be attracted to your walrus' sister.



Rabbit (1999, 1987, 1975, 1963)

YOU WILL RECEIVE fair amount of luck this year due to the moon shining on your water jug right now. But despite this, always remain on your guard! To ward off evil spirits, always carry a log (bonus points if it is shaped like a foot). Also always remember to brush your teeth, and if you do it with a shoe brush, your chances of acquiring a self-destructing cactus will increase. If you want to bestow your luck to others, kiss your left foot now. If not, please electrocute yourself and offer penance (a box of homemade peanuts would do), for you are a very, very selfish rabbit.



Tiger (1998, 1986, 1974, 1962)

TO ENSURE LUCK, eat duck. To attract more wealth, plant eggplants mixed with the seeds from the last meal of the lost brother of Alexander the Great (don't worry he's a Gingerbread man). At the end of this month, you will meet a stranger with the word "danger" written across his shirt wearing a tuxedo made of beads. Fear not! For this man (gender is disputable) will bring you around your old school and will reveal to you the secret of the nuns. Be sure to bring with you some of your last bus driver's toenails to attract Lady Luck (please ask your bus driver politely, if he ignores you, no other option; you may bite them off).



Dragon (2000, 1988, 1976, 1964)

AS ALWAYS, THE Dragons will still be lucky! Take your pet unicorn (refer to past issue's horoscope) out for a walk 3 times a day and on one occasion, your unicorn's horn will break, fall to the ground and point you to the direction of your future spouse's cottage. Upon arrival, you will meet an old grandmother doing a headstand. Immediately kneel on the floor, hit your head and offer 10 peeled potatoes to that person (so always be prepared!) while chanting your grandfather's (on the mother side) name repeatedly. This will ensure prosperity and long life for both of you.



Snake (2001, 1989, 1977, 1965)

THIS IS A good year for you to fall in love with a 200 lbs hot magenta anorexic elephant. When found, immediately scream at the top of your lungs while doing lunges. But since elephants often dance ballet, you must ensure your union! Do not take a bath for 10 days and eat nothing but the shells that she sells by the seashore. Learn how to smell your own forehead; otherwise, your lover will suddenly snore uncontrollably.



Horse (2002, 1990, 1978, 1966)

OH THE HORROR!!! The stars are all against you!!! You are so unlucky that even your pet fish will experience severe comatose just by a mere glance! For the sake of all living creatures, heed my advice! Please (I mean it.) put tomato sauce on your hair and sprinkle it with glitters (they must be pink ones). Next, visit all your uncles who are exactly 5.425 feet tall and scream (with feelings) "I DON'T WANT TO BE A FROG! NOW GO DOWN A BOG!!!" until his beard grows up to 3 inches. When this happens, immediately sing the Bulgarian National Anthem. Good luck.



Sheep (2003, 1991, 1979, 1967)

I AM TERRIBLY SORRY but you will lose your rib around the second half of this sem. But that's ok, after this occurrence, you will meet the love of your ... brother's life. In order to ensure a harmonious relationship with that person, pour hot maple syrup on her favorite paper clip and offer it to her when she goes out to sing to the trees in your backyard. Dip your cell phone in the toilet bowl for extra luck. If it comes out a different color, this signifies a secret admirer! If it comes out green, please consult your gardener named Puff.



Monkey (2004, 1992, 1980, 1968)

MONKEYS WILL NOT be as lucky this time because you have angered the Chihuahua of your neighbor's kitten. Beware of classmates with large scented erasers; this is an indication of their desire to steal your plant collection (Yes, I KNOW you have a plant collection, don't deny it anymore). Be sure to brew a cup of coffee and sip it through your nose, which will negate all the bad luck around you in the

coming months. Before you go to sleep, remember to water the plants with 1 gallon of Kuya-Manong Guard's tears, a foolproof security system for those nasty thieves (Please do not be violent in acquiring said tears).



Rooster (2005, 1993, 1981, 1969)

CONGRATULATIONS! It is a good semester for the roosters! So grab the person closest to you and head towards the nearest fast food to avail a collectible Manny Pacquiao action figure. But as we say, nothing is sure (when you're having your pedicure) in this circular but often rectangle world! So to ensure of your sure, which isn't sure, look for a small pebble with yellow dots. Swallow it and shout "POOPIE!", observe your surroundings and if you notice people giving you a strange look that means you have a .00000023% chance of acquiring this week's special winning bingo card.



Dog (2006, 1994, 1982, 1970)

THIS IS AN EMERGENCY! THERE ARE SPIRITS AROUND YOU NOW WHO ARE OUT TO TAKE YOUR FOOTWEAR!!! IMMEDIATELY STRETCH BOTH ARMS UPWARD, BEND YOUR KNEES, DO A ROTATING MOTION WITH YOUR UPPER TORSO AND REPEATEDLY SCREAM THE NAME OF YOUR DRIVER'S FATHER AND GRADE 4 ENGLISH SEATMATE'S (YES, THE ONE WHO SAT IN FRONT OF YOU)! DO NOT STOP DOING THIS UNTIL I TELL YOU TO DO SO!

...

... please continue.



Pig (2007, 1995, 1983, 1971)

DESPITE ALL THE precautions you have been taking, I am sad to say that you will still experience the wrath of an angry turkey. I'm so sorry. I know you've been trying very hard to avoid his wrath. Anyway, not to worry, my edible curry! For after the turkey attack, you will encounter an extremely young lady (age ranges from 65-98) who will show you the path that Mary's lamb took. WHAT JOY! However, please make sure that you do NOT fall in love with this Mary. Otherwise, you will be subjected to 10 hours of house arrest and you will never learn why her sheep were white as snow.





**It took 18 days,
10 hours and
6 minutes to
completely edit
and finish this
issue of Chinoy.**

Greetings to
Deborah Sy!

