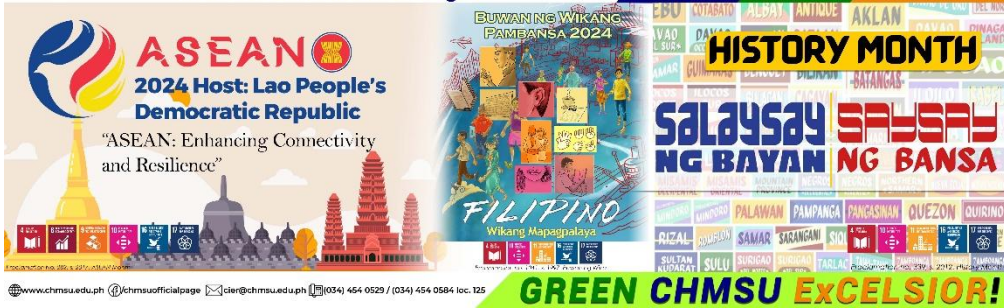




Carlos Hilado Memorial State University CHMSU Messenger

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Carlos Hilado Memorial State University
Alijis Campus • Binalbagan Campus • Fortune Towne Campus • Talisay (Main) Campus
Themes for the Month of August



All deans, department chairs, and faculty members are enjoined to initiate and integrate the said themes in course lessons and activities. Office heads are likewise encouraged to help promote the theme in their offices.

The Week Ahead

Date	Time	Activity/ Event	In-charge	Audience/ Participants	Location/ Venue
Aug 19	8:00am-5:00pm	Crafting of QOAP under OP, VPAF and VPPE	Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation Office	Directors and Head Units under VPAF and VPPE	Function Hall, Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 20	8:00am-5:00pm	Crafting of QOAP for AY 2024-2025	Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation Office	Directors and Head Units under Academics	Function Hall, Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 19-20	9:00-10:00am and 2:00pm-3:00pm	Advanced Education Programs applications for the Academic Year 2024-2025	Advanced Education Programs	AEP Applicants	AVR Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 22	8:00am-5:00pm	ASEAN Quiz Bowl Competition	Social Science Guild	Social Science Faculty and Students	Function Hall, Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 22-26	8:00am-5:00pm	CHMSU BSCE Organizations Campaign Period of Qualified Candidates	College of Engineering COMELEC	BSCE Qualified Candidates	Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 20-21	8:00am-5:00pm	6th Training Workshop on Peace Studies on Philippine Popular Culture, Gender Development and Green Culture	College of Arts and Sciences	10 Filipino faculty members from all campuses, 15 CAS faculty of Talisay (Main) Campus and 21 GAD Faculty	AVR, Talisay (Main) Campus
Aug 22	1:00pm-5:00pm	BSIT 4th Year OJT Presentation	BSIT Department	BSIT 4th Year Students	Gymnasium, Talisay (Main) Campus



and Princess Roquero as Resource Speakers on August 12 and 13, at the Function Hall, Talisay (Main) Campus.

- Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) officers from Bacolod City participated in a technical writing workshop at the CHMSU Talisay Campus Function Hall organized by the Extension and Community Services (ECS) Office in partnership with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Bacolod City, August 12 to 16, 2024.

Highlights of the Week

- Sentro ng Wika at Kultura-CHMSU, in partnership with Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino, organized a two-day Filipino Sign Language Workshop with Cleofe Gutana



- BS Accountancy students participated in a Seminar for Legislative and Ethical Guidelines in their chosen Profession spearheaded by Jason Cercado, CPA, BS Accountancy Program Chair, on August 13, 2024, at the Audio-Visual Room, Fortune Towne Campus.
- The College of Fisheries organized a two-day learning tour and immersion participated by 136 BS Fisheries students on August 13 and 14 in the Cities of Cadiz and Sagay.
- The Commission on Audit Regional Office VI and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Region VI conducted a monitoring and evaluation of the Negros Occidental Center for Design, Entrepreneurship, Leadership, Innovation, Good Ideas, Human Development, and Technology Transfer (NOCDELIGHT) on August 14, 2024 at FabLab, Talisay (Main) Campus.
- The Office for Student Affairs and Services held an oath-taking ceremony for the newly appointed College Student Council, Cabinet member, and Executive committee of the C-USG on August 15, 2024, at the Global Learning Cafe, Talisay (Main) Campus.
- Jobs180, headed by Joann Suarez and Kim Chua met with the Office of Career Placement Services to strengthen its partnership with CHMSU on August 15, 2024. During the meeting, the agency also awarded the university with a Bronze Certificate.
- The Records Management Office conducted an Echo-Seminar on Basic Records and Archives Management with

Records Counter Disaster Preparedness on August 15, 2024, at the Function Hall, Talisay (Main) Campus.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINES

(900-1521)

The recorded history of the Philippines begins with the creation of the first written document called Laguna Copperplate Inscription (LCI) in 900. Prior to the LCI, the earliest record of the Philippine Islands corresponded with the arrival of Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. Magellan's arrival marks the beginning of the Spanish colonial period.

(1521-1898)

Also known as the Spanish colonial period, it started with the arrival in 1521 of European explorer Ferdinand Magellan sailing for Spain, which heralded the period when the Philippines was a colony of the Spanish Empire, and ended with the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution in 1898, which marked the beginning of the American colonial era of Philippine history.

(1898-1946)

American rule in the Philippines and began with the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in April 1898, when the Philippines was still part of the Spanish East Indies, and concluded when the United States formally recognized the independence of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1946.

(1946-1965)

Recognition of independence of the Philippines in 1946 to the end of the presidency of Diosdado Macapagal, which covered much of the Third Republic of the Philippines. On July 6, 1946, representatives of the United States of America and of the Republic of the Philippines signed a Treaty of General Relations between the two governments. The treaty provided for the recognition of the country's independence.

(1965-1986)

With the People Power Revolution, Corason Aquino's assumption into power marked the restoration of democracy in the country. Aquino immediately formed a revolutionary government to normalize the situation, and provided for a transitional "Freedom Constitution" that restored civil liberties and dismantled the heavily Marcos-ingrained bureaucracy — abolishing the Batasang Pambansa and relieving all public officials.

(1986-PRESENT)

This period covers the history of the Philippines following the 1986 People Power Revolution known as the contemporary history of the Philippines. The 5th republic of the Philippines is for with Rodrigo Duterte as the 6th president of the 5th republic and the current president.

KASAYSAYAN NG Wikang Pambansa

1896	Wikang Tagalog ang naging opisyal na wika ng Pilipinas.	SALIGANG BATAS NG BAK-NA-BATO
1901	Ingles ang naging opisyal na wika ng pambansa at ginamit na midyum sa mga paaralan.	PHILIPPINE COMMISSION, BATAS 14
1931	Iminungkahi na gamitin ang bernakular ng iba't ibang lugar sa pagtuturo sa primaryang antas. - George C. Bultra (Bise Gobernador, Kalihim ng Pampublikong Edukasyon, 1930)	PAGGAMIT NG BERNAKULAR SA PAGTUTURO
1935	Ang kongreso ay gagawa ng mga hakbang tungo sa pagpapalain at pagpapalibay ng isang wikang pambansang batay sa isa sa mga umiral na katutubong wika.	1935 SALIGANG BATAS, ART. XIV, SEK. 3
1937	Ipinahayag ni Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon na ang wikang pambansa ay ibabatas sa Tagalog.	KAUTUSANG TAGAPAG-PAGANAP, BLG. 134
1938	Nalikhha ang Surian ng Wikang Pambansa na pipili ng isang katutubong wika na magiging batayan ng wikang pambansa.	BATAS KOMONWELT 184
1940	Simula Hulyo 4, 1946, ang Tagalog ay magiging isa sa mga opisyal na wikang pambansa.	BATAS KOMONWELT BLG. 570
1954	Inutos ni Pangulong Magsaysay ang taunang pagdiriwang ng linggo ng Wikang Pambansa.	LINGGO NG WIKA
1959	Pilipino ang gagamiting midyum sa pagtuturo sa lahat ng paaralan sa Pilipinas.	PAMBANSANG LUPON NG EDUKASYON
1973	Tinawag na Pilipino ang wikang pambansa.	KAUTUSANG PANGKAGAWARAN BLG. 7
1987	Ang Wikang Pambansa ay Filipino.	SALIGANG BATAS 1987