

Alma Mater Hymn

Hail, Hail Alma Mater
Hail to De La Salle
We'll hold your banner
High and bright
A shield of Green and White

We'll fight to keep your glory bright
And never shall we fail
Hail to Thee
Our Alma Mater
Hail. Hail. Hail

Three Basic Lasallian Prayers

"Let us remember that we are in the holy presence of God."
"I will continue, O my God, to do all my actions for the love of You"
"Live JESUS in our hearts. Forever!"

Centennial Prayer

Let me be the change I want to see
to do with strength and wisdom
all that needs to be done..
and become the hope that I can be.

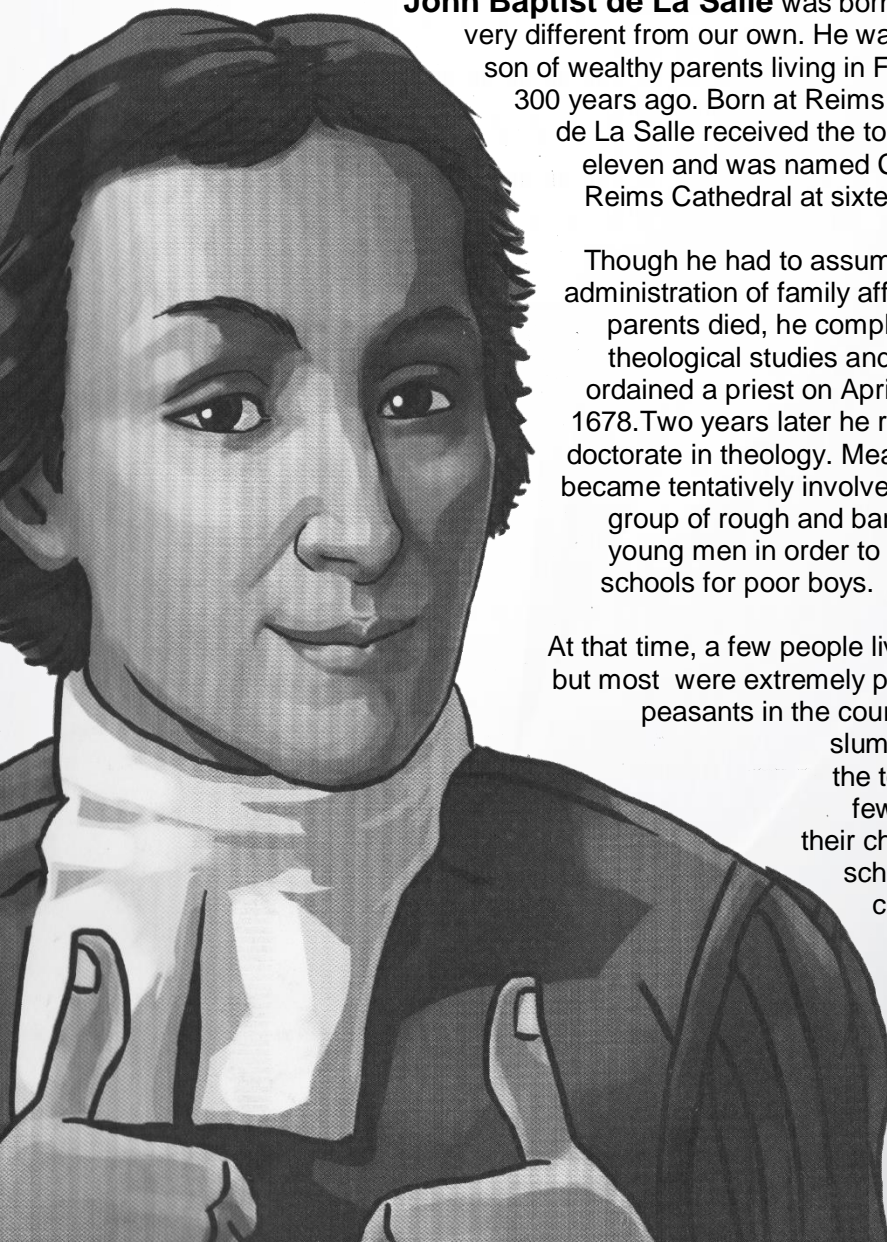
Set me free from my fears and hesitations
grant me courage and humility
fill me with spirit to face the challenge
and start the change I long to see.

Today I start the change I want to see

Even if I'm not the light
I can be the spark

In faith, service and communion
Let us start the change we want to see
The change that begins in me

Live JESUS in our hearts FOREVER!



John Baptist de La Salle was born into a world very different from our own. He was the first son of wealthy parents living in France over 300 years ago. Born at Reims, John Baptist de La Salle received the tonsure at age eleven and was named Canon of the Reims Cathedral at sixteen.

Though he had to assume the administration of family affairs after his parents died, he completed his theological studies and was ordained a priest on April 9, 1678. Two years later he received a doctorate in theology. Meanwhile, he became tentatively involved with a group of rough and barely literate young men in order to establish schools for poor boys.

At that time, a few people lived in luxury but most were extremely poor:

peasants in the country, and
slum dwellers in the towns. Only a few could send their children to school and most children had little hope for the future. Moved by the plight of the poor who seemed so "far

St. John Baptist De La Salle

Founder of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools
Patron Saint of Christian Teachers

from salvation” either in this world or the next, he was determined to put his own talents and advanced education at the service of the children who were “often left to themselves and badly brought up.” To be more effective, he abandoned his family home, moved in with the teachers, renounced his wealth and position as Canon, and formed the community that became known as the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

His enterprise met opposition from the ecclesiastical authorities who resisted the creation of a new form of religious life, a community of consecrated laymen who intended to conduct gratuitous schools “together and by association.” The educational establishment resented his innovative methods and his insistence on gratuity for all, regardless of whether they could afford to pay. Nevertheless, De La Salle and his Brothers succeeded in creating a network of quality schools throughout France that featured instruction in the vernacular grouping of students according to ability and achievement, integration of religious instruction with secular subjects, well-prepared teachers well prepared in the sense of vocation and mission, and the involvement of parents.

De La Salle also pioneered in undertaking programs for training lay teachers and creating Sunday courses for working young men and one of the first institutions in France for the care of delinquents. Worn out by austerities and exhausting labors, he died at Saint Yon near Rouen early in 1719 on Good Friday, only weeks before his sixty-eighth birthday.

John Baptist de La Salle was a pioneer in founding training colleges for teachers, reform schools for delinquents, technical schools, and secondary schools for modern languages, the arts, and sciences. His work quickly spread throughout France and, after his death, continued to spread across the globe. In 1900, John Baptist de La Salle was declared a Saint. In 1950, because of his life and inspirational writings, he was made Patron Saint of all those who work in the field of education. John Baptist de La Salle inspired others how to teach and care for young people, how to meet failure and frailty with compassion, how to affirm, strengthen and heal. At present, De La Salle schools operate in 80 different countries around the globe.

Source: <http://www.lasalle.org/en/who-are-we/st-john-baptist-de-la-salle/>

The logo features a stylized, dark silhouette of a figure, possibly a saint or a religious figure, on the left. To the right of this icon, the words "De La Salle" are written in a large, elegant, cursive script.

Lasallian Patrons of DLSU-D Colleges

College	Lasallian Patron
CBA	Saint Solomon Leclercq <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feast Day: September 2 • A teacher, director and bursar • Known for his great love of people and of his work • The secretary to Brother Agathon, Superior General • Imprisoned for refusing to take an oath during the French Revolution
CTHM	St. Marciano Jose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feast Day: October 9 • A Brother who lived in Spain during the Spanish Civil War • One of the nine Martyrs of Turon • Known to be a culinarian and sous chef who served his Brothers with patience and humility
CEAT	Blessed Jose Cecilio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feast Day: November 16 • One of the seven Martyrs of Almeria • Taught in the Province of Almeria during the Spanish Civil War • Condemned to death by Spanish soldiers for teaching and professing the Catholic faith • Known to be a builder of schools
CCJE	St. Mutien Marie Wiaux <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feast Day: January 30 • Gained the reputation of strictly living according to the rule of the Institute • Found it difficult to combine spirituality and discipline at first but soon grew into an effective teacher • Became a Prefect of Discipline and was known for his patience and piety

College	Lasallian Patron
CLAC	St. Miguel Febres Cordero <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feast Day: February 9 • Published many books (foremost was a Spanish grammar book which became the standard text during his time) • Researcher and scholar in literature and linguistics • Admired for his simplicity and devotion to the Sacred Heart and Virgin Mary
COEd	Blessed Scubillion Rousseau <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feast Day: September 27 • Dedicated the remaining 34 years of his life to the enslaved natives on the Island of Reunion in the Indian Ocean • Started an evening school and devised programs and techniques suited for the educational needs of students • Known for his kindness and great respect for students
CSCS	Blessed Arnold Jules-Nicolas Rèche <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feast Day: October 23 • Known for his piety and discipline • Worked with other Brothers for medical and spiritual care of wounded soldiers during Franco-Prussian war • Attributed with some cures and miracles
OSS	St. Benilde Romançon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lasallian Patron for Vocations • Feast Day: August 13 • Worked effectively as a primary school teacher and Principal, and was known for his piety and wisdom • Taught catechism and prepared students for communion • Credited for miraculous cures



History of De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas was first established on July 18, 1977 in Dasmariñas, Cavite, as a private nonsectarian tertiary school named General Emilio Aguinaldo College (GEAC)- Cavite and managed by the Yaman Lahi Foundation in Dasmariñas, Cavite. The College had Dr. Paulo C. Campos as its president. It started with the Division of Health and Sciences with six faculty members, and the Division of Arts and Sciences served by nine faculty members. Offered during its first semester were the following courses: Education and Elementary Education, Secretarial Administration, Nursing, Foods and Nutrition, Midwifery, Radiologic Technology, and Business Administration.

Technical courses were later included in the program offerings to help the youth of the community who could not afford a costly four-year college education and to train them to be skilled and become valuable citizens of society. These courses included Agriculture Technology, Electrical Technology, Electronics Technology, and Refrigeration and Air-conditioning. Furthermore, a commitment to improve the lives of the underprivileged sectors of the community motivated GEAC-Cavite to offer courses in



Dressmaking, High Speed Machine Operation, and Ceramics which were structured either for six months or two of intensive study and training.

In the following year, the permit granted by Minister Juan Manuel of the Ministry of Education and Culture, GEAC-Cavite opened the College of Criminology, listing among its students the police forces in Cavite, as well as the members of the Philippine Constabulary, and the security guards of the establishments in the vicinity.

In addition, the Graduate Program leading to the degree Master of Arts in Teaching was started to provide the school teachers professional and academic advancement and opportunities. Envisioned, too, were the programs for Master of Science in Nursing and Master of Arts in Education. The College of Medicine with 150 students in the first year began in 1979.

In 1987, ownership and management were transferred to Frere (Saint) Benilde Romancon Educational Foundation, Inc., a nonstock, nonprofit sister corporation of De La Salle University, Inc. Under the new management, it became a Catholic institution and member of the De La Salle University System with a new name, De La Salle University - Emilio Aguinaldo College (DLSU-EAC). Bro. Andrew Gonzalez, FSC, was then the President, and Dr. Oscar Bautista was the Executive Vice President. By this time, DLSU-EAC, had already opened the colleges of Physical Therapy, Arts and Sciences, Nursing and Midwifery, and the Graduate School, to address the escalating demand for additional courses.

During the first year of DLSU-EAC, ninety percent of freshmen came from Cavite, specifically Dasmariñas, Imus, Silang and other Southern Tagalog provinces areas. The other ten percent came from Las Piñas. On its second year, the number of freshmen who came from Cavite and other Southern Tagalog areas dropped to about sixty-five percent due to the increased percentage of Metro Manila enrollees, which was thirty-five percent.

Since DLSU assumed ownership of the College on June 1, 1987, the enrollment has dramatically kept increasing. Likewise, the number of faculty members had greatly increased and the teaching force's enthusiasm in pursuing graduate studies had become very evident as shown in the statistics of faculty members who were enrolled in the master's and doctoral programs.

In 1992, the name DLSU-EAC was changed to De La Salle University - Aguinaldo. This period saw the term of Br. Rafael S. Donato as president.



The leadership of the University was likewise transferred from one dynamic leader to another. Mr. Cecilio Acasio was the executive vice president in 1994. Dr. Ambrosio Capayas had a short stint as officer-in-charge before Dr. Herminia Torres took the reins in 1995.

The advent of 1994 was typified by the return of Br. Andrew Gonzalez, FSC, as president who was re-elected to his second term in 1997. In line with Bro. Andrew Gonzalez's long-term plan to concentrate all the health sciences programs in one campus, the College of Physical Therapy was transferred to the College of Medicine in 1994. Consequently, the campus was renamed DLSU-Health Sciences Campus which eventually absorbed the remaining two health sciences programs, namely Bachelor of Science in Nursing and Midwifery and Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology in 2000.

Eventually, the University's name became De La Salle University - Dasmariñas upon the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 20, 1997. The change of name was triggered by the confusion brought about by the establishment of the new Emilio Aguinaldo College in Dasmariñas, Cavite, and the desire of the whole academic community to institute a distinct name and reputation for itself.

At present De La Salle University - Dasmariñas offers several programs through its seven colleges: Business Administration and Accountancy, Liberal Arts and Communication, Science and Computer Studies, Engineering, Architecture and Technology, Criminal Justice Education, Tourism and Hospitality Management, and Education. Its population has marked more than fourteen thousand and is expected to increase in the succeeding years.

In the immediate future, De La Salle University - Dasmariñas intends to achieve excellence in regional studies and academic programs relevant to the needs of the CALABARZON area. This will be addressed through adopting quality and effective instruction exerted by competent faculty members.

Moreover, it aims to produce graduates who are globally competitive and to earn further distinction in board examinations. To strengthen research on Cavite studies, an office has been established to house Cavite historical treasures and to generate research outputs on Cavite history and culture.

