

# FILIPINO AMERICANS

by

*Marina Claudio-Perez*

*We are not just American and Filipino ... Filipino and American.  
Pinoy.*

*Yes, we are Pinoys.*

*Now, what in God's name is that... and would someone Pinoy please  
explain!?!?*

*~Fred Cordova*

## 1. Generations, Immigration and Length of US Residency

A Filipino is a native of the Philippines, a country in the Southwest Pacific off the Southeast coast of Asia. Filipino American describes a Filipino who has come to live in the United States permanently. In 1997, census figures show that 1.2 million U.S. residents were born in the Philippines, making Filipinos the largest immigrant group from Asia, outnumbering people born in China and Hongkong and is second only to Mexico from the whole world. The child of a Filipino immigrant is referred to as second-generation Filipino American.

Filipino Americans are often shortened into *Pinoy*. Some Filipinos believe that the term *Pinoy* was coined by the early Filipinos who came to the United States to distinguish themselves from Filipinos living in the Philippines. Others are saying it implies not just being a Filipino by birth but also connotes being a Filipino in his thought, deed and spirit.

Florante's "Ako'y Isang Pinoy" provides a clear definition of what a *Pinoy* is and it goes:

*Ako'y isang Pinoy, sa puso't diwa  
Pinoy na isinilang sa aking bansa.  
Ako'y hindi sanay sa wikang banyaga.  
Ako'y Pinoy na mayruong sariling wika.*

Loosely translating the lyrics into English, the song defines a *Pinoy* as someone who is Pinoy deep in his heart and in deed, born in his native land, and uneasy in the foreign language because a Pinoy has and uses his native tongue. In plain language, the patriotic song's message is: *His birthplace makes a Filipino a Filipino. His use and love of the national language and his pride in his heritage makes a Filipino a Pinoy.*

## TIMELINES OF FILIPINO IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

- 1763** The *Manilamen* arrive and settle in the marshland of Louisiana. To escape from Spanish brutalities, these Filipino sailors desert Spanish ships during the galleon trade era.
- Early** The *Manilamen* introduce in New Orleans **1800s** and in America the drying of shrimps.
- 1815** Filipinos led by French buccaneer Jean Baptiste Lafitte join the army of Major General Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans.
- 1898** The United States defeats Spain in the Spanish-American War and the Philippines becomes a U.S. territory. The first three U.S. military bases in the Philippines are established and the U.S. Navy starts to enlist Filipinos as stewards and mess boys.
- 1903-1934**     **The First Wave**  
 Subsidized by a modest government stipend, 500 *pensionados* (the best Filipino students) come to the United States to study at American schools to gain skills and knowledge that would prove useful to them and the Philippines as its future leader.
- Ilocanos* arrive in Hawaii, recruited to be sugar plantation workers.
- Fifty thousand bachelor *Pinoys* arrive in San Francisco and Seattle to be agricultural workers.
- 1930** There are approximately 25,000 Filipinos in the U.S. Navy.
- 1934** U.S. Congress passes the Tydings-Mc Duffie Act, which makes the Philippines a commonwealth and limits immigration to 50 people per year.
- 1935** U.S. Congress passes the Repatriation Act to encourage Filipino immigrants to return to the Philippines.
- 1941-1944** The United States is involved in WWII; fights take place in the Philippines. Many Filipinas become war brides, leaving behind the Philippines for a new life with their American husbands in the mainland.
- 1945-1965**     **The Second Wave**  
 U.S. Congress passes the War Brides Act allowing Filipino servicemen from the WWII's American units along with their dependents, to migrate to the United States.
- 1946** The Philippines become an independent nation; increasing its migration to the U.S. is to 100 a year. However, the U.S. Navy stops recruiting Filipinos because they are no longer U.S. nationals.
- 1947** The Military Bases Agreement of the United States with the Philippines permits the U.S. Navy to recruit Filipino citizens. The Filipino navy men are granted U.S. citizenship by serving for a number of years.
- 1965** The federal Immigration and Nationality Act increases the Filipino annual quota to 20,000.
- This is the beginning of the *Third Wave*.
- More Filipino professionals migrate to the U.S. seeking better opportunities outside the Philippines. However, very few of them manage to practice their profession due to lack of opportunity and/or rampant discrimination and prejudice in the work force.
- 1970** U.S. Navy starts to grant Filipinos the right to enter any occupational rating.
- 1986** The U.S. Congress passes an immigration law that gives amnesty to undocumented immigrants, which includes thousands of Filipinos, living at the time in the United States.
- 1990** The Immigration Act of 1990 allows those given amnesty in 1986 to reunite with their families. It also stipulates a provision that allows about 150,000 Filipino veterans of WWII (who missed the opportunity from 1942 to 1946) to migrate to the United States.
- 1992** The U.S. Navy stops recruiting Filipinos from Subic Bay. However, by that year, there were about 12,600 Filipino sailors living in the United States, accompanied by their dependents.
- Present** U.S. Census figures show that 1.2 million U.S. residents were born in the Philippines, making Filipinos the largest immigrant group from Asia.

## 2. Family and Children

Raised to believe that every Filipino is an uncle, aunt, cousin, *lolo* (grandfather) or *lola* (grandmother), the family remains central throughout life for most Filipinos. Major personal decisions often reflect the family consensus. Filipino tradition dictates that almost every member of the family, especially the older generations in deference to their experience and wisdom, be informed and consulted regarding the younger family member's success and failure. For most Filipinos, it is not enough that family members assume responsibility for each other; family obligations must also take precedence over one's civic responsibility, obligations to the employer, or personal preference.

Authority in a Filipino home tends to gravitate toward age, and usually the males. The females are often protected and cherished extending over matters of chastity and safety. Therefore, *ama* (the father) as the oldest male family member is always followed, never questioned. This does not mean, however, that *ina* (the mother) has no voice in her home as she is often the one who regulates the household, including the family budget. Children are given very little independence and are often raised to be quiet, submissive and cooperative.

## 3. Religion & Spirituality

Filipinos follow their faith, handed down from generation to generation, wherever they are. It is not as important to go to the same church, as it is to go to the church of the same faith. Rarely would you find a Filipino who changed his religion, for fear of being ostracized not as much as by his church, but by his family.

The ancient Filipinos believed in the immortality of the soul and in life after death. The pre-Spanish Filipinos also revered idols and believed in the power of the spirits to cast spell. Then, through the Muslim traders during the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Islam filtered to the Filipinos in Mindanao. During the 300 years of Spanish colonization of the Philippines, Catholicism was almost the only acceptable faith. Then, the Americans brought the Protestantism to the Philippines which later gave rise to other grass roots evangelical movements such the *Iglesia ni Kristo* and *Aglipayan*. Now, about 85 per cent of the Filipinos are Roman Catholics. The nation also has many Protestants, Muslims, and members of the *Iglesia ni Kristo* and *Aglipayan*.

## 4. Language

Although Filipino has been the official national language of the Philippines since August 6, 1987, over 43 languages and 87 dialects are found in the 7,100 islands in the Philippines, with nine spoken by 89% of the 58,000,000 million Filipinos. Most belong to the Malay-Polynesian language family, so there are certain similarities in their sound and grammar.

## 5. Manners, Customs, Etiquette, Gestures and Taboos

The average Filipino requires less privacy than the average American. He tends to require less personal space as well. Often, Filipinos stand close to one another when talking and members of the same sex would even hold hands while walking. However, there are some women who demand the “*Filipino custom, no touch!*” treatment. This means that a Filipino lady, in order to remain pure and virtuous cannot let any man touch even the tip of her fingers, unless he is her husband.

Other physical mannerisms can include:

- sweethearts or married couple refraining from being demonstrative in public
- a limp handshake as socially acceptable
- direct and prolonged eye contact to be considered rude
- refusal to make eye contact to imply dishonesty/not be trusted
- beckoning people with the index finger to be considered extremely rude (instead, a downward gesture of the hand should be used)
- the eyebrows raised in recognition, and to answer “yes”
- the lips used to point things
- nod upwards to greet someone
- smiling for no reason
- scratching one’s head when one does not know the answer

Vocal mannerisms can include:

- superiors are addressed by “sir” or “ma’am,” or by their title or profession
- when a question is to be asked, an apology is offered first
- clucking to show annoyance, frustration—even anger
- *Pssst-sst* is used to get attention in the workplace but not at social functions
- *oo* means yes, *opo* or *oho* is yes, with respect
- *po* or *ho* attached to a sentence and addressing someone in the third person are signs of respect
- *sige* means okay

## 6. Cultural Ideals

Respect for tradition, such as:

- weddings in white
- observance of holidays and celebrations, i.e., *Misa de Gallo*, *Noche Buena*
- caution about supernatural beings and spells

*Paggalang sa matanda* or respect for elders, manifested by:

- using “po” and “opo”
- addressing an elderly person in the third person
- deferring to the decision of the elders
- kissing the hands

However, most are mutually incomprehensible. A Filipino may grow up speaking a local language, i.e., *Ilocano* or *Ilongo* at home, Filipino in social interactions outside the home and English and Spanish or another language, i.e., French in school. This could also mean that the Filipino immigrant in the United States, although familiar with one of the languages in the Philippines, may or may not be conversant in English and/or Filipino. The Filipino's language and communication skills depend on his prior exposure to the language, often determined by the Filipino's regional background, schools attended and socioeconomic status. For example, the Tagalogs are likely to be fluent in Filipino; the young Filipino in a rural public school in the Visayas, probably speaks in Cebuano and know very little Filipino and English, and; the college girl in an exclusive university in Metro Manila, probably can only converse in English and Spanish and very little Filipino.

Since English is often used in Philippine schools, only 1% of Filipino Americans speak no English. However, Filipino English is different from American English or British English. It is based upon the American language but with strong influences of the indigenous languages. Following are some of the euphemisms and their meanings:

*brownout* for "power outage"  
*CR* or *comfort room* for restroom  
*yaya* for nanny  
*open* or *close lights*, instead of "turn-on or turn-off lights"  
*air con* for a/c or air conditioner  
*take out* instead of "to go"  
*Ha?* for what  
*Hoy!* to get someone's attention  
*Uy!* for Ops!  
*for a while* means "one moment please"

Also prevalent is the use of brands' names as nouns, such as:

*Cutex* for nail polish  
*Colgate* for toothpaste  
*Tide* for laundry detergent

Also, quite often, new English words and phrases do not make their way as quickly to the Philippines as they do to more commercial countries, like Japan, so Filipino immigrants may not understand a large number of modern American speech. For younger Filipino Americans, this can be particularly stressful in school, where natural-born students are apt to be intolerant.

The younger Filipinos' typical fluency in English may also disguise educational difficulties. The teachers who look for difficulty in English as a sign that the immigrant needs extra help might be fooled by the ease with which Filipinos speak English. Their ability to converse is not necessarily a sign that their prior education in the Philippines had been equal to the American standards.

Strongly home- and family oriented

High value on education and hard work.

- mental work is admired more than the physical work
- education and intellect are reflected by a Filipino's dress, manner of speaking and actions
- education also boost one's status significantly and is a means of raising the entire family's circumstances
- an accomplishment is not something to be passed over lightly

Hospitality is a virtue

- the best food and the best everything should be offered to one's guest, even if it will deprive or hurt the owner of the house

## 7. Social Interaction and Relationships

***Utang na loob*** meaning “debt of gratitude” or “reciprocity.” It is a network of favors asked and favors repaid. The “payment” is dependent on one's ability to pay, and does not have to be in material form. Filipinos are honored to be asked a favor and in the same way, not embarrassed to ask for a favor in return.

***Pakikisama*** meaning “smooth social interaction.” This could mean one will go along the consensus of the group, even act pleasantly, when he feels hostile. He rarely raises his voice and is careful about criticizing others. On the job, he often uses euphemisms in order to preserve a working relationship, i.e., no public reprimand of a subordinate.

***Hiya*** meaning “shame or embarrassment”. Most Filipinos will avoid shaming or embarrassing others because he is sensitive to embarrassment himself. Some Filipinos are *balat-sibuyas* (easily offended) and apologies do not always repair the damage done.

***Amor propio*** meaning “self esteem.” Pricked *amor propio* can cause sudden violence in Filipino interpersonal relations. A Filipino is actually expected by other Filipinos to be sensitive to feelings of others, to avoid hurting the *amor propio*.

***Bayanihan*** is “cooperative labor” especially in a community project. Filipinos will often help each other as a group to effect the good of a person, a family or a community.

## 8. Role of the Library in Helping People Bridge Culture

Just like any other foreign-born ethnic groups, the immediate needs of the newly arrived Filipino Americans are for the most part economic by nature. They all need to find a job to support themselves and their family in the United States and/or in their native land.

Then, they need to upgrade their skills, which could include learning or getting used to the sound of the American English, or to pass a professional examination or a citizenship test. Some may need to learn simple life skills: how to get the California Driver's license; how to open a checking account, or; how to use the phone book. They may need to look for a house, too. Finding a school and care for the children may also be tricky.

In the absence of a friend or family who knows his way around, the library may be the only bridge that the new immigrant has to survive in his new life. And that is, if the new Pinoy in town can actually find his way into the library

One underlying impediment in providing service to Filipino Americans, especially for new immigrants is that the whole concept of free library services is not inherent in their culture. This means that libraries need to create its own bridge—an outreach program—to reach out to the Filipinos, before they can start to help them bridge into the American culture. Reaching out to the Filipino Americans need to be done in different ways in different languages as just like California and the United States, the Philippines is a melting pot of diverse cultures—a country with multiple distinct regions and languages enriched by many international traders and conquerors. It could range from announcements in English in the local mainstream paper to a flyer in Filipino posted in the bulletin board of the childcare center of the Naval base or even by a few words about the library while a library staff is chatting with a *kababayan* (another Filipino American) waiting in line at the Asian market. Libraries should also take advantage of the family-oriented and social nature of the Pinoys, by channeling their resources on cultural family programs at the library, preferably organized with the help of a Pinoy community gatekeeper. This approach can lead not just to a family of library users but also to a community of library users.

Once the new immigrant has found his way to the avenues of fulfilling his and his family's basic needs, homesickness could possibly kick in soon after and for some, even sooner. Most Filipinos will eventually crave for what was familiar—the *patis* (fish sauce) as *sawsawan* (condiment), the OPM music, the *tsinelas* in his feet, or any newspaper about or from the Philippines. Even the young children can start missing the *komiks* and *magasin* they used to read. Some will even start to miss the Tagalog videos they hardly watched in the Philippines. Having these “familiar” materials at the library can actually contribute to bridge culture for the homesick Pinoys and also for those interested in the Filipino culture.

Also, most Filipino American communities have Filipino newspapers, and newspapers often reflect how people live and think. Often, the most popular stories reported are about high educational accomplishments by Filipino children. This mirrors the belief of most Filipinos that hard work and attention to study are their only sure paths to success, especially in the United States. Libraries can, therefore, help Filipinos achieve their educational and professional goal and in so doing help navigate their paths to their success by offering library materials and programs on career counseling and development, college and continuing education, scholarships and fellowship and professional and civil service examinations.

## VENDORS LIST

### **The Filipino and Filipino-American Cyber-Library**

via **Amazon.Com**

URL:<http://members.tripod.com/>

FilAmRead/

*Large selection of Filipino and Filipino  
American fiction and non-fiction books  
for children and adults mostly in English.*

### **Kalamansi Books**

47-233 Kamehameha Highway

Kaneohe, HI 96744-4756

Phone: (808) 239-6365

Fax: (808) 238-5445

*Large selection of Tagalog books—  
fiction and non-fiction  
for children and adults.*

### **Multilingual Books**

1205 East Pike Street

Seattle, WA 98122

Phone: (206) 328-7922/(800) 218-2737

Fax: (206) 328-7445

E-mail: [esl@esl.net](mailto:esl@esl.net)

URL: <http://www.esl.net/mbt/order.htm>

*Bilingual Tagalog books for children  
and dictionaries. Some English books on  
Philippine culture.*

### **Pan Asian Publications (USA) Inc**

29564 Union City Boulevard

Union City, CA 94587

Phone: (510) 475-1185/(800) 909-  
8088

Fax: (510) 475-1489

E-mail: [sales@panap.com](mailto:sales@panap.com)

URL: <http://www.panap.com>

*Bilingual Tagalog books for children,  
mostly translated folk tales.*

### **Philippine Books Online**

Phil-Reporter.Com

807 Queen Street East

Toronto, Ontario

Canada M4M 1H8

Phone: (416) 461-8694

Fax: (416) 461-7399

E-mail: [magarcia@interlog.com](mailto:magarcia@interlog.com)

URL: <http://www.philbooks.com>

*Tagalog and English books on  
Philippine culture.*

### **Regal Home Entertainment**

390 Swift Avenue

South San Francisco, CA 94080

Phone: (800) GO-REGAL

*Distributor of videos and subsidiary of  
Regal Films, a major movie production  
company in the Philippines.*

Marina Claudio-Perez/filam.castate.10/98

**Star Express**

Serra Vista Square  
417 Gellert Boulevard  
Daly City, California 94015  
Phone: (415) 878-9951  
URL: <http://www.hooked.net/~djanders/StarExpress/StarExpress.html>  
*Large selection of Filipino music (CDs and CTs) and videos.*

**RNJ Video**

1330 E. 223<sup>rd</sup> Street, #516  
Carson, CA 90745  
800 900-8289 310-816-0400  
Fax 310 816 0633  
RNJ@mjcorp.com  
URL: <http://rnjcorp.com>  
*Large selection of Filipino music (CDs and CTs) and videos.*

**Sulu Arts and Books**

465 6th Street  
San Francisco, CA 94103-4794  
Phone: (415) 777-2451  
Fax: (415) 777-4676  
E-mail: [mred@3wc.com](mailto:mred@3wc.com)  
*Large selection of Filipino and Filipino American books, mostly in English.*

**Tagalog Software Digest**

20432 Silverado Avenue, Suite 212  
Cupertino, CA 95014  
Phone: (408) 257-9480  
Fax: (408) 257-9711  
URL: <http://www.gy.com/www/tg.htm>  
*Specializes in computer software..*

**Tatak Pilipino:****The Filipino Heritage Store**

1660 Hilhurst Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90027  
Phone: (213) 953-8660/(800) 828-2577  
Fax: (213) 953-1878  
URL: <http://www.tatakrp.com>  
*Large selection of Filipino music (CDs and CTs) and books including songbooks, cookbooks, dictionaries, language books, joke books and more!*

**Videorama**

2046 North King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819  
Phone: (808) 842-3706  
URL: [//members.aol.com/kuyabobo/alice/videorama.html](http://members.aol.com/kuyabobo/alice/videorama.html)  
*Large selection of Filipino music (CDs and CTs) and videos.*

## THE PHILIPPINES AT A GLANCE

Official Name: **Republika ng Pilipinas**  
(Republic of the Philippines)

Capital: **Maynila** (Manila)

National Anthem: **Lupang Hinirang**

National Hero: **Jose Rizal**

National Language: **Filipino**

National Flower: **Sampaguita**

National Tree: **Narra**

National Fruit: **Mangga** (Mango)

National Animal: **Kalabaw** (Carabao/Water Buffalo)

National Bird: **Maya**

National Fish: **Bangos** (Milk Fish)

Currency: Philippine **Peso**

## CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS & CELEBRATIONS

- January 1 — *Bagong Taon* (New Year)
- January 6 — *Araw ng Tatlong Hari* (Three Kings' Day)
- February 14 — *Araw ng mga Puso* (Valentine's Day)
- April 9 — *Bataan Day*
- Lent — **Mahal na Araw** (Holy Week)
- Palm Sunday — *Linggo ng Palaspas*
- Easter Sunday — **Pasko ng Pagkabuhay**
- Any day in May — **Flores de Mayo & Santacruzán**
- June 12 — **Araw ng Kalayaan** (Independence Day)
- July 4 — Filipino-American Friendship Day
- November 1 — *Undas/Araw ng mga Patay* (All Saints' Day)
- November 2 — *Araw ng mga Kaluluwa* (All Soul's Day)
- December 16 to December 24 — *Misa de Gallo* (Early Morning Mass)
- December 24 — *Noche Buena* (Christmas Eve Feast)
- December 25 — **Pasko** (Christmas)
- December 30 — *Araw ng mga Bayani* (Rizal Day/National Heroes' Day)
- December 31 — *Media Noche* (New Year's Eve Feast)

## PERIODICALS LIST

### **Asian Journal**

550 E. 8th  
National City, CA 91950  
Phone: (619) 474-0588  
Fax: (619) 474-0373

### **Asian Pages**

Kita Associates, Inc.  
P.O. Box 11932  
St. Paul, MN 55111-0932  
Phone: (612) 884-3265  
Fax: (612) 888-9373

### **Asian Week**

809 Sacramento Street  
San Francisco, CA 94108-2116  
Phone: (415) 397-0220  
Fax: (415) 397-7258  
E-mail: asianweek@asianweek.com

### **Filipinas Magazine**

655 Sutter Street, Suite 333  
San Francisco, CA 94102-1037  
Phone: (415) 563-5878 / (800) 654-7777  
Fax: (415) 292-5993  
E-mail: filmagazine@aol.com

### **The Filipino Express, Inc.**

2711 Kennedy Boulevard  
Jersey City, NJ 07306  
Phone: (201) 333-5709  
Fax: (201) 434-0880

### **Filipino Press**

525 D Avenue  
National City, CA 91950  
Phone: (619) 477-0940  
Fax: (619) 477-1024

### **Filipino Reporter**

Empire State Building  
350 Fifth Avenue Suite 601  
New York, NY 10118-0110  
Phone: (212) 967-5784  
Fax: (212) 967-5848  
E-mail: filipinoreporter@worldnet.att.net

### **Maganda Magazine**

201 Heller Lounge  
Martin Luther King Building  
Berkeley, CA 94720  
Phone: (415) 707-1408 / (888) 624-2632  
E-mail: maganda@uclink.berkeley.edu

### **Manila Mail**

12 Avalon Drive  
Daly City, CA 94015  
Phone: (650) 992-5474

### **Panama-Heritage Magazine**

Heritage Publishers  
P.O. Box 11403  
Carson, CA 90749-1403  
E-mail: vgendrano@earthlink.net

### **Philippine News: Newspaper for the Filipino Community**

371 Allerton Avenue  
South San Francisco, CA 94080  
Phone: (415) 872-3000 / (800) 432-5877  
Fax: (415) 872-0217  
E-mail: pnewshq@aol.com

## POPULAR AUTHORS

### *In Filipino*

Abueg, Efren  
Alma, Rio (a.k.a. Virgilio Almario)  
Bautista, Luwalhati  
Hernandez, Amado  
Licci, Jr., Federico  
Matute, Genoveva Edroza  
Reyes, Edgar  
Tinio, Rolando

### *In English*

Cordero-Fernando, Gilda  
Dimalanta, Ophelia  
Gonzalez, N.V.M.  
Joaquin, Nick  
Santos, Bienvenido  
Villa, Jose Garcia  
Viray, Manuel  
Yuson, Alfred

### *Filipino Americans In English*

Buaken, Manuel  
Brainard, Cecilia Manguerra  
Bulosan, Carlos  
Galang, M. Evelina  
Hagedorn, Jessica Tarhata  
Rosca, Ninotchka

## FILIPINO CLASSICS

### ➤ The Filipino Epics

From the Ifugaos

*Alim*  
*Hudhod*

From the Visayans

*Haraya*  
*Hinilawod*  
*Maragtas*  
*Lagda*  
*Hari sa Bukid*

From the Bagobos

*Tuwaang*

From the Muslims

*Daragan*

From the Tagalogs

*Kumintang*

From the Ilocanos

*Biag ni Lam-ang*

From the Bicolanos

*Ibalon*

### ➤ The Religious Documents

*Doctrina Christiana*

Juan de Plasensia  
(1593)

*Nuestra Senora del Rosario*

P. Blancas de San Jose  
(1602)

*Barlaan at Josaphat*

San Juan Damaceno  
translated into Tagalog by  
Antonio de Borja

*Ang mga Dalit kay Maria*

Mariano Sevilla

*Pasyon*

Gaspar Aquino de Belen (1704)  
Luis de Guian (1750)  
Mariano Pilapil (1814)  
Aniceto de la Merced (1856-1858)

*Urbana at Feliza*

Modesto de Castro

*Si Tandang Basio Macunat*

Miguel Lucio Bustamante  
(1885)

➤ Prose & Poetry

***Ako ang Daigdig***

Alejandro G. Abadilla (a.k.a. AGA; “Ama ng Malayang Taludturan”; “Ama ng Sanaysay”)

***Mister Mo, Lover Boy Ko***

Efren Reyes Abueg (a.k.a. Lita Kamantique)

***Ang Kiri***

(1927)

Servando Angeles

***Sino Ba Kayo?***

***Ang Piso ni Anita***

(1928)

Julian Cruz Balmaceda (a.k.a. Alpahol; Adela B. Mas; Julius Ceasar)

***Mi Casa de Nipa***

(1938)

***Rimas Malayas***

(1904)

***Vidas Manilenas***

(1928)

***Balagtasán***

(1937)

Jesus Balmori (a.k.a. Batikuling)

***Florante at Laura***

***Mahomet at Constanza***

***Clara Balmori***

***Don Nuno at Zelinda***

***Almanzor y Rosalinda***

***La Indiya Elegante y El Negrito Amante***

Francisco Baltazar (a.k.a. Balagtas)

***Ang Dapat Mabatid ng mga Tagalog***

***Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Bayan***

***Katapusang Hibik ng Pilipinas***

***Pahimakas***

Andres Bonifacio (a.k.a. Magdiwang; May Pag-asa; Agapito Bagumbayan; Anak Bayan; “Dakilang Plebiyo”; “Ama at Supremo ng Katipunan”)

***Ang Tulisan***

***Ang Lumang Simbahan***

Florentino T. Collantes (a.k.a. Kuntil-Butil; “Makata ng Bayan”)

***Mga Dahong Ginto***

***Ang Pamana***

***Ang Pagbabalik***

***Isang Punongkahoy***

Jose Corazon de Jesus (a.k.a. Huseng Batute; “Unang Hari ng Balagtasán”; “Bulaklak ng Lahing Kalinis-linisan”)

***Ang Ibong Adarna***

Jose de la Cruz

***Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Bayan***

(1892)

***Caiigat Cayo***

***Ang Kadakilaan ng Diyos***

***Dasalan at Tuksuhan***

(1888)

***Sagot ng Espanya sa Hibik ng Pilipinas***

Marcelo H. del Pilar (a.k.a. Pupdoh; Piping Dilat; Plaridal; Dolores Manapat)

***Isang Dipang Langit  
Ang Panday  
Pilipinas  
Isang Dipang Langit  
Ang Bayani***

Amado V. Hernandez (a.k.a. “Makata ng Manggagawa”; “Makata ng Anak Pawis”)

***Dalawang Hangal  
Ang Dalagang Bukid  
Biyaya ng Pag-ibig  
(1917)***

Hermogines Ilagan (a.k.a. Ka Moheng)

***Ang Kartilya ng Katipunan  
Ang Liwanag at Dilim  
A Mi Madre (Sa Aking Ina)  
A La Patria (Sa Bayang Tinubuan)  
Emilio Jacinto (a.k.a. Pingkian;  
Dimasilaw; “Utak ng Katipunan”)***

***Portrait of a Filipino as an Artist  
(Larawan)***

Nick Joaquin (a.k.a. Quijano de Manila)

***Fray Botod  
(1876)***

***Ang Bandido sa Pilipinas (El  
Bandolerismo en Filipinas)  
Graciano Lopez-Jaena***

***Noche Buena  
Se Divierten (Sila ay Naglilibang)  
Por Madrid (Sa Madrid)  
La Tertulia Filipina (Ang Handaang  
Filipina)  
La Casa de Huespedes (Bahay  
Pangaserahan)  
Antonio Luna (a.k.a. Taga-ilog)***

***Ang Himagsikang Pilipino  
Sa Bayang Pilipino  
Ang Pahayag  
El Verdadero Decalogo (Ang Tunay na  
Sampung Utos)  
Apolinario Mabini (a.k.a. “Dakilang  
Lumpo”; “Utak ng Himagsikan”)***

***Huwag Lang Lugi sa Puhunan  
Anak ng Dagat  
Patricio Mariano (a.k.a. Pedro Manibat)***

***Veromidia  
Manila  
(1919)***

Cirio H. Panganiban (a.k.a. Veromidia)

***Mga Butil na Perlas  
Jose Vila Panganiban (a.k.a. Kastilaloy)***

***Artes y Reglas de la Lengua Tagala  
Tomas Pinpin (a.k.a. “Ama ng Limbagang  
Pilipino”)***

***Walang Sugat  
Mga Kuwento ni Lola Basyang  
Ang Kalupi  
R.I.P.***

Severino Reyes (a.k.a. Don Binoy; Silvio Ruiz; Lola Basyang; “Ama ng Dula at Sarsuelang Tagalog”)

*Noli Me Tangere*

(1887)

*El Filibusterismo*

(1891)

*Mi Ultimo Adios (Huling Paalam)*

*A La Juventud Filipino (Sa Aking Mga Kababata)*

Jose Rizal (a.k.a. Laon-Laan; Dimasalang; “Dakilang malayo”)

*Ang Mangingisda*

*Gabi*

*Ang Guryon*

*Ang Mangingisda*

Ildefonso Santos (a.k.a. Ilaw Silangan)

*Banaag at Sikat*

*Mga Hamak na Dakila*

*Panggingera*

Lope K. Santos (a.k.a. Anakbayan; “Apo ng Mananagalog”; “Ama ng Balarila”)

*Crisotan*

Juan Crisostomo Sotto (a.k.a. “Ama ng Panulaang Kapampangan”)

*Germinal*

(1908)

*Luhang Tagalog*

*Kahapon, Ngayon at Bukas*

Aurelio Tolentino (a.k.a. “Ama ng Dulang Kapampangan”)

*Have Come and Here*

*Man Songs*

Jose Garcia Villa (a.k.a. Doveglion)

## FILIPINO PHRASES FOR LIBRARY USAGE

Good morning afternoon evening	Magandang umaga tanghali/hapon gabi (po)
How are you?	Kamusta (po) ka(kayo)?
I am fine, thank you.	Mabuti naman (po), salamat..
May I help you?	Ano (po) ang maitutulong ko sa iyo (inyo)?
Wait a moment, please.	Sandali (po) lamang.
Do you have a library card?	May library card/tarhetang pang-aklatan ka ba (po ba kayo)?
How much do I need to pay to get a library card?	Magkano (po) ang babayaran ko para makakuha ng library card/tarhetang pang-aklatan?
This is free.	Libre (po) ito/ Wala (po) kang (kayong) babayaran.
What's your name?	Ano (po) ang pangalan mo (ninyo)?
My name is ____	Ang pangalan ko (po) ay ____ / ____ (po) ang pangalan ko.
What can I do for you?	Ano (po) ang maipaglilingkod ko sa iyo (inyo)?
What do you need?	Ano po ang kailangan ninyo?
I need help in ____	Kailangan ko (po) ng tulong sa ____
What time is it?	Anong oras na (po)?
Write your name address phone number	Isulat (po) mo (ninyo) ang iyong (inyong) pangalan tirahan numero ng iyong (inyong) telepono...

Where is the public phone?  
restroom  
water fountain  
telephone  
computer  
typewriter [electric]  
copy machine  
telephone book  
newspaper  
magazine  
children's books  
income tax forms

Nasaan (po) ang teleponong pampubliko?  
banyo/palikuran  
inuman ng tubig  
telepono  
computer/kompyuter  
makiniyang de-kuryente  
makinang pangkopya/xerox  
direktoryo ng telepono  
pahayagan/periodiko/diyaryo  
magasin  
librong pambata  
mga papeles para sa buwis ng kita

What time is it?

Anong oras na (po)?

It is now 8 o'clock in the morning  
9  
10  
11

Alas-otso/Ika-walo na (po) ng umaga.  
Alas-nuwebe/Ika-siyam  
Alas-diyes/Ika-sampu  
Alas-onse/Ika-labing-isa

It is noon

Katanghaliang tapat na (po)

It is now 1 o'clock in the afternoon..  
2  
3  
4  
5

Ala-una/Ika-isa na (po) ng hapon.  
Alas-dos/Ika-dalawa  
Alas-tres/Ika-tatlo  
Alas-kuwatro/Ika-apat  
Alas-singko/Ika-lima

It is pass 6 p.m.  
7

Lagpas na (po) ng alas-seis/ika-anim ng gabi  
alas-siyete/ika-pito

Please return the books by this date.

Mangyaring ibalik (po) mo (ninyo) ang mga aklat/  
libro sa petsang ito.

Please return this by January  
February  
March  
April  
May  
June  
July  
August  
September  
October  
November  
December

Mangyaring ibalik (po) mo (ninyo) ito sa Enero  
Pebrero  
Marso  
Abril  
Mayo  
Hunyo  
Hulyo  
Agosto  
Setyembre  
Oktubre  
Nobyembre  
Disyembre

Please return the videos on Monday  
Tuesday  
Wednesday  
Thursday  
Friday  
Saturday  
Sunday

Mangyaring ibalik (po) mo (ninyo) ang mga video sa Lunes  
Martes  
Miyerkules  
Huwebes  
Biyernes  
Sabado  
Linggo

Some books are overdue.

Huli na (po) ang ilan sa mga aklat/libro mo (ninyo).

I am sorry. There is a fine.

Ipagpaumanhin (po) mo (ninyo). Mayruon kang (kayong) multa.

How much do I owe you?

Magkano (po) ang utang ko?

You have to pay for it now.

Kailangang magbayad kayo ngayon.

You may pay for it next time.

Maaaring/Puwedeng sa pagbabalik mo na (na ninyo) ikaw (kayo) magbayad.

Thank you.

Salamat (po).

Thank you very much.

Maraming salamat (po).

You are welcome.

Walang (pong) anuman.

Excuse me.

Makikiraan (po).

Goodbye.

Paalam (po) / Sige (po), hanggang sa muli.

Please, come back.

‘Balik ka (kayo).

**Note: Words in parentheses may or may not be used. Inclusion of those words is indicative of respect to elders/authority.**

## OTHER RESOURCES

### RESOURCE SPECIALISTS

Cora Dompur  
Skyline Hills Library  
480 South Meadowbrook Drive  
San Diego, CA 92114  
Phone: (619) 527-3484  
E-mail: SKSTAFF@library.sannet.gov

Marina Claudio-Perez  
San Diego Public Library  
820 E Street  
San Diego, CA 92101  
Phone: (619) 236-5833  
Fax: (619) 236-5878  
E-mail: mwp@library.sannet.gov

Estela Manila  
San Francisco Public Library  
Larkin & McAllister Streets  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
Phone: (415) 557-4430  
Fax: (415) 437-4831

### RESOURCES ON THE WEB:

Bahay-Pahina ng Wikang Tagalog  
<http://www.seasite.niu.edu/Tagalog/default.html>

Basic Sounds of Tagalog  
<http://www.lava.net/~smother/sounds.html>

Filipino Global Network  
<http://www.fgn.com/>

Philippine History Page: What's in a Name  
<http://tribungpinoy.simplenet.com>

Philippine News Link  
<http://www2.best.com/~philnew>

Philippines: Travel and Vacation  
<http://www.jetlink.net/~rogers/rpflag.html>

Tanikalang Ginto  
<http://www.filipinolinks.com>

Tribung Pinoy Kasaysayan: Philippine History 101  
<http://www.tribo.org/history.html>

What is a Pinoy?  
<http://www.realpinoy.com>

## ORGANIZATIONS & AGENCIES

### **AACE, Asian American Communities for Education**

2012 Pine Street  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
Phone: (415) 921-5537

### **Barangay Dance Company**

22 Baltimore Way  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
Phone: (415) 333-4133

### **Filipino Aids Hotline**

Phone: (800) 367-2437

### **Filipino American Center**

San Francisco Public Library  
Civic Center, Third Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
Phone: (415) 557-4430  
Fax: (415) 437-4831

### **Filipino American National Historical Society**

938 Capitol Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
(415) 333-2362

### **Filipino Chamber of Commerce**

1136 E. 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
National City, CA 91950  
Phone: (619) 477-0716  
Fax: (619) 566-9247

### **Filipino Civil Rights Advocates**

Washington, DC 20033-0456  
Phone: (888) 4-FILCRA

### **Filipino Educational Center**

821 Harrison Street  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
Phone: (415) 543-6211

### **Filipinos For Affirmative Action**

310 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 308  
Oakland, CA 94607  
Phone: (510) 487-8552

### **Kayamanan ng Lahi (Philippine Folk Arts)**

11338 Braddock drive  
Culver City, CA 90230  
Phone: (310) 391-2357

### **Kulintang Arts**

2639 E. 9<sup>th</sup> Street, Studio 2  
Oakland, CA 94601  
(510) 535-0374

### **PACE,**

### **Filipino American Collegiate Endeavor**

Cesar Chavez Student Center, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
San Francisco State University  
1600 Halloway Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94132

### **PASACAT**

### **(Philippine Performing Arts Company)**

102 E. 16<sup>th</sup> Street  
National City, CA 91950  
Phone: (619) 477-3383

### **Pilipino American Reading Room and Library**

Luzon Plaza  
1925 Temple Street, Suite 208  
Los Angeles, CA 90026  
Phone: (213) 484-0818

### **Philippine Children's Charity Fund**

55 New Montgomery Street, Suite 606  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
Phone: (415) 543-4581  
URL: <http://www.hooked.net/~pccf>

**Philippine Consulate Office**  
3660 Wilshire Boulevard #900  
Los Angeles, CA 90010  
Phone: (213) 387-5321

**Philippine Resource Center**  
P.O. Box 40090  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Phone: (510) 548-2546

**Pilipino Bayanihan Resource Center**  
17-A San Francisco Square  
Daly City, CA 94105  
Phone: (415) 992-9110

**SAMAHAN**  
**Philippine Dance Company, Inc.**  
1442 Hillsmont Drive  
El Cajon, CA 92020  
Phone: (619) 444-7528

**SIPA,**  
**Search to Involve Pilipino Americans, Inc.**  
2352 W. Third Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90057  
FAX: (213) 382-PHIL

**Teatro ng Tanan**  
2940 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 101  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
Phone: (415) 252-7566

**TULUNGAN CENTER**  
**(Family Health Center)**  
Granger Jr. High School, Room 404  
2101 Granger Avenue  
National City, CA 91950  
Phone: (619) 470-2679

**UCLA Asian American Studies Center**  
3230 Campbell Hall  
P.O. Box 951546  
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1546  
Phone: (310) 825-2974

**UPAC**  
**(Union of Pan Asian Communities)**  
1031 25<sup>th</sup> Street  
San Diego, CA 92102  
Phone: (619) 232-6454

**Westbay Pilipino**  
**Multi-Service Corporation**  
965 Mission Street, Suite 500  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
Phone: (415) 882-7803/7804

## FOR FURTHER READING

*Asian Indians, Filipinos, other Asian Communities, and the Law*, Garland Publishing, New York, 1994.

*Asian Pacific Americans: A Handbook on How to Cover and Portray Our Nation's Fastest Growing Minority Group*, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Los Angeles, CA, 1989.

**Bautista, Veltisezar**, *The Filipino Americans: From 1763 to the Present, their History, Culture, and Traditions*, Bookhaus Publishers, Farmington Hills, MI, 1998.

**Borlongan, Salud, et. al.**, *Ang Ating Panitikan, Pandalubhasaan, Pampamantasan*, De Ocampo Memorial College, Manila, 1991.

**Cordova, Fred**, *Filipinos, Forgotten Asian Americans: A Pictorial Essay, 1763-circa 1963*, Kendall/Hunt Publications, Dubuque, Iowa, 1963.

*Developing Library Collections for California's Emerging Majority: A Manual of Resources for Ethnic Collection Development*, Bay Area Library and Information System, Oakland, CA, 1990.

**Espiritu, Yen Le**, *Filipino American Lives*, Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1995

**Gochenour, Theodore**, *Considering Filipinos*, Intercultural Press, Yarmouth, ME, 1990.

**Ignacio, Lemuel F.**, *Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders: (Is There Such an Ethnic Group?)*, Pilipino Development Associates, San Jose, CA, 1976.

**Jacinto, Jaime Antonio**, *Lakbay: Journey of the People of the Philippines*, Many Cultures Publications, San Francisco, 1995.

**Karnow, Stanley**, *In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines*, Random House, New York, 1989.

*Living in the Philippines*, American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, Manila, 1988.

**Melendy, H. Brett**, *Asians in America: Filipinos, Koreans, and East Indians*, Twayne Publishers, Boston, 1977.

**Solis Melchizedek Maraon**, *Pilipinas A to Z: All You Need to Know and Do To Begin Understanding Pilipinas*, SRMNK, Salinas, CA, 1995.

**Sullivan, Margaret W.**, *The Philippines: Pacific Crossroads*, Dillon Press; Maxwell Macmillan, Canada, 1993.

**Takaki, Ronald T.**, *In the Heart of Filipino America: Immigrants from the Pacific Isles*, Chelsea House, New York, 1995.