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:

\[
\begin{align*}
Ako’y isang Pinoy, sa puso’t diwa  
Pinoy na isinilang sa aking bansa.  
Ako’y hindi sanay sa wikang banyaga.  
Ako’y Pinoy na mayruong sariling wika.
\end{align*}
\]

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.

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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 Pinoy 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.

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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 14th 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 okey

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.

*Pakisama* 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
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
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
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.

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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. 223rd Street, #516
Carson, CA 90745
800 900-8289 310-816-0400
Fax 310 816 0633
RNJ@mjcop.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

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
Large selection of Filipino music (CDs and CTs) and videos.

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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 & Santacruzan

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 Reporter
Empire State Building
350 Fifth Avenue Suite 601
New York, NY 10118-0110
Phone: (212) 967-5784
Fax: (212) 967-5848
E-mail: filpinoreporter@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

Licsi, Jr., Federico

Matute, Genoveva Edroza

Reyes, Edgar

Tinio, Rolando

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**In English**

Cordero-Fernando, Gilda

Dimalanta, Ophelia

Gonzalez, N.V.M.

Joaquin, Nick

Santos, Bienvenido

Villa, Jose Garcia

Viray, Manuel

Yuson, Alfred

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**Filipino Americans In English**

Buaken, Manuel

Brainard, Cecilia Manguerra

Bulosan, Carlos

Galang, M. Evelina

Hagedorn, Jessica Tarhata

Roscia, 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 Tagaloghs
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)

Balagtasan
(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-as; 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 Balagtasan”; “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)

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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 Uutos)
Apolinario Mabini (a.k.a. “Dakilang Lumbo”; “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”)

Marina Claudio-Perez/filam.castate.10/98
Noli Me Tangere  
(1887)
El Filibusterismo  
(1891)
Mi Ultimo Adios (Huling Paalam)
A La Juventud Filipino (Sa Aking Mga Kababata)
A La Juventud Filipino
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 (inyyo)?

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 (inyyo)?

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
iritiran
numero ng iyong (inyong) telepono...

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tagalog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where is the public phone?</td>
<td>Nasaan (po) ang teleponong pampubliko?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restroom</td>
<td>banyo/palikuran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water fountain</td>
<td>inuman ng tubig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>telepono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>computer/kompyuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typewriter [electric]</td>
<td>makinilyang de-kuryente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy machine</td>
<td>makinang pangkopya/xerox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone book</td>
<td>direktoryo ng telepono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newspaper</td>
<td>pahayagan/periodiko/diyaryo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magazine</td>
<td>magasin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children’s books</td>
<td>librong pambata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>income tax forms</td>
<td>mga papeles para sa buwis ng kita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What time is it?</th>
<th>Anong oras na (po)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is now 8 o’clock in the morning</td>
<td>Alas-otso/Ika-walo na (po) ng umaga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Alas-nuwebe/Ika-siyam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Alas-diyes/Ika-sampu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Alas-onse/Ika-labing-isa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is noon</td>
<td>Katanghaliang tapat na (po)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is now 1 o’clock in the afternoon..</td>
<td>Ala-una/Ika-isa na (po) ng hapon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alas-dos/Ika-dalawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alas-tres/Ika-tatlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alas-kuwatro/Ika-apat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alas-singko/Ika-lima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is pass 6 p.m.</td>
<td>Lagpas na (po) ng alas-seis/ika-anim ng gabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>alas-siyete/ika-pito</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Please return the books by this date.</th>
<th>Mangyaring ibalik (po) mo (ninyo) ang mga aklat/ libro sa petsang ito.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please return this by January</td>
<td>Mangyaring ibalik (po) mo (ninyo) ito sa Enero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Pebrero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Marso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>Abril</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Mayo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Hunyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Hulyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Agosto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Setyembre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Oktubre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Nobyembre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Disyembre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please return the videos on Monday: Mangyaring ibalik (po) mo (ninyo) ang mga video sa Lunes.

Tuesday: Martes
Wednesday: Miyerkules
Thursday: Huwebes
Friday: Biyernes
Saturday: Sabado
Sunday: Linggo

Some books are overdue: Huli na (po) ang ilan sa mga aklat/libro mo (ninyo).

I am sorry. There is a fine: Ipapauumanhin (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 Dompor
Skyline Hills Library
480 South Meadowbrook Drive
San Diego, CA 92114
Phone: (619) 527-3484
E-mail: SKSTAFF@library.sanmet.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.sanmet.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. 4th 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 8th 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. 9th Street, Studio 2
Oakland, CA 94601
(510) 535-0374

PACE,
Pilipino American Collegiate Endeavor
Cesar Chavez Student Center, 2nd Floor
San Francisco State University
1600 Halloway Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94132

PASACAT
(Philippine Performing Arts Company)
102 E. 16th Street
National City, CA 91950
Phone: (619) 477-3383

Filipino 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/~pcf

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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

Pilpino 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 16th 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 25th 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


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