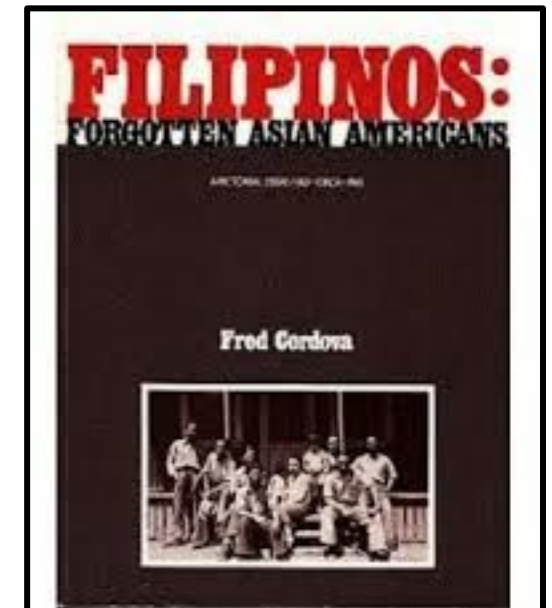
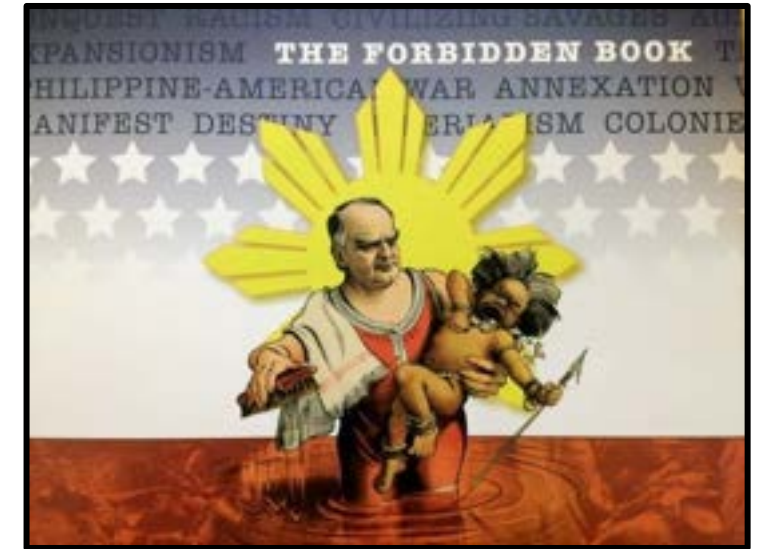


Early 20th Century



Designed by Judy Patacsil and Barbara Reyes (Poster)

EARLY 20TH CENTURY

FOSBE
Filipinos of South Bay Exhibit

In 1898 the Philippines was a U.S. territory. Filipinos sponsored by the government (pensionados) and local barangays studied in the U.S.. Filipinos begin enlisting in the Navy. In 1934 U.S. promised independence, but Japan bombed Pearl Harbor and invaded the Philippines. Filipinos in the Philippines and Filipinos living in the U.S. joined forces to fight. In 1946, the Philippines became an independent nation.

- During this time Filipinos could come to the U.S. without immigration restrictions
- Filipinos were taught to pursue the American Dream & pursue the American way of life
- Even before the larger groups of Filipinos came (in 1906), smaller groups of students came because of the Pensionado Act (1903) & some of those Pensionados came to study in San Diego



Courtesy of SDSU Special Collection & University Archives,
Filipinos in San Diego



Courtesy of San Diego Historical Society,
Filipinos in San Diego

Pensionado Act of 1903

“Government sponsored student” funded by the Philippine government and many were privileged or wealthy. The purpose was to obtain education and return to the Philippines and run the colonial government

FILIPINOS
ARE ASSIGNED

Eleven Go to the Normal,
Three to Russ and Five
to National

County Superintendent of Schools Babin examined the young Filipino students yesterday afternoon without waiting longer for the coming of Mr. A. Suterland, who was to have come here with them and seen them installed in their schools and lodgings.

By his classification eleven will enter the Normal school, three the Russ school and five the National City high school.

Those who will attend the Normal school are as follows:
—Damon Ochoa, Vincent Fernandez, Jose A. Reyna, Mariano B. Carbonell, Gregorio F. Espinola, Miguel Nikado, Pablo Nacion, Antonio Nera, Alejandro Santos, Ernesto Quirino and George Bacob.

The three to enter Russ are Gabriel Flores, Domingo San Jose and Martin P. de Veyra.

National City will receive Mariana de Joyn, Cirilaco Norado, Andres A. Sevilla, Marcial Kasilig and Eustacio Yustro. All will report to commence their work Monday morning. No assignment was made to the Coronado schools, they not being graded high enough.

These young islanders do their talking among themselves mostly in English or Spanish. Having come from six different districts in the islands they are not acquainted with each other's dialects.

FACTS ARE FACTS.

Isn't it a fact that our suits for young men are the most popular in San Diego?

Lay aside for a moment the question of price and consider this one point:—

The originality, style, fit, and splendid appearance of these young men's suits.

Young men will find such clothing a gilt edged investment.

All those ideas that are now popular at Eastern universities are provided here at the lowest prices in San Diego.

DOUD & GILSON.

P. S.—If our hats were no better than ordinary hats we suppose that our

Pen Boys

Non-Government Supported

Some of the students who came from the Philippines were self or family funded. They were sometimes referred to as Pen Boys. They were not official sponsored by the government

During this time, Filipinos arrive as plantation workers in Hawaii (Sakadas), salmon cannery workers in Alaska (Alaskeros), and farm workers in California (Manongs)



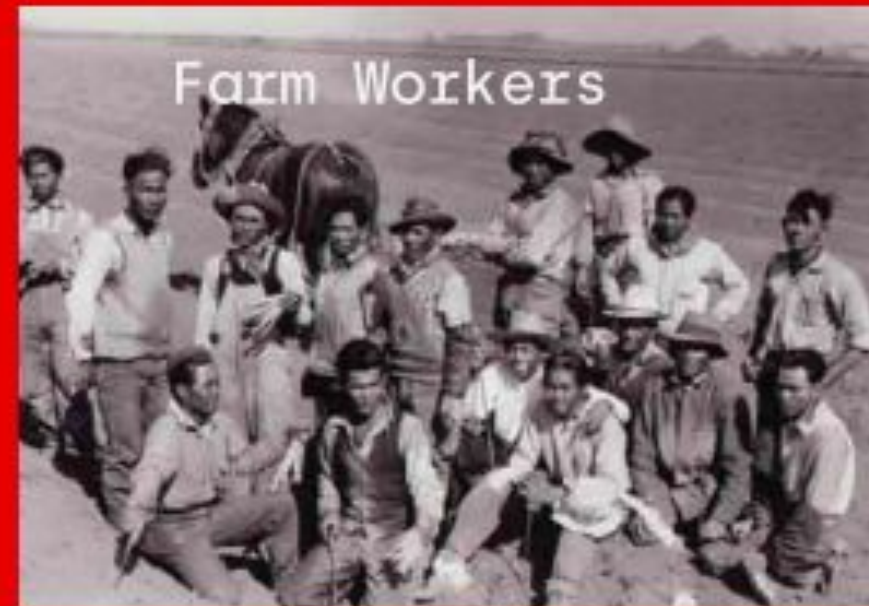
Alaskeros: Salmon Cannery Workers

Courtesy of
Barbara Reyes



Sakadas :
Hawaii
Plantation
Workers

Courtesy of Barbara Reyes



Farm Workers

Courtesy of Fred
Cordova,
*Filipinos:
Forgotten Asian
Americans*

Filipinos joined the US Navy in the early 1900's



Courtesy of San Diego Historical Society,
Filipinos in San Diego

In the 1950's Jimmy Villegas Toledo was farming in National City.



Courtesy Rosalie Toledo Zarate,
Filipinos in San Diego

The Manongs

This is a term of respect, “older brother” in Ilocano, and from the Spanish word “hermano” for brother.

Term was given to Filipinos who worked in menial agricultural jobs.



Courtesy of Darlene Santos Tamayo, *Filipinos in San Diego*



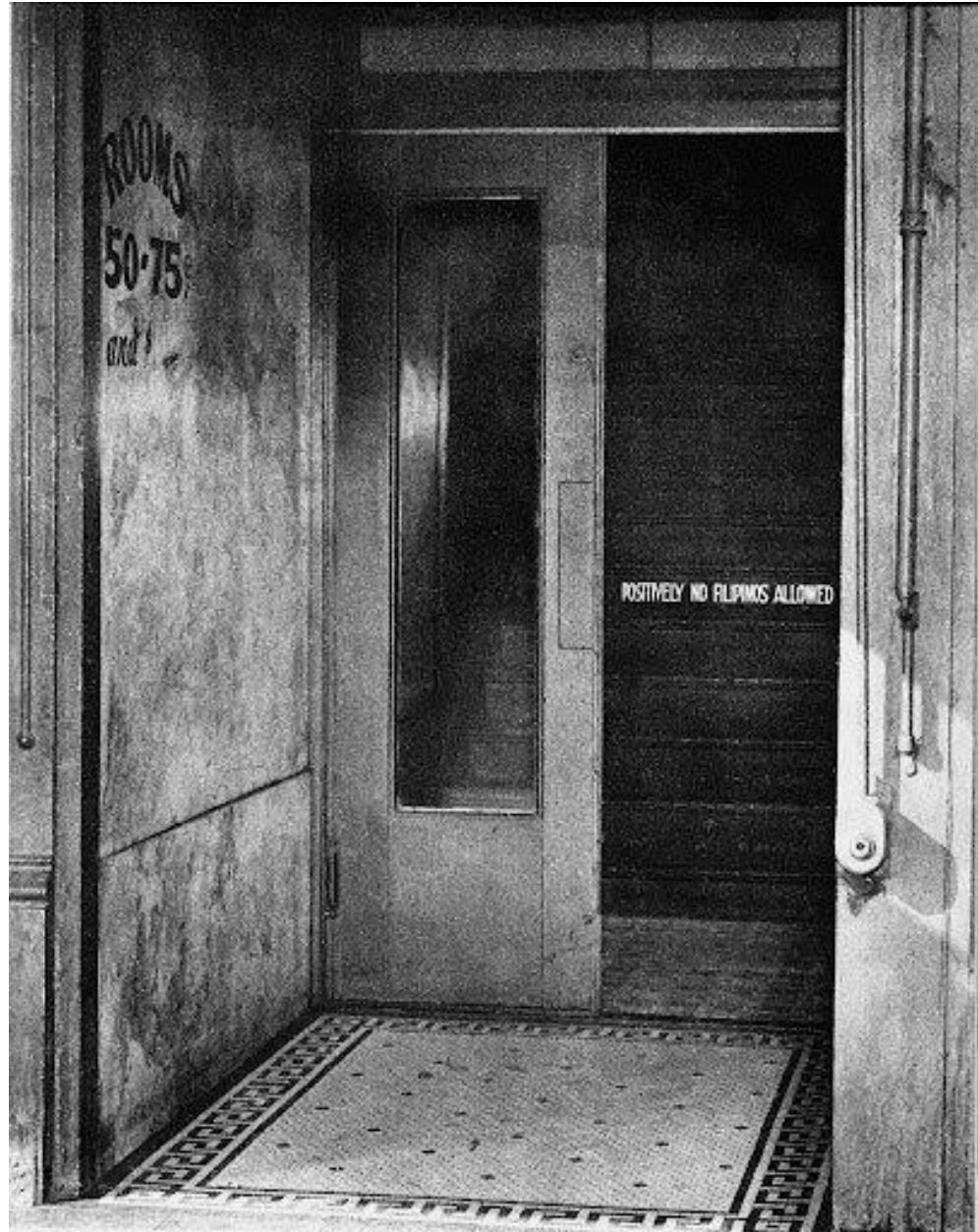
Courtesy of Guevarra Family, *Filipinos in San Diego*



Courtesy of Herb Tuyay, *Filipinos in San Diego*

The Manongs faced Discrimination & Anti-Filipino Sentiment

- Job Discrimination
- Anti-Miscegenation laws
- Race Riots
 - Exeter, CA
 - Watsonville, CA
 - Yakima, WA
 - Toppenish, WA



1 Early 20th Century

1900s-1930s



3



4

Sokadas: Hawaii Plantation Workers



1



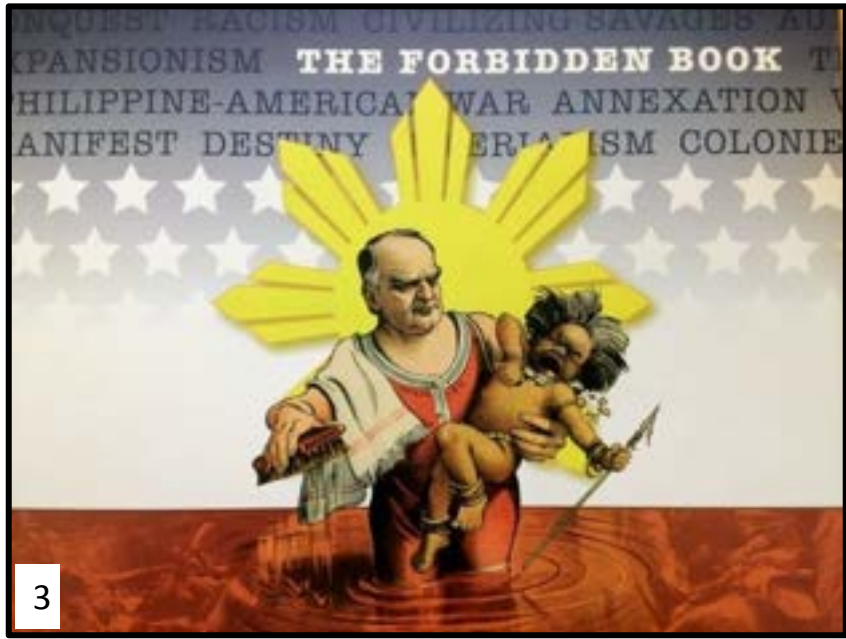
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9

Rest & Relaxation for Manongs in Coronado



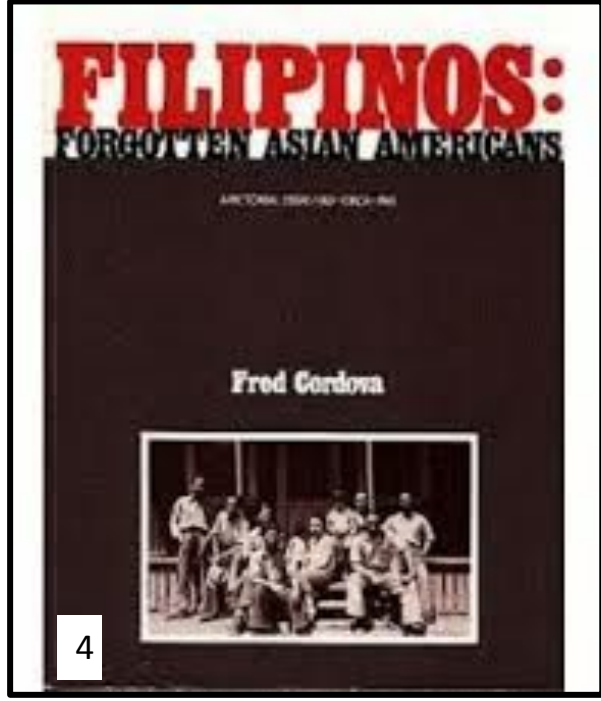
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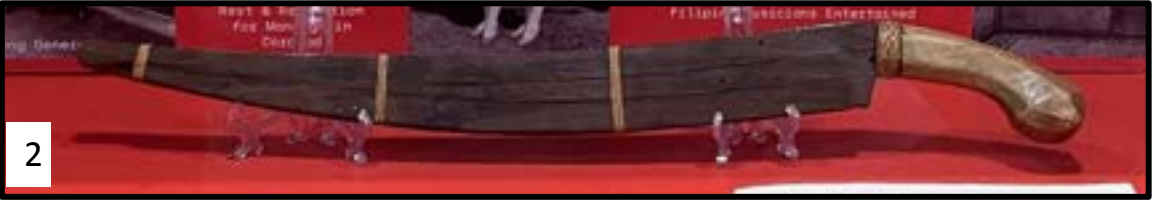
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12



4



Item #	Description	Courtesy of
1	Poster with 12 pictures	Barbara Reyes, FANHS
	1 Filipinos pensionados attended schools including City (1904) San Diego	SDSU Special Collection & University Archives, Filipinos in in National
	2 Students came as early as 1903	San Diego Historical Society, Filipinos in San Diego
	3 National City Farm (1950's)	Rosalie Toledo Zarate, Filipinos in San Diego
	4 Farm Workers	Fred Cordova, Filipinos: Forgotten Asian Americans
	5 Sakadas: Hawaiian Plantation Workers (1906-46)	Barbara Reyes, FANHS
	6 Alaskeros: Salmon cannery workers	Barbara Reyes, FANHS
	7 Filipinos joined the US Navy in the early 1900's	San Diego Historical Society, Filipinos in San Diego
	8 Manong Generation	Herb Tuyay, Filipinos in San Diego
	9 Rest and relaxation of Manongs in Coronado (1930's)	Darlene Santos Tamayo, Filipinos in San Diego
	10 Filipinas: Few immigrated	Barbara Reyes, FANHS
	11 Filipinos musicians entertained (1940's)	Guevarra Family, Filipinos in San Diego
	12 Filipinos faced harsh racism (1930's)	Poster, Felix Tuyay
2	Visayan Bolo	Herb Delute
3	The Forbidden Book: The Philippine-American War in Political Cartoons	Judy Patacsil
	Co-authored by Ignacio, de la Cruz, Emmanuel, & Toribio	
4	Filipinos Forgotten Asian Americans -	Fred Cordova Judy Patacsil