

HAWAII'S #1 FILIPINO NEWSPAPER

◆ OCTOBER 26, 2013 ◆

FILIPINOS IN HAWAII AFTER 107 YEARS

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Farmer's photo (top) is courtesy of Hawaii State Archives



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FILIPINO AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

Supplement

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EDITORIALS

Celebrating Filipino-American History Month

As the old cliché goes, *you can't know where you are going unless you know where you've been.* This holds especially true for Hawaii's Filipino community which is celebrating Filipino-American History Month all throughout October.

As an ethnic group, we Filipinos have made tremendous progress in many fields—politics, government, entertainment, sports...you name it, Filipinos have excelled. While such accomplishments are worth celebrating, let's not forget that we as a community have progressed largely by standing on the broad shoulders of the men and women who have come before us...The early *sakadas* who toiled long hours in the sugar plantations and fought for worker benefits that we enjoy today...The brave veterans of World War II who endured the horrors of combat to preserve our freedom and way of life...Nurses and other professionals who fought for fair licensure...Even our parents and relatives who made tremendous sacrifices so that we would not have to endure their same challenges and hardships. They are all unsung heroes.

If we look back at the events of the past 107 years, we will see that we are not self-made. We are who we are today because of those who came before us, both blood kin and others who have had a profound influence on our lives. That's the real significance of Filipino-American History month—remembering the sacrifices of the first Filipinos who came here in the early 1900s. Over the past century, more than 300,000 Filipinos have immigrated to Hawaii. They uprooted themselves from the only home they had ever known and traveled more than 5,000 miles to a land they'd never seen. These pioneering *manongs* and *manangs* (terms of respect and endearment for an elder) overcame prejudice and often worked low-paying, menial jobs in hopes of providing a better future for the next generation.

As Filipinos who have benefited from their sacrifices and triumphs, let us be faithful to keep and not forget the history and traditions of those who came before us. They are treasures to be kept and honored. From the wisdom of the past, we get help for today and hope for tomorrow.

Relief for Quake Victims Late In Arriving

The unthinkable happened for many Filipinos last October 15 when a magnitude 7.2 quake shook the Central Visayan region. Seismologists say that the powerful quake contained the energy equivalent of about 32 Hiroshima atomic bombs. In its aftermath, the quake left over 198 people dead, mostly in Bohol and Cebu, displaced 66,000 families and destroyed historic churches and other centuries-old national treasures.

While the loss of life and property is indeed tragic, what's equally gut-wrenching are reports that municipal and barangay officials are hoarding government relief supplies meant for victims. In the town of Maribojoc, located 9 miles from the quake's epicenter in Bohol, the mayor ordered Philippine Red Cross (PRC) volunteers to leave the area, accusing them of disrupting the town's distribution system.

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On the cover page, farmers photo is courtesy of Hawaii State Archives

FROM THE PUBLISHER

Of you're concerned about same sex marriages and want to weigh in on the debate, then head on over to the State Legislature on Monday, October 28. The Senate will convene a special session beginning at 10:30 am. Testimony will be heard by the Senate's Judiciary and Labor committee, which is chaired by Sen. Clayton Hee. In order to accommodate everyone who wishes to address lawmakers, testimony will be limited to two minutes per person. With so much at stake for both sides of the debate, we expect the special session to be quite heated and emotional.



Thank you for picking up this latest issue of the Chronicle. This issue, together with a special supplement, celebrates Filipino-American History month and our rich history as Filipinos. The cover story is written by Dr. Belinda Aquino, who provides an excellent review of the 107 year history of Filipinos in Hawaii. She also includes a detailed timeline of important events that took place during the past century. We hope that you will enjoy reading her article entitled "Hawaii's Filipino Community after 107 Years" which begins on page 4.

In other local news, if you think you have what it takes to be a chef, "Kampeon sa Kusina: A Filipino Culinary Show-down" on November 30 may be just the venue for you to demonstrate your cooking skills. "Kampeon sa Kusina" is a cooking contest sponsored by the Philippine Consulate and the United Filipino Council of Hawaii (UFCH). All participants must be amateurs. Prizes include \$1,000 for the winner. The deadline to enter is November 9, so hurry and register! If you're interested, turn to page 11 for more details.

I'm also proud to announce that our special 16-page supplement also contains many articles and columns celebrating our Filipino-American heritage. From eskrima to art exhibits to book reviews, this special supplement has it all! One story that I'd like to highlight is "Filipino Community Center Concludes Fall Citizenship Class" on page S-16. Contributing writer Maita Milallos states that the class is important because it helps to integrate Filipinos into the community as active citizens who vote and influence how our state and city governments are run. Congratulations to the 21 students who successfully completed the course and good luck on passing the written exam and interview!

There are many articles and columns in the regular issue and special supplement that we hope are of interest to you. In closing, if you'll be driving around the neighborhood during the evening of October 31st, please be extra careful of trick-or-treaters. Have a safe and Happy Halloween!

Until next time...*aloha* and *mabuhay!*

Chona A. Montesines-Sonido

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COMMENTARY

How Bright Will Your Golden Years Be When You're Unable To Retire?

By Edwin Quinabo

Picture this: a former six-figure income, mid-level executive at a well-known corporation demonstrating food products at a big box retailer for a small hourly wage; or another former entrepreneur of a small business making a decent income over several decades now working part-time cooking at a local eatery.

What these two have in common is that they are healthy, beyond the age of 65 and still motivated to work. But that drive to be in the workplace comes more out of necessity than desire, because like most elderly Americans, they haven't prepared enough in retirement savings to actually retire.

Retirement Security Crisis

Studies show that Americans are living longer, but more unprepared than ever to live off of savings to last them through their golden years. The lack of preparedness is not just afflicting lower income workers, but middle-class and even professionals.

By the time Americans get through paying off their house

mortgage and help put their children through college, the leftover money is simply inadequate to stop working.

Experts say there is a crisis looming because if the baby boomers, those who are now reaching retired age, are just scraping by with their Social Security and supplementary incomes, the situation will be dire for younger generations when they reach retirement age because most companies now no longer extend traditional retirement plans as they used to.

Many seniors of the baby boomer age who had careers as corporate managers and professionals are competing for low-age jobs, data shows.

The National Institute on Retirement Security shows about 7.2 million Americans who were 65 and older, were employed last year, a 67 percent increase from a decade ago.

According to an AARP survey, half of baby boomers (aged 50 to 64) don't think they'll ever have enough to retire.

Translated into numbers, in order to be able to draw \$40,000 a year in income from retirement savings, the average middle-class person must amass about \$1 million by the

time they're 65 -- a daunting feat for many Americans just getting by with average incomes.

The U.S. Federal Reserve says that 90 percent of working-age households in the U.S. are not saving enough for retirement. About 45 percent have nothing saved. The median retirement savings of households nearing retirement is just \$12,000.

Now What?

From a policy-making perspective, the U.S. government can barely ensure the survivability of Social Security, yet alone come up with alternative models to assist people in retirement.

Since government cannot be relied upon, the trend that we are seeing now and what perhaps will be commonplace in the future is Americans working until they are no longer physically able to, no matter how financially successful their earlier careers may be prior to retirement age.

The job sector might also change to accommodate longer lasting careers. But this may not be optimal for some businesses that seek to maximize productivity in their younger, more energetic employees.

More senior Americans

might have to resort to living with their children in multi-generational households, something Hawaii families are already accustomed to doing. But this comes at a cost of independence.

Perhaps Americans will pay more attention to retirement planning. But how much of a reality is this even if Americans wanted to save more with traditional benefit pensions largely disappearing, inflation rising at a much faster rate to wages, student loans skyrocketing, as well as the cost of housing and health-care costs.

There are no quick or easy fixes that government can do in policy, nor could the private sector or individuals do in personal money-savings management.

How we got to this downward mobility of seniors and our retirement security crisis perhaps parallel society's other major crisis such as healthcare and most recently higher education costs. Bottom line: certain segments of society are very prosperous with the current system while a vast majority are struggling. That is why "centric" systems continue to exist.

But at some point, when is a major overhaul inevitable? Americans are slowly arriving to this state of consciousness

that enough is enough as we find ourselves desperately facing one crisis after another without real solutions in sight.

Perhaps, we need to get back to basics and perspective.

First, we cannot look to seriously affect true change to society's major problems unless we wake up and believe that our current way of living is unsustainable.

Second, we cannot continue to place blame onto each other for life's difficulties: the young, the old, the rich, the poor, the white, the black, the immigrant, the multi-generational Americans, the corporate world, the unions, the elitists, the entitled masses, the Republicans, the Democrats, and so on. We ought to instead begin to approach one problem at a time thinking that "we're all in this life journey" together. Let's ask ourselves how can we make life better for all of us? This should be the way we approach policy-making in government and the private sector. In this light, it may be possible to reverse so many wrongs that we've come to accept as just the way life is.

Retirement should be an option should seniors want it. The fact that it is fast becoming an anomaly even to responsible Americans who try to prepare for it through savings tells us that something is wrong.

EDITORIALS (from page 2, RELIEF...)

All the PRC did was refuse to hand over its food packs to the local authorities. And rightly so. As an independent organization that's accountable to its donors, the Red Cross does not allow others to distribute its relief assistance. Its stringent rules also require recipients to sign documents. Some blame the mayor for wanting to control the aid distribution for political gain, an accusation which the mayor has flat-out denied. The Philippine National Police has been ordered to investigate.

Additionally, the gov-

ernment has worked overtime to repair damaged and ensure that all affected towns are accessible, so there should be no excuse for relief supplies to be distributed. Kudos to President Benigno Aquino III for ensuring a sufficient supply of relief supplies and promising to tap into the nation's savings to meet the needs of

quake victims if needed.

The bottom line is that it is not right for anyone, much less local government executives, to hoard relief supplies during natural disasters and to selectively distribute them to relatives and supporters. Those suspected of doing so should be investigated and ultimately face the full extent of the law.

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COVER STORY

Hawaii's Filipino Community After 107 Years

By Belinda A. Aquino, Ph.D.

On 2006, I wrote “The Filipino Century in Hawaii: Out of the Crucible” in connection with the celebration of the Hawaii Filipino Centennial in Honolulu (see Aquino 2005 in References at the end of this essay.)

This historic event marked the 100th anniversary of the first 15 farm workers, known as “sakadas,” from the Philippines, who were recruited by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association (HSPA) when sugar was king in Hawaii. I was one of the 15 members of the Filipino Centennial Commission appointed by the State to plan a year-long commemoration of the Filipino century in Hawaii.

It has been seven years since the Centennial celebration and 107 years since the first Filipino entry into Hawaii's economy. This article revisits and updates the original essay mentioned above for another landmark event this year, 2013, which celebrates Filipino-American heritage month in Hawaii. A bill sponsored by then-state Rep. Joey Manahan, which became law, designated October as Filipino-American Heritage age month in Hawaii,

the state with the largest percentage of Filipinos and Filipino-Americans in the nation.

This current essay is not meant to be exhaustive, as a lot has happened since the Centennial, and the original essay, parts of which are repeated here, has been edited considerably for the purposes of space and clarity. It is meant to be comprehensive and is therefore best read as an overview of the general history of Filipinos in Hawaii.



CHRONOLOGY: FILIPINOS IN HAWAII (UP TO 2013)

The following chronology is meant as general guide, not an exhaustive listing. It is derived from a number of selected references which are listed at the end. For inquiries, contact Fred Magdalena at fredmag2010@gmail.com.

- 1898 Aguinaldo proclaims first Philippine Republic on June 12 at Kawit, Cavite, after U.S. naval forces under Commodore George Dewey destroy Spanish fleet in a mock battle. In December the Treaty of Paris is signed by the U.S. and Spain without Filipino representation. U.S. buys the Philippines for \$20 million.
- 1899 Philippine-American War starts in February and lasts through 1902 but Filipino resistance continues until 1908. At least 250,000 Filipinos die in battle or from starvation, disease and other wartime hardships.
- 1901 U.S. establishes first civil government with William Howard Taft as governor. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association (HSPA) explores recruiting Filipino labor for the Hawaii plantations.
- 1906 The first group of 15 sakadas (migrant workers) recruited by HSPA arrive in Honolulu harbor on December 20 and are sent to the Ola'a plantation on the Big Island. No recruitment in 1907 – 08.
- 1909 A group of 554 sakadas arrive in Hawaii, followed by 2,653 in 1910 and 1,363 in 1911.
- 1912 Sakada recruitment intensifies with 4,319 arriving in Hawaii, followed by 3,258 in 1913.
- 1915 The Philippine government (under U.S. colonial rule) expresses concern about labor outflow and recruitment abuses. HSPA works out a system of individual contracts.
- 1919 Pablo Manlapit organizes the Filipino Labor Federation to demand higher wages and better working conditions for sakadas. HSPA warns of “Filipino violence” in cane fields.
- 1920 Labor leaders form the Higher Wages Movement but HSPA rejects demands. Filipino and Japanese workers strike separately and nearly 12,100 workers are evicted.
- 1924 Sixteen Filipino workers and four policemen are killed in the “Hanapepe Massacre” incident on Kauai. Manlapit is convicted and exiled to California.
- 1926 Sakadas comprise 50 percent of all plantation workers, replacing the Japanese as majority.
- 1932 Manlapit returns to Hawaii and revitalizes the Filipino Labor Federation with Antonio Fagel and Epifanio Taok. He focuses on Maui and union is renamed Vibora Luviminda.
- 1934 The Tydings-McDuffie (Philippine Independence) Act declares Filipinos “aliens” and limits their entry to Hawaii and U.S. to 50 persons yearly. Later increased to 100.
- 1936 Filipino strike starts at Puunene plantation on Maui. Strikebreakers, also Filipinos, are used. HSPA is forced to negotiate with strikers this time.
- 1937 Four-mile procession on May 1 of Filipino strikers stretches from Kahului to Wailuku on Maui. Fagel is charged with conspiracy and Vibora Luviminda collapses.
- 1940 Half of first-wave sakadas (1906 - 1930s) leave Hawaii, either for the U.S. mainland or back to the Philippines.
- 1941 World War II breaks out and martial law in Hawaii stops all labor organizing. The First and Second Filipino Regiments of the U.S. Army see action in the Philippines.
- 1944 The International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) under Jack Hall's leadership becomes a strong political force by organizing ethnic workers, including Filipinos. ILWU grows to more than 30,000 in 1947.
- 1946 ILWU strike paralyzes the island economy. HSPA imports the last group of 7,000 sakadas from the Ilocos region.
- 1947 The Philippine Consulate is established in Honolulu with Modesto Farolan as head. Filipino writer Ligaya Reyes Fruto joins staff and also writes for the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.
- 1949 Longshore strike breaks out and lasts 157 days. Establishes ILWU as an “entrenched power” in Hawaii politics.
- 1951 Filipino workers on Lanai led by ILWU business agent Pedro de la Cruz call a strike lasting 201 days. Major worker benefits are won.
- 1954 Lawyer Peter Aquino Aduja becomes the first Filipino elected as Representative in Hawaii Territorial Legislature. The Filipino Chamber of Commerce is founded with Pastor Pablo as president.
- 1958 Pedro De la Cruz is elected to the Territorial Legislature representing Lanai and Bernaldo Bicoy is elected to represent West Oahu.
- 1959 Hawaii becomes the 50th State of the United States of America. Juan C. Dionisio organizes first statewide Filipino convention resulting in future formation of the United Filipino Council of Hawaii (UFCH).

(continued on page 5)

The Filipino Community Today

As of 2013, the Filipino and Filipino-American community has become the largest ethnic group in Hawaii, second only to the White (Caucasian) category, according to the 2010 Census. This constitutes approximately 24 percent of the Hawaii state population.

In 2000, there were 170,635 Filipinos in the category Race Alone in the census. By 2010, there were 197,497, a net increase of 15.7 percent, compared with the White increase of 14.4 percent over the decade, and minus 8.1 percent for the Japanese.

In the second census category of Race Alone or Mixed, the Filipino figure rose from 275,728 to 342,095, resulting in an increase of 24.1 percent for the same decade. This compares with the White increase of 18.5 percent, and the Japanese increase of 5.3 percent.

What does this major demographic shift in the Filipino population mean? It can be explained more or less in the following way:

First, the ethnic diversity of Hawaii's population as a whole in terms of “mixed race” or “hapa,” increased from 21.4 percent to 26.6 percent in 2010.

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(from page 4. HAWAII'S...)

There are now more people in Hawaii who identify themselves as "mixed," enhancing the basic diversity of Hawaii as the most ethnically-mixed in the nation. The "mixed" category was known as "cosmopolitan" in earlier census tracts.

Following this larger demographic trend, there is now a greater number of Filipinos who see themselves beyond one race only and more toward "mixed," as in Filipino-American, Filipino-Hawaiian, Filipino-Chinese, and so on. This means in turn a higher rate of Filipino intermarriage with groups other than their own in the state and elsewhere.

Second, the increases in both Race Alone and Mixed, may be attributed to two basic factors in the Filipino community, namely, a) the continuous immigration in large numbers from the Philippines estimated to be between 2,600 and 3,000 every year; and b) the relatively higher Filipino birth rate than other ethnic populations in the state. It is not unusual to see Filipino families having three or four children, compared with two in other ethnic groups, which is the norm. The Japanese represents a more extreme case, as it is experiencing a zero population growth. Filipinos also have extended family members living with them, thus adding to their basic numbers.

Looking Back: The Plantation Era

With this broad background of the Filipino Community after 107 years, it is instructive to look back at the beginnings of and developments in the community since plantation days to appreciate its steady growth. Starting with a few mostly male-dominated families, the Filipino population grew to about 130,000 as the 1930s approached. This dramatic increase was due to the continuous recruiting of workers mostly from the Ilocos region of Northern Luzon, notably the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and La Union. Earlier recruitment was also done in the Visayas region, mainly in Cebu, Bohol, the Negros provinces, Siquijor and Iloilo.



This constituted the first major demographic shift in the plantation workforce, which was predominantly Japanese. Comprising only 19 percent of the plantation labor force in 1917, the Filipinos jumped to 30 percent by the 1930s, replacing the Japanese as the dominant workforce, which had dwindled to 19 percent. Understandably, this caused some tension between the two ethnic groups, but they would be united periodically in strikes and other labor actions against their common enemy, the plantation management of the HSPA, for many years prior and after the war. The last group of sakadas numbering some 7,000 came in various ships from the Ilocos region following Philippine independence from American colonial rule in 1946.

Labor Unionism and Militancy

By 1919, the fiery labor militant Pablo Manlapit organized the Filipino Labor Federation. This was followed by the Higher Wages Movement, which demanded better working conditions, a minimum daily wage and equal pay for equal work regardless of race. Joining the Japanese workers, Filipinos waged a strike in 1920. The Philippine government sent an emissary, Cayetano Ligot, to look into the Filipinos' labor problems but Ligot ironically sided with the planters, urging Filipinos to cooperate with management. He undermined his fellow Filipino Manlapit, who was arrested for his labor activities. Filipino old-timers still recall the joke "Mistake Ligot" (instead of Mister Ligot) regarding the mediation role that he was supposed to have played. The most violent strike happened in 1924 on Kauai when 16 Filipinos and four policemen were killed in the infamous "Hanapepe Massacre." Manlapit was again arrested and exiled to California only to

return in the early 1930s to renew his efforts, this time focusing on Maui.

The 1937 strike by thousands of Filipino workers in Puunene resulted in major benefits but again the organizers were arrested and Manlapit was deported permanently to the Philippines. After 1937, an interracial industry-wide union, the ILWU (International Longshore and Warehouse Union), expanded tremendously and comprised about 30,000 members by 1947. The ILWU eventually became a powerful political force that took on the Big Five corporations, which historically controlled the Hawaii plantations. The union waged big time strikes in 1946, followed by the 1947 pineapple-related shut-down and finally the 1949 longshore strike. As late as 1958, there was a four-month long sugar strike.

It was the end of an era. Filipino workers began to move out of the plantations with some going back to the Philippines or moving to the U.S. mainland. But the post-World War II period accelerated immigration from the Philippines, with the last 7,000 sakadas arriving in Hawaii in 1946. These various strikes and labor actions emboldened and empowered Filipino workers to stand up for their rights and demand more equitable pay and better working conditions.

Statehood And Increasing Democratization

Hawaii became the 50th state in 1959 and with it came increasing modernization and democratization

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CHRONOLOGY... *from page 4*

- 1962 Alfred Laureta is appointed director of the state's Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, the first Filipino-American to hold a state cabinet position in Hawaii. He is also later appointed as first Filipino U.S. district judge (in Saipan). Benjamin Menor is elected to the State Senate, the first Filipino immigrant to win a seat in that body. His son Ron Menor would later be elected Hawaii senator.
- 1965 Liberalized Immigration Law allows family reunification and professionals to enter U.S. which increases the number of Filipinos to 11 percent of the total Hawaii population.
- 1972 Ferdinand Marcos declares Martial Law in the Philippines, which would last for 14 years, dividing the Filipino community in Hawaii. Anti-martial law movement among Filipinos is active in Hawaii. Student advocacy program Operation Manong is established at UH-Manoa, with Amy Agbayani as director. It later becomes the Office of Multicultural Services.
- 1973 KISA opens in Honolulu as the first Filipino-owned radio station in the U.S. Owner is Dr. Henry Manayan. A core group of radio personalities host Tagalog, Ilokano and Visayan programs. Emme Tomimbang starts radio career with Morning Girl program and father Tommy Tomimbang, an engineer, hosts Maligayang Araw show.
- 1974 Benjamin Menor is appointed Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, the first Filipino to hold that position in any U.S. state Supreme Court.
- 1975 Eduardo Malapit is elected mayor of Kauai, the first Filipino-American to become mayor of a U.S. county. The Center for Philippine Studies is established at UH-Manoa as an academic program. It became permanent as one of the area studies centers at the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies (SHAPS) with Belinda A. Aquino as director.
- 1979 Geminiano "Toy" Arre, Jr. is appointed Director of Finance of the City & County of Honolulu, the first Filipino to hold a cabinet post.
- 1981 Filipinos in Hawaii celebrate their 75th anniversary. The Second International Philippine Studies Conference is held in Honolulu with Justice Benjamin Menor as guest speaker.
- 1982 Eight candidates of Filipino ancestry are elected to the State Legislature.
- 1983 The Aloha Medical Mission (AMM) is established and volunteer doctors treat indigent patients in the Philippines. AMM would later send various missions to other countries.
- 1985 Emme Tomimbang is named KITV anchorwoman, the first Filipino-American woman in the country to become a TV news anchor.
- 1986 The Marcos dictatorship is toppled and he arrives in Hawaii in exile. In 1989 he dies and his remains stay in Hawaii until 1992. Sister Grace Dorothy Lim, originally from Ilocos Sur, Philippines, is named the first woman chancellor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Honolulu.
- 1987 Daniel Kihano is elected Speaker of the State House of Representatives, the first Filipino-American to occupy the position in the U.S. His term ends in 1992.
- 1990 Lorraine Roderio-Inouye is elected mayor of the Big Island (Hawaii), the first Filipino-American woman to become mayor of a U.S. county. Hawaii's Filipino population reaches 170,000 or 14 percent of state population.
- 1994 Benjamin J. Cayetano, son of an immigrant from Urdaneta, Pangasinan, is elected governor, the first Filipino-American to occupy the highest office in an American state. He is elected to a second term in 1998.

(continued on page 6)

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COVER STORY

(from page 5. HAWAII'S...)

tion for the postwar Filipino generation in Hawaii. As Lawrence Fuchs states in his seminal book "Hawaii Pono," by the year of statehood, there were five practicing lawyers, six medical doctors, three engineers and many Filipino teachers in Hawaii." (see Fuchs 1961, p. 441)

He continues: "Impending statehood undoubtedly quickened Filipino unity in Hawaii. Consul General Juan Dionisio used the excuse of statehood to organize Filipino community councils on every island for the purpose of furthering the political, economic and social aims of Filipinos in Hawaii." The community at the time was beset by demoralization, internal bickering, regionalism and other differences that, according to Fuchs, were so characteristic of the first phase of the immigrant adjustment process. But he could sense that these tensions among Filipinos were giving way to increasing cohesiveness "forged through militant demands for protection of rights and recognition of claims."

Following statehood, the initial group of Filipino leaders at the time joined the Democratic Party of Hawaii to be part of the so-called "democratic revolution" starting in the mid-50s when the dominant power of the Big Five and Republican Party was challenged by the new Democratic "young turks" of Hawaii from

major ethnic groups, notably the Japanese-Americans. Filipino leaders joined ranks with John Burns, the leader of the new Hawaii who was elected governor after statehood.

Thus began a new era for Filipinos of the second generation as they came of age, pursued higher education on the mainland and ran for public office to show their increasing political standing in the whole community. That generation included Alfred Laureta, Benjamin Menor, Peter Aduja, Bernaldo Bicoy and others who achieved a measure of political and social recognition in the new Hawaii following statehood.

Immigration Reform

Immigration reform in 1965 further intensified Philippine immigration allowing the reunification of families and the entry into the U.S. of Filipino professionals and skilled workers. In the 1990 Census, the Filipino population in the U.S. was estimated at 1.7 million. Seventy-one percent were post-1965 immigrants, mostly doctors, nurses, medical technologists, accountants, engineers, military, religious, teachers, lawyers, dentists and other professionals. Between 1965 and 1977, 85 percent came as professionals, majority of whom were women. The new immigrants' proficiency in English, familiarity with American values, college education

and employable skills enabled them to integrate into the mainstream relatively easily.

This gradually reversed the pre-1965 plantation experience when racism, harsh working conditions, lack of a stable family life, feelings of isolation and inferiority, and poverty combined to block Filipino workers' effective integration into the larger American social fabric. All that began to change as the post-1960s multiple "revolutions" in civil and women's rights, representation, multiculturalism, ethnic studies and other changes in American society itself began to alter the consciousness of younger generations of Filipino-Americans.

According to writer Rene Ciria-Cruz, the "Fil-Am baby boomers" became "visibly receptive to the ideals of the civil rights and anti-war ferment of the 1960s." Now as young adults, they sit on public commissions, lead advocacy groups, manage their own business enterprises, run for public office, attend graduate school, teach Philippine or ethnic studies courses, and are productive members of the larger community.

Contemporary Developments

Today, Hawaii's Filipino community, though not yet in the economic mainstream, actually leads the nation in other indicators of social and political advancement. It has produced the first U.S. governor of Filipino ancestry—Benjamin Cayetano—who not only served one but two terms, as well as the first Filipino-American justice of a state Supreme Court—Benjamin Menor. Cayetano was elected to the State House and Senate for several terms before becoming governor, while Menor was elected to the Senate before his appointment as a Supreme Court Justice.

Similarly, Hawaii has produced the first Filipino-American speaker of a State House of Representatives and president of a State Senate—Daniel Kihano and Robert Bunda, respectively. The state Senate has produced seven Filipino-Americans: Bunda, Reynaldo Graulty, Melodie Aduja, Will Espero, Lorraine Inouye, Donna

CHRONOLOGY... from page 5

- 2000 Darolyn Lendio is appointed Corporation Counsel, the first Filipina to be named to a cabinet position at the City & County of Honolulu. She later becomes vice president for legal affairs at UH-Manoa. Another Filipina-American lawyer, Abelina Madrid Shaw, is appointed Deputy Corporation Counsel, also a cabinet position. Six Filipino-American candidates win Senate seats at the State legislature.
- 2001 Robert Bunda is elected state Senate president, the first Filipino-American in the U.S. to fill the position. Abelina Madrid Shaw is appointed Chief of Staff to Honolulu Mayor Jeremy Harris. She is the first Filipino-American woman to occupy the position in the City and County of Honolulu. Angela Perez Baraquo becomes first Filipina-American to win Miss America title.
- 2002 The Filipino Centennial Celebration Commission is created by the Legislature to oversee 100th anniversary of the first Filipino arrivals in Hawaii in 1906 following the bill introduced by State Rep. Felipe Abinsay, Jr. at the state Legislature. The Filipino Community Center (FilCom) is completed and inaugurated after several years of fundraising through government grants and private donations. Five Filipino-American candidates are elected State Senators and six win House seats.
- 2004 Five Filipino-American candidates for the state senate and seven candidates for the House win election. Robert Bunda is re-elected as Senate President.
- 2005-06 Yearlong observance of the Filipino Centennial Commission starts on December 10, 2005 and ends December 17, 2006. Programs and activities are held on all islands of Hawaii and in the Philippines.
- 2006 Hawaii Filipino Chronicle Publisher & Managing Editor Chona Montesines-Sonido is named as the first Filipino Small Business Journalist of the Year in the City & County of Honolulu by the U.S. Small Business Administration.
- 2012 The FilCom Center celebrates its 10th Anniversary with U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka as guest speaker. FilCom has established regular programs on culture and the arts, Kinabukasan series on citizenship, financial literacy, health literacy, entrepreneurship ("Magnegosyo Tayo"), and FilCom Sunday forums. Rose Cruz Churma is current president and chief operating officer. Eddie Flores, Roland Casamina, Toy Arre, Lito Alcantra and other community leaders have played major roles in FilCom's continuing development. In politics, Donna Mercado-Kim is elected senate president, the first Filipina-American in Hawaii to hold the position. State Reps. Joey Manahan and Michael Magaoay were designated vice speakers at the House of Representatives during their respective terms.
- 2013 The Maui County Council establishes a community park in honor of Richard Caldito, Sr., who was elected as the first Democratic Party member of Filipino ancestry to the Board of Supervisors on Maui. Maui's Filipino community celebrates Fil-Am Heritage Month at the Maui Mall in Kahului on October 12.

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Mercado-Kim (current senate president), Ron Menor, Roland Sagum III, Donovan Dela Cruz and Gilbert Keith-Agaran. At the House of Representatives, 11 Filipino-Americans served or are currently serving—Felipe "Jun" Abinsay, Gene Albano, Emilio Alcon, Lyla Berg, Rida Cabanilla, Lynn Finnegan, Michael Magaoay, Kymberly Pine, Alex Sonson, Cachola, Henry Aquino, Della Bellati and Ty Cullen. At the Honolulu City Council, several members of Filipino ancestry have also been elected. The current members are Ron Menor, Joey Manahan, and Kimberly Pine.

The first Filipino-American mayor of a U.S. county was Eduardo Malapit of Kauai. And the first woman Filipino-American mayor of a U.S. county was Lorraine Rodero-Inouye of the Big Island, who subsequently

became a Hawaii state senator. The first Filipino-American to be appointed U.S. District Judge was Alfred Laureta. The first Filipino-American chair of a City Council in the U.S. was the late Rudy Pacarro.

There were even cases of "unusual firsts." In the 1988 election for the 39th State representative district on Oahu, Filipino candidates Romy Cachola and Connie Chun ended in a tie, which was resolved in favor of Cachola over Chun by 13 votes. Cachola eventually won a seat on the City Council and was again elected to the State legislature after his two Council terms were up.

Another unusual "first" was the filing of a lawsuit some years ago against the City & County of Honolulu for accent discrimination by Manuel Fra-

(continued on page 7)

IMMIGRATION GUIDE

Fraudoriski and Four Lawyers



By Atty. Emmanuel Samonte Tipon

An alien whom we shall call "Fraudoriski" was petitioned by his mother, a lawful permanent resident of the United States, as a single person, although he was married with two children. The petition was approved and he was admitted to the U.S. He wants to petition his wife and children.

Lawyer #1

Fraudoriski went to Lawyer # 1 and asked what he should do. "Do nothing," advised the lawyer.

But I want to be reunited with my wife and children, he insisted. Lawyer # 1 said that if he petitioned his wife, his fraud would be discovered by USCIS because his marriage contract that he would submit to establish marital relation-

ship would show that he was married before he was admitted to the U.S. In the unlikely event that USCIS is sleeping and misses that fact and approves the visa petition, U.S. Embassy is not likely to miss it, since they would be checking the National Statistics Office (NSO) on his civil status, and they would discover that his marriage occurred before he was admitted.

Fraudoriski said that there were fixers in the Philippines who could change the date of the marriage contract to show that he was married after he immigrated. Lawyer # 1 said that those fraudsters may be able to produce such a fake document but the original files remain at the NSO in film, microfiche or other secure form. Besides, have you ever used your genuine marriage contract for any purpose, like applying for a job? If you have, how are you going to correct that? How about your children, their birth certificates probably show that they are legitimate and that you

and their mother are married with a specific date of marriage? "The fixers can change that too, so they will appear as illegitimate and that their mother and I are not married," said Fraudoriski. There is still that problem of the original files remaining at NSO. Besides, your children must have used their genuine birth certificates, like enrolling in school. Can you retrieve those certificates? "I will contact another lawyer and ask for a second opinion," said Fraudoriski. How much do I owe you? "You owe me nothing," replied Lawyer # 1.

Lawyer #2

Fraudoriski contacted Lawyer # 2. Give me \$5,000 and we can easily fix your problem, said Lawyer # 2. Have your wife hire a lawyer in the Philippines to file a petition for annulment of your marriage. After your marriage is annulled, you re-marry her. Then petition for her using the new marriage contract as a basis. "That will take long and

it costs too much," said Fraudoriski. "I will seek a third opinion."

Lawyer #3

Fraudoriski contacted Lawyer # 3. Give me \$10,000 and I will solve your problem, said Lawyer # 3. I will accompany you to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and ask them to place you in deportation proceedings. Then we will ask the Immigration Judge for a fraud waiver. If the IJ grants it, then you can petition for your wife and children. "Can you guarantee that I will not be deported?" asked Fraudoriski. "Give me \$1 million and I will guarantee it," replied Lawyer # 3. "Where will I get \$1 million?" asked Fraudoriski. "That is an insulting question, do not ask a lawyer where you will get the money to pay him," Lawyer # 3 told him.

Back to awyer #1

Fraudoriski went back to Lawyer # 1. The lawyer who suggested that you get an annulment does not know the

law and does not read cases, Lawyer # 1 told Fraudoriski. It is your civil status at the time of admission that determines whether you are single or married. Annulment in your situation does not wipe out the effect of your first marriage. You are using annulment to cover up fraud. Tell that lawyer to read the case of Matter of Garcia which involved a Filipina who tried to do the same thing but was deported anyway. As for the lawyer who suggested that you have ICE place you in deportation proceedings, you are taking a very big risk. ICE will place you in jail immediately. Whether the Judge will grant you a fraud waiver is very uncertain. Are your favorable equities more than your unfavorable ones? Tell that lawyer to read my annotation on fraud waiver that was published by Thomson Reuters. Tell him also to read my books on ineffective assistance of counsel. A lawyer who brought his client to ICE for deportation was accused of being ineffective.

(continued on page 11)

COVER STORY (from page 6, HAWAII'S...)

gante who topped the written examination but was denied a job because of his heavy Filipino accent. Another lawsuit was filed for discrimination by Deditcho Mangrobang against the State Department of Health.

Unknown to many, Pulitzer Prize winner Byron Acohido was born and raised in Wahiawa. The much-acclaimed U.S. Army Gen. Antonio Taguba, who courageously exposed abuses of inmates in Iraq, was born in Sampaloc, Manila and graduated from Leilehua High School on Oahu.

With regard to Filipino media, there are two print newspapers, the Hawaii Filipino Chronicle and the Fil-Am Courier, and several radio and TV programs on Oahu and the neighbor islands.

Angela Baraquio, daughter of an immigrant couple from Pangasinan, became the first Filipina-American to win the Miss America title. Hawaii's Filipino community has also

produced outstanding finalists and semi-finalists for the national American Idol contest—Jasmine Trias, Camille Velasco and Jordan Segundo.

Athletics has turned out Filipino-American world champions and role models—Ben Villaflor, Jesus Salud, Brian Vilorio and the late Andy Ganigan in boxing; Benny Agbayani in professional baseball; and the World Champion Little Leaguers from West Oahu, whose coach is also Filipino-American.

It is impossible to mention other landmark developments and distinguished individuals in the Filipino community since the 1900s. Other marks of distinction can be found in the accompanying Chronology.

Conclusion

After 107 years, the 15 sakada pioneers would certainly be thrilled that the trail they blazed has led to a world-class community with its own

"firsts" in politics, government, education, media, medicine, health care, popular culture and other fields. Now more than 340,000 strong, the Filipino and part-Filipino community comprises 24 percent of Hawaii's population and becoming increasingly visible.

The first generation of manongs has passed on but their enduring legacy of hard work, survival and triumph lives on. They lit the first torch and led the way for future Filipino generations amidst so much sacrifice, deprivation, humiliation and institutionalized discrimination. Theirs was a world of pain and adversity, which they suffered in silence.

Hawaii's Filipino community continues to grow in large numbers and given more time and resources, it will continue to be a strong, influential force in local politics, economy and society.

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retired Professor of Political Science and Asian Studies at the University of Hawaii-Manoa, where she was also the founding Director of the Center for Philippine Studies. She received her Ph.D. in Political Science and Southeast Asian Studies from Cornell University,

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PHILIPPINE NEWS

Red Cross, Bohol Mayor in Standoff

by Sheila Crisostomo
 Thursday, October 24, 2013

MANILA, Philippines - A standoff between a mayor and the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) over the distribution of relief goods has brought to a standstill relief work in a quake-ravaged Bohol town.



Earthquake evacuees in Bohol

Maribojoc Mayor Leoncio

Evasco yesterday continued to bar Red Cross volunteers from distributing relief goods in the town and demanded that the goods be turned over to him.

The PRC, for its part, stood firmly against giving the goods to Evasco.

Amid the bickering over relief goods, President Aquino returned to Bohol yesterday for an overnight visit to assure residents of government efforts to help them rebuild their lives and their province.

"We won't give the relief goods to him. We are going to give non-food items. If he does not like it, let him be the one to explain to his constituents," PRC chairman Richard Gordon said in an interview over dzRH.

Evasco was unperturbed even as quake survivors in Maribojoc were desperate for help. "They can do their worst, I'll do my best," he said when sought for comment. "We do not need enemies. We need friends to help us in this disaster that befell us," the mayor said.

Last Thursday, PRC volunteers were distributing relief goods to quake victims in Poblacion in Maribojoc when Evasco suddenly arrived and demanded that the items be handed to him. The volunteers refused, prompting the mayor to drive them away.

In a statement, PRC said that based on its policy, "relief assistance should be given directly to beneficiaries of a disaster by our staff and volunteers and not through other organizations and entities such as the local government."

It said that following such procedure is "consistent with our guiding principles of independence, neutrality and impartiality."

The PRC said it has always been guided in its actions "by the humanitarian imperative and our reputation will always rest with the communities we serve."

"Over many years of experience in the field of disaster response we have developed tried and tested systems for distributing humanitarian aid in an equitable and efficient way," it added.

The PRC said that efficient and effective relief activities depend on many

factors including coordination with agencies like the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee, as well as with local and international non-governmental organizations "so that resources are maximized and duplication is minimized."

The PRC added that its "auxiliary status with the government extends to supporting, sharing information and coordinating closely with government agencies at a national and local level."

Credibility vital

The PRC stressed that its "ability to act independently is critical to maintaining our credibility and our accountability to the communities we work with and those who support us."

The PRC, in its statement, said it has a set of criteria for identifying the "most vulnerable" families needing attention. It said it is developing a relief and recovery plan to support at least 10,000 families in Bohol.

"Our commitment to the survivors of this terrible tragedy will go way beyond the next few weeks. We will be with them through the months ahead," PRC said.

On Tuesday, Evasco accused the PRC volunteers of arrogance for failing to coordinate their relief activities with him. He said that while he has no quarrel with the PRC as an institution, he is against "people in the Red Cross who are arrogant who think they are the messiah and they have the solution to the problem at hand." Evasco had served as chief-of-staff of Davao City Mayor Rodrigo Duterte.

"They came in without coordinating with us. We already have a system in place. They should have respected it and coordinated with us," Evasco explained.

"We want that the goods will be distributed fairly and equitably among the residents in Maribojoc. That was why we asked any organization, including the Red Cross to coordinate with us so that the distribution would not be chaotic," Evasco said.

He said he had convened barangay

(continued on page 9)

LEGAL NOTES



By Reuben S. Seguritan

Tens of thousands of people joined the demonstrations and rallies held in 150 sites nationwide last October 5 to pressure Congress to pass the immigration reform bill. Advocates dubbed the day, the “National Day of Immigrant Dignity and Respect.”

The protests took place in over 40 states. In the State of California alone, demonstrations were held in 21 cities. The larger rallies took place in Los Angeles, San Diego and Boston. In New York, the march started in Cadman Plaza in Brooklyn and crossed the Brooklyn Bridge. Many of the rallies were conducted be-

Fight for Immigration Reform Gains Momentum

fore the offices of House Republican lawmakers.

Part of the “major show of force” was the concert and march for immigration reform held on October 8 where thousands of people gathered at the National Mall in Washington, D.C. Multi-Grammy award winner, Los Tigres del Norte and artist Lila Downs performed during the concert. More than 150 protesters, including 8 House members, were arrested for civil disobedience.

Immigrant advocates remain hopeful that immigration reform will pass as House Democrats initiated measures to put pressure on the Republican majority. On October 2, Minority leader Representative Nancy Pelosi of California introduced their own version of a comprehensive immigration reform bill which

mirrors that of the Senate-approved bill on major points. Pelosi said that there were enough Democrats and Republicans in the House to pass the bill.

The House Democrats’ immigration plan includes a path to citizenship for the undocumented; however, it does not include the border security measures which helped win over many conservative Republicans in the Senate. In place of the proposed border security measures, it would require the Department of Homeland Security to map out a plan to ensure the arrest of 90% of illegal crossers across the entire southern border within 5 years.

Although at present, no Republican member is a sponsor of the bill, this still comes as good news to advocates especially since the bipartisan

House group’s efforts to come up with the bill failed last month. Representative Pelosi challenged Speaker John Boehner (R-Ohio) to put the immigration bill for a vote on the floor this year.

Several House Republican leaders have indicated that “passing comprehensive immigration reform remains a top Republican priority.” Representative Cathy McMorris Rogers who chairs the House Republican Conference said despite the government shutdown, her party is still committed to “rewrite the nation’s immigration laws.”

Meantime, a number of smaller immigration bills are expected to move onto the House floor in late October or early November. The bills already approved in the Judiciary Committee level involve enforcement and visas for highly skilled workers.

While Congress continues

to refuse to act on the immigration reform bill, California has adopted a number of bills expanding immigrant rights. Governor Jerry Brown recently signed into law the Trust Act which restricts federal agents from detaining undocumented immigrants who are non-criminals or minor offenders. He also signed the bill allowing qualified undocumented immigrants to become licensed attorneys as well as the bill allowing the issuance of driver’s license to the undocumented.

With unceasing and intensified efforts, nationwide campaigns, and growing support even within the Republican party, advocates are hopeful that the comprehensive immigration reform bill will be passed by the end of the year.

REUBEN S. SEGURITAN has been practicing law for over 30 years. For further information, you may call him at (212) 695 5281 or log on to his website at www.seguritan.com

PHILIPPINE NEWS (from page 8, RED CROSS...)

officials in Maribojoc – including those he considered his political enemies – to tell them to cooperate with one another in addressing the needs of their constituents. He also made clear he is not running for reelection.

With relief efforts likely to drag on for weeks and with the coming barangay polls just around the corner, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) for its part is set to issue a resolution clarifying the tasks of the PRC and local government units in the relief operations in Bohol and other quake-ravaged provinces.

“We are now giving the Red Cross participation in the relief efforts. We want to implement provisions in the Omnibus Election Code,” Comelec Chairman Sixto Brillantes said.

Under the Omnibus Election Code, Brillantes said the PRC has the authority to administer and disburse funds for the relief efforts during calamities or disasters.

He said the law prohibits a candidate or his or her

spouse or members of his or her family from participating, directly or indirectly, in the distribution of any relief or other goods to victims of disasters.

Brillantes, however, stressed that the Comelec would not prohibit local officials from helping in relief operations.

“The resolution will define the participation of Red Cross against local officials so we can reconcile the conflict. We will not prevent the local officials because it will only disrupt the ongoing relief operations,” Brillantes explained.

Comelec Commissioner Grace Padaca stressed that restrictions would only apply to candidates.

“We just want to make sure that relief operations will not be disrupted and that election laws will be enforced,” she said.

The Comelec also announced it is giving those wishing to run for barangay positions in Bohol until tomorrow to file their certifi-

cates of candidacy. The barangay elections in Bohol have been reset to Nov. 25.

PNP checking hoarding

Meanwhile, the Philippine National Police has sent intelligence operatives to Bohol to check on reports that some mayors were hoarding relief goods.

“I have instructed them to validate the complaint and once they verified the information and gathered enough and concrete evidence, the PNP will file criminal charges against them,” Chief Superin-

tendent Danilo Constantino, head of the Central Visayas Police (Region 7), told The STAR.

It was Interior and Local Government Secretary Manuel Roxas II who ordered the PNP to investigate the alleged hoarding.

Roxas also ordered Constantino to help ensure that all relief goods delivered to municipal officials reach affected residents.

The DILG chief issued the order after the Department of Social Welfare and Development reported that some resi-

dents displaced by the earthquake in Bohol had not been receiving relief goods allegedly due to hoarding by some officials. Some officials had complained earlier of difficulty in distributing relief goods due to damaged roads and bridges.

Public works officials said they were working round the clock to rehabilitate damaged roads and other infrastructure. Roxas said all the towns in Bohol – including Loon, Maribojoc and Antiquera – are now reachable in two hours from Tagbilaran. (www.philstar.com)

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PHILIPPINE LANGUAGE



ILOKO
By Amado I. Yoro

Maudi a Paset

(Umuna a gunggona iti Salip Ti Sarita 1981- pename: Oram Odil)

Saan a busek ti gimong iti kinapudno, Rosario. Daksa nggasa taeng ta nagbalinkayo a biktima iti panagintutuleng ken panaginkukuna iti naminsan. Ngem ammuem koma a sipud pay idi damokayo a makita iti lansangan, patiek a kasapulanyo ti tulong. Inyumanko nga immuna iti aramidek iti hunta ti kapiliami. Adda bassit koleksionmi ken mabalinyo a pamuonan nga agbiag ken ni Anton.”

“Ania ti kayatmo a sawen, pastor?” adda gagar ni Rosario.

“Saankayo nga agmaymaysa ditoy a lubong, Rosario.

Editor's Note: This short story won first prize in 1981 Gumil Hawaii short story writing contest on a pen name: Oram Odil and published in Bin-i, a GH anthology book. Due to space limitation each issue, HFC will publish it in five (5) parts. *Nangabak daytoy a sarita iti umuna a gunggona iti Salip Ti Sarita 1981 iti Gumil Hawaii. iti parbo a nagan: Oram Odil ken nairaman iti Bin-i a libro ti GH Gapu iti limitado nga espasio, agbalin a lima a paset daytoy.*

Ti Torre, Ti Apuy, Ken Ti Ima Ti Dios

Dakayo met ti paset ti gimong. Pakaragsakan ti kapiliami no awatenyonto ti naurnosmi a tulong para kadakayo nga agina. Kas kunakon: baro a biag. Adda latta kaasi ti langit.

Nabayagen a naited ni Pastor Bagnos ti naur-orda a tulong kadagiti agina a Rosario ken Anton. Adda dagiti nadumaduma a makan, delata, lupot, kuarta, ules, kasangkapan iti kosina ken alikamen iti pagtaengan.

Agyaman la unay ti pastor kadagiti kaduana iti kapiliada. Kasla dimmakkel iti panagriknana iti bagina. Dimmakkel ti panagtalekda kenkuana.

Iti mitingda iti hunta ti kapiliada, impeksana ti nalaus a panagyamanna. Binigbigna ti dakkkel a kaipapanan ti panagtitinnulong ken panagtutunosda. Impaimana kadakuada ti ladawan iti pagiwarnak. Saanna a bukukod ti balligi ken dayaw. Idi kitaenna dagiti kaduana iti kapiliada, nadlawna nga adda pannakapnek iti rupada. Saan a nagbid-

dut. Adun ti mangraem ti impaay ti kapiliada.

DOMINGO. Adu manen ti tao iti uneg ti kapilia. No idiligna kadagiti immun-una a misana, umad-adu ti tao nga agatendar. Inwarasna ti panagkitana. Nawada dagiti ruprupadda. Kasla mariknana a timmayag ken dimmakkel ti kapiliada idi madlawna ti dua a kabarbaro a rupa. Addada iti maikadua a pew iti sango. Da Rosario ken Anton !

Iti pingir ti panunot ni Pastor Bagnos, nakitana manen dagiti aldaw ken rabii ken tawen a kaaddana iti seminario. Nakabatbatad ti kaipapanan ti krus iti torre ti Evangelica Seminary. Agbalbalikas manen ti desinio a kongkreto iti pader daytoy. Nakitana ti bileg ken kidser dagiti sementado a panuli ken diding ti katedral. Iti uneg, napupok ditoy iti napaut bassit a tawen tapno masubok. Iti panakayawat kenkuana ti kinaan-anayna a pastor, inkarina idi iti bagina, ket intukitna iti barukongna nga agserbi a kas napudno, natakneng ken nalinteg a ramay ti Dios.

Inwarasna pay naminsan

iti panagkitana iti uneg ti kapilia. Adda pay dagiti kabarbaro pay a simrek ti di pay unay nabayag. Ammonan a nagsaknapen ti damag. Ket nabanng-aran. Saan manen a nagbidut. Ti iglesia ti dumakkel gapu iti naimbag nga aramid. Ti tao ket isu ti iglesia. Uray no saannan a maibaga kadagiti kameng ti Bishop's Committee, patienna a dumakdakkkel ken lumawlawan ti iglesiada. Dagiti agina a Rosario ken Anton ti mangipaneknek.

Idi agangay, timmakder da Rosario ken Anton. Agturongda iti sango ti altar a yan ti pastor. “Adda la kayatko a yebkas, Pastor,” kinuna ni Rosario.

“Denggek no ania dayta, Rosario.”

“Ammok ti kadakkkel ti iglesiayo, Pastor. Ti kadakkeln ket saan a marukod iti pisikal

ken aktual a sukat, takder ken kalawana. Marukod ti kadakkkel ti iglesiayo babaen iti kinaimbag nga impaayyo kadakami nga agina.” Nakalua ni Rosario.

“Ti kalipilia, ken ti Dios ti pagyamanam, Rosario. No ammom nga adda ayat; adda met Dios. No adda Dios, adda latta kaasi ken ayat. No adda apuy, adda met ayat, Rosario. Ket patiek a dimmakkel ti templo ti kararua iti nabileg a pammati. Adda kinaimbag kadagiti Ima ti Dios. Tumukno ti langit ti panagyamanko kadakayo amin.”

Idi kitaen manen ni Pastor Bagnos dagiti adda iti uneg ti kapilia, masinunuonan ti saanna a panagbidut iti kaaddana kadakuada.

Nakarikna iti naisalsalumin a talinaay. Nagyaman iti Apo. —Gibusna.

GLOBAL NEWS

Pinoy Kid is Instant Hit in Belgian Talent Show



A four-year-old Filipino boy named Tristan Pangilinan became an instant hit after an extraordinary performance in Belgium's Got Talent show.

Pangilinan brought the house down with his “Gangnam Style” number and received a standing ovation from two of the show's three judges, as well as from the thousands who watched him dance to the music popularized by Korean superstar Psy.

The youngest and the smallest contestant ever to audition for Belgium's Got Talent, Pangilinan received “yes” votes from all three judges. The boy also became an instant overnight sensation on Youtube, with his audition video going viral.

His mother Francislyn never expected her son would make it in the auditions but allowed him to do so because he enjoys dancing in front of large crowds.

The Philippine Embassy in Brussels is encouraging all Filipinos across Belgium and Europe to support Tristan in his journey to stardom.

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COMMUNITY CALENDAR

GLOBAL NAGUILIANDERS ALLIANCE NETWORK REUNION & DINNER DANCE • SATURDAY • October 26, 2013, 6 PM • Ala Moana Hotel • Contact: Eddie Baladad @ 341-5047

FILCOM CENTER'S 11TH ANNUAL GALA DINNER AND FUNDRAISER EVENT • SATURDAY • November 9, 2013, 5:30 PM • FilCom Center, Waipahu • Visit www.filcom.org for more information

63RD ANNUAL CONVENTION LUNCHEON OF DIOCESAN CONGRESS OF FILIPINO CATHOLIC CLUB • SATURDAY • November 9, 2013, 12:00 PM • Pagoda Hotel International Ballroom • Call Estrella Estillore at 672-8100 for details

UFCH REAFFIRMATION AND PROGRESS AWARDS • SATURDAY • November 23, 2013 • For details and nomination forms, email pr.ufch@gmail.com

MINI-CONFERENCE ON MINDANAO, MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY RESOURCE SPEAKERS • SATURDAY • November 23, 2013, 2 - 5 PM • Contact Dr. Fred Magdalena at 956-6086 for more info

50TH FOUNDATION & GALA CELEBRATION DINNER & BALL OF CABUGAO SONS & DAUGHTERS OF HAWAII • SATURDAY • December 7, 2013, 6 PM • Waikiki Beach Marriott Resort & Spa • Contact: Mercedes Sonico, 258-9573 or 842-7149

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HAWAII-FILIPINO NEWS

Councilmembers Menor and Pine Honor Kāhi Mōhala



(bottom): Councilmembers Kymberly Pine and Ron Menor with Kāhi Mōhala CEO Leonard Licina. (top): Councilmembers Joey Manahan, Stanley Chang, Chair Ernie Martin, Ann Kobayashi, Carol Fukunaga, Breene Harimoto and Ikaika Anderson.

Honolulu City Councilmembers Ron Menor (Council District 9) and Kymberly Pine (Council District 1) presented an honorary certificate to Kāhi Mōhala in honor of its landmark 30th Anniversary. The presentation was made to Kāhi Mōhala CEO Leonard Licina during the City Council's meet-

ing at Honolulu Hale on Wednesday, October 9, 2013.

Kāhi Mōhala is Hawaii's only private, free-standing psychiatric hospital. For the past 30 years, Kāhi Mōhala has provided specialized behavioral health care and treatment for Hawaii's children, adolescents and adults. The hospital treats patients for depression, anxiety,

eating disorders, suicidal ideation, post traumatic stress disorder, psychotic disorders, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Kāhi Mōhala recently completed a multi-year renovation project. Work on Phase I was completed in September 2011 which included the "Lehua A Unit" for adult patients with serious behavioral health challenges, while Phase II was completed this past May. The result is a relaxing and beautiful environment for per-

sonal restoration and growth.

Councilmember Pine highlighted Kāhi Mōhala's innovative ROPES treatment program—a challenging obstacle course made of wood beams, pulleys and ropes. Built 40 feet above the ground, ROPES enables patients to improve their skills in communication, decision-making, problem-solving, and goal-setting—all of which are needed to successfully negotiate the course.

"The many children and youth who come to Kāhi Mōhala often struggle to overcome emotional, physical or sexual abuse, so conquering

fear and experiencing success can be quite therapeutic for them," she says.

In celebration of its 30th Anniversary, Kāhi Mōhala will be holding activities for the community and its employees throughout the year. Since it first opened 30 years ago in October 1983, Kāhi Mōhala has helped an estimated 35,000 patients experiencing emotional and/or behavioral problems.

"The heart of Kāhi Mōhala's philosophy of care is improving the quality of life for patients," says Councilmember Menor. "Thanks to its innovative programs and staff who are dedicated to caring for people in need, Kāhi Mōhala will remain at the forefront in serving as a center of excellence for behavioral health care services."

Consulate to Host Culinary Competition

The Philippine Consulate General in Honolulu and the United Filipino Council of Hawaii are co-hosting a cooking competition for amateur chefs, cooks and food enthusiasts on November 30, 2013 at the Consulate beginning at 2 pm.

Entitled "Kampeon sa Kusina: A Filipino Culinary Showdown," the contest will officially kick off Christmas celebrations for Hawaii's Fil-

ipinos and the 2nd Parol Festival. The lighting of the lanterns will follow at 6:30 pm.

Prizes are as follows:

- Overall winner: \$1,000 cash prize
- First runner-up: 1 free round-trip ticket to Las Vegas
- Second runner-up: 2-night "staycation" at the Ala Moana Hotel

The competition is meant

to bring out the talents of Filipino-American cooks and food connoisseurs, bring greater awareness for Filipino cuisine and to support local Filipino eateries.

Contestants must be 18 years old, of Filipino heritage and a legal resident of Hawaii. The deadline to register is November 9, 2013. Entry forms are available online at: www.philippineshonolulu.org or via email at: [\[sakusina@gmail.com\]\(mailto:sakusina@gmail.com\).](mailto:kampeon-</p>
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IMMIGRATION GUIDE (from page 7, FRAUDORISK!...)

Lawyer #4

"I am going to seek a fourth opinion. I will contact that lawyer whom I see on TV," said Fraudoriski. Like the relatives of a terminally ill person, they will never stop asking for another opinion until they find one that agrees

with their opinion that the patient will live long.

(ATTY. TIPON has a Master of Laws degree from Yale Law School and a Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of the Philippines. Office: 800 Bethel St., Suite 402, Honolulu, HI 96813. Tel. (808) 225-2645. E-Mail: [\[law@yahoo.com\]\(mailto:law@yahoo.com\). Websites: \[www.MilitaryandCriminalLaw.com\]\(http://www.MilitaryandCriminalLaw.com\), and \[www.ImmigrationServicesUSA.com\]\(http://www.ImmigrationServicesUSA.com\). Listen to the most witty, interesting, and informative radio program in Hawaii on KNDI at 1270, AM dial every Thursday at 7:30 a.m., rebroadcast at \[www.iluko.com\]\(http://www.iluko.com\).](mailto:filam-</p>
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