The Filipinos in Hawaii

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ruben R. Alcantara
Nancy S. Alconcel, John Berger, Cesar Wycoco
THE FILIPINOS IN HAWAII

An Annotated Bibliography
HAWAI'I SERIES No. 6

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THE FILIPINOS IN HAWAII
An Annotated Bibliography

by RUBEN R. ALCANTARA
with Nancy S. Alconcel
John Berger and Cesar Wycoco

Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute . University of Hawaii . Honolulu
Of the several immigrant groups coming to Hawaii to perform agricultural labor, the Filipinos were the last to arrive. Subsequent shifts to urban life and other occupations have been taking place for some time. At the same time, additional immigrants have been coming to Hawaii, often directly into the urban areas. As an ethnic group, they have had more than their share of adjustment problems.

This annotated bibliography, the sixth in our series, provides the scholar with a ready reference to serious studies concerning the Filipino in Hawaii. Hopefully, it will help guide students and others who will continue to explore the experiences of the local Filipinos, about whom there is still much more to be learned and appreciated.

Donald M. Topping, Director
Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute
PREFACE

This annotated bibliography on Filipinos in Hawaii is the sixth in the Hawaii Series, a research and publication program devoted to the tracing, compilation and evaluation of the existing literature on the various peoples and cultures in these islands. The Hawaii Series is a program of the University of Hawaii's Social Sciences and Linguistics Institute (SSLI).

The Filipino bibliography project was initiated in 1971, with partial funding from the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. The following year the preliminary report on this project, "The Filipinos in Hawaii, an Annotated Bibliography," was prepared. This report was largely a cooperative endeavor, with myself as project director. Nancy S. Alconcel, a professional librarian, set up a master file of entries that would possibly be relevant to the bibliography: Cesar S. Wycoco, a graduate assistant, located the materials and collected notes for the annotation. The preliminary report consisted mainly of publications in the libraries of the University of Hawaii.

After the publication of the preliminary report in 1972, further work on this bibliography project was made possible largely by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Department of American Studies of the University of Hawaii. Additional support came from the Japanese American Research Center. Two graduate assistants, Rochelle A. MacArthur and John Berger, helped locate entries in the various libraries on Oahu and collected notes for the annotations.

This Filipino bibliography project, therefore, is largely the result of the work, support, and encouragement of all involved. Several others deserve our special gratitude for making this publication possible. David Kittleson, the curator of the Hawaiian and Pacific Collection at the University of Hawaii, helped locate the materials and brought new publications to our attention. Seymour Lutzky, chairman of the American Studies Department, provided encouragement and assistance throughout all the stages of the project. To them and to many others we express our gratitude.

This annotated bibliography contains only the entries pertinent to the Hawaii Filipino experience. We did not include materials regarding Filipinos on the United States mainland, as
several such bibliographies are available. We have listed only the materials that are readily accessible to researchers and scholars. We were successful in locating a number of unpublished manuscripts and conference papers, and we have annotated these only if we received the author's permission to deposit a copy in a library collection. We have not listed separately all the news items about Hawaii Filipinos that appeared in the two major newspapers on Oahu inasmuch as students and researchers can handily consult the Index to the Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin (1929-68, with annual updating).

The entries listed in this bibliography can be found in the following collections:

UHH--The Hawaiian and Pacific Collection, University of Hawaii (housed in Hamilton Library). This collection has the most extensive holdings on Hawaii's peoples and cultures. In addition to books and journal articles, the collection contains manuscripts, collected papers, federal and state government reports, and copies of Hawaii Filipino newspapers. The University of Hawaii theses and dissertations are also in the UHH collection.

HAM--Hamilton Library Collection, University of Hawaii. The card catalog at the Hamilton Library contains all the entries in the various university collections. The Hamilton Library collection includes several relevant articles published in national journals. Copies of dissertations and theses from mainland universities can be found in the microfilm section.

UHCGVT--The Government Documents Collection, University of Hawaii. This collection contains federal government reports and publications, and may be consulted for the census reports and the congressional hearings on Filipino immigration.

HSL--The Hawaii State Library. The staff has compiled an unannotated guide, "Filipinos in Hawaii," to the materials on Hawaii Filipinos.

AH--Archives of Hawaii. The collection contains the papers of the governors of Hawaii as well as the annual reports on immigration to these islands.

DPED--Department of Planning and Economic Development Collection, State of Hawaii. This collection contains the published reports of all state agencies.

Evidently, many more materials exist than we have been able to locate and annotate. Many documents important in reconstructing the history of Hawaii Filipinos are in the files and holdings of the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association (HSPA) and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), but we could not include
them as they are of limited access to students and researchers. We have not been able to make an inventory of the files of the various Filipino organizations in the state, the files of plantation companies, and the primary document and newspaper collections of Filipino families in Hawaii. We have not had the opportunity to assess and annotate the materials in collections outside of Hawaii. We have not been able to make an inventory of the oral history and primary document collections in private hands in the state. It is our hope that these materials will be available in the future for the reconstruction of the Filipino story in Hawaii.

Our humanistic awareness of Hawaii's peoples, our explanations and interpretations, depend on how well we can reconstruct the past out of available materials. It is our hope that this bibliography, as an assessment of the materials on Hawaii Filipinos, contributes to this endeavor. It is also our hope that this bibliography will lead to the many studies--culture change in migration, strategies of adaptation, labor history, Filipino identity and personality in Hawaii, voluntary associations, and many others--which still have to be done in order to understand the many aspects of the Filipino experience in Hawaii.

Ruben R. Alcantara
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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY


   Chapter entitled "A Brief History of Hawaiian Labor" traces the evolution of the labor movement in Hawaii from the period of the monarchy to 1966. Discussion touches on: immigration to Hawaii of some 122,000 Filipino workers from 1907 to 1931; the abortive 1919 plantation strike involving Filipino and Japanese workers; and the equally unsuccessful 1924 strike that included only Filipino workers.


   Combines an overview of Philippine history with an analysis of the strike of 1924 and its aftereffects.


   Promotional material announcing the organization and goals of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce.


   Filipinos are included in statistical information on crude birth rate, population increase, and population of Hawaii by ancestry and citizenship status for the years 1920 to 1928.


   Reports on trends of the population, population movement, marriage rates, voting patterns, citizenship, and birth and death rates. Covers the period 1913 and 1932. [See Entry 561]

Data obtained from federal and territorial sources. Factual information provides the basis for discussion of topics such as population, population changes and patterns, length of residency, political status and participation, fecundity, age-sex distribution, interracial marriage, economic status, education, incidence of retardation in public schools, and crime. Abundant information of Filipinos, particularly for the years 1920 and 1930. Updates earlier study. [See Entries 11 and 329.]


Presents tables on the number of Filipinos in Hawaii in 1930 and on the number who returned to the Philippines between 1931 and 1938. The largest number of Filipinos returned in 1931-1932, after which the annual figures decreased steadily.


Traces changes in such aspects of the population of Hawaii as size, nativity, age, sex, and ethnic composition. Census data indicate the rise in the number of Filipinos from zero in 1900 to the third largest population among seven ethnic groups in 1930.


Discusses trends in population movement to and from Hawaii, with particular reference to the changing sex ratio among Filipinos, as reflected in federal census figures. The sex ratio was abnormally skewed prior to 1930 but showed a significant decline, attributed to the return of Filipino men to the Philippines, from 1930 to 1940.

10. and Dan Kane-Zo Kai. *The Education of the Boys of Hawaii and Their Economic Outlook: A Study in the Field of Race Relations.* Honolulu: University of Hawaii Research Publications No. 4, 1928. 54 pp. UHH
Attempts to find out if there would be sufficient and acceptable employment for Hawaii's young men when they entered the job market. Questionnaires, administered to a large sample of intermediate and high school boys to determine levels of aspiration, reveal that a high percentage aspire to white-collar jobs although most are sons of plantation workers. Study shows that Filipinos are greatly underrepresented in the schools.


Characteristics of Filipino population are well covered. Study covers heavy rural distribution, abnormal sex ratio, rate of in- and outmarriage. High crime rate among the Filipino population is attributed to the young of most of the immigrants, to abnormal sex ratio, to resulting degree of social disorganization, and to the conflicts between Hawaiian laws and traditional Filipino values. Earlier edition of Entry 6.


Includes data on the age distribution of native- and foreign-born Filipinos in Hawaii.


Although mainly concerned with the 1949 Hawaiian ILWU strike, background material includes discussions, by Filipino laborers, regarding the 1920 strike.


Statistically detailed article focusing on the mortality rate for different types of cancers among Hawaii Filipinos. Notes areas where Filipino mortality rate is significantly higher than the corresponding rates for the United States.

First-hand account of one aspect of Filipino culture in the Waialua area details the mixture of traditional and Hawaiianized customs surrounding the marriage ritual. Compares customs of the Waialua community with those of two other centers of Filipino population on Oahu—Waipahu and Kalihi-Palama—noting both the many variations from the original customs of the Philippines and the significance of the evolving Waialua patterns.


Historical-social account of Filipino immigration and settlement in a plantation town from 1909 to the 1970s. Describes the arrival, stabilization, and evolution of the plantation life-style of the Filipino population.


Primarily a record of the men who managed and expanded Koloa Plantation during its first hundred years. Descriptions of the 1924 Filipino strike are taken from the Honolulu Advertiser report of November 14, 1924. The index does not list all references to Filipinos that appear in the text.


Indicates that Filipinos have the highest incidence of leptospirosis infection of any ethnic group studied, but also establishes that it was, in fact, an occupational rather than an ethnically determined disease. Article also includes proposals for controlling this rat-related disease.

Combination of English grammar and reader and English-Ilokano-Visayan dictionary of words, phrases, and sentences. Also included are business and other types of correspondence in English, with Ilokano and Visayan translations.


Reports are compiled on an experimental cancer education program intended especially for Filipinos on Kauai. The survey, taken at the end of the program, reveals the increase in the number of Filipinos who underwent annual physical examinations including cancer tests. At least three times as many females as males benefited from the information program.


Characteristics and distribution of Molokai's Filipino population are detailed with information on birthplace, income, age, sex, and education.


Study of the impact on employees of the closing of two plantations on Molokai. Includes a description of the characteristics of the affected population—which included a considerable number of Filipinos—and their uncertainty about their futures.


During the 1930s Filipinos frequently requested appendectomies whenever they experienced abdominal pain. At the time, it was suggested that one reason for this interest in appendectomies was that the resulting scar was a sign of status among returnees to the Philippines. The study also reveals that the laborers
wanted this operation because, in the Philippines, it was believed that a ruptured appendix was almost always fatal; and they did not wish to take chances.


Part of a group study that investigates cultural influences in the personal and family problems experienced by clients of a casework agency. Forty-six of the 862 cases studied were Filipino. Data used were gathered from Child and Family Service of Honolulu records and by a questionnaire. Chapter on Filipinos, pp. 137-171, was written by Blossom M. Higa.


A 1963 follow-up of the college status of 1,015 high school seniors in 1959, showing that the percentages for college attendance were lower among the Filipinos, Hawaiians, and second-generation Japanese; and higher among the Chinese and the third-generation Japanese groups.


Scattered, brief references to the role played by Filipinos in small farming.


A conference report on racial prejudice among Filipinos, Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese and Negroes in Hawaii.

Compares and contrasts cultural and economic considerations that influence decisions on family size and frequency of births among couples of Caucasian, Japanese, and Filipino background on Oahu. Findings indicate that Filipino respondents from both lower-urban and rural Oahu samples tend to reflect a more traditional concept of the value of children than did respondents from middle-class Caucasian and Japanese samples.


Methods of mental testing among people of different cultural and social backgrounds are studied. One of the earliest studies on the people of Hawaii in which such variables as language ability and social values in mental testing are considered. Originally prepared as Master's thesis [Psychology] entitled "Some Applications of Clinical Psychology in Hawaii," University of Hawaii, 1927.


Deals mainly with the legal and illegal maneuvers of the planters to keep their Oriental immigrant workers docile and willing to work for very low wages. Immigration and Bureau of Labor statistics on Filipinos illustrate the extreme power and audacity of the planters in using the machinery of the law for their own interests. The study is supplemented by photographs, interviews, and comparative data.


Data taken from questionnaires completed by 1,068 landlords in 1952 show that the policies of the
landlords were oriented toward either nondiscrimination or preference for a single ethnic group, generally their own. Filipinos ranked fifth among the seven ethnic groups in tenant-ethnicity preferences.


Official report, based on personal investigation describes the working conditions on Hawaiian sugar plantations. Claims that conditions were generally better in Hawaii than in the Philippines.


The case history of a Portuguese cab driver, who apparently was a victim of the "Filipino sudden death syndrome." One of the first examples of cases that eventually proved that the "FSDS" was not restricted to Filipinos. In this case, death was believed to have been induced in part by ingestion of a toxic material found in some fish products commonly a part of the Filipino diet.


Statistical evaluation of the critical housing shortage in 1948. Based on figures from the Hawaii Housing Authority's annual reports showing the ethnic background of the 1,580 families placed in the housing projects of the Hawaii Housing Authority. Filipinos constituted 14.3 percent of these families.


Filipinos placed fifth out of seven ethnic groups in the Form A Progressive Arithmetic Tests administered to randomly selected eighth grade pupils in eleven public schools in Hawaii. Filipino girls generally received
higher scores than boys. The scope of this study is limited owing to the small number of test scores utilized.


The needs and expectations of Filipino immigrants and their effect on the community are studied in detail. Statistical information on the distribution of Filipinos in Maui County is included. Also, recommends programs that would assist in the positive integration of the immigrant population into the socioeconomic life of the community without destroying its own culture. Sections are summarized into lists of significant findings for scanning purposes.


Places emphasis upon the effects of culture contact among the various groups in Hawaii and especially upon the Hawaiians. Specific mention of Filipinos given throughout the text. Historical research, government statistics, surveys, and interviews are cited to show areas where further research is needed. Appendix B, "Culture and Psychosis in Hawaii," pp. 156-171, compares the incidence of various types of mental illnesses among different cultural groups, including Filipinos.


Report of a three-year survey (April 1964-March 1967) to determine rates of chronic conditions among five major ethnic groups. Results indicate that Filipinos had the highest rate of hypertension, peptic ulcers, and impairments of back or spine, whereas they showed the lowest rate for asthma-hay fever.

Reports differences in cardiovascular-renal mortality rates between Hawaii and the Mainland and among Hawaii's ethnic groups.


Lists number of patients discharged by ethnic group; does not explain ethnic differences in discharge rates. Filipinos had second highest discharge rate.


Records of patients with heart disease treated in Honolulu hospitals from January 1, 1942 to December 31, 1946 were reviewed and 1,269 cases were analyzed as to racial incidence of heart disease, age distribution, etiology and other pertinent data.


Elementary school level reader contains the general recollections of three generations in a Filipino family living in Camp 4 Waimanalo. Filipino daily life and practices in the 1930s are also described.


Compares the rate of infant mortality among Japanese and Filipino populations in Asia and Hawaii, discusses
reasons for differences in the various mortality rates, and traces the reduction of the infant mortality rate since the beginning of the century.


Compares the cultural patterns of eight ethnic groups that tend to influence the behavior and attitudes of casework clients. Among Filipinos, the most important cultural factors noted are strong family unity and parental control over children, even after marriage.


Pamphlet issued during the 1924 strike by the president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association explains the company's position on the strike. States that Filipino workers generally improved their lot on the plantations as compared to their original situation in the Philippines.


The president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association argues that the threatened exclusion of Filipino labor to Hawaii, as proposed in bills submitted to the U.S. Congress, posed serious problems to the sugar industry and labor needs of Hawaii.


An address by the president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association that opposes the proposed legislation in Congress that would prevent Filipino immigration. Cites the need for Filipino workers on the plantations, the favorable wages and benefits paid to the workers, and the fact that the loss of immigrant labor would "destroy the industrial life of this Territory."

A brief prepared by order of the court during the hearings on a civil dispute involving the ILWU, concerning Hawaii's labor conditions before and after Annexation, labor injunctions, and labor laws.

The importation of Filipino labor, the use of force to prevent their departure to California, and the part played by Filipinos as strikers and strikebreakers are included in the report.


Recounts the struggle to preserve Ota Camp, a predominantly Filipino housing area in Waipahu, from destruction.


Historical account of Hawaii and the Philippines containing scant information on Filipinos in Hawaii. Immigration to Hawaii is mentioned. The volume is illustrated.


Statistics by ethnic groups on the interval between marriage and first live birth (or abortion): between marriage and second live birth (or abortion), and between marriage and divorce.

Tables show specific death rates per 1,000 population by age, sex, and ethnic group based on all recorded deaths during the six five-year periods from the 1910 to 1960 census years. Statistics for Filipinos begin with the year 1920.


Tables contain estimates of the population of the Hawaiian Islands, and the island of Oahu by ethnic group, sex, and age based on statistics gathered by the Health Surveillance Programs of 1964-67 and 1969-71. Filipinos are included along with other identified groups. An explanation of the criteria used to determine ethnic groupings is given in the introduction.


The role played by Filipinos in the 1930s cult of the Sacred Stones of Wahiawa is briefly mentioned. Otherwise, a study of Filipinos has been excluded because of their comparatively recent arrival to Hawaii.


Explores the economic and social aspects of the lives of Filipinos in Honolulu; factors that prompted Filipinos to leave the sugar plantations for the city; and such topics as their social life, education, economic status, and racial intermingling.

56. *Filipinos at Ewa.* Honolulu, 1935. Typescript. 45 pp. UHH

Data gathered in interviews with 101 families are used to describe the social and economic aspects of Filipinos on the Ewa plantation. Living conditions, family organization, customs, economic ties with the Philippines, and community life are discussed in detail.

Discusses a number of the general contributions of Filipinos to the economic and social life of Hawaii from 1906 to 1936.


An account of some of the traditional Filipino customs surrounding the events of birth, marriage, and death, citing as examples both general practices and specific causes of group behavior. Of special interest are references to modifications in some traditional customs due to the nature of the Filipino experience in Hawaii and of conflicts between Filipino parents and their American-born children over the continued observance of the old rules of conduct.


In surveying the Filipino economic and social experience in Hawaii, emphasis is placed on changing customs as the Filipinos adjust to life on the plantations. Concludes that the Filipino group becomes stabilized in a pattern approximating the American one and that the experience of Filipinos is similar to that of other recent immigrants to Hawaii.


General account of life and activities of Filipinos in Hawaii.


A short story of three festivals as they affect the life of a man.

   Analyzes the positive relationship between the sentencing behavior of the judge and the social distance, criminality, and origin of the defendants in Hawaii's courts. In tables from court records, Filipinos are shown as belonging to the second (average) category in criminality and to the third (greatest) category in social distance in comparison with nine other groups.


   Contains papers originally prepared for the Conference on Mental Health Research in Asia and the Pacific held at the East-West Center, March 28 to April 1, 1966. Paper by Katz, Gudeman, and Sanborn gives characteristics of Filipino mental patients [see Entry 268].


   Examines the buying habits, consumption, and preference patterns of rice consumers according to ethnic origin, income, education, family size, length of residence in Hawaii, and age of the homemakers. The Filipinos, who comprise 5.5 percent of the groups interviewed, were among the most frequent purchasers and the highest consumers of rice. Data obtained through interviews with homemakers in Honolulu (984) and Kailua (205).


   Mentions several Filipino customs relating to childbirth, specifically that of the husband being present and assisting his wife.


Study conducted to ascertain how sixty-five persons, who had been discontinued from General Assistance, were faring economically and socially. The thirty-three Filipinos in the group represented over 50 percent of the cases. Findings indicated the Filipinos to be the least successful in employment-seeking situations. No particular theory was advanced. No significant social changes were noted in the lives of the subjects.


Pinpoints the forces accelerating the social progress and assimilation of the various ethnic groups in Hawaii. Data, drawn from federal censuses and from Hawaii Board of Health reports, include material on intermarriage and sex ratio. The analyses on cultural inertia and on intra- and inter-group relations point to stronger participation by all groups in the process of amalgamation in Hawaii. Data on Filipinos show an increasing participation in this amalgamation.
70. Cheng, Ch'eng K'un, and Douglas S. Yamamura. "Interracial Marriage and Divorce in Hawaii." *Social Forces* 36(1957): 77-84.  
Statistical information illustrates changing patterns of interracial marriage and divorce. Filipino participation falls within the general norm.

Seeks to prove that there is a malnutrition problem in Hawaii's children and that a preventive program should be initiated before the problem becomes acute. It was found that of the Filipino children observed and examined, 37.33 percent were at least 7 percent underweight and that 24.08 percent were 10 percent underweight. Filipino children represented the second highest rate of malnutrition among the ethnic groups.

A former resident of Honolulu's Palama section during World War II reminisces about several neighbors, including a Chinese-Filipino family. The daily life, homes, and social interaction of the families are briefly portrayed.

Third grade children in four Kalihi area elementary schools were used as control and experimental groups to observe the success of a program designed to improve the ability of pidgin-speaking children to learn "correct" forms of English. Filipino children were included in both the control and experimental groups, but there is no information on any difference between their performance and that of the other children.

Tests were administered to measure societal attitudinal norms and academic performance to a random sample of 455 intermediate school students in Honolulu. Filipinos comprised 6.4 percent of the sample. No information given as to how Filipino behavior differed from the norm. See also Entry 540.


Discusses incidence and treatment of 271 cases of leprosy, between 1946 and 1956, among members of nine ethnic groups in Hawaii. Data from the Health Department out-patient clinics show that Filipinos ranked third highest in the distribution of new cases studied and second in morbidity rate. Leprosy was found to affect twice as many males as females in all the groups.


Collection of newspaper clippings, chiefly from the *Honolulu Advertiser* and the *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, includes a number of articles on the status of Filipinos.


Uses statistics from the *U.S. Census of Population*, 1960, 1960 to illustrate social and economic characteristics of the Filipino population of the United States. Focus of the study is on age, income, education, and level of participation in the labor force.


A general, descriptive account of life in Hawaii. Chapters 10 and 11 describe the life and times of Juan Segundo, a typical Filipino plantation worker.

Caucasians were found to have brain tumors twice as frequently as Orientals. Any conclusion as to racial incidence was considered unjustified.


The history of the sugar industry in Hawaii is used to support the premise that successful unionization of the workers in Hawaii required the organization of workers along economic rather than ethnic lines. Filipinos were mentioned as participants in the strike of 1920, 1924, and 1937. The author observes that Tagalogs and Visayans tended to support strikes more strongly than Ilocanos.


Ethnic breakdown indicated a slightly higher incidence of this disease among Filipinos than their position in the total population of the Islands would project.


Public health nurses collected information through interviews with thirty-seven rural and seven urban Filipino families in Hawaii. Childbearing customs were generally considered harmless by the health officials. Also see Entries 160 and 161.

83. Dannemiller, James E. *Ethnicity at the University of Hawaii.* Honolulu: University of Hawaii, SRO Report, 1971-73. 27 pp. DPED
"This is a composite report of the ethnic distribution of students enrolled at the University of Hawaii from 1968 to 1970." Included is a discussion of the study of ethnicity in Hawaii, the development of this research at the University of Hawaii, methodology, and results. Filipinos showed considerable underrepresentation in the University's student population.


Reviews the history of immigration to Hawaii and the nature and extent of the problems facing immigrants. The health, language, employment, and housing problems of Filipino and Samoan immigrants to Hawaii are discussed, as well as the implications of this report on future research. An appendix covering the background of U.S. legislation on immigration provides additional legal information.


A general social history of Hawaii, two-thirds of the book covering the period up to 1900. Scattered references to Filipinos.

86. "Death Mystery in Hawaii." *Newsweek* 31, February 2, 1948, p. 46. HAM

One of the first published articles on what was to become known as "the Filipino Sudden Death Syndrome." Further investigations indicated that this syndrome was not restricted to Filipinos and that a combination of a heavy meal, sleep, and sudden shock following a bad dream appeared to cause interruption of autonomic reflexes and death.

Personal characteristics of 336 mental patients are presented in tabular form.


This article on the problems encountered by Filipino immigrants stresses the fact that economic and cultural success requires several generations before it can be reached.


Mentions that out of 240 patients tested at Kilauea, 52 (22%), including 24 Filipinos, had either high or borderline high blood pressure.


This privately printed pamphlet is an attack on the doctrines and teachings of the Filipino Federation of America (a Filipino Nationalist movement) and its president, Hilario Camino Moncado (the "Master").


Traces the history of the immigration to Hawaii of Filipino laborers recruited in the Philippines by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association from 1906 to 1946. Using data gathered from H.S.P.A. sources, government documents, interviews, correspondence, and periodicals, the author tells the story of why, when, and in what manner some 125,000 Filipinos came to Hawaii.

Well-documented study details the efforts of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to bend and amend the mainland's exclusion laws in order to maintain a sufficient pool of labor in Hawaii. Two tables are included. The first records the number of Filipinos brought to Hawaii by the H.S.P.A. from 1909 to 1946; and the second records Filipino immigration to Hawaii from 1909 to 1929. Both tables include a breakdown by sex.


A plea for tighter control of tuberculosis cases in Hawaii utilizes the case history of a Filipino family that resisted treatment for its infected members. A chart illustrates the spread of the disease through the family.


The history of the importation of labor for Hawaii's sugar plantations is traced from 1835 to 1941. Filipino labor importation began in 1906 and was in progress at the time the article was written.


Although the article does not contain direct references to Filipinos in the text, a table of women in selected occupations in Honolulu in 1930 includes Filipinos in the data.


Report is based on a three-week investigation of the living conditions of Filipino plantation laborers in 1926. It found Filipino workers the recipients of equitable contract terms, good wages, comfortable living quarters, medical and hospital care, and generous provisions for educational improvement and recreation. It
was also largely unsympathetic to the labor movement and to Filipinos in Honolulu who attempted to organize and agitate against the sugar plantations.

97. Dunn, William T. "Twenty-three Years of Obstetrics on Plantations of Hawaii." *Plantation Health* 3(1938):4-5. UHH

Includes sketchy information on Filipino customs regarding childbirth.


Filipinos are mentioned as having been especially hard hit by the flu, suffering most of the deaths during this epidemic.


A federal government publication to clarify the race situation instigated by the Massie case. Written from a government official's personal observations. Several paragraphs are devoted to each major ethnic group. Personal impressions of various Filipino ethnolinguistic groups in Hawaii are included.


A report critical of conditions in Hawaii. Prepared by a government investigator in 1939-40. Exploitation of Filipinos is cited as one of many problems. Specific information on expenses and costs of living incurred by Filipinos on the plantations is discussed as are Filipino labor strikes and racial conflicts between Filipinos and other camps.

Conditions for the treatment of the mentally ill are reported as they existed in Hawaii during the mid-thirties. It is noted that those Filipinos who showed signs of mental disorder were returned to the Philippines by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.


Report indicates that Filipino adults and Portuguese children showed the highest rates of intestinal paracitism.


Written primarily for early teens with the intent of illustrating the similarities between Hawaii and mainland young people. Traces the history of Hawaii through 1954 and acknowledges the existence of prejudice in Hawaii, especially against Filipinos.


Symptom data were gathered from legal commitment papers of fifty-eight Japanese and sixty-five Filipino "schizophrenic reaction paranoid type" patients admitted to Hawaii State Hospital beginning July 1, 1954. Data were used to support the authors' hypothesis that standard psychiatric diagnostic terms obscure ethnic group differences in symptoms.


Data for admission to the Hawaii State Hospital for a six-year period since 1954 show that Japanese and Filipino patients diagnosed as Schizophrenic Reaction, Paranoid type actually exhibit differing symptoms. Filipinos tended to express their feelings more freely and directly, and thus revealed these orientations in their symptoms.

Brief overview of the missionary work that was done among Filipino plantation workers.


Investigates the use of public assistance programs to determine the influence of the degree of knowledge of programs available, the cultural concepts of the study group, and the socioeconomic problems encountered. Results indicate that the younger, better-educated, more urbanized long-term Filipino residents of the state are more willing to contact public agencies for assistance.


Recounts the special celebration held in honor of visiting Philippine President and Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia.


Filipino section contains details from 1970 census covering demographic data.


Describes the effect of the war on Korean and Filipino attitudes toward the Japanese. Data derived from unofficial reports of the Morale Section of Civilian Defense, interviews, and pertinent books and newspaper articles.

Edited report, filed by a member of the Lihue Dispensary, attributes health improvement to changes in diet and better health care.


Filipino inductees were found to have the lowest number of decayed, missing, or filled teeth of any ethnic group.


Author spent a day with a Filipino immigrant family living in Honolulu. Article deals with problems of employment, acceptance, and separation from home.


The Edwards Personal Preference Schedule was administered to 1015 Oahu high school seniors—including 67 Filipinos—representing five ethnic groups. See also Entries 115 and 577.


The article is revised and adapted from Fenz's Master's thesis [Entry 114]. The predominantly second generation Filipino-American samples showed significant patterns in values and needs, the results of which are not in basic agreement with the stereotypes of Filipinos as indicated in Vinacke's study (see Entry 577).

Contains some generally derogatory and/or stereotyped descriptions of Filipino plantation workers, behavior patterns, and status in Hawaii.


Describes the labor situation including the terms under which workers contracted to come to Hawaii and the supervision of conditions in Hawaii by the Philippine government. See also Entry 122.


Efforts made to determine the cause of the "Filipino mystery death syndrome" are discussed. One theory proposed is that experiencing a violent dream after eating a big meal would cause a sudden excess reaction of the heart that would in turn cause a stasis in the lungs.

119. "Filipino Fashions." *Paradise of the Pacific* 60(1948):10-11. UHH

The evolution of the style, form, and types of fabric of the Filipino dress or *terno* is discussed briefly and illustrated with a two-page spread of pictures of the dresses.

120. Filipino Federation of America, Inc. "Territorial Wide Joint Branches Goodwill Program, May 27 to June 24, 1940." Arranged by the Executive Committee, Territorial Board of Advisors. Honolulu, 1940. 55 pp. UHH

Program printed for a convention of the Filipino Federation of America branches in Hawaii. Consists primarily of letters from various officials welcoming the founder, Moncado, to Hawaii.

Semi-monthly paper printed primarily in English, but with a small Ilocano section. Contains news items from the Philippines and Hawaii of interest to the Filipino community.

Gives a summary of the 1926 report made by the Philippine Commissioner of Labor to Hawaii about the conditions of labor on the Hawaii plantations. Terms, working conditions, and problems of the Filipino laborers are briefly enumerated. See also Entry 117.

News of Filipinos in Hawaii and the Philippines, with the majority of the Hawaiian news concerning events on Kauai. Some issues are printed in English and Ilocano, others in Ilocano only.

Account of a discussion of the Philippine independence question conducted by Hawaii Filipinos for the edification of Pacific Club members. Also includes a brief statement of the purpose of the Rizal Pioneers in Hawaii.

Collection of recipes that includes some contributed by local Filipino families. The volume is illustrated.

Summary of data obtained in interviews with seventy-three non-Hawaiians, including one Filipino. Attempts
to show the influence of certain psychological conflicts within individuals upon their attitudes toward Hawaiians.


A follow-up of Vinacke's 1949 study of stereotyping in Hawaii. See Entry 577. Confirms previous findings.


Ratings of eleven ethnic groups by University of Hawaii students are compared and contrasted. The Filipinos were scored highest on dissociating or hysterical qualities. Data presented in tabular form.


Using clinical tests, diagnosis, and impressions, the author found substantial symptom differences of ethnic groups among the patients in outpatient mental health clinics in Hawaii. Filipino patients showed a high incidence of oral aggression and a directing of hostility toward others.


Gives data obtained on the personality of imprisoned Filipinos in Hawaii who have been convicted of murder. It is felt that "this behavior pattern springs from the cultural personality, the values, the defense mechanisms, the patterns of interpersonal relations, the implicit assumptions of the whole cultural group." Following the text is a brief discussion with two Filipino behavioral scientists.

The incidence of diseases among one hundred Filipino men over the age of forty years, who were among the patients at the Queen's Hospital in late 1957, is reported as a first step toward defining the health problems of the Filipinos in Hawaii.


Maintains that a relationship exists between certain cultural characteristics and contraceptive practices. Of special value are the sections describing traditional concepts regarding sex and childbearing in each culture. As a group, Filipino women were found to be the best educated of the three studied and were more likely to be users of some form of birth control despite the negative policy of the Catholic church.


The behavior of a single Filipino immigrant child is found to support the premise that cultural differences more complex than a simple language barrier may complicate efforts to teach immigrant children. Valuable for its illustration of the differences between Anglo and Filipino concepts of "good" behavior, the study also indicates that observation of actual classroom behavior must be a part of research in curriculum development and Filipino culture.


Examines the factors that led to the settlement of Hawaii from the fifth century A.D. to modern times. Chief among these factors was the sugar industry's
need for abundant cheap labor that led to the importation of workers, including Filipinos. According to the 1920 census data presented, Filipinos comprised the fourth largest ethnic group in Hawaii. Ninety percent of these were plantation workers and accounted for half the total number of plantation laborers in 1926.


The levels of aspiration and the antecedents of achievement orientation of the three ethnic groups are compared. Data based on interviews with high achieving women and mothers on Kauai. The survey shows that the Filipino-American women had a contemporary view of the female role and higher educational and vocational goals than the Hawaiian women. Like the two other groups, Filipino mothers were more influential than fathers as role models for their high achieving daughters. However, Filipino women felt more ambivalent toward their mothers.


Covers the events and developments in Hawaii from annexation to the granting of statehood. Chapter 5, and portions of subsequent chapters, are devoted to the history, conflicts, cultural origins, problems, and the plantation experience of the Filipinos in Hawaii.


Although primarily concerned with Hawaiians, some information on experiments involving Filipinos is given. Out of one test cohort, rural Filipinos were noted to show a higher percentage of achievement than urban or rural Hawaiians, but a lower rate than that displayed by the Japanese test group. Originally presented at the Conference of Culture and Mental Health in Asia and the Pacific, March 17-21, 1969.

Although mainly a study of the distribution of the Chinese population of Honolulu, statistics on the Filipino population of the "Chinatown" area from 1900 to 1930 are included.


Analysis of the prisoners held at the Boys Industrial School indicates that juvenile delinquents tend to come from large lower-class families and to score poorly on conventional intelligence tests. Filipinos were found with almost identical frequency in both the boys prison and the public schools: 5.51 percent of total prison group vs. 5.47 percent of total public school population.


A general description of the Filipino situation in Hawaii. Discusses intentions for emigrating and mentions the custom of sending savings to families in the Philippines.


Statistical evaluation is presented of the occurrence of myocardial infraction among 134 cases representing nine ethnic groups treated at the Queen's Hospital between January 1, 1943, and January 1, 1948. The Filipinos, along with the Japanese, were found to be the least likely of the groups to be affected by the disease.

Notes the inconsistencies of the racial criteria of ethnic classification used by the Department of Health. Four methods used at the Hawaii State Hospital "to delineate differences that are a function of a person's ethnic background" are listed, and the illogical criteria for identifying "Filipinos" under the rules of the Department of Health are mentioned.


It is suggested that stereotyped behavior and observed mental health characteristics derive from a common value system unique to each group.


Changes occurring at the Hawaii State Hospital for the period 1954-1964 regarding such factors as patient population, sex, age, and ethnic origin, etc. are reported. Statistics taken from hospital records give the number and percentage of patients representing seven ethnic groups, including Filipinos.


Final chapter concerns Hawaii; discussion is principally of the Japanese. However, statistics given show: (1) the estimated number of Filipinos in Hawaii as of June 30, 1916; (2) the number of Filipino pupils in the public and private schools from 1912 through 1916, (3) the number of Filipino monthly newspapers and other publications in circulation at the time.


Description and analyses of the biological, psychological, educational, political, social, and religious
factors that contribute to the creation of a homogeneous people from the multiracial elements of Hawaii's population. Numerous statistical tables.


A report analyzing in detail the ethnic employment patterns in the state and county governments of Hawaii for affirmative action purposes. Indicates that Filipinos were grossly underrepresented in state and county employment, especially in upper-level positions. The report contains recommendations for affirmative action and fair employment practices in public employment within the state. Also see Entry 265.


The musical talent and intelligence of seventy-five selected Hawaiian, Filipino, and Portuguese school-children aged 10-18 are compared. It was found that the Filipino children excelled in tests for pitch, intensity, and consonance; placed second in the tests for the sense of rhythm and time; and third in the tests for tonal memory. No explanations are offered for these findings.


One case involves an unmarried Chinese mother and the Filipino father of their child. The discussion traces the family life, roles, customs, values, and behavior in Chinese-Filipino culture and how they operate in the Hawaii setting in this particular case.

Three studies of recidivism, based on the records of the Waialee Training School for Boys, Oahu Prison, and the Territorial Department of Institutions, are reviewed. Ratio of recidivism among Filipinos was the highest of any of the nine ethnic groups listed.


Changes in employment conditions among the workers on Hawaii sugar plantations between 1941 and 1946 are discussed. Reference is made to Filipinos in connection with the founding, in 1920, of the Filipino Labor Union and with strikes organized by Filipino workers between 1920 and 1937. Statistics taken from Statehood for Hawaii (see Entry 556) regarding citizenship and ethnic descent of employees representing eight ethnic groups include those for Filipinos.


Contains general information on the history of immigration laws in Hawaii from 1894. The effect of these laws on Filipino immigration, especially the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934, is discussed in the final third of the article.


Conditions in Hawaii, focusing on crime and delinquency, education, health, housing, and welfare reported in detail and supported with extensive statistical information. Filipinos are mentioned throughout.

The number of paroles and discharges from prison by offense, sentencing of parole violators, and the types of offenses committed are reported by ethnic group.


The best source of all official statistics relating to paroles and pardons. Filipinos are mentioned along with other ethnic groups. Parole in Hawaii for the year 1951-52 is an integral part of this series.


The official statistics reported here relating to prisons, paroles and pardons go into greater detail than the later Annual Report.


Annual reports contain statistics on the arrivals and departures of peoples to Hawaii from 1907 to 1916, including Filipino males, females, and children.


Reports include statistical breakdowns by ethnic make up and sex of person charged.

Filipino foods are described on pages 4-6. Includes an overview of Filipino eating habits, dishes, and some cultural background on the subject.


Discusses present-day beliefs and practices associated with childbearing gleaned from interviews conducted by public health nurses with 37 rural and 7 urban Filipino families in Hawaii. Subjects of these folkways range from advanced determination of the baby's sex to the practices after birth thought necessary for preserving the health of the mother. Nearly all the folkways discussed are adjudged harmless, but several suggestions on effective nursing practices in light of these folkways are offered.


Compares the childbearing beliefs and practices of the four racial groups included in the study, "Cultural Beliefs and Practices of the Childbearing Period and Their Implications for Nursing Practice," and restate Filipino beliefs and practices discussed in Part II of the series (Entry 160). Also see Entry 82.


Detailed statistical information is reported on births, deaths, and other vital information with a breakdown of the data according to ethnicity.

The socioeconomic factors and the medical and legal aspects of illegitimacy in Hawaii are discussed and recommendations made on how to cope with the problem. Department of Health statistics show that illegitimate Filipino births during 1952 ranked third highest of those recorded among various ethnic groups. No probable cause was named.


The study seeks to determine the adequacy of community services in Hawaii to unwed mothers and to identify specific socioeconomic groups that may need special attention. Subjects used were 447 mothers representing six major ethnic groups, including Filipinos. Data were derived from records of hospitals and private physicians.


Using the findings of a University of Hawaii Master's thesis (see Entry 301), the report describes the activities of the State Immigration Service Center and its response to the problems of foreign immigrants and American Samoans who have settled in Hawaii. Appendix III is a report of the Airport Demonstration Project and relates several case histories involving Filipino immigrants.


Covers the impact of immigration on the state and the problems identified by the Commission, such as health, housing, and employment. Mentions the clash of values between local and immigrant Filipinos as well as project "Operation Manong" and other organizations and agencies providing services to immigrants.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Seminar held January 4, 1974, was a part of the ongoing effort to encourage agency representatives to share their concerns and assessments of immigrant problems.


Only the 1944-47 report includes an ethnic breakdown of the student population.


Tabulated summaries of health statistics by sex, age, and ethnic group include rate of infant mortality, marriages, divorces, and accidental death for Filipinos.


Statistical information is given on population, income, and residence by ethnic group and military status.


First of three annual reports, covers the population of the State Hospital for the fiscal year 1966-67. Provides a detailed statistical breakdown of patient population by sex, age, ethnic background, occupation, and type of illness or reason for treatment.

Second report in the series covers the population of State Hospital for the fiscal year 1967-68; essentially identical in format to first report. Older Filipino men in the rural areas were found to make up the bulk of the Filipino patient population, but statistics indicated an increase in the number of women and younger men being treated.


Final report covers fiscal year 1968-69. The Filipino inpatient population, already lower than the percentage of Filipinos in the total State population, is found to have declined slightly, but with the number of women and younger men increasing slightly from the previous year.


Statistical information is reported on births, abortions, deaths, and marriages. Data broken down by ethnic group.


Characteristics of hospital residents are recorded by statistical tables listing the sex, age, and ethnic background of patients.

Although primarily concerned with labor force breakdown by sex, statistics on ethnic distribution by sex and county are included.


Tables report civilian and military status, mobility, and family income before taxes of Hawaii's ethnic groups.


Same as Entry 166.


Provides comparable items of information concerning the ninety-three cities, towns, and villages designated for Hawaii by the 1970 census, the State and its four counties, as well as the islands and minor civic divisions within each county. Statistical information given only on the population breakdown of ethnic groups in each particular community.


The State's official statistics on a wide range of items brings together data that had previously been available only from many different sources. A considerable amount of the information relates to economic indicators; the section on population provides a good general source. Because of the changing criteria in determining ethnicity, care must be taken in comparing ethnic shifts in population. The Data Book replaced the Statistical Abstract of Hawaii.

Includes maps and detailed statistical information on the Filipino population in Hawaii county.


Demographic data are presented based on estimates by the Department of Planning and Research and information furnished by the State Department of Health, and the military. Filipinos were found to have increased in number during the decade under consideration but remained the fourth largest ethnic group in the Islands.


Data on ethnic background of adopted children are given. However, no explanation is offered for the fact that, compared to the proportion of Filipinos in Hawaii, there was a smaller proportion of Filipino children adopted.


Reports the number of paroles and discharges from prison by offense, sentencing of parole violations, and by the number of paroles and type of offense by ethnic group.


Filipinos are mentioned along with other ethnic groups. Of the adoptions between 1957-1964, Filipinos comprised 6.5 percent.

Papers contain some materials about the positions taken by Hawaii's Territorial governors with regard to Hawaii's immigration policies, Filipino labor immigration, and their views of various effects affecting Filipinos in Hawaii.


Contains some statistics on Filipino immigration, school enrollment, and crime conviction. Mentions several social and cultural factors responsible for the high rate of conviction among Filipino youth.


Short collection of letters and other reports that supported the contention that Filipinos were good for the plantations. Contains a list of "Filipino arrivals by lots" from July 20, 1909, through December 23, 1910, with name of ship listed.


A series of reports relating to mental health, retardation, and allied areas put out by the Department of Health. Reports 3 [see Entry 364] and 5 [see Entry 87] supply some information pertaining to Filipinos.

Percentages of the Filipino population by socio-economic status are given. Survey was conducted by Marian Merce.


The profile "presents basic demographic characteristics, social and attitudinal information, as well as socio-economic data," and contains good statistical information on the general status of the Filipino population on Maui.


Discusses the use of the concept of race in providing vital statistics as they relate to Hawaii. States that "for legal purposes, the Office of Health Statistics makes no determination as to race of child." A table is included that lists the number of each ethnic group.


Detailed index organized by subject. Many categories relate to Filipinos in Hawaii, such as Filipino cookery, Filipino dancers, Filipino Federation of America, Inc., conferences, problems of immigrants, businesses, etc.


Statistics relevant to the Filipinos as a group are 1938 census figures that show the Filipinos as the fourth largest ethnic group and 1930 data showing the Filipinos as the largest gainfully employed group in the Territory, with 95.7% of males employed.

This broad introduction to the economic status of the Filipinos in Hawaii includes a brief description of their participation in sports, in education, and in the social life of Hawaii. Pamphlet prepared for distribution to reach potential newspaper advertisers.


Reports on the local celebration of the first anniversary of Philippine independence.


A review of the discussions by the Hawaii Interracial Committee on the social aspects of the 1946 plan to recruit 6,000 Filipino males and 3,000 wives in the Philippines to work on Hawaiian plantations. Significant recommendations were made for adoption of the plan.


Describes conditions leading up to the unsuccessful general strike against sugar plantations in Hawaii, first declared by the Filipino Labor Union on January 19, 1920.


Extensive coverage of rates of incidence of tumors occurring in Filipinos. Other ethnic groups are also studied.

Monthly magazine published for and by members of the local Filipino community. Contains pictures and articles on activities of local Filipinos and on events in the Philippines.


203. Filipino Emigration Project, 1945-1946. Honolulu, 1946. 27 pp. Official report on the last HSPA-sponsored migration of Filipinos to Hawaii. Includes statistics on where they came from, how they were processed, and where they went.


Filipinos referred to only in the report given each year by the outgoing president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. References are made to the need for more labor, the arrival and approval by the HSPA of Philippine Labor Commissioner Cayetano Ligot, the strikes of 1920 and 1924, Filipino agitators and their encouragement by the Japanese press, the fight against the Filipino-exclusion movement in Congress, and the return of Filipino laborers to the Philippines.

206.  


Published soon after the plantation strike of 1920, the HSPA emphasizes the need to recruit foreign labor. Cites the consequences to Hawaii if not allowed to do so. Illustrated.

207.  


Several references contain the HSPA view of Filipino recruitment and their suitability to plantation labor before 1947.


Contents include local and national news with emphasis on Filipinos locally and events in the Philippines.


Traces the history of Filipino labor immigration to Hawaii from 1906 to 1946. Filipino contributions to the political and cultural life in Hawaii are noted.

Interviews with new Filipino immigrants to Hawaii explore their problems of adjustment and acculturation.


Overview of the history of labor in Hawaii from pre-European times to the 1950s. References to Filipinos include dates and numbers of Filipinos brought to Hawaii from 1907 to 1930 and an account of the strikes of 1909, 1919, and 1924.


The characteristics of Japanese and Filipino male paranoid schizophrenics are compared as observed in a sample population of twenty-five members of each ethnic group. Differences in the symptoms of each group are cited and suggestions of possible cultural reasons for these differences mentioned.


The cultural, social, and psychological integration of naturalized citizens of Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino origin are studied. Concludes that the Japanese and Chinese immigrants in the sample group tended to remain within their ethnic group and to retain their ethnicity more than the Filipinos did.

Excerpts from student papers on file at the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory, written from 1947 to 1952. Conveys reactions of and the strains upon plantation families and communities, including the Filipino segment, during the postwar strikes. No specific reference to Filipinos.


Overview of health and welfare programs in Honolulu. Filipinos are mentioned in the discussion of the characteristics of the population. It was noted that 25 percent of the Filipino population was under five years of age, while 43.9 percent was between fifteen and forty-four years of age. The Filipino population showed a below average number of persons in the 5-15 and 45+ age groups.


Filipinos are mentioned with regard to the characteristics of the population, number of births, and the birth rate.


Compilation of themes written by thirteen students. One, the daughter of a Filipino migrant plantation worker, touches on her father's early days in his home country and his subsequent life in Hawaii.

Investigates the extent to which the population of Hawaii is the result of racial intermixture. Uses Territorial Board of Health and Bureau of Census vital statistics from 1910 to 1915. Conclusions show that intermixture in Hawaii is much more restricted than is generally assumed.


Investigates causes of truancy in Honolulu schools. Recommendations made to alleviate the situation. Filipino group showed the third largest number of truancies among the twelve ethnic groups used as subjects. Probable causal factors advanced were: high percentage (39%) of illiteracy, high proportion of dependency, and relative poverty of the Filipinos, who were the latest arrivals in Hawaii among the immigrant groups and had a correspondingly low economic status.


Prepared in collaboration with the Human Resources Committee of the Territorial Planning Board. Statistical analysis of unemployment by occupation, sex, citizenship, marital status, age, education, and ethnic group. Provides an all-inclusive list of Filipino unemployment by occupation.


A concise account of various aspects of Hawaiian society of interest to business. Indicates agricultural, business, governmental, industrial, and cultural trends, as well as figures on population and birth and death rates. Publication suspended from 1944 to 1945 because "censorship regulations forbade the publication of data which might be of value to the enemy."

Detailed picture of Kalihi-Palama and Waianae-Nanakuli in the late 1960s and early 1970s, prepared in an effort to improve living conditions in low-income areas. Filipinos are mentioned in Part 1, with more detailed statistical information included in the "Demographic" section of the Appendix.


Statistical survey of the senior citizens of Hawaii by counties and by districts. Describes the assistance services to the elderly and includes case histories and materials on the statistical profile of elderly Filipinos in Hawaii. Contains maps and tables.


Series of studies on the laboring population of various Island communities includes a statistical summary of the characteristics of the population and a survey of land and population use by the business sector. Filipinos are mentioned along with other ethnic groups. Areas covered include: Waipahu, Waianae, Nanakuli, Waimanalo, Kokoauloa (Kahuku), Kaneohe, Haleiwa-Waialua, Kailua-Lanikai, Kalihi-Palama, Sand Island, Pearl Harbor, Palolo, Nuuanu, Moanalua, Manoa, Makiki, Kaimuki, and Kalihi.


Arrests, convictions, juvenile delinquency, and traffic violations are statistically broken down by age, sex, and ethnic background.

Includes a catalog of native Filipino sports and games (pages 105-107) that was originally published in Mid-Pacific Magazine (see Entry 575). Publication is illustrated.


Study of the Filipino population in Honolulu. Information given on immigration and population, social and economic adjustments, health, family life, and a collection of life histories.


Research study designed to identify and analyze factors germane to the planning and development of a series of Senior Citizen Opportunity Centers. Data show that Filipinos account for 20 percent of the aged population in the two selected communities; that many Filipino retirees return to their homeland; and that among those who remain in Hawaii, the percentage of "isolates" is greater than in any other ethnic groups.


Seven urban and six rural areas selected for study on the basis of their probable needs for community renewal. Characteristics considered include economic status, health and education, crime, juvenile delinquency, welfare, and schools.

Demographic characteristics of the population are illustrated in order to project future housing needs. Included in the data are figures on the civilian population, the population by ethnic group for Hawaii and the city of Honolulu from 1853 to 1950, and live birth rates.


An attempt to forecast the ethnic character of the population of Hawaii in coming years through the analysis of migration and vital statistics data.


Study tries to clarify ethnic classification difficulties faced by Federal and Territorial agencies that gather and use statistics. Filipinos included in the discussion.


A discussion of relations among the various ethnic groups that comprise the population of Hawaii. The Filipinos are classified with the Latin group that includes the Portuguese, Spaniards, and the Puerto Ricans. A brief section describes language, customs, and folkways.


Material from newspaper accounts, public opinion questionnaires, and group discussions regarding the Majors-Palakiko murder case in the early 1950s has been used to evaluate the case as an index of anti-white sentiment among Orientals, including Filipinos. One specific and unique reference is to the record of hangings at Oahu Prison since annexation indicating that twenty-four—or more than one-half--of those executed were Filipino.

Social relations between a number of the subgroups (the smaller ethnic divisions) within the groups are discussed. Among these are the Filipino subgroups: the Ilocanos, Visayans, and Tagalogs, in decreasing order of subgroup size. Excerpts from student papers are quoted and reveal that the mutual ill-feeling and distrust—mainly the result of stereotyping—are fast disappearing among members of the second, and especially the third, generations of Filipinos.


Discussion is limited, but tables presented show the Filipinos to have the highest fertility rate among nine ethnic groups, as well as relatively high infant and tuberculosis mortality rates. Advances the theory that the Filipinos, having been the latest immigrants to Hawaii, were still not so far removed from the peasant way of life and that such rates were bound to decline over the years. Utilizes Hawaii census data.


Total enrollment statistics for 1947 are evaluated by ethnic groups. At that time Filipinos accounted for 10 percent of the enrollment in public schools and 5.8 percent in private schools.


Articles selected from the University of Hawaii Sociology Club's serial publication, Social Process in Hawaii, volumes 1 (1935) through 14 (1950). Contributors include students, faculty, and professionals in the community. Many articles deal with Filipinos, and these are annotated in the bibliography.

The history of public and private education in Hawaii is examined. Emphasis is placed on the successful role played by the public schools in bringing about the acceptance and the increase of integration in the schools, as well as in the community at large.


Investigates the problems experienced by school-age immigrants in Hawaii—primarily those difficulties encountered in trying to adjust to American customs as practiced in the local public school system.


Results show that Chinese cuisine has made the largest total contribution to the regular eating habits of other ethnic groups, followed in descending order by Japanese, Hawaiian, Korean, and Filipino cuisine.


Interview with the director of the Hawaii Immigrant Service Center presents the problems of the immigrant Filipinos who have settled in Hawaii since the liberalized immigration law in 1965.


Although primarily an introduction to the subject of probation in Hawaii, an ethnic breakdown of 1950 Juvenile Court cases is provided. Mentions the need for the Probation Officer to be aware of local customs and suggests that the Probation Office be able to converse in the same language as his client, i.e., pidgin.
Discusses the role of the union with regard to relationships between the workers and management and between members of different ethnic groups. Solicits workers' opinions concerning the changes that have taken place as a result of unionization.

Early issues mention some individuals with Spanish surnames. Later issues contain several articles on retirement and repatriation plans for Filipino workers who wished to return to their homeland. The ILWU restricted the use of the Bulletin, effective June 1963. Later issues are available only at their headquarters.

Official newspaper for the Hawaii locals of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, C.I.O. Publication summarizes its stance by its editorial statement "We make no claim to being unbiased." Contains many references to individual Filipinos, both friends and foes of the union. The content is an even balance of Hawaiian, national, and international news. Superseded by Voice of the ILWU [see Entry 580].

Collection of photographs of women representing the various ethnic groups in Hawaii. The Introduction was written by Andrew W. Lind.

Results of a 1935 survey of Honolulu's Filipino population indicate that the largest number were employed in pineapple canneries, with the second largest occupational group working for the Federal Relief Administration. Seventy-five percent of the families interviewed had originally worked on the plantations. Topics covered also include marriage trends, economic and social problems, and religion.

249. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. "Radio Scripts of ILWU Broadcasts for the years 1952-1958." In eight boxes (ca. 600 items.) [Typescripts with handwritten corrections]  

These scripts were donated to the University of Hawaii by the ILWU "as is," and will be of value to those interested in Filipino participation in this organization. Since the items are not indexed, it would be necessary to read all in order to determine if some of the scripts contained information relevant to a particular area of concentration.


Bureau of Vital Statistics data are presented for the fiscal year 1943-44 on 4,947 marriages between persons of different racial backgrounds.


This compilation is "an attempt to provide a simple moral code for the use of teachers and leaders engaged in character education work among the young people of the islands." Text also given in Hawaiian, Portuguese, Filipino-Tagalog, Filipino-Ilocano, Korean, Japanese, and Chinese.

History of the problems involved in securing and retaining a sufficient pool of agricultural labor. Concludes that the only available source of labor, under existent laws, is from the Philippines.


Mainly a study of the medical health plans of the sugar industry. Contains data on the Filipino population on the sugar plantations.


Covers the history of Filipino immigration to Hawaii, their adjustment to the plantation system, and some statistics on Filipino immigrants from 1907 to date of publication.


Discusses some of the major problems encountered by Filipino emigrants to Hawaii. Subjects were interviewed by the author in the Kalihi area during the first half of 1970. Case examples are included as well as a review of the history of Filipino immigration to Hawaii.


are studied and conclusions given as to reasons for success or failure.


Published version of the author's Master's thesis (see Entry 256). Illustrated.


Historical and sociological study of the island of Kauai. Most of the material dates from 1939 or earlier but is updated through early 1943 to include observations of the impact of World War II on the population. Information on Filipinos is concentrated in pages 295-337, although some mention appears in the sections on other ethnic groups.


The need to provide potential Filipino immigrants to Hawaii with accurate information regarding social and economic conditions in the Islands is discussed.


Problems encountered both on the cultural and labor fronts, as well as problems resulting from adverse community reaction to Filipino immigration, are considered.

Interviews were conducted and questionnaires administered to ninety-one Filipino youths and their parents to assess the way family socialization and the community both affect the aspiration levels of Filipino youth. Filipinos were underrepresented in the number of Hawaii youth pursuing post-high school training, although they desired upward mobility and felt that their ancestry was not a handicap towards the attainment of their life goals.


Examines demographic statistics from 1959 to 1965 to determine suicide patterns and methods as they relate to ethnic groups. A relatively high rate of suicide was found in the younger Filipino population. A large proportion of Filipino suicides were believed to have been prompted by domestic problems, unhappy love affairs, and/or financial problems. [See Entry 466 for an opposing view.]


The use of the Aala district of Honolulu by Filipinos as a weekend social gathering place is discussed. Also reports on the gradual movement of Filipinos into the area as shopkeepers and residents as a part of the total sociological picture of the Aala section in 1936.


Compares common pidgin usages of Japanese and Filipino children during 1938 and 1958. Family backgrounds are also studied and compared.

The article summarizes the study of Michael Haas [see Entry 147] on ethnic and sex patterns in government employment in Hawaii and the implications they may have because of Federal equal-employment laws. Filipinos were found to be considerably under-represented on both the State and County level when compared to the total number of Filipinos in the work force as a whole.


Through an examination of the recipients' social characteristics, the study seeks to determine the employability of a random sample of seventy-five recipients of financial aid under the General Assistance program in urban Honolulu.


Although this paper is concerned with the differences between Caucasian and Japanese patients, it is noted that Japanese patients were more pre-occupied, more introverted and more compliant than Filipino patients.


Contains references to characteristics of Filipino mental patients, especially in comparison to the local Japanese—drawing on information presented in an earlier study by the authors. [See Entry 63] Originally presented at the Conference on Mental Health Research in Asia and the Pacific, Honolulu, 1966.

Although the findings are not related to any specific ethnic groups, the discussion includes detailed information on Philippine death ceremonies that are a combination of Christian rites and practices based on Malayan beliefs of pre-Spanish Filipinos. Sources include churches, temples, and other religious organizations on the island.


Investigation reveals that Filipinos try to live frugally in an effort to save money. As a result they deprive themselves of a nutritious diet.


Included in this collection are the music, lyrics, English translations, and explanatory notes, in English, of eight Filipino folk songs representing the Visayan, Ilocano, Tagalog, Igorot, and Pampango dialects.


Gives information on the theme, organization, cost of, and supporters of the folk music festival. Also discusses the reviews and evaluations of the concerts and audiences during the festival. Workshops covered folk songs and dances from eight geographic areas, including the Philippines. [See Entry 271.]

The incidence of syphilis in 582 first admissions to the Territorial Hospital from 1923 to 1940 is reviewed. An attempt is made to evaluate the results of therapy in those cases involving the central nervous system. Filipinos, along with Koreans, developed less neurosyphilis than other ethnic groups; however, no reason was immediately apparent to explain this observation.


A survey of the etiologic features listed in 296 admissions to the Territorial Hospital in the year before World War II and 242 admissions made during the first year of the conflict. Analysis is made of admissions by ethnic group with a decrease noted in the number of Filipinos admitted after the outbreak of the war.


Data of all first admissions to the Mental Hospital in Kaneohe from 1946 to 1956 are studied. Patterns of schizophrenic behavior among ethnic groups are studied. No explanation is given for the high percentage of schizophrenic first admissions among the Filipinos.


Discusses the social effects of the increased income of Oriental defense workers in general. Initially, a specific reference is made regarding the Filipino role in plantation and defense work. The Filipino's part in filling the worker shortage in other businesses caused by employee movement to defense industries is also noted. Information derived from observations and interviews.

The intimate and congenial in-law relationship of a Japanese warbride married to a Filipino is described. It was concluded that a sharing of the same cultural background does not necessarily insure a harmonious relationship.


The characteristics of racially-mixed families are investigated in relation to cultural orientation of partners and family unit, social and economic patterns, and causes of conflict between spouses. Results are limited by the small size of the study population and because most respondents were upper-middle class.


Self-attitudes are compared among delinquent girls at the Honolulu Detention Home and nondelinquent girls from a school in Honolulu. "Filipino-Portuguese" girls comprised five out of thirty of the delinquent group and six out of thirty of the nondelinquent group. However, it was not reported whether the self-attitudes of these girls differed in any way from the norms existing within their respective groups.


Relates trends in attitudes and social interaction of various ethnic groups, including Filipinos. Uses personal observations, incidents, and data gathered in a neighborhood store in Honolulu's Palama district during World War II.

Correlation is found to exist between incidence of cleft palate in offspring and the extent of racial mixture of the mother. The author goes into prehistory rather deeply in order to illustrate the extent of racial mixture for some ethnic groups. Hawaii Board of Health statistics are utilized.


Five of the six parts of this book are a biography of George Norton Wilcox (1839—1933), the man who built Grove Farm Plantation. The last section details the daily life in the plantation community. Numerous references are made to the workers with occasional specific references to Filipino employees of the farm. Covers such aspects of plantation life as work routine and recreation.


The use of comparative race psychology is examined to determine whether race or environment is mainly responsible for the differences in the cultural achievements of various ethnic groups in Hawaii. Concludes that both factors play significant roles. The Filipinos are grouped with the Hawaiians and the part-Hawaiians in their emotional approach to life. In cultural and social achievements, they are classed with Euro-American groups, especially the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking ones, rather than with the Orientals. Reasons given are the deeply ingrained Spanish and American influences on Filipino culture.

Data are taken from the records in the Territorial Hospital for the Insane in Honolulu. At the time of this study Filipinos represented 8 percent of the general population and 6 percent of the population at the hospital.


Results of a task performance test given to twenty Filipino boys between the ages of 14-16 from a lower income community in rural Oahu. It is concluded that among Filipinos, striving for a "sense of accomplishment" may be less important than the social consequences of such striving.


Reports on the stated attitudes of Japanese and Filipino plantation residents toward Negro servicemen assigned to the post near the plantation.


Introductory chapters written by Herbert E. Gregory. Filipinos briefly mentioned. Includes history of immigration, Filipino labor on Hawaii sugar plantations, and problems of adjusting to a new culture.


A brief history of labor in Hawaii. Also includes a chart of the number of Filipinos (and members of other ethnic groups) in the labor force and the total population fourteen years of age and older. Also see Entries 412 and 512.


Notes the baseball leagues organized on a racial basis as playing a significant role in the cultural assimilation and racial accommodation in Hawaii. Each ethnic group had a baseball team and secured its social status through the team's competition. Brief mention of the Filipino team in Honolulu, which disbanded because most players lived on plantations.


Information gathered in personal interviews is used to evaluate the effect of unionization on the self-confidence and general outlook of plantation workers.

Statistical essay comparing the infant mortality rate between Hawaiians and Filipinos in Hawaii.


Contains a number of interesting observations, the most notable being that recent arrivals from the Philippines—while generally undernourished when compared to local Filipinos—tended to have better teeth and fewer cavities than the local children. See also Entry 295.


Recounts a question and answer period between Dr. Larsen and an anonymous Filipino leader. Both participants agree that plantation laborers receive better medical treatment than they did in the Philippines or elsewhere in Hawaii. Suggests that plantation medical care is improving all the time.


Investigates the differing rates of tooth decay among the ethnic groups. Findings are similar to those of a previous study (see Entry 293). Article also includes a bibliography.


Describes efforts to determine the causes of the "Filipino mystery death syndrome."
Describes efforts to determine the causes of the "Filipino mystery death syndrome."


A collection of facts, figures, and comments by plantation doctors. The high Filipino infant mortality rate is mentioned as being 366 per 1000 live births around 1925. Improper birth spacing is suggested as one of the factors responsible.


Rebuttal to an earlier paper on the subject by Dr. Alvin Majoska (see Entry 348). Cites statistics from Manila, Tokyo, the United States Mainland, and Europe to demonstrate that this syndrome is not limited to Filipinos. Dr. Larsen concludes that since ingestion of a large meal following long hours of strenuous labor and then going to sleep soon afterwards could increase susceptibility to a fatal dysfunction, the lifestyle of Filipino field hands in the earlier part of this century could account for the fact that most deaths of this type that occurred in Hawaii were among Filipino plantation workers.


Study of the sudden mystery death syndrome, as published in the *MD Journal* (see Entry 298). Mentions experiments to induce this syndrome in laboratory animals. Concludes that in some persons a hypersensitive mechanism of the respiratory center may be present, but that this characteristic was definitely not restricted to Filipinos. Published version of
the paper read at the Post-convention Scientific Seminar of the National Medical Association, August 29, 1963, in Honolulu.


Examines the various aspects of Filipino immigration as a result of the introduction of the Welch Bill to the U.S. Congress on May 19, 1928, which asked for exclusion of Filipinos to the United States. Gives a general background on the culture of the immigrants, laws applicable to the immigration question, and the economic and social problems faced by Filipinos in Hawaii.


Attempts to determine the attitudes of Filipino immigrants in Hawaii in order to identify problems and difficulties encountered by the new arrivals in adjusting to life in Hawaii. Includes an overview of the differences between life in an Ilocos *barrio* and life in Hawaii and an analysis of the problems indicated by respondents to a questionnaire. Recommendations for further research and possible solutions to the problems already identified conclude the study. Also see Entry 165.


Describes efforts of the A.F.L. to end the immigration of Filipinos to the United States through the support of Philippine independence. Immigration to Hawaii is also mentioned. In the Spring 1966 issue of *Labor History* 7, pages 251-254 in the section called "Communications" [letters-to-the-editor], David J. Pivar of California State College points out certain inaccuracies and omissions in the Lawrence article. On pages 254-256, Lawrence defends his viewpoint.

Based on information gathered from personal observations, interviews, and analyses of social agency records. Racial ancestry of cases of desertion, as gathered from the Honolulu Social Service Bureau for 1934, is given in tabular form. Filipinos show a moderately high figure of desertion because of acute sex disproportion that reflects on family stability.


Filipinos are included among the names, biographical data, and photographs of 806 men who died in World War II.


Discusses all aspects of the venereal disease problem as it existed in Hawaii in 1937. Breakdowns of the rate of occurrence of venereal disease, according to age, ethnic group, and marital status, are provided in both written and graphic form. Filipinos are identified as having the highest incidence of VD per 1000 individuals. This rate is attributed to the unnaturally high ratio of men to women existing in the Filipino community during this period.


Describes, and attempts to explain, differences in drinking practices and changes in drinking patterns among six ethnic groups on three sugar plantations. Data gathered through interviews with 480 salaried and non-salaried personnel. Conclusions reached with regard to the drinking habits and patterns of Filipinos.

Overview of the history of labor in Hawaii and efforts to organize from pre-contact times up through 1937. Traces the interaction between workers and management during the different economic periods of Hawaiian history. The participation of Filipino plantation workers in the strikes of 1920, 1924, and 1937 is covered. Includes copies of government pamphlets.


A tribute to the Filipino laborers in Hawaii. Brief historical sketch and laudatory remarks by a former Labor Commissioner.


Uses analysis and interpretation of the occupational mobility of various ethnic groups to devise a measure of their social accommodation. Data for Filipinos show that, as the most recent arrivals in the Islands, their entry into occupations other than plantation labor had not yet been fully realized.


Discusses the occupational attitudes that have developed among the Orientals in Hawaii. Finds that negative conditions in the plantation, and a corresponding negative attitude towards plantation work, lead to
expectations of upward-outward mobility among the second generation Orientals, including Filipinos.


Presents tabulations and rates of juvenile delinquency in Honolulu during 1926-1928. The point is made that cockfighting—considered a criminal act under the law, but popular among the Filipino immigrants—is a normal and desirable form of behavior when viewed through the Filipino cultural code. Aside from a few specific instances, the discussion of social disorganization does not focus specifically on the Filipino group.

313.  ________________________________________________________________

314.  ________________________________________________________________

Original study on the course of economic/social change in the Hawaiian Islands from pre-contact Hawaiian society to 1931. Essentially a study of the development of modern Hawaiian society as a whole. Covers the areas of importation of Filipino laborers and their place in Hawaiian society.


Uses Federal (14th Census) and Territorial (Board of Health) statistics to document information on the racial composition of the population.


Good coverage of all ethnic groups during a five year period (1930-1935). Filipinos had the highest birth-rate of all the groups, but suffered from an infant mortality rate almost double that of the Hawaii average.


Brief article covering the citizenship of local ethnic groups. Includes statistics and two tables.


A study based on results of questionnaires to measure attitudes toward various ethnic groups. Filipinos are shown to be the least preferred as marriage mates. Probable reasons offered are: recent arrival and unfavorable stereotypes traced to parental and community prejudice against male Filipinos.

Sociological study of Hawaiian society covers the development of Hawaii's multi-racial social structure and the interaction of the various groups. Primary focus is on the society as a whole, but there are several references to the characteristics and general life-style of Filipinos.


Historical analysis of the types of social movements in Hawaii. Discusses the Catholic influence upon Filipinos and the strong nationalistic sentiments of Filipino immigrants as exemplified by the rise of the Filipino Federation of America.


Analyzes the causes of conflict between military personnel and civilians as taken from the records of the Honolulu Police Department. Several of the cases cited involve Filipinos. Some of the cases have racial implications.


A discussion of the postwar adjustment of returning World War II veterans. Data regarding the number and percentage of inductions into the armed forces from Hawaii during the period December 1940 to October 1946 show that nearly 9 percent of the total were of Filipino ancestry.


Traces the history of Kona from the pre-contact period to the 1940s. Includes statistical information on the resident population by ancestry, and notes that Filipinos did not arrive in Kona in substantial numbers until the 1930s.

Records the shift in nature of domestic workers from devoted family servants to the young, inexperienced household worker; from immigrant servant to part-time student-occasional maid. References to Filipinos include a brief examination of the attitudes of Filipino servants in their relationships with employers and a statistical breakdown of domestic workers by ethnic group from 1900 to 1940. Primarily based on reports of personal experiences as domestic workers made by University of Hawaii students.


An analysis of divorce statistics that gives cultural and historical explanations for the differences in divorce rate among ethnic groups in Hawaii.


Begins with a brief history of the existent ethnic configuration of the population. Indicates that although Filipinos were still far behind the more established ethnic groups in the economic struggle, they were gaining ground rapidly.


Compares Hawaii with other colonized societies. Status of different ethnic groups is delineated and analyzed.


Each new edition contains a successive updating of information based upon the federal government censuses.
Parallels and updates the study by Adams [Entry 6]. Reports data on emigration and immigration, inter-racial marriage, literacy, income levels, school attendance, birth rates, and age and sex distribution abnormalities in Hawaii. First edition published in 1955; second edition in 1957.


Concludes that due to their recent arrival to the Islands, several decades will be required before Filipinos raise their occupational and social status. Nevertheless, many Filipinos have been and are elected as officials in the sugar and pineapple labor unions. In terms of political representation, the Filipinos are still underrepresented.

331. *"Interracial Marriage as Affecting Divorce in Hawaii."* Sociology and Social Research 49(1964):17-26. HAM

Using statistics extracted from Hawaii's Department of Health annual reports (1958-1962), Lind investigates the theory that interracial marriages are more likely to end in divorce than intraracial marriages. Demographic and cultural factors affecting five of the nine ethnic groups in Hawaii are examined.


A report for the Board of Education, State of Hawaii attempts to describe and analyze socioeconomic changes that affected all segments of society in the Kona district of the island of Hawaii. Utilizes data secured through interviews, school essays, a population survey, and published sources. A special section on the Filipinos discusses the social and economic obstacles they encountered after their arrival.

The culture, values, work situation and intermarriage of Filipinos are discussed within the context of the author's own observations and interpretations of data on Hawaiian race relations in order to dispel the myths and inaccurate characterizations of Hawaii's social scene.


A collection of ten papers that formed the bases of seminar discussions concerning cultural, social, and economic problems. Includes an enlightening and relevant study of Filipinos in Hawaii contributed by Robert C. Schmidt [Entry 487].


Presents data on the types and trends in delinquency and criminality and the treatment of the delinquents and criminals in Hawaii. Statistics on criminality are given according to ethnic group.


History of the arrival of various local ethnic groups. Includes background on the Hawaiian Islands as well as a section entitled "Racial information and characteristics." Focus on Filipinos covers their immigration and position as laborers on the sugar plantations.


The relevance of this series of articles to the study of Filipinos in Hawaii can best be summarized by this quote: "The average residence of the Filipinos in Hawaii is about five years, and although this is the second largest racial group in the islands they have not yet had any political importance because they do not have suffrage." Littler also noted that out of 6,358 public service employees, 32 were Filipino.

Personal appraisal of the territorial government in the 1920s based on information gathered from existing laws, territorial statistical reports, personal investigation and occasional reference to previous studies. Discussion includes recent Filipino immigration and the unassimilated social and political status of Filipinos. Their lack of enfranchisement is noted as is the resulting lack of their participation in Hawaii's government, except for a small number who held civil service appointments as laborers.


Study of the public school system includes a detailed description of the table of organization of the school system, and the performance of the students.


Indicates that students from upper income families tend to do better on standardized intelligence tests and to stay in school longer than students from lower income, semi- and unskilled laboring families. No Filipinos involved in the testing came from families where the father held a job considered to be professional, while a majority came from semiskilled and unskilled labor categories. It was noted that, with the exception of the native Hawaiians, the longer an ethnic group had been living in Hawaii, the higher they were ranked on the economic scale.


Although the article stresses intelligence as related to income level, some reference is made to racial differences, especially with regard to the economic status of each group.

Describes the segregated and integrated dance halls, the dancers, and their patrons. The ethnic background and age of the dancers are also given. Primary focus is on the Filipinos and Caucasians.


Organization and etiquette, marriage, conflicts, and adjustments in Filipino life in Hawaii are covered. Discussion of the home life of single male plantation workers is also included. Information is based upon observations with supporting references from U.S. Census data.


Discusses the growth and decline of the religious cult of the "Sacred Stones of Wahiawa" during the 1920s. Notes that Filipino laborers were among the most faithful cult devotees of all the ethnic groups involved. Information for the article was gathered from journalists, cult devotees, and interested bystanders.


Employs the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study to obtain an indication of the effects of institutionalization on aggressive impulses. Reports are given for groups as a whole, not by ethnic group within each category.


Critical look at the white elitist system in Hawaii prior to World War II. Participation of Filipinos in the labor movement is mentioned.

General look at the subject, primarily concerning physical conditions on the sugar plantations.


Reports on the incidence and investigation of sudden death occurring in eighty-one young Filipino men in Honolulu from 1937 through 1948. Diagnostic possibilities are discussed and eliminated. Pertinent City and County of Honolulu Health Department data are presented in tabular form. See Entry 298 for rebuttal by Nils P. Larsen.


Study of the 'mystery death syndrome' observed among Filipinos. Suggests that the combination of a heavy meal and a violent dream could cause a sudden stasis in the lungs, resulting in death.


Four-page weekly containing news items about Filipinos in the Philippines and in Hawaii. Ceased publication with the July 7, 1958 issue. [Vol. 9, no. 20.]


Presents the case of the Filipino Higher Wage Movement and its reasons for striking in 1924. Also traces the history of the Movement and its efforts to avoid a strike and attempt to work with the appointed Labor Commissioner, Cayetano Ligot.

Author's account of his life between 1891-1920, and, to a lesser degree of detail, during 1942-1959. No mention is made of his activities in the interim.


Written to protest the racist double standard that required Philippine allegiance to the United States but deprived Filipinos of U.S. citizenship or the right to become citizens. Asks for a change in Section 388 Title 8 of the U.S. Statutes in order to correct this injustice.


Filipinos are mentioned as having the most pronounced decrease in the rate of deaths from tuberculosis in the years immediately prior to date of publication.


Reactivation of pulmonary tuberculosis was found to occur most often in Filipinos, although it was not fully determined why this was the case.


Describes marriage practices that have been retained, modified, or dropped by present-day Ilocanos in Hawaii.

357. Masakbayan mi nga Filipinos [Filipino Outlook] 1(1934). UHH

Illustrated monthly Filipino-American magazine printed in Ilokano and English. Publishes a
variety of articles of interest to the Filipino community, including biographies of Filipinos in Hawaii, religious items, editorials, poetry, and labor and plantation news.


Presents data relating to the feelings and attitudes of first- and second-generation Hawaii Japanese towards ten ethnic groups. The explanation offered for the generally unfavorable conception of Filipinos by the majority of subjects is that the Japanese prejudice against Filipinos is of the kind felt by a dominant cultural group against new arrivals. See Entry 472.


A study of race preference of the Japanese in Hawaii. Filipinos are included along with ten other racial groups. Concludes that generally preference depends more on socioeconomic status than on race.


Mechanization of the sugar industry was found to affect the labor supply by putting a portion of it out of work. Mentions the recruitment and importation of Filipino workers during periods of labor shortages --prior to 1930 and again in 1945-1946.


Reports that 84.4 percent of the Ilocano immigrants interviewed in the Kalihi-Palama area lived in multi-family living arrangements (that is, with more than
just a two-generation family of mother-father-
children), and that 61 percent of the same would
prefer to live in their own two-story wood and
hollow-tile frame house.


Uses a population of 3,533 male employees on various sugar and pineapple plantations on the islands of Oahu, Molokai, Kauai, and Hawaii. Of this group between the ages of 35-75, Filipinos comprised 62.6 percent.


Short discussion of the problems of the disease and the results of the anti-hookworm campaign conducted at Lahaina during 1926-1927.


Indicates that Filipinos comprised 14.8 percent of the short-term patients treated in publicly funded facilities, while comprising only 5.1 percent of the privately treated patients during fiscal year 1965-1966.


Discusses the Filipino plantation experience, especially with regard to Filipino participation in strikes against poor living and working conditions. Quotes extensively from Cariaga's study (Entry 59).

Reviews the two major periods of Filipino immigration to Hawaii and the United States mainland. Discusses the motives of the immigrants and describes American attitudes towards them. Primary concern devoted to the Filipino experience on the mainland, but some information on Hawaii is included.


Personal account of Filipinos in the community of Pahoa on the island of Hawaii. Scarcity of women was a major cause of difficulties in the community. It was felt that this problem would hinder full assimilation of Filipinos in community life unless restrictions against immigration of Filipino women were lifted. Other causes of tension are also discussed.


Adolescent inpatients were found to have about a 50/50 chance of significant improvement. Filipinos included in the study.


Primarily a salute to Filipino mess boys in the Navy. Also describes a meeting of the Rizal Pioneers, which was attended by both naval and resident Filipinos.


Describes the economic and social status of Hawaii's people and examines the role of education and its influence on social change.

Although no specific mention is made of ethnic groups throughout the entire presentation, statistics given show that 28 percent of the district's population at that time were Filipino, and that three Filipino organizations figured among twenty-seven that composed the Waialua Community Association.


Presents data taken from the report of the Governor-General of the Philippines for 1927. Indicates that while emigration to Hawaii was up 200 percent from 1926, return emigration increased by only 5.16 percent.


Draws upon figures taken from the unpublished twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Philippine Bureau of Labor for the calendar year 1933. Follows Filipino migration to and from Hawaii for that year. Figures show an increase of migration back to the Philippines.


Reports that during the study period 443 Filipinos migrated to Hawaii while 19,618 returned to the Philippines.

Written primarily for the use of teachers, extension agents, public health nurses, and dietitians. Contains descriptions of the physical appearance and nutritive value of plants used by Filipinos in Hawaii. Also includes a section featuring recipes for Filipino dishes as well as recommendations for improving the Filipino diet in Hawaii.


Describes the activities involved in the preliminary arguments for recruiting, selection, processing, and shipment of the last group of Filipino workers imported for employment in Hawaiian sugar and pineapple plantations before Philippine independence. A total of 6,000 laborers, and 1,361 women and children were brought to Hawaii between January 4 and May 27, 1946.


A personal narrative expressing the opinions of a Japanese concerning Filipino behavior. The negative attitude of older generation Japanese toward their children dating Filipinos is also mentioned.


Discusses the characteristics of various ethnic groups and their attitudes towards working and welfare. Notes that while there were Filipinos on the welfare roles, as a rule Filipinos were "willing to work if given the chance."

Detailed historical and cultural overview of the evolution of the Filipino people and their migration to Hawaii. Includes statistics on the movement of Filipinos to and from Hawaii as well as a description of the procedure for hiring laborers in the Philippines to go to Hawaii.


Indicates that there is a progressively increasing intermarriage rate but that this trend does not support the common belief that intermarriage leads to a weakening of family ties resulting in a higher divorce rate. Data on Filipinos show that intermarriage leads to marriage stability when compared to Filipino in-marriage and to other group intermarriage.


Records the author's impressions of the countries he visited while traveling around the world. Chapter 28 contains his account of his stay in Hawaii. Illustrated.


Consists almost entirely of tables and statistics, and presents a generally favorable picture of the Filipinos' place in Hawaiian society. Recommends that a Resident Labor Commissioner be appointed for Hawaii; the cost of his operations to be funded by placing a tax on the earnings of Filipinos living in Hawaii.

Two speeches delivered by Moncado in Honolulu on June 7 and 12, 1941 advocating full cooperation with the United States as the Philippines is America's first line of defense in the Pacific. The pamphlet also contains the platform of the Modernist Party, under which Moncado ran for President of the Philippine Commonwealth.


Moncado's account of his life from 1914 through 1955. Written in an effort to reverse his deportation from the United States, it includes mention of his youthful years in Hawaii.


Presents the religious philosophy of Hilario Camino Moncado, five star general of the Filipino Federation of America Inc. Also mentions Moncado's fight to avoid deportation to the Philippines.

387. Monsen, Marie A. "Familism and Communication Patterns." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1963. 102 pp. UHH

Tests the hypothesis that there is greater communication and greater agreement between members of families who have a strong familialistic orientation. Because of the small percentage of Filipinos included in the test group, the results cannot be considered completely valid for Filipinos.


Studies made in Hawaii between 1958 and 1966 to determine sociological and physical characteristics. Also reports on birth defects and mortality rates of Hawaii-born subjects.

Describes the development of religions in Hawaii from ancient to modern times. In the chapter "The Filipino Churches," the author discusses the origin, nature, membership, and activities of the religions either founded by or principally identified with the Filipinos in Hawaii.


General overview of the immigration and adjustment of Filipinos in the United States. Includes many references to specific personalities in Hawaii as well as an appendix of Filipino organizations in the United States, including Hawaii. Contains photographs.


Concentrates on the history of sugar, pineapple, and coffee growing in Hawaii, justifying the end of Hawaiian independence in 1893 on economic grounds. Filipinos are mentioned as one of the groups that were brought over to work in the cane fields.


Uses the Pressey Group Intelligence test for intelligence and moral traits of various races in New York City and Honolulu. The study finds racial differences and arranges them in rank order. The Filipinos scored lowest, next to the rural Japanese samples.


Gives a short account of the history of labor relations in the pineapple industry in Hawaii and the first organization of pineapple workers, the United Pineapple Workers of Molokai, in June 1937. This organization was composed primarily of Filipinos. Study also recounts their unsuccessful strike to gain union recognition.

Uses Honolulu Juvenile Court records to examine the social and other characteristics of 124 female first offender and recidivist cases referred to the Court during 1953. An attempt to determine related and differing factors in the two groups is made. Among eight ethnic groups represented, the Filipinos accounted for the second highest number of cases in both the first offender and the recidivist categories.


A Filipino woman describes her childhood on Makaweli Plantation, mentioning examples of games, food, and the general life style of her family and friends.


Largely pictorial edition records the celebrations held in Manila and Honolulu in honor of the independence day of the Philippines.


Emphasizes Filipino pride and progress, both as citizens of a newly liberated Republic of the Philippines and as members of the Hawaiian community. Articles express concern for the image of Filipinos in Hawaii, and the desire of many young Filipinos to disassociate themselves from their Filipino heritage. Numerous pictures and short sketches on local Filipinos are included.

   Includes data on ethnic background of the children, family size, parents' occupation, and other relevant information.


   Study of the pineapple plantation community of Maunaloa, on the western end of Molokai. Chapter IV is devoted to the description of the social life and customs of the Filipinos in the community, who compose three-fourths of the plantation employees and 94 percent of its laborers. There are also references to Filipino social organization, cultural practices, and behavior throughout the book. The main focus of the study is on the social structure of the community and the changes in the cultural tradition of each of the ethnic groups.

400. Now is the Time, 1, 2 (June 1, 1953). Wailuku, Maui, 1953. Semimonthly.

   Filipino paper with noticeable religious leanings. Intended to promote good relations between the Filipinos and their neighbors. Most items are of a philosophical rather than informational nature.


   A report on the first Filipino evangelists on Oahu and Kauai. Describes their duties (holding services, circulating Christian materials, and greeting and counseling newly arrived Filipino immigrants) and problems encountered (no church building and constantly changing congregation).

Compares the traits of recidivists and first offenders released from Oahu Prison. Filipinos are noted to be "underrepresented" in the study in comparison to their presence in the total Hawaiian population. Demographic data are included.


Interviews with students of Chinese and Japanese ancestry indicated that members of both groups ranked Filipinos among the least desirable as potential marriage partners. Opinions were based on stereotypes learned by the sample group.


Filipino newspaper published in Hawaii. About half of the material concerns events in the Philippines. Illustrated.


Published by a group of Filipinos and Americans in Hawaii to protest conditions in the Philippines under martial law imposed by President Marcos. Contains stories of events in the Philippines, Hawaii, and the United States mainland.


Aims to correct misunderstandings and false images of the islands. Contains little on Filipinos in the text; however, tables and figures on Filipino population, mortality rates, and other vital data are included.

Includes a picture and short biography of Cayetano Ligot, former Philippine Labor Commissioner to Hawaii.


Contains news and features of interest to the Filipino community.


Uses several complex formulas to analyze the frequency of intermarriage among members of different ethnic groups in Hawaii for the years 1928-1931 and 1948-1953.


Examines intermarriage rates of eight ethnic groups in Hawaii, using statistics on approximately 50,000 marriages. Indices used include inherited cultural traditions and the extent to which each group has acquired the dominant urban way of life. Intermarriage involving Filipinos showed an upward trend which was also observed among the other groups.


Presents a variety of tables with statistics summarized in the text. Conclusions suggest that education and public health work to solve the problem of high rates of maternal mortality and stillbirths among the Filipinos.

Discusses age, sex, and occupations of laborers; size and racial composition of the labor force, unemployment and seasonal factors. Filipinos mentioned; however, no conclusions are reached as to the significance of race as a characteristic of the labor force. Tables included. Also see Entries 289 and 512.


Historical comparison of paternalism as it was evolved by plantation management and later by the ILWU sugar units. Concludes that union paternalism has not yet reached the scope that was developed by management. Mentions the role of Filipinos in plantation labor.


Traces the development of unionism in Hawaii and comments on the successes and failures of the working people in their attempt to achieve common job security. In connection with the Filipinos, among the subjects mentioned are the importation of plantation labor from the Philippines and the plantation strikes of 1920, 1924, and 1937.


Compares two pineapple plantations, Maunaloa and Kualapuu, where approximately 90 percent of the population is made up of Filipino and Japanese workers. Examines the relationships existing between environment and plantation management policy in order to determine their effect and influence on community life.

Compares the structure of two pineapple plantation communities in Molokai. The abundance of water is considered to be the most important variable in explaining the difference in the structure and nature of the two communities. Scarcity of water on one plantation community results in the need for more unskilled Filipino workers, a lower educational level among the employees, and a lower level of acculturation than in the other community.


A discussion of successive U.S. censuses in Hawaii that render population estimates and classifications inaccurate because of different criteria used to identify ethnic groups.


Detailed study of diversified agriculture in Hawaii as it existed in the early 1950s. Filipinos are mentioned as supplying the bulk of the sugar and pineapple labor force, and becoming involved in coffee production, not only as laborers but also as growers.


Illustrated, monthly publication features news of Filipinos in Hawaii. First issue offered sections in Pangasinan, Ilocano, Tagalog, and Visayan.


Observations of a Filipino fact-finding mission. Report contains detailed descriptions of the work involved in various plantation jobs, the costs incurred, and the differences in the cost of living in Hawaii and the Philippines. Text in English and Spanish.

Report of conditions and employment of Filipinos on Hawaii plantations by Herminigildo Cruz, Labor Director of the Philippines, October, 1925. Includes the terms of employment on the sugar plantations, the data on recruitment of workers since 1906, and the problems facing the Filipino workers on the plantations.


Report on the physical and social conditions of Filipino laborers on the plantations. Included are descriptions of living conditions, employment practices, a comparison of opportunities on sugar and pineapple plantations, and population figures.


Weekly publication includes a section giving news of Filipinos in Hawaii.

424. *Philippine Press.* Hilo, Hawaii, 1934. UHH collection includes only 1, 2 (January 15, 1934) and 1, 4 (February 15, 1934). UHH

Bi-weekly contains a mix of local (Big Island) and Philippine stories. Printed in English and Ilocano.


Contains news of local Filipinos and Filipino participation in the war effort. Text in English and Ilocano.

Two booklets published in connection with the Philippine Expositions held in Honolulu in 1948 and 1949 to commemorate the second and third anniversaries of Philippine independence. Both contain information concerning local Filipinos. Includes sections on labor, business, women, education, and immigration.


Publication appears to have been irregular. UHH collection has only four issues on file. These are: December, 1949; Special Edition for December, 1955; Holiday Edition for 1960; and 1962 Edition. Contains features on local Filipinos.


Weekly, illustrated publication giving news of Hawaii and the Philippines. Issues printed in English and Ilocano.


General news of life on Hawaii plantations Filipinos mentioned prominently with special space provided for announcements of weddings and engagements. Good coverage of the arrival of new workers from the Philippines. Ilocano section added in 1947 for the convenience of new arrivals. Printed in English and Ilocano.

Text of a paper presented to the Industrial Relations Section of the Hawaiian Sugar Technologists by the Assistant Secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. Address gives a general history of the role of the HSPA in bringing about the immigration of various ethnic groups to the Islands and deals directly with Filipino immigration. Discusses in detail the HSPA program for returning former workers to the Philippines and other benefits afforded the workers.


Concentrates on the psychiatric characteristics of the Filipino community. Points out the wide range of cultural and genetic differences within the Filipino population and emphasizes the need to understand the cultural values and their role in determining personal behavior.


Uses U.S. Census statistics and an explanatory diagram to give an approximation of Hawaii's population according to ethnic groups.


Indicates that in two six-year periods (1917-1922 and 1923-1928), Filipinos were the second highest offenders. Explains that, in general, the underlying factors in crime are based on the individual, the family, and the society. Porteus was a member of the group's sub-committee on Causes of Crime and Criminal Statistics. The report is largely recommendations and conclusions supplemented with extracts of letters and reports used in the research.

Discussion of the results of a variety of tests designed to measure brain size, physical development and mental ability. Filipinos are not included in every test.


Account of Hawaii during World War II based on newspaper articles, personal diaries, plantation records, and government reports. Attitudes toward the war and participation in the war effort by Filipino plantation workers are discussed in Chapters 12 through 14. Describes the training of Filipinos in volunteer militia units, the tensions that arose between Filipino and Japanese plantation workers, and the counseling of Filipinos regarding military wartime regulations.


Comparative study of race psychology in Hawaii. Includes discussion of brain development, psychological traits, racial theories, education, and the future of Hawaii's races. Filipinos were found to have low scores. Many stereotyped conclusions in this work.


Report on the types and rate of worm parasitism discovered among plantation laborers in two studies conducted between 1930 and 1934.


Discusses the origins and development of labor movements that led to the abortive 1920 strike by Filipino and Japanese workers against sugar plantations. Reasons for the strike's failure are cited and analyzed.

Contains articles on clinical techniques, treatments, statistics, research, and staff changes at Queen's Hospital (and the Palama Clinic) and on public health status and activities in Hawaii in general. Interesting cases are described in detail; some of these patients are of Filipino origin.


Collection of correspondence, newspaper clippings, and personal papers of Manuel L. Quezon, the highest ranking Filipino official before 1946, pertaining to Filipino immigration to Hawaii. Includes letters written by Filipino laborers requesting assistance, official reports filed by Philippines labor commissioners visiting Hawaii, copies of labor contracts, and clippings from Honolulu and Philippine newspapers.


First person account of a Filipino who immigrated with his family from Cebu to Hawaii. Primarily a narration of his life in the Philippines and his decision to leave his homeland to come to Hawaii.


Examines differences in cancer in Hawaii, especially among the three largest ethnic groups (Japanese, Caucasian, Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian).


A report on the incidence of certain types of cancer occurring among Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, and

Reports a major event in 1946—the arrival of almost 9,000 Filipino immigrant workers and their dependents to alleviate the serious labor shortage after World War II. Describes the conditions under which the Filipinos were recruited and the reactions of the community and plantation populations to this recruitment (see also entry 445).


Discusses nine significant events in race relations in Hawaii during 1946. One event was the arrival of Filipino plantation workers—the last contingent before Philippine independence ended the importation of Filipino laborers (see also Entry 444).


Relates the events that occurred during the sugar strike of 1946. Considers the role played by Filipinos in this new exercise in unified labor organization and cooperative race relations.


Reports on the rate of immigration to the United States and notes its decline following the peak year of 1927.


Applauds the statements of Pablo Manlapit concerning anti-Filipino riots on the west coast. Originally an editorial printed in the February 20, 1930 edition of Hawaii Philippine News.

An attack on "cheap Asian labor" in general and on Filipinos in particular. The businessmen who arranged for the importation of Oriental workers are also denounced. Reprint of an editorial in the February, 1930 *Seaman's Journal* [San Francisco].


Optimistic editorial taken from the *Van Nuys (California) Tribune*, February 6, 1930, on the prospects of Filipinos in Hawaii. Observes that while success does not come overnight, the Filipino people can expect to advance themselves as the years go by.


Tests social maturity using a sample of nine-year-olds. Ethnic distribution within the sample was determined according to the ethnic distribution of births that had occurred in the City and County during the years 1942-43. Nine Filipino children (7 percent of the total sample studied) were selected. The Vineland Social Maturity Scale was found to be a valid device for measuring social maturity in Hawaii.

452. Reinecke, John E. "Language and Dialect in Hawaii." Master's thesis [Sociology], University of Hawaii, 1935. 371 pp. UHH

Describes the aspects of language and dialect in Hawaii, tracing the history, development, and social background of local English dialects from 1778 to the early 1930s. Every identifiable ethnic language group is discussed in terms of its area of origin, social position in Hawaii from arrival through the early 1930s, and contributions to the development of local dialects. Dialect maps are included to indicate the point of origin of groups speaking the various dialects. See Entry 456.

Largely a summary of the author's thesis (see Entry 452). Describes the gradual evolution of trade-oriented "pidgin" through a "creole" simplification of English for plantation use, and on to the local English dialects as they existed in the mid-1930s.


Series of essays that point out that the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the local Honolulu daily newspapers distorted the facts in attempting to create the illusion that the strike of 1920 was exclusively a demonstration of Japanese intentions to colonize the Islands for Imperial Japan. Traces the efforts of the Japanese and Filipino workers to organize and bargain for a secure wage schedule and the problems they encountered. Also mentions the racist propaganda employed by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Star-Bulletin and Advertiser, which eventually broke the strike. Gives considerable coverage to the part played by Filipinos.


Presents a list of known strikes, lockouts, riots, and similar disturbances. Draws mainly from English language press sources and reports of the United States Bureau of Labor.


Minimally revised version of Reinecke's master's thesis. See Entry 452.

Contains photographs of Filipinos in Hawaii at work (on sugar plantations, pineapple fields, the docks, and in factories), in special ceremonies and parades, and other daily activities. Family portraits and photographs of prominent leaders in the Filipino community are also included.


Records the arrival of Filipino immigrants who paid their own way to come to Hawaii to work.


Expresses concern that labor agents in the Philippines are encouraging independent migration of Filipino workers to Hawaii even though local labor conditions are "well regulated and supplied."


Reports on Hilario C. Moncado's charismatic leadership and the reasons for his success in meeting the social, psychological, and spiritual needs of his followers. Includes a review of the writings of Moncado and his followers as well as the historical background of the Filipino Federation of America.

Honolulu, 1940-1945.

Filipino magazine supporting American efforts in World War II. Frequency of publication varied. UHH collection has several issues missing.


Historical account of the ethnic composition of sugar plantation management and workers from the 1850s to the 1930s.

Study of 709 employees at Wailuku Plantation included 193 Filipinos, who showed less cases of high blood pressure than the other groups represented in the sample population.

464. Romanzo Adams Social Research Laboratory

Previously known as the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory and the War Research Laboratory. Issued thirty-eight mimeographed reports from 1944 to 1963. Reports include examinations of race relations and demographic trends of different ethnic groups. Reports 1-21 (1944-1952) are entitled "What People in Hawaii are Saying and Doing." Also see Entry 510.


Anonymously written autobiographical sketch. Provides an insight into the life of Filipino plantation boys before and during World War II through its description of their organization into and activities within peer group gangs.


Covers the period of 1958-1969 and draws upon data from both Oahu and the outer islands. Filipinos committed 9 percent of the reported suicides in Hawaii during the study period, ranking after Caucasians (40 percent) and Japanese (27 percent). More suicides occurred among Filipinos fifty years of age and older than within the younger age groups. Data contradicts that of Kalish (see Entry 262).

Study of the goals and expectations of University of Hawaii students with regard to dating, as reflected in the responses of a sample group of 112 individuals. Concludes that ethnic background was still the most restrictive factor in the selection of dating partners.


   Largely a mathematical study that concentrates on the relationship between ethnic differentiation and urban social structure. The study group population is divided into six ethnic, six occupational, and four educational groups or levels.


   Biographical sketches of Filipinos in Hawaii, with a short account of the state of Ilocano writing in the Islands. Written in Ilocano.


   An anthology of essays and poetry written by Hawaii Filipinos in Ilocano and English. The appendix lists the Filipino organizations in Hawaii and their offices.


   Two-part anthology—in Ilocano and English—consisting of impressionistic accounts of Filipino life in Hawaii.


   Compares the racial attitudes of local Japanese in 1968 with those recorded in a 1931 study [see Entry 358]. Samuels
reports that Filipinos were regarded with less hostility and were not stereotyped as much in 1963 as had been the case in 1931, especially by his Manoa sample.


Deals mostly with the in-group consciousness among the Japanese and the Caucasians, but gives indications of the way the Japanese and other Orientals regard the Filipinos.


A history and nature of the better-known Filipino folk dances. Explains the rationale for their evolution and unique mixing of East and West. Pictures illustrate the costumes and dance formations as seen in the Islands.


Reviews and briefly analyzes available data regarding the number and characteristics of aged persons on the island of Oahu.


Reports rates of diagnosed psychoses and schizophrenia among various ethnic groups. Study covers twelve-month period ending June 30, 1950.


Describes differences in housing and population characteristics among the various groups in Honolulu.

Gives detailed statistical information on the characteristics of households in urban Honolulu. Filipino households comprised 75 of the total sample of 2,000. The sample is broken down by ethnic group, employment, length of time at residence, gross income, persons per room, and control of housing (military, public or private) and indicates the rate of overcrowding and public housing occupancy among the Filipinos.


Comparison of the population trends of the two island groups includes discussion of the total population, geographic distribution, ethnic stock, age, sex, marital status, births, deaths, and migration.


A statistical report on voters and non-voters in the 1960 presidential election. Suggests that the high number of unregistered Filipino voters on the island of Hawaii could be attributed to the large number of aliens residing there.


Discusses the personal characteristics of migrants, including Filipinos, during 1950-1960.


Among numerous statistics presented are those on Hawaii's population from 1853 to 1960, broken down by ethnic groups. According to the census data presented,
the number of Filipinos in Hawaii grew from the second smallest among the various groups in 1853 to fourth largest in 1960.


An examination of data on age and ethnic differences in marriage and divorce during 1956-1960.


Uses statistical data for 1960 and 1961 on 10,535 marriages reported, of which 35.3 percent were interracial. Data on Filipinos show that fewer Filipino white-collar workers intermarry than Filipino blue-collar workers.


Focuses attention on demographic aspects of interracial marriage through comparative analysis of interracial and unmixed marriages in Hawaii. Uses Hawaii Department of Health statistics.


Uses data from 1961 to 1963 covering 16,532 marriages as tabulated by the State Department of Health to analyze the breakdowns in ethnic background, age difference, place of residence, occupation, and previous marital status. Data indicate that there is a wide age difference among the Filipino couples.

Demographic data on ethnic groups on Oahu are compared with relation to employment status, industry and occupation group, income, and education. As a group, the Filipinos are in a depressed status, however among the younger Filipinos there are indications of rapid advancement. Also see Entry 334.


Contains statistical data on ethnic demographic profile in Hawaii as collated from the U.S. censuses and from Hawaii agencies.


Study found that 64 percent of the 4,000 sample household heads had not been born on Oahu. The sample population is broken down into a number of categories--place of birth, time on Oahu, ethnicity, employment, education, etc. Of the foreign-born household heads, 54 percent were Filipino.


Based on a 1961 survey of 2,500 households, findings show that the interracial households were younger, larger, less mobile, and more rural. The Filipinos were heavily overrepresented among the interracial households.


Sketches the story of Hawaii's population and discusses a number of problems that have resulted. Data taken from the 1929 U.S. Report of the Registrar General show the Filipinos to be the second largest
ethnic group and the principal source of sugar plantation labor at the time of writing.


A statement presented before the U.S. House Subcommittee on Statehood by the Collector of Customs and former FBI Special Agent in Charge. Concentrates on efforts to prevent hostilities between various ethnic groups from affecting the war effort in the event of war between the United States and Japan. The focus is on FBI and civilian efforts to determine the loyalty of the Japanese residents of Hawaii and the attitudes of other groups towards them.


Includes detailed reports on the sugar and pineapple industries, non-plantation agriculture, tourism, and subsidiary industry. Also includes an analysis of the failure—as of 1939—of successful unionization among Isle workers.


Overview of the labor situation in Hawaii immediately after the end of World War II. Filipinos are mentioned as being the least firmly established and lowest paid ethnic group in the Islands.


Describes Hawaii's industrial development up to the post-World War II period. With the exception of statistical information and the account of the 1939–
1947 period, much of the text is almost identical to the 1939 edition.


Linguistic analysis of the speech of fourteen individuals—one a Filipino—who were fluent in both Standard English, as spoken in the Islands, and in the Hawaiian "pidgin" dialect. Compares the local forms of English with the General American Standard English spoken in much of the mainland.


Pages 36 and 43-48 give a description of the emerging heterogeneity and culture of the Filipinos in Hawaii.


Detailed study of the war-induced decline of the Waianae Plantation. Concludes that although management was structured monopsonistically, it did not perform this way, choosing to behave paternalistically rather than maximizing profits. Filipinos are mentioned in historical terms.


Concludes that it is necessary to discover what each ethnic group holds most valuable before achievement needs can be explained.


Discusses the history of adoption, its legal aspects, and the practices of Hawaii's social agencies. In
Honolulu, during 1956, Filipino children were involved in 5 percent of the total adoption petitions. Figures are based on the Honolulu Juvenile Court Annual Report for that year.


Series of sketches providing interesting and often technical picture of Hawaiian plantations "as they appeared to an itinerant journalist in 1923." Originally published as a series in the Honolulu Advertiser.


A sample of 201 female and 70 male University of Hawaii students was asked to check eighty-five possible causes of feelings of inferiority. The results noted a slightly greater maladjustment among the members of minority groups in Hawaii and among women. Only two Filipinos (one male and one female) participated in the study.


Measures neurotic tendencies on the Thurston Personality Scale among University of Hawaii students of different racial ancestries. Only two Filipino males were in the sample, thus no conclusion on Filipinos can be reached.


Records the spontaneous conversations of one thousand two to six year-old children born in Hawaii. Included in the sample were 125 Filipinos in the plantation camps and rural areas and 96 Filipinos in Honolulu.

A follow-up of Smith's study of English usage among preschool children of non-American ancestry in 1938-1939 (see Entry 504). Results indicate that the children are no longer bilingual, but all speak pidgin English and are retarded more than one year in terms of the measures used in the study. Also, whereas in 1938 the urban Filipinos were more proficient in English than the rural Filipinos, now the reverse is true.


Using the Bogardus Social Distance Scale and a personal data sheet administered to University of Hawaii-Hilo campus students, the data show a religious affiliation to be the best index of intensity of prejudice.


Compiled by the Alexander House Community Association. Filipinos are reported as one of the groups with the highest rate of delinquency, attributed in part to the different cultural values and a shortage of Filipinos of marriageable age. Filipino girls showed a high rate of "sexual delinquencies" for these same reasons. Study limited by the small number of individuals in the sample.


Compares the characteristics of Americans of Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Filipino ancestry and their acculturation and acceptance in California and Hawaii. Concentrates almost entirely on the experiences of the Chinese and Japanese with very little concerning Filipinos directly.

Presents the general racial scene in Hawaii against the historical setting of immigration and of plantation labor needs and stratification.


Comprises fifteen articles, pertaining mainly to the sugar industry, submitted in a contest sponsored by the Honolulu Advertiser. Members of the community were invited to propose solutions to the labor problem in the immediate post-World War I period. Articles abound with stereotyped anti-Filipino statements.


Provides an analysis of all admissions to Kaneohe State Hospital (excluding individuals admitted for alcoholism or organic illnesses). Concentrates on
contrasting and comparing the characteristics of Filipino and Japanese mental patients.


A study of the development of the awareness of differences in physical characteristics of national and racial groups. Subjects were 287 children, three to six years old--including three Filipinos. The majority of the children regarded Filipino portraits as their least preferred choices.


Study of 102 public high school teachers on Oahu that sought to prove (or disprove) certain variables concerning teachers' perceptions of themselves (1) as a special professional group, (2) as responsible for perpetuating the traditional ideals and values of the dominant American middle-class culture, and (3) as possessing a certain image of themselves as individuals.


Analyzes differences in scores on selected ability and achievement measures among students of diverse ethnic background in the tenth grade and again in the twelfth grade. Findings indicate that ethnic differences in test scores persisted even after the students' exposure to the junior and senior years in a public school system.

Screening study confirms the general impression that Hawaiians suffered more hypertension and coronary disease than did Orientals. Too few Filipinos were screened to allow valid conclusions. Statistical data are included.


Collection of photographs, newspaper clippings, and similar items about Wahiawa in the years 1949-1950.


Collection of interviews with Filipino leaders in the professions, in business and industry, and in politics that describe the achievements and contributions of the Filipinos to the economic, social, and political progress in Hawaii.


Detailed study of high school life and social influences at Maui High School in 1930. Eight of the 463 students included in the study were Filipinos.


Presents an overview of traditional Filipino family values as well as a discussion of the conflict of Filipino and American values.


Filipinos are mentioned most notably for their involvement in gambling and cockfighting. The author concludes, however, that Filipinos (who comprise 22 percent of the total population of the area in 1950) are generally a stable and valuable part of the community.

Uses statistical material drawn primarily from the Hawaii Department of Health annual statistical reports for 1956 to 1960. Focuses on the fertility rates of the various ethnic groups.


Statistics on marriage patterns of various ethnic groups during 1941-1951 provide the basis for projections on the future population of Hawaii.


Presents data regarding divorce decrees and annulments registered during the last half of 1951. Among Filipino marriages, one out of three terminated in divorce. Over half of the divorcing Filipino husbands belonged to the unskilled laboring class.


A personal observation describing the ethnic make-up of a plantation camp and the changes there since the 1946 strike and unionization.


Describes the alleged difficulties caused by the ascendancy of the unions.

An economic history of the sugar industry and its influence on the economic, social, and political life of Hawaii. Filipino population and emigration figures are tabulated from U.S. government sources. Appendix contains an English version of a Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association Filipino labor agreement.


Filipinos were reported to have the fourth highest death rate of five selected ethnic groups (Hawaiian, part-Hawaiian, Japanese, Filipinos, Caucasians). Also, they were noted to have a very low rate of death from breast cancer.


Overview of the Filipino situation in Hawaii and in the Philippines.


Contains reports of committees on the types and trends of criminal delinquency in Hawaii. Filipinos ranked second in convictions for murder and sex offenses and third in convictions for assault, larceny and burglary. Attributes this pattern of delinquency to the transient, abnormal composition of the Filipino population in Hawaii during this period.


Texts of speeches made by members of various ethnic groups concerning prejudice in Hawaii. Pages 11-18 deal directly with Filipinos, while other speeches make references to them.

Handbook designed to assist teachers to better understand the cultural background of Filipino immigrant children. Includes information on immigrant problems, history, traditional culture and values, and language. Suggestions are given on how to assist the child in the classroom.


Relates the history of the rise of the Federation in the 1920s and analyzes its creed, objectives, and influence during the height of its membership in the 1930s.


Personal observations regarding the principles of interracial unity in the policy and practices of the ILWU. Records of union meetings and communications and the role of Filipinos in ILWU leadership are also included.


Presents labor's viewpoint on the role of the union in improving working and living conditions for workers in Hawaii. Reports on early efforts to unionize and the strikes of 1909, 1920, 1924, and 1937.


Sponsored by twenty-eight sugar and stevedoring companies with the intention of presenting management's viewpoint during the strike of 1949. Publication ceased when the strike was settled. Printed in English and Ilocano.

A history of the sugar industry; concentrates on the strike of 1920. Written by a leader of the Japanese strikers. Intended both as a historical record and as an ideological statement.


Bibliography of materials relating to the development of the local dialects of English from 1818 through 1965.


Study apparently based on the same data as used by Choy (Entry 74). Analyzes the influence of socio-economic status on behavior and attitude among adolescents. Filipinos comprised 6.4 percent of total sample.


Identifies leaders of the Filipino community in Hawaii and then attempts to find traits shared by those individuals. Includes interviews with sixty-two persons.


Study of voting patterns in Hawaii, using data for each representative district and precinct, tracing electoral characteristics and partisan preferences up through 1964. Socioeconomic characteristics of
each area—including an ethnic breakdown of the population—are given, drawn primarily from U.S. Census reports for 1960.


General expansion and updating of the original Guide (Entry 542). The ethnic breakdown of each area was continued, and can be compared with the statistics for the island of Oahu presented at the beginning of the book.


Notes that due to changes in the criteria for determining ethnicity, some changes in ethnic population data are the result of revisions in the definitions rather than changes in population.


History of the island of Lanai from the pre-European period through the mid-forties. Considerable general information on Lanai as a plantation community since 1922, with proportionate coverage of the sizable Filipino segment of the total population.


Detailed analysis of every known suicide that occurred in Hawaii between 1950 and 1960. The 597 confirmed cases are broken down by ethnicity, age, sex, marital status, and occupation. Using the 1955 population figure, the author shows that the Filipinos had the third highest rate of suicide.

Each program contains letters from prominent political figures congratulating the Filipino community on its progress over the years. Also includes pictures of various Filipino community groups and features on the activities of the Fiesta. UH Hawaiian Collection has only the programs of the first (1959), ninth (1967), and thirteenth (1971) Fiestas.


Valuable source of comparative racial statistics. The following pertain to Hawaii:


124

"This report presents statistics in the Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino populations, cross-classified by social and economic characteristics for the United States, regions, selected states, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), and cities. Selected housing characteristics are also presented."


Includes a report of the Commissioner General of Immigration relating to industrial conditions as well as a report from the Immigrant Inspector in Charge of the Hawaiian Islands pertaining to labor conditions on the plantations. Stereotyped, derogatory statements made concerning Filipinos.


Collection of records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, containing subsections on Filipino immigration to Hawaii, on Filipino conditions in Hawaii, and on Filipino laborers on the plantations.


Part I contains condensations of all correspondence, directives, memoranda and orders (many of which relate to Filipino immigration to Hawaii), as part of the records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Department of War, from 1901 to 1918. Part II contains records of the Department of the Interior from 1918 to 1946, also relevant to Filipino labor immigration. A primary historical source.

Concerns the importation of Portuguese laborers in an effort to prevent further immigration of Asiatics to Hawaii.


Provides for emergency measures to alleviate the acute labor shortage created as a result of the strike of 1920.


Records the attempt by Representative Welch of California to justify the exclusion of American nationals from the United States. Testimony against the Exclusion Act contains substantial information on Filipinos in Hawaii and on the mainland.


The presence of Filipinos and other groups with "alien traditions" is cited as one reason for not granting statehood for Hawaii. Statistics given on citizenship and ethnic descent for eight groups.

Deals with the problems of the shipping strikes. Scattered among the testimonies of the witnesses and the efforts of the committee members to find out what was going on in Hawaii are a few references to Filipinos. Harry Bridges, testifying for the ILWU, mentions that the Filipinos were brought in by management to keep wages low.


Testimony for and against the proposal that immigration be suspended for two years. Included are suggestions that Hawaii be exempted from such an exclusion. Statistics on Filipino immigration to the United States and Hawaii from 1919 through 1929 are given.


Official report on economic conditions in the Territory of Hawaii. Mentions the effect of Filipinos on island conditions.


Gives information on the arrivals and departures of Filipinos from 1905 through the first half of 1910, and similar statistical information on plantation employment.


Exhibit D (pp. 99-110) is a report by Romanzo Adams on population trends in Hawaii (see Entry 5).

Grants authority to employ Filipinos for public work in the Territory of Hawaii with the stipulation that it be in the interests of national defense and that they return to the Philippines upon completion.


Filipinos had only been present in Hawaii for a few years when this report was printed. Therefore there is less information on them than on the earlier arrivals. However, it was noted that crime and disease were not prevalent among the Filipinos.


Detailed, heavily statistical report on the state of affairs in Hawaii and accomplishments to date. Information on arrivals and departures of Filipinos and on employment of laborers by race also included.


In this study, Filipinos were found to be underrepresented within the educational system. On June 30, 1919, Filipinos are recorded as comprising 8.4 percent of the total population of Hawaii, while only 2.1 percent were enrolled in school.


128
Contains statistical information on country of origin of immigrants and of persons naturalized by specified countries of former allegiance, and by rural and urban area and city, for each fiscal year ending June 30. Table lists Philippine citizens naturalized in Hawaii.


Report is the result of the congressional investigation of crime and law enforcement sparked by the notorious Massie case. Includes official summary of information compiled by Assistant Attorney General Seth W. Richardson. Concentrates on sex crimes and the characteristics of the local police and penal system up through 1930-31. Filipinos given extensive coverage in some sections.


Includes statistics on the wages, immigration rate, and total population of Filipinos in Hawaii. Employs stereotypes in descriptions concerning Filipinos.


Detailed statistical look at conditions in the Hawaiian islands with emphasis on the cost of food at various plantations and wages paid. Some subjective comments are made regarding the nature and value of Filipinos to Hawaii.

Five detailed reports covering the status of labor and production on Hawaii for the years 1901, 1902, 1905, 1910, and 1915. Reports for the years 1910 and 1915 contain material on Filipinos.


Contains figures on the population of Filipinos in the Territory, number of Filipinos employed in the sugar industry, and number of Filipinos immigrating to Hawaii during 1922-1929. Acknowledges the existence of prejudice directed against Filipinos.


Collection of communications from 1923. Primarily concerned with the implications of continued immigration of Japanese "picture brides" and possible Japanese control of Hawaii. Contains a few references to Filipinos as well.


Investigates education in Hawaii, focusing on the barriers to the full education of the non-white labor pool.


Written as a guide to cover the peculiar situations in which young Filipinos would find themselves in Hawaii, America, and Guam. Apparently the letters themselves are examples and Conchita Valdez a nom de plume. As examples, these letters are of interest as they capture a distinctive mutation of the English language.

Account of traditional Filipino sports and games. Adopted American sports are added to the list. Included in City and County of Honolulu, "A History of Recreation in Hawaii" (see Entry 226).


Short account concerned with the growth of Filipino-owned businesses in Hawaii. First attempts were made by individuals, usually former plantation workers. When these enterprises failed, partnerships were attempted, also unsuccessfully. The big change occurred in 1933 and 1934 when experienced businessmen from Manila arrived and founded prospering businesses, especially in importing and wholesaling.


Studies stereotyped conceptions of racial groups; durability and favorableness. Eight ethnic groups are included in the sample. The Filipino stereotype was found to have both positive and negative aspects. See also Entries 115 and 127.


Explores the processes of intergroup stereotyping among eight ethnic groups at the University of Hawaii. Fifteen Filipino male students comprise the smallest sample in the study, and no Filipino females are represented. Results give no detailed ethnic differentials.

Union newspaper published at a time when the ILWU was making its first big push to unionize Island labor. Provides detailed coverage of labor activities in Hawaii and elsewhere. Volume 4, no. 1 (November 19, 1938) contains a history of labor in Hawaii, including the Filipino strikes.


581. Voss, Harwin L. *Alcoholism in Hawaii*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii, Economic Research Center, 1961. 81 pp. Provides a detailed statistical picture of alcoholism as it existed in Hawaii and on the mainland from 1950 to 1960. An assessment of the nature of the problem, the status of efforts to reduce it, and recommendations for improvement in the existing programs are given. Filipino men were found to have the highest rate of alcoholism of any group in Hawaii.

582. *Ethnic Differentials in Delinquency in Honolulu.* *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* 54(1963): 322-327. Uses official statistics from police agencies and self-reports of juveniles to study the rate of delinquency in Honolulu. It is hypothesized that the higher rate among certain ethnic groups is due to the correlation of social class and ethnic background.

583. Wallis, Sam R. *Syphilis on a Sugar Plantation.* *Plantation Health* 2(1938):1-4. Conducted between 1936-38 on employees at Rice's Ranch, Grove Farm, and Lihue Plantation, the study revealed that the proportion of Filipinos who tested positive for syphilis was well within the norm for all the groups tested.

Provides a detailed statistical picture of the population of Oahu Prison during the mid-1930s. Indicates that Filipinos, Hawaiians, and Puerto Ricans were considerably overrepresented. Of special value is the section that compares the characteristics of the Filipino and Hawaiian inmates.


Compares ethnic incidence of mental disease in Hawaii as analyzed by the Psychiatric Division of Queen's Hospital. Findings indicate a direct correlation between the rate of major illness and duration of residence in Hawaii.


Report covers field studies done in Hawaii from November 1951 to January 1952. Purpose of the study was to:
1) survey the medical resources serving ILWU members;
2) evaluate medical care plans covering ILWU members;
3) investigate other health services that may have been available to ILWU members; and (4) propose improvements to the medical services program of the union members.


Historical analysis, from union viewpoint, of labor in Hawaii. Includes discussions on the strikes of 1920, 1924 and 1934. References to Filipino role in labor are found throughout.


Notes the immigration of Filipinos, the abnormal sex ratio that resulted in extensive social disorganization,
the strikes of 1909, 1920, and 1924, and the role of Pablo Manlapit in union organization.


Surveys 101 Filipino families to determine how their cultural values affect their standard of living and expenditures in a new environment. The study concludes that the Filipinos in Hawaii enjoy material well-being but their social status and security is lower than in their homeland. Their expenditures appear to be dictated by their homeland values and only slightly by American customs and tendencies.


Preliminary report summarizing the detailed study conducted by Wentworth and published in 1941 (see Entry 589).


Filipino and Hawaiian children were found to lag somewhat behind Caucasian and Japanese children in measurements of mean SQ and Cattell IQ ability. It was projected that traditional Filipino child-raising customs tended to create greater passivity and a slower rate of personal growth than the American mean, while at the same time allowing far greater pleasure in social interaction with persons of all age groups.

Analyzes the relationship of reading problems to language habits. Utilizes the Primary Mental Abilities (PMA) and the group Bender-Gestalt tests. Results showed that children from low socioeconomic homes where pidgin English was spoken frequently had more reading problems and scored significantly lower on all PMA scores and B-G tests. Filipino children constituted 18 percent of the sample and showed an incidence of reading problems two to three times greater than the Caucasian and Japanese children in the sample.


A multidisciplinary study of 1,963 children in a multi-racial community. Tests the effects of environment, race and child-rearing practices on the maturing child. Filipinos made up 18 percent of the sample. Their problems were traced to poor early environment and their distance from the Anglo-Caucasian culture.


Home ownership statistics are compared by ethnic group for the years 1940 and 1950. Although still the smallest among seven ethnic categories cited, Filipino homeowners quadrupled in number during the decade. Improved economic standing was cited as the principal causal factor.


Overview of health care on Lanai. It is noted that the incidence of periodontal disease among older Filipinos is about the same as elsewhere and that gout is particularly prevalent among Filipinos.

Traces the developments that led to unionization in Hawaii after martial law was lifted in March, 1943. Among the topics discussed are: the 1924 plantation strike, in which Filipino and Japanese workers participated and the more successful 1937 strike that involved only Filipino workers.


Reviews the participation of Filipinos in the strikes of 1920, 1924, and 1937 and notes the lessons to be learned from the outcome of each event.


Primarily a study of the evolution of the sugar industry from 1930 through 1953. Contains references to the reversal of Filipino migration during the 1930s and the subsequent importation of new Filipino laborers in 1945-1946.


Chapter entitled, "Forced Labor in the Colonies," pages 136-139, includes a discussion and criticism of the exploitation of plantation labor in Hawaii. It is noted that some 100 to 300 Filipino workers were being imported every two weeks so that by the time of the abortive 1920 strike by Japanese plantation workers was over, 66,184 Filipino workers had been brought over from the Philippines.


Describes and analyzes the socioeconomic and political changes that took place in Hawaiian society during the past century in terms of the dynamics of inter-ethnic relations. As an immigrant group in Hawaii, the
Filipinos are viewed as probably having the best chances for satisfactory social adjustment. This adjustment is attributed to their arrival at a time when popular opinion had formed against contract labor and occupational discrimination and their being spared severe forms of racial discrimination.


Study conducted in major supermarket chains in Honolulu shows that this form of deviant behavior is numerically and proportionately a middle income phenomenon. Filipinos are underrepresented among the shoplifters.


Questionnaires were administered to 150 university students to measure attitudes toward intermarriage. Explanations were attempted for the data reported. Filipinos were rated lowest in terms of marital preference. It was projected that this was a result of lack of personal contact between University of Hawaii students and Filipinos.


Monthly newspaper focusing on the problems of Chinatown and its residents, which include a good number of older Filipinos. Printed in English, Ilocano, and Chinese.


Finds Filipino children, especially in the Waimea-Kekaha district, to have a higher incidence of TB conversion than children of other ethnic groups or those living in other areas. This result was attributed to a greater number of tubercular Filipino men in the Waimea-Kekaha area who were not cooperating with the chest X-ray surveys.

Deals primarily with automatic writing, a form of communication between the living and the dead. There are, however, scattered references to the author's recollections of Hawaii, including incidents relating to Filipinos.


History of Hawaii from 1893 through the early 1970s focusing on the campaign of the Democratic Party, under the leadership of John A. Burns and Daniel Inouye, to overthrow the elitist Republican Party. Illustrated.


A discussion of religion among Hawaii's Filipinos. Advocating the construction of new churches, Yadao denounces cockfighting and the Filipino Federation of America.


Personal account of a plantation camp in transition. Describes the slow deterioration of racial segregation brought about by World War II and the younger generation. Also describes the persistent negative attitudes of older Japanese, in particular, toward the recent influx of new immigrants—most of whom were Filipinos.


Indicates that the extent of political participation among those of Oriental ancestry in Hawaii is a good index to their assimilation. The study traces the change in the percentage among the elected and appointed officials in the Territorial government of
Hawaii from 1920 to 1950. The first Filipino candidate to be elected to an office in Hawaii was in 1954.


Describes the attitudes of Filipino waiters in hotel restaurants toward their work and toward their personal lives and goals. Also includes a brief statement of the views of Caucasian hotel workers regarding the Filipino employees.


The ranking of preferences based on such factors as ethnic origin and socioeconomic background and particular personality characteristics are determined through interviews with unmarried students. Concludes that there is a general intermingling of races in "dating" and that general conceptions of the ideal date do not vary greatly among ethnic groups.


Uses data from U.S. Census Bureau reports covering 1940 and 1950 to demonstrate a shifting basis of ecological segregation from race to occupation.


Responses of 605 University of Hawaii undergraduates regarding friendship and inter-ethnic dating patterns are displayed in several tables. Filipino students comprised the smallest population and showed the greatest tendency toward out-group associations; with Filipino girls showing a higher rate of out-group social associations than the males.

Reviews and describes certain social and medical characteristics of the individuals requesting aid, and the services that were provided. Filipinos were found to comprise 28.8 percent of the cases involved, although at that time they constituted only 8.4 percent of the total population.


Anthology of writings on the experiences of Filipinos and Samoans in Hawaii. Materials on Filipinos include the articles from the 1930s as well as the more recent interviews, newspaper articles, and student papers. Prepared for use in Hawaii's schools.


Briefly describes the significance of and customs surrounding the observance of several Filipino holidays celebrated in Hawaii each year. Among the religious and cultural events are: Flores de Mayo (May 10), Philippines Independence Day (July 4), Filipino National Heroes Day (November 30), and Rizal Day (December 30).
ADDENDUM


A summary report of the conference to determine the desirability and the means to adopt a Filipino bilingual-bicultural program in the state's educational system.


A study of the organization of social protest and mobilization conducted by the Filipino residents of Ota Camp on Oahu from the eviction in 1972 to the occupation of a new residential area in 1975. The study focuses on the consolidation of leadership and the Filipino cultural factors adopted by the residents in their social protest.


Study isolates and identifies the nature of problems that immigration brings to Hawaii. Analyzes the impact of immigration on state service agencies and resources, and makes recommendations. Various references to Filipinos in text.


A study of the marriage patterns of divorced individuals by examining the ethnicity of their first and subsequent spouses. The various tables on ethnicity are valuable for analysis of Filipino intermarriage and in-marriage patterns between 1943 and 1967.

A chronological listing of activities and events in various Filipino communities in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland. Appendix consists of several government documents and the charters of Filipino organizations that are pertinent to the history of Filipinos in America.


A profile study of Filipino entrepreneurs in Hawaii, showing that education and family ties are common features of the Filipino entrepreneur.


A study of ninety-seven Filipino entrepreneurs in Hawaii to determine the factors responsible for the emergence of entrepreneurial behavior and success. Various social, opportunity, familial and attitudinal factors are accounted for in the emergence and success of these entrepreneurs.


Study of six high school immigrant students designed to measure self-concept and achievement. Concludes that Filipino cultural values of high self-esteem, high need for social acceptance and sensitivity to criticism are important factors in the immigrant student's self-concept, adjustment, and achievement in school.

Lists Filipino organizations, social service agencies, mass media resources and other institutions that provide assistance to the Filipino community.


Questionnaire administered to 231 families in Hawaii to identify the socioeconomic status of Filipino immigrants and to obtain their opinions on various topics concerning life in Hawaii. Findings show that Filipino immigrant families perceive unemployment as the primary problem but that there is a high value on education, firm family cohesion and low dependence on public assistance.


Semi-monthly newspaper.

Reports on the news and activities of concern to Hawaii Filipinos.


A study of thirty immigrant Ilocano couples with an age disparity of at least thirty years between spouses. Endeavors to determine if they are less likely to be maritally well adjusted than couples of about the same age. Findings show that couples with big age differences tend to be as well adjusted maritally as couples of about the same age.


Analyzes the migration of Filipinos to the United States and the changing social and demographic nature of Filipinos in the United States. The Filipino population in Hawaii is compared with that of California and other Filipino communities in the United States.

An examination of the bilaterally extended family structure of eight Ilocano immigrant families in order to determine the role of the extended family in adjustment to Hawaii. Findings show that Filipino immigrants utilize the extended family system and its values of respect, family loyalty, mutual assistance and support in their adjustment.
INDEX

Acculturation, 69, 210, 213, 218; of Filipinos, 15, 36, 88, 626
Achievement, among ethnic groups, 137; and cultural differences, 516; effects of, 285; and fantasy need, 499
Adjustment, needs of immigrants, 630; of Filipinos in Hawaii, 600; of Filipinos on U.S. mainland, 390
Adolescents, 135, 368; attitudes and behavior of, 74, 279
Adoption, 183, 185, 500
Aged, the, 228; characteristics of, 475; problems of, 12; statistics on, 223
Aggression, 345
Agriculture, small farming, 26; trends in, 221
Airport Demonstration Project, 165
Alcoholism, 581
American Federation of Labor, 302
Aspirations, 10, 135; of youth, 261
Assimilation, index of, 609; in slum area, 263; into community life, 367
Attitudes, during World War II, 435, 492; of adolescents, 540; of delinquent girls, 279; of hotel workers, 610; of Japanese, 358, 472, 608; of plantation workers, 291; occupational, 311; toward dating, 467; toward Filipinos, 378, 610; toward immigrants, 301, 366; toward interracial marriage, 319, 403, 602
Automatic writing, occult practice of, 605

Bilingualism, 496; conference on, 617; in children, 73, 504, 505
Blacks, 27, 286
Burns, John A., 606
Business, entrepreneurs, 622, 623; evolution of, 576; trends in, 221, 426

Calendar, of religious and cultural events, 616
Cancer, 14, 199, 443; death rate, 529; education, 20; of the stomach, 442 (see also Medicine)
Catholics, influence of, 321
Caucasians, 28, 342
Census data, 8, 432; and voting patterns, 542, 543; inaccuracy of, 417; of U.S. Bureau of Census, 547, 548
Childbearing, beliefs and practices, 82, 160, 161; traditional concepts of, 132
Childbirth, 65, 97
Childrearing, 204, 593
Children, adoption of, 183, 185; illegitimate, 163; in detention home, 398; malnutrition in, 71; problems of immigrant, 533; social maturity of, 591; value of, 28
Chinatown, 138; problems of, 603
Chinese, 508; college attendance of, 25; immigration of, 54, 213, 508; prejudice among, 27
Citizenship, 76, 353
Cockfighting, as defined by law, 312; denunciation of, 607; in Kohala, 522
Coffee growing industry, 391
Communities, on Oahu, comparisons of, 229, 238
Community Resources, directory of, 625

Behavior patterns, in adolescents, 74; psychiatric characteristics of, 431; deviant, 540, 601
Bibliography, of local dialects, 539
## INDEX

Contraceptive behavior, 132  
Contract labor (see Labor)  
Crime, 153, 229, 234; first offense in, 402; murder, 130, 531; paroles and pardons, 154, 155, 156, 184; prevalence of, 563; rate among Filipinos, 11; reports on, 433, 531, 567; sentencing, 62; shoplifting, 601; statistics on, 6, 158, 187, 225; trends in, 335  
Cultural influences, 24, 343  
Cultural patterns, 44, 233, 399; and values, 431, 521  

Dance halls, 342  
Dating patterns, of university students, 467, 611, 613  
Diet (see Nutrition)  
Delinquency, females, 394, 531; juvenile, 139, 243, 279, 312, 314, 507, 582; patterns of, 531; treatment of, 335 (see also Crime)  
Dental care, 112  
Desertion, cultural factors of, 303  
Discrimination, racial, 31  
Disease (see Medicine)  
Divorce, 51, 483; and serial marriage, 620; interracial, 70, 331, 381; trends in, 326, 525  
Drinking patterns, 306  

Economic conditions, 10, 229, 332, 371; and social status, 370; census data, 549; effect of Filipinos on, 559; of interracial households, 490  
Economic status, and intelligence, 341  

Education, 10, 153, 229, 426; Filipino population in, 565; improvement of English and reading, 73; influence of, 370; patterns in college entrance, 25; problems of teaching immigrants, 133; racial differences in achievement, 35; student population by ethnic background, 168; truancy, 219  
Employment, 10, 248, 265, 266; and ethnicity, 487; conditions, 421, 422; of domestics workers, 325; of nationals, 562; of Orientals, 276; of women, 95; on plantations, 560; patterns in government, 147  
Emigration, 329; to Philippines, 7, 9, 372, 430 (see also Migration)  
Entrepreneurs, 622, 623  
Ethnic differences, and delinquency, 582; and social structure, 468; in achievement motivation, 137; in adolescent women, 135; in behavior patterns, 133; in brain tumors, 79; in cardiovascular-renal mortality, 39; in childbearing beliefs and practices, 161; in criminal sentencing, 62; in cultural patterns, 44; in death rates, 52; in diseases, 38; in hospital discharges, 40; in musical talents, 148; in need patterns, 114, 115; in paroles and pardons, 154, 155, 156; in personality, 128; in pregnancy and divorce, 51; in psychopathology, 63, 104, 267, 268; in recidivism, 150; in rheumatic fever, 81; in schizophrenia, 105, 212; in the employment of women, 95; in truancy, 219; of mental health patients, 129; on mathematical achievement tests, 35  
Ethnic groups, in public school, 68; classification of, 142, 192, 232; criminal offenses by, 184; at the University of Hawaii, 83; employment of, 265; future population
INDEX

Ethnic groups (continued),
estimates of, 231; health care
statistics, 170; intermixture
of, 218, 280; in government
employment, 147; labor statistics of, 224; marriage
between, 70; photographs of, 247; psychiatry, 274;
relations among, 69, 110, 126, 146, 233, 235; statistics on,
109; stereotypes of, 127;
Ethnicity, preferences, 31
Etiquette, guide to, 574
Exclusion Act, 300, 555

Family life, 343; and communication patterns, 387; and
traditional values, 521
Fertility, statistics on, 523
Festivals, 61; Fiesta Filipina, 547; Pineapple Festival, 518;
wedding practices, 15, 356
Filipino Chamber of Commerce, 3
Filipino Federation of America, 90, 120, 460; denunciation of,
607; rise of, 321, 534
Filipino Sudden Death Syndrome, 53, 86, 118, 296, 298, 299,
348, 294 (see also Medicine)
Filipinos in Hawaii, 55, 60, 88, 140, 195, 227, 530; attitudes
toward, 116; celebrate
Philippine independence, 196;
characteristics of population, 11; clothing, 119; contributions,
57; culture of, 15, 56, 58, 59,
497; daily life of, 42, 113, 471;
experiences of, 615; fertility rates, 236; history of, 50, 136,
209; leadership traits of, 541;
missionaries, 106; needs of, 259:
on Lanai, 190; on Maui, 36, 191;
problems of, 260; professional leaders, 519; returned to
Philippines, 7, 9, 228;
statistics on, 145, 181; tribute to, 309

Folk dances, 474
Food, choices of, 241; cost of, 569;
Filipino, 159, 376, 395; recipes, 125, 376; rice consumption, 64
Funerals, 269

Games (see Sports and Games)
Garcia, Carlos P., 108
Genetics, 388, 431
Ghetto, 313
Governor's files, 186
Guam, 574

Hawaii Social Research Laboratory, 214
Hawaii State Hospital, statistics on, 144, 171, 172, 173
Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association (HSPA), 45, 205, 206, 207;
and Filipino labor agreement, 528; and racism; 454, importation
of Filipino labor, 91, 203, 377, 430; position on Filipino
Exclusion Act, 46, 47, 92
Hawaiians, 54; achievement motivation of, 137; attitudes toward,
126, 135; college attendance of, 25; contraceptive practices
among, 132; effects of culture contact upon, 37; infant
mortality of, 292; musical talent of, 148; prejudice among, 27
Health care, 111, 153, 216, 229;
dietary, 204; hospital discharges, 40; of Filipino men, 131; programs,
215; statistics, 169, 170, 174
History, general, 85, 134, 136, 288;
of Filipinos in America, 621; of
Hawaii to 1954, 103, 606; of
races, 336
Holidays (see Festivals)
Housing, 153, 477, 478; characteristics of, 549; conditions, 361;
future needs, 230; low income, 222; ownership of, 594;
Housing (continued),
preferences, 361; shortage of, 34

Igorot, books in, 271
Illegitimacy, 163
Ilokano, immigrants, 361; marital
adjustment, 628; people, 235;
publications in, 19, 42, 121,
123, 208, 271, 397, 408, 419,
425, 428, 429, 469, 470, 471,
537, 574, 603; writing, 469
ILWU (International Longshoremen's
and Warehousemen's Union), 245,
246, 249, 413; and interracial
unity, 535; and medical care,
586; and shipping strike, 557;
publications of, 580
Immigrants, 129, 458; accultura-
tion of, 626; adjustment of,
133, 213, 450, 630; arrivals
and departures of, 560, 564;
educational test for, 553;
experiences of, 113, 441; on
U.S. mainland, 366; problems
of, 166, 167, 210, 240, 242,
255; problems of children in
school, 533
Immigration, 76, 84, 165, 188,
217; and labor needs, 252;
atitudes toward, 186; condi-
tions of, 560; efforts to end,
302, 459; history of, 254, 552;
impact of, 166, 178; impact on
state agencies, 619; laws
concerning, 152; of Filipino
plantation workers, 1, 16, 36,
50, 88, 91, 92, 94, 134, 187,
197, 203, 227, 300, 426, 430,
444, 551, 571, 588; statistics,
157, 329, 558; to mainland U.S.,
366, 447; suspension of, 558

Industry, and medical care, 586;
conditions of, 550, 569; develop-
ment of, 495; history of, 391;
trends in, 221, 276
Infant mortality, 43, 236, 292, 297,
317, 411 (see also Medicine)
Inferiority, causes of, 502
In-migration (see Migration,
Immigration)
Inouye, Daniel, 606
Insanity, statistics on, 284
Institutionalization, effects of, 345
Integration, in schools, 237, 239
Intelligence tests, 340, 434; and
social maturity, 591; racial
differences in, 392
Interracial marriage, 6, 70, 250,
278, 331, 333, 381, 409, 410,
484, 485; and serial marriage,
620; attitudes toward, 319, 403,
602 (see also Marriage)

Japanese, 145, 473, 508; accultura-
tion, 54, 213; achievement
motivation of, 135, 137; and
strikes, 287, 538; attitudes
toward, 110; attitudes toward
children, 28; census data, 549;
college attendance among, 25;
infant mortality among, 43;
mental disorders of, 104, 105,
513; "picture brides," 572;
prejudice among, 27, 358;
race preferences of, 359, 378
Juvenile delinquency (see Delin-
quency)

Kahuku, 286
Kalihi-Palama, 222, 361
Kauai, 106, 256; childbearing
practices on, 593; tuberculosis
tests on, 604
Kohala, community life in, 522
Kona, 324, 332
Koreans, 110, 273

Labor, 346, 426, 494; and
Filipinos, 77, 92, 122; and
government, 13; and management
problems, 30, 413; and medical
care, 586; and minority groups,
509; and prejudice, 511, 568;
contract, 117, 256, 257, 360,
599; disturbances of, 455, 527;
history of, 1, 48, 211, 289,
307, 308; labor force, 412,
418, 512; legislation, 46, 47,
205; on Oahu, 224; on sugar
plantations, 94, 96; opportuni­
ties, 422; problems, 68, 421,
554; publications, 246, 580;
recruitment of, 377, 380, 421,
444; relations, 597; role of,
536; shortage of, 554; statisti­
cs on, 176; status of, 570;
unemployment statistics, 220;
unions, 244, 245, 246, 414,
438; working conditions, 32,
100, 420, 550, 559, 568 (see
also Strikes)

Lanai, 190, 545; medical services
on, 595

Language, and dialect, 452, 453,
456; and reading ability, 592;
English usage and pidgin, 73

Law enforcement, report on, 567

Leadership, consolidation of, 618

Ligot, Cayetano, 205, 407

Magazines, Filipino, 200 (see also
Newspapers)

Majors-Palakiko Murder Case, 234

Makibaka Movement, 618

Malnutrition, 71, 270

Manlapit, Pablo, 351, 352, 448,
588

Marriage, 5, 343, 483; age differ­
ence in, 486, 628; ceremony, 15,
356; patterns, 524; serial
marriage, 620; trends in, 248
(see also Interracial marriage)

Massie case, 567

Maturity, test for, 451

Maui, 36, 191; juvenile delinquency
on, 507; students on, 520

Medicine, appendicitis, 23; birth
defects, 388; brain tumors, 79;
cancer, 14, 199, 442, 443, 529;
cleft palate, 281; disease and
nutrition, 204; diseases of
Filipino men, 131; Filipino
Sudden Death Syndrome, 33, 86,
118, 296, 298, 348, 349; flu
epidemic of 1917, 98; heart
disease, 41, 141, 361, 517;
hypertension, 89, 463, 517:
infant mortality, 43, 236, 297,
317, 411; intestinal parasites,
102; leprosy, 75; leptospirosis,
18; mental disease, 585; rheu­
matic fever, 81; services available,
586, 595; tooth decay, 293, 295;
tuberculosis, 93, 236, 354, 355,
604; venereal disease, 273, 305,
583; worm parasitism, 363, 437

Mental health, 37, 63, 87, 101, 129,
143, 189, 513; and racial inci­
dence, 585

Migration, 372, 373, 374, 375, 380;
trends in, 481; social demography
of, 629 (see also Immigration)

Military in Hawaii, 177, 182, 322

Missionaries, 401

Mobility, 472

Model Neighborhood Program, 222

Modernist Party, 384

Moncado, Hilario Camino, 90, 120,
386; memoirs of, 382, 385, 460

Mortality rates, 388, 406, 411 (see
also Medicine)

Morals, 251, 392

Music, talent in, 148; folk music,
271, 272
INDEX

Nanakuli, 222
Naturalization, 76; statistics on, 566
Need patterns, 114, 115
Neurosis, 503
Newspapers (concerning Filipinos), 145, 193, 208, 350, 357, 423, 424, 427, 428; Bennig Filipino, 201; Filipino Herald of Hawaii, 121; Filipino News, 123; Hawaiian Reporter, 201; Hawaii-Nei, 200; Pacific Journal, 627
Nutrition, 270 (see also Food)

Oahu Prison, population of, 584
Occult Practices, 605
Occupational trends, 310, 325, 328, 462; and interracial marriage, 484
Operation Manong, 166
Ota Camp, 49
Out-migration (see Migration, Immigration)

Pacific Club, 124
Palama, 72, 228
Pampango, books in, 271, 419
Paternalism, in labor relations, 413
Personality, among ethnic groups, 128; characteristics, 66; of convicted murderers, 130; of mental patients, 87
Philippines, 404; government and Hawaii labor, 117; independence, 124, 396, 397, 426; martial law in, 405
Physical characteristics, 514
Picture brides, 572
Pidgin, 453, 496, 539; and reading problems, 592; usage among children, 73, 264, 505
Pineapple plantations, 391, 415, 416; and labor, 393, 493; and medical care, 586, 595
Plantation experience, 1, 2, 16, 17, 22, 30, 45, 78, 91, 92, 94, 136, 217, 367, 395; and living standards, 589, 590; effects of unionization, 291; ethnic make-up of, 509, 526; living conditions, 96, 282, 294; social and economic aspects, 56, 59, 116, 378, 465; working conditions, 32, 122, 365, 501
Political participation, 6, 338, among Orientals, 609; history of, 606
Population, and fertility, 523; and housing, 477, 478; changes in, 8; characteristics, 177, 179; death rates, 52; ethnic composition of, 8, 53; of Molokai, 21; patterns in, 6; problems of, 491; profile, 432; statistics on, 4, 12, 53, 109, 170, 406, 482, 523; trends in, 5, 9, 317, 479, 561
Portuguese, 148
Pregnancy, 51
Prejudice, 27, 103, 233, 436, 448, 454, 506, 511; acknowledgment of, 571; aspects of, 532
Prisons, 184; paroles and pardons, 154, 155, 156
Private schools, integration in, 237, 239; statistics on, 145
Probation, of juvenile delinquents, 243
Psychology, cultural variables in, 29; of races, 283
Psychopathology, 63, 104, 267, 268
Psychosis, 37; and race, 476
Public health, 439
Public schools, 339; enrollment in, 187, 565; integration in, 237, 239; problems of immigrants in, 240, 624; retardation in, 6; social influences in, 520; statistics on, 145
Quezon, Manuel L., 440

Race preference, 359
Race relations, 27, 31, 99, 236, 327, 328, 445, 446
Racial differences, awareness of, 514
Racism (see Prejudice)
Reading, problems in, 592
Recidivism, 150, 394, 402 (see also Crime)
Religion, 248, 344, 389, 400, 401; among Filipinos, 607; and prejudice, 506; holidays, 616
Retirement, plans for, 245
Rizal Pioneers, 124, 369
Republican Party, overthrow of, 606
Role perception, among high school teachers, 515

Sacred Stones of Wahiawa, 54, 344
Samoans, 84, 132; American, 165; in Hawaii, 615
Schizophrenia, 104, 105, 212, 275, 476 (see also Medicine)
Schools (see Public schools, Private schools)
Segregation, 612
Self-concept, of high school students, 624
Social change, 315, 320, 333, 334
Social distance, 358, 472, 506
Social maturity, and preschool children, 591
Social movements, 321; Makibaka movement, 618
Social sciences, research in, 464, 489, 510
Social work, case studies, 149; casework services, 24

Sports and games, 395; baseball, 290; native Filipinos, 226, 575
Statehood (Hawaii), 68; and presence of Filipinos, 556
State of Hawaii, government documents, 154-194
Statistics, birth rate, 45, 329; demographic, 4, 5, 6, 11, 163, 180, 182, 230, 329, 488; Filipinos in Maui, 36; Filipinos in Hawaii, 181; health, 169, 170; of 1948 housing shortage, 34; on criminality, 335; on Hawaii's resources, 194; on immigration, 558, 564, 568; on labor conditions, 383; on population, 482, 568; on prison inmates, 584; on psychiatric patients, 364; on Queen's Hospital, 439; on racial composition, 316, 317; on sugar industry, 202; on unemployment, 220; on voting behavior, 542, 543, 544; on wages, 568; race factor in, 192
Stereotypes, 436, 472; in government publications, 550, 568, 569; of ethnic groups, 114, 115, 127, 143; of Filipinos, 319, 511, 577, 578; of interracial marriage, 403; of plantation workers, 550
Strikes, effect of, 214; historical analysis of, 587; management viewpoint of, 537; shipping, 557; of 1909—211, 588; of 1919—1, 211; of 1920—80, 198, 205, 206, 287, 438, 454, 554, 587, 588, 597; of 1924—2, 17, 45, 80, 205, 211, 351, 587, 588, 596, 597; of 1934—587; of 1937—80, 580, 596, 597; of 1946—446, 526; of 1947—393 (see also Labor, ILWU, unionization)

Sudden Death Syndrome (see Filipino Sudden Death Syndrome)
Sugar industry, 205, 206, 347, 430; and Filipinos, 45, 134, 571, 589; and medical care, 586, 595;
INDEX

Sugar industry (continued),
  economic history of, 528;
  employment in, 7, 32, 151, 336;
  ethnic composition in, 462;
  evaluation of, 598; health
  plans, 253; history of, 17,
  391, 538; impact of, 22; im­
  portation of labor, 94; labor, 46,
  47, 92, 96, 207; mechanization
  of, 360; monopsony in, 498; sta­
  tistics, 202; strikes, 1, 2,
  17, 45, 80, 198
Suicide, 262, 446; and status
  conflict, 546

Tagalog, publications, 208, 251,
  271, 419; people, 235
Tourism, 493
Traditions, cultural, 399
Truancy, 219
Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934, 152

Unemployment, 220, 412
Unionization, 244, 493, 526, 596
Unions (see Labor, ILWU)
Unwed mothers, 164

Venereal disease, 273, 305; on
  sugar plantations, 583
Veterans, adjustment of, 323
Visayan, people, 235; publica­
tions in, 19, 208, 271, 419
Voting behavior, 5, 542, 544; of
different ethnic groups, 337;
  statistical breakdown, 480

Waialua, 15, 16, 228
Waianae, 222
Waimanalo, 42

Waimano Training School, statistics
  on residents, 175
Warbrides, 277
Welfare assistance, 67, 153, 215,
  229, 266; attitudes toward, 107,
  379; recipients of, 614;
  impact of immigration on, 619
Women, 135, 426; employment of, 95
World War II, attitudes toward
  Japanese during, 110; deaths in,
  304; effect on plantation, 608;
  impact of, 258; life during, 72,
  435, 457; participation in, 425;
  peer gangs during, 465; support
  of, 461
Youth, adjustment of, 240