Will New Peso Exchange Laws Wipe Out The Black Market?

For Consul Yango’s Appraisal of Peso-Dollar Dilemma Read Page 3

What Is A Filipino? Do You Know?

SEE PAGES 8 & 9

YOUNG FILIPINOS UNITE FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Read about Hawaii’s Newest Political Group — Page 5
A Humanitarian Responsibility

We are a harried generation. Added to the threat of nuclear warfare, disasters occur—earthquakes, floods, widespread accidents, etc.—general unrest and tension—is one problem we consider equally important: communication—or more accurately, the tragic lack of it.

Effective communication consists of more than a lingual exchange between individuals and peoples. As an example, on our last issue we worked hard to achieve something more than a journalistic and commercial triumph—we were also striving for an artistic success. Apparently we succeeded.

Among the numerous calls we received after our first issue was a deeply touching one from a Lipa Filipino who called from the rural areas to tell us in halting Tagalog that “he was proud—so very proud of the Filipino” —was reward enough for the achievement of The Filipino Herald.

This gentleman could barely speak English—yet the hard work we put into our layout, the effort that we expended in the production of our first issue came through, for this particular Filipino.

If he was unable to read the English section, it was obvious in his emotion-filled tribute that our “message” had gotten through. His statement that: “This is the first time I have seen a high class Filipino publication—I am so proud to be a Filipino”—was reward enough for the arduous hours spent in striving for a high level first edition.

We believe that communication, as we said earlier, consists of more than just words.

If on each page our readers are able to perceive: sensitivity, compassion for our fellow man, love, understanding, a desire to elevate rather than denigrate—then we have achieved communication.

We believe the most crucial problem confronting mankind today is: understanding his fellow man. That is, if he truly desires to communicate with him.

But first, he must attempt to understand himself.

Sold Andre Malraux: “The great mystery is not in the unknown but in the known and recognized. If we know things, it means nothing; but if we know nothing, then there is a mystery in everything.”

The Filipino Herald is late publishing this Issue. Future Issues will come on time unless there be another strike continua indefinitely.

Due to production problems caused by the shipping strike, The Filipino Herald is late publishing this issue. Future issues will come on time unless there be another strike continua indefinitely.

COVER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Filipino is justifiably proud of the artistically striking cover which graces our front page this issue, the combined efforts of Fortunato Teho, well-known writer, photographer and television personality. Mr. Teho posed his photographs of the city on the cover, the city's commercial artists.

For details on Petillos' background, turn to page 10 which displays more examples of his artistic talents. In our next issue, we will provide a close-up of “Lucky” Teho, a multi-talented individual who is responsible for our photo coverage.

APPEALS TO ALL

The Editor

 Philippine Herald
 Honolulu, Hawaii

Madam:

I am very happy to read the first issue of the Filipino Herald. The articles are highly informative and illuminating, and I hope that the next issue will have more articles of this kind. Really, your newspaper does not only let other know of the Filipinos in Hawaii, it does also make the Filipinos more adhered as a group, more conscious of their role as citizens of America, and more productive economically and socially for the good of Hawaii. Your newspaper carries articles for various types of readers, and I hope that it appeals to all.

Sincerely,

Santiago R. Oban

SATISFIES NEED

The Editor

 Filipino Herald
 Honolulu, Hawaii

Madam: The Filipino Herald satisfies a need among the Filipino group in Honolulu State. It gives them a better chance to be known and understood by their fellow citizens of the U.S.A. It also helps them rise in their social and economic position. As Filipinos, we are all interested in helping develop the Filipino sector in this country and stronger America should help the Filipino Herald live. Subscribe! More power to you!

Yours truly,

Roger B. Gonzalo

PHILIPPINES NEWS DIGEST

The Editor

 Philippine Herald
 Honolulu, Hawaii

Constitutions! The Herald is an informative and interesting media of communication much needed to create better understanding between many ethnic groups we have in the Islands.

Success and Long life to this enterprising venture.

Sincerely,

V. T. 1878 R. Wiltier Ave.

HVB OFFERS AID

Dear Teddi:

Telli Medino, Editor

Philippine Herald of Hawaii

1970 Iwi St.

Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Teddi:

Any publication devoted to furthering the progress of Hawaii's people is to be commended as a vital and necessary program. I am certain that The Filipino Herald of Hawaii will be a valuable asset to Hawaii and will do much to improve community relations.

Congratulations and best wishes for success.

Sincerely,

Charles G. Braden

PROGRESS OF HAWAII

Teddi Medina, Editor

 Philippine Herald of Hawaii
 Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Teddi:

The Editor:

Filipino Herald

Hawaii, Hawaii

Madam:

I am proud that the Filipinos are able to put out a newspaper of their own. I am confident that the members of the Filipino community will give you their unqualified support and loyal patronage.

I know that you realize your position in the competitive news market and to expect your readers to buy dailies of current Filipino events. These are items which the members of the Filipino community have full interest in. A section devoted to Filipino news items dispensed from Manila's daily newspaper will be extremely welcome.

I wish you greater power and progress.

Sincerely,

Isabelo S. Alcordo

West-East Student Center

CONGRATULATIONS

THE EDITOR

Philippine Herald

The Editor:

Congratulations! The Herald is an informative and interesting media of communication much needed to create better understanding between many ethnic groups we have in the Islands.

Sincerely,

W. H. Charlock, III

Director of Sales

Inter-Island Papers

"PHILIPPINES' WAR DAMAGES CLAIMS"

The United States have obligations to pay for damages arising out of fighting on Philippine territory during World War II.

"HAWAII VETERANS AND THE VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION HOME LOAN PROGRAM"

How Filipino veterans can purchase homes with Veteran's Administration home loans, the availability of the funds, the process, Hawaii branch.

"BIG STEP FORWARD"

The Editor

 Philippine Herald
 Honolulu, Hawaii

Madam:

I think The Filipino Herald is one of the best step forward in giving some sort of unity to the community. I have seen articles in local newspapers concerning the Filipino community, but nothing can top this unique paper edited all by Filipinos.

I enjoyed reading the many articles, but I hope in the future there will be more articles on Filipino culture and recipes—because I love food.

Carroll Lim

CARRICH LUM

SANTA CRUZ, HAWAII

"ADVENTURES IN FILIPINO CUISINE"

A Filipina writer outlines a plan for setting up a Filipino cooking center.

"TO THE HERALD FOR TIPS AND MANY OTHER INTERESTING AND INFORMATIVE ARTICLES WRITTEN WITH YOUR OWN MIND, GROW WITH THE HERALD"
Filipinos have become concerned about protection for dollars sent to relatives in the Philippines. In a recent exclusive interview with Consul General Alejandro D. Yango, the Filipinos official outlined the new program for exchanging dollars into pesos to promote a more stable exchange system.

He continued, "During that time, for more than a decade, persons were not allowed to bring dollars out of the Philippine Islands without a license from the Central Bank. If you had dollars to bring in, you had to declare them and sell all that is required to the Central Bank of the Philippines or authorized agent banks at the legal rate. The legal rate then was two pesos for one American dollar. During all of these 13 years, a black market developed in the exchange of dollars. In Hong Kong, for example, the peso was quoted every day according to the daily press." By dealing in the black market, persons generally benefitted. If you had $100 dollars to bring to Manila and exchanged it at the legal rate, you would receive two pesos for every dollar. On the black market, you might get a three-to-one exchange or even more.

Consul Yango added, "Before the controls, a tourist or visitor could not bring in more than 20 pesos Philippine currency at a time. If you had $100 dollars and exchanged it on the black market in Hawaii, you would violate the law by bringing in more than the allowed sum. In effect, you would have been smuggling $200 more than the allowed sum under the law."

Another illegal method of exchange was to turn your dollars over to an agent in Hawaii and receive a three-to-one exchange in the Philippines upon arrival. This exchange was, of course, more than the banks would give you.

"Where does the Black Market come from?" The Consul explained. "There is a large demand all over the world for dollars, goods, and commodities and in order to maintain a high price all over the world, particularly in Asia and especially in the Philippines, where we have developed a taste for American goods, particularly consumer goods like shoes, televisions, and other luxury goods." Yango continued, "I think that "because of the great demand for American goods, there is also a great demand for American dollars because you can’t buy American goods without American dollars.”

You gave an example, "Suppose a Filipino in the Philippine Islands wanted to purchase a television in Hawaii, the Filipino would have to purchase it with American dollars because he has no ear in Hawaii would accept pesos."

As an example case, Yango offered, "Take a student in Hawaii. Supposing the Central Bank allowed him only $100 dollars but the student comes from a very wealthy family. Naturally $100 would not be enough to satisfy his lavish tastes and needs. So what do his parents do? They go to the black market in order to provide their son with enough funds to provide for his expensive tastes." He added, "Since January, 1962, there have been controls lifted. This affects in effect that anyone who can afford it can send as many dollars outside the country as he wants to and exchange his dollars into pesos. However, under Circular No. 135 dated January 21, 1962 of the Central Bank of the Philippines, only commercial banks, travel agencies and hotels can exchange foreign exchange transactions in the Philippines because these banks can deal in all forms of foreign exchange instruments whereas travel agencies and hotels and only deals in pesos (cash currency) and travelers checks. The Philippine Government on February 6, 1962 temporarily suspended operations in the Philippines of the international social money order system pending the establishment of suitable informal procedures to result from the abolition of currency controls. Filipinos in Hawaii going to the Philippines as tourists can bring in their dollars and upon arrival avail of the services of the banks-travel agencies and hospitality duly licensed to deal in foreign currency.

"However, Filipinos in Hawaii wanting to send dollars to their relatives in the Philippines under the above circular have to have only one avenue open to them and that is through the banks if they wish to honor Circular No. 135.

"Although I foresee that private foreign exchange transactions in Hawaii may still continue, I strongly advise Filipinos in Hawaii to deal with the commercial banks in line with said circular." Yango continued, "These precautionary measures should assure people that money in sending money to the Philippine Islands will be properly accounted for and paid in the Philippine Islands."

According to Yango, there is no limit on buying dollars. Persons may buy more as per dollar value. He said, "We want dollars to enter the country.

"We want the Philippines to benefit in actual dollars!"
Our mention of the fight to save Waikiki for the tourist industry in our last issue caused understandable alarm and heartbreak to those who are in the battle to save Diamond Head.

This paper and this column have an interest in Waikiki as a prime tourist location. First: As a citizen of the State, and second: As a great many Filipinos are employed in the tourist industry.

Who is responsible at City Hall for this abandoned coop at Paokalani and Lamen Bennett and Miler were two highly paid master planning experts who developed a plan to make the best of what was left of the Kuhio Beach area.

The Foster Towers would never have been built had the Bennett-Miler plan been implemented. The 32-story Foster Tower building hides Diamond Head completely from view if you are standing on the corner of Lewers and Kalakaua looking at Diamond Head. Ironically the councilman most vocal in abandoning the Bennett-Miler plan to save Kuhio Beach was picked to go to Paris, France to attend the World Planning Congress of the International Federation for Housing and Urbanism.

The present city administration with a Republican mayor and a Democratic council share equally in the blame.

There is a garlic plan.

The last Democratic Mayor, John H. Wilson, to his everlasting credit, resisted efforts by the shortsighted and the greedy to deviate from existing master plans that were designed to improve Waikiki for the public.

However, Democrat on the City Council are not blameless for the mistakes that have been made.

The present city administration—cabinet, with a Republican mayor and a Democratic council share equally in the blame.

It was Johnny Wilson who predicted that "you will have to rent a hotel room to see Waikiki Beach." But the problem goes back much farther than the present or the past city administrations. They are all equally guilty of a lack of foresight, vision, and plain honesty in carrying out previous master plans.

The record of the planning commission—going back far back—that it seems dangerous to leave decisions on the future of Waikiki in their hands.

Honolulu back in 1858, the adage and the services of one of the world's foremost city planners, Lewis Mumford, His warnings and advice went unheeded. If we had listened to him then, we might now be proud of Waikiki— and Waikiki would now forever be as one of Hawaii's greatest assets.

He said this in his report on Honolulu: "Honolulu is the natural stage for a complex and beautiful drama. The blue sea, the jagged mountains, the rhythmic roll of the surf over the coral reefs, and the tumbling clouds form a landscape that has few rivals as a setting for human activity. But the city itself has taken its splendid physical features in a somewhat casual fashion. . . . "Honolulu has not (1938) reached a point where some of her natural advantages are not merely in danger of being neglected. They have already been spoiled. More disastrous results may follow unless steps are taken to conserve Honolulu's peculiar advantages. "The indigenous life of Honolulu is close to the water no attempt has been made to preserve the approaches to the water to give vistas of the sea . . . ."

Later an attempt was made to preserve beach front land in Waikiki but the city fathers substituted that. For instance: The sand malai of Kuhio Beach running from Diamond Head from the Natatorium to the Pikes Club was once noted for it's public beach area.

Our City Council (then the Board of Supervisors) deleted this from the master plan. This opened up the area for the high rise buildings on the water that now hide Diamond Head from view. Another instance in which our elected officials sold the public welfare was in approving the "set back" that was established on the coastal side of Kalakaua Avenue running from Liliuokalani to Kapahulu Avenue. This was part of the Bennett-Miller plan.

We will have to then provide the horse-racing, gambling, dog-tracks, garish night clubs, slot machine, quickie divorces and all the other unseverely "attractions" sought by those seeking excitement.

More than 200 dignitaries and guests attended the birth of The Filipino Herald of Hawaii and praised the goals of Philippine accuracy at a gala press reception.

The list of prominent speakers, including Filipinos Commercial Agent Yango, praised editor Teddi Medina for her efforts in guiding the Herald through the planning stages to a reality.

Speaker Reesey Currey, who represented Governor Quinn, said, "The paper was founded because it will inform the Filipino people and provide information for them. We are deeply hopeful that it will succeed. It took a great deal of courage to found it.

First speaker of the evening, Bill Raula, speaking for L. G. Kealoha, commended, "I regret that more people do not recognize the importance that communication holds in our lives today. This newspaper will give the Filipino people a medium through which they can show the rest of the world that we have not only have for human dignity and indeed be able to show the wonderful progress they are making.

Ernest E. Medina for her efforts in guiding the Herald through the planning stages to a reality.

The speakers were introduced by Mr. N. C. Villanueva, who acted as Master of Ceremonies for the evening.

The reception which was held at the lovely Portlock estate of Mrs. D. A. Meredith, Secretary-Treasurer of the Filipino Herald, was attended by leading press representatives, The Star-Bulletin and the Honolulu Advertiser as well as prominent Filipinos.
The increasing participation of Filipinos in the political life of Hawaii was noted this week when a group of young Filipino island leaders met to evaluate the issues and potential candidates for the coming election.

The group, spearheaded by 35-year-old deputy probation officer Charles W. Amor, gathered last Tuesday in the Honolulu City Council administrative chambers to hear John A. (Jack) Burns, announced candidate for governor and titular head of the Hawaii Democratic Party.

In an exclusive interview, Amor stated that the group hoped to create the image of intelligent, inquiring voters who will first decide what they believe to be their own interests and then actively support the candidates who are determined to be in agreement with the goals of the group.

The probation department worker said, "This will have to be a continuing assessment even after the coming election. We hope the group will not be limited to politics but hope to build an organization which will be a clearing house for education and information to elevate the Filipinos as a race."

Amor continued, "Out of this group we expect to get a reservoir of talent where the members can aid each other and encourage each other in their bid for recognition. The organization group, to be led by one leader, instead of many workers, will gradually develop and develop whatever potential they have."

By continuing, Amor said, "This will be a group of guerillas who will be fighting to the very end. We hope to be able to find qualified Filipinos to join them in the group to further their common interest."

Amer said, "Filipinos are just now emerging from a period of inactivity to take up positions in all walks of Hawaii's business and professional life. It is just a matter of enough Filipinos graduating from higher institutions of learning before they take a bigger share of the responsibility of helping to set policy at state and local levels of the government."

He stressed that the Filipinos need to have persons in high government positions that younger Filipinos can look to as examples. He said, "I believe that young Filipinos who are completing their education should be encouraged by these same officials."

Amor, however, hopes that education can carry the Filipinos only so far. He commented, "Almost all racial groups have achieved their higher stations through political action. Others know that Filipinos will eventually move to this field to achieve their goals. The question is whether high officials will encourage or retard acceleration. It is up to the Filipinos themselves to decide the issues that they want to support. Politics is the most effective vehicle for social change within a democratic society."

The young politically minded voter believes that the Filipinos are stagnated at a certain level but added that the younger generations are beginning to ask questions about how they can effect the hurdles and get to the top.

Knights of Rizal Launch Queen Contest, Fund-Raising Campaign

The "Caballeros de Dimas-Alang" (Knights of Rizal) announced plans for a queen contest to launch a fund-raising drive to erect a "Dimas-Alang" Temple following a meeting March 14 at the home of Jose Ballesteros, a leader of the organization.

The contest, which will be held in Honolulu, will feature the selection of a "Queen of the Caballeros de Dimas-Alang" (Knights of Rizal) and will run during the drive.

The Dimas-Alang group is basically a fraternal organization. Goals of the organization are to erect a "Dimas-Alang" Temple in Honolulu. Location and building plans will be announced by the group at a later date.

The temple is expected to provide a "showcase" of the fraternity. Fraternity officers are inviting qualified Filipinos to join them in this project and to help attain the goals of the organization.
What’s Your Opinion?

QUESTION: What is your impression of the first issue of The Herald?

"This paper is what we have needed for a long time. The paper is terrific! It’s the best Filipino publication I’ve seen in a long time."

"I think we need a paper which will promote cohesiveness among Filipinos—a paper which will report all the happenings in the community, our advancements and our strides toward the betterment of the Filipino Community."

"Your coverage is very good. Your format is very well prepared and it is very appealing. I think with the support of all the Filipinos, the paper will survive and we need this paper."

"It’s certainly very promising. I feel by reading The Filipino Herald I will be closer to the community. The articles are very interesting."

Veteran Ring Ref Believes Paret Death Will Not Have Adverse Effect On Boxing

WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE HERALD

EARRY MEDINA
BY FORMER ISLAND BOXER AND SPORTSWRITER

The recent death of Benny "Kid" Paret, ex-middleweight king, has created an impact that has shocked the boxing world. Paret, the only champion ever to die for punishment inflicted in this squared-circle, was the K.O. victim of a savage beating at the hands of Emile Griffith, former title holder.

Paret succumbed after lying in a hospital for ten days since the title massacre of March 24th. What repercussions his death will have on the flatfoots in the funny town has stirred up controversies throughout the fistic globe.

Foremost question to "Could his death have been prevented? If so, how?" Can his death be attributed to someone’s negligence? If so, who?

Most controversial figure being linked with the fatal bout is Ruby Goldstein, an outstanding and veteran referee, and the third man attention.

Attention High School and University Students!

The Filipino Herald is interested in discovering creative talent among our community. If you are an aspiring short story writer, poet or artist, send us your contributions and we will print those selected as acceptable for publication in The Filipino Herald. However, any manuscripts or material submitted to The Filipino Herald becomes the property of this publication and we cannot be responsible for the return of same unless return postage accompanies the material submitted.

Notice To Our Subscribers and Advertisers:

Due to the paper shortage caused by the mailing strike, we were forced to cut down the size of our newspaper. The paper is the only thing that has been Printing. We hope to continue to provide you with the same high quality of writing, layout, top features and complete news coverage.

The rules governing The Filipino Herald Contest are as follows:

1. Any Filipino of any age may enter.
2. On a plain sheet of paper or postcard write the name of the person you think delivered and authored this speech.
3. Write an essay (about 280 words or less) telling why you believe this speech was effective.
4. The deadline for this contest is April 30, 1962. Winners will be announced at that time. There will be only three winners: FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD PLACE.
5. Contestants entering our contest must be willing to accept the decisions of the judges as final. PRIES AND JUDGES WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.
6. All entries must be addressed to The Filipino Herald Essay Contest, 1739 Iwi Way, Honolulu. THE FILIPINO HERALD WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RETURN OF ANY ENTRIES.
Over Past Two Years

Hawaii Filipinos Experience Greatest Medium Income Rise

By JIM COWAN

In the nearly 50 years since the first Filipino immigrated to Hawaii, shortly after the turn of the century, this facet of Hawaii's population has shown great growth. Today Filipinos constitute a powerfully potent force in the social, economic and political structure of the Islands.

Reports and studies show just how important the Filipino Community is. To show the Filipinos themselves, as well as the rest of the population, the facts and figures and information as up-to-date as possible, this report has been compiled. In this issue the population statistics and the economic picture will be discussed. In the next issue, the employment situation will be described and a number of persons interviewed as to their views on the future growth of Filipinos in Hawaii.

POPULATION

According to the 1960 census, the number of Filipinos in Hawaii was 69,070. This was a 13.1 per cent growth over ten years. The 1950 census registered 61,071. This makes Filipinos the third largest ethnic group on the Islands. The 1960 census shows 203,455 Japanese and 202,230 Caucasians living here. There are 38,197 Chinese and a total of 114,877 "others".

Where do Filipinos live? A 1959 study shows the approximate population of 12,000 on Hawaii, 8,000 on Maui, 7,500 on Kauai, 1,500 on Molokai, 500 on Lanai and 40,000 on Oahu. In 1950 the average number of persons living in 6,698 Filipino households was five and a half as compared to an average number of four and a half persons in all households on the Islands. Filipinos, who constitute about 12 per cent of the total population here, are well-distributed in both urban and rural areas. About 45,000 live in urban districts while approximately 26,000 are rural inhabitants. Of the urban dwellers, about 22,000 live in central-cities and about 7,000 in suburbs or urban fringes. Of the rural people, only about 8,000 live in towns of 1,000 to 2,500 and the rest live in other rural areas.

There are more Filipino males than females. About 62 per cent of the Filipinos' living in Honolulu are males. Overall, there are about 44,000 males and about 24,000 females. In other words there are nearly two males for every female. This percentage is growing closer, however. In 1910 the ratio was 9 to 1, in 1920 4 to 1, in 1930 5 to 1 and since then it has dropped to the present rate. If predictions are in order, in another ten years it shouldn't be difficult for a Filipina to find a mate. The odds will be evened up.

The percentage of difference in numbers of males to females is the largest of any group in the Islands with the exception of Negroes. There are more Japanese women than men but the other races show about the same number of men and women.

Filipinos constitute just under one-half the total alien population of Hawaii. According to John F. O'Brien, District Director of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, there are 45,196 aliens in the state. There are 21,385 Filipino aliens who list themselves as permanent United States residents. This means that about five out of every seven Filipino aliens are citizens.

ECONOMY

Between 1959 and 1961 Filipinos had the greatest rise in medium income of the 18 ethnic groups. In 1959 the average number of persons living in 6,698 Filipino households was five and a half as compared to an average number of four and a half persons in all households on the Islands. Filipinos, who constitute about 12 per cent of the total population here, are well-distributed in both urban and rural areas. About 45,000 live in urban districts while approximately 26,000 are rural inhabitants. Of the urban dwellers, about 22,000 live in central-cities and about 7,000 in suburbs or urban fringes. Of the rural people, only about 8,000 live in towns of 1,000 to 2,500 and the rest live in other rural areas.

3rd Largest Depositors By Group In Hawaii

NEED CASH? A FIRST PLAN LOAN IS BEST FOR THESE REASONS...

1. Low interest rates
2. Fast, friendly service
3. Convenient locations
4. Special tailoring

If you need cash for personal use, home improvements, a new car or any other worthwhile purpose, ask for a FIRSTPLAN loan at any branch of First National Bank.

"Your FIRSTPLAN loan is specially tailored to meet your personal needs... repayments arranged to fit your income."
She was tall and big-boned like a Hawaiian.

And yet she did not have the wide features of a Polynesian.

Mingling among the polygot mixtures of Hawaii, she was like a chameleon—now passing for Hawaiian, next being mistaken for a Chinese.

While the island's multi-racial complex gives an outward appearance of harmonious integration, the many races which comprise its make-up have a tendency to stereotype one another.

Hence, someone could be described as "tall, like a Korean," or "big, like a Kanaka."

It is understandable that her race would always be a subject for speculation for she had a "Hawaiian" body, yet her face was definitely "Oriental."

She had a small mouth and a pug nose; very little bridge which was upturned at the tip. Her eyes were a feature that deceived most people. They were rather large for an Oriental, almost too round, yet slanted at the ends.

Because of the social discrimination Hawaii's Filipinos had been subjected to in the past, she perhaps made too much of a point about her nationality.

To the often-asked question: "What nationality are you?"

Her answer was always a defensive, almost defiant: "Pure Filipino," with a marked accent on the word "pure." It was an expression of rebellion against others who had too often in the past, disowned their Filipino heritage.

Other Filipinos might represent themselves as "part-Spanish" or call themselves "Spanish-Filipino-Chinese," but she could be proud of her moral courage in proclaiming to the world at large that she was a "pure Filipina."

But is she?

Like most of the community, and this includes Filipinos, she is unaware that there is no such thing as a "pure Filipino."

Anthropologically speaking, the Filipino as a "race" is nonexistent.

The term "Filipino" was derived from the original name given them by King Philip of Spain who dubbed the natives "Philippins."

The Malayans, their basic stock, are believed to have reached the Philippines from Sumatra and Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos).

Tracing the origin of the "Filipino" before the coming of the Spaniards in the 16th century, unfurls an exciting "tapestry" of surprising strains and intermingled cultures which include Mongolian, Arabian and, according to historical data, even Egyptian!
It is understandable therefore, to find marked traces of the Spanish, the Malays and Chinese interlaced in the Filipino culture of today.

Just as the American culture has been influenced by immigrants of Italian, German, Irish and Negro peoples, the Filipino emerges as a blend of Spanish, Malayan and Mongolian.

The Spanish influence is dominant in their dances, (the La Jota, fandangos and others), in their food (chicken rellenos, arroz Valenciana, etc.) and, most markedly in their religion: they are almost 80 per cent Catholic.

The Chinese infusion is still very much apparent in a great many Filipinos of today. In the Philippines, as in Hawaii, it is often difficult to discern the difference between Chinese and Filipinos for they often share the same physical characteristics: the slight build of the men, the fragile “Chinese” structure of the women who are able to interchange personalities by the mere switching from terno to cheongsam.

“Pansit,” the popular noodle dish of Filipinos is merely a variation of the original Chinese “Gon Lo Mein.”

In Mindanao, the eastern part of the Philippines, live a proud and independent people, differing in religion and culture from the great mass of the Philippine population.

These Filipinos embraced Mohammedanism as early as the 14th century and have since successfully resisted attempts at Christianization.

Frequently defiant and fierce, they are nevertheless outstandingly beauty-loving as revealed in their art, music, dance and literature. Arabian, Malayan and Indonesian influences are reflected in their dances.

According to statistics, the Philippines has achieved one of the highest literary levels in the Far East.

Anthropological estimates show 48 distinct ethnographic groups speaking 87 languages and dialects.

Because of the vast number of dialects, Filipinos from different regions cannot readily understand each other's native language.

In an attempt to develop a common language, the government required Tagalog instruction in schools.

Today, English, Spanish and Tagalog are the official languages.

The Philippines bears the imprint of more than 300 years of Spanish rule, followed by approximately half a century of American influence.

In philosophy and general outlook, the Filipino of today still bears much of the influence of the Spanish rule. Gradually supplanting this is an increasingly westernized outlook. They have adopted Roman law and presently reflect a strong central government.

American influence is responsible for their democratic form of government. They have a universal system of public education in English. Health and sanitation programs have been established.

Life in rural Philippines, today as in the past, is comparatively simple and pleasant. In a country abundantly blessed by Nature, there is much to celebrate in dance, song, and story. Dances of the Philippines countryside express the people's joy in work, their natural love for music and gaiety, their delight in simple things, a good harvest, birds gamboling in green fields.

Just as common opposition to Spanish colonial rule helped foster unity among Filipinos in the Philippines—an intense desire to elevate themselves from the “underdog” level is helping to promote greater unity among Hawaii Filipinos.

As they become aware of their identity, develop pride in the richness of their origin—the more quickly will they become assimilated in the mainstream of Hawaiian life.

There is a growing interest in their affairs and aspirations. And why not?

They are an interesting people who are going places!

The Philippines bears the imprint of more than 300 years of Spanish rule, followed by approximately half a century of American influence.
ART SECTION

Self-Taught Artist Achieves Creative, Commercial Success

Gal Petilos, a self-taught but successful artist, is one of a rapidly growing number of Hawaiians of Filipino ancestry who are utilizing their talents in the world of art.

Petilos, though a highly regarded oil painter, has also attained recognition in the field of commercial art. He is currently employed by the Fisher Corporation as a composition and layout artist but also finds time for free-lance commercial art work and pursuing his profitable hobby of oil painting.

Born in Leyte, Philippines on Jan. 10, 1927, Petilos attended public schools in Leyte before graduating from Far Eastern University in Manila.

Journalism major, Petilos was born with natural talent toward art and has attained his present success in the world of art through determination and ingenuity.

Petilos left the Philippine Islands at the age of 18 to join the United States Navy in 1945. He was stationed at Pearl Harbor and became naturalized in 1946.

Petilos' first assignment was as editor of the Ford Islander from 1945 through 1947. He also served as editor of "The Pointers" in Barbers Point and "Harbor Times" before receiving his discharge.

During his off-duty time, he edited "The Filipino American Magazine" and did free-lance work in art and advertising.

Petilos married the former Fedelina Canoy of Waipahu in 1953 and continued his free-lance writing until 1959 when he joined the Fisher Corporation.

The Petilos have two children, Ronald, 8, and Regina, 6. Petilos' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelio Petilos, reside in Leyte, Philippines. Gal is the only son out of five children. He has two older and two younger sisters.

The artist said, "I would like to achieve what Rembrandt has achieved in oil. If I were aspiring to be like some famous artist."

Petilos, regarded as one of the most creative artists in Hawaii by his associates, has been offered as high as $1,500 for a single painting.

Honolulu Audiences Acclaim Performance of 'La Traviata'

By MARY ANN NOLAND

Honolulu audiences were not disappointed last week when they had an opportunity to hear a real opera company -- the considerable cast in a real opera -- Pauahi Opera, perform "La Traviata." The performance was a real success in every way.

With the presentation of "La Traviata," however, our audiences were offered a double-bonus— the opportunity to hear a real opera and the delight of hearing voices such as those belonging to the principals — Eva Likova, Ercole Bertolino and William Lewis.

"La Traviata," was adopted from a famous romantic romance written by Alexander Dumas fils, called "La Dame aux Camélias." It was this novel that made Dumas really famous and it was this story that Verdi took and molded into one of the world's favorite operas.

The local star is Violetta, beautiful and sought-after toast of Parisian society. From the moment we first meet her, it becomes apparent that she is ill.

It is the very spell of breathlessness that first tells us of this condition and leaves Violetta alone with the handsome and dashing Alfredo, who tells her of his love. Alfredo's father, however, intervenes and persuades Violetta that her liaison is not good for either Alfredo or his family. She returns to her gay life, leaving Alfredo angry and bewildered.

On the same night of their separation, Alfredo and Violetta meet again. They truly recreated the generosity, brilliance and achievements of that period. Even the dancers, who had a relatively short part, were featured in gold gypsy dresses. This added to their dancing.

Best of all, naturally, were the three leads. William Lewis is a romantic young American with a good tenor voice. Moreover, he acted his part with vigor and electric energy.

For that matter, there is something utterly bewitching about the human voice, a quality which can not be found in any other form of sound, a quality that seems to woo. Opera is just as "smooth" as Brubeck, winding, jam or Fitzgerald.

So if you missed this chance to see and hear the wonder that is opera, don't forget to go to Madame Butterfly next week.
**Women Shortage**

**NEUROSES PECULIAR TO FILIPINOS AND HOW THEY CAN BE HELPED**

**TO RELATE TO OUR COMMUNITY**

Written Exclusively for the Filipino Herald

By JUNE GUTMANIS

(Copyright April, 1962)

In the late afternoon shade of the Koolau Mountains, a small group of men met quietly about an outdoor stove. Their aged and worn faces occasionally light at a passing remark, but their pleasure is obviously in the preparation of the fish and vegetables lying on the rough table.

These are no ordinary men. They are Filipino patients of the State Hospital in Kaneohe, whose cooking is a part of their special therapy program.

These men represent one of the major mental health problems of the Filipino Community in Hawaii.

**WHAT HAPPENED TO THESE APPARENTLY CALM, ADJUSTED MEN? Why do they remain in the hospital year after year? What is happening to their fellow Filipinos?**

To find an answer The Filipino Herald went to Dr. Godofredo C. Evora, the first psychiatrist of Filipino ancestry, licensed to practice in Hawaii.

Considered an authority on the problems of his fellow countrymen, Dr. Evora was born and educated in the Philippines, receiving special training in the United States. In 1958 he came to Hawaii where he joined the staff of the State Mental Hospital. Since then he has joined the staff at the Convalescent Center, as well as started a series of monthly clinics on Kauai.

**DOMINEERING MOTHERS, OCEX PARENTS, UNFORTUNATE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES and other traumatic experiences cause the same emotional problems for Filipinos as for other groups.**

"But," according to Dr. Evora, "we do have a number of special problems that are more or less unique to us."

**SUDDENLY, THE FILIPINOS HAVE VERY LITTLE PROBLEM WITH ALCOHOLISM. Generally quite thrifty and hard-working, they find little appeal in expensive drinking.**

The carefully suppressed hurts and resentment of those who do drink are quickly freed by the inhibition-releasing qualities of alcohol.

A short period of drinking usually erupts in violence, requiring restraint before a chronic state of alcoholism can develop.

The most commonly recognized problems are those that stem from the unfortunate ratio of men to women that has been at times in excess of approximately 19 to 1. The majority of emotional problems that have received professional attention can be said to have resulted from this imbalance. This problem is also directly or indirectly the cause of the many violent crimes committed by the Filipinos.

The disproportionately high number of males has played havoc with normally high stable Filipino marriages. The fierce competition parental choice is involved in choosing a husband for reasons of financial security, usually at the cost of great cost differences. The excessive attention before marriage leaves the woman unprepared for the realities of marriage.

In most cases the problems that develop continue on for a lifetime, not knowing where to find help for the parents pass on.

**Many times the competition for the woman continues on after marriage and at the first sign of trouble the woman turns to drink.**

Dr. Evora points out these problems seldom receive the professional help they need.

Problems resulting from lack of home and normal family life can be directly blamed for the overwhelming majority of commitments of Filipinos to the State Hospital.

The resulting symptoms have been so uniform, according to Dr. Evora, that they are now referred to professionally as the "Filipino Syndrome."

The patient, always a male, shows his first symptoms when he becomes excessively suspicious, especially of his own friends. He begins to feel people are talking about him. Soon he imagines a plot, usually involving his closest friend, to rob or murder him. He may even hear voices and eventually he resorts to violence, even murder.

Once committed the symptoms usually clear up within three or four days and the patient begins a routine institutional life.

Most patients committed with similar disorders would undergo a period of treatment and be released. For the Filipino, commitment almost amounts to a life sentence. In the past cultural misunderstandings and language difficulties have made it impossible to effectively treat many patients. Even when a patient has appeared calm and normal, unwillingness of his near parental state has kept him hospitalized.

In dealing with such deep and personal problems it is impossible to use an interpreter. Dr. Evora, who still remains on call to the hospital, was able to help many of these patients.

However, the greatest problem in rehabilitating Filipino mental patients is the lack of family or substitute family ties. The support of family affection and interest is missing and when the patient would normally be released, there is no place for him to go. In most cases, friends misunderstanding the nature of certain illnesses refuse to associate with former patients.

Employers, also as a rule, refuse to allow their return, further cutting them off from normal life. With no place to go and no one to care for them, all too many must remain in the hospital.

Dr. Evora's program has helped relieve this situation. Using certain employment benefits due former plantation workers, a number of men have been returned to the Philippines. These cases are carefully studied to make sure the patient wants to return, is medically ready to return and will be accepted by his family if he does return.

In almost every case, the renewed family ties, friendly and familiar cultural environment have worked wonders. The men adjust well and if not too old, are often able to carry on productive lives.

Recently a limited program of "foster homes" have proven equally successful. Under this program the state pays older Filipino couples to act as adoptive families for the patient. For men who have not had any semblance of home life for 30 or 40 or more years, the impact is tremendous.

The gentle presence of a woman, a new friend to her husband, has interest, Filipino food and conversation, rehabilitated with help for emotional problems that they may develop, provide rapid and often dramatic improvements. The

*(To Page 13)*
NEWS FROM THE NEIGHBOR ISLANDS AND OAHU

Paia, Maui

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Angelina Kauai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Catalino Baylosis of Paia, to Mateo Ancheta; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pasua; Mr. and Mrs. Salvador Coloma of Paia; Mr. & Mrs. R. Medina; Mr. & Mrs. Serafin Labrador and family; Mr. & Mrs. Pio Lacuesta; Mr. & Mrs. Salvador Labrador and family; Mr. & Mrs. Teddi Medina and family; Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Delos Santos; Mr. & Mrs. Frank Pasua; Mr. & Mrs. Jack Villanueva; Mr. & Mrs. Frank Pasua; Mr. & Mrs. Tony Boy Coloma; Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Agustin; Teddi Medina and family; Mrs. Guilbert Courtemanche and two lovely daughters are still in the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pasua; Mr. & Mrs. Salvador Coloma of Paia; Mr. & Mrs. R. Medina; Mr. & Mrs. Serafin Labrador and family; Mr. & Mrs. Pio Lacuesta; Mr. & Mrs. Salvador Labrador and family; Mr. & Mrs. Teddi Medina and family; Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Delos Santos; Mr. & Mrs. Frank Pasua; Mr. & Mrs. Tony Boy Coloma; Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Agustin; Teddi Medina and family; Mrs. Guilbert Courtemanche and two lovely daughters are still in the Philippines.

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Enter the Filipino Herald Contest

Senator Long, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

All men have ideals. Ideals which they love and cherish. Ideals which they hold to their hearts and live by. These ideals mold character and shape destiny. Nations, too, have ideals. One of America's noblest is expressed in the inscription at the base of the Statue of Liberty which reads:

"Give me your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Because these ideals are the America stands today as a shining symbol of hope to the enslaved and persecuted peoples of the world.

If we do not exercise the prerogatives of free men, we might as well be slaves. If we are not willing and eager to actively demonstrate our faith in the American ideals that all men are created, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that ALL American citizens stand equal before the law regardless of their race, their color or their creed—then there will be no hope of freedom in this fair land, a cruel and atheistic dynasty, begotten of our apathy. Everything that we hold near and dear will be wiped from the face of the earth. "Life will be but a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

If that love of the American ideal ever withers and dies in your heart, don't send to know for whom the bell tolls—it tolls for all humanity. Why? Because that love which you hold in your heart is part of the "still small voice" you've heard so much about. It is part of the "Kingdom of God within you."

Would you like to demonstrate actively your love of the American ideals in an essay this very day, offers you a many splendid opportunity.

Next January, at the Second Session of the 87th Congress, the U.S. Senate will have before it the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that the Territory of Hawaii be admitted to the Union as a state. Why do the people of Hawaii hunger for statehood? Fundamentally, the people of Hawaii want statehood for the same reason that the original American colonists wanted independence—they simply want the right to govern themselves. That means that they will have:

The right to govern is a basic, fundamental right. To secure these rights, the American colonists fought for independence from England. If the people of Hawaii will be granted statehood as a sovereign nation, they will enjoy the same rights as other states. If the people of Hawaii will be a part of the United States, they will be automatically disfranchised from voting for President. If the people of Hawaii will be granted statehood, they will have the right to choose their own Judges. If the people of Hawaii will be granted statehood, they will have the right to choose their own Governor. If the people of Hawaii will be granted statehood, they will have the right to choose their own Judges. If the people of Hawaii will be granted statehood, they will have the right to choose their own Judges.

The opposition of statehood says that the people of Hawaii are not ready! This is ridiculous! The loyalty of the people of Hawaii was proved without question in World War II and the Korean War. It's all on the record. The question of loyalty was settled by the fact that Hawaii had a death toll four and one-half times the killed-in-action average for the rest of the United States. Of those killed in action, there were no cases of cowardice or desertion. Everything that we hold near and dear will be wiped from the face of the earth. "Life will be but a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

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The people of Hawaii want statehood. They deserve statehood.

Granting statehood to Hawaii would be an outstanding dramatic example of our neighbors bordering the Pacific of American idealism in action. It would give them an opportunity to compare American sincerity with empty Communist promises.

The people of Hawaii want statehood. They deserve statehood. They are fully capable of handling statehood. Those should be reasons enough to grant it. But Hawaiian statehood is much more important to the Government of the United States and the peace of the world than it will ever be to the half-enfranchised citizens of those lovely islands. Why? Well, simply because Hawaii, as a state, can play a great role for America in the Pacific. Hawaii can be a living display to the rising peoples of Asia of the best in American thought, the best in American culture, the best in American ideals.
East-West Echos
by Felipe L. de Guzman

BURNS for Creating More Towns, Cities

If still unannounced candidate for governor John A. Burns has his way, Kahului and other similar populated areas on the island of Maui and throughout the other islands of the State may have their own mayor, police department, school board, etc.

While meeting with a group of young Filipinos who have banded together to further the progress of their race through non-partisan politics and social action, Burns commented that he strongly favors decentralization of Hawaii's present county-city form of government to permit the people of outlying areas to decide their own fates.

"In direct contrast to the mainland states of the United States, Honolulu is the only incorporated city in the county of Oahu. This means that the people of the island have only one mayor, school board, police department, city council, etc.

Under Burns' proposed plan, he would urge the outlying areas to incorporate and thereby choose their own officials to run their own towns or city government. This would give them a greater voice in the operation of the county and state governments and control of their own affairs. He also commented that local government is essential to the development of leadership which is needed for a state to prosper and grow.

On the mainland, as many as 100 towns and cities have incorporated within a single county. Each of these cities and townships control their own local affairs but work in conjunction with the county and state to further the progress of the people of the state. Burns said, "Hawaii is the only state in the union with a government which is more centralized than Russia. Even in Russia they have local governments, villages, towns and cities."

More and more opportunities are being made available for East-West Center grantees, as well as for other foreign students, to meet Americans. It goes without saying that these opportunities also give the people of this country a better chance to know people from other lands.

Through home hospitality, arrangements, civic meetings, and school programs, links of understanding between the foreigner and the American are established.

From this week through May 16, East-West Center grantees will be guests of various communities. This reporter will meet and to be met by American youth has been evaluated by the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council.

Mrs. Jean Horaga, Program Assistant of the Friends of the East-West Center, said recently that the invitation granted by the P.A.A.C. was made in connection with the third conference of secondary schools in Hawaii for 1961-62. These three conferences a year later are going on since 1951-52.

Arrangements made by the Friends of the East-West Center have given students the chance to meet and to be met by American youth has been evaluated by the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council.

Members of the U. H. faculty also invite students from other lands to their homes. In some instances, teachers and students meet in a cab-like atmosphere more relaxed than the classroom.

If we knew more fully why other peoples are who they are and respect them as such, we would be in a better position to live happier together.

Thanks to the efforts of such agencies as the Friends of the East-West Center, the Church of the Crossroads, the University YMCA, the Foreign Student Advisers Office, and others, more and more students are getting into direct contact with American life.

The Study-Tours Office of the EWC that written to public and private schools across the U.S. to arrange a stay of about two weeks in Hawaii, taking over the role that used to be played by EWC. The arrangement, like this has many distinct advantages.

Grantees will make use of it, I'm sure.

Also, the Study-Tours Office and the Foreign Student Advisers Office have made arrangements with various civic and educational agencies in the mainland to bring EWC grantees to meet Americans more easily.

Concerning study tours and academic programs, expect more definite policies from now on. Dr. M. Reiter, acting director of EWC student programs, gave this assurance very recently. However, he emphasized also that a high degree of flexibility will continue to characterize action on student programs.

Flexibility will guide action to suit particular needs and solve particular problems of grantees.

The East-West Center Grantees Association has shown positive leadership in helping promote mutual understanding between East and West. For once, it has come out with an official publication.

Contact," the EWCGA's official mouthpiece, came out for the first time at the middle of the month. It took up the role that used to be played by "Phoenix," an earlier newspaper published by a group of EWC students, not the EWCGA.

"Contact" is an editorial board composed of Richard Aars, Donald G. Arntz, Richard F. Orioles, Camillus Silva, and Jun Sudo.

Individual grantees have done and are doing their full part in the development of the EWC to further their respective countries better. Camillus Silva, for instance, had a lot of speaking engagements during his study-tour last summer.

Surely his talents added to a deeper understanding of Asians by Americans.

Cesar Fidalgo, first EWCGA president, was invited to confer on his way to the mainland. One such visitation took him to a meeting attended by heads of institutions of higher education in the whole Midwest. With other students from other lands, he served as "consultant."

In Hawaii as well as in the other 50 states, EWC grantees are doing what they can to help promote better world understanding. They not only are ambassadors of goodwill from their respective countries; they, too, are (and perhaps more so) "official" spokesmen of the East-West Center-

The Chevrolet House of ideas for international brotherhood.

American students in Asia, it must be pointed out, have been doing their part in the mainland. Lynne Keister, first American EWC grantee, has recently arrived from Asia and has many interesting experiences in this respect.

As nationality groups, students from other lands present from time to time very interesting programs. These, however, have yet to be participated in by the general public.

Today and tomorrow (March 31 and April 1), for instance, the Chinese Student Association of Hawaii will sponsor a two-day cultural show at the Chinese Consulate.

Sometime next month, Philippine students in Hawaii will likewise treat the public with a program depicting some aspects of Filipino culture.

Recent Jamaicans, EWC grantees managing the affair.

Private citizens of the U.S. have also been doing their part in this global enterprise differently. They have been bringing the opportunities for genuine understanding among peoples on the mainland to the mainland. "It's been lost for too long, said one of the members that think that it is the other fellow's responsibility to do the "gardener's job."

Among many individuals who have extended the hospitality of their homes to foreign students in Hawaii are Mr. and Mrs. Eddy Carter of 2114 McLain Drive. Mr. Cabot is currently the president of the Federated Filipino Catholic Clubs of Hawaii.

Others like Mr. and Mrs. Bert Roy of 2011 Anoa Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cabal of 1402 Launiu Place, Waikiki, Mr. and Mrs. Lino V. Badejo of 1488 Aloa Street, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Monahan of 5001-D Moana Road have made many a Sunday afternoon very wonderful for some students.

Tell me why students from the same country usually stick together. Don't you give me that "birds-of-a-feather" line.

It is incumbent upon students from other lands, particularly those in U.S. scholarships, to prove their ability to live in the beginning of international goodwill. Even for just the sake of courtesy, as in the case of a guest to a host, EWC grantees should show the same courtesy and true independence and cosiness, which every American has once or twice shown in his duty to address meetings called by his government.

What is important is to see and think of the good that comes out of the EWC. Nothing fruitful will emerge when we see and think of the bad.

YOUR REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY

TOWN - U. S. - GUAM
KALANI: 2 R.B. on 6,000 sq. ft. lot with affirmatives. $1,200.00. $2,000.00. $2,500.00.
A B. R. home on 6,388 sq. ft. lot. $2,000.00. $3,000.00. $5,000.00.
G u a m : 1 B. R. home on 16,472 sq. ft. lot. Near college of Guam. Asking $14,000.00.

NEAR TOWN
ALAI: A home you will always be proud of. 3,000 sq. ft. home with large living room plus 2 bedrooms with bath. 2 car garage. 2 car parking with maid's quarters. A house with privacy designed for raising children or as investment for those with vision. Lot is 6,500 sq. ft. with subdivision possibility. Magnificent view, furnished, including above 6/2 bedroom area. $30,000.00.

MAKAIKA: 2-5 B. R. homes on 20,492 sq. ft. lot in near beach. $22,500.00.
HAULOA: Cali B. R. home on 3,239 sq. ft. lot. $16,000.00. $20,000.00.
HAULOA: 1 home on 3,239 sq. ft. lot. $16,000.00.

HAWAII: 2 lots: $1,500,000.00. $2,500,000.00. $3,000,000.00.

COUNTRY
MAILE: 250 acres with fruit trees. $28,750.00.
MAKAIKA: 2-5 B. R. homes. $20,492 sq. ft. in near beach. $22,500.00.
HAULOA: Cali B. R. home on 3,239 sq. ft. lot. $16,000.00. $20,000.00.

BENJAMIN E. AYSON, REALTOR
Room 306, Boston Bldg.
1027 Fort St. Ph: 90760, AX 32111, BE 1455

April 7, 1962
Vi Miguel Exceils
As EWC Educator

Vi Miguel, a native Hawaiian of Filipino ancestry, has chosen the field of education as a method of reaching her own personal goals and speeding the movement to further the progress of Hawaii's Filipino population.

Born in Kahuku, Oahu, Miss Miguel completed grammar and high school in Kahuku before moving to the mainland to further her education. She attended Colorado State, where she majored in education.

After returning to Hawaii, Miss Miguel taught elementary grades at DPT, Kahuku and Pearl Harbor for three years. Her teaching career was then interrupted for a return trip to the mainland to do graduate work at Indiana University in the field of counseling.

After 18 months at Indiana University, Miss Miguel returned to Hawaii. She returned to Indiana University during the summer until she received a special certificate in guidance and counseling. Having received her masters degree in science with a major in guidance and counseling, Miss Miguel did counseling work at the University of Illinois and Kent State University.

This was followed by one year of counseling at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif. Miss Miguel joined the University of Hawaii staff in 1963. She worked as student government advisor and financial counselor for one year before transferring to the International Training Agency of the East-West Center.

At the center, Miss Miguel's job involves work with foreign leaders who are sent abroad by their government for the purpose of study and observation in their technical fields.

The training of the training programs and coordination with local resources, counseling as the need arises, orientation to local conditions and way of life in the United States, reception and hospitality are some of her other duties.

Miss Miguel also works with other American technicians who are sent abroad to carry out our foreign aid program.

Miss Miguel said, "It is a qualifying work because it makes us aware of our local resources and that we are playing a possible major role in the foreign aid program."

The Filipino Department of Travel and Tours and realtor. Mr. Reyes is the assistant of the Filipino department.

Miss Miguel is the Boxing Commissioner of Honolulu. He is also slated to visit the Philippines to observe SEATO Games during the two-day trip.

OKLAHOMA CITY was scheduled to return to Manila after observing the early phases of SEATO Exercise Tultangan. The President was then transported by helicopter to witness the amphibious assault by Philippine Army troops and the vertical waterbanger assault by U.S. Marines. He also visited other amphibious assault aircraft carrier USS PRINCETON and the amphibious flare flagship USS SQUANGO.

President Macapagal was invited to embark in the amphibious assault by Admiral John H. Sides, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Also aboard the SEATO Fleet was warship U.S.S. STEVENSON, American Ambassador in the Philippines; Philippine Senate National Defense VICE CHAIRMAN Estanislao Fernandez; Chief of Staff of Armed Forces of the Philippines, Lieutenant General Pelagio A. Cruz; Commander of the U.S. Naval Reserve: Rear Admiral David J. Welsh and Brigadier General Alfred M. Benavides, Commanding General of the Philippine Army and co-spokesman of the SEATO exercise.

Committee.

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EARN PART-TIME MONEY

The Filipino Herald is soliciting subscription agents from every area on Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Molokai.

All our agents will be issued Special Identification Cards bearing The Filipino Herald seal. If you wish to earn extra money in a worthy endeavor, contact The Filipino Herald today. Once you are accredited, you will receive your special I.D. card.

NEWS! FINANCE FACTORS 4-4 PLAN

$4,000 NOW... REPAY IN 4 YEARS!

Now you can really put all your big bills in one basket... and pay them all off with Finance Factors 4-4 Plan.

What a mental relief! What a financial relief! You'll have just one convenient, easy payment at Finance Factors in place of your payments, house repair payments, medical payments, tax payments, etc. etc.

You have four years to stretch out your payments. Borrow up to $4,000 now with the Finance Factors 4-4 Plan. See anyone of Finance Factors 14 branches for "fast cash" service.

ECONOMIC REPORT (Continued from Page 9)

$5,430, or an increase of 25 per cent. There was $1,075 more coming into the average Filipino household in 1955 than there was in 1950. However, the medium income by the head of the household was lower than that of other ethnic groups. Chinese husbands, for instance, bring home an average of $5,554, Japanese $5,651. Caucasians $6,724 and Hawaiians $6,116. The average annual income in Colorado for everyone is $6,850.

Considering the medium income according to how much education a person has had, a Filipino who attended school from 6 to 8 grades makes an average $5,235 compared to an overall average of $5,806. For the Filipino who attended 8 through 11 grades, his average income is $5,235 compared to an overall average of $6,512. Those who finished high school earn an average of $5,806 compared to an overall average of $6,612.

What the figures add up to is that the average Filipino family head makes approximately 28 per cent less than the average family head in Oahu.

Yet Filipinos are in line with other groups as far as holding savings accounts. While Filipinos are 5.7 per cent of all families in Oahu, 5.5 per cent of all savings here is done by Filipinos. Contributions are the greatest savers, placing 42.6 per cent of all savings while being 66 per cent of the population. Japanese who are 27.3 per cent of the population place 31.6 per cent of the savings. Chinese (16.5 per cent of the population) place 17.1 per cent of savings. Hawaiians (9.4 per cent) place 5 per cent of the savings and others who make up 4.8 per cent of the population have 3.8 per cent of the savings.

A little more than 77.6 per cent of Filipino savings come in one form or another, such as banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions or other methods. Ninety-six per cent of the Japanese save, 94 per cent of Chinese, 76.8 per cent of Caucasians, 71.2 per cent of Hawaiians and 67.2 per cent of "other" save. Of the various methods of saving, Filipinos prefer banks (77.8 per cent use them), 77.6 per cent use savings and loan associations.

In Oahu, 81 per cent of all families save. Half use banks, the next preference is savings and loan associations and then credit unions.

These are only some of the top features brought to you by Hawaii's newest and most complete Filipino newspaper, "The Filipino Herald."