

1587



Morro Bay, the site of the 1587 landing

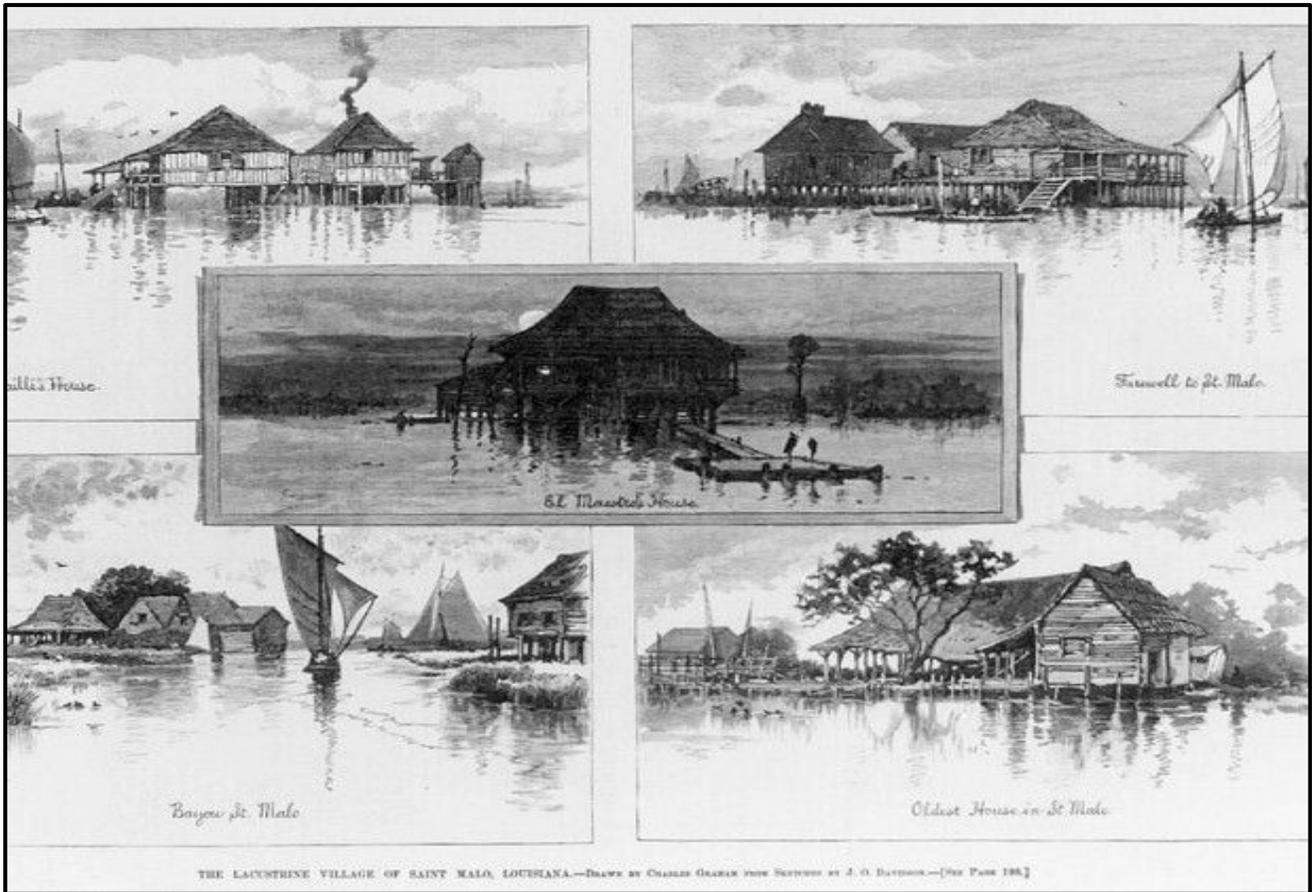
THE FIRST FILIPINO LANDING

1587—During the Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade era, the Manila Galleon landed in Morro Bay, California. The landing party included *Luzon Indios*, indigenous Filipinos, who worked as sailors on board.

The party was attacked by Native Americans two days later, and further exploration was discontinued.

This marked the first Filipino landing in the Continental United States.

LATE 1700s



Sketches of the Saint Malo settlement in Louisiana

THE FIRST WAVE: SAINT MALO & LOS ANGELES SETTLEMENTS

1763—Filipino sailors escaped Spanish ships to establish the settlement of Saint Malo, 25 miles southeast of what is now New Orleans. There, they hid from the Spanish and pioneered the method of drying shrimp in Louisiana.

1781—Antonio Miranda Rodriguez Poblador, a Filipino, along with others, is sent by the Spanish government to establish what is now the city of Los Angeles, California.

1898



John Hay, U.S. Secretary of State, handing Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, \$20 million dollars for the Philippines

THE TREATY OF PARIS

1898—The Treaty of Paris ended the Spanish-American War. The treaty's terms involved Spain relinquishing most of its colonies, including Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

The Philippines were bought by the United States for \$20 million dollars, which, today, is approximately \$545 million dollars.

The signing of this treaty ignited the Philippine-American War, which ended in 1902, when the Philippine Organic Act was passed.

EARLY 1900s



Sakadas (left) and pensionado students (right) in the early 1900s

THE SECOND WAVE: SAKADAS AND PENSIONADOS

Early 1900s—The groups in the second wave of Filipinos immigrating to the U.S. were starkly different:

Sakadas, or laborers, working for low wages in mainly Hawaii's and California's farms, and Alaska's fish canneries

Pensionados, wealthy students sponsored by the government and brought to Ivy League schools to enhance their education

1940s



Filipino recruits (left) and family reunified by War Brides Act (right)

THE THIRD WAVE: MILITARY RECRUITS & WAR BRIDES

1941—The U.S. started recruiting Filipino men to the military, promising citizenship. Thousands of Filipinos served in the Filipino 1st and 2nd Infantry Regiments, along with those who served in the navy as stewards.

1945—The **War Brides Act** was passed to allow the spouses and children of Filipino servicemen who became citizens, as well as those of white GI's, to join them in the U.S., under non-quota status.

This became a catalyst for the U.S.' Filipino population.

1934 – 1965



President Lyndon Johnson before the signing of the Immigration Act of 1965

IMMIGRATION LAWS

1934, **Tydings-McDuffie Act**: Outlined process for the Philippines to become independent. Limited immigrant quota to 50.

1946, **Luce-Celler Act**: Increased quota to 100. Allowed Filipino naturalization.

1965, **Immigration & Nationality Act**: Eliminated the racially discriminatory National Origins quota system, increasing immigration from many countries, including the Philippines.

1965 — PRESENT



Filipinos at Southeast Asian Young Astronomers Collaboration Meeting

THE FOURTH WAVE: THE "BRAIN DRAIN"

Following the Immigration & Nationality Act of 1965, the fourth and current wave of Filipino immigration to the U.S. consists of professionals and skilled labor, casually known as the “brain drain”: doctors, business people, nurses, engineers, accountants, and military.

Today, the Filipino immigrant population is the third largest foreign-born population from Asia, following India and China. As of the 2010 census, there are over 3.4 million Filipinos estimated to be living in the U.S., with the majority living in California (45%) and Hawaii (6%).