

# EDUCATION WEEK

Volume VIII, Number 22, February 22, 1989

## Ruling Supports Limited Use of Bilingual Method

### Program That Stresses English Ruled 'Sound'

By Deborah L. Cohen

A federal court ruled last week that the Berkeley, Calif., school district offers a "sound educational program" for limited-English-proficient pupils even though it does not rely heavily on native-language instruction by certified bilingual teachers.

Those supporting the district said last week that the ruling in *Theresa P. v. Berkeley Unified School District* marks the first time a court has expressly stated that methods stressing the use of English can be as effective in teaching L.E.P. pupils as native-language instruction.

"After reviewing the evidence presented in this case, this Court concludes that the plaintiffs have not met their burden to show that the [Berkeley school district's] program is not pedagogically sound," U.S. District Judge D. Lowell Jensen of San Francisco said in the Feb. 14 ruling.

"In fact," the judge said, "the evidence shows that the educational theories upon which [the] programs are grounded are manifestly as sound as any theory identified by plaintiffs."

The case sets an important precedent nationally because "all of the cases to date have been predicated on the assumption that bilingual education is the most effective approach," said Celia M. Ruiz, a lawyer

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## Court Upholds Limited Bilingual Program

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representing the school district.

The ruling defies the convention that "you only offer another method when you can't offer bilingual education," Ms. Ruiz said.

But Peter Roos, a lawyer for the advocacy group that filed the 1987 suit on behalf of 16 L.E.P. students, said last week that casting the ruling as a referendum on "bilingual education versus another method" would be a "misstatement" of the case.

Mr. Roos, who indicated that the plaintiffs may appeal the ruling, maintained that they had not set out to prove the efficacy of bilingual education, but to "challenge to the adequacy of the district's alternative programs."

### Credentials at Issue

About 571 students—or seven percent of the Berkeley district's total student body—are limited-English speakers. They represent 38 different language groups and are enrolled in 16 different schools.

The district's "language-remediation program" includes a native-language program for Spanish speaking elementary-school students and a cultural and language program with a native-language component for Mandarin- and Cantonese-speaking students in kindergarten through 3rd grade.

But the majority of students are taught in integrated classrooms by teachers trained in English-as-a-second-language and "sheltered English" approaches. Tutors with some bilingual skills are provided for L.E.P. students who need additional support.

Ms. Ruiz said the district, which she termed "at the forefront of bilingual education" since 1962, has placed more emphasis on English instruction in recent years because "children don't come out of these programs as competent in English and academic areas."

The Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy Project charged in *Theresa P.* that the district's efforts were inadequate to overcome the language barriers fac-

ed federal laws.

But Mr. Jensen said plaintiffs failed to establish a violation of either the Equal Educational Opportunities Act or Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bars discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in federally funded programs.

The judge also disputed what he said was a "major assumption" by the plaintiffs—that "it is necessary to hold language-specific credentials" to offer adequate services to L.E.P. pupils.

Experts testifying for the plaintiffs had argued that the district should hire teachers and tutors with bilingual credentials or advanced degrees.

"The record does not support this assumption but rather tends to show an alternative assumption," Judge Jensen said, "that good teachers are good teachers no matter what the educational challenge may be."

"We were able to present evidence that showed there was no difference in the achievement of students in classrooms with teachers that held the credential and didn't hold the credential," Ms. Ruiz said.

The judge also noted that prospective teachers and tutors are required to enroll in training sessions and to demonstrate "substantial progress" toward completing their credentials.

In light of Berkeley's limited financial resources, he added, "it is highly unlikely that [the district] could fill all necessary positions with fully credentialed teachers" or teach students in all the languages represented.

"Any review of the actual complement of teachers and the support provided them must be done in light of the resources actually available," he said, concluding that the district committed "significant" funds to language remediation despite a brush with near bankruptcy in 1986.

Judge Jensen also rejected the plaintiffs' charge that the district used inadequate procedures to identify L.E.P. students and to ensure their readiness to exit bilingual classrooms.

rector of U.S. English, said last week that the ruling could set the tone for court battles in other states that, like California, have passed amendments to their constitutions declaring English the official language.

### Influential Victory?

He called the ruling "a significant and important victory for the whole area of reforming bilingual education," which has been a chief target of the official-English movement.

Evidence "substantiated by the court" in the case, Mr. Olson asserted, "is part of a growing realization that native-language instruction is not really what it is promoted to be: the end-all of all approaches to teaching L.E.P. children."

Ms. Ruiz added that the ruling could affect school districts throughout California, which has been operating without a bilingual-education statute since Gov. George Deukmejian vetoed a bill to extend a law that was allowed to "sunset" in 1987.

The state education department has maintained, however, that districts still have an obligation to fulfill the "intended purposes" of both federal law and the state program, whose funding and eligibility criteria remain intact.

But the department's position that districts are still obligated to provide native-language instruction when needed is a "subject of controversy" that could be challenged in the wake of the recent ruling, Ms. Ruiz said.

Joseph R. Sympkowitz, the department's chief counsel, said the ruling would have no effect on "our interpretation of state law."

He added that neither the new ruling nor recent U.S. Supreme Court precedents preclude states from regulating districts beyond the "minimum requirements of federal law."

While federal civil-rights laws never mandated "a per se right to bilingual education," Mr. Roos said, "it is still good conservative advice to school districts throughout the country" that they have an obligation to provide appropriate programs for L.E.P. students.

"To the extent they can do so," he said, "a bilingual program provides

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**Los Angeles Times**

**8** Part II / Friday, February 24, 1989 **R**

**\* Teachers Force Vote**

LOS ANGELES—A group of teachers opposed to bilingual education have forced the Los Angeles teachers union to schedule a vote on a proposal that the union reject a school district offer to pay bonuses of up to \$5,000 a year to 4,000 bilingual teachers. If the proposal passes, the Los Angeles Unified School District will find it difficult to continue its bilingual program, which serves the largest number of limited-English-speaking students in the country, district officials said. The 22,000-member United Teachers-Los Angeles, which represents the majority of teachers in the school district, will vote by mail next month on the proposal by Learning English Advocates Drive (LEAD), a group receiving financial support from two ultra-conservative English-only organizations.

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Date:  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

### EDUCATORS RESPOND TO ULTRA-CONSERVATIVES

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA - A coalition of educators and community organizations have angrily expressed opposition to a proposal by ultra conservatives to reject a school district offer to pay bonuses to bilingual teachers and to eliminate bilingual education programs.

Learning English Advocates Drive (LEAD) a teachers group receiving financial support from two ultra conservative groups has submitted an initiative to the teachers union, United Teachers Los Angeles (UTLA) that would force the union to take a position that opposes a school district offer to pay incentives of \$2,500 to \$5,000 to bilingual teachers. The initiative would also undermine the districts Master Plan for the Education of Limited English Proficient Students.

Supporters of the bilingual programs say the initiative comes as no surprise. Michael Genzuk, Director of Legislative Affairs for the California Association for Bilingual Education (CABE) indicated, "this is just one attempt in an ongoing movement to disenfranchise minority people. LEAD is nothing more than a front for U.S. English and English First, two ultra conservative national organizations that have repeatedly stated that their goals are to eliminate bilingual education and the bilingual ballot. These are the last two vehicles that minorities have to improve their social/economic position. If you can't understand the message the

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teacher gives in the classroom or you can't read the ballot propositions that effect your life, you are effectively foreclosed from participation in a democratic society. The fear that has caused such a negative reaction to bilingual education is the fear of social change and of minority empowerment."

The fervor of these conservative groups has become so strong that it has prompted the resignation of some of their supporters who no longer can deny the racist implications. Recently Linda Chavez, the group's president, and Walter Cronkite the former CBS newsman have resigned from U.S. English because of statements released by John Tanton, Chairman and co-founder of U.S. English, that called for forced sterilization in countries with high population growth and warnings about the growing numbers of Catholic Hispanic immigrants might affect American principles of church-state seperation. Even Mrs. Chavez characterized Mr. Tanton's statements about Hispanics and other ethnic groups as "repugnant".

School Board officials and other supporters of public education emphasize the importance of the programs. "Research is now so conclusive as to the effectiveness of Bilingual programs in teaching students English that to deny this is to state that our nations finest Universities and educational researchers, not to mention the U.S. Govenments General Accounting Office, are incompetent" states Mr. Genzuk.

"The financial incentives are essential for the retention and recruitment of the best teachers" says Carlos Barron, Director of the L.A. Districts Mexican-American Education Commission. "Without the incentives the best and brightest teachers will seek positions in other

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districts and with the private sector. All children deserve the best qualified teachers to guide them." "Without compensation, who is going to want to stay in a bilingual classroom?" said Mark Meza-Overstreet, a bilingual teacher and one of several union members fighting the LEAD proposal.

The 22,000 member teachers union will vote on this issue next month. "If the union kills the salary portions, it would cripple the plan" said district spokeswoman Diana Munatones. "UTLA's chief negotiator indicated that the district and the Union agree in principle that the stipend should be paid to all union members that work in a bilingual program. It is one of the few points of agreement in the current contract negotiations. To change that position now would be very harmful to the union" said Mr. Meza-Overstreet.

"To take a position against the bilingual plan is to take a position against at-risk minority students" stated Mr. Genzuk.

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**Sandra K. Anderson**

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March 6, 1989

CABE Board Members,

I would like to run this article about the Hispanic Link Weekly Report with a small order form in our upcoming CABE Newsletter. (This article will be also running in the March Hispanic Magazine, a different company.) In case you are not familiar with what an excellent piece the Hispanic Link Report is, a sample is enclosed. I think that the information is an excellent tool in our work, and it would be worthwhile for CABE to encourage their members to subscribe. They always keep in touch with CABE and cover our issues.

May I ask you to please call me by Monday, March 13 if you have any concerns. Otherwise, I will proceed. Thank You.

Sandra  
714/497-6919 or 494-6832

\* \* \* \* \*





From left to right: Link staffers Sophia Nieves, Luis Restrepo, Félix Pérez, Editor, and Darryl Figueroa with Hector Ericksen, Publisher.

# LINKING THE NEWS

BY E. J. VALENZUELA

PHOTOGRAPHY BY MIGUEL SAYAGO

It started as a "mom and pop" business in Washington, D.C. back in 1980. While the Hispanic Link News Service, Inc. will never be among the country's corporate giants, it has managed to carve out a very special journalistic niche for itself.

Started as a service providing weekly columns written by Hispanics to newspapers across the country, the company started *Hispanic Link Weekly Report*, a national newsletter, in 1983. Today, the three weekly columns provided by the Hispanic Link News Service go to 200 newspapers—small to large weeklies and major dailies across the country, and *Hispanic Link Weekly Report* goes out to about 1,200 subscribers.

What those two ventures also have produced cannot be measured in dollars and cents, because they

are yielding people and professional profits that will extend years into the future.

The *Weekly Report* carries major stories about Hispanics the national media often ignores and information relevant to Hispanics on education, law, media, arts, and a host of other subjects. It also includes a popular humor column and an expanding section on job opportunities.

For Hispanic journalists across the country, *Hispanic Link* is just that—a way for them to link professionally. A visit to Washington, D.C. always includes a stopover at *Hispanic Link*. When writers need the latest statistics or facts on a Hispanic issue, *Hispanic Link* is the sure bet for the proper source or directions to the right contact.

At the *Link's* helm is Charles "Charlie" Ericksen, who got into the

publishing business because of the lack of Hispanics in this country's newsrooms. After 20 years of pledged commitment, the American Society of Newspaper Editors continues to lose ground in its objective to bring more minorities into U.S. newsrooms by the year 2000.

While parity in the newsroom would make Ericksen happy, he believes there is much more at stake. "I'd like to see the U.S. media improve its performance and portray Hispanics accurately. I'd like to see the U.S. media redefine its antiquated version of what is news. News is not just something that belongs to white folks in the suburbs," he asserts. "When Hispanics are covered in the mainstream press it generally only covers the gangs, immigration, poverty, and drugs. It never considers Hispanic successes to be newsworthy."

**Making The News This Week**

**Florida Gov. Bush** Martinez travels to Washington next month to meet with President-elect George Bush and plug Miami Mayor James Suarez and several other Democratic candidates for the city councilman's position. In 2000, he was elected Mayor of the city. Martinez is a consultant group with the Hispanic Local Officials, a consultancy group with the National League of Cities. He later lost to Gov. Jeb Bush in the 2000 election. **Maria Barrios**, 68, of the National League of Cities, became the first female mayor of Boulder, Colo. **Paul** ... **Most Valuable Player** ... He is the first player in 15 years to be a unanimous choice.

**HISPANIC LINK WEEKLY REPORT** Nov. 28, 1998

**Cavazos Retains Post, Bush Considers Lujan**

The question of Luro Cavazos as U.S. Secretary of Education was officially announced Nov. 21 by President-elect George Bush despite opposition from conservatives. The appointment will not necessarily be the only fulfillment of Bush's campaign pledge to appoint a Hispanic to the cabinet, said Bush spokesman David Prosperi. Bush said Cavazos had "not" when he made the promise. Prosperi said Republican Mar

**Youth Face 'Economic Limbo'**

blacks were - 46.7%. If non-Hispanic youth was the forgotten half, then non-Hispanic Hispanics - face double unemployment rates. The 1997 Youth & Opportunity Survey found that 17% of the Hispanic youth are unemployed. The Commission on Youth and Opportunity found that 17% of the Hispanic youth are unemployed. The Commission on Youth and Opportunity found that 17% of the Hispanic youth are unemployed.

**Rep. Robert Garcia, Wife Indicted**

Less than three weeks after posting a resignation victory for his sixth term as representative for the 15th Congressional District of New York, Democrat Robert Garcia was indicted Nov. 21 on charges of a \$150,000 in payoffs from the Westech Corp. Garcia's wife of 18 years, Julia Garcia, and their 15-year-old son, Juan Garcia, were also indicted. Garcia was indicted on charges of a \$150,000 in payoffs from the Westech Corp. Garcia's wife of 18 years, Julia Garcia, and their 15-year-old son, Juan Garcia, were also indicted.

**Elected Latinos Now 128**

Hispanics holding state legislative office in the United States number 128. Hispanic Congressional Representative Juan Figueroa, Democrat, was overlooked in a previous Weekly Report 187.

panics. "Yet none of the media would include that angle." The coverage was generally confined to women and blacks. He also notes that there were five blacks making a good living as national columnists, but there was not one Hispanic writer who was nationally syndicated. That moved him to action.

He called a few newspaper friends and asked if they'd be interested in a column with a Hispanic perspective. His goal was to get Hispanics to write and he would play the role of editor and publisher for the columns.

Today Ericksen has some of the best Hispanic writers in the country working for him. They include journalists such as Ricardo Chavira of *Time* magazine and Jesus Rangel of the *New York Times*. They also include political and religious leaders such as San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros and Archbishop Patricio Flores, and non-Hispanic journalists who write about Hispanic issues such as Jay Matthews, a *Washington Post* reporter who just published a book on Los Angeles teacher Jaime Escalante, and James Crawford, an expert on bilingual education and the English Only movement.

For writers on the way up, the *Link's* news service provides a hard-to-beat benefit. They get newsclips from newspapers across the country that shape impressive stringbooks for job hunting.

The *Weekly Report* gives young



Felix edits away on reporters copy.

reporters an in depth learning experience in covering and writing hard news, says Ericksen. "And I also felt that the Hispanic community needed a national networking publication for activists around the country."

The *Weekly Report's* alumni have gone on to impressive jobs. The newsletter's first editor, Steve Padilla, is now a reporter with the *Los Angeles Times*. Elaine Rivera, a former intern, reports for *Newsday* in New York. Carlos Morales, the *Report's* second editor, went to the recently expired *Miami News* as a copy editor. Efrain Hernandez, a former intern, is a reporter at the *Hartford Courant*. Melinda Machado, another former intern, moved directly to the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

If all of Charlie's interns and editors learned what Padilla did while at the *Link*, Ericksen should claim success. The *Los Angeles Times* re-

ther factors that made Ericksen, who is of Norwegian ancestry, a zealot for the Hispanic community are inequities his Mexican born wife and children faced in East Los Angeles. Ericksen grew up in an affluent neighborhood in West Los Angeles. But in an effort to make his wife Sebastiana's transition to a new country more comfortable, he moved his family to East Los Angeles. "That experience blew my mind," he says. "It was like being in the United States of Russia. Everything I'd taken for granted as a birthright was not available to my family...to my children...to my *compadres*. The police and schools were oppressive. Even the most basic of city services were appalling. And it was all because the Hispanic community had no political clout."

During the late 1950s and early '60s, Ericksen was ghostwriting a column for a Los Angeles news personality at the *Los Angeles Mirror* and later at the *Los Angeles Times*. He also wrote news for CBS and was later a publicist for NBC.

In the 1970s, he then went on to work for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in California and Washington, D.C. In this capacity, his concerns about Hispanic coverage by the media came to the fore. Commission reports, he explains, generally included information on His-



The *Link's* weekly deadlines never seem to wear on Charlie's commitment to his readers.



porter says he gained tremendously "on a technical level—good editing skills and how to shape a story. Aside from the technical, Charlie made me a more sensitive and thoughtful reporter. He is so aware of how the Hispanic community is covered that bells and whistles seem to go off when he sees something that looks wrong. He taught me to avoid stereotypes. And he taught me to be wary of obvious answers because they're not always the right ones. Today, when I talk to journalism students, I tell them that the best

attribute they can bring to reporting is sensitivity."

Félix Pérez, current editor of the *Link*, says he sticks around, because, "I think it's an important publication in what it does. It has a credible reputation among other journalists, and I have a hand in something that makes a difference."

Ericksen's crusade hasn't been easy and it certainly hasn't been without its costs. To keep the *Link* going, he's given up a more secure financial lifestyle and two houses to support the news service. Not that

he begrudges any of it. When he started his media venture, he didn't expect to make a profit. And unfortunately, he doesn't appear to be in imminent danger of reaping a profit today.

Even so, Ericksen proclaims that "Our success shouldn't be measured financially. It should be measured by the Hispanic writers we train and place." In that vein, Hispanic Link News Service and *Weekly Report* are definitely a profitable operation—for all Hispanics. ■

## The Wit And Wisdom Of Hispanic Link

*Hispanic Link Weekly Report* has its sense of humor—a reflection of Charlie Ericksen's own personality.

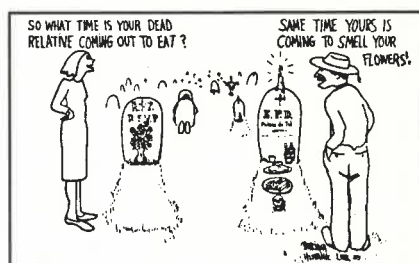
Though the publication has its serious side, it also offers the lighter side of news in a column labeled *Sin Pelos en la Lengua*. It's written by the famous Kay Barbaro.

**F**unny thing about Kay — many readers haven't caught the joke. Say Kay Barbaro about three times real fast with exclamation. It should come out "que barbaro" after a few runs. Kay is a composite of writers who contribute to the column.

If you didn't get the joke, you're in good company. One of the most famous who missed the joke was television's Geraldo Rivera. Geraldo, it seems, was the target of one of Kay's better barbs. It provoked a letter from Rivera who declared that "if Kay Barbaro were a man, I'd kick him where it hurts."

Charlie's son Hector, the *Weekly Report's* publisher, inherited the same mischievous twinkle in his eye and sense of humor as his father and wrote back apologizing for Kay. "You really shouldn't pay too much attention to Kay. She's really a very nice person. To show you how nice she really is, we'll send you 13 weeks of *Weekly Report* free." Geraldo was appeased. When the free issues ran out, he subscribed and still reads her words.

There's also a directory for talk



show hosts which lists Kay's name as a leading expert on Hispanics. Over the years, she's also gotten invitations to speak.

An editor from a major newspaper that carries "All the News That's Fit to Print" was in search of an expert on Hispanics. A Hispanic columnist for the same publication, who shall remain nameless, counseled him to call Kay Barbaro.

When the call came into the *Link* office, the call was taken by Charlie who informed the noted editor that "Kay is out right now."

**C**harlie is religious about paying his columnists—all \$25 of the going rate. In Colombia, however, there's a journalist who never cashed his check.

It isn't that he didn't want to. It's just that he couldn't. He wrote a column for Charlie on drug trafficking. Charlie dashed off a check and in the memo corner of the check efficiently noted that it was payment for "Colm 325-Cocaine."

Seems as though the reporter was almost arrested when he tried to

cash the check. In the future, he said to Charlie, please don't indicate what the check is for. Since he frequently writes about testy issues like drugs and terrorism, it's understandable why he made the request.

**A**nyone who knows Ericksen's children realizes what an understatement it is when Charlie says "They don't look Scandinavian like me. They look very much like their mother."

U.S. Congressman Matthew (Marty) Martinez (D-CA), however, didn't know he didn't know.

Charlie had been invited to a luncheon that he couldn't attend. Hector went in his place. When he introduced himself as Hector Ericksen of Hispanic Link News Service, the congressman took issue with him quite loudly.

"You are not," he hollered at Hector. "I know Ericksen and you're not him."

To which Hector responded: "I don't know how I'm going to break this news to my mother."

If you've ever experienced writer's block, Charlie's method might be of help.

Just one thing—you need a beard and a pair of scissors.

Staffers at the *Link* say they can always tell when Charlie is suffering from writer's block. That's when they hear his scissors snipping away—at his beard. ■

# FEATURE

## Mellowed Chisholm Calls For 'Salad Bowl' Culture

Article by Barbara Jodry

Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman elected to Congress, is about to trade the lecture circuit for the campaign trail. If the New York Democrat is as popular on her home turf, New York City, as she is in Sacramento, then Mayor Ed Koch is be in trouble.

Last week, Chisholm captivated a standing-room-only audience in CSUS's Redwood Room, drawing repeated applause as she spoke to the concerns of ethnic minorities and prejudice.

She opened her address on "the necessity for multicultural education" with a brief history of racial integration in America, of conflicts arising as a result of new immigration patterns, and of recent efforts by conservatives to zap affirmative action programs. Citing a rise in ethnic conflicts, particularly on college campuses across the country, she insisted that "we still haven't learned the respect and appreciation of those not like ourselves."

Urging the adoption of multicultural education as a required course of study in the nation's schools, Chisholm argued, "Ethnic prejudice saps the strength of the country, and something must be done to prevent increasing polarization of (differing) groups." Chisholm proposes mandated programs



Chisholm: Preaching her version of a kinder, gentler America. Photo by Ric Vallejo.

(cont'd to page 20)

# LETTERS

## Suttertown Joining Mainstream?

Editor, Suttertown News:

In response to Gerald Thomas' review of "A View From The Bridge" which appeared in your February 23-March 2 issue: I liked it. I have often enjoyed Mr. Thomas, especially when

ties.) Gee whiz, folks, he said it was stunning, remember?

I note with some sadness that the News is joining the mainstream print media. Less controversy, more ads and middle-of-the-road articles.

ed material shown elsewhere.

Hey! I happen to like sex, profanity, humour, audience critiques; and I even enjoy controversy. Yeah. Anything to broaden my/our acceptance of all the unique variety on this great spinning ball. If you or I don't like something,

# ON

When have poets no Vanoni, Jim Self, Pat overtones in a poetry Light," 8:30 pm Thurs 11th Ave., admission Earwigs, Grizzell is a store, and Kennedy is poetry readings... G and performance art to "money and Berlin," v and continues this wee At Jennifer Pauls Gal video artist Mario Fuc 90-minute film, "Dum Friday, March 17, do Gallery, 1725 I Street "An Evening of Conte Saturday, March 19, Julie Harris, Pam Hol ams in new works. Ha bring a dance piece th out Europe last year. the closing party, be Gallery 3-7 pm Sunda performing artists in p ls Good provide the m there'll be "A Retrospe Street, 7 pm Saturday events taken by Georg Berlin"? Maybe beca Theodor di Ricco and coming to this town. Company from Los Ang the Main Theatre of U offers "8 dancers/8 lig cosmic "Facets," and at Bass/Ticketmaster c this company in 1966, Coast who did not deso (Graham, Cunningham late Lester Horton who Alvin Ailey... Interg York group called Cre here Friday-Saturday, Capitol Ave., and is s mised banquet on Satu to include an appearar Next Generation", as contests on trivia, sou and dealer rooms. Bar at Warehouse, Tower stores at 921 K Street Women's History Mont City College, 3836 Fre "Digging for Women's R

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TYPESETTING: Liz We  
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# Chisholm

(cont'd from page 2)

for college freshmen that require students to study Afro-American culture, Asian-American culture, and Native American culture.

While ethnic studies have been a part of elective programs in most college curricula, many students do not avail themselves of the opportunity to study other cultures. Students, like their elders, don't choose to be enlightened because "ignorance is bliss," according to Chisholm.

"If you haven't learned to accept others, it means nothing that you have a degree in calculus," she declared, as the audience responded to her oratory like born-again Christians to an evangelist. She urged the

CSUS audience to think of America as "a salad bowl rather than as a melting pot...." and learn to appreciate the rich diversity of cultures "that made us what we are."

Once termed a "maverick" by fellow legislators in the U.S. House of Representatives, the diminutive Chisholm operates on a mellower frequency these days. She opted not to run for Congress in 1981 in order to divert her energies to writing, teaching, lecturing, and traveling around the country, preaching the Chisholm version of a kinder, gentler America.

Chisholm was the first black woman to run for president (in 1972). She appeared as a visiting scholar and keynote speaker honoring Women's Herstory Month at CSUS, where the yearlong theme is "Celebration of Diversity."



# Midtown: Your Sacramento

## Alternative

CAPITOL / STATE NEWS

# Teachers in San Jose walk out for one day

By Gretchen Kell  
Bee San Francisco Bureau

SAN JOSE — Some 1,000 teachers in the San Jose Unified School District staged a one-day strike Tuesday, hoping the disrupted school day would win them the public's attention, sympathy and support.

Without a contract since June 1988, members of the San Jose Teachers Association said the strike was staged because administrators won't return to the bargaining table to discuss improved salaries, health benefits and working conditions for 1,569 teachers.

"There's a lot of anger and frustration," said association president Roger Evans. "The district made its last offer on May 20, 1988. We countered it in June, and the contract ran out June 30."

The district is offering a 4.32 percent salary increase. The teachers want 7 percent.

However, Superintendent Dr. Hilda Beck said it was teachers in the financially troubled school system of 29,400 pupils and 39 schools who broke off talks. She said she'd met twice last week with Evans and spent Sunday with him and a representative of the Association of California School Administrators.

"The talks were scheduled to continue, so I was surprised the San Jose Teachers Association suddenly cut off talks and went on strike," she said.

Evans said the meetings with Beck were "informal discussions" that, while appropriate, were no substitute for reaching resolutions at the bargaining table.

While Beck said 70 percent of the teachers participated in Tuesday's strike, Evans put the figure at more than 88 percent. Some 300 people — 150 administrators and 150 substitute teachers — filled in for the absent teachers.

Beck said many of the 1,000 substitute

teachers on the district's list turned down the day's work because of the striking teachers' tactics.

"As we started calling, one after another declined, or those who got to the schools were harassed so badly by picketers that they said they didn't want the job," she said. "Some received threats of physical damage to their cars."

Beck said she called police when teachers blocked school buses trying to leave the corporation yard, leaned on the hoods, damaged a mechanic's car and ultimately delayed the children's arrival at school.

Evans said he wouldn't be surprised if teachers did make verbal threats, but said he knew nothing of the incident with the buses. He said the group was told to abide by the law.

Edward Hodges, picketing outside Hoover Middle School, said none of the students riding school buses that morning were late for class

and he observed no rude behavior on the part of strikers.

Beck said both sides have been frustrated for 10 years. She said the district has grave financial problems that trace back to 1983, when it was ordered by an arbitrator to give teachers, clerks and classroom aides \$3 million in back wages.

The district had been hoping to defer paying teachers the 6.1 percent increase it had agreed to in 1981.

Now, the district is faced with a \$2.7 million deficit and a warning from the county's Office of Education to make up the deficit by next year, she said.

"No amount of striking will make more money for the district," Beck said.

Evans said the teachers "don't want the district (officials) to go in the hole . . . but to say they'll take a look at their priorities."



# Education Dept., in Shift, Backs Bilingual Education

By LORI SILVER, Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The Education Department, reversing its opposition to expanded bilingual education, is quietly shifting federal policy in favor of programs that use native languages to teach students English as well as other subjects.

"It's a very significant shift," said James Lyons, executive director of the National Assn. for Bilingual Education. The department's new posture contrasts sharply with the policies of former Education Secretary William J. Bennett, who "tried to obliterate the native language skills of children," according to Lyons.

Authorities said that one of the most important signs of change was Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos' selection of Rita Esquivel, former assistant superintendent of California's Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District, to head the department's bilingual education program.

Under Cavazos and Esquivel, the department is "becoming more aware of the positive results that use of native language instruction can have on children in bilingual education," said Denise de la Rosa of the National Council of La Raza, a Latino lobbying organization.

The change in the Education Department under Cavazos is "very radical, like night and day," said Shelly Spiegel-Coleman, a consultant to the Los Angeles County Department of Education and former president of the California Assn. of Bilingual Education.

California schools have 742,559 students with limited English skills, most of whom speak Spanish, according to unpublished figures recently compiled by the state Department of Education. That represents a 14% jump over last year's figure, compared to normal annual increases of 6% to 8%.

When he announced Esquivel's appointment at the May convention of the National Assn. of Bilingual Education, Cavazos voiced opposition to placing children with limited English skills into all-English classrooms. "The sink-or-swim days of learning English are over, and they must never be allowed to come back," he declared.

"At the same time that we are teaching our children English, we must do all we can to help them maintain their native language and culture," Cavazos told the educators. "Those are treasures which we should not waste."

In a recent interview, Esquivel did not characterize the department's policies as having changed significantly since she assumed office on July 1.

## Has a Different Style

"The primary purpose [of bilingual education] has always been the same, but probably my style is a little different," she said.

"Our goal . . . is to travel throughout the country and to tell people that the primary goal of bilingual education is to teach children English, and that there are many ways of teaching children English," Esquivel said.

"Our agenda is that we want to be very open and inclusive of everyone, and our agenda is that we will use the primary language where . . . possible . . . keeping in mind that it's only to build a bridge to learning English," she said.

Former Education Secretary Bennett assailed bilingual education as ineffective and asked that more federal funds be directed toward programs that teach classes in English rather than students' native languages.

## Funds Cut Back

"Bennett wanted to eliminate programs," De la Rosa said. "There was less funding of programs that were truly bilingual, and money was funneled into English-only programs."

Even so, De la Rosa said she would not be certain that a policy shift had occurred until the department allocates more funds to grants for schools with bilingual education programs. The first budget prepared by Esquivel will not take effect until the 1991 school year.

The department provides grants to school districts for three main types of education for children who do not speak English: transitional programs, in which students are taught math and other basic skills in their native languages while they are learning English; sheltered English programs, in which

children are taught in English geared to their level of comprehension; and immersion programs, in which children are left to compete with their English-speaking peers.

## Bilingual Programs Criticized

Transitional bilingual education has been criticized by Los Angeles-based LEAD (Learning English Advocates Drive) and other English-first groups. They argue that students in bilingual programs rely too heavily on their native languages and do not learn English quickly.

However, Sandra Andersen, executive director of the California Assn. of Bilingual Education, said, "There's so much evidence for bilingual education and so many problems with immersion that we're really glad that Washington supports this view. We can get programs funded that we know will work."

Officially, the Education Department does not favor one teaching method over another, Esquivel said. But she noted that she is "very much in favor of transitional bilingual education" and other programs, depending on the needs of the district.

## Favors Local Control

"My philosophy is that there has to be local control," she said. "The people of the community need to decide what is best for their school."

In addition to working as an administrator in the Santa Monica-Malibu school system, Esquivel has taught elementary and secondary school for nearly 30 years—an experience she acknowledges affected her views on bilingual education.

"When I taught in schools where all the children spoke Spanish, a lot of them were not able to keep up, a lot got discouraged and dropped out. We used to punish children for speaking Spanish on the playground," she said.

"Children lost their self-esteem. They felt that what was spoken at home by their parents was something that was not good."

## Official's Opinions Praised

Esquivel's opinions about children with limited English skills, coupled with her expertise in bilingual programs, were praised by bilingual advocates, who said they were pleased they would no longer have to fight the department.

"She knows first-hand what it means for a student to work in his primary language," said Spiegel-Coleman, the Los Angeles consultant.

"Unlike her predecessors, she has devoted her professional life to the education of language-minority children," Lyons said.



# Hispanics gain clout

By Sharon Donovan  
Special for USA TODAY

NEW ORLEANS — More than 5,000 attendees at the 10th annual U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce convention here are striking evidence of the growing clout of Hispanic-owned businesses.

So, too, is the fact that President Bush is the scheduled keynote speaker today. Revenues of Hispanic-owned firms are expected to be \$29.6 billion in 1990, up 48% from 1987.

Hispanic leaders are telling business people not to become too clannish, not to fall into a trap of expecting special help because they are minorities, and to look for business niches

## INSIDE TALK

FROM THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U.S. HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN NEW ORLEANS

unique to their culture.

"Don't fall victim to becoming a 'front minority' for a large company needing minority participation for appearances," said Henry Cisneros, former mayor of San Antonio. Cisneros is president of the 3-month-old Cisneros Asset Management Co.

He urged the Hispanic business people not to focus their firms only on other Hispanics. "For years, Hispanics have been second-class citizens in a first-class nation. Now, we cannot be first-class citizens as the

nation slips into second class," he said. "We all have a stake in keeping the USA industrially strong. If the demographics can show us our destiny, the future of this country depends on minorities."

Manuel Lujan Jr., U.S. Secretary of the Interior and the highest ranking Hispanic in the federal government, told them to look past their own success and help others succeed. "We need to ask, 'What are you going to do now?' We need to help those coming behind us by providing new opportunities for Hispanic businesses."

J. Guadalupe V. Garcia, who is to be named president of the U.S. Hispanic Chamber Saturday, said Hispanic businesses

## Hispanic business boom

Total revenues of Hispanic firms (in billions)



1 - Estimate  
Source: U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

By Julie Stacey, USA TODAY

can fill niches others ignore.

"That's what I did," he said. Garcia, 42, is owner of Dallas-based Calvario Funeral Home and a florist shop, with combined annual revenues of \$300,000.

## Top 10 states

States with the most Hispanic businesses.

Rank/State	Number of businesses
1. California	105,000
2. Texas	80,000
3. Florida	50,000
4. New York	18,500
5. New Mexico	11,500
6. Arizona	8,500
7. New Jersey	8,300
8. Colorado	7,100
9. Illinois	6,900
10. Washington	2,900

Source: U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

He was a high school music education teacher until six years ago when he organized a funeral for his grandmother at a funeral home run by a white person.

"The culture is just so different," he said. "Mexicans have a lot of people come to a funeral. And the funeral director I dealt with just had no idea. It was the look on his face that said 'Oh, my God, what are all these Mexicans doing here?' That convinced me there was a niche for me in that field."

When he encourages young Hispanics to go into business today, he reminds them that he was punished as a student growing up in Corpus Christi, Texas, for speaking Spanish. "But, then I tell them that I'm on my way to becoming a millionaire because I speak Spanish. I tell them I am who I am, and it's OK to be different. Not everyone has to write with his right hand."

## Romero: Hispanic businessman of the year



ROMERO: Flexibility works.

When he made \$7,000 during his senior year in college by selling self-help books, Ed L. Romero says, he "got hooked" on a career in sales.

"There's nothing like the door-to-door circuit to teach you about rejection."

Romero, 55, who will be named Hispanic Businessman of the Year today, turned that early tough experience into success. He's now president and owner of Advanced Sciences Inc., an Albuquerque, N.M.-based com-

pany specializing in environmental engineering and hazardous waste management. He expects its 1989 revenue of \$25 million to double in 1990. Romero founded the company 11 years ago. Now it employs 300 people in seven states.

Staying flexible has been a key to his business success, he says. His first enterprise — a solar energy installation firm — began to struggle when federal tax credits were being phased out in the

early 1980s. That's when he switched emphasis to take advantage of the environmental cleanup boom. Clients: U.S. departments of Energy, Defense and Interior, Martin Marietta Corp. and Boeing.

Being Hispanic has helped, too. "It is an advantage," he says. "It has provided a certain amount of leverage to get into new markets." But, "After those doors open, the final analysis is performance."

— Sharon Donovan

## Successful combination: Adapting and winning

Remedios Diaz-Oliver, 50, knows the importance of adaptability. She and her husband, Fausto, and their infant daughter, Rosie, were among the flood of Cubans fleeing to Miami after the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

Suddenly, Diaz-Oliver was in a foreign land — but not without resources to survive. "My father always insisted we learn English, and I can still remember asking why."

With that skill, she got a job earning \$55 a week as a bookkeeper for a container distribution company. She thought, "As long as I have to work, I may as well learn the business." One year later, she was vice president; a year later, president of the international division. When the firm was sold in 1976, she started her own.

Now she's co-owner with Fausto of Miami-based American International Container Inc. (1989 revenues: \$70 million.) Today she's being named Hispanic Businesswoman of the Year. Her company distributes a line of 5,000 containers, from quarter-ounce perfume bottles to five gallon plastic jugs. Major clients: Pepsi Cola, Colgate-Palmolive and Revlon. Employees: 167.

She attributes success to "hard work and discipline. From the start, I realized we would have to adapt to this country. I get up at 5:30 a.m. and work until it gets done."

— Sharon Donovan



DIAZ-OLIVER: First job in USA was as a bookkeeper





# For Hispanics, hope is to fit in

By Mary Benanti  
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Hispanic immigrants — contrary to myth — want to be part of the USA's melting pot, just like every immigrant group before them, a study said Thursday.

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials' study found that 98 percent of 1,636 legal immigrants surveyed planned to stay in the USA.

The survey — called the first real hard data on Hispanic immigrant attitudes — debunks the stereotype of the immigrant as a farm worker who

doesn't want to learn English.

"There is a very genuine desire among us to be as American as any person born here," says Leticia Quezada, the first Hispanic elected to the Los Angeles Board of Education.

"We maintain our traditions, particularly our language, but we participate in the traditions of the United States," she says.

While the study found that 87 percent want to become naturalized, nearly one-third of the USA's 19.4 million Hispanics are not citizens; they are not eligible to vote and therefore politically powerless.

"The national parties have a pool

of potential voters here," NALEO director Michael Zamba says. He says U.S. political parties traditionally have not wooed Hispanic immigrants as they have wooed others.

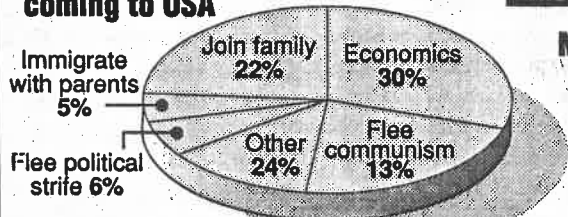
Despite their common language, they are a diverse group: half of the respondents are from Mexico, one-fourth from Cuba, the remainder from Central and South America.

Most Cubans have come as political refugees; most Mexicans come to the USA for jobs or to join other family members. Among Cubans, 63 percent are registered Republicans; the plurality of Mexicans — 42 percent — are Democrats.

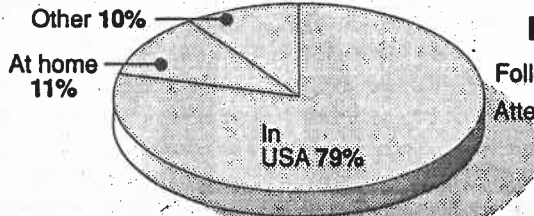
## Hispanic immigrants here to stay

More than 1.5 million Latin Americans have entered the USA legally in the past decade and almost all plan to make it a permanent home. Here are selected responses to a survey of 1,636 Hispanic immigrants by the NALEO Education Fund:

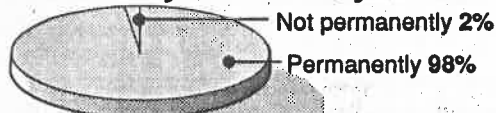
### Money, family top reasons for coming to USA



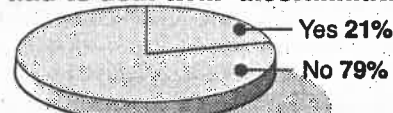
### Most say life is better here...



### ... and they intend to stay ...

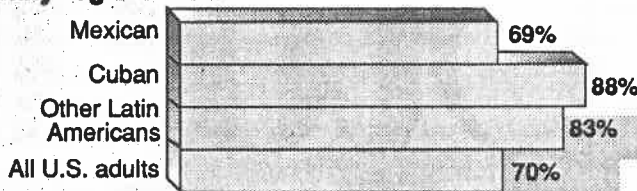


### ... and fewer than one-fourth have had to deal with discrimination

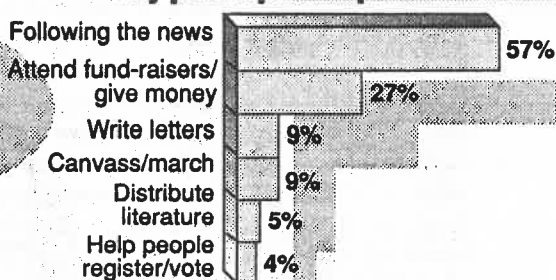


## HISPANICS WANT TO ASSIMILATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

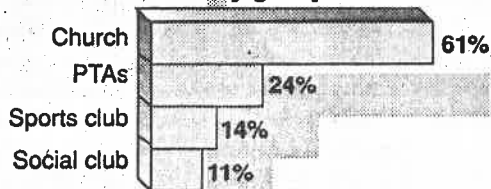
### Many register to vote



### How they participate in politics ...



### ... and in community groups



## 87% WANT TO BECOME A CITIZEN

### Top reasons for becoming a U.S. citizen

Allows you to vote	95%
Provides greater opportunity for children	90%
Helps relatives immigrate	88%
Offers more protection under law	87%
Enables children to become citizens	85%

### Top reasons for not becoming a U.S. citizen

No real benefits	46%
INS exam too difficult	39%
Discrimination	35%
Lose property rights at home	25%
Feel disloyal to home country	24%



# Bilingual Aid Extension Passes Committee Hurdle

By RICHARD C. PADDOCK, *Times Staff Writer*

SACRAMENTO—Legislation that would extend the state's bilingual education program passed its first test in the Legislature on Tuesday when it won the approval of the Assembly Education Committee.

By a vote of 10 to 3, the committee approved a bill by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown (D-San Francisco) that would extend the bilingual education program until 1992. Without legislative action, the California program will end June 30.

Representatives of more than a dozen organizations testified in support of the bill, including school administrators, teachers, minority groups and the state Department of Education.

## Moving Testimony

But the most moving testimony came from 12-year-old Pedro Orozco of Norwalk, the recent winner of an essay contest on how bilingual education had affected his life. He told the committee that he did not speak English when he began kindergarten and was enrolled in a bilingual program. By the first grade, he began reading in English and is now in classes for gifted students, he said.

"Bilingual education has enriched my life," he told the committee. "I could not have learned as much as I have if I had not been in a bilingual program. My friends would not be many had I not been bilingual."

Brown's bill, in addition to giving new life to the bilingual program, would extend educational programs for gifted students, native

Americans, and urban school districts with large poor and minority populations. It would also extend the Miller-Unruh reading program for children with reading difficulties.

Last year, Gov. George Deukmejian vetoed a similar measure at the request of Republican legislators, who had unsuccessfully sought to relax requirements on how school districts can operate bilingual education.

Under existing state law, whenever there are 10 or more students in a single grade who do not speak English, a school must provide instruction in their own language while they learn English. There are now about 525,000 students enrolled in bilingual education programs in California.

Without the state program, bilingual programs would be guided by federal law, which is less restrictive than the California program.

## 'Urgency' Status

By vetoing last year's legislation, Deukmejian bolstered the power of his fellow Republicans in the Legislature, who hold a minority of the seats in both houses. Now, any bill to extend the bilingual law before it expires in four months will require "urgency" status, which means it would need a two-thirds vote for approval rather than a simple majority.

"The opposition to the bill and the veto had nothing to do with merit," Brown told the committee.

Assemblyman Frank Hill (R-Whittier), one of the leading sup-

## SACRAMENTO FILE

### Assembly

#### Bill Introductions:

- **Drugs:** AB 1115 by Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-Santa Clara) would impose a tax to finance a statewide plan designed to prevent drug and alcohol abuse.
- **Contraceptives:** AB 1117 by Assemblyman Bill Bradley (R-San Marcos) would prohibit the use of state funds by public school health clinics to provide contraceptives to minor students.
- **Ice Cream Vendors:** AB 1047 by Assemblyman Charles Bader (R-Pomona) would prohibit vendors who use ice cream trucks from obtaining local licenses until they receive state clearance of convictions on drug or sexual offenses.
- **Farms:** AB 1086 by Assemblyman Bill Jones (R-Fresno) would create a new crime of trespassing on agricultural lands. The same bill died last year in an Assembly committee.

### Senate

#### Bill Introductions:

- **Elections:** SB 796 by Sen. Quentin L. Kopp (Ind.-San Francisco) would schedule presidential primary elections for the second Tuesday of April in presidential election years and require the primary for the remaining federal offices and all state offices to be on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in September of each even-numbered year.
- **Alcohol:** SB 764 by Sen. Newton R. Russell (R-Glendale) would make a first-offense attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages by anyone under 21 years of age an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$250. Present law provides no penalty for attempts by minors to purchase liquor, only for actual purchase or possession.
- **Child Care:** SB 722 by Sen. Gary K. Hart (D-Santa Barbara) would authorize a tax credit to employers of 30% to 50% of the cost of operating child-care programs for children of employees. The governor has vetoed similar legislation in the past.
- **Murder:** SB 736 by Sen. Daniel E. Boatwright (D-Concord) would double the prison sentence for those convicted of solicitation of murder. The current sentencing range is two to six years; under Boatwright's bill it would be four to 12 years.

—Compiled by Jerry Gillam, *Times staff writer*

porters of the initiative last year that made English the official language of the state, has already offered a GOP proposal that would allow school districts to reduce the scope of their instruction to non-English-speaking students.

Although debate over bilingual education has been divided largely along partisan lines, Brown's pro-

posal won two surprise votes from Republican legislators, Assemblymen Richard Longshore of Orange and Charles W. Quackenbush of Saratoga. Without their support, Brown would have had to postpone a vote until later in the week when he could gather together all nine Democrats on the committee to vote for the bill.

# Alquist Adds \$1.3 Billion to State Budget

By DOUGLAS SHUIT,  
*Times Staff Writer*

SACRAMENTO—The chair of the Senate Budget and Review Committee added \$1.3 billion in spending to Gov. G. Deukmejian's proposed \$39.1 billion budget Tuesday to finance required education, welfare and other programs.

Sen. Alfred E. Alquist (I-Jose) said in an announcement the action "puts the government notice that we will not stay quietly while he plays endless games with his budget number."

The veteran Democrat said if his amendments are adopted, the governor's proposed \$1.3 billion budget reserve would shrink to \$324 million.

Alquist this year is carrying his governor's budget bill in keeping with a longstanding tradition which the heads of the Senate and Assembly fiscal committees off responsibility for carrying the governor's annual appropriation bill.

## Fixed Level of Support

Alquist said state law requires continued support of certain programs, public health, welfare, Medi-Cal and worker safety programs at fixed levels.

His amendments would add \$579.3 million for health care programs; \$543.4 million to education programs; \$113.5 million in new financial assistance payments to needy families; \$60.1 million for local government and transportation programs; \$8 million for state funding for the Cal Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) program, and \$1 billion to environmental programs.

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**THE JOURNAL OF  
EDUCATIONAL ISSUES OF  
LANGUAGE MINORITY  
STUDENTS**

*The Journal* is a refereed journal published three times yearly. It is funded by a TITLE VII grant from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs (OBEMLA) awarded to Boise State University located in Boise, Idaho. *The Journal* is part of a Bilingual Education Teacher Training Program which has been in operation at Boise State University since 1977.

The opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the position of the U.S. Department of Education, the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs, or of Boise State University.

Since this is a Federally funded document, there is no subscription fee. As long as copies are available, one will be sent upon request to an institution or an individual. Requests should be sent to Dr. Jay Fuhrman, Editor, *The Journal of Educational Issues of Language Minority Students*, Education Building 215, Boise State University, Boise, ID 83725.

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**THE COVER** was designed by  
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**The Journal of  
Educational Issues  
of Language  
Minority Students**

Fall 1989 Volume 5

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Published by  
THE BILINGUAL EDUCATION TEACHER PREPARATION PROGRAM  
Boise State University  
Boise, Idaho 83725  
(208) 385-1194  
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**Educational Issues of  
Language Minority Students**

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Boise State University  
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(208) 385-1194

**CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS**

The editors of *The Journal of Educational Issues of Language Minority Students*, a refereed journal of educational issues which concern language minority students, invite the submission of manuscripts for publication consideration. *The Journal* is a publication of the Bilingual Education Teacher Training Program at Boise State University funded by a federal grant from the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs (OBEMLA). It is intended for education administrators and educators at all levels who are dedicated to improving the quality of education for language minority students.

*The Journal* is circulated to over twelve hundred universities, colleges, local school districts, agencies, state departments of education, individuals, etc. Its audience includes bilingual education and English as a second language administrators, professors in programs of teacher preparation, state department of education personnel, principals, teachers, students, libraries, and resource centers.

The publication serves as a vehicle of information dissemination regarding issues important in the education of language minority students. It provides school districts, colleges, agencies, and researchers an opportunity to prepare articles that have practical relevance to current issues and that broaden the knowledge base of others in the discipline. *The Journal* serves to disseminate the results of educational research and innovative programs and provides general information to assist teachers and administrators with their professional responsibilities regarding the education of language minority children.

Articles preferred for inclusion are expository writings such as discussions of topical problems, non-technical reports of ongoing or completed research, descriptions of successful programs and/or program components, educational experiments and pilot projects, successful use of new or different curriculum materials, innovative approaches to deal with educational problems encountered by language minority children, or other related topics.

The following criteria have been established for the submission of manuscripts:

1. Each manuscript must be accompanied by a letter signed by the author.
2. It must be typed on one side of good quality 8 1/2 x 11 paper.
3. All lines of the manuscript must be double spaced.
4. Margins of at least one inch should be used.
5. Submit at least two copies of the manuscript.
6. Attach an abstract of not more than one double-spaced, typewritten page.
7. A biographical sketch of each author must be included.
8. Each manuscript must conform to the stylistic requirements of the **Publication Manual, third edition, of the American Psychological Association.**

All manuscripts are selected through a blind peer review process on the basis of interest, relevance, substance, style, and ease of comprehension. Manuscripts accepted for publication are subject to editing. It is presumed that all manuscripts submitted for publication consideration have not been published elsewhere, nor are they currently under consideration for publication.

Manuscripts should be submitted to:

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