The bibliography contains over 1,000 citations of books, ERIC documents, government documents, journals, magazine articles, newspaper articles, unpublished works, and videotape recordings on the debate over establishment of English as the single official language of the United States. Citations are listed alphabetically by author within each of the above categories. All contain basic bibliographic information: author(s); publication date; title; pagination (when applicable); and organizational source or publisher. Some are annotated. (MSE)
English Only, the Debate: a Selective & Partially Annotated Bibliography

Compiled by

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1994

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
Dedication

This bibliography is dedicated to my daughter Jamie who did not understand what this project was or why it was important, but nevertheless was willing to share her Mom. It is also dedicated to the memory of my late husband Sonny who was my inspiration in taking on this project and was supportive of the endeavor, but unfortunately was not able see its completion.
**Table of Contents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Books</td>
<td>I:1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>ERIC Documents</td>
<td>II:1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Government Documents</td>
<td>III:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>IV:1-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>V:1-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>VI:1-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Unpublished Works</td>
<td>VII:1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Media</td>
<td>VIII:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Introduction**

Many living in the United States assume English is the official language of the country, but it is not even though it is a majority of U.S. citizens speak English as their first or second language and it is the language of our laws, constitution, and government. The framers of the Constitution deliberately eliminated any mention of language or any wording that gives English preference over other languages. The view of those crafting our constitution was that new immigrants would learn the language in order to assimilate. That is the view many today as well.

The controversy over establishing English as the one official language of the country, however, is not a new one. This issue has surfaced at various times throughout our history with the arguments for and against remaining the same with little variation. Much of the controversy surrounds the question of whether language serves as a unifying factor; can his country be unified by enforcing the use of English over other languages or is it divisive by threatening the constitutional rights of a segment of the population who do not speak English or speak English in addition to another language. Arguments motivated by immigration, a rapidly increasing Hispanic population, and the lack of outright success of bilingual education programs have been at the forefront of the controversy. The most recent resurgence of the issue began in 1981 with the introduction of legislation by the late Senator S.I. Hayakawa. His legislation, advocating an amendment to the U.S. Constitution declaring English the official language of the country, was not passed. Following this defeat, an active campaign to get this legislation passed at both
federal and state levels has been waged by U.S. English, an organization founded by Hayakawa and others. On the other side of the debate is the English Plus Information Clearinghouse (EPIC) established in 1983 as a division of the National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum. EPIC opposes official-language legislation but favors strong English language proficiency plus mastery of a second or even multiple languages.

This bibliography, partially annotated, includes over one thousand items of information published in various formats and arenas including books, journal, magazine & newspaper articles, government documents, ERIC documents, unpublished papers and media. It is arranged alphabetically within each category type. Complete bibliographic information is provided for each entry with the exception of some unpublished works and media.

Grants from the Arizona State University West Scholarship, Research & Creative Activity fund were instrumental in the compilation of this bibliography. The compiler also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the staff of U.S. English and the English Plus Information Clearinghouse in accessing the papers and files housed in their collections.
I. Books


I. Books


I. Books


Edited collection of excerpts from books, pamphlets along with newspaper or journal articles on the question of legislating English as the official language of the U.S. Focus is on the historical, political & legal impacts, social, cultural & economic implications, education & official English and an introductory section, English Only vs. English Plus, which outlines the official positions on both sides of the controversy.


I. Books


I. Books


Contends that the English language is an endangered species in this country & the only way to preserve it is with the passage of legislation.


II. ERIC Documents


II. ERIC Documents


II. ERIC Documents


III. Government Documents


Provides an overview of Australia's National Language Policy and the implementation of its first stage.


IV. Journals


IV. Journals


IV. Journals


IV. Journals


IV. Journals


20
IV. Journals


IV. Journals


IV. Journals


IV. Journals


Look at language in the United States and federal legislation dealing with the issue.


IV. Journals


Official English: federal limits on efforts to curtail bilingual services in the states. Harvard Law Review, 100 (6), 1345-1362.


IV. Journals


Argues that proponents of official English are spurred by hatred and suspicion of aliens rather than a love of the English language.


IV. Journals


Looks at the English language amendment in relationship to educational success of children in bilingual education classes.


IV. Journals


IV. Journals


IV. Journals


V. Magazines


   Author contends that the U.S. should take a hard look at Quebec before pursuing the idea of making this country anymore bilingual than it is.


V. Magazines


V. Magazines


Argues against making English the official language of the U.S.


Describes John Tanton's involvement with U.S. English.

Court upholds Monterey Park decision. (1989, May/August). *EPIC Events*, pp. 5.


V. Magazines

Espouses the idea that Spanish-speaking deserve the right to learn English & argues that bilingual education does not allow them to do so.


V. Magazines


V. Magazines


Hayakawa, S. I. (1989, July). Bilingualism in America: English should be the only language. USA Today, pp. 32-34.


Despite passage of legislation making English the official language of California, businesses are still grappling with the question of what to do with non-English speaking employees and what is legal.


Overview of issues and organizations involved in the official language issue while revealing the largest official English groups to be well-funded, and politically saavy.

V. Magazines


Traces the roots of U.S. English and advocates making English the official language is neither racist nor divisive.


Record numbers of immigrant children create new problems for schools who don't have staff speaking the variety of languages needed.


37
V. Magazines


Organization is providing information packets about English plus including sample legislation and information about its origin. Advocates English language proficiency plus mastery of second or multiple languages.


V. Magazines


National Education Association urges minority groups to mobilize against an official language. Article written from pro-official language standpoint.


Article contends that multiculturists have fostered the myth of an large and unassimilated 'Hispanic market' that requires specialized advertising aimed at its needs.


Overview of movement to make English the official language of the United States with specific quotes from various faculty on the Earlham College campus.

V. Magazines


V. Magazines


Overview of controversies surrounding bilingual education with comments by proponents and opponents of official language legislation.


V. Magazines


Update on "English only" campaign. (1986, September 8). Sacramento Newsletter, p. 2-3


Presents pro and con arguments on the English Language Amendment.


Commentary decrying the failure of bilingual education.


V. Magazines


Young, A. E. (1989, May-June). In the states: official English bills have polarized communities across the country. *Common Cause Magazine*, pp. 44.

VI. Newspapers


Review of measures passed by Florida voters including English only proposition.

VI. Newspapers


Results of a U.S. Department of Education study which compared three kinds of bilingual education during 1984 to 1988 were that Spanish-speaking children receiving the most intense, prolonged bilingual education perform better in school.
VI. Newspapers


Deming N.M. schools because of proximity to Mexican border have high number of Spanish-speaking students & lack the funds or personnel to teach in bilingual classes.
VI. Newspapers


Bauman, D. (1985, April 1). English-only drive gaining steam. USA Today, p. 3A.


VI. Newspapers


Argues that bilingualism, foreign language ballots, instruction & entertainment restrict immigrants in their learning of English.


Director of U.S. English contends that the English language needs to be protected and the best way to do that is by making it the official language of the country.

VI. Newspapers


South Carolina Senate is discussing a bill that requires professors in the state's higher education system be proficient in the English language before being allowed to teach.


Proponents of an official language for Colorado filed more petitions with the secretary of state saying they now had enough signatures to put the initiative on the ballot.


U.S. English filed sue against California Democratic Party for making them leave the premises during the party's convention.


VI. Newspapers


Attacks opposition to U.S. English booth at California Democratic Convention.

Burciaga, J. A. (1985, May 2). If its English only, then go all the way. *Salinas Californian*, p. 4A.


A growing Hispanic population in Philadelphia is requiring many businesses and others to learn and provide materials in Spanish.


Exposes the paying of people to gather petition signatures for Proposition 106.

VI. Newspapers


Chavez, L. (1988, May 19). Our nation must have an 'official' language. USA Today, p. 14A.


VI. Newspapers


Canadian town may hold referendum to emphasize how much they oppose french language rights.
VI. Newspapers


Supports legislation to make English the official language of the U.S. by saying language is the factor that ties a nation of diverse cultures together


Monterey Park, with a large Chinese population, became the second city in California (San Francisco is the other) to print ballots in English, Spanish and Chinese.


VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers


DeQuine, J. (1988, August 9). 'Official English' plan on Fla. ballot. *USA Today*, p. 3A.

DeQuine, J. (1988, November 21). Residents speak out against English-only laws. *USA Today*, p. 4A.

Residents in states with English-only laws are finding it tough going since the passage of the referendums.

Diamond, S. (1987, February 13). We need laws now to keep English first. *USA Today*, p. 12A.


VI. Newspapers


Alabama attorney writes in support of amendment making English the official language of the state. Says that not only is English a unifying factor in this country it is also the language of equal opportunity.


VI. Newspapers


Editorial in opposition to English only.


Contends that English is not an endangered language in this country or in the world.


Contends that English is one of the prime reasons uniting this country of immigrants and that it should be the official language.


Provides statistics that non-English speakers in Arizona and across the nation are trying to sign up for limited English classes.


Supports the idea that passage of the Colorado English only measure will diminish English.
VI. Newspapers

Editorial in opposition to Arizona's English only law.


Supports the idea of requiring students in Texas to learn a language other than English.

Contends that everyone living in the U.S. should speak English, but states that legislation that smacks of discrimination is unnecessary to achieve that end.

English-language amendment stirs anger in Florida. (1988, October 1). St Louis Post Dispatch, p. 4A.


Written in support of English only ballot.

Hispanic leader asks Texas Attorney General to investigate state legislator accused of writing inflammatory letter regarding English as official language.

VI. Newspapers


Fla. drive may stall on dual wording. (1988, October 4). Denver Post, p. 9A.

VI. Newspapers


Vice-chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission argues against an official language.

Front, H. E. (1986, November 2). Measure threatens to divide us and tarnish our proud heritage. Los Angeles Times, p. 16.

VI. Newspapers


Head of State Department's foreign language area writes that it is difficult to find Americans proficient in other languages.


VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers


Supporters of an official language contend that not passing this legislation will splinter the country rather than keeping it a melting pot.


VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers


U.S. English responds to charges by immigrant groups that the official language movement is racist.


Gallup Poll commissioned by U.S. English indicates that 78% of Americans back the idea of making English the official government language.
VI. Newspapers


Hayakawa, S.I. (1988, November 11). USA needs to have an 'official' language. USA Today, p. 12A.


VI. Newspapers


Henry, S. (1990, June 10). Fighting words; California's official-language law promises to preserve and protect English. Los Angeles Times, p. 10+


U.S. Congressman DeFazio, representing the 4th District encompassing all of southwest Oregon, stated that while agreeing with the principles embodied with H.R. 123 ((English as the official language), he felt that the measure is largely symbolic and unnecessary because there is no threat to the English language in the U.S.


Massachusetts law provides that a person who does not speak English has the right to a trained and certified interpreter in any legal proceedings. In practice, however, judges cannot always find qualified translators on short notice thereby threatening the rights of these individuals.

VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers


   Commentary on the need for English as the official language of the U.S.


   Advocates pulling the plug on funding for bilingual education.


VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers

Johnson, S.S. (1990, October 11). Lawmakers introduce bill making English the official language. USA Today, p. 5A.

Alabama's senators introduced legislation advocating English as the official language of the U.S.


States that two groups of judges in Arizona are opposing Proposition 106.


VI. Newspapers


Kleindienst, L. (1988, November 5). Amendment 10 vote close; English-only gets much support. Sun Sentinel (Orlando), p. 4A.


VI. Newspapers


Governor of Colorado writes in support of English as the official language contending that while America should be multicultural it should also have one language that binds us together.


Supports the premise that language diversity in this country creates more fragmentation and that an official language amendment would bring about greater integration on new immigrants.


Language barriers. (1986, May 3). Miami Herald, p. 18A.


Discusses bilingual education in U. S. and argues that English is the common language in this country.


VI. Newspapers


Argues that Arizona's Proposition 108 has nothing to do with improving English literacy in the state.

VI. Newspapers


Representatives of various groups opposing an official language met in Washington with Mary Carol Combs, Director of the English Plus Information Clearinghouse to determine means for monitoring and assessing legislation passed in support of official English.

VI. Newspapers


Controversy over new proposal to make Quebec a protected area for French speaking Canadians.


VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers


Immigrant groups demonstrate in opposition to bill that would make English the official language of Lowell, MA.
VI. Newspapers


Puerto Rican House passed legislation and passed to the Senate legislation making Spanish the official language of the country.


U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear Huntington Park, CA case requiring English-only because the rule had been rescinded.


VI. Newspapers


   Describes conflict between some Mexican-Americans and new immigrants from Mexico including jobs, welfare and language differences.


VI. Newspapers


Florida School Boards Association may go to court over the state Department of Education decree that Florida teachers need more training in order to deal with non-English speaking children.


VI. Newspapers


Writes in opposition to Proposition 106 and presents arguments for its defeat.


Increasing numbers of foreign language speaking immigrants in the U.S. is the reason behind the official language bills asserts the writer.


VI. Newspapers


Writer contends that for southwesterners learning and understanding more than English is very beneficial. Believes that immigrants should learn English, but should not be expected to give up their native language.


VI. Newspapers


Supports the notion that opponents of official English coined the term 'English-only' as a scare tactic and that proponents of Prop. 106 say nothing in the bill will affect the right of individuals to speak languages other than English.


VI. Newspapers


City councilwoman wants to make businesses in New York place signs near their storefronts explaining the nature of their business in English.


Criticizes bilingual education in the U.S., the money being spend and the questionable benefits of these programs.


VI. Newspapers


Immigrant attacks bilingual education system in the United States contending that assimilation is more difficult because of it.


Author advocates ensuring that language minority children learn English in order to have a future in the U.S. & fears that by being 'culturally sensitive' we are in fact undereducating them.


Written by the president of English First, a pro-official language group, supporting the legalization of the English language.


Discusses the lawsuit by state employee in opposition to proposition 106.
VI. Newspapers


Argues for balance in the official language issue.


Judge disallowed use of seized cocaine in case against Colombian stating the man did not fully understand what was being said to him by police therefore did not give free and knowing consent to a search.


VI. Newspapers


California Democrats ask U.S. English volunteers to close their booth at the Party's convention after demonstrators protested their passing out literature.


VI. Newspapers


Official language petitions and elections in the various states are backed primarily by one organization, U.S. English.


30
VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers


Ruiz Garza, P. (1988, May 19). This divisive proposal would tear us apart. USA Today, p. 14A.


Discusses a meeting to be held in Pittsburgh to discuss strategies for opposing English as an official language.


VI. Newspapers


Proposed English only bill has sparked debate over rights of Long Island foreign-speaking residents.


VI. Newspapers


Writer argues that having a common language is essential for the exchange of ideas.


VI. Newspapers


   Newly-elect J mayor in Massachusetts calling for legislation to establish English as the official language of the state.


VI. Newspapers


Staff. (1986, November 2). Language proposal gains backers in California. *Houston Post*, p. 3.


VI. Newspapers


Cronkite resigns after John Tanton's anti-minority memo surfaced during debate on Arizona Proposition 106.


VI. Newspapers


Tanton, J. (1988, October 30). U.S. English--it's being victimized by the "big lie". *Houston Chronicle*, p. 5H.


VI. Newspapers


Man fired from position because of the way he spoke English filed suit with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission.


U.S. Justice Department filed suit against petitions for an official language arguing the measure would violate federal voting rights.

USA doesn't need an 'official' language [Editorial]. (1988, November 11). USA Today, p. 12A.
VI. Newspapers


VI. Newspapers


U.S. Department of Justice filed suit charging that petition to put official English on the Florida ballot violated the federal voting Rights Act which guarantees bilingual election materials in areas with large Hispanic populations.


VI. Newspapers


We don't need laws to legalize English [Editorial]. (1985, April 10). *USA Today*, p. 8A.

We recommend [Editorial]. (1986, November 2). *San Jose Mercury News*, p. 10B.


  Questions the motivation, goals and effects on society of U.S. English.
VI. Newspapers


National Coalition Against English Only urged Hispanics in New Mexico to reject the English-only movement charging that it is backed by facist groups.


Contends there is no reason for U.S. citizens to learn other languages since English is the dominant international language. Believes laws dealing with bilingualism and official languages should be done away with.


VI. Newspapers


VII. Unpublished Works


Argues against official English language amendments. Presents an overview of the history of the English language movement, judicial and statutory protection of language minority rights and specific issues surrounding the English Language Amendment introduced in 1981.


Presents pros and cons of the English Language Amendment but argues that it is directly opposed to the ideas espoused by the Founding Fathers and the U.S. Constitution.


Contends that the official English movement has its basis in fear and racism. Suggests that increased immigration has brought this movement to the forefront.


In support of the official English movement, Chavez argues that legislation will protect the future integration of new Americans as it did in the past.


Provides an overview of the official English movement.

Crawford, J. (1988, January 22). *English-Only movement: what it is, why it is happening, and what should be done about it*. Paper presented at the Conference on "English YES; English Only NO".

Describes the English only movement and discusses the 'hidden' agenda of two major organizations advocating the official language movement: U.S. English and English First.
VII. Unpublished Works


Discusses the events surrounding the passage of California's Proposition 63 in support of the English-Only. Includes results of a survey given to supporters and opponents of Proposition 63.


Speech in opposition to the constitutional amendment in Florida to make English the official language. Discusses what the amendment says, historical and legal perspectives, what is motivating the movement and it's implications.


Outlines what is called a covert action to suppress all languages except English in this country especially Spanish.


Description of English only movement, it's activities and the implications for bilingual education. Discussion of various state official language bills.


Contrast the circumstances leading to and the policies emanating from the passage of official language legislation in Quebec and California.


Presents a history of language policies in the United States.
VII. Unpublished Works


Summarizes some legal cases surrounding language rights. Argues that the English language questions involves more than language rights but rather the basic rights of U.S. citizens.


The author points out the negative impacts official language laws will have on U.S. society.


