A program to train volunteer teachers of English to speakers of other languages (ESOL) is described and evaluated. The program was designed to enrich skills for teaching listening, reading, and speaking, and increase volunteers' appreciation and understanding of the multicultural backgrounds of the students in one adult basic education center. The instructional skills component consisted of training in use of a computer program for students with reading disabilities. The multicultural component consisted of five workshops on these topics: multiculturalism in general; celebration of Christmas around the world in music and dance; Asian languages and cultures; Spanish language and cultures; and Portuguese culture. This report summarizes the two program components and results of pre- and post-tests of the volunteer trainees, provides data on the population served by the center, includes substantial bibliographies on the cultures treated in the program and documents and instructional materials used in program implementation. (MSE) (Adjunct ERIC Clearinghouse on Literacy Education)
TEACHING STRATEGIES FOR ESOL VOLUNTEERS

A. Using the Unisys Computers to Teach ESOL

B. Multiculturalism in the 1990's Workshops

Authors:  
Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, I.H.M., Ph.D, Director
Mrs. Maria Beckert, M.A.
Sister Mary Mark Psulkowski, M.A.
Mrs. Karen Hadelski, M.A.

(All above formed Committee for the Multiculturalism in the 1990's series of workshops)

Miss Adrienne Harris, Special Projects Manager of Unisys Corporation, presented the first part of the Teaching Strategies workshop. This was a two-day hands-on computer instruction workshop for volunteer teachers of the Center.

This report covers the period from July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993.

The IHM Literacy and GED Center
425 West Lindley Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19120
Telephone: (215) 457-2232

Federal grant amount $5,000  
Project No. 99-3085

"The activity which is the subject of this report was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Education. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the U.S. Department of Education, and no official endorsement by these agencies should be inferred."

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Cheryl K. Kee

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."
Title: Teaching Strategies for ESOL Volunteers

Project No.: 099-3065  Funding: $5,000.00

Project Director: Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM  Phone No.: (215) 457-2232

Agency Address: 425 West Lindley Avenue, Phila., PA 19120

Description: This program for volunteer teachers provided enrichment in the teaching of ESOL skills and increased appreciation and understanding of the multicultural backgrounds of the students attending the IHM Literacy and GED Center. The teaching and learning of listening, reading and speaking skills through hands-on use of the Autoskill Subskills Program complemented the cultural enrichment offered by five specialists throughout the year.

Objectives: To offer a program in Staff Development Training for the volunteer faculty teaching ESOL courses to multicultural-multiethnic adults who need to learn English and become acquainted with the mores of their new country.

Target Audience: The Audience for this multilingual/multicultural staff development course were the ESOL teachers of adults from 48 countries. Few of the 62 volunteer teachers and tutors who constitute the faculty of the IHM Literacy and GED Center had specific training for teaching ESOL or discussing the cultures in a multicultural program.

Product(s)—if applicable: N/A

Method(s) of Evaluation: The comparison of the pretest and posttest results of the Unisys Autoskill Component Reading Subskills Program provided evaluation of the Reading Courseware Training Program. Interviews, follow-up discussions, and evaluation sheets distributed after each of the five workshops on cultures offered gave evidence of the multicultural enrichment of the teachers. Evaluation of the teacher's personal reaction to the instructional materials, textbooks, workbooks, video-cassette presentations was gleaned through teacher surveys and workshop assessment forms.

Findings: The hands-on approach proved to be the most effective way to instruct volunteer teachers in the use of the Autoskill Program. The teachers had a better understanding of value of the auditory-visual program. They could clearly understand why this program is an excellent method for inexperienced teachers to use in teaching the basic skills to ESOL students: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The volunteer teachers attending the workshops on Multiculturalism concluded that they will have a broader and better knowledge of the cultural students they are teaching as a result to their participation in the workshops.

The major conclusions of the Teaching Strategies for ESOL Volunteers-report are:
1. volunteer teachers of ESOL should receive hands-on training in the use of both hardware and software in modern technology.
2. presenters who know and understand the cultures of the Asians, the Hispanics, and the Portuguese can give the most practical suggestions to classroom teachers who offer courses to adults from these countries.

Descriptors: (To be completed only by Advance staff)
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report Narrative</td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Representation</td>
<td>6-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoskill Subtests</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiculturalism Program</td>
<td>13-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bibliographies</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiculturalism in the 1990’s</td>
<td>15-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Asians</td>
<td>19-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hispanics</td>
<td>34-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Portuguese</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendices A to E</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Christmas Program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Teacher Survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Workshop Assessment Form</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Ways of Empowering Minority Students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Multicultural Training Recommendations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. INTRODUCTION:

1. This project was developed to foster an appreciation of a volunteer faculty for the use of technology in teaching ESOL to the multicultural community represented in the enrollment of the IHM Center. The Unisys computers, the file server, and the Autoskill program were donated to the Center, but many of the teachers were not familiar with their great advantages for teaching ESOL. The increasing diversity in the surrounding urban population demanded that we try to educate our teachers and tutors to appreciate other cultures.

2. The time frame for the project was one year from July 1992 to June 30, 1993. The first workshop was offered for two days in July of 1992. Five Multicultural workshops were offered every other month from November 1992 to May 1993.

Mrs. Adrienne Harris presented the two-day hands-on workshop on the Unisys computers. Invited specialists offered workshops on the various cultures represented in the multicultural adult student enrollment of the IHM Center.

Multiculturalism in general was offered by Dr. Ernestyne Adams; the cultures featured in the multicultural series were the Asians, the Hispanics, and the Portuguese. The Center's Christmas Program, Celebrating Christmas Around the World in Music and Dance, highlighted the richness of cultures of Pakistan, Ireland, Puerto Rico, India, and Laos.

3. The staff and other personnel were Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D, Director; Mrs. Marie Beckert, M.A., Assistant Director; Sister Mary Mark Paulkowski, IHM, M.A.; and Mrs. Karen Hadalski.
4. The audience for whom the programs were planned was the volunteer teachers at the IHM Center in both morning and evening classes. The adult students came from thirty-three countries of Africa, Asia, Europe, and North and South America. The major linguistic groups represented in the IHM Center Programs are Hispanic, Portuguese, Brazilian, Vietnamese, Southeast Asian, and Asian Indians.

5. Dr. John Christopher, Director
   Bureau of Adult Basic and Literacy Education Programs
   Pennsylvania Department of Education
   6th Floor, 333 Market Street
   Harrisburg, PA 17126-0333

E. Report

a. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM: The faculty of volunteer teachers needs courses that will expand and enhance their expertise in teaching ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) courses and their understanding and appreciation of the cultures of the adults in the Center's enrollment.

b. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: The courses concentrated on the teaching of the English skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing to non-English speakers. Understanding and appreciation of the many cultures of the adult students was increased through lectures, video-cassettes, tapes, films, and follow-up discussions.
C. PROCEDURES: This program addressed three areas of need cited as priorities by the State: English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) sometimes referred to as English as a Second Language (ESL), Education for multicultural populations, and Computer-assisted instruction.

The Component Reading Subskills Program includes computer-assisted instruction. In accordance with several current theoretical issues it addresses problems related to reading disabilities of all types. The approach to remedial training used in this Program involves the development of training programs specific to different subtypes of reading disabilities. The programs have been developed for the oral reading (Type 0); intermodal-associative (Type A); and the sequential (Type S) subtypes of reading disability. An important feature of this training program involves the automaticity theory which proposes that the component skills for reading letters, syllables and words must be overlearned to a level of rapid automatic responding so that higher levels of reading such as comprehension can be attained. The programs also incorporate a combination of the task-analytic and process-oriented models.

The program has helped volunteer teachers
- to develop strategies in teaching ESOL Skills of understanding, listening, speaking, reading, and writing English to non-English speaking adults
- to develop and increase understanding of various
cultures of their adult students

Five staff development workshops, one every other month, concentrated on the language and culture of a particular group of adult students at the IHM Center. The first workshop was a presentation on the development of multiculturalism in the 1980's. Dr. Ernestyne Adams of Temple University made this presentation.

The first cultures highlighted after Multiculturalism were those of "The Asians" offered by Brother Francis Tri Van Nguyen, F.S.C., Ph.D. Included in this lecture and discussion were the Vietnamese, the Chinese, the Koreans, the Cambodians, and the Laotians.

Because of the heavy enrollment from the Caribbean and Central and South America, the second staff meeting treated the Spanish language and cultures. Mrs. Maria Beckert, M.A., of the IHM Board of Directors and a native Peruvian, was the presenter of the Hispanic Cultures.

The presentation was an overview of the demographics of the Hispanic population in the United States and most specifically, of the two local communities in Philadelphia which the Center serves. The basic objectives were to broaden the teachers' sensitivity in dealing with Hispanics and to provide multicultural recommendations for classroom settings.

In the final presentation, Dr. Diamantino Machado traced the history of the Portuguese people from the Roman era to the
present. He cited the contributions of the Portuguese in the development of Western Culture. In the second part of the question-and-answer session he explained the effects of the geographic proximity to Spain and the influence of the Portuguese government in impeding the development of modern Portugal.

The response of the IHM faculty was very positive with at least forty teachers and tutors attending every workshop. Workshop evaluation sheets were distributed after each session and a teacher's survey was completed after all five workshops. (Samples of these have been enclosed.) As a result of the survey, we are planning to expand and continue the Multicultural Workshop series.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The hands-on workshop on teaching ESOL could have been scheduled for a longer period of time; two days was not a long enough period. However, the hands-on approach was the most effective and well appreciated by the volunteer teachers participating.

2. Having presenters who understand the cultures of the Asians, Hispanics, and the Portuguese was a most enriching experience for all the volunteer teachers. These introductory workshops drew such an enthusiastic response that the teachers asked for further development in future presentations.

3. Cultures which can be the subject of future Multicultural workshops are the Caribbean Countries, the Koreans, the Peruvians, the Colombians, and the Laotians.
## COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT IHM LITERACY and G.E.D. CENTER

**at INCARNATION SUMMER SEMESTER 1992**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillipines</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Domingo</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. of Students:** 140  
**No. of Countries:** 30  
**No. of Teachers & Tutors:** 24
HIM Center for Literacy and G.E.D. Programs

INCARNATION OF OUR LORD
425 W. Lindley Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19120
Phone: 457-2232

ST. FRANCIS de SALES
929 South Farragut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19143
Phone: 382-0292

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
Director of the Center

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
President
Sister Mary Jane Kane, IHM, M.A.
Secretary
Joseph Gerngross, B.S.
Treasurer

Members of the Board:
Mrs. Maria Beckert, M.A.
Program Support Teacher
John Welsh Elementary School

Miss Hilda Carr, M.Ed.
Reading Consultant
School District of Philadelphia

Mr. John Connaire
Co-Chairman of 35th District
Governors Advisory Board

Dr. Judith Goode
Anthropology Department
Temple University

Mr. Joseph Gerngross, B.S.
Chief Executive Officer
Gerngross Corporation

Mr. Saba Hanna, M.B.A.
Federal Reserve Bank
Philadelphia

Sister Mary Jane Kane, IHM, M.A.
Assistant Director,
Incarnation

Dr. Matthew Knowles
Director Adult Education
School District of Philadelphia

Sister Margaret Miriam Moughan,
IHM, M.A.
Program Coordinator at
St. Francis de Sales Site

Mr. Xavier Moozhikkattu, M.S.
Chemist for Philadelphia Water Dept.

Dr. Eleanor Sandstrom
Educational Consultant

Mrs. Thai-Ba Trieu
Community College Student

Reverend Marcio Vidal, C.M., M.A.
Chaplain of the
Portuguese Community

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT IHM CENTER AT ST. FRANCIS DE SALES

SUMMER SEMESTER 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL OF STUDENTS: 45

TOTAL OF COUNTRIES: 15

11
**IHM Center for Literacy and G.E.D. Programs**

**INCARNATION OF OUR LORD**

425 W. Lindley Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19120
Phone: 457-2232

**ST. FRANCIS de SALES**

929 South Farragut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19143
Phone: 382-0292

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
Director of the Center

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
President

Sister Mary Jane Kane, IHM, M.A.
Secretary

Joseph Gerngross, B.S.
Treasurer

Members of the Board:

Mrs. Maria Beckett, M.A.
Program Support Teacher
John Welsh Elementary School

Miss Hilda Carr, M.Ed.
Reading Consultant
School District of Philadelphia

Mr. John Connaire
Chairman of 35th District Advisory Board

Dr. Judith Goode
Anthropology Department
Temple University

Mr. Joseph Gerngross, B.S.
Chief Executive Officer
Gerngross Corporation

Mr. Saba Hanna, M.B.A.
Federal Reserve Bank
Philadelphia

Sister Mary Jane Kane, IHM, M.A.
Assistant Director,
Incarnation

Dr. Matthew Knowles
Director Adult Education
School District of Philadelphia

Sister Margaret Miriam Moughan,
IHM, M.A.
Program Coordinator at
St. Francis de Sales Site

Mr. Xavier Mouzhikkattu, M.S.
Chemist for Philadelphia Water Dept.

Dr. Eleanor Sandstrom
Educational Consultant

Mrs. Thai-Be Trieu
Community College Student

Reverend Marcio Vidigal, C.M., M.A.
Chaplain of the
Portugese Community

---

**COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT IHM LITERACY AND GED CENTER at INCARNATION**

**FALL SEMESTER 1982**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NO. OF STUDENTS** 269

**NO. OF COUNTRIES** 33

**NO. OF TEACHERS & TUTORS** 37
**COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT IHM CENTER AT ST. FRANCIS DE SALES**

**FALL 1992**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NO. OF STUDENTS** 83  
**NO. OF COUNTRIES** 18  
**NO. OF TEACHERS AND TUTORS** 18
IHM Center for Literacy and G.E.D. Programs

INCARNATION OF OUR LORD
425 W. Lindley Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19120
Phone: 457-2232

ST. FRANCIS de SALES
929 South Farragut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19143
Phone: 382-0292

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
Director of the Center

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
President
Sister Mary Jane Kane, IHM, M.A.
Secretary
Joseph Gerngross, B.S.
Treasurer

Members of the Board:
Mrs. Maria Becker, M.A.
Program Support Teacher
John Welsh Elementary School

Miss Hilda Carr, M.Ed.
Reading Consultant
School District of Philadelphia

Mr. John Connaire
Co-Chairman of 35th District
Advisory Board

Dr. Judith Goode
Anthropology Department
Temple University

Mr. Joseph Gerngross, B.S.
Chief Executive Officer
Gerngross Corporation

Mr. Saba Hanna, M.A.
Federal Reserve Bank
Philadelphia

Sister Mary Jane Kane, IHM, M.A.
Assistant Director,
Incarnation

Dr. Matthew Knowles
Director Adult Education
School District of Philadelphia

Sister Margaret Miriam Moughan,
IHM, M.A.
Program Coordinator at
St. Francis de Sales Site

Mr. Xavier Moozhikkattu, M.S.
Chemist for Philadelphia Water Dept.

Dr. Eleanor Sandstrom
Educational Consultant

Manh-Ai Ba Trieu
Community College Student

Reverend Marcio Vidigal, C.M., M.A.
Chaplain of the
Portugese Community

COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT IHM LITERACY AND G.E.D. CENTER
at INCARNATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NO. OF STUDENTS: 293
NO. OF COUNTRIES: 35
NO. OF TEACHERS AND TUTORS: 34
**JHM Center for Literacy and G.E.D. Programs**

**INCARNATION OF OUR LORD**

425 W. Lindley Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19120
Phone: 457-2232

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
Director of the Center

**ST. FRANCIS de SALES**

929 South Farragut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19143
Phone: 382-0292

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
Director of the Center

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
President

Sister Mary Jane Kane, IHM, M.A.
Secretary

Joseph Gerngross, B.S.
Treasurer

Members of the Board:

Mrs. Maria Beckert, M.A.
Program Support Teacher
John Welsh Elementary School

Miss Hilda Carr, M.Ed.
Reading Consultant
School District of Philadelphia

Mr. John Connaire
Co-Chairman of 35th District
Advisory Board

Dr. Judith Goode
Anthropology Department
Temple University

Mr. Joseph Gerngross, B.S.
Chief Executive Officer
Gerngross Corporation

Mr. Saba Hanna, M.B.A.
Federal Reserve Bank
Philadelphia

Sister Mary Jane Kane, IHM, M.A.
Assistant Director, Incarnation

Mr. Xavier Moorhakkattu, M.S.
Chemist for Philadelphia Water Dept.

Dr. Eleanor Sandstrom
Educational Consultant

Reverend Marcio Vidigal, C.M., M.A.
Chaplain of the Portuguese Community

---

**SPRING SEMESTER 1983**

**COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT IHM CENTER AT ST. FRANCIS DE SALES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Indies</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NO. OF STUDENTS**  80  
**NO. OF COUNTRIES**  23  
**NO. OF TEACHERS AND TUTORS**  16
USING THE UNISYS COMPUTERS TO TEACH ESOL
Follow-Up of the Effectiveness

Table 5.3
Subtests in the Autoskill CRS Program Test Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral Reading Procedure</th>
<th>Auditory-Visual Matching Procedure</th>
<th>Visual Matching Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* letter names</td>
<td>letter names</td>
<td>letter names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>letter sounds</td>
<td>letter sounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** cv-vc syllables</td>
<td>cv-vc syllables</td>
<td>cv-vc syllables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvc syllables</td>
<td>cvc syllables</td>
<td>cvc syllables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvc words</td>
<td>cvc words</td>
<td>cvc words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvvc syllables</td>
<td>cvvc syllables</td>
<td>cvvc syllables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvvc words</td>
<td>cvvc words</td>
<td>cvvc words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvccv syllables</td>
<td>cvccv syllables</td>
<td>cvccv syllables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvccv words</td>
<td>cvccv words</td>
<td>cvccv words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccvcv syllables</td>
<td>ccvcv syllables</td>
<td>cvccv syllables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ccvcv words</td>
<td>ccvcv words</td>
<td>cvccv words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvcvcv syllables</td>
<td>cvcvcv syllables</td>
<td>cvcvcv syllables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cvcvcv words</td>
<td>cvcvcv words</td>
<td>cvcvcv words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditions: Simultaneous presentation of sample item and choices, 15 trials per subtest, 10 sec. latency limit per trial, 0 sec. inter-trial interval.

* both upper- and lower-case letters

* c=consonant, v=vowel
Table 5.4
Summary of information obtained from the WRAT-R, G-E, SPIRE, and QASOR tests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WRAT-R</th>
<th>Grade level Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading Subtest (word-recognition)</td>
<td>Standard Score</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G-E</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I. Sounds

1. Single Consonants
2. Short Vowel Sounds
3. Common Consonant Combinations
4. Long Vowel Sounds
5. Soft c,g,s; tch dge sounds
6. Common Vowel Combinations
7. Combinations of Vowel with R
   Total Percentage

II. Words

1. Closed Syllables - Single Consonants, e.g. can
2. Closed Syllables - Consonant Combinations, e.g. chest
3. Silent E and Open Syllables, e.g. tame
4. Soft c,g,s; tch, dge, e.g. cent, rage, catch
5. Vowel Team Syllables, e.g. toil
6. Vowel R Syllables, e.g. cart
7. Words with Easy Endings, e.g. s, ed, ing, er, est, y
8. Common Suffixes, e.g. candle, nation
9. Multisyllabic words
   Total Percentage

SPIRE

1. Reading Text at the Word Recognition Grade Level
   Paragraph read aloud: reading rate, retention, comprehension
   Paragraph read silently: reading rate, retention, comprehension

2. Reading Text at the Projected Reading Grade Level
   Paragraph read aloud: reading rate, retention, comprehension
   Paragraph read silently: reading rate, retention, comprehension

QASOR

1. Cloze passage at the Word Recognition Grade Level
   meaning, graphic sense, rate.

1. Cloze passage at the Projected Reading Grade Level
   meaning, graphic sense, rate.
IHM Center for Literacy and G.E.D. Programs

INCARNATION OF OUR LORD
425 W. Lindley Ave.
Philadelphia, PA 19120
Phone: 457-2232

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
Director of the Center

ST. FRANCIS de SALES
929 South Farragut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19143
Phone: 382-0292

MULTICULTURALISM IN THE 1980's

November 17
Multiculturalism
Dr. Ernestyne James Adams,
Associate Professor of Sociology at
Temple University

December 15
Celebration of Christmas Around the
World in Music and Dance
Countries Represented: India,
Ireland, Laos, Pakistan, and
Puerto Rico

January 27
Asian Cultures
Brother Francis Tri Van Nguyen,
FSC, Ph.D., Associate Professor
Director of Sociology Program
La Salle University

February 10
Hispanic Cultures
Maria Beckert, M.A.
Support Teacher in the John Welsh
Elementary School
ESOL Teacher in IHM Literacy Program

March 11
Portuguese Culture
Dr. Diamantino Machado
Associate Professor
Sociology Department
La Salle University

May 13

All workshops offered at the IHM Center
425 West Lindley Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19120
6:30 to 8:30 p.m.
## Multi-Cultural Workshops 1992-1993

### Spanish-Speaking Countries (15 Countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>118</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Portuguese (3 Countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asians (7 Countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-English Speaking Countries (4 Countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### English-Speaking Countries (2 Countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### French-Creole Speaking Country (1 Country)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES


National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. Standards and Criteria Addressing Multicultural Education and Cultural Diversity.


Taken from: The American Tapestry: Educating a Nation, Brenda Welburn Lillenthal, Deputy Executive Director of NASBE, National Association of State Boards of Education, Alexandria, VA, publishers.
Adams, E.J., DSW, LSW

Multicultural Education

Description of the Workshop

It is probable that most people would agree that intolerance of difference is a primary factor which interferes with interaction among human beings. Differential socialization contributes to such intolerance. This workshop assumes that intergroup understanding and acceptance of differences do not occur just because we want them to. Such learning cannot be left to chance; "teachable moments" must be created. There are three basic assumptions in which the context of the workshop is grounded:

1. In contemporary U.S. society, it is almost impossible for an individual to be socialized without an awareness of cultural differences and of the social valuations accorded these differences;

2. Teachers and counselors, as socializing agents, bring to the teaching-learning process their own cultural education; and

3. Learning new attitudes and feelings and unlearning familiar, traditionally harmful attitudes and feelings about others and oneself can occur through the intellectual exploration of experience.

Workshop Objectives

Knowledges and Understandings

1. To understand the dynamics of differential socialization based on cultural differences;

2. To learn the nature of dominant culture in order to clarify one's own cultural preferences; and

3. to understand the distinctions between prejudice, discrimination, stereotypes, and ethocentrism.

Attributes and Appreciations

1. To internalize the meaning of cultural consciousness and cross-cultural awareness;

2. to be convinced that communication among persons of different cultural backgrounds can be blocked by culturally conditioned assumptions made about each other's behaviors and cognitions; and
3. To foster attitudes that can help convert anger, denial, guilt, and paternalism into commitment and knowledge needed to combat the effects of cultural conditioning.

Abilities

1. To use accurately terms essential in understanding cultural conditioning;
2. To recognize that socializing agents (like teachers and counselors) bring feelings about race, ethnicity, and religion to the teaching-learning process;
3. To distinguish accurately between myth and fact;
4. To use culturally-sensitive reasoning skills; and
5. To locate and gather information that fosters intercultural competence.

Methods

Almost every participant in a workshop that concerns race and culture enters the experience with strong feelings about self and others. These feelings can serve to facilitate learning or to sabotage trust. Thus, the creation of an acceptable teaching-learning climate is essential. The workshop emphasizes active involvement and interpersonal interactions. Participants are expected to respond sensitively and with respect to each other while at the same time to engage in critical dialogue. A substantial amount of the work time will be done in small groups. Strategies and materials such as visuals, role-playing, and open-ended situations will be used.
CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND LEARNING

Culture structures the ways individuals perceive (objects, people, ideas), think, behave, and respond (Wasserman, 1971). Culturally different groups have developed strategies to cope with environmental, social, economic, and political demands (Ogbu, 1988). Knowledge, definition, and descriptions of the unique qualities and differences of diverse urban student populations (learners) provide a perspective for focusing on human functions and interactions at multiple levels of educational systems and are necessary components of any effort to redesign schooling.

Definitions

Culture can be defined in the following ways:

- Ideations, symbols, behaviors, values, and beliefs that are shared by a human group. Programs for adapting to the environment (Banks, 1989).

- The knowledge, ideas, and skills that enable a group to survive (Bullivant, 1989).

- A problem-solving process in which members of a social group (society) engage collectively in response to the demands of their environment (physical, social, and spiritual), resulting in shared patterns of ways of resolving problems of existence in the context of time and space (Avery, 1992).

- Language is a cultural product subject to unique laws and principles and general properties of mind (Chomsky, 1972).

- Cultural transmission is an outcome of the socialization process, i.e., the match between a "support system" in the social environment and an "acquisition process" in the learner (Bruner, 1985).
DIFFERENTIAL SOCIALIZATION AND LEARNING
ETHNIC IDENTITY

The objectives of this exploration are: 1) to clarify the dynamics of differential socialization; 2) to clarify one's own perceptions of his/her cultural background; and 3) to understand how one relates perceptions to one's sense of ethnic identity.

In your learning cluster, pursue the following steps.

1. Identify your family origins as far back as you can trace specific ancestors.

2. Why and how did your ancestors come to this country? Explore their motivations.

3. When your ancestors arrived here, how did their ethnic background influence how they were perceived and treated by others? Describe both a disadvantage and an advantage your ancestors may have experienced because of their ethnicity.

4. Look at the ethnic advantages you listed. Name any specific privileges, advantages, or family strengths that you or your family members have enjoyed because of your family ethnic identity.

5. In two sentences name your ethnic background and describe one personal benefit you think is important and you enjoy as a consequence of that identity.
Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Americans

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

References for Teachers

Multicultural


This anthology contains poems by fifty Asian-American poets from the United States and Canada. Short biographical sketches of the poets are included.


This book contains a collection of scholarly essays that discuss Asian immigration to the United States prior to World War I.


An anthology of the writings of fourteen U.S. writers of Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino descent. It includes short stories, plays, and excerpts from novels and autobiographies.


This research-based text includes a variety of articles that discuss diverse aspects of bilingual education, cognitive and language assessment, and bilingual teaching methods.


This book consists of a collection of scholarly articles that discuss diverse issues related to Asian Americans.


This booklet summarizes much of the data on Asian Americans from the 1980 Census, including data related to fertility, mortality and health, families and households, education, and occupations. It is a valuable reference book.


The author reports the results of her extensive survey of the attitudes and needs of the Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and Koreans in the Chicago area.


This book consists of photographs and profiles of twelve Asian-American women at work.
Asian Americans: Concepts and Strategies


This book contains historical accounts of a range of Asian-American groups, including the Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Vietnamese, Laotian, and Kampuchean Americans. This is an excellent, informative, and well-written book.


This historical overview focuses on the experiences of Asians with non-Asians.

---

Chinese Americans


A rich collection of essays about the Chinese sojourn in the Northwest is contained in this book.


This interesting saga of the Chinese experience in the United States is studded with inspiring biographies that document the Chinese success story.


A landmark work in Chinese-American literature about Chinatown’s bachelor society.
Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Americans


This is a carefully researched history of the Chinese who came to the South during Reconstruction. Many were recruited to do the work previously done by slaves.


This is a beautifully illustrated and informative book. Students will enjoy viewing and learning from the striking photographs.


This detailed historical survey focuses on the Chinese emigrants to Hawaii from the late nineteenth century to 1950. This is a well-researched and scholarly work.


This is an ethnography of a Chinese bilingual-education program in a public school in the heart of a Chinatown in California. It reveals the conflicting expectations of a bilingual program held by immigrant and English-speaking parents.


This historical study examines the education of Chinese students in the San Francisco Public Schools from 1859 to 1959.


This interesting and informative history of the Chinese in the United States contains revealing and teachable photographs, as well as chapters on “Women and Family,” “Toward Social Change,” and “Contemporary Profiles.” This is a valuable and highly recommended book.


This is a scholarly study of the historical development and current status of Chinese-American musical life.


The author presents the story of the Chinese saga in America from the perspective of the Chinese. He uses a number of Chinese-language sources that were not used by previous researchers.


This highly readable and interesting book is a study of the structural adaptations that Chinese-American communities in general, and the New York Chinatown in particular, have made in the United States. Two especially valuable chapters are “Ethnic Identity of Chinese Americans,” and “Forces of Cultural Continuity and Cultural Change.” A highly recommended book.
Japanese Americans

Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. *Personal Justice Denied.*

The Commission, which was established by Congress in 1980, concluded that the
internment of the Japanese was not militarily necessary. This comprehensive and
informative report is based on testimony from more than 750 witnesses, primary
resources, and historical writings.


This is a readable account of the political and legal battles related to the intern-
ment of the Japanese Americans.


This biography tells the story of a Japanese woman who came to America in the
early 1900s. It chronicles her life through World War II and into old age.


This is a useful and informative historical and sociological overview of Japanese
Americans by a well-known expert in race relations. The second edition includes an
important chapter on the Japanese Americans in Hawaii.


This first novel by a Nisei tells what happened to her, her family, and her people
in Canada during World War II.

Levine, Gene N., and Rhodes, Robert C. *The Japanese American Community: A Three-

This is a three-generation research study of a Japanese-American community.

American Anthology Committee, 1980. Distributed by JACT, P.O. Box 367, San
Mateo, CA 94401.

*Ayumi* (a journey) is a comprehensive, bilingual, illustrated anthology that
includes literary works by Issei, Nisei, and Sansei artists and writers.

Monteiro, Darrol. *Japanese Americans: Changing Patterns of Ethnic Affiliation Over

This study of ethnic affiliation over three generations contains useful general
discussions about the Japanese experience in the United States.

Nakano, Takeo U., with Nakano, Leatrice. *Within the Barbed Wire Fence: A Japanese

This is an informative and revealing account of an interned man's experiences in
Canada.

Okada, John. *No No Boy.* San Francisco: The Combined Asian American Resources Proj-

This is a powerfully written and sophisticated novel about a young Japanese
American who refused to fight in World War II and the reactions of his family and
Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Americans

community to his refusal to go to war. In this skillfully crafted novel, the reader shares the author's despair, frustrations, and hope.


This book documents the collective experiences of the first-generation Japanese from early life in Japan to their journey and life in the United States.


In this autobiography, a Japanese woman describes growing up in an immigrant family in Seattle. It was originally published in 1953.


Thirty Japanese Americans recall their experiences during the dark days of World War II and their internment.


This is an informative, readable, and comprehensive history of the Japanese in the United States by a journalist and a historian. This book is one of the important products of the Japanese American Research Project sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) and UCLA.


This study of first- and second-generation Japanese in Seattle is scholarly and revealing.

Filipino Americans


This study of Filipinos in rural Hawaii treats a number of topics, including economic conditions, working conditions, social characteristics, social relations, courtship and marriage, and cockfighting.


This is a perceptive and deeply moving collection of letters and previously unpublished poems by one of the most gifted writers of this century.


This is a powerful and extremely well-written personal history by one of the most talented modern American writers.


This book contains a useful chapter on Filipino Americans.

This interesting and informative book on the Filipino saga in the United States is rich on oral history interviews and includes a gold mine of photographs that can be used to teach effectively about Filipinos in the United States.


This book includes a chronology of historical events, documents related to Filipino life in America, and a comprehensive bibliography.


Although this book is dated, it is still valuable for the teacher who needs basic information about the early immigration of Filipinos to Hawaii and the U.S. mainland.


This is an anthology of modern literature from the Philippines.


This collection of articles represents important themes in the experiences of Filipinos in the United States.


This is a useful, brief, but informative historical overview of the experience of Filipinos in the United States.


An important articulation of the contemporary problems and characteristics of Filipinos in the United States is contained in this book.

Munoz, Alfredo N. The Filipinos in America. Los Angeles: Mountainview Publishers, Available by direct order from the publisher. (See address under Morales entry.)

This is a general study of the Filipino-American.


A brilliant and perceptive study of the writings of the gifted Filipino-American writer. This study is especially important because it treats the writing of one of the most talented, yet sadly neglected, twentieth-century writers.


This collection of sixteen short stories deals with the lives of Filipinos in the United States: barbers, cooks, munitions workers, college students, and aging Pinoyas.


This history of the Filipinos in Hawaii is illustrated with photographs.
References for Teachers and Students


This series consists of a group of books and an audio tape that deal with the language and culture of the Vietnamese. It is designed for use by classroom teachers and other educators.


A gentle story about a Vietnamese girl who tries to understand why her grandmother is dying. One of the few books for young children about the Vietnamese in the United States. This book is designed for primary grade children.


This book contains information about Vietnamese values and customs, and areas of potential cultural conflict in American schools. It also includes material specifically related to educational practices. It is a useful reference book.


This book contains 208 letters written by 125 men and women to spouses, friends, and lovers at home in the United States. The letters chill and pain but also inform.


This Pulitzer Prize-winning account of Vietnam and the Vietnamese War contains important dates and historical details and helps the reader experience vicariously Vietnam and the impact of its tragic and controversial war.


The author, a medical doctor who went to Thailand to work with refugees, describes life at Ban Vinal, a Thai refugee camp. Illustrated with photographs.


This book chronicles the experiences of the Indochinese who left their homelands in the late 1970s in small fishing boats. Many of the accounts depict the hardships and life-threatening situations the refugees experienced when they left their homelands by boat. They also describe the courage and determination of the refugees who fled by boat.


This is an interesting and informative account of the settlement of the Vietnamese "Boat People" for young readers. Illustrated with photographs.


A popular, highly readable, and comprehensive history, this book gives a complete account of the Vietnam War and its aftermath. It was a companion to the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) series on Vietnam.


This is one of the most comprehensive and informative studies of the Vietnamese refugees. It focuses on the experiences of the refugees at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. However, much of this information is generalizable to most of the Indochinese refugees. This book contains interviews with refugees,
Indochinese Americans: Concepts, Strategies, and Materials

observations made by the author at Fort Indian Town Gap, and statistics on many aspects of the refugees’ lives.


This book includes informative chapters on Vietnamese Americans, Laotian Americans, Kumpuchean Americans, and the ethnic Chinese.


This book provides a short but comprehensive history of Vietnam and describes the experiences of the Vietnamese who came to the United States. It contains valuable statistics on the characteristics of Vietnamese refugees and on their resettlement patterns.


This informative and scholarly book discusses the diverse influences on Vietnamese culture, including Chinese, Indian, Indonesian, and Western cultural influences.


The author discusses the experiences and characteristics of the Vietnamese refugees in the United States and raises some important questions about their future. This is an excellent and insightful article.


In this well-researched and informative article, the authors argue that an institutionally defined, ethnic self-identity is being imposed on the Indochinese as a precondition for consideration as a minority group in the United States.


This excellent and well-researched book describes the nature and characteristics of the Indochinese refugees in the United States, as well as reports the findings of a study of refugees conducted in the San Diego, California, area.


This informative and lucid book discusses the cultural background of the Vietnamese, their values and characteristics, and education in Vietnam. It is an excellent introductory source for teachers and high school students.


This article presents an overview of the experiences and problems of Indochinese refugees in U.S. society and the schools.
Asian Americans: Concepts and Strategies


This story tells how a young boy faces the dangers of the sea in an attempt to find freedom.

---

Kien, a Vietnamese teenager, has difficulty adapting to his new life in the United States. He leaves the home of his adoptive parents and goes to live in a Vietnamese fishing village.


This is an excellent first reference for teachers of Vietnamese students. The author provides background information on Vietnamese culture and describes educational practices. Areas of possible cultural conflict between Vietnamese students and American teachers are identified and promising ways for resolving them are described.


This article provides a brief overview of the history and settlement of the Indochinese refugees in the United States.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION


A journalist of *The Wall Street Journal* traces his ancestry through many generations, offering a biographical tour of Chinese history.


A historical analysis of two of our largest Asian American minorities.


This book is especially strong in its treatment of the Chinese backgrounds of the life of Chinese Americans.


Light gives an exhaustive account of the differences in entrepreneurship among Black, Chinese, and Japanese Americans. He also discusses the development and importance of a cohesive ethnic community.


The best sociological study of Chinese Americans, this book deals not only with the Chinese backgrounds, but with the anti-Chinese movement, the Chinatown ghetto, and the rebelliousness among youths.


A useful comparison of Chinese and Japanese immigrants to the United States with emphasis on social organizations and kinship patterns.


In this excellently illustrated book are profiled Chinese Americans who reflect their diversity, ranging from railroad baron to cowboy to immigrant.


Anthropologist Wong provides a detailed, systematic view of New York City's Chinatown, emphasizing its occupational and family structure.


In a vivid autobiographical account of growing up in San Francisco's Chinatown from the 1920s to 1940s, Wong underscores the difficulty of reconciling the conflicts between one's own culture and that of dominant society.


This documentary history of anti-Chinese prejudice has a fine concluding chapter outlining the extent of hostility.

The Comats have constructed a very moving photographic essay of the relocation and internment of the Japanese Americans.


A balanced, authoritative look at two race minorities who have experienced success and continued bigotry.


Daniels gives a detailed account of the evacuation, the camps, and the post-World War II period.


The editors have gathered a vivid collection of paintings by internees.


This book is the most detailed single-volume account of the evacuation. The authors very briefly examine the pre- and post-World War II life of Japanese Americans.


A summary of the testimony that led to the presidential apology and payment of $20,000 to each surviving evacuee.


A well-illustrated, detailed account of the Japanese-American Citizens League (JACL) from its founding through its efforts to gain reparations in the 1980s.

Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement Study.

This six-year study (1942-1948) based at the University of California, produced the most detailed report on the camps and was published in three volumes by the University of California Press. They are: The Spillage, by Dorothy S. Thomas and Richard S. Ni-imoto (1946). The Salvage, by Thomas (1952), and Prejudice, War, and the Constitution, by Jacobson, Hark, Edward N. Bambard, and Floyd W. Matson (1951).


Kitano gives a thorough review of Japanese Americans with unusually detailed coverage of such aspects of contemporary life as family, cultural beliefs, mental illness, and crime. A chapter is devoted to Japanese in Hawaii. The author graduated from high school while in the Topaz evacuation camp.


A richly illustrated paperback that provides not only historical views of the controversial camp but also a glimpse of Japanese Americans returning to the site today.


A chronicle of life in an evacuation camp written by someone who experienced the hardships of the camps and the recovery that followed.

Government Documents

The federal government carefully recorded the relocation from beginning to end. Documents can be consulted that were issued by these now-defunct agencies: War Agency Liquidation Unit, War Relocation Authority (both of the Department of the Interior), the Western Defense Command (Army), and the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration (House of Representatives, 1942). Still another source is the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which met in the 1980s.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION


A 232 page pictorial essay developed for the Demonstration Project for Asian Americans, covering the earliest immigrants of the eighteenth century through the 1960s.


A concise (44 pages) demographic and social picture of contemporary Asian Americans.


Besides presenting the results of the author's empirical research in the Korean American communities in Chicago and Los Angeles, this book offers theoretical and historical insights into this fast growing group.


This book provides an overview of all the major Asian American groups, drawing upon the latest available sociological research.


Twelve articles provide an in-depth look at the major racial groups forming contemporary Hawaiian society.


Parker, an attorney and a Cherokee, provides the similarities and differences between land claims of native Hawaiians and the American Indians.


Sociologist Iloko offers the most detailed examination of this significant minority group.


A fine analysis of a growing minority in the United States, this book includes ten in depth interviews with representatives of the Asian Indian community.


An excellent collection of 27 articles on Chinese, Japanese, and Filipin American covering ethnic identity, crime, and juvenile delinquency, mental illness, and family life.


This is the most thorough and up to date compact source on Asian Americans. The anthology covers subjects historically and sociologically and reflects the various viewpoints (conservative to radical) found in Asian American groups.


An overview of the historical experiences of the diverse groups among Asian Americans.

**Periodicals**

For further information

Asian Americans


Laos


Pakistan


Filipino, Koreans, and East Indians

Vietnamese


THE HISPANICS
I. EUROPEAN COLONIZATION

A. Ponce De Leon conquered the island and set up the first Spanish settlement in Caparra, 1508.

B. Ponce De Leon became the first governor of Puerto Rico, 1508.

II. INTRODUCTION OF AFRICAN SLAVERY

A. Introduction of African slaves officially granted, 1513.
   1. Slavery and free black population in Puerto Rico increased.

B. "Bando Negro" (Black Codes) laws passed, 1847.
   1. Death penalty without trial for any slave insulting a white person was called.

C. Free slaves worked for 3 years before they were given their civil rights, 1860.

III. 16TH - 18TH CENTURIES

A. Construction of the Fort of San Felipe del Morro ordered, 1533.

B. French, English, and Dutch pirates and armies attacked Puerto Rico for the next two centuries, 1536.

C. England launched the last attack on the island, 1795.

IV. REFORMS AND CHANGES

A. La Gaceta Official became Puerto Rico's first official newspaper, 1807.

B. Puerto Rico accepted as a province of Spain, 1812.
   1. Right to elect a deputy to Spanish Parliament
   2. Forming of a local, provincial government consisting of a Governor and 7 members

C. Constitution led to a series of rebellions and protest, 1814.
D. The Ten Commandments of Free Men published; Ramon Emeterio Betances, 1865

1. Abolition of slavery
2. Right to vote for taxes
3. Freedom of religious worship
4. Freedom of speech
5. Freedom of the press
6. Freedom of trade
7. Right to assemble
8. Right to possess arms
9. Inviolability of the citizen's private life
10. Right to the governed to elect their representatives

E. Rebellion organized on September 23, 1865.

1. Town of Lares seized
2. Puerto Rico proclaimed independence
3. Republican government set up

V. MOVEMENT FOR AUTONOMY

A. Spain granted autonomy to Puerto Rico, 1897

1. Puerto Rico ruled by a governor appointed by Spain, 6 member cabinet elected in Puerto Rico
2. Representation in the Spanish Parliament
3. Consulted about laws that affected its interests
4. Trade permitted between foreign countries

VI. WAR AND INVASION BY THE UNITED STATES

A. Spanish-American war began, April 21, 1898.

B. Invasion of Puerto Rico by American troops, July 25, 1898

C. Paris Peace Treaty signed, December 10, 1898

VII. THE FIRST 30 YEARS OF UNITED STATES RULE

A. Foraker Act adopted, 1900.

1. Declared Puerto Rico a non-incorporated territory of the United States
2. Provided a Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico in the United States Congress
B. Jones Act adopted, 1917.

1. U.S. citizenship for all Puerto Ricans
2. A Bill of rights
3. A Puerto Rican legislature to be elected by Puerto Ricans
4. All Puerto Ricans to be eligible to serve in the U.S. armed forces

VIII. 1930 - 1950: DECADES OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS

A. Munoz Marin elected to the Puerto Rican Senate, 1932

1. Organized a new political party, the "Partido Popular Democratico" (Popular Democratic Party)

B. Civil Liberties organizations in the United States condemned the Ponce Massacre.

IX. 1950 - 1970: DECADES OF REFORM & STATUS CONTROVERSY

A. Munoz Marin became the first elected native governor of Puerto Rico, 1948.

B. Law 600 of the 81st Congress signed, giving Puerto Rico the right to draft its own Constitution, 1950.

C. Pedro Albizu Campos, staged an insurrection in various cities, 1950.

D. "Commonwealth" status approved by the Puerto Ricans, 1951

E. New form of government inaugurated known as the "Estado Libre Asociado", 1952

F. The plebiscite on the question of the status of Puerto Rico took place, 1967.

X. 1970 - PRESENT: DECADES OF INDECISION

A. Governor announced that he will hold a plebiscite set for 1991, 1988.

B. President Bush, urged support for plebiscite in his first address to a joint Congressional session, 1989.
MEXICO

I. Spanish Roots
   A. Iberia From Roman Times to Moorish Invasion
   B. Emergence of Spain in the 15th century

II. Indian Roots
   A. Indian Civilizations in Pre-Columbian America
      1. Mayas, Aztecs, Incas
      2. Caribbean Indians
   B. Indian Populations and Isolation Factors

III. The Voyage of Columbus
   A. Queen Isabella and Columbus
   B. The First Voyage in 1492
   C. The Columbian Exchange ends Indian isolation

IV. Spanish Conquest of the Americas
   A. Caribbean Islands: Hispanola, Cuba, Puerto Rico
   B. Cortez and Mexico, 1519-1521
   C. Pizzaro and the Incas, 1530-1533

V. African Roots
   A. African Cultures and Civilizations
   B. African Slavery and the Spanish Colonies
   C. Bartolome de Las Casas

VI. Spanish Explorations of the Americas
   A. Balboa and the Panama, 1513
   B. Magellan and the Pacific, 1519
   C. Ponce de Leon and Florida, 1512-1520
   D. De Soto and the Mississippi, 1539
   E. Coronado and the American Southwest, 1540
   F. Cabrillo and the California, 1542
VII. Spanish American Colonies: Culture, Society, and Expansion

A. Our Lady of Guadalupe, 1531
B. Peninsulares, Crillos, Castas, Indios
C. St. Augustine, 1565
D. Catholic Church and Missions
E. De Onate and New Mexico, 1598
F. Fr. Kino and Arizona, 1687
G. Fr. Serra and California, 1769
H. Ranchos and Vaqueros
I. Municipal Government, Land Grants, and Water Law

VIII. Independence and the Spanish American Colonies

A. Fr. Hidalgo and Mexican Independence, 1810
B. Simon Bolivar and San Martin, 1812-1820
C. Toussaint L'Ouverture and Haiti, 1791
D. The United States and Spanish American Independence
E. Iturbide and the Mexican Empire

IX. The Untied States and "Manifest Destiny"

A. The Louisiana Purchase, 1803
B. The Annexation of West Florida, 1810
C. The Alamo and Texas Independence, 1836
D. The War With Mexico, 1846
E. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848

X. The New Americans

A. The California Gold Rush
B. The New Mexico Land Grants
C. The Tejanos and Texas

XI. Hispanics and the American Civil War

A. The New Mexico Volunteers in the Union Army
   1. Valverde, Glorieta Pass
   2. Navajo Campaign
B. Admiral David G. Farragut of the Union Navy
C. Santos Benavides (Tejano) and his Confederate Regiment
XII. Decline of Economic and Political Power

A. Losing the land grants in New Mexico, Texas, and California
B. Hispanic Politicos in New Mexico, California, Texas and Colorado:
   State Constitutions
C. Hispanic Resistance
   1. Juan Cortina of Texas
   2. Las Gorras Blancos of New Mexico
D. Fr. Antonio Martinez and Bishop Lamy of New Mexico

XIII. Hispanic Labor and New Industries

A. Railroads and Colonias
B. Mining and Division of Labor
C. Agriculture

XIV. Migration from Mexico, 1890 - 1930

A. Great demand for Mexican labor in the Southwest
B. Flight from the violence of the Mexican Revolution
C. Constant renewal and dispersal of Hispanic culture in barrios and colonias
D. League of United Latin Americans Citizens, 1929

XV. The Great Depression: Hardship and Progress

A. Growing unemployment feeds demand for immigration restrictions and repatriation of Mexican welfare clients
B. New Deal labor legislation excluded agriculture and many domestic-service workers.
C. Many Hispanic workers join labor unions
   1. Strikes and efforts to organize farm workers
   2. Jesus Pallares and New Mexico mine workers
   3. Mexican American women and the San Antonio Pecan Shellers Strike of 1938

XVI. World War II

A. Hispanic military service
   1. 400,000 Hispanics served in armed forces
   2. Medal of Honor winners
B. Continuing discrimination
   1. "Zoot Suit Riots", Los Angeles
   2. The "Sleepy Lagoon Case", 1942-44
C. New employment opportunities
   1. War industries
   2. Bracero program

XVII. Post War Progress

A. GI Bill provides educational opportunities
B. New political organizations
   1. Hector Garcia and the American GI Forum
   2. Mexican American Political Association
   3. Community Service Organization

XVIII. New Demands and New Leadership

A. Cesar Chavez and California Farmworkers
B. Reies Tijerina and New Mexico Land Grants
C. Corky Gonzales and Denver Crusade for Justice
D. Jose Angel Gutierrez and La Raza Unida (Texas)

XIX. The 1980's: Decade of the Hispanic and Reactions

A. Growth in Population and Political Power
   1. Big City Mayors: Cisneros and Pena
   2. Hispanics in Congress
   3. Over 3,000 Hispanics in Public Office
B. Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) 1986
   1. Restrict illegal immigration
   2. Extend Amnesty to many undocumented residents
C. Official English Movement

XX. National Progress linked to Hispanic Future

A. Need to improve Hispanic educational achievement
B. Need to expand Hispanic employment levels
C. Need to recognize and appreciate Hispanic culture as an integral part of American culture
CUBA

I. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

In 1492, Christopher Columbus arrived on the island of Cuba while searching for a shorter route to India. He claimed the island for Spain. Migration from Spain soon followed in search of gold. Most of the settlers took up farming, growing sugar cane, tobacco and other crops.

II. AFRICAN ROOTS

By 1517, the Spaniards began to import African slaves due to the population decline of Native Indians caused by mistreated and diseases. In the late 1700's, Cuba began to sell its sugar and tobacco crops to the British. These industries depended on hundreds of thousands of slaves. Between 1820 and 1865 African slave trade ended and the sugar revolution gave rise to a new class of rich landowners and slaveholders. Slavery ended in Cuba around 1866.

III. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Spain heavily taxed Cuba for its wars and explorations. Cuba struggled against Spain's control. This was called the TEN YEAR WAR. Jose Marti, known as the Liberator of Cuba, led the revolution for independence in 1895.

By 1898, the United States was heavily involved in the war. Cuba's War of Independence became known as the Spanish-American War. On December 10, 1902, Cuba elected its first president, Thomas Estrada Palma.

Following this period, Cuba had many presidents -- Gerardo Machado, Ramon Grau San Martin, Carlos Prio Socarras and Fulgencio Batista.

IV. 1959 REVOLUTION

After years of Civil War, Fidel Castro took control of the government on January 1, 1959. Castro nationalized all industries and established a Socialist State with diplomatic to the Soviet Union. In 1961, the United States ended all diplomatic ties with Cuba.

Since 1959, hundreds of thousands of Cubans have abandoned their homeland in search of freedom. The U.S. has become the new home for the majority of these refugees.
MULTICULTURALISM IN THE 1990'S
HISPANIC CULTURE WORKSHOP

PUERTO RICO


MEXICO


GENERAL REFERENCES


GENERAL REFERENCES (continued)


***************
June 4, 1993

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM, Ph.D.
Director of the IHM Center for Literacy and G.E.D. Programs
425 W. Lindley Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19120

Dear Sister Mary Ellen:

As per your request, I am listing below several references on ethnicity and multiculturalism.


Films for the Humanities & Sciences, P.O. Box 2053, Princeton, New Jersey 08543-2053, and Filmmakers Library, 124 East 40th Street, New York, NY 10016, sell and rent VHS tapes on Multicultural Studies. Perhaps you could ask them to send you their 1992-93 catalog.

I also recommend the commercial film "El Norte" available at any good video rental store.

If I can be of further assistance, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Diamantino P. Machado, Ph.D.
Celebrating Christmas Around the World in Music and Dance... 1992
CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS AROUND THE WORLD

IN MUSIC AND DANCE

IHM LITERACY CENTER

December 15, 1992

Incarnation School Auditorium

Rev. Msgr. Richard Powers, Pastor

Sister Mary Ellen Eckardt, IHM

John Connaire

INVOCATION

WELCOME

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

PAKISTAN

"Rub Ke Howay Shana Hamashia" (God created everything, and we should pray to Him)

Jacob Ditta

Shaheen Ditta

Nazir Barkat

Bashir Barkat

Tabula (instrument)

IRELAND

Dances

Three-hand Jig

Reel

Jig

Three-hand Reel

Patricia O'Donnell School of Irish Dancing

Stephanie Longo

Katie Breen

Elizabeth Manning

Stephanie Longo

Elizabeth Manning

Katie Breen

O'Donnell Dancers
PUERTO RICO

The Spanish Choir of Incarnation

"Llego la Noche Buena"
"Psalmo 67"
"Niño Lindo"

Javier Rodriguez
Director

INDIA

Dance: "Praising the Lord"
Christina Chennat

Christmas song: "Shepherds Going to See the Baby Jesus"
Jennifer Chennat

"When the Spirit Says, I Will Pray"
Anu Thomas and group

LAOS

Dance: "Blooming of the Flower of Laos"
Cathy Phanouvang
Coordinator

Performed: by:
Southi Sone Phetmoukda
Chantha John Phetmoukda
Lita Sotha
Thuy Van Ton

PUERTO RICO

The Spanish Choir of Incarnation

"Alaba al Señor"
"Corderito"
"Canta Jivarito"

Javier Rodriguez
Director

56
The Sisters of IHM of the Literacy Center at Incarnation and Saint Frances De Sales wish the staff, the students, and all our supporters a Blessed Christmas and a grace-filled New Year!
I. H. M. LITERACY CENTER

MULTICULTURALISM IN THE 1990'S

TEACHER SURVEY

1. How were you affected by the workshops?
   
   
   
   
   

2. How many workshops did you attend?
   
   
   
   

3. Have you increased your knowledge about your students' cultural background as a result of the workshops?
   YES__________   NO__________

4. What type of cultural awareness was attained as a result of the Multicultural workshops? (explain briefly):
   ASIAN
   
   
   
   
   SPANISH
   
   
   
   
   PORTUGUESE
   
   
   
   
   OTHER
   
   
   

5. Would you like to see this project expanded and continued in the future?
   YES__________   NO__________
I. What do you think were the speaker's purposes in presenting this workshop?

II. How effective were they in meeting what you identify as the purpose? (check one)

A. _______ very successful
B. _______ successful
C. _______ somewhat successful
D. _______ somewhat unsuccessful
E. _______ unsuccessful
F. _______ very unsuccessful

III. For purposes of replanning what would you suggest be changed
WAYS OF EMPOWERING MINORITY STUDENTS

- Reflect the various cultural groups in the school district by providing signs in the main office and elsewhere that welcome people in the different languages of the community;

- Encourage students to use their L1 around the school;

- Provide opportunities for students from the same ethnic group to communicate with one another in their L1 where possible (e.g. in cooperative learning groups on at least some occasions);

- Recruit people who can tutor students in their L1;

- Provide books written in the various languages in both classrooms and the school library;

- Incorporate greetings and information in the various languages in newsletters and other official school communications;

- Provide bilingual and/or multilingual signs;

- Display pictures and objects of the various cultures represented at the school;

- Create units of work that incorporate other languages in addition to the school language;

- Encourage students to write contributions in their L1 for school newspapers and magazines;

- Provide opportunities for students to study their L1 in elective subjects and/or in extracurricular clubs;

- Encourage parents to help in the classroom, library, playground, and in clubs;

- Invite second language learners to use their L1 during assemblies, prizegivings, and other official functions;

- Invite people from ethnic minority communities to act as resource people and to speak to students in both formal and informal settings.

Taken from, Empowering Minority Students, Jim Cummins, c 1989
MULTICULTURAL TRAINING RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Be aware of diverse learning styles.
- Evaluate your own cultural biases, perceptions, and misconceptions.
- Use family and community culture to enhance the performance of every student.

- More than knowing the characteristics of each culture, it is important that you are sensitive towards the impact of culture on the school experience and to adjust the climate accordingly.

- Every student brings something of value to the classroom; it is our job as teachers to recognize, support, and build on those contributions to ensure success.

- Use an outcome-based approach as you would with any other type of teaching. What do we want to know at the end of the lesson?

- Don't forget!! Academic success with cultural respect!!