

LATINO PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS : ADVOCACY FOR LIBERATION

LEONARD A. VALVERDE pdf

1: Hispanic and Latino Americans - Wikipedia

Get this from a library! Latino change agents in higher education: shaping a system that works for all. [Leonard A Valverde:] -- "This book offers college and university teachers a practical guide for meeting the challenges of educating the burgeoning population of Latino students.

Over faculty and administrators from public colleges and universities, community colleges, baccalaureate institutions, research universities and comprehensive colleges and universities in Texas, selected by an external panel, have participated in the seminars. A highlight of the seminars has been the summer planning workshops, lectures and presentations held on the University of Houston campus in , , and . Printed here are just some of the papers presented by the speakers from all three years. The intensive planning sessions held each summer gave participants the opportunity to interact with faculty representatives from colleges and universities across the country acting as consulting institutions, sharing their own successfully implemented and innovative core curricula through selected readings, hands-on workshops and presentations. The seminars were designed to provide opportunities for universities and their faculty and administrators to create coherent undergraduate curricula that prepare students for the 21st century. The seminars provided opportunities for theoretical and practical reflection about the nature and goals of undergraduate education, and were designed to assist the selected institutions in working systematically through the complex processes of devising and implementing coherent, integrated core curricula. Specifically, they were designed to guide the establishment of new core curricula in the participating colleges and universities; create local, regional and statewide networks of colleges and universities committed to comprehensive reform of undergraduate education; and provide a forum for nationally prominent scholars to describe creative solutions to specific problems facing higher education. We hope that participation in the Seminars helped to cultivate leaders equipped to create a more coherent, integrated educational experience for Texas students. We also wanted the Seminars to serve as the focus for the development of new programs to foster the continued study and improvement of higher education in Texas. In , the Texas Legislature required all public universities and community colleges to implement a core curriculum by House Bill . Our goal was for the information shared during the Texas Seminar on the Core Curriculum to provide a framework for statewide reforms in undergraduate education that respond to the present and future needs of the citizens of Texas. Cynthia Freeland and Dr. Special thanks goes to our keynote speakers, Dr. Troy Duster; and faculty and administrators from the consulting institutions: Many faculty and staff from the University of Houston gave their time and energy to making this project a reality, and I thank you all, too numerous to mention here, for your commitment and efforts. Brian McKinney and Dr. And lastly, my thanks to the National Endowment for the Humanities for its generous grant in support of this very important project. Sooner or later the vast majority of cultures have either frozen or disintegrated and have been swept aside by what appeared to be barbarians. In most cultures I know anything about, the older generations have tried to save the younger generations, and thus the whole culture, by educating the kids in strict codes: Such codes have often worked, for awhile, but they are always on the defensive against youngsters who ask rude questions about where the codes come from, or even fight openly against them. Soon everyone is hurling charges of wickedness back and forth, like "a wicked and adulterous generation" and before you can say "Ham, Shem and Japheth" we have near total wipeout: The obvious failure of rote codes to stand up under criticism has in many cultures produced educational philosophers who have tried, as we are doing here, to think behind or beneath the codes to discover the true principles that should govern the best education. Booth University of Chicago to think, for the ten millionth time in human history, about the aims of education, not just the aims of education for chemists or physicists or historians or musicologists or computer scientists or English teachers, but the targets we should all be aiming at for all of our students: Too many teachers who are NOT at this seminar have never bothered to think much about that kind of aiming. But all of you, voluntarily coming to a conference like this, have already thought a lot about aiming. But we know that

every teacher is willy-nilly aiming at something, whatever the subject matter and techniques. And by coming to a two-week conference like this you confirm that we simply have to keep trying to become better archers. To aim well, at anything, is a much more complex task than we usually realize. Indeed, anyone who pretends to proclaim the aim of education is claiming a terrible lot: The history of those debates among would-be master archers has been full of grotesque simplifications, as the would-be Robin Hoods have looked askance at this or that product of their educational programs the various adults around them, all products of current education and gasped: Any culture survives even the animal culture of any lower species only by producing adults who can somehow carry on that culture, not only maintaining the justified values of the past but meeting and mastering new challenges. That is one universal that underlines the claims of even the most ardent Wayne C. Booth, *The Aims of Education*. Come the Millennium Wherever one turns these days one hears claims that western civilization is following all those other dead cultures into ultimate annihilation. Ivan Klima, holocaust survivor, attempting to think about the causes of diverse 20th century atrocities committed by highly educated people in highly civilized nations, claims that the various barbarities in this century show that the very values that we honor as central to our culture have themselves led to the atrocities. Klima does not use the phrase general education, but his claim about the fall could be considered as an unusually challenging entry in a long list of claims that our culture is failing or has failed because we have educated ourselves in the wrong way. At least Klima has done some hard thinking about our woes and their causes. This evening and throughout this conference, we ought to be interested instead in some real thinking, not mere campaigning for this or that traditional code or simplified revolution against it. For those of you who think that the genuine values of our culture are on their last legs but must be somehow restored, this will be inevitably thinking of a somewhat desperate kind. To hope for creative adults of that kind we must develop an education that, in the words of our seminar brochure, engages students actively and permanently in the learning process. Now such an introduction as that surely requires me here to lay out in advance just the right outcomes for this Seminar. And of course I do have, at the back of my mind, a fairly detailed picture of just the one right college program I would set up if I were given absolute power. Unfortunately, like every utopian institution and constitution, my college of utopia would be established in total ignorance of the circumstances each of you faces on your own campus: It would be ideal, but it would not have built into it, as the U. S. A. short way of making this central point will sound rude, and goes like this: Treat them with respect but skepticism, for two reasons. First, the reports will, we can predict, be idealized; with most honest of intentions, the reporters will exaggerate their successes and downplay their failures. And secondly, even if the curricula have been really successful back home, they have not sprung up from your ground. Take their best principles back home with you and then, attending to your genuine resources and circumstantial limitations, work out what your colleagues will be willing and able to take back into their classrooms, there and now. On the one hand we see the widespread, and to me groundless, claim that to argue about the aims of education is pointless, since all educational aiming is simply relative to the personal ego-interests or power interests of the archers. On the other hand we have self-righteous battlers who tend to justify their claims by the very popularity of various battalions in the first camp: But here of course the recovery programs vary, just as the so-called relativisms do. Underlying the baffling variety is the claim that at some time in the past educators or at least some of them were on the straight and narrow way to educational paradise, and then the fools and knaves led us off that path into the current mess. Just how deep runs the torrent of such nostalgia-thought has been revealed both with the successes of William Bennett and Lynn Cheney in marshalling troops behind their plausible lists and by unprecedented sales of the works of Allan Bloom and E. Hirsch; Bloom with his call for return to the unquestionably great classics of western thought; Hirsch with his reduction of basic education to a set of 5, or so terms that every literate person must know. But, those, who like me, deplore the influence of these simplifiers should be aware of one ironic fact: And then true education will be restored, at least in those twenty colleges. On the other hand, our enabling brochure must have worried some of them a bit with its fortunately stronger emphasis on "experimentation with new courses and new ways of engaging students in

the learning process. The obvious fact is that our problem is not to identify the devil at least not during this two-week seminar. Our problem is to find ways of thinking together productively, as we discover just how many diverse views of proper archery are gathered in this hall. You may even feel a bit inclined to fight to the death for your preferred outcome. By this time, in trying to write a fresh talk on a potentially stale topic, I was beginning to feel a bit desperate as you can no doubt tell by my backing and filling, qualifying and disqualifying. My wife observed my tension and suggested that we go for a hike up Mount Timpanogas, a 12,000-foot peak sort of just behind our cabin. So we climbed and though I began to feel better, I felt no lights of insight flashing. We opened it, of course, and lo and behold, what did we find but a sheaf of eleven papyrus sheets, each with a short message at the top, in large block letters. The first sheet read simply Wayne C. At the top of the page I read: And lo and behold, when I did turn to the other sheets I found on each one a commandment each of them obviously composed, by whatever gods of education there may be, in the same spirit of negation in which the first half of this talk had been written. So I hastened home, knees creaking as they always do these days on the descent side of a hike, meditated for many hours, and finally composed a short commentary on each commandment. Oh, one more preliminary: I apologize for the fact that the commandments seem directed more to how not to fight about reading lists in the humanities and social sciences than problems in other sciences. But with a little translation maybe the "no-no"s will fit across the curriculum. Thou shalt not fight to put in the Core Curriculum any work unless thou thyself hast lived with it a bit and want to live with it further, in the kind of prolonged intimacy that one experiences with any work one really attempts to teach well. To me, this command implies a search for works that will challenge your students to challenge you, and thus lead to joint inquiry. A work will educate you best only if your students become actively engaged, aggressively engaged in dialogue with you about what the work is trying to do to them. They will help you most by fighting back. You should ask yourself at every moment in the debates: This commandment got me so turned on that I almost filled my remaining time talking about how it absolutely commands that all core requirements be met in courses based on discussion groups rather than lectures. For the kind of fighting back, the active rather than passive learning the gods command here, students need a large daily dose of genuine discussion in fairly small groups twenty at the most, ten or twelve as the ideal. But the gods probably have another list of commandments about teaching techniques, and someone else will have to find that leather pouch. Thou shalt not fight for any required work unless thou art convinced that the work itself will carry some irresistible educational power for the students. Well, this one obviously requires us to ask, will the students who read a work, and then read it again, and then really study it, sitting alone in the dormitory room or library, or working it out together, grappling with what the author has tried to say, will they, even without your looking over their shoulder, or be led to a higher spot on the path toward mature thought and feeling, those virtues that all continuing education depend on? Many a work that is worth reading for other reasons simply will not pass this test. Works that are chosen because they preach this or that preferred ideology or impart this or that desired emotion are tempting to any teacher who believes in that ideology or hopes to share that emotion. Courses that center on this or that current phenomenon let us take the caricature provided by current courses in the Madonna Phenomenon such courses may be entirely defensible when offered to mature students who have passed through a rigorous core experience: Only the most wise and powerful teacher can lead students to extract from such texts any educational value what-so-ever, and the extraction will be mainly from the mind of the teacher, not from the text. Unless you are absolutely sure that you are both wise and powerful, turn to texts that have been produced by wise and powerful minds. What kinds of works am I thinking of when I ask for works that educate on their own? In some of the best works, both classical and modern, such teaching is right on the surface, as if the author were thinking about our problem. More often it is merely implied in how the authors deal with their opponents or sources. Consider for example what any careful writer about ideas accomplishes by providing a section of "Objections to my argument" and then trying to meet those objections honestly. Almost every worthwhile thinker I know will, at an appropriate point, say or imply something like, "It might be objected to my case that such and such is true. This objection has much

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to be said for it. The ones from the past that do it well are the ones we generally think of as classics: The ones that do it well today, and that are thus most likely to be appealing to our students, are even rarer. But the class of works that are themselves educational is not confined to education about argument. Even more important in a time like ours, is the even trickier matter of moral education not the implanting of some level of moral desire that we must leave to the family and the church and the gang membership but the schooling of thought and choice about desires. And here we inevitably turn to what are called literary works. Whether we believe that virtues in the sense of fundamental desires can be taught, it is obviously true that some novels, some poems, some plays can teach the essential capacity to think and feel oneself through intricate, tough moral decisions. That teaching will not work, of course, with any student who lacks the essential virtue of desiring to The Aims of EducationCome the Millennium, Wayne C.

2: School of Arts and Sciences - Announcements - The Catholic University of America

Latino Change Agents in Higher Education offers college and university leaders a practical guide for meeting the challenges of educating the burgeoning population of Latino students.

Secondary Education programs in Art, Drama, and Modern Languages were suspended as of May ; students previously admitted to these programs may complete them. Rome School of Music. While majors are not offered in the following subjects, course sequences are provided, making it possible in most instances to meet the requirements for graduate study or for professional certification: Library and Information Science c. Semitic and Egyptian Languages 4. The Department of Education offers programs leading to teacher certification at the early childhood and elementary levels, and-through joint programs with subject-area departments-at the secondary level. Secondary education programs are available in art, drama, English, French, German, history, mathematics, and Spanish. For music education programs, see the Benjamin T. Rome School of Music section of these Announcements. For more information on certification programs, contact the director of teacher education in the Department of Education. Accelerated Degree Programs For additional information on the accelerated programs described below, the student should consult the associate dean for undergraduate studies in the School of Arts and Sciences. This may be accomplished by over-electing six courses each semester after the first a 3. Special recognition at commencement is accorded to students who complete this accelerated degree program. This recognition is not available for students who transfer to CUA from other institutions. The number of courses brought in at matriculation through Advanced Placement and similar programs is limited for students seeking this recognition, as is the number of transfer courses after CUA matriculation. Consult the assistant dean for details. Program The School of Arts and Sciences offers to students with outstanding academic records minimum 3. In such cases, up to four courses may, with approval, be applied to both undergraduate and graduate degree requirements. Application should be made at the beginning of the junior year and must be completed by the end of the junior year. The program is open to all undergraduates regardless of major field, but enrollment is limited. Initial steps to enter the program should be taken before the end of the sophomore year, when a 3. Successful candidates receive the B. CUAbroad offers short-term as well as semester- or year-long programs, honors study abroad, international internships, and intensive language programs. CUAbroad also provides specialized services to CUA students, such as education abroad advising, an education abroad resource library, issuance of the International Student ID card, and travel insurance information. CUAbroad is part of the Center for Global Education at CUA, which advances the international character of the university by promoting, supporting, and developing international and intercultural education opportunities for members of the CUA community. For information, consult the CUAbroad website. The educational and experience requirements of boards of accountancy vary from state to state. The department maintains a current directory of requirements for all states, territories, and the District of Columbia and can assist the student in meeting these requirements. Students have the advantage of small classes for greater individual attention as well as of advising from faculty with professional experience. Internships and part-time employment at offices of private firms and federal government agencies are also available. Education Preparation for teaching certification is provided for those planning to enter the teaching profession at the early childhood, elementary, or secondary school level. All programs are approved by the District of Columbia. A standard teaching certificate may be obtained from the District of Columbia upon completion of a teacher education program. At this time, the District of Columbia has reciprocity agreements with 44 states and jurisdictions. Preprofessional Advising Prelegal education is mainly concerned with the development of comprehension and verbal expression, critical understanding of human institutions and the values with which the law deals, and creative power of thinking. These goals have led the committee on Prelegal Education of the Association of American Law Schools to conclude that college education that emphasizes the development of these basic skills and insights is far more important than "mere education for

later professional training and practice. While, therefore, thorough learning in any wide cultural field will meet the above mentioned requirements, the special background acquired in one of the following areas of concentration may prove particularly helpful: For further information on preparing for law school, interested students may contact the undergraduate office of the School of Arts and Sciences or the Office of Career Services, which provides a thorough website on applying to law school. Graduates may curate and manage cultural heritage information and artifacts; create digital collections; provide information services to faculty and students in higher education; teach information literacy and technology to enhance teaching and learning in K education; serve the information needs of the public; and conduct research and information analysis in law, business, national security, medicine, and other subject fields. Although no specific academic background is necessary for study in this field, the ideal applicant is comfortable with information technology and able to communicate clearly and effectively both orally and in writing. Analytical and problem-solving abilities and an understanding of the research process in a specific discipline are also highly valued. The advisement is designed to provide the education, as well as the guidance, that will best enable students to pursue their goals as practitioners or medical researchers. In accordance with the concept of undergraduate study at a liberal arts institution, there is no separate curriculum for premedical instruction. Students choose a major suited to their interests and talents. Most premedical students follow a program of concentration in biology, biochemistry, chemistry, medical technology, or psychology; however, the premedical student may choose from a wide range of liberal arts majors. Another option is biomedical engineering in the School of Engineering. The required premedical courses are incorporated into the requirements in certain of the science programs and are taken as electives in other areas of concentration. All of the undergraduate programs in the School of Arts and Sciences are designed to provide a well-balanced liberal education, strongly preferred for premedical students. Students interested in Premedical Advising should communicate with the premedical coordinator. CUA also welcomes students who have earned degrees and are interested in pursuing premedical courses. Bachelor of Arts Degree Requirements Forty credit-bearing courses of at least three semester hours each are required, with a cumulative grade point average of at least 2. At least half the courses in a degree program must be taken at the Catholic University of America. The number of transfer courses after matriculation at CUA is limited to two times the number of years in residence; this limit does not apply to courses brought in at the time of matriculation or to courses taken during CUA Education Abroad programs. In addition, no more than two courses per year may be transferred from summer terms at other institutions. Normal course load and over-electing The normal course load is five courses of three or more credits each per semester. A student who earns a 3. Any student may over-elect a sixth course regardless of gpa in one semester of the senior year but not both unless the gpa criterion is met. Four courses, including PHIL and and one additional course in each of these two areas: For courses within each area, consult the Program in Philosophy section of these Announcements. Theology and Religious Studies. Four courses, including TRS For specific information, including courses in designated areas, consult the TRS Undergraduate Program website. ENG or for non-native speakers , with grade of C- or higher. Three courses, at least two in the same department. Mathematics and Natural Science. Four courses, including at least one in mathematics; at least two of the four must be in the same department. Social and Behavioral Sciences. Four courses, at least two of which must be in the same department. Major Program Twelve to fourteen courses. No more than fourteen courses are permitted in the major department. See departmental requirements in these Announcements. Each course in the major must be passed with a grade of C- or higher. Courses in the major simultaneously fulfill the distribution requirement in the area corresponding to that discipline. Electives Courses other than distribution and major requirements are free electives. Pass-fail grading for free electives. Approval of the associate or assistant dean is required to make this change. Senior Comprehensive Assessment During the senior year, each undergraduate degree student must pass a Senior Comprehensive Assessment, designed and administered by the major department or program. Students pursuing this degree are required to take more courses in mathematics and science and, to compensate, have the number of free electives and distribution requirements

reduced. Rules Concerning Probation and Dismissal A student whose cumulative grade-point average is below 2. A student on academic probation is restricted to a semester maximum of four courses of three or more credits each and may not participate in extracurricular activities such as student government and intercollegiate athletics. For purposes of athletic eligibility, a freshman whose cumulative grade-point average is below 2. Academic warning status is for one semester only. The enrollment restriction for students on academic warning is the same as for academic probation. In criteria for dismissal below, academic warning is equivalent to academic probation. For full information on academic standing, including academic probation and academic warning, see the policies. Any of the following is grounds for academic dismissal from the School of Arts and Sciences: Failure to gain a 2. Failure in three or more courses in any given semester. At the end of the spring semester of any academic year, a cumulative grade-point average below 1. Failure to gain acceptance into a program of concentration after the fourth semester of full-time college work or after the semester in which the student completes his or her 17th course. A student on academic probation may not graduate until he or she has gained a 2. Minor and Certificate Programs A student in the School of Arts and Sciences may choose to earn one or more optional minors or certificates in fields outside the major department. Majors in a foreign language may, however, minor in another foreign language. Most minors consist of six courses, as specified by the appropriate department. For requirements of specific certificates, see departmental and program listings below. A maximum of two courses in a minor may be transferred from other institutions, provided that these courses are evaluated as equivalent to the courses specified. Further information and applications are available in the undergraduate office, School of Arts and Sciences. Department of Anthropology Jon W. Anderson, Chair; Lucy M.

3: Fareynikte Partizaner Organizatsye | Revolv

Dr. Leonard Valverde discusses some of the challenges and opportunities facing Chicanos in higher education and his research on educational administration. The Pan American Student Forum, A Training Ground For Good Neighbors In The Americas.

The terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" refer to an ethnicity ; people of this group may be of any race. Hispanic people may share some commonalities in their language, culture, history, and heritage. According to the Smithsonian Institution , the term "Latino" includes peoples with Portuguese roots, such as Brazilians , as well as those of Spanish-language origin. Others are wholly or predominantly of European ancestry or of Amerindian ancestry. Many Hispanics and Latinos from the Caribbean, as well as other regions of Latin America where African slavery was widespread, may be of sub-Saharan African descent as well. Census Bureau equates the two terms and defines them as referring to anyone from Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries of the Americas. This is now the common formal and colloquial definition of the term within the United States, outside of New Mexico. One definition of Latino is "a Latin male in the United States". Under this definition, immigrants from Spain and immigrants from Latin America are both Latino. This definition is consistent with the 21st-century usage by the U. A later definition of Latino is as a condensed form of the term "Latino-Americano", the Spanish word for Latin-American, or someone who comes from Latin America. A Brazilian American is also a Latino by this definition, which includes those of Portuguese-speaking origin from Latin America. However, an immigrant from Spain would be classified as European or White by American standards but not Latino by this definition. Preference of use between the terms among Hispanics and Latinos in the United States often depends on where users of the respective terms reside. For example, a group of mixed or unknown gender would be referred to as Latinos. In the 21st century, the neologisms Latinx and Latin [48] were coined as a gender-neutral alternative to this traditional usage. Built in by the Spanish, it is the oldest masonry fort in the United States. This section needs expansion with: You can help by adding to it. January See also: Hispanic Heritage Sites U. Spanish explorers were pioneers in the territory of the present-day United States. They turned back to the interior, reaching their destination of Mexico City. In , Hernando de Soto undertook an extensive exploration of the present United States. Other Spanish explorers of the US territory include, among others: In , the Spanish created the first permanent European settlement in the continental United States, at St.

4: Glossary of Political Terms, Dictionary

Latino education advocacy group New Futuro has partnered with organizations and universities to sponsor a mass college-prep fair for Latino youth. The free fair has stopped in New York, Houston, Miami, Los Angeles and, most recently, Chicago, where it drew more than 10, people (www.enganchecubano.com, 13 November).

Video monitors displayed new promotional material for the campaign, including television spots with actors Susan Sarandon and Tim Robbins. The objective, said Schuman, is to make the phrase a household name. The campaign Web site was also unveiled at Midwinter. The conference was held in Washington the week before George W. Attendees rushing between hotels for meetings sometimes found themselves delayed by preparations for the inaugural parade along Pennsylvania Avenue. Lapham at the second annual Arthur Curley Memorial Lecture. The Capitol Steps, a troupe of congressional staffers-turned-comedians, also performed at Midwinter. A solemn, spiritual tone was set at the celebration of the life of Martin Luther King Jr. University of Maryland policy analyst Ronald Walters filled in as keynote speaker for his colleague Randall Robinson, president of TransAfrica Forum, who was unable to attend because of illness. With a total of 61., the Membership Committee surpassed its goal of 60, by the end of Gordon said the exhibit space jumped from about 74, net square feet last year to 89, With a new look and a prime location in the Convention Center lobby, the ALA store hit near-record sales figures for Association publications. Taking advantage of the Washington meeting, the Library of Congress offered dozens of programs, tours, and workshops. One of the trainees tripped over the cords connected to the registration computers. Legislative Update Offers D. In addition to President Bush, who Klatt said brings along a more detailed education plan than any previous president, the new administration includes a whole new set of cabinet, subcabinet, and White House officials, in addition to many new faces in Congress. Process will be more important than ever before due to the close makeup of the new Congress, which is nearly evenly split between the parties, observed Klatt. Klatt advised library lobbyists to take into account the policy views of those in charge. He urged librarians to fight UCITA in their states, pointing out that we have an advantage at the state level: Software producers are not in every state, but libraries are. For the past three Congresses, database publishers have been seeking additional legal protections for their products, observed Brand. Although two competing bills—one of them a moderate proposal backed by the library community—deadlocked last year, he predicted the issue would resurface in the new Congress. Nonetheless, the panelists were able to offer some informed guesses as to what would come next for the legislation and for the many libraries affected by it. He added that the legislation also lacked coherence, having been cobbled together from three separate bills at the last minute as Congress prepared to adjourn. After providing a detailed explanation of which libraries were subject to which aspects of the law, Susman noted that the timing and content of the certification process are yet to be determined by the Federal Communications Commission. In view of the indeterminate future of the legislation, Moore urged libraries to continue to apply for the e-rate despite the burden of the new regulations. The barrage of questions that followed the presentations served largely to indicate the uncertainty of both the audience and the panelists. When one questioner asked whether libraries could use LSTA and ESEA funds to purchase filters, Moore replied that the intent of the legislators who wrote the law indicated that would not be permissible. In addition to the library community, consumer-protection organizations and some business groups oppose the law. UCITA makes non-negotiated shrink-wrap and click-on licenses legally binding, Russell explained, adding that it also links such licenses to content or physical property, such as a book that accompanies a CD. He also urged that ALA consider using money from the endowment to buy a building for the Washington Office. Berry reviewed his forthcoming presidential initiatives, including the creation of three special task forces—on equity of access, diversity and recruitment, and electronic participation. The executive director said he would investigate. The skewed exposure seemed largely to be the result of inexperienced volunteers unfamiliar with accepted ALA election procedures. Some 40 people attended the January 12 open session,

which after about an hour adjourned to a closed session, where a recommendation was hammered out and later presented to the ALA Executive Board. FTRF President Candace Morgan reviewed CIPA, pointing out that for nearly four years Congress has been trying to pass a bill that would require libraries and schools applying for federal funding to install Internet filtering software on all their computers. The government will argue that libraries have the option of turning down the funding. She also said the case would be more difficult to win if schools were included in the challenge instead of just public libraries. The answer is "the library. Published by Dial Books for Young Readers in , the book presents a series of vignettes set in rural Illinois during the Depression, when 5-year-old Mary Alice leaves Chicago to spend a year with Grandma Dowdel. Small uses an echo of political cartooning to invest this personable history of the presidency with imaginative detail and wry humor. Four Newbery Honor Books were chosen: Sibert Award for the most distinguished informational book for children. The book portrays the adventurous life of Sir Walter Raleigh and his search for the legendary city of El Dorado and the fate of his lost colony in the New World. Four Sibert Honor Books were chosen: Also announced at the briefing: Jacqueline Woodson, *Miracle Boys* Putnam. Coretta Scott King Illustrator Award: Bryan Collier, *Uptown* Henry Holt. King Author Honor Book Award: King Illustrator Honor Book Awards: Gregory Christie, *Only Passing Through*: Printz Award for excellence in literature for young adults administered by the Young Adult Library Services Association: Printz Honor Book Awards: Laura Ingalls Wilder Award for a substantial contribution to literature for children: *Antarctic Antics*, produced by Paul R. May Hill Arbutnot Honor Lecturer: Martin Luther King Jr. Organizers had originally planned on Randall Robinson, president of TransAfrica Forum, as lead speaker, but a sudden illness required the substitution. More than people showed up at 6: Ensuring Information Access for All People. RMG President Rob McGee, moderator of the panel, began by asking the CEOs of the three e-book companies represented there what led them to found their respective companies. Its core constituency is libraries. The company is exploring the interests of other constituencies, but we have found that libraries do not appreciate a focus on the consumer. Libraries are tough customers. The idea for Ebrary. He wanted to build a recumbent bicycle and tried doing library research to learn how to build one, but the research was slow and tedious. Warnock wondered whether people might be reluctant to turn it off because they have to enter their barcode number, and may have the erroneous perception that they are being tracked. Libraries and people want the freedom to read and see all materials. Photos by Don Haines, courtesy of Cognotes.

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5: Hispanic and Latino Americans | Revolv

Please note that only organizations that have correctly entered their address in our system, will show up on this map. To update your address, please Sign In.

National Education Association of the United States Organization Conditions Governing Access As researchers request materials, a review of the documents will take place. Staff will remove any documents with social security numbers, employee numbers or other sensitive identifying information. After these documents are removed the folder will be available for research. In some cases, items may be photocopied and redacted. The redacted copy will then be placed in the publicly available folder. All other materials in a folder will be freely available for immediate use and will be marked as having been reviewed by Special Collections staff. After folders have been reviewed using these procedures and the confidential materials have been removed, the restriction shall be lifted.. In , the NEA had 3. The group holds a congressional charter under Title 36 of the United States Code granted in The NEA describes itself as a professional employee organization. The mission of the National Education Association is "to advocate for education professionals and to unite our members and the nation to fulfill the promise of public education to prepare every student to succeed in a diverse and interdependent world. The members are supported by staff at the local, state, and national levels with the stated goal of "building great public schools for every student. Minority educators were allowed to join at the start, but women were not allowed to join until For the first years of its existence, the NEA was controlled by administrators, and worked to further the interests of the "education profession" as a whole. Over the years, the NEA has been a leader in national education reform and improvement movements. It has worked to improve the education provided to American school children through lobbying and campaigning on the local and national level as well as by promoting strong teacher education programs and continuous professional assessment and development. Records have been allocated largely to their offices of origin and reflect the work done within the offices, departments, divisions and units. Due to the immense size of the collection and the constraints placed upon the finding aid by the archival management system utilized by George Washington University, the collection was further divided up into parts. Organized into 53 series: Physical Location Materials are stored off-site, and will require additional retrieval time. Please contact the Special Collections Research Center for more information.

6: ALA | ALA Midwinter Meeting , Washington

"For them, education was the road to liberation." Walters keynoted a sunrise celebration of the life and spirit of the slain civil-rights leader sponsored by the ALA Office for Literacy and Outreach Services, the Social Responsibilities Round Table, and the Black Caucus of the ALA.

Select the first letter of the word you are seeking to find or scroll down to it. Aardvarking Aardvarking consists of recruiting candidates for lower level public offices with the primary objective of having their names begin with the letter A. It is a non-profit membership organization for people aged 50 and over that sells insurance and other financial services. AARP is also an advocacy organization. While claiming to be a neutral, non-partisan organization that supports its members, in reality, it supports the political left. The organization supports Planned Parenthood and spends millions of dollars of member funds supporting the agenda of the Democratic Party. Abortion Pill Mandate The Abortion Pill Mandate, also known as the Obamacare Abortion Pill Mandate, refers to the provision in the Obamacare law that requires religious employers, such as the Catholic Church, to pay for the abortion pill as part of every health insurance policy. The law is an attempt to force people of faith to violate their faith based upon the teachings of the Bible. See Right to Life. It is intended to provide useful and valuable information. Please view the entire site for more information. It included 30 political figures, with 6 House Members and one U. Senator ultimately convicted of crimes that included videotaped politicians accepting bribes in return for favors. Absolute Monarchy An absolute monarchy is a form of government in which the monarch has absolute power. It is also referred to as a despotic monarchy. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are examples of despotic monarchies. It is usually grounds for the removal of the abuser from his or her position of power. An example of an abuse of power was when the Internal Revenue Service IRS under the Obama Administration targeted conservatives and Christians for special audits and other abusive acts. See War on Christians. See War on Christmas. See Pay to Play. Accord Politics An accord is an agreement between nations, based on a compromise, that usually settles a dispute. It is not a formal treaty. It requires a person to accept the consequences of their conduct. Conservatives believe we should all be accountable for ourselves. Likewise, liberals tend to give credit to the government or society as a whole when someone is successful. Accuracy in Media AIM Accuracy in Media is a politically conservative, non-profit news media watchdog established in Its goal is to promote accuracy, fairness, and balance in news reporting. AIM exposes politically motivated media bias and holds the press accountable for its misreporting. It is headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland. The organization was created to balance the American Civil Liberties Union which represents the interests of the far left. It accomplishes its goals through litigation, advocacy, and education. The ACLJ is committed to "ensuring the ongoing viability of freedom and liberty in the United States and around the world. The organization is a strong supporter of Israel. See Pacific Legal Foundation. The organization participated in massive voter registration fraud that favored the Democratic Party in connection with the election. In addition, several activist-employees were caught by hidden video cameras numerous times advising young girls how they could engage in prostitution, not get caught, and avoid paying taxes. After Congressional Hearings and pressure by the Republican controlled Congress, the group lost its federal funding and is now defunct. Many of the community organizers have joined other liberal organizations. From to , Barack Obama ran training sessions for the organization and served as attorney for the group in Chicago. Act California A bill passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. Activist An activist is a person who is highly committed to working for a cause. Activists do more than advocate for a cause. They become deeply involved and actively work to accomplish their goal. Being an activist is not a positive or negative description. See Poisoning the Well. It is a logical fallacy sometimes called an informal fallacy. Administrative Agency An administrative agency is a government organization established to implement a law or laws. It is a government body that adjudicates, makes rules, investigates, and prosecutes. Administrative Assistant Politics An administrative assistant is the chief of staff

for a member of Congress. Administrative Leave Government Employees When it comes to government employees, an Administrative Leave often amounts to a very long paid vacation. Administrative leaves are very common when it comes to government employees, and extremely rare when it comes to employees in the private sector. The Adolph Coors Foundation will consider funding requests from c 3 organizations only if the mission of the organization is to promote public policies that enhance understanding of the free enterprise system, preserve the principles upon which our democracy was founded to help ensure a limited role for government and the protection of individual rights as provided for in the Constitution, encourage personal responsibility and leadership, and uphold traditional American values. Constitution, all presidential nominations for executive and judicial positions take effect only when confirmed by the U. Also, international treaties become effective only when approved by two-thirds of the U. Senate has the power to advise and consent. The mission of APIC is to promote the involvement of insurance agents and financial advisors in the election of candidates for local, state, and national office. Advisory Referendum Advisory referendums are uncommon, but are sometimes used by state legislatures to measure public opinion. The outcome of such referendums is advisory only and not binding. Advocacy groups may be involved in one or more of the following activities: Affirmative Action Affirmative action means giving someone an advantage or preference based on their race, color, or gender, to compensate for the effects of historical discrimination, and most often, for political purposes. Affirmative action is another term for reverse discrimination. After Birth Abortions, Post-Birth Abortions After birth abortions, also referred to as post-birth abortions, are terms created by the political left to describe the proposed right of a mother and her doctor to decide to kill a newborn who survives an abortion. They oppose any duty on the part of the physician and mother to care for the baby who survives the abortion. They propose to let the baby lie on a table until it dies and consider this an ethical choice. Planned Parenthood is advocating for a law that would make after birth abortions legal in every state. Conservatives refer to such after birth abortions as infanticide. After birth abortions are currently legal in the Netherlands and Belgium. After my election I have more flexibility. This is my last election. Agent Provocateur Politics An agent provocateur is a person who attempts to entice another person to commit a rash, or possibly, an illegal act. Political organizations sometimes use agent provocateurs against political opponents. They sometimes try to incite an opponent into doing something that creates public disdain, or that creates a reason to mount a major and effective attack. Agent of Influence An agent of influence is a person who serves the interest of a foreign power in one of three ways: Agents of influence can be individuals or organizations. Most serve in the areas of government, academia, or journalism. Agitprop Agitprop is a word and idea created in the Soviet Union for use in the United States and later adopted by the political left in America. It is derived from the words agitation and propaganda. It refers to left-wing political ideology disseminated through literature and performing arts. Sometimes it is subtle; sometimes it is not very subtle. It is used extensively on college campuses and by Hollywood film makers. Agrarianism Agrarianism is both a social philosophy and political philosophy which holds that life in small towns and rural areas is superior to life in large cities. It values farming and self-sufficiency over all other means of making a living. People who adhere to the philosophy are almost always conservatives. Aisle Refers to the space which divides the Republicans and Democrats on the floor of the U. House of Representatives and the U. Senate when facing the front of each chamber; Republicans sit on the right and Democrats on the left. Al Jazeera Al Jazeera is a major media company owned by the ruling family of Qatar. The company previously broadcasted in the United States on certain left leaning cable services. It does not permit Jews to enter the country and supports Hamas. California is an exception. Democratic Governor, Jerry Brown, signed the bill into law. There are no aliens in California according to state law. The term was coined by Gary Johnson, the Libertarian Party candidate for President, after he could not name any world leader that he admired. This happened shortly after he proved unable to identify the besieged Syrian city of Aleppo, site of a major humanitarian crisis that had been reported on by all major news sources continuously for months. The Libertarian candidate is an admitted long term user of Marijuana. According to Black Lives Matter followers only black lives matter. See Black Lives

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Matter. See Mothers of the Movement.

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7: Frances Fox Piven - Wikipedia

Some political organizations associated with Hispanic and Latino Americans are League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), the National Council of La Raza (NCLR), the United Farm Workers, the Cuban American National Foundation, and the National Institute for Latino Policy.

But how much truth is there to some of these claims you keep hearing about? What is the real history of the mysterious group? Do they continue to exist today? What is the evidence? And what are they doing? After a decade of research sifting through the facts and the fiction, secret society expert Mark Dice will help you navigate through the complex maze from the original documents to rare revelations by elite politicians, bankers and businessmen, as he takes you Inside the Illuminati. How and when the original writings of Adam Weishaupt and the Illuminati were discovered and what they say. See their own contingency plans showing they were prepared to continue operating in the event that they were discovered. How they control the mainstream news media and use blockbuster films as propaganda tools to promote their agenda and shape our culture. How they created various front groups like the Bilderberg Group, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Federal Reserve to carry out their plans. Discover the virtually unknown secret society of secretaries and personal assistants who are trusted to serve elite businessmen and politicians. Investigations into the supposed bloodlines of the Illuminati, the Nephilim, and the Divine right of kings. Uncovering the Zodiac Club and their little-known twelve-member intimate dinner parties in New York. The elite secret society of scientists funded by the Department of Defense who were responsible for creating the atomic bomb. Looking into allegations of child abuse, murder, and snuff films rumored to have taken place at the Bohemian Grove. Stunning Rockefeller and Rothschild family admissions and the extent of their power and influence. The strange spiritual beliefs, philosophies, and occult symbolism of the Mystery Schools and their offshoots. Their Transhumanist dream to become immortal Gods using advanced anti-aging technology, cybernetic neural interfaces, and mind uploading for what they see as the final step in human evolution. Their preparation for the arrival of the Illuminati messiah the Antichrist , believing that he will finally rule planet earth as a God. How you can work to free yourself from mental, spiritual, and financial enslavement and avoid many of the traps set to ensnare ignorant and unformed people. By the author of The Illuminati:

8: Onda Latina ~ The Mexican American Experience Program Collection of the KUT Longhorn Radio Network

Entertainment-Education and Social Change introduces readers to entertainment-education (E-E) literature from multiple perspectives. This distinctive collection covers the history of entertainment-education, its applications in the United States and throughout the world, the multiple communication theories that bear on E-E, and a range of.

Hispanic Americans and Latino Americans Spanish: Estadounidenses hispanos, pronounced are people in the United States who are descendants of people from countries of Latin America and the Iberian Peninsula. More generally, it includes all persons in the United States who self-identify as Hispanic or Latino, whether of full or partial ancestry. The Census Bureau uses the terms Hispanic and Latino interchangeably. People who identify as Spanish, Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The predominant origin of regional Hispanic populations varies widely in different locations across the country. Augustine by the Spanish in After Native Americans, Hispanics are the oldest ethnic group to inhabit much of what is today the United States. Many have Native American ancestry. Its holdings included present-day California, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona and Texas, all of which were part of the Republic of Mexico from its independence in until the end of the Mexican-American War in The study found that self-described Latinos from the Southwest, especially those along the Mexican border, had the highest mean levels of Native American ancestry. The terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" refer to an ethnicity; people of this group may be of any race. Hispanic people may share some commonalities in their language, culture, history, and heritage. According to the Smithsonian Institution, the term "Latino" includes peoples with Portuguese roots, such as Brazilians, as well as those of Spanish-language origin. Others are wholly or predominantly of European ancestry or of Amerindian ancestry. Many Hispanics and Latinos from the Caribbean, as well as other regions of Latin America where African slavery was widespread, may be of sub-Saharan African descent as well. Census Bureau equates the two terms and defines them as referring to anyone from Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries of the Americas. This is now the common formal and colloquial definition of the term within the United States, outside of New Mexico. One definition of Latino is "a Latin male in the United States". Under this definition, immigrants from Spain and immigrants from Latin America are both Latino. This definition is consistent with the 21st-century usage by the U. A later definition of Latino is as a condensed form of the term "Latino-Americano", the Spanish word for Latin-American, or someone who comes from Latin America. A Brazilian American is also a Latino by this definition, which includes those of Portuguese-speaking origin from Latin America. However, an immigrant from Spain would be classified as European or White by American standards but not Latino by this definition. Preference of use between the terms among Hispanics and Latinos in the United States often depends on where users of the respective terms reside. For example, a group of mixed or unknown gender would be referred to as Latinos. In the 21st century, the neologisms Latinx and Latin [48] were coined as a gender-neutral alternative to this traditional usage. Built in by the Spanish, it is the oldest masonry fort in the United States. Spanish explorers were pioneers in the territory of the present-day United States. They turned back to the interior, reaching their destination of Mexico City. In, Hernando de Soto undertook an extensive exploration of the present United States. Other Spanish explorers of the US territory include, among others: In, the Spanish created the first permanent European settlement in the continental United States, at St. From to, the United States through treaties, purchase, diplomacy, and the Mexican-American War increased its area by roughly a third at Spanish and Mexican expense, acquiring its three currently most populous states—California, Texas and Florida. Hispanic and Latino contributions in the historical past and present of the United States are addressed in more detail below See Notables and their contributions.

9: Obituaries - , - Your Life Moments

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Timmy Robinson's best friend in the whole wide world is a six-foot tall rotting zombie named Fido. But when Fido eats the next-door neighbor, Mom and Dad hit the roof, and Timmy has to go to the ends of the earth to keep Fido a part of the family.

Lewis, L. A. The meerscham pipe. Pt. I. Water-analysis for general sanitary purposes. Several dialogues Mohr r.d number theory Gumby and Pokey Journal Second metatarsophalangeal joint instability Gary Jolly The articles of association Meeting the challenges of change Examination Schemes in General Surgery and Orthopaedics Since I Became A Terrorist Target Dandelions of Tibet The Paris Peace Agreement and the Vietnamese vision of the future Directory of Social Research Organisations in the United Kingdom Rolling contact bearing design Krotov physics book Timeless Love (By Request 2s) Reliability for the social sciences Nonlinear partial differential equations Herbs Taken Prior to Lovemaking for Physical Effects 22 Network programmability and automation Lyssaviruses : special emphasis on rabies virus and other members of the lyssavirus genus Graeme Harkess On the path of adventure Viral Infections of the Heart 18 Buddha Hands Qigong A Medical I Ching Exploration The visual experience third edition Rocks and structure of the Quartz Spring area Private Military and Security Companies Night of the Comanche Moon The Ultimates, Vol. 1 The norton anthology of american literature shorter 8th ed Govt job application form We learn to work for God wherever we are George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress. Guide to ancient Persia, modern Iran. Donald Culross Peattie Instructors Manual to Accompany: Math and Dosage Calculations for Medical Careers Includes Four Methods o Smart materials and structures book The Paths of Love and Glory Portfolio Guidance for Veterinary Nurses Islamic studies notes in english