

Since 1986, another English Only advocate is the national grassroots lobbying organization of English First whose goals include making English America's official language and eliminating what they consider costly and ineffective multilingual policies. Its website declares, "[English First] believes this nation of immigrants must be able to talk to each other. They believe that the English language unites America. They are tired of seeing the government use their tax money to divide Americans on the basis of language or ancestry."

The topic of bilingual education in America appears to be a "weighted" issue for educators, parents and interest groups alike. When the topic is mentioned to educational advocacy groups or educators, some of the responses include "heavy issue," "political hotbed," or "complicated topic." Gordon Mayer, newcomer to the Alternative Schools Network said bilingual education was a "loaded topic."

.....Beyond that, Brown would not give further comment on bilingual education at the time of interview. One can conclude that the UIC College of Education Bilingual Education and ESL program for future bilingual teachers has seen some positive responses since it's website lists results of over 95 percent of graduates from the Bilingual/ESL program now work in the Chicago Public School system. It also lists funding provided through grants for bilingual program faculty that are over \$5 million to supervise teacher training, school improvement, family literacy and research.

Carmen Reyes, a teacher at Pilsen Community Academy on Chicago's Southwest Side who has taught monolingual and bilingual 4th grade said, "It is interesting to see the different views teachers have on bilingual education in general and also... monolingual teachers' point of view plus their understanding of second language learners."

Students and residents alike pass the busy commercial location of the newest up-scale shop that is turning out a myriad of chocolate-flavored sweets, including truffles, chocolate covered nuts called dragées and serving up a variety of flavored Italian ice-cream known as gelato. One of the shop's popular items is one of Canady's specialties; the rare and laborious Candied Orange Slices, while his personal favorite is the Raisin & Nut praline.

The unique customer experience at Canady Le Chocolatier is the view into the small production shop lined with shelves filled with molds, churning chocolate tempering kettles and gelato making equipment. Large refrigerators hold basic products such as lemons and butter used in his confections, as well as store the more than 100 pralines prepared in the last half hour. Canady fills chocolate shells with fondant (sugar cream) or caramel and nuts on the large worktable in the center of the room.

Four guys donning baby blue hoodies sit on a stoop two doors down from Helen Przybocki's home. The boys are communicating with each other with gestures and mumbled-slang-code that she doesn't quite understand, but she knows who they are. The baldheads, multiple gold chains and teardrop tattoos indicate they are members of the local gang.

As Przybocki sweeps the garbage off the sidewalk, a red pick-up truck stops and waves one of the boys over. Words, money and a little bag are exchanged. She continues to sweep. A beat-up old green Chevrolet stops in front of the fire hydrant, then a black 2000 Ford Mustang stops, and later a red Corsica with a gray door stops. Helen knows what's going on. They are selling drugs. She goes back inside her home and locks the door behind her.

This is a scene that plays out regularly near the home of this Back of the Yards resident. The Southwest Side neighborhood, now predominantly Latino has been home to Przybocki since she was born 80 years ago. She has no plans on moving out of the neighborhood, regardless of the people, the intense amount of crime and the insistence of her family members to "get out of the ghetto." If she has anything to say about it, she will live

out her life right there in the only home she has ever known.

Many of the former long-time residents moved out of the neighborhood when it began to change demographically, but Przybocki says she never thought of moving out. She notes that there are three other long-time Polish residents in the area that have been there for over 60 years that she talks to regularly. She is firm that no one is going to drive her out of her home.

"I don't move out because of the memories. Polish people believe that where you are born you die," said Przybocki.

She was the youngest of 10 children born to Polish immigrants who met and married in Chicago. Joseph Przybocki ("don't pronounce the z", says Przybocki) and Kathryn Gáce settled and worked in the Chicago stockyards area at the turn of the century. When Przybocki was four years old her father died of tuberculosis and a short time later she lost her mother to breast cancer. This left her and her siblings to be raised by Przybocki's 16-year-old sister Stephanie. Stephanie became the main bread-winner until she died at the age of 31, leaving Przybocki to fend for herself.

The year was 1928.

Spectator's dreams materialized before their eyes as the latest frontier was being conquered.

And one man's destiny – answered!

Captain Emilio Carranza's good will flight across the sky was more than a peace mission for his Mexico. It was a commission that carried on its wings the hopes and dreams of a people, then and today.

During the country's flourishing economic times, much of the focus was on aeronautics and this intriguing sky frontier.

Charles Lindberg and Amelia Earhart made the headlines for their respective adventures into that uncharted space.

Meanwhile, south of the border there was Carranza who also flew in these circles in the name of his countrymen. He, like other aviators of the era pushed the aviation envelope by breaking records and taking missions that crossed borders and imaginations.

Carranza who came from a bloodline of leaders was destined to do great things.

Carranza was born on December 9th, 1905 to Maria Rodriguez and Sebastian Carranza in Villa Ramos Arizpe, in the northern state of Coahuila, Mexico.

He would grow up amidst an era of change and energy for Mexico and for the world.

When he was a child, his great uncle Venustiano Carranza led the Constitutional Forces during the Mexican Revolution against the dic-

tator Porfirio Diaz.

On December 1st, 1917 Venustiano Carranza would become Mexico's first democratically elected constitutional president.

As it turned out, it was a short-lived presidency... lasting less than three years. He was assassinated on May 20th, 1920 by his Minister of Defense, Alvaro Obregon.

Early on in the Revolution the future pride of Mexico – Emilio, would be forced to flee with his immediate family to Texas, where he learned the English language. It was there that he became fascinated with the aircraft of the day.

It was not until after the Mexican Revolution had ended that Carranza's family returned to Mexico City. It was there that he took a serious interest in aviation