Everything you always wanted to know about ENGLISH but were afraid to ask:

John Hazard
Lydia Eliut Martínez
Fanny Riva Palacios Neri

An anthology of information and resources for English students

English Anthology

UACM
Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México
Nada humano me es ajeno

Everything you always wanted to know about ENGLISH but were afraid to ask :

An anthology of information and resources for English students.

John Hazard
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Fanny Riva Palacios Neri

Presentación

El aprendizaje del inglés forma parte del plan de estudios del Ciclo Básico de todas las carreras de la UCM. Los propósitos generales del aprendizaje de esa lengua se orientan a que el idioma sirva a los estudiantes como instrumento en su formación profesional y académica. Por ello se pretende que los alumnos sean capaces de extraer información veraz de materiales de lectura de su interés, puedan comunicarse en diversos contextos y situaciones, y de esa manera se aproximen a distintos ámbitos de uso de esta lengua, lo que desarrolla una conciencia crítica y una apreciación más objetiva de su propia cultura.

La propuesta educativa de la institución, las características de los estudiantes, el entorno social en el que se desarrollan actualmente y algunas previsiones para el corto plazo, en relación a sus necesidades de comunicación en inglés, perfilan un enfoque metodológico de aprendizaje y enseñanza propio de las corrientes humanista[1], constructivista[2] y comunicativa[3] respectivamente. Esto determina las características y roles que se espera que asuman tanto el estudiante como el profesor.

El aprendizaje de los idiomas se basa en el enfoque de actos de comunicación[4] . Ellis (1996:23) lo define como "actividades donde la lengua meta es usada por el estudiante para un propósito comunicativo (meta), a manera de lograr un resultado". Para poder alcanzar este objetivo, en principio, los estudiantes se enfocarán en el significado y la mejor forma de expresar ese significado lingüísticamente. Posteriormente, se trabajará la precisión en la última etapa del ciclo del acto comunicativo. Este enfoque reta al estudiante tanto lingüística como intelectualmente y promueve el desarrollo de la lengua de una forma natural y fluida.

Esta metodología pretende que los alumnos se apropien de la lengua extranjera mediante su práctica en situaciones propuestas por el maestro o por ellos mismos. Estas situaciones deben adecuarse, al máximo posible, a las necesidades e intereses reales de los alumnos con el fin de motivarlos en su propio aprendizaje y de que adquieran el domino de la lengua de una forma más efectiva y duradera.

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[1] HUMANISTA, pues considera el valor de la persona del estudiante como la parte más significativa en su formación, reconoce la naturaleza del educando como punto de partida para su educación además de tomar en cuenta el ambiente donde éste se desenvuelve y porque considera que el educando tiene diversas potencialidades que puede desarrollar.

[2] CONSTRUCTIVISTA, ya que estimula la participación de los estudiantes en su aprendizaje y hace énfasis en la comprensión, como objetivo de la enseñanza, en lugar de en la memorización mecánica de hechos y datos.

[3] COMUNICATIVO, porque reconoce al texto o discurso como la unidad real de comunicación así como que está constituido por los géneros textuales que usamos, con una finalidad concreta y dirigido a un destinatario específico, para relacionarnos socialmente.

4…se parte del principio de que cualquier acto de comunicación no es una oración ni un enunciado de algún tipo específico, sino la realización de un acto (preguntar, describir, aconsejar, prevenir). Al producir un acto de habla evidentemente el emisor se vale de oraciones, pero estas no deben confundirse con el acto mismo. Maqueo Ana María, Lengua, aprendizaje y enseñanza, UNAM, p. 112

Asimismo, se desea que a la vez que los alumnos aprendan a comunicarse utilizando algunas funciones del lenguaje, desarrollen una actitud reflexiva y crítica; y que la clase de lengua constituya un espacio donde se pueda opinar, decidir y crear en una atmósfera agradable y de respeto; donde el maestro se acerque a los educandos y los aliente a expresarse y a sentir que aprender una lengua extranjera además de ser factible, puede ser placentero.

Tomando en cuenta lo anterior, se ha preparado esta antología con materiales auténticos en su mayoría, es decir, material escrito para angloparlantes. Esto le permitirá al estudiante estar en contacto con el idioma en situaciones reales, lo que contribuirá a que desarrollen las habilidades y estrategias necesarias para construir su conocimiento y poder utilizarlo de manera autónoma. Por ello, se han respetado los formatos originales de las publicaciones. La información que aquí se incluye se obtuvo de: folletos, almanaques, periódicos, revistas, historietas y otras fuentes.

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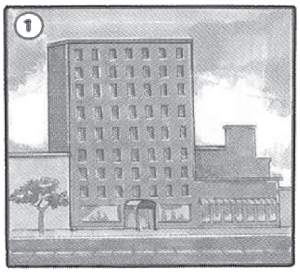
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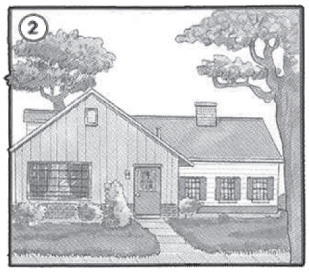
Houses, Apartments, Neighborhoods, and Cities.

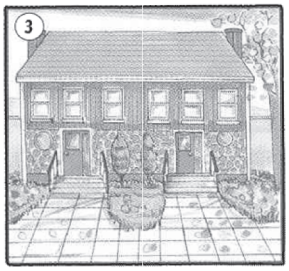
TYPES OF HOUSING



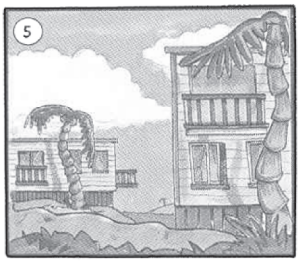
A. Where do you live?
B. I live in an **apartment building.**

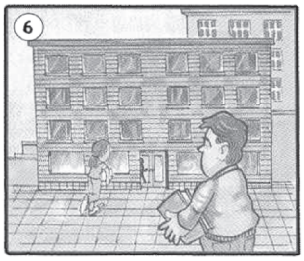


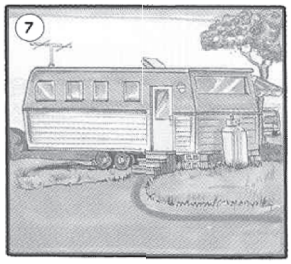








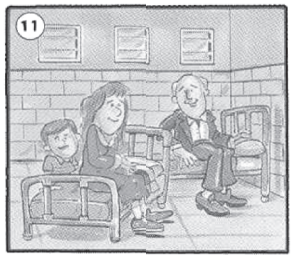


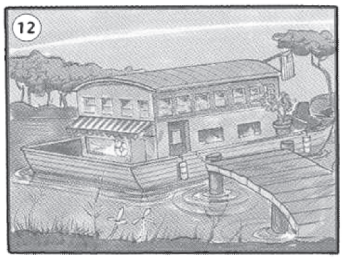












1. apartment (building)
2. (single-family) house
3. duplex/two-family house
4. townhouse/townhome
5. condominium/condo
6. dormitory/dorm
7. mobile home/trailer
8. farmhouse
9. cabin
10. nursing home
11. shelter
12. houseboat

A. Town Taxi Company.
B. Hello. Please send a taxi to *(address)*.
A. Is that a house or an apartment?
B. It's a/an _____.
A. All right. We'll be there right away.

A. This is the Emergency Operator.
B. Please send an ambulance to *(address)*.
A. Is that a private home?
B. It's a/an _____.
A. What's your name?
B. .....
A. And your telephone number?
B. .....

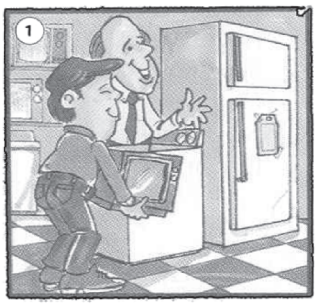
Tell about people you know and the types of housing they live in.

Discuss:
Who lives in dormitories?
Who lives in nursing homes?
Who lives in shelters?
Why?

PLACES AROUND TOWN I

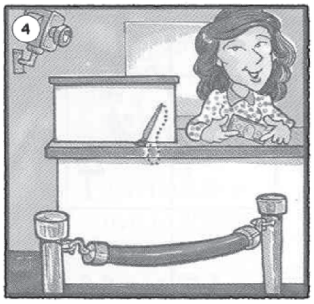


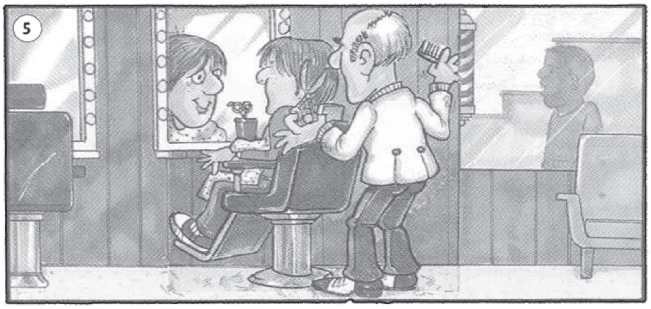
A. Where are you going?
B. I'm going to the **appliance store.**











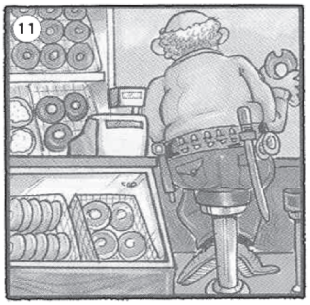


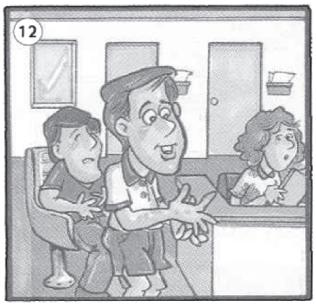






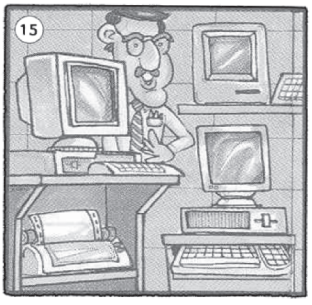




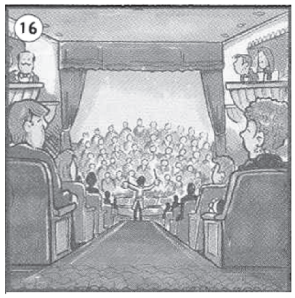








1. appliance store
2. auto dealer/car dealer
3. bakery
4. bank
5. barber shop
6. book store
7. bus station
8. cafeteria
9. child-care center/day-care center
10. cleaners/dry cleaners
11. donut shop
12. clinic
13. clothing store
14. coffee shop
15. computer store





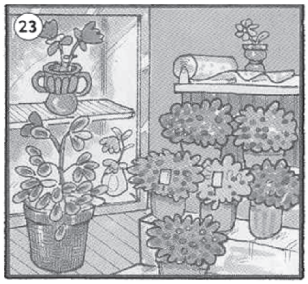




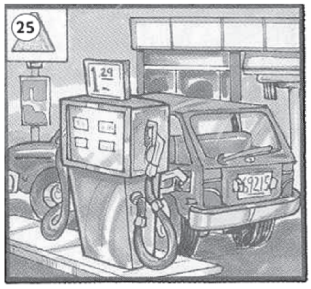








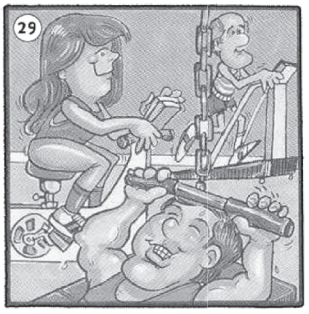














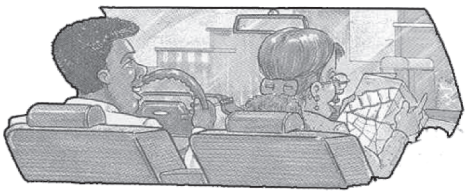
16. concert hall
17. convenience store
18. copy center
19. delicatessen/deli
20. department store
21. discount store
22. drug store/pharmacy
23. flower shop/florist
24. furniture store
25. gas station/service station
26. grocery store
27. hair salon
28. hardware store
29. health club/spa
30. hospital

A. Hi! How are you today?
B. Fine. Where are you going?
A. To the _____. How about you?
B. I'm going to the _____.

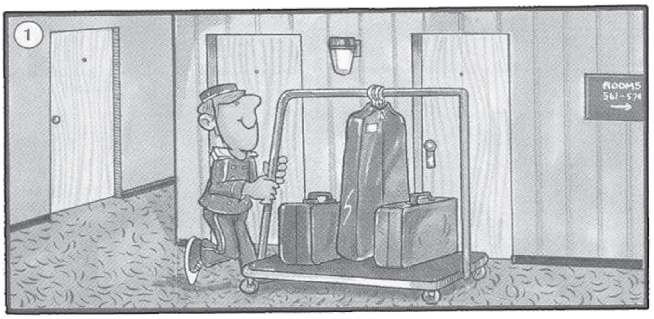
A. Oh, no! I can't find my wallet/purse!
B. Did you leave it at the _____?
A. Maybe I did.

Which of these places are in your neighborhood?
(In my neighborhood there's a/an .....)

PLACES AROUND TOWN II



A. Where's the **hotel**?
B. It's right over there.





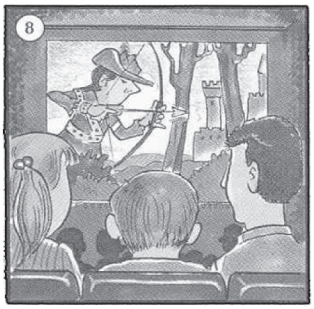


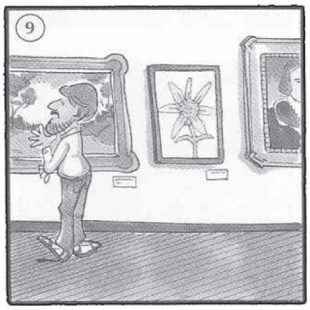








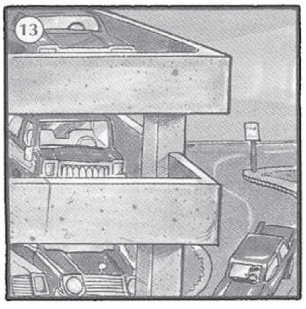


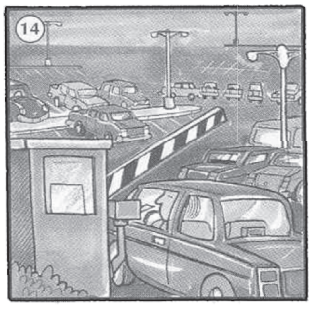






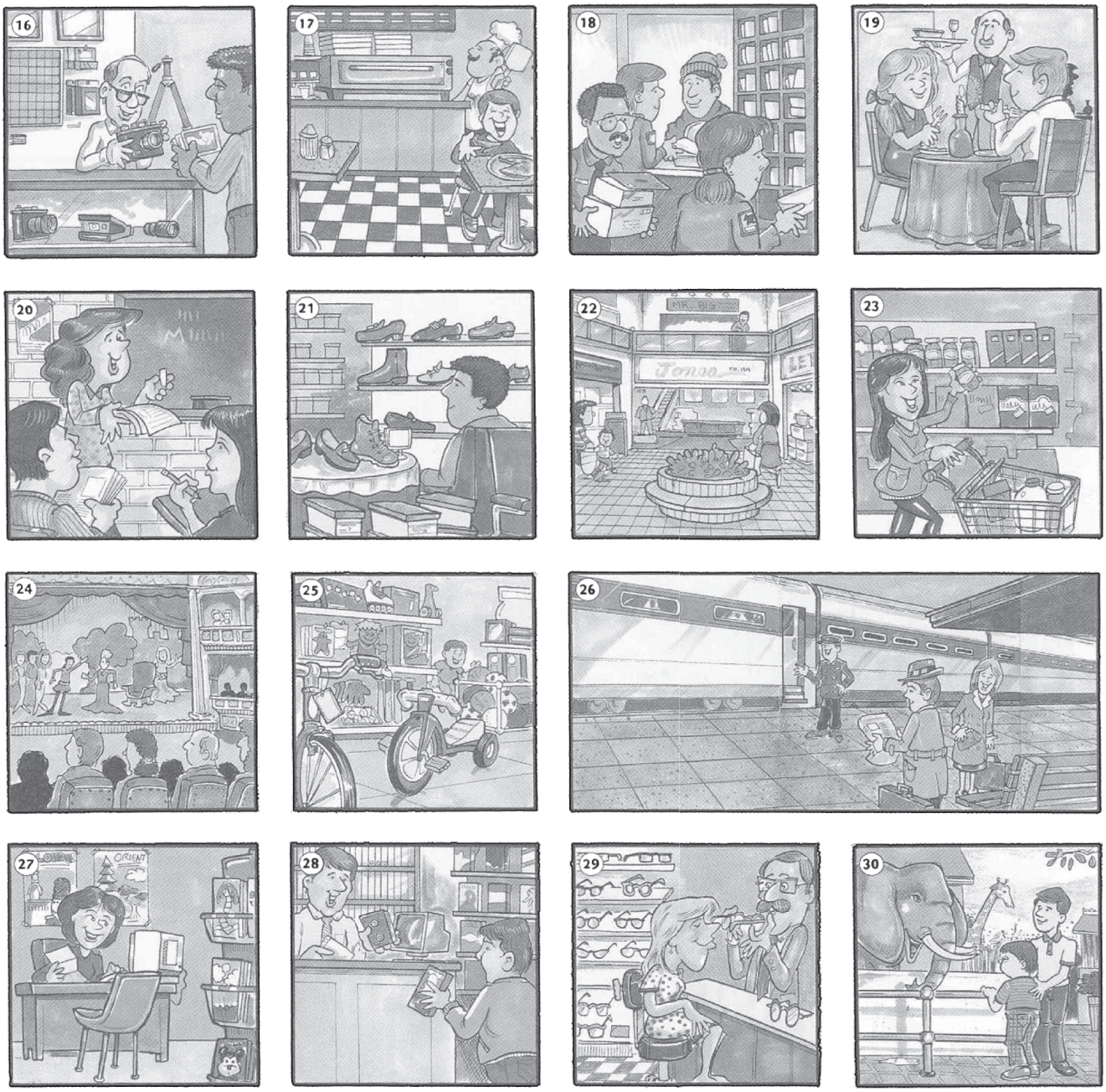








1. hotel
2. ice cream shop
3. jewelry store
4. laundromat
5. library
6. maternity shop
7. motel
8. movie theater
9. museum
10. music store
11. night club
12. park
13. (parking) garage
14. parking lot
15. pet shop



16. photo shop
17. pizza shop
18. post office
19. restaurant
20. school
21. shoe store
22. (shopping) mall
23. supermarket
24. theater
25. toy store
26. train station
27. travel agency
28. video store
29. vision center/eyeglass store
30. zoo

A. Is there a/an _____ nearby?
B. Yes. There's a/an _____ around the corner.

A. Excuse me. Where's the _____?
B. It's down the street, next to the _____.
A. Thank you.

Which of these places are in your neighborhood?
(In my neighborhood there's a/an .....)

Houston Chronicle Sunday Showcase

Today's tours of exceptional area properties.



Parkway Villages

Open 2-5 p.m. at 914 Peachwood Bend. Four bedrooms, 3½ baths, both formals, study with built-ins, pool, game room up, granite. John Daugherty, Realtors, 281-497-3055.



Yorkshire

Open 2-4 p.m. at 534 Ramblewood. Five or six bedrooms, 4½ baths, two masters, formals, den with wet bar, $590,000. Marcia Serafin, Heritage Texas Properties, 281-493-3880.



Shady Lane Estates

Open 2-4 p.m. at 9319 Shady Lane. Master down, hardwoods, crown molding, plantation-style shutters, game room. $550,000. Owen Anglum, Martha Turner Properties, 713-558-3239.



Northwest

Open 2-5 p.m. at 7223 Glenbank. Remote-control fireplace in den, master has separate shower and tub, sun screens. Prudential Gary Greene, Realtors, 281-890-4024.



Champions area

Open 2-5 p.m. at 13710 Falba. Marble floors, pool room with bar, master down with sitting room, game room. $1,199,000. Sylvia Sullivan, Martha Turner Properties, 713-558-3237.

The Houston Chronicle

REAL ESTATE
Sunday, August 8, 2004

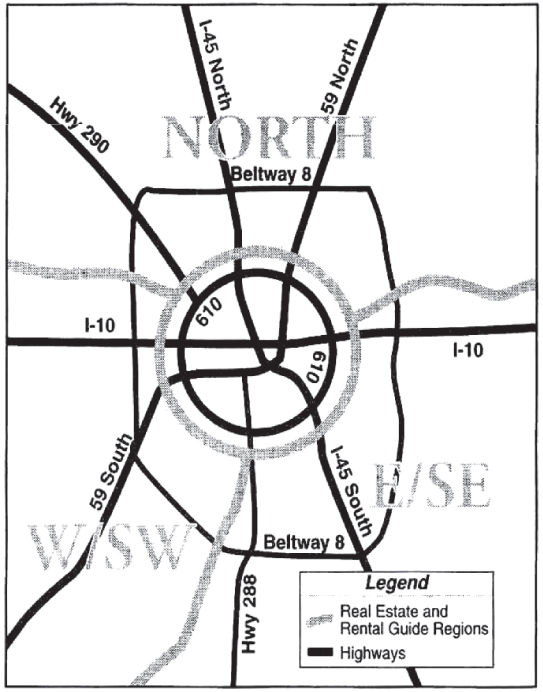
CLASSIFIEDS

713-224-6868
houstonchronicle.com/classifieds

REAL ESTATE INDEX

Real Estate for Rent
904 Apartments Inner Loop
906 Apartments East/Southeast
908 Apartments North
910 Apartments West/Southwest
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922 Condos/Townhomes East/Southeast
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1126 Condominiums Townhomes
1140 Duplexes
1142 Hi-Rises/Lofts
1144 Homes - Built on your lot
1146 Foreclosed Homes
1148 Bay/Gulf Properties
1150 Lake/Waterfront/River Property
1152 Farm & Ranch Property
1154 Hill Country Property
1156 Acreage
1158 Lots/Homesites
1160 Hunting Property
1162 Out-of-State Property
1164 Out-of-Country Property
1166 Time-Share Property
1168 Commercial Property
1170 Investment Property
1172 Office Buildings
1174 Retail Buildings
1176 Warehouses
1192 Real Estate Wanted

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920 CONDOS/TWNHOMES INNER LOOP

Med Center-Tennis-Golf Jogging-New Property 1-2-3 BR 713-956-0851

Med Cntr. Sale/Lease lg 1-1 789sf.Washer/Dryer in unit, cvd pkng, $67,500 or $600/mo. 713-539-4547

Med Ctr avail. 09/04. 3br 2½ba 2ga, new patio hm, gated, $1500. 281-236-9100

Med Ctr 1bd-1ba cov'd pkg, gated $595 mo +dep 713-747-2767

Med Ctr 1bd-1ba cov'd pkg, gated $595 mo +dep 713-747-2767

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Med.Ctr/GorgeousTH exc. cond! 1600 sq. ft, 2 bd. 2.5 ba, w/ jacuzzi, 2 car gar... $1100... 713-320-8627

Med Ctr, lrg 1br w/study, gated, pool, tennis, patio, cvrd prkg, all appls, patrol $650mo, 281-300-6704

Med Ctr Lux 2-1 $925 F/P, W/D, frig, ceramic tile, patio. 832-283-2147

Med Ctr luxury condo, 2br 1ba, $700/mo, inclds cable & wtr. 713-320-7106

★ **Medical Center Area** Condo $750 month 1 Bdr/Study, 1 1/2 Bath, cv park, w/d, pool, security-- 281-731-6088

920 CONDOS/TWNHOMES INNER LOOP

Montrose TH/Urban loft 2-2-2, 2 mstr bdrms hdwds, balcony, yd, 2 car ga, appliances & landscaped $1495 713-459-5560

Museum District-2/2.5/1, 3920 Mandell, C/A-heat, W&D, $1230 713.523.0166

Museum Elegant Living 3br 2ba, hdwds, sm pets ok $1600. (713) 522-3007

Newcastle near Galleria 1br, 1ba, free cable, all bills pd, covrd prkg, 24hr security, $705 713.952.5125

New TH. Med Ctr area. Granite counter tops, FP, 3bd 2.5ba 2-car garage, gated entry. Lease or lease purchase plans avail. 281-655-0303 Owner

610 Post Oak Bills Paid 2 Brm $700 Construction Special 713-956-0851 Agt

River Oaks Area Condo Lrg secure 3br 2ba, Frmls Hdwds. Appls & Storage. $1575 mo.. 713-957-8200

River Oaks area: updated 2br 2ba, highly desirable location, pool outside your door, fp/wd/patio, $1150 +elec. 713-622-2715

NEW LISTING

River Oaks- Executive Townhome 2bdrm + den, 1700 sqft. Great for entertaining, formal living, chef's kitch, breakfast room, walk-in closet, private fenced patio, private carport pets welcome $1400 1 mo free, Citihomes 713-268-2200

922 CONDOS/TWNHOMES EAST/SOUTHEAST

Bay Area A+ Brand New Luxury! Wooded residential setting, Free Maid Service! Custom features, garages, garden tubs, fitness center, M-In Specials! 3 Br $977, 2 Br $733, Tal-Kathy 281-842-7965 www.clearlake-apt.com

Bay Area Awesome Waterviews! 2/1/1 TH $699 w/ 2 balconies, wd, french doors, fp, 2/2/2 Condo $799, lakeside gym/hot tub/sand volleyball! 1/1 $549 garden tub, August Free! Lo-deposit. TAL Kathy 281-842-7965

Clear Lake 2br/2ba, all appls,fans, pool, boat lauch, $850. 281.554.2116

Clear Lake 1br 1ba $450 + dep. Clean & Ready! Call Jing 281-461-8672.

Clear Lake 1br/1ba new carpet/tile/paint, w/d inc, c/fans, $495. 281-538-2624

Clear Lake 1br condo. updated appliances, carpet, & paint. $625+ deposit. (281) 334-1451

Clear Lake: Lakefront 1 mo. free, hi clgs, crown molding, ceramic, w/d, fitness ctr, private marina & fishing pier. 2BR $693 281-480-2202

Clear Lake lg 2-2-2, new Berber, w/d, fp, storage $720 + dep 281.554.4037

Clearlake Move Today 1/1 $595 w/Garage 2BR $733, W/D Machines Citihomes 281-338-2440

Clear Lake: New garden

924 CONDOS/TWNHOMES NORTH

Almost new 2-2-2 TH 249/ Bltwy 8. On golf course. For lease w/option to buy $1500. 281-467-2829.

1960-A++ Lofts $199 M-I Gym-Jacuzzi-Big Dogs $539 Findit 713 260-3825

A New 1960 area TH, 3br 2.5ba 2g, gated, appls, patio/yd $1195. 713-824-4106

Antoine/290, lrg 2br 2½ba 2ga TH, updated, W/D conn $875mo 936-588-1632

1960 Area furnished condo 1-1, min from Beltway $1300 + dep. 281-850-1423

1960-A++ TH-1 Mo Free 1/2 Dep-$0 App-FP-Gym $800 Findit 713 260-3825

Bear Creek area 1br 1ba new carpet & paint overlooking pool, w/d, $550+sec. 832-527-8869

45/Beltway 8 N, 3br 3ba Open House Sat-Sun $950/mo. 713-635-8867

45/Beltway 8 N, 3br 3ba Open House Sat-Sun $950/mo. 713-635-8867

Belway 8 1 blk from I-45 2br/3br 2ba condo. W/D, $625/$725. 713-515-3390

Kingwood TH new 3/2.5/2 appl's incl no pets n/s, $1385 + dep 281-852-2547

LOOK Lovely Townhomes with all the extras. 1/1 $500, 3/2 $740. NW. 281-440-4114.

1960 new 3br TH incl. all appls, gated entry, $1495 all bills paid 713-594-1051

North Townhomes

926 CONDOS/TWNHOMES WEST/SOUTHWEST

Adorable TH, Briar Forest Area, Free Cable, $500. 713-972-9494 Agt.

Alief/Brays Forest, 2sty TH, 2/1.5/2cp, patio, f/p, CF, alarm, N/S, $675 + dep, Cr. Ck. 713-667-3700

Alief 2br 2ba condo Westhmr/D. Ashford $660/mo. Sec 8 OK. Ron 832.423.6973

Alief - 3br2½ba2cp large 2 story, new carpet, tile. $925/mo. 281-879-7371.

Alief 2br-2ba-2cp TH. FP, w/d, huge closets, great oond, $750. 281-556-5689

Alief ISD 3-2½-2 townhouse. 1700 sf. Great shape. $825. 713-221-3267

Augusta @ Woodway, 1br 1ba, w/d, overlooks pool, nice! $650. 281-550-2011

Available Now Beltway 8 @ I-10 $399 total Move Inn, huge 3br 2½ba TH with gar. $925mo 281-773-3863

Bear Creek 2br 2ba condo 2nd flr, w/d, by pool, $675 disc rent $625 281.859.1251

Beautiful Lakeside TH 1 BR $500, 2 BR $660, 3 BR $825, 713.972.9494 agt

Beautiful TH. Autumn Chace. 3-2½-2. Pool, Very nice. $1100. 850-341-4520

Beechnut/Gessner 3br 2 ½ba 2ga TH, $795/mo (832) 754-3344

Bellaire upstairs 1br1ba1 prkg spc gated comm $490 + 350dep 713.349.9278

Beltway 8/I-10 3br twin ba upstairs and ½ ba downstairs, quiet neigh-

926 CONDOS/TWNHOMES WEST/SOUTHWEST

Memorial: Wooded location, luxury 2-2½ TH, lg study, formal dining, large kitchen w/breakfast area. Great room w/ FP. 2 car gar 281-382-8832 agt

Near MEM/HRM/SW Hosp. 3br, 2.5ba, 2 car gar. Nice, quiet, pool. $895mo. 713-320-3135

Post Oak Galleria area 2br 1ba, w/d, swimming pool, downstairs incl elec & cable $1000/mo. 281-537-8955 or 281-356-2225

REDUCED: Westpark/ Gessner 2-2 w/FP, w/d, C-fans, free water & cable $750/mo (713) 780-7203

Rent Or Sale By owner, Beautiful 1092sf Condo, 1br/1½ba, 281-497-0188

Richmond/Gessner 1br 1ba, W/D, $500/mo. + dep Lv. msg. 281-493-3553

$ Richmond/Gessner $650. Lg Dogs OK 1br 1br, FP, WD, tile flrs nice deck. (281)536-4651

Riverstone. 2-2 Beautiful remodel. New tile, paint, appls., counter tops, fixtures, $53K. Owner fin w/ $4K down. (805) 565-9373

San Felipe/Voss $600 all bills paid/1Br/1Ba/gated (713) 16682-4291

S. Gessner @ Bltwy8 TH 2BR 1.5BA CP $600/mo+ dep 713-664-3399 Lv msg

Sharpstown 1-1 condo patio gated, w/d, pkng $675 all bills paid 713-478-3196

595-Hillcroft 7 min to Gal-

Housing costs According to the most recent annual survey by the Chicago Title Insurance Company, the median price of a single-family home in 1999 was $175,400, up 4.5 percent from $167,900 in 1998. First-time buyers paid a median price of $150,300; they constituted 44.7 percent of all home buyers. Buyers who previously owned a home paid a median price of $195,000, up 3.1 percent from the previous year. San Francisco was by far the most expensive place to buy a house: the median price was $348,100 for all homes in the Bay Area (up more than 10 percent from the year before and 20 percent in 1997). That's more than double the median price in Atlanta ($151,600), Philadelphia ($144,000), and Denver ($156,300) and more than $100,000 over the medians in Chicago ($175,400), Los Angeles ($223,000) and even New York City ($192,700). Surprisingly, median sales prices in Washington D.C. ($203,400) and in Boston

Fair Market Monthly Rents for Existing Housing for Selected Metropolitan Areas, 2001-02

Metropolitan area	2001			2002		
	1 Bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	1 Bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 Bedrooms
Albuquerque, N.M	$473	$592	$816	$505	$632	$871
Atlanta, Ga.	682	795	1,060	720	839	1,119
Austin-San Marcos, Tex.	615	819	1,137	645	858	1,192
Baltimore, Md.	542	661	875	542	661	875
Boston, Mass.	782	979	1,223	782	979	1,223
Charlotte, N.C.	585	659	869	585	659	869
Chicago, Ill.	661	788	985	711	848	1,060
Cincinnati, Ohio	416	557	746	416	557	746
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	521	645	820	555	687	874
Colorado Springs, Colo.	486	647	902	486	647	902
Columbus, Ohio	471	605	768	471	605	768
Dallas, Tex.	609	781	1,080	647	830	1,146
Denver, Colo.	575	765	1,062	625	832	1,154
Detroit, Mich.	551	666	833	598	723	904
El Paso, Tex.	451	534	739	451	534	739
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	580	718	999	609	754	1,049
Fort Worth-Arlington, Tex.	491	637	889	521	675	943
Fresno, Calif.	433	517	720	433	517	720
Honolulu, Hawaii	713	839	1,134	713	839	1,134
Houston, Tex.	495	640	892	529	684	954
Indianapolis, Ind.	465	559	700	465	559	700
Jacksonville, Fla.	530	638	843	530	638	843
Kansas City, Mo.	496	597	826	526	633	875
Las Vegas, Nev.	603	718	999	636	757	1,054
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	618	782	1,055	618	782	1,055
Memphis, Tenn.	462	542	753	462	542	753
Miami, Fla.	579	722	991	616	768	1,054
Milwaukee-Waukeshau, Wis.	504	633	794	504	633	794
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	549	702	950	580	742	1,004
Nashville, Tenn.	520	641	873	520	641	873
New Orleans, La.	423	527	717	423	527	717
New York, N.Y.[1]	836	949	1,187	836	949	1,187
Oakland, Calif.	785	985	1,350	921	1,155	1,583
Oklahoma City, Okla.	366	474	659	422	547	760
Orange County, Calif.	792	980	1,364	845	1,046	1,455
Philadelphia, Pa	611	755	945	657	812	1,016
Phoenix-Mesa, Ariz.	523	656	913	544	683	950
Pittsburgh, Pa.	476	574	719	476	574	719
Portland-Vancouver, Oreg.-Wash.	592	730	1,015	592	730	1,015
Sacramento, Calif.	515	645	894	547	685	950
Saint Louis, Mo.	400	519	676	429	556	724
Salt Lake City, Utah	520	660	918	550	698	971
San Antonio, Tex.	434	561	781	461	596	829
San Diego, Calif.	670	839	1,167	716	896	1,247
San Francisco, Calif.	1,154	1,459	2,001	1,154	1,459	2,001
San Jose, Calif.	1,058	1,308	1,792	1,199	1,481	2,030
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash.	639	809	1,123	639	809	1,123
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	524	649	862	557	690	917
Tucson, Ariz.	470	625	869	470	625	869
Tulsa, Okla.	402	527	733	427	559	778
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	735	863	1,176	773	907	1,236
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, Fla.	591	731	971	628	777	1,032

Note: Figures are projections made in the year prior to date shown. 1. Figures include areas outside Manhattan. **Source:** U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Federal Housing Commissioner, *Fair Market Rents*, April 28, 2000 and Jan. 2, 2001.

($209,200) were both higher than in New York City. Housing prices in Memphis, Tenn. were cheapest of the 20 metropolitan areas surveyed; the median sales price was $110,000.

Average monthly mortgage payments for all homeowners rose from $1,212 in 1998 to $1,240 in 1999. These payments represented 32.3 percent of owners's incomes, about the same as the year before, but way up from 1976, when only 24.0 percent went to mortgage payments. Payments were higher among repeat buyers, but first-time buyers paid a larger percentage of their incomes toward their mortgages. Low interest rates were responsible for the popularity of fixed-rate mortgages, in which the consumer locks into a monthly payment for the life of the loan. Fixed-rate mortgages were the choice of 80 percent of mortgage buyers in 1999, up from 69 percent two years earlier, and up from and 55 percent as recently as 1995.

Adjustable, or variable rate mortgages, in which the monthly payment rises and falls based on the prevailing national interest rates, usually feature lower interest rates (as much as 3 percentage points) for the first several years, and higher rates toward the end of the loan. They were responsible for 14.3 percent of all mortgages in 1999, down from 23.4 percent in 1997, and the all-time high of 36.2 percent in 1995.

The average mortgage length was 28.5 years for first-time home buyers and 27.3 years for repeat buyers. Both numbers are down slightly from the year before. Meanwhile, the average down payment as a percentage of the purchase price continues to decline. In 1976, 26.9 percent of buyers put 10 percent or less down on a home purchase. In 1998, that number had skyrocketed to 50.7 percent. The average down payment was 19.5 percent, down from 25.2 percent in 1976.

Housing and the poor Two studies published in 1998, one by the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, and one by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, revealed that despite the strong economic growth of the recent years, the housing problems of the poor have grown worse. A severe shortage of affordable apartments has existed all around the nation for several years, forcing 4.4 million poor families to pay more than half their income on rent, usually 60 percent, or more than double what the government calls affordable rent.

The major reasons for this development are stagnating wages for the unskilled, rising real estate values, and the government's failure to supply enough subsidized housing. The number of new subsidized units fell to 70,000 a year during the Reagan-Bush years, down from 260,000 during the Carter Administration. In 1995, when the Republicans took over Congress, the government actually stopped expanding the pool of subsidized housing for the first time in modern history.

About 15 million households currently qualify for federal housing assistance, but only 4.5 million families get it. Of those, about one-third live in conventional housing projects, while the rest receive subsidies that allow them to live in private housing. In each case, the tenants contribute 30 percent of their income toward the rent and the government provides the rest.

Moving Approximately 43 million Americans (16 percent) move from one home to another every year, according to the Census Bureau's Current Population Reports. Most of those moves (9.0 percent in 2000) were in the same county; only 3.1 percent were from one state to another.

▶THE HOMELESS

Although homeless people have become a common sight in almost every community, their plight is always surrounded by some kind of controversy, one that is fueled by a wide range of opinions, some based on fact and others on stereotypes. The onen shrill debate about just who the homeless are and what can or should be done for them has been hampered by a lack of reliable information on everything from the causes of homelessness to the actual number of people living on the streets or in shelters.

The number of homeless Because homelessness is a temporary circumstance, it is nearly impossible to measure the number of homeless.

Characteristics of Recent Home Buyers, 1976–99

Item	1976	1980	1990	1995	1998	1999
Median purchase price	$43,340	$68,714	$131,200	$147,700	$167,900	$175,400
First-time buyers	37,670	61,450	106,000	128,300	142,200	150,300
Repeat buyers	50,090	75,750	149,400	164,300	189,800	195,700
Average monthly mortgage payment	$329	$599	$1,127	$1,062	$1,212	$1,240
First-time buyers	313	N.A.	N.A.	988	1,069	1,090
Repeat buyers	342	N.A.	N.A.	1,125	1,343	1,360
As percent of income	24.0%	32.4%	33.8%	32.6%	32.3%	32.3%
Percent buying:						
New houses	15.1%	22.4%	21.2%	21.5%	21.2%	22.7%
Existing houses	84.9	77.6	78.8	78.5	78.8	77.3
Single-family houses	88.8	82.4	83.8	83.1	82.3	83.0
Condominiums	11.2	17.6	13.1	14.0	14.7	13.5
For the first time	44.8	32.9	41.9	46.2	46.2	44.7
Down payment as percentage of sales price	25.2%	28.0%	23.3%	20.4%	19.3%	19.5%
First-time buyers	18.0	20.5	15.7	13.3	12.8	12.6
Repeat buyers	30.8	32.7	28.9	26.8	24.9	25.5
Average age (in years)						
First-time buyers	28.1	28.3	30.5	32.1	32.2	32.0
Repeat buyers	35.9	36.4	39.1	40.7	41.1	41.4

Source: Chicago Title and Trust Company, *Who's Buying Homes in America* (annual).

Mexico City Metro



IF YOU HAVE 5 DAYS

Follow the three-day itinerary, going to **Bosque de Chapultepec** ㉑ on Day 3. On Day 4 spend time in **San Ángel**—start with the Bazar Sábado (if your plans bring you here on a Saturday) or the **Museo Estudio Diego Rivera** ㉞ and lunch in the San Ángel Inn—and in **Coyoacán,** with its lovely casa-museums, especially the **Museo de Frida Kahlo** ㊲ and **Museo de Leon Trotsky** ㊴. On Day 5 take an excursion to the **Basílica of the Virgin of Guadalupe,** Latin America's holiest shrine, and if you are back by midday you could just make it to the pyramids of **Teotihuacán,** where a powerful regime held sway over the region more than a millennium before the arrival of the Spanish. Climb at least one pyramid, visit the museum, and head back to Mexico City.

IF YOU HAVE 10 DAYS

Follow the five-day option and add a visit to the resort town of **Cuernavaca,** just over an hour's drive southeast of Mexico City. Spend the day in its museums and browsing its pretty main square, then overnight at one of the town's converted mansions. On Day 7 head back to Mexico City via Highway 95 and stop in **Xochimilco,** where you can ride through the floating gardens on a gondola-like boat and view an outstanding private collection of works by Diego Rivera and Frida Kahlo at the Dolores Olmedo Patino Museum. On Day 8 drive to the ancient Toltec ruins at **Tula** and continue to the village of **Tepotzotlán,** which has a beautiful Jesuit church. The next day, head to **Puebla** for a two-hour tour, including the main square and the fine Amparo Museum, then pop over to the nearby town of **Cholula,** once a sacred ceremonial site. Climb to the top of the church built over a pyramid, and return to Puebla for the night. En route back to Mexico City on the last day, drive to **Cacaxtla** to see some of the best-preserved Mesoamerican murals in Mexico.

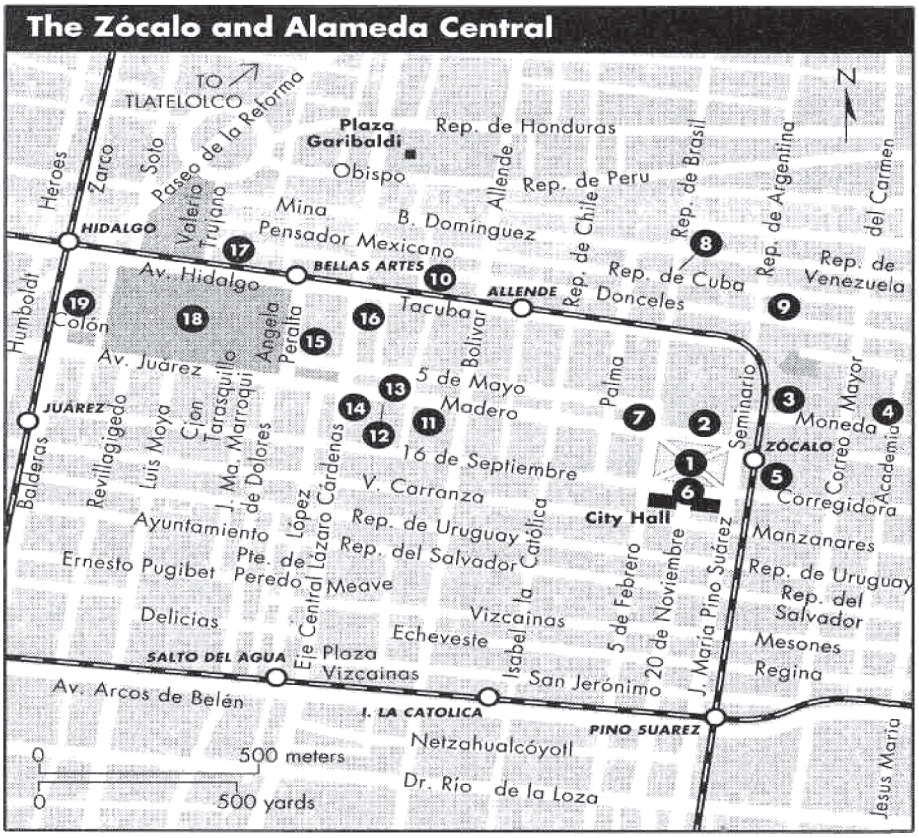
The Zócalo and Alameda Central

This area is all about history: the Zócalo, its surrounding Centro Histórico, and Alameda Park were the heart of both the Aztec and Spanish cities. Several streets in the downtown area have been converted into pedestrian-only thoroughfares.

A Good Walk

An excellent point of departure for any tour of the city's center is the **Zócalo** ①, the heart and soul of old downtown. From here you can literally see the layers of history in the buildings around you. On the north side of this huge square you'll see the tilting **Catedral Metropolitana** ② and adjacent to it the 18th-century Sagrario Chapel. The **Templo Mayor** ③, ruins from the Aztec capital, with its superb museum, is northeast of the cathedral, across the pedestrian plaza. Modern art lovers should walk east on Calle Moneda to Academia to find the **Museo José Luis Cuevas** ④. Take Moneda back (west) to the Zócalo. The building on your left is the monumental **Palacio Nacional** ⑤, covering two city blocks. Its interior is lined with Diego Rivera's profound mural of Mexican history. Walk south past the palacio to the corner and turn right, crossing the street to get to the section of the Zócalo occupied by the 1722 **Ayuntamiento** ⑥. Recross the street and walk northwest through the open square to Calle Cinco de Mayo and the National Pawn Shop in the **Monte de Piedad** ⑦. Three-and-a-half blocks north is the historic **Plaza de Santo Domingo** ⑧. Walk one block east along Calle República de Cuba and one block south on Calle República de Argentina to get to Calle Justo Sierra and the **Antiguo Colegio de San Idelfonso** ⑨, now an art and history museum. Turn west and follow Calle Justo Sierra three blocks—it will change into Calle Donceles—to Calle

Alameda Central. 18
Antiguo Colegio de San Idelfonso 9
Ayuntamiento. . . 6
Casa de los Azulejos 13
Catedral Metropolitana. . 2
Dirección General de Correos 16
Iglesia de San Francisco. . . . 12
Monte de Piedad. 7
Museo Franz Mayer 17
Museo José Luis Cuevas 4
Museo Mural Diego Rivera . . 19
Museo Nacional de Arte 10
Palacio de Bellas Artes. . 15
Palacio de Iturbide 11
Palacio Nacional 5
Plaza de Santo Domingo 8
Templo Mayor 3
Torre Latino-americana . . . 14
Zócalo. 1



República de Chile, then turn left (south) a block to Calle Tacuba. Turn right and walk one block to have a scrumptious lunch at the Café de Tacuba on the right side of the street. Or, you can continue west on Tacuba 1½ blocks to the **Museo Nacional de Arte** ⑩ in the colonial Plaza Manuel Tolsa.

From Calle Tacuba, head two short blocks south to Calle Madero, one of the city's most architecturally varied streets. On the south side of Madero, between Bolivar and Gante, is the 1780 Baroque **Palacio de Iturbide** ⑪. Go west along on the south side of Madero; less than a block past the palacio you'll come to the **Iglesia de San Francisco** ⑫, with its beautifully painted walls. The stunning tilework of the **Casa de los Azulejos** ⑬ will draw your eye across Calle Madero.

The ultimate goals of the remainder of this walk are an antiques museum and a Diego Rivera mural museum. From Calle Madero, walk less than a half block west to Eje Central Lázaro Cárdenas, a wide four-lane avenue. At the corner and on your left, you can't miss the 1950s-style skyscraper, the **Torre Latinoamericana** ⑭, which has one of the best aerial views of the city as well as a sky-high aquarium. Cross the avenue and turn right (north) to explore the beautiful **Palacio de Bellas Artes** ⑮ opera house, the long side of which skirts Lázaro Cárdenas (its entrance is on Juárez). The 1908 post office building of **Dirección General de Correos** ⑯ is up Lázaro Cárdenas another 150 ft, across from Bellas Artes.

Pass the post office to Calle Tacuba and cross Lázaro Cárdenas one last time, where Calle Tacuba turns into Avenida Hidalgo. One block west, you'll come to the antiques-filled **Museo Franz Mayer** ⑰, which often hosts world-class art and photography exhibitions. Across Avenida Hidalgo is the north end of the leafy park **Alameda Central** ⑱. At its

south end, on Avenida Juárez, **Fonart** is a government-owned arts and crafts store. To get to the **Museo Mural Diego Rivera** ⑲, take Juárez west to Calle Balderas, about 3½ blocks from Fonart. Turn right and walk a short block to Calle Colón.

TIMING

The Zócalo area will be quietest on Sunday, when bureaucrats have their day of rest. But Alameda Park will be jumping with children and their parents enjoying a Sunday outing. The park will be particularly festive during December, when dozens of "Santas" will appear with plastic reindeer to take wish lists. Although Mexicans celebrate on the night of December 24, the tradition of giving presents—especially to children—kicks in January 5, the eve of the Day of the Three Kings, and the Three Wise Men of biblical lore replace the Santas in the Alameda. Gorgeous Christmas-light sculptures deck the Zócalo from end to end and stream up Calle Madero past Alameda Park to Paseo de la Reforma beyond the museums in Bosque de Chapultepec.

During the daytime, the downtown area is vibrant with activity. As in any capital, watch out for pickpockets, especially on crowded buses and subways, and avoid deserted streets at night.

The streets in the walking tour are fairly close to one another and can be covered in a day if you're short on time; otherwise, a couple of days will make for a more leisurely tour. The National Palace, Templo Mayor and its museum, and Franz Mayer Museum are worth an hour each of your time; you can cover the Palace of Fine Arts in a half hour unless you stumble upon one of its marvelous and epic temporary exhibitions.

Sights to See

THE ZÓCALO

⑨ **Antiguo Colegio de San Ildefonso** (College of San Ildefonso). This colonial building with lovely patios started out as a Jesuit school for the sons of wealthy Mexicans in the 18th century. It is now a splendid museum that showcases outstanding regional exhibitions. The interior contains murals by Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco, and Fernando Leal. ✉ *Justo Sierra 16, Col. Centro, almost at the corner of República de Argentina, 2 blocks north of the Zócalo,* ☎ *55/5789–0485,* WEB *www.sanildefonso.org.mx.* 🎟 *$3.50, free Tues.* ⏲ *Tues.–Sun. 10–6.*

⑥ **Ayuntamiento** (City Hall). The two buildings of Mexico's city hall stand on the south side of the Zócalo; colonial tiles of the arms of Cortés and other conquistadores decorate the one on the west. Originally built in 1532, it was destroyed by fire in 1692 and rebuilt in 1722. In 1935 the Distrito Federal needed more office space, and to maintain the architectural integrity of the Zócalo, the "matching" structure across the street (20 de Noviembre) was built. Toward the end of the 20th century, for the first time in 70 years, Mexico City residents were allowed to elect their own mayor (the post had previously been appointed by the president). Thus did the city's first leftist administration begin, continuing under the feisty and contentious leadership of Manuel López Obrador. ✉ *Zócalo, Col. Centro.*

② **Catedral Metropolitana** (Metropolitan Cathedral). Construction on this oldest and largest cathedral in Latin America began in 1573 on the north side of the Zócalo and continued intermittently throughout the next three centuries. The result is a medley of Baroque and neoclassical touches. Inside are four identical domes, their airiness grounded by rows of supportive columns. There are five altars and 14 chapels, mostly in the churrigueresque style, an ornate Baroque style named for

Spanish architect José Churriguera (d. 1725). Like most Mexican churches, the cathedral itself is all but overwhelmed by the innumerable paintings, altarpieces, and statues—in graphic color—of Christ and the saints. Over the centuries, this cathedral began to sink into the spongy subsoil, but a major engineering project to stabilize the structure was declared successful in 2000. ✉ *Zócalo, Col. Centro.*

❼ **Monte de Piedad** (Mountain of Pity). This structure from the late 18th century houses the National Pawn Shop. It's on the northwest corner of the Zócalo, on what was once the site of an Aztec palace. ✉ *Monte de Piedad 7, Col. Centro,* ☎ *55/5278–1800,* WEB *www.nmp.org.mx.* ⏲ *Mon.–Sat. 8:30–6.*

❹ **Museo José Luis Cuevas.** Installed in a refurbished former convent, this attractive museum displays international modern art as well as work by Mexico's enfant terrible, José Luis Cuevas, one of the country's best-known contemporary artists. The highlight is the sensational *La Giganta* (*The Giantess*), Cuevas's 8-ton bronze sculpture in the central patio. Up-and-coming Latin American artists appear in temporary exhibitions throughout the year. ✉ *Academia 13, Col. Centro,* ☎ *55/5522–0156.* 🎟 *90¢, free Sun.* ⏲ *Tues.–Sun. 10–5:30.*

★ ❺ **Palacio Nacional** (National Palace). This grand government building was initiated by Cortés on the site of Moctezuma's home and remodeled by the viceroys. Its current form dates from 1693, although a third floor was added in 1926. Now the seat of government, it has always served as a public-function site. In fact, during colonial times, the first bullfight in New Spain took place in the inner courtyard.

Diego Rivera's sweeping, epic murals on the second floor of the main courtyard exert a mesmeric pull. For more than 16 years (1929–45), Rivera and his assistants mounted scaffolds day and night, perfecting techniques adapted from Renaissance Italian fresco painting. The result, nearly 1,200 square ft of vividly painted wall space, is grandiosely entitled *Epic of the Mexican People in Their Struggle for Freedom and Independence.* The paintings represent two millennia of Mexican history, filtered through Rivera's imagination. He painted pre-Hispanic times in innocent, almost sugary scenes of Tenochtitlán. Only a few vignettes—a man offering a human arm for sale, and the carnage of warriors—acknowledge the darker aspects of ancient life. As you walk around the floor, you'll pass images of the savagery of the conquest and the hypocrisy of the Spanish priests, the noble independence movement, and the bloody revolution. Marx appears amid scenes of class struggle, toiling workers, industrialization (which Rivera idealized), bourgeois decadence, and nuclear holocaust. These are among Rivera's finest work—as well as the most accessible and probably most visited. The palace also houses a minor museum that focuses on 19th-century president Benito Juárez and the Mexican Congress.

The liberty bell rung by Padre Hidalgo to proclaim independence in 1810 hangs high on the central facade. It chimes every eve of September 16, while from the balcony the president repeats the historic shout of independence to throngs of *chilangos* (Mexico City residents) below. Usually the people demand that the chief executive continue shouting until he loses his voice. ✉ *East side of the Zócalo, Col. Centro,* ☎ *55/5542–6466.* 🎟 *Free; you'll be asked to leave an I.D. at the front desk.* ⏲ *Mon.–Sat. 9–6, Sun. 9–2.*

❽ **Plaza de Santo Domingo** (Santo Domingo Plaza). The Aztec emperor Cuauhtémoc built a palace here, where heretics were later burned at the stake in the Spanish Inquisition. The plaza was the intellectual hub of the city during the colonial era. Today, its most colorful feature is

the Portal de los Evangelistas (Portal of the Evangelists), filled with scribes at old-fashioned typewriters who are filling in official forms, printing invitations, or composing letters for love-stricken swains.

The gloomy-looking **Palacio de la Escuela de Medicina Mexicana** (✉ Palace of Medicine; ☎ *55/5529–7543*; 🎟 free; 🕒 daily 9–6), once the headquarters for the Inquisition, is catercorner to the lively portal. Founded by the Catholic Church in 1571 (50 years after the conquest) and closed by government decree in 1820, it was a medical school for many years. Now it serves as a fascinating museum portraying the history of medicine in this country.

The 18th-century Baroque **Santo Domingo church**, slightly north of the portal, is all that remains of the first Dominican convent in New Spain. The convent building was demolished in 1861 under the Reform laws that forced clerics to turn over all religious buildings not used for worship to the government. Today, you can still see white-robed Dominican nuns visiting the church. ✉ *Between República de Cuba, República de Brasil, República de Venezuela, and Palma, Col. Centro,* ☎ *no phone.*

❸ **Templo Mayor** (Great Temple). The ruins of the ancient hub of the Aztec empire were unearthed accidentally in 1978 by telephone repairmen and have since been turned into a vast archaeological site and museum. At this temple, dedicated to the Aztec cult of death, captives from rival tribes — as many as 10,000 at a time—were sacrificed to the bloodthirsty god of war, Huitzilopochtli. Seven rows of leering stone skulls adorn one side of the structure.

The adjacent **Museo del Templo Mayor** contains 3,000 pieces unearthed from the site and from other ruins in central Mexico; they include ceramic warriors, stone carvings and knives, skulls of sacrificial victims, a rare gold ingot, models and scale reproductions, and a room on the Spaniards' destruction of Tenochtitlán. The centerpiece is an 8-ton disk discovered at the Templo Mayor. It depicts the moon goddess Coyolxauhqui, who, according to myth, was decapitated and dismembered by her brother Huitzilopochtli. Call six weeks ahead to schedule free English-language tours by museum staff in the mornings. ✉ *Seminario 8, at República de Guatemala; entrance on the plaza, near Catedral Metropolitana, Col. Centro,* ☎ *55/5542–4784, 55/5542–4785, or 55/5542–4786,* WEB *templo-mayor.dieich.com or azteca.conaculta.gob.mx/templomayor.* 🎟 *$3.50, free Sun.* 🕒 *Tues.–Sun. 9–5.*

❶ **Zócalo** (formal name: Plaza de la Constitución). Mexico City's historic plaza and the buildings around it were built by the Spaniards, using local slaves. This enormous paved square, the largest in the Western Hemisphere, occupies the site of the ceremonial center of Tenochtitlán, the capital of the Aztec empire, which once comprised 78 buildings. Throughout the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, elaborate churches and convents, elegant mansions, and stately public edifices were constructed around the square; many of these buildings have long since been converted to other uses. There's an air of Old Europe in this part of the city which, in its entirety (the Centro Histórico), is a national monument that has undergone major refurbishing. Clusters of small shops, eateries, cantinas, street vendors, and a few women in native Indian dress contribute to an inimitably Mexican flavor and exuberance.

Zocalo literally means "pedestal" or "base": in the mid-19th century, an independence monument was planned for the square, but it was never built. The term stuck, however, and now the word "zócalo" is applied to the main plazas of most Mexican cities. Mexico City's Zócalo (because it's the original, it's always capitalized) is used for government

rallies, protests, sit-ins, and festive events. It's the focal point for Independence Day celebrations on the eve of September 16 and is spectacularly festooned during the Christmas season. Flag-raising and -lowering ceremonies take place here in the early morning and late afternoon. ✉ *Bounded on the south by 16 de Septiembre, north by 5 de Mayo, east by Pino Suárez, and west by Monte de Piedad, Col. Centro.*

ALAMEDA CENTRAL

⑱ **Alameda Central** (Alameda Park). Since Aztec times, when the Indians held their *tianguis* (market) on the site, this park has been one of the capital's oases of greenery and centers of activity. In the early days of the Viceroyalty, the Inquisition burned its victims at the stake here. Later, national leaders, from 18th-century viceroys to Emperor Maximilian and President Porfirio Díaz, envisioned the park as a symbol of civic pride and prosperity: over the centuries, it has been endowed with fountains, railings, a Moorish kiosk imported from Paris, and ash, willow, and poplar trees. The semicircular, white-marble **Hemiciclo a Benito Juárez** (monument to Juárez) stands on the Avenida Juárez side of the park. It's a fine place for strolling, relaxing, and listening to live music on Sunday and holidays.

⑬ **Casa de los Azulejos** (House of Tiles). Built as the palace of the counts of the Valle de Orizaba, an aristocratic family from the early period of Spanish rule, this 17th-century masterpiece acquired its name from the tilework installed by a later descendant. The facade also has iron grillwork balconies and gray stonework. One of the prettiest Baroque structures in the country, it is currently occupied by Sanborns, a chain store–restaurant. The dazzling interior, which includes a Moorish patio, a monumental staircase, and a mural by Orozco, is worth seeing. If you have plenty of time—service is slow—this is a good place to stop for a meal. ✉ *Calle Madero 4, at Callejón de la Condesa, Alameda Central,* ☎ *55/5512–9820 Ext. 103.* ⏲ *Daily 7 AM–1 AM.*

⑯ **Dirección General de Correos** (General Post Office). Mexico City's main post office building is a fine example of Renaissance revival architecture. Constructed of cream-color sandstone in 1908, it epitomizes the grand imitations of European architecture common in Mexico during the Porfiriato—the long dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz (1876–1911). Upstairs, the **Museo del Palacio Postal** shows Mexico's postal history. ✉ *Calle Tacuba and Eje Central Lázaro Cárdenas, Alameda Central,* ☎ *55/5510–2999 museum; 55/5521–7394 post office.* 🎟 *Free.* ⏲ *Museum weekdays 9–4, weekends 10–2; post office weekdays 8–8, Sat. 9–1.*

⑫ **Iglesia de San Francisco.** On the site of Mexico's first convent (1524)—and supposedly the site of Moctezuma's zoo before that—this church's current 18th-century French Gothic incarnation is one of the newest buildings on the street. ✉ *Calles Madero and 16 de Septiembre, Alameda Central,* ☎ *no phone.* ⏲ *Daily 7 AM–8:30 PM.*

⑰ **Museo Franz Mayer.** Housed in the 16th-century Hospital de San Juan de Dios, this museum exhibits 16th- and 17th-century antiques, such as wooden chests inlaid with ivory, tortoiseshell, and ebony; tapestries, paintings, and lacquerware; rococo clocks, glassware, and architectural ornamentation; and an unusually large assortment of Talavera ceramics. The museum also has more than 700 editions of Cervantes's *Don Quixote.* The old hospital building is faithfully restored, with pieces of the original frescoes peeking through. ✉ *Av. Hidalgo 45, at Plaza Santa Veracruz, Alameda Central,* ☎ *55/5518–2267,* WEB *www.museosmexico.com.mx.* 🎟 *$2, free Tues.* ⏲ *Tues.–Sun. 10–5. Call 1 wk ahead for an English-speaking guide.*

⓳ **Museo Mural Diego Rivera.** Diego Rivera's controversial mural, *Sunday Afternoon Dream in the Alameda Park,* originally was painted on a lobby wall of the Hotel Del Prado in 1947–48. Its controversy grew out of Rivera's Marxist inscription, "God does not exist," which the artist later replaced with the bland "Conference of San Juan de Letrán" to placate Mexico's dominant Catholic population. The 1985 earthquake destroyed the hotel but not the poetic mural. This museum was built across the street from the hotel to house the work. ✉ *Calles Balderas and Colón, Alameda Central,* ☎ *55/5510–2329.* 🎟 *$1, free Sun.* 🕒 *Tues.–Sun. 10–6.*

⓴ **Museo Nacional de Arte** (National Art Museum). This neoclassical building contains examples of nearly every school of Mexican art, with a concentration on work made between 1810 and 1950. On display are Diego Rivera's portrait of Adolfo Best Maugard, José María Velasco's *Vista del Valle de México desde el Cerro de Santa Isabel (View of the Valley of Mexico from the Hill of Santa Isabel),* and Ramón Cano Manilla's *El Globo (The Balloon). El Caballito (The Little Horse),* a statue of Spain's Carlos V on horseback, stands out front. ✉ *Calle Tacuba 8, Col. Centro,* ☎ *55/5130–3400.* 🎟 *Free.* 🕒 *Tues.–Sun. 10:30–5:30.*

★ ⓯ **Palacio de Bellas Artes** (Fine Arts Palace). Construction on this colossal white-marble opera house was begun in 1904 by Porfirio Díaz, who wanted to add yet another ornamental building to his accomplishments. He was ousted seven years later and the building wasn't finished until 1934. Today the theater serves as a handsome venue for international and national artists, including the Ballet Folklórico de México. The palace is indeed renowned for its architecture, the work of Italian Adamo Boari, who also designed the post office; it includes an art deco facade trimmed in pre-Hispanic motifs. Inside are a Tiffany stained-glass curtain depicting the two volcanoes outside Mexico City and paintings by several celebrated Mexican artists, including Rufino Tamayo and Mexico's trio of muralists: Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros. Temporary art exhibitions are also held here. ✉ *Eje Central Lázaro Cárdenas and Av. Juárez, Alameda Central,* ☎ *55/5512–3633.* 🎟 *$2.50 for exhibitions, free Sun.; no charge to look at the building and gift shops inside.* 🕒 *Building Tues.–Sun. 10–9; exhibits Tues.–Sun. 10–6.*

OFF THE BEATEN PATH

TLATELOLCO – At Paseo de la Reforma's northern end, about 2 km (1 mi) north of the Palacio de Bellas Artes, the area known as Tlatelolco (pronounced tla-tel-*oh*l-coh) was the domain of Cuauhtémoc (pronounced kwa-oo-*teh*-mock)—the last Aztec emperor before the conquest—and the sister city of Tenochtitlán. In modern times its name continues to make residents shudder, as it was here that the Mexican army massacred several hundred protesting students in 1968. In addition, the 1985 earthquake destroyed several high-rise apartments in Tlatelolco, killing hundreds. The center of Tlatelolco is the Plaza de las Tres Culturas, so named because Mexico's three cultural eras—pre-Hispanic, colonial, and contemporary—are represented on the plaza in the form of the small ruins of a pre-Hispanic ceremonial center (visible from the roadway); the Iglesia de Santiago Tlatelolco (1609) and Colegio de la Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco (1535–36); and the modern Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1970). The *colegio* (college), founded by the Franciscans after the conquest, was once attended by the sons of the Aztec nobility. ✉ *Plaza bounded on the north by Manuel González, on the west by Av. San Juan de Letrán Nte., and on the east by Paseo de la Reforma, between Glorietas de Peralvillo and Cuitláhuac, Tlatelolco.*

⓫ **Palacio de Iturbide** (Emperor Iturbide's Palace). Built in 1780, this handsome Baroque structure—note the imposing door and its carved-stone

trimmings—became the residence of Iturbide in 1822. One of the heroes of the independence movement, the misguided Iturbide proclaimed himself emperor of a country that had thrown off the imperial yoke of the Hapsburgs only a year before. His own empire, needless to say, was short-lived. Now his home is owned by Banamex (Banco Nacional de México), which sponsors cultural exhibitions in the atrium. ✉ *Calle Madero 17, Col. Centro,* ☎ *55/5225–0281.* 🎟 *Free.* 🕒 *Inner atrium daily 10–7.*

⑭ **Torre Latinoamericana** (Latin American Tower). This 47-story skyscraper, the second-tallest building in the capital, was completed in 1956. On clear days the observation deck and café on the top floors afford fine views of the city. The **Fantastic World of the Sea**, a sky-high aquarium, miraculously transported small sharks and crocodiles to the 38th floor. ✉ *Calle Madero and Eje Central Lázaro Cárdenas, Alameda Central,* ☎ *55/5521–0844 observation deck; 55/5521–7455 aquarium.* 🎟 *Deck $3.50, aquarium $2.20.* 🕒 *Deck daily 9:30 AM–11 PM; aquarium daily 9:30 AM–10 PM.*

Zona Rosa, Bosque de Chapultepec, and Colonia Condesa

Bosque de Chapultepec, named for the *chapulines* (grasshoppers) that populated it long ago, is the largest park in the city, a great green refuge from concrete, traffic, and dust. Housing five world-class museums, a castle, a lake, an amusement park, and the Mexican president's official residence, Chapultepec is a saving grace for visitors and locals. If you have time to visit only one of these museums, make it the Museo Nacional de Antropología—you won't find the likes of its exhibits anywhere else.

Stores, hotels, travel agencies, and restaurants line the avenues of the Zona Rosa, once a cultural center of Mexico City, now a first stop for shopping. Nearby Colonia Condesa—a more recent tourist destination—is filled with fading art deco architecture, casual cafés, and inexpensive eateries that cater to the city's young and trendy.

A Good Walk

Emperor Maximilian built the Paseo de la Reforma in 1865, modeling it after the Champs-Élysées in Paris. Its purpose was to connect the Palacio Nacional with his residence, the Castillo de Chapultepec. At the northeastern end of Reforma are Tlatelolco, the Lagunilla Market, and Plaza Garibaldi, where the mariachis cluster and strut. To the west, Reforma winds its leisurely way west into the wealthy neighborhoods of Lomas de Chapultepec, where posh houses and estates sit behind stone walls.

Start your exploration of the Zona Rosa at the junction of Reforma, Avenida Juárez, and Bucareli, just west of the Alameda Central. Along the stretch of Reforma west of this intersection are a number of statues erected at the request of former Mexican president Porfirio Díaz to honor illustrious men, including Simón Bolívar, Columbus, Pasteur, and the Aztec emperor Cuauhtémoc. The best known, the **Monumento a la Independencia** ⑳, also known as The Angel, marks the western edge of the Zona Rosa. To get the best of the area's sights, walk along Hamburgo, Londres, and Copenhague streets—like others in the Zona, named for Continental cities. There's a crafts market, Mercado Zona Rosa, on Londres.

Four blocks southwest of the Zona Rosa, at Avenida Chapultepec, you'll come to the main entrance of **Bosque de Chapultepec** ㉑, or Chapultepec Park. Uphill from the entrance is the **Castillo de Chapultepec** ㉒

II

Geography and Travel

WORLD VIEW

The unrelenting turmoil of life in Cuba

BY EDWARD MORRIS

The Cuban Revolution—now in its 45th year—is that mouthful of hot coffee American politicians have neither been able to swallow nor spit out. Since a triumphant Fidel Castro rode into Havana on Jan. 8, 1959, it has been one clash after another—from the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Russian missile showdown of the early 1960s to the Mariel Boat Lift of 1980 to the 1999 tug-of-war over young Elian Gonzales. Recently, as some members of Congress were arguing for a loosening of America's long-time trade embargo against Cuba, President Bush tightened travel privileges to the island. Castro is now 77 years old, ruling without any officially designated successor and presiding over a nation that's in economic shambles. These three books, none of which is overtly partisan, attempt to see Cuba as it was, is and might be.

Music matters

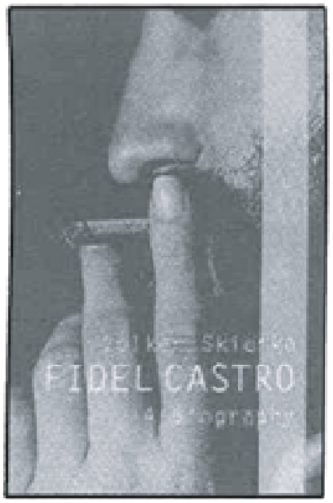


Eugene Robinson, an editor and former reporter for the *Washington Post*, views Cuba's history and post-Revolutionary politics through its many kinds of music in *Last Dance In Havana* (Free Press, $25, 288 pages, ISBN 0743246225). While this approach may not satisfy scholars, it does have a lot to recommend it. After all, the arts are a barometer of what a society values, subsidizes, permits and turns to in times of crisis. Thanks to the international success of 1997's *The Buena Vista Social Club* CD, a project that resurrected a group of old and once-neglected native performers, Cuban music was suddenly all the rage. This fascination brought yet another tentacle of capitalism to the country and widened the general interest in other varieties of popular music. Robinson is at pains to trace them all: he visits nightclubs and musician's homes, inspects Cuba's world-class music academies and demonstrates how Castro's seemingly capricious rules affect the ebb and flow of music. Robinson, who is black, also describes the racism that still afflicts this supposedly egalitarian society.

Still, he is not cynical about Castro's motives. "He saw a Cuba of heroic sacrifice and complete selflessness, a state that came as close as possible to attaining the communist ideal, a land where 'bourgeois comforts' were rightly scorned and 'private ownership' was a concept consigned to history's dustbin and 'constant struggle' was the happiest condition of all. . . . I think that when Fidel looks at the glorious shambles that is Cuba, he sees success, not failure."

Face of the revolution

Volker Skierka's *Fidel Castro: A Biography* (Polity, $29.95, 440 pages, ISBN 0745630065) was first published in Germany in 2000 but has been updated for the American edition. It is a meticulous accounting of Castro's rise to power, his frequent run-ins with his more cautious Russian supporters and his close but ambivalent relationship with Che Guevara, who, as the author demonstrates, was the political purist Fidel could never afford to be. Skierka provides a valuable sketch of what Cuba was like under Castro's predecessor, Fulgencio Batista, and his allies in the American Mafia. It may surprise some to learn that Castro was a childhood admirer of Franklin D. Roosevelt, even going so far as to write him a "fan letter," a copy of which is reproduced in the book. Skierka includes a detailed bibliography, 16 pages of photos and a list of relevant CD-ROMs and websites. While he has no illusions about Castro's flaws or Cuba's unrelenting turmoil, Skierka concludes that, "Identification with the revolution is still high among ordinary people, including many young people, and it will outlive [Castro]. One thing Cubans certainly don't want is to return to the old dependence on the great neighbor to the north."



Lasting impressions



Cuba In Mind (Vintage, $14, 280 pages, ISBN 1400076137), edited by Maria Finn Dominguez, is a collection of essays, short fiction, reports and poems by such luminaries as Anthony Trollope, Steven Crane, Graham Greene, Langston Hughes, Elmore Leonard, Oscar Hijuelos and Andrei Codrescu. It is essentially a catchall of impressions by those who have found something to admire in the island and its people. Ernest Hemingway liked the fact that one could raise and fight cocks legally there and shoot live pigeons as a club sport. Allen Ginsberg, who was booted out of the country in 1965, was sympathetic to the Revolution's basic goals but enraged by its abuse of homosexuals. Reflecting years later on his ill-fated visit, he told a reporter, "Well, the worst thing I said was that I'd heard, by rumor, that Raul Castro [Fidel's younger brother] was gay. And the second worst thing I said was that Che Guevara was cute."

▶BELIZE

• **GEOGRAPHY** **Location:** northeastern coast of Central America. **Boundaries:** Mexico to N, Caribbean Sea to E, Guatemala to S and W. **Total land area:** 8,865 sq. mi. (22,960 sq km). **Coastline:** 240 mi. (386 km). **Comparative area:** between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. **Land use:** 2% arable land; 2% meadows and pastures; 92% forest and woodland; 3% other; includes negl. % irrigated. **Major cities:** (1993 est.) Belmopan (capital) 3,852; Belize City 47,723; Orange Walk 11,922; San Ignacio 9,702; Corozal 7,644.

• **PEOPLE** **Population:** 256,062 (July 2001 est.). **Nationality:** noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean. **Ethnic groups:** 44% mestizo, 30% Creole, 10% Maya, 6.2% Garifuna. **Languages:** English (official), Spanish, Mayan, Garifuna (Carib). **Religions:** 62% Roman Catholic, 30% Protestant.

• **GOVERNMENT** **Type:** parliamentary democracy. **Independence:** Sept. 21, 1981 (from U.K.). **Constitution:** Sept. 21, 1981. **National holiday:** Independence Day, Sept. 21. **Heads of Government:** Sir Colville Norbert Young, governor general (since Nov. 1993); Said Musa, prime minister (since Aug. 1998). **Structure:** executive—governor general (appointed by Queen Elizabeth II, who is recognized as the head of state), prime minister, cabinet; bicameral legislature; judiciary.

• **ECONOMY** **Monetary unit:** Belizean dollar. **Budget:** (1999 est.) ***income:*** $157 mil.; ***expend.:*** $279 mil. **GDP:** $790 mil., $3,200 per capita (2000 est.). **Chief crops:** bananas, coca, citrus, sugarcane; cultured shrimp; illegal producer of cannabis for international drug trade. **Natural resources:** arable land potential, timber, fish. **Major industries:** garments, food processing, tourism. **Labor force:** 71,000 (1997 est.); 38% agriculture, 32% industry, 30% services; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; 12.8% unemployment (1999 est.). **Exports:** $235.7 mil. (f.o.b., 2000 est.); sugar, citrus, bananas, clothing. **Imports:** $413 mil. (c.i.f., 2000 est.); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, fuels, chemicals. **Major trading partners:** (1997) ***exports:*** 42% U.S., 33% U.K., 12% EU; ***imports:*** 58% U.S., 12% Mexico, 5% U.K.

During the 1700's, Spain held sovereignty over Belize but never attempted to settle it. The British gradually did settle there, however, and in 1862, British Honduras, as it was called, became a Crown colony. Although Britain granted Belize independence in 1981, Guatemala claimed sovereignty over the area until 1992, when it finally recognized Belize's independence. But as British defense forces withdrew in 1994, Guatemala reasserted its old claims but without consequence.

▶JAMAICA

• **GEOGRAPHY** **Location:** northern Caribbean Sea. Kingston 17°58'N, 76°48'W. **Boundaries:** Cuba 87 mi. (145 km) to N. **Total area:** 4,243 sq. mi. (10,990 sq km). **Coastline:** 635 mi. (1,022 km). **Comparative area:** slightly smaller than Connecticut. **Land use:** 14% arable land; 6% permanent crops; 24% meadows and pastures; 17% forest and woodland; 39% other; includes 3% irrigated. **Major cities:** (1982 census) Kingston (capital) 524,638; Spanish Town 89,097; Montego Bay 70,265.

• **PEOPLE** **Population:** 2,665,636 (July 2001 est.). **Nationality:** noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican. **Ethnic groups:** 90.9% black, 1.3% East Indian, 0.2% white, 0.2% Chinese, 7.3% mixed, 0.1% other. **Languages:** English, Creole. **Religions:** 61.3% Protestant, 4% Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults.

• **GOVERNMENT** **Type:** constitutional parliamentary democracy. **Independence:** Aug. 6, 1962 (from U.K.). **Constitution:** Aug. 6, 1962. **National holiday:** Independence Day, first Monday in August. **Heads of Government:** Gov. Gen. Howard F.H. Cooke, governor-general (since Aug. 1991); Percival James Patterson, prime minister (since Apr. 1993). **Structure:** cabinet headed by prime minister; bicameral legislature; judiciary follows British tradition under chief justice.

• **ECONOMY** **Monetary unit:** Jamaican dollar. **Budget:** (FY99/00 est.) ***income:*** $2.23 bil.; ***expend.:*** $2.56 bil. **GDP:** $9.7 bil., $3,700 per capita (2000 est.). **Chief crops:** sugarcane, bananas, coffee, citrus, potatoes, vegetables; poultry, goats, milk. **Natural resources:** bauxite, gypsum, limestone. **Major industries:** tourism, bauxite mining, textiles. **Labor force:** 1.13 bil. (1998); 60% services, 21% agriculture, 19% industry and commerce; 15.5% unemployment. **Exports:** $1.7 bil. (f.o.b., 2000 est.); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, rum. **Imports:** $3 bil. (f.o.b., 2000 est.); machinery and transport equipment, construction materials, fuel; food; chemicals. **Major trading partners:** ***exports:*** 35.7% U.S., 15.8% E.U. (excluding U.K.), 11.5% Canada; ***imports:*** 47.8% U.S., 4.7% E.U. (excluding U.K.), 12.4% Caricom.

Christopher Columbus visited Jamaica in 1494, and the Spanish ruled the island—exterminating the native Arawaks in the process—until it fell to British control in 1655. A haven for buccaneers, by the 18th century Jamaica was a major sugar producer and the site of one of the busiest slave markets in the world. Emancipation of the slaves in 1833 and abolition of tariff protection in 1846 contributed strongly to the subsequent downfall of the plantation economy.

In 1962 the island gained its independence. The country has been plagued by racial and class division set within the context of an underdeveloped economy. Michael Manley of the People's National party became prime minister in 1972. He nationalized some industry and established closer ties with Cuba. Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour party came to power in 1980 and encouraged more private-sector involvement in developing the economy. Though Manley was reelected to office in 1989, he did not reverse this general trend; in 1992 he was succeeded by Percival James Patterson, who led the People's National party to a landslide victory in violence-marred elections in March 1993. He was reelected in 1997 despite continuing economic problems.

▶CANADA

• **GEOGRAPHY** **Location:** northern North America (excluding Alaska and Greenland); second largest country in the world. **Boundaries:** Arctic Ocean to N, Greenland to NE across Baffin Bay, Atlantic Ocean to E, United States to S, Pacific Ocean and Alaska to W. **Total land area:** 3,851,794 sq. mi. (9,976,140 sq km). **Coastline:** 151,492 mi. (243,791 km). **Comparative area:** slightly larger than U.S. **Land use:** 5% arable land, 3% meadows and pastures, 54% forest and woodland, 38% other. **Major cities:** (1991 census) Ottawa (capital) 912,100; Toronto 3,863,105; Montréal 3,091,115; Vancouver 1,584,115; Edmonton 832,155.

• **PEOPLE** **Population:** 31,592,805 (July 2001 est.). **Nationality:** noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian. **Ethnic groups:** 28% British isles origin, 23% French origin, 15% other European, 2% Amerindian, 6% other, mostly Asian. **Languages:** 59.3% English, 23.2% French (both official). **Religions:** 42% Roman Catholic, 12% United Church, 8% Anglican.

• **GOVERNMENT** **Type:** confederation with parliamentary democracy. **Independence:** July 1, 1867 (from U.K.). **Constitution:** amended British North America Act of 1867 transferred power and rights to Canada, Apr. 17, 1982; charter of rights and unwritten customs. **National holiday:** Canada Day, July 1. **Heads of Government:** Jean Chrétien, prime minister (since Nov. 1993); Adrienne Clarkson, governor-general (since Oct. 1999). **Structure:** executive—cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons and headed by prime minister; legislative—bicameral Parliament with queen represented by governor general, Senate, and House of Commons; judiciary—judges appointed by governor general with Supreme Court as highest tribunal.

• **ECONOMY** **Monetary unit:** Canadian dollar. **Budget:** (2000 est.) ***income:*** $126.1 bil.; ***expend.:*** $125.3 bil. **GDP:** $774.7 bil., $24,800 per capita (2000 est.). **Chief crops:** grain (principally wheat), oilseeds, tobacco. **Natural resources:** iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead. **Major industries:** processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products. **Labor force:** 16.1 mil.; 74% services, 15% manufacturing; 6.8% unemployment (2000 est.). **Exports:** $272.3 bil. (f.o.b., 2000 est.); motor vehicles and parts, newsprint, wood pulp, timber, petroleum. **Imports:** $238.2 bil. (f.o.b., 2000 est.); machinery and equipment, petroleum, chemicals, motor vehicles. **Major trading partners:** U.S., Japan, U.K., Germany.

Canada is geographically the second-largest country in the world, but most of its territory is very sparsely settled. The vast majority of the country's 32 million people live in a narrow band along the border with the U.S. Despite a long tradition of national independence, Canada's history has been dominated by relations with Great Britain, the U.S., and, to a lesser extent, France.

Canada's earliest inhabitants arrived via the Bering land bridge from Asia around 15,000 years ago and diversified to form the various Inuit (Eskimo), Northwest Indian, Plains Indian, and forest Indian cultures that still contribute significantly to Canada's national identity. The earliest-known European settlers of Canada were Vikings, who established a short-lived colony in Newfoundland around A.D. 1000. Other European explorers made numerous voyages to Canada during the 16th century, stimulated by Canada's rich resources of fish, forest products, and furs.

The first permanent European settlement in Canada was the French trading station at Quebec, founded by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. Fur traders rapidly spread into the interior along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes; European diseases, particularly smallpox, decimated Native American populations as the explorers advanced. In 1663 New France was organized as a French Crown Colony, and royal governors replaced private commercial interests in governing Quebec.

The Hudson Bay Company was chartered by the British Crown in 1670, inaugurating a long period of commercial and territorial rivalry in Canada between Britain and France. In general, France sought to expand New France northward and westward, while Britain sought to expand its domination southward and westward from Hudson Bay. French and British interests clashed directly along the Atlantic coast, where both British and French settlements were established. Local and regional wars between the French and the British were endemic in Canada throughout the 17th and 18th centuries; each side enlisted Native American allies. These wars were often inconclusive, but in Queen Anne's War (1702-13), Britain gained a significant advantage by winning control of Acadia and Newfoundland, and by driving the French from Hudson Bay.

The French and Indian Wars of 1756-63, a North American extension of Europe's Seven Years' War, proved to be the decisive turning point in the Anglo-French rivalry in Canada. Prior to the outbreak of full-scale war, in 1755 the British deported some 7,000-10,000 French settlers from Acadia, in Nova Scotia, to the West Indies; many later settled in Louisiana. When war broke out in Europe in 1756, Britain employed its superior sea power to cut New France off from Europe and captured Quebec in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759. Montreal capitulated in 1760, leaving Britain in control of New France.

Faced with the problem of governing New France's large and rapidly growing French population (which far outnumbered Canada's English-speaking population), the British in 1774 passed the Quebec Act, which recognized the territory's legal code and manorial system of land tenure, and granted legal status to the Roman Catholic church. The act also extended Canadian territory south to the Ohio River, enraging the inhabitants of the 13 American colonies and helping to fuel the American Revolution.

During the American Revolution, nearly 40,000 loyalisis fled to Canada from the rebellious colonies, establishing English-speaking settlements in New Brunswick and western Quebec. Friction between English- and French-speaking Canadians led the British in 1791 to divide Canada (west of the Atlantic maritime provinces) into two provinces, Upper Canada and Lower

Canada. Each was granted a legislature; Upper Canada's was based on British institutions, Lower Canada's retained the French forms established by the Quebec Act of 1774.

During the War of 1812 between Great Britain and the U.S., Canada became a battleground; Toronto was captured and pillaged by the Americans in 1813. Many Americans hoped to expand the territory of the U.S. at the expense of Canada, or even to entice Canada into a continental American union, but Canadians, whether English- or French-speaking, showed no enthusiasm for joining the U.S. A small British garrison, with the support of Native American irregular forces, kept the Americans at bay. The Convention of 1818 established the border between Canada and the U.S. at latitude 49° north, as far west as the Rocky Mountains, and provided for joint U.S.-British control of Oregon (i.e., the entire Columbia River basin).

Following the War of 1812, British authorities encouraged British immigration to Canada, and between 1815 and 1855, one million Britons answered the call. This immigration radically altered Canada's ethnic balance, making French-speaking Canadians a minority population for the first time. The francophones of Lower Canada, hemmed in on all sides by English speakers, rose in rebellion under the leadership of the Parti Patriote in 1837-38. Lord Durham recommended in 1839 that Canada be united under a single government, and the Union of Canada was enacted in 1841. This move did not, however, quell the growing nationalism of French Canadians.

War with the U.S. threatened in 1844, as the U.S. claimed the entire Columbia River basin north to 54°40' ("fifty-four forty or fight"). But diplomacy triumphed in the end: In 1846 the boundary at 49° was extended westward to the Pacific Ocean. Meanwhile, gold was discovered in British Columbia in 1856, leading to a gold rush and a substantial increase in the population of western Canada.

Growing trade between Canada and the U.S. from the 1840's onward, and the development of a continental system of railroads in both Canada and the U.S. in the 1850's, led to a relative decline in British influence in Canada. The American Civil War had the indirect effect of prompting Canadians to seek self-government in a federal union. Previously, there had been little contact between the Canadas (Upper and Lower) and the maritime provinces, while the vast territories of the west were still privately administered by the Hudson Bay Company. A federal union was forged in a series of conferences beginning in 1864, and the federation of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick was recognized by the British North America Act of July 1, 1867.

The Dominion of Canada thus established in 1867 became a self-governing entity within the British Empire; Sir J.A. Macdonald became Canada's first prime minister (1867-73). The dominion rapidly expanded. In 1869 it purchased the western territories of the Hudson Bay Company, and in 1870, in response to a rebellion of French-speaking Métis in Manitoba, Manitoba was granted provincial status within the federation. In 1871 the union of British Columbia with Canada was secured with the promise of a transcontinental railway; the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885. Prince Edward Island joined the federation in 1873, but neighboring Newfoundland remained a British colony outside the Canadian federation until 1949.

A second francophone rebellion broke out in Saskatchewan in 1885. Its leader, Louis Riel, was executed and became a symbol of French Canadian grievances against the English-speaking majority. Wilfred Laurier became Canada's first francophone prime minister in 1896, but he was unable to solve the problem of the rights of Catholics and French-speakers outside Quebec. Legislation restricting those rights had already been enacted in Manitoba in 1890.

The Klondike Gold Rush of 1897-98 brought Canada to worldwide attention and indirectly helped promote the settlement of rich agricultural lands in the Canadian west. Immigrants to the prairie region came not only from eastern Canada, but also from Europe, notably Germany, Scandinavia, and the Ukraine. Japanese farmers and Chinese railroad and mining workers settled west of the Rockies, further increasing Canada's ethnic diversity, though Asian immigrants were denied citizenship through discriminatory legislation. Alberta and Saskatchewan were granted provincial status in 1905; the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories continued to be governed by controllers appointed by the federal government and patrolled by the famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Urbanization and industrialization were stimulated in the early 20th century by the exploitation of extensive mineral resources in western Canada and in northern Quebec, and by the development of hydroelectric projects and transportation facilities throughout the country. The long-lived Laurier government fell in 1911, when his proposal for free trade with the U.S. evoked widespread fears that Canada's nascent industries would suffer without protective tariffs.

Laurier's Conservative successor, Robert Borden, sent Canadian troops to fight in World War I in 1914 and, over the objections of most French Canadian leaders, bolstered Canada's war efforts in Europe through national conscription in 1917. The distinguished performance of Canada's armed forces in the war bought the country renewed international respect.

Borden's wartime English-speaking Conservative-Liberal coalition collapsed in 1921. He was succeeded by the Liberal leader William L. Mackenzie King, who was to be Canada's prime minister for over 20 years (1921-30, 1935-48). He skillfully managed the economic prosperity of the 1920's, which saw the establishment in Canada of branch plants of many American industrial firms.

The Statute of Westminster, which created the British Commonwealth in 1931, had the effect of granting full self-government to Canada within the Commonwealth.

Canada's federal structure was ill-equipped to manage the economic collapse of the 1930's, which brought both industrial depression and a drought-induced agricultural crisis. Efforts to deal with unemployment, land foreclosures, and other economic ills fell to the provincial governments, which were not up to the task.

Canada's recovery from the Great Depression was stimulated by the advent of World War II, which Canada entered in 1939. Although the war brought price controls, rationing, and other emergency measures, the overall effect of the war was to strengthen all sectors of Canada's economy and to enhance Canada's international status as a leading military and industrial power. A Liberal electoral victory of 1945 gave Mackenzie King a renewed mandate for the postwar era.

The two decades following the war saw the gradual expansion of federal financial responsibility for national welfare measures, including

pensions, unemployment insurance, and comprehensive medical care, though the administration of such programs remainod a provincial matter. These developments coincided with an increase in urbanization and industrialization in the major centers of Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal. Formal "equalization payments" were enacted in the 1950's to reduce economic disparities between rich and poor provinces. The early stages of these developments played a part in persuading Newfoundland to join the federation as Canada's 10th province in 1949.

A landslide Conservative victory in 1958 brought John Diefenbaker to the prime ministership, but the Conservatives proved unable to offer a coherent political program and were ousted in the elections of 1963, which returned the Liberals to power. Canadian politics since the 1960's have been marked by increasing regionalization; the Liberal party is based largely in the east, while the New Democratic party, organized in 1961, has little support east of Ontario. The Conservatives offer a broad but insecure national alternative.

The language issue continues to divide Canada politically and ideologically. The rise of an aggressive Quebecois nationalism in the 1960's led directly to the Liberal prime ministership of Pierre Trudeau, a Quebecois known as a supporter of a strong federal constitution. Trudeau's efforts toward conciliation and for constitutional guarantees for Quebec within a strong federal structure proved unavailing, however. In 1970 he invoked the War Measures Act to send troops to Quebec to put down a wave of separatist terrorism, leaving the province subdued but sullen.

The 1976 electoral victory in Quebec of the Parti Québécois under Rene Lévesque provoked fears that Quebec would secede from Canada. Levesques plan for a separate "sovereignty-association" status for Quebec was rejected by a popular referendum in 1980, but only because of Trudeau's pledge to seek full autonomy for Canada in order to secure constitutional protection for Quebec's special interests.

In November 1981, Canada's provincial governments reached agreement on proposals for constitutional change. The result was the passage by the British Parliament of the Canada Act, which came into effect on Apr. 17, 1982, granting full independence and constitutional autonomy to Canada and severing its last colonial ties to the British government. Canada's new 1982 Constitution more clearly delineated the powers of the federal and provincial governments, provided for Supreme Court review of legislation, and included a Charter of Rights to protect civil liberties.

A nationwide recession contributed to the defeat of Trudeau's Liberal government and to the election of the Conservative party leader Brian Mulroney (also a native of Quebec) as prime minister in 1984. The Mulroney government encouraged foreign investment and privatization as a means of revitalizing Canada's economy. But its most significant achievement was the negotiation and passage, in 1988-89, of a free-trade agreement with the U.S. (that also came to include Mexico).

The Meech Lake Agreement, containing a number of articles clarifying the 1982 Constitution, was worked out between Mulroney and Quebec's Liberal premier Robert Bourassa, along with the leaders of Canada's nine other provinces, and signed on June 23, 1987. Its provisions enhanced the power of the provinces; a key provision gave constitutional protection to Quebec's efforts to remain a "distinct society," linguistically and culturally French. But the aggressive measures of the Quebec government to eradicate the use of English in the public affairs of the province provoked a backlash against bilingualism. The Meech Lake Agreement failed to become law when the legislatures of Newfoundland and Manitoba declined to ratify it by the June 23, 1990, deadline. Canada plunged into the most serious constitutional crisis in its history.

An alternative agreement to restructure the federal government and give more power to the 10 provincial governments met initial opposition in Quebec, and was decisively defeated in a national referendum, leaving the nation to deal once again with the awkward status quo.

Faced with a decline in his popularity, Mulroney resigned in 1993. In June the Progressive Conservative party convention chose Kim Campbell to lead the government, the first woman to do so in the country's history. In the 1993 general election, however, the Conservatives were routed by Jean Chretien and the Liberals, who gained nearly 100 additional seats in the House of Commons. The new government announced plans in early 1995 to cut the budget deficit through higher taxes and spending cuts on health care and social programs. Although they accomplished this goal, many Canadians were disconcerted because of high unemployment (9 percent in 1996) and a decrease in benefits. Chretien was also vulnerable on the problem of Quebec because he and the Liberal Party seemed to favor giving special status to the French province, where in 1995 a separatist referendum was only narrowly defeated. In July 1997 elections, the Liberals lost 19 seats, but still held a slim majority. Since the other major parties (Reform, Bloc Quebecois) are not united in any meaningful way, the Liberals have been able to govern. The issue of separatism rose to prominence again in Aug. 1998 when the Supreme Court ruled that a referendum on Quebec secession would be invalid without negotiations on the terms with both the provinces and the federation as a whole.

On April 1, 1999 the government officially created a new Arctic territory called Nunavut which is governed solely by the Inuit tribe (called Eskimos in Alaska and Greenland). In Nov. 2000 Chretien's Liberals won their third consecutive victory by a very large margin.

▶HAWAII

What the air conditioner did for the Sunbelt, the jetliner has done for Hawaii, the last state to enter the Union. Because of the jet, Hawaii is a possible vacation spot for millions and welcomes 20 times the air travelers of 25 years ago. Tourism is Hawaii's key industry, attracting more than 6.5 million visitors to the state each year. Recent economic problems in Japan have had a negative effect on Hawaii's tourism numbers, and the state economy has suffered greatly as a result. Thousands of miles from both California and mainland Asia, Hawaii was originally peopled by Polynesian seafarers around A.D. 500 and has the richest ethnic mix of any state, with the lowest percentage of whites and highest percentages of Asians. It was partly fear of this diversity that stalled its statehood. A link between the United States and Asia, Hawaii is the center of U.S. defense in the Pacific and is home to 100,000 veterans, three-quarters of them veterans of Vietnam. Hawaii produces large quantities of pineapples and sugar cane, and efforts are under way to harness thermal electric power from Mauna Loa volcano.

Name Of unknown origin, perhaps from Hawaii Loa, traditional discoverer of islands, or from Hawaiki, the traditional Polynesian homeland. **Nicknames** Aloha State, Paradise of the Pacific. **Capital** Honolulu. **Entered union** Aug. 21, 1959 (50th). **Motto** *Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ke pono* (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness). **Emblems** **Bird** Nene (Hawaiian goose). **Fish** Humuhumunukunukuapuaa (reef triggerifish). **Flower** Pua aloalo (hibiscus). **Song** "Hawaii Ponoi." **Tree** Kukui (candlenut).

Land **Total area** 10,931 sq. mi (43rd), incl. 4,508 sq. mi. inland water. Surrounded by Pacific Ocean. **Rivers** Kaukonahua Stream, Wailuku Stream. **Lakes** Halulu, Kolekole, Salt Lake, Waiia Res. **Other notable features** Pearl Harbor. Hualalai, Kilauea, Mauna Kea (13,796 ft.), and Mauna Loa volcanoes. **Main islands** Hawaii, Kauai, Lanai, Maui, Molokai, Oahu.

Elected officials Gov. Benjamin J. Cayetano (D, term exp. 2002). Lt. Gov/Sec. State, Mazie K. Hirono (D). Atty. Gen. Earl I. Anzai (D).

People (July, 2001 est.) 1,224,398 (42nd). **Race/Hispanic Origin** (2000 Census): White 24.3%. Black 1.8%. Indian 0.3%. Asian 41.6%. Pacific Islander 9.4%. Other 1.3%. Two or more races 21.4%. Hispanic 7.2%.

Cities (2000) Honolulu 371,657. Hilo 40,759. Kailua 36,513. Kaneohe 34,970. Waipahu 33,108. Pearl City 30,976. Waimalu 29,371. Mililani Town 28,608. Kahului 20,146. Kihei 16,749.

Business **Gross State Product,** 2000: $42.36 bil. (39th). **Leading Sectors of GSP** (2000): Finance, insurance, and real estate 22.47%; Services 22.46%; Government 21.42%. ***Fortune* 500 Companies** (2001): 0.

Famous natives Bernice P. Bishop, philanthropist. Sanford B. Dole, statehood advocate. Charlotte (b. Ohio) and Luther Halsey Gulick, Camp Fire Girls founders. Don Ho, singer. Daniel J. Inouye, politician. Duke Kahanamoku, swimmer. Victoria Kaiulani, last heiress presumptive to Hawaiian throne. Kamehameha I, king. Kamehameha III, king. Liliuokalani, queen. Bette Midler, singer.

Noteworthy places Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. Diamond Head. Haleakala Natl. Park, Maui. Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park (Kilauea and Mauna Loa), Hawaii. Iolani Palace, Honolulu. Kaloko-Honokohau Natl. Hist. Park, Molokai. Natl. Cemetery of the Pacific and USS *Arizona* Memorial. Polynesian Cultural Center, Laiea. Pu'uhonua o Honaunau Natl. Hist. Park, Hawaii.

Memorable events Polynesians first arrive 6th century. Second wave of Polynesians arrive 10th century. Captain James Cook first European to visit islands 1778; killed on Hawaii 1779. Sugar production begins 1835. Land reform ends feudal system 1848. Monarchy rule ends in revolution 1893. Becomes U.S. Territory 1900. Japanese attack Pearl Harbor 1941. Statehood 1959.

Tourist information 800-GOHAWAII. **www.gohawaii.com.**

OAXACA CITY

Oaxaca City is traditionally Indian, and although cosmopolitan touches are everywhere, women and children still peddle everything from wooden combs to chili-seasoned grasshoppers, and men and boys offer shoe shines around the city's many parks. Underemployment and unemployment are severe problems and beggars are a ubiquitous part of the street scene. You'll see families playing accordions along the city streets for spare change, and men, women, and children selling pencils, sweets, ears of barbecued corn, and lots more in the parks and on street corners.

The city is officially called Oaxaca de Juárez, and it is decidedly the state's major attraction, with a population of about 260,000 and around a million visitors a year.

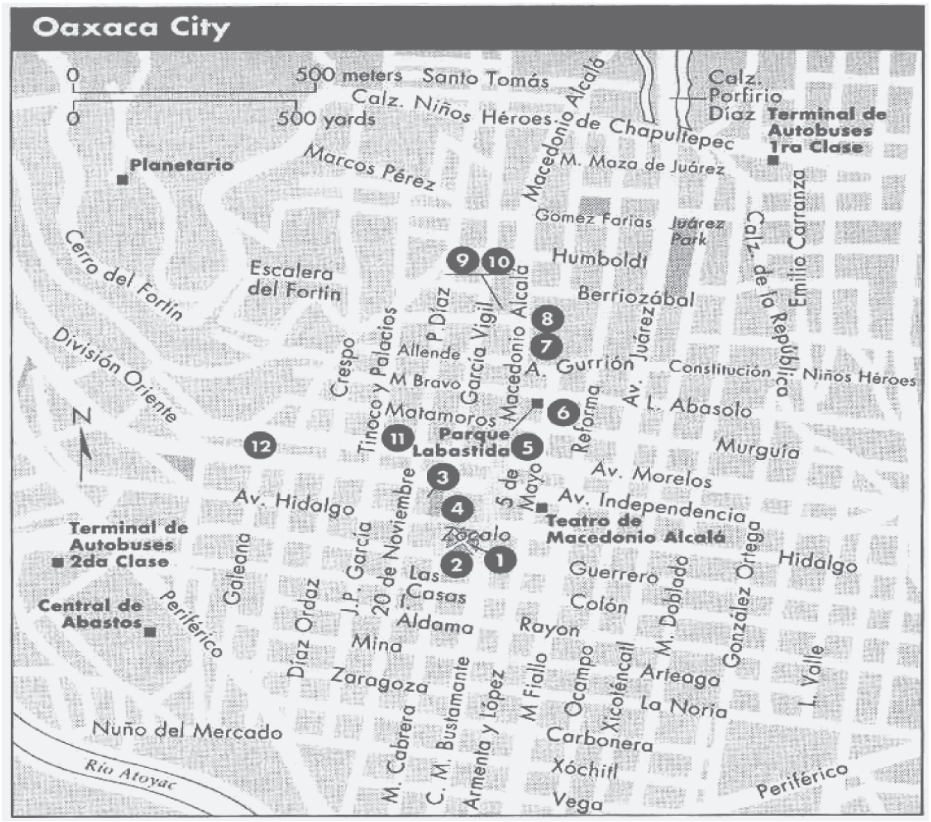
Exploring Oaxaca City

The colonial heart of Oaxaca is laid out in a simple grid, with all major attractions within walking distance of one another. Most of the streets in the city's core change names once they pass the zócalo.

A Good Walk

Begin your exploration of Oaxaca at the shady **zócalo** ①, the heart of the city and its pedestrian-only main square. On the south side of the square visit the **Palacio de Gobierno** ②—step inside and check out the mural by Arturo García Bustos stretching from the first to the second floor. Upon leaving the government palace, go to the northwest corner of the zócalo to reach **El Alameda** ③, a second square that abuts the central plaza. On the east side of the Alameda, you can't miss the **Catedral Metropolitana de Oaxaca** ④. After visiting the cathedral, turn right on Avenida Independencia and left at the next corner. This puts you on the pedestrian mall on Calle Macedonio Alcalá, where you'll see restored colonial mansions in a palate of pastels, and some of Oaxaca's best galleries, shops, museums, and restaurants. It's also lively and well lighted at night. After a short 1½ blocks you'll see the **Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Oaxaca** ⑤ on your right. Continue north on Calle Macedonio Alcalá, turn right on Calle Murguía, and left on

El Alameda . . . 3
Basílica de Nuestra Señora de la Soledad 12
Catedral Metropolitana de Oaxaca . . 4
Centro Fotográfico Álvarez Bravo 9
Ex-Convento de Santa Catalina. 6
Iglesia y Ex-Convento de Santo Domingo 7
Museo Casa de Benito Juárez 10
Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Oaxaca . . . 5
Museo de Arte Prehispánico Rufino Tamayo 11
Museo de las Culturas. . . 8
Palacio de Gobierno. . . . 2
Zócalo. 1



the first street, Calle 5 de Mayo. Taking up the entire block on the east side of the street is the **Ex-Convento de Santa Catalina** ⑥, now the Hotel Camino Real. Continue north until Calle 5 de Mayo ends at Calle Gurrión and the beautifully restored **Iglesia y Ex-Convento de Santo Domingo** ⑦. Adjacent to the church is the cavernous **Museo de las Culturas** ⑧, which contains priceless artifacts taken from Tomb 7 of Monte Albán, a library of antique books, and an informative ethnographic exhibit.

Walk east on Constitución, along the south side of Santo Domingo, to Av. Juárez. Turn right and walk two blocks to Murguía; turn right and walk half a block to the **Centro Fotográfico Álvarez Bravo** ⑨. After seeing the current photo exhibition, walk up the steps of La Plazuela del Carmen Alto, where Triqui women in red, beribboned *huipiles* (tunics) sell embroidered blouses, dresses, and crafts. Take a right on Calle García Vigil, and just a half block up, on the left side of the street, you'll find the **Museo Casa de Benito Juárez** ⑩, a museum honoring Oaxaca's most revered statesman. Upon leaving, return south on García Vigil 4½ blocks and turn right on Avenida Morelos. One and a half blocks up on the right, in a tranquil colonial home, is the **Museo de Arte Prehispánico Rufino Tamayo** ⑪. After seeing the museum's elegant presentation of pre-Hispanic art, continue west on Morelos 2½ blocks. Descend the steps and cross the large plaza to the massive **Basílica de Nuestra Señora de la Soledad** ⑫. On the left side of the church is a small museum housing items related to Oaxaca's patron saint. Go east on Avenida Independencia past the telegraph office and you'll be back at El Alameda and the zócalo, where you can stop and watch the daily parade of Oaxaqueños.

Sights to See

❸ **El Alameda.** This shady square is home to the Catedral Metropolitana de Oaxaca and the post office. Locals gossip on wrought-iron benches

or read the newspaper while their kids chase pigeons or beg for giant balloons or snacks sold by itinerant vendors.

⑫ **Basílica de Nuestra Señora de la Soledad.** The Baroque basilica houses the statue of the Virgin of Solitude, Oaxaca's patron saint. According to legend, this statue was found in the pack of a mule that had mysteriously joined a mule train bound for Guatemala; when the mule perished at the site of the present church and the statue was discovered in its pack, the event was construed as a miracle, and the church was built in 1682 to commemorate it. The Virgin, who is believed to have supernatural healing powers, remains the object of fervent piety for the devout populace. Robbers in the 1980s removed her jewel-studded crown; she is now housed in a shrine surrounded by glass. A small museum at the side of the church displays devotional items left by the faithful over the years. ✉ *Av. Independencia 107, Centro, at Calle Galeana,* ☎ *no phone.* ⏲ *Daily 7–7.*

④ **Catedral Metropolitana de Oaxaca.** Begun in 1544, the cathedral was destroyed by earthquakes and fire and not finished until 1733. The church honors the Virgin of the Assumption, whose statue can be seen on the facade above the door. The chapel at the back of the church left of the altar houses the cruxifix of El Señor del Rayo (Our Lord of the Lightning Bolt). This revered statue was the only piece to survive a fire that started when lightning struck the thatch roof of the original structure. ✉ *Av. Independencia 700, Centro,* ☎ *951/516–4401.* ⏲ *Daily 8 AM–9 PM.*

⑨ **Centro Fotográfico Álvarez Bravo.** Famed Oaxaca painter and graphic artist Francisco Toledo inaugurated this photography museum in the mid-1990s. Also here is a large, free Braille library. ✉ *Calle Murguía 302, Centro,* ☎ *951/516–4523.* 🎟 *Free.* ⏲ *Wed.–Mon. 9:30–8.*

⑥ **Ex-Convento de Santa Catalina.** This building is now the Hotel Camino Real and, like many structures in downtown Oaxaca, is a National Heritage Site. Even if you're not staying here, it's worthwhile to explore the hotel's three courtyards. On a rear patio, check out the still-working font where the nuns washed the convent's laundry 400 years ago at 12 stone basins and tubs. ✉ *Calle 5 de Mayo 300, Centro.*

★ ⑦ **Iglesia y Ex-Convento de Santo Domingo.** Behold Oaxaca City's most brilliantly decorated church, whose 17th-century facade is framed by two domed bell towers. The interior is a profusion of white and gold—real gold leaf—typical of the energy with which Mexico seized on the Baroque style. Adjoining the temple, the former Dominican monastery was the object of an ambitious and costly renovation in the late 1990s. The botanical gardens are open for free Spanish-language tours at 1 and 5 PM (reserve in advance), and you can browse in the gift shop and the library of antiquarian books. Don't miss the beautifully augmented Museo de las Culturas. ✉ *Calles Macedonio Alcalá and Gurrión, Centro,* ☎ *951/516–2991; 951/516–7915 for botanical garden reservations.* ⏲ *Church: daily 7 AM–1 PM and 5–8 PM; museum: Tues.–Sun. 10–7:45.*

⑩ **Museo Casa de Benito Juárez.** Benito Juárez lived in this house as a servant during his youth. The museum re-creates a typical 19th-century house; none of the furnishings or memorabilia belonged to Juárez or his employer–benefactor. ✉ *Calle García Vigil 609, Centro,* ☎ *951/516–1860.* 🎟 *$2.70, free Sun.* ⏲ *Tues.–Sat. 10–7, Sun. 10–5.*

★ ⑤ **Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Oaxaca.** This museum, also known as the MACO, is housed in an attractive colonial residence. As its name implies, the MACO houses changing exhibitions of contemporary art on its two floors. Be sure to check out what remains of the frescoes in

the second-floor front gallery. ✉ *Calle Macedonio Alcalá 202, Centro,* ☎ *951/514–2228.* 🎟 *$1.* 🕒 *Wed.–Mon. 10:30–8.*

★ ⓫ **Museo de Arte Prehispánico Rufino Tamayo.** You'll find a beautifully displayed collection of pre-Hispanic pottery and sculpture at this carefully restored colonial mansion. Originally it was the private collection of the painter Rufino Tamayo, who presented it to his hometown in 1979. ✉ *Av. Morelos 503, Centro,* ☎ *951/516–4750.* 🎟 *$2.* 🕒 *Mon. and Wed.–Sat. 10–2 and 4–7, Sun. 10–3. Closed Tues.*

★ ❽ **Museo de las Culturas.** Laid out in a series of galleries around the cloister of the Ex-Convento de Santo Domingo, this museum, along with the entire monastery, has been completely refurbished. The ground floor now contains temporary galleries, a gift shop, the Francisco de Burgoa Library of antique books, and administrative offices. On the second floor you'll find 10 excellent thematic rooms, including those dedicated to Oaxacan music, medicine, indigenous languages, and pottery. More than a dozen other salons have been organized chronologically; here you'll find the treasure taken from the tombs at Monte Albán. The stunning gold jewelry from Tomb 7 was among the greatest archaeological finds of all time. Free Spanish-language tours of the botanical gardens (reserve in advance) are available Tuesday–Saturday at 1 and 5 PM. ✉ *Plaza Santa Domingo, Centro,* ☎ *951/516–2991.* 🎟 *$3.50, free Sun.* 🕒 *Tues.–Sun. 10–7:45.*

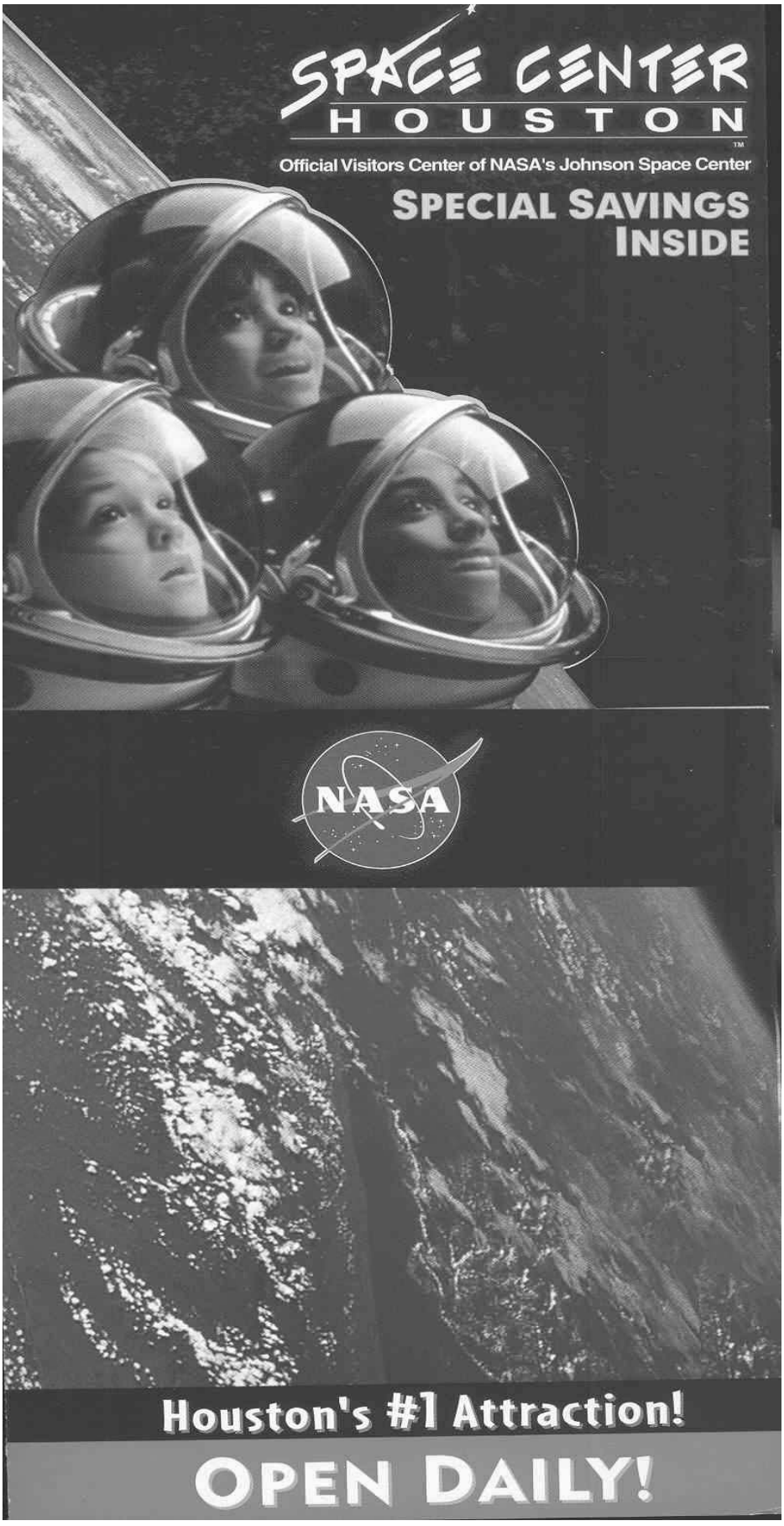
★ ❷ **Palacio de Gobierno.** The 19th-century neoclassical state capitol sits on the south side of the zócalo. Completed in 1988 and painted in fresco, the mural that wraps around the stairwell is a treasure: altars to the dead, painters of codices, fruit sellers, gods, and musicians crowd together to catalog the customs and legends of Oaxaca's indigenous people. The mural also bespeaks the conquest and the Revolution. At the top, on the left side of the mural, note the *apoala* tree, which according to Mixtec legend bore the flowers from which life sprang. ✉ *Portal del Palacio, Centro,* ☎ *951/516–0677.* 🕒 *Daily 9–8.*

★ ❶ **Zócalo.** During the day, everyone comes to Oaxaca's shady main plaza, with its green wrought-iron benches and matching bandstand. At night, mariachi and marimba bands play under colonial archways or in the bandstand. ✉ *Bounded by Portal de Clavería on the north, Portal del Palacio on the south, Portal de Flores on the west, and Portal de Mercaderes on the east, Centro.*

Dining and Lodging

The open-air cafés surrounding the zócalo are good for drinks, snacks, and people-watching, with the scene changing from serene early mornings to crowded parades with brass bands, floats, and *monos* (giant papier-mâché dolls) on holiday evenings. Most serve the economical *comida corrida* (midday set menu) after 1:30 PM. But you won't be very much out of pocket wherever you choose to dine.

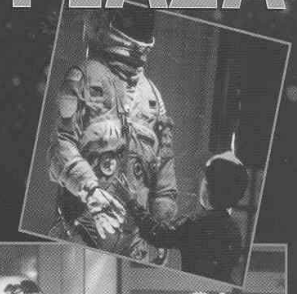
Hotels here fill up quickly during Easter, July, the Day of the Dead, and December, so book as far ahead as possible if you'll be visiting during those times.


SPACE CENTER
HOUSTON
Official Visitors Center of NASA's Johnson Space Center
SPECIAL SAVINGS INSIDE
NASA
Houston's #1 Attraction!
OPEN DAILY!

DISCOVER INTELLIGENT FUN!

SPACE CENTER PLAZA

The breathtaking, five-story Plaza is the central hub of the Center. You can get a close-up look at the mid-deck and flight deck of the space shuttle in a full-scale mock-up. The Center's other attractions open up into the Plaza.





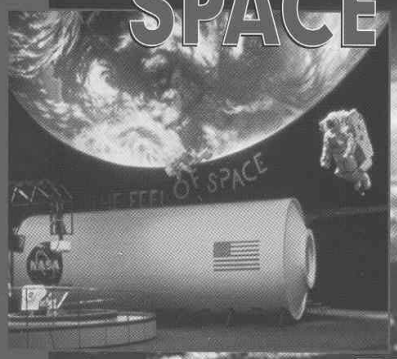
KIDS SPACE PLACE



Sponsored by PEPSI

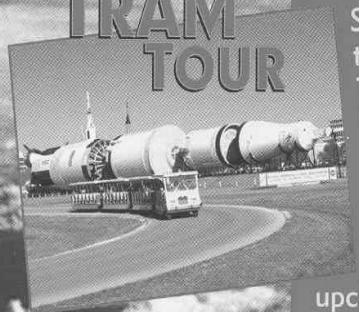
THE FEEL OF SPACE

The Feel of Space show allows you to actually witness the effects of an astronaut's everyday living in outer space.



Sponsored by SOUTHWEST

NASA TRAM TOUR



Take a look behind the scenes on a guided tram tour of NASA's Johnson Space Center. See the Space Shuttle Training Facility, the "Apollo Era" Mission Control and more. You may even get to see astronauts training for upcoming missions!

SPACE CENTER THEATER

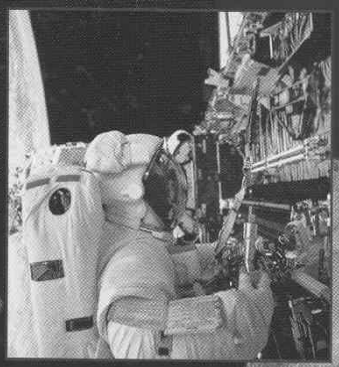
Hold on to your seat and get ready to blast off in Texas' largest Giant Screen theater. Our films will take you on a thrilling journey through outer space.

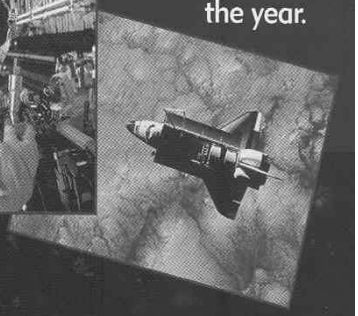


Sponsored by mazda

NASA DAYS

Special space-themed presentations on the last Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the month throughout the year.





ZERO-G DINER & SPACETRADER





The perfect places to take a break from the action. Enjoy a delicious variety of food in Zero-G, or shop for unique gifts and souvenirs in SpaceTrader or Gift Station. You're sure to find something for everyone in your group.

Valuable Savings!

$2.00 OFF

SPACE CENTER HOUSTON

Present this coupon at the Space Center Houston Admission Window and receive $2.00 OFF of the regular Adult, Senior or Child admission price. Coupon is good for up to six people. Closed Christmas Day. Not valid with any other discount offers or special events.

5074

10% OFF

SPACE CENTER HOUSTON

SAVE AT ZERO-G DINER

Present this coupon at the Zero-G Diner and receive **10% OFF** any meal.

10% OFF

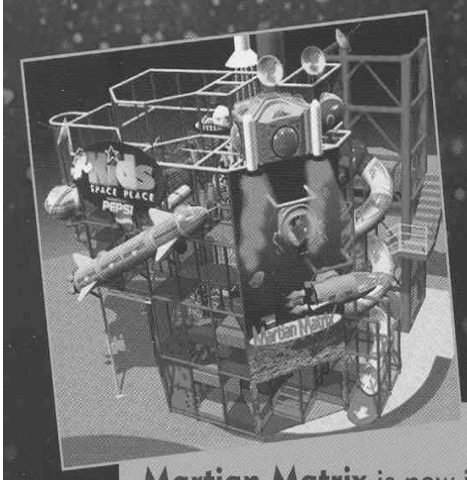
SPACE CENTER HOUSTON

SAVE AT SPACETRADER

Present this coupon at SpaceTrader Gift Shop and receive **10% OFF** your total purchase price.

NEW MARTIAN MATRIX

sponsored by PEPSI



Martian Matrix is now invading Space Center Houston! Journeying onward and upward, kids will climb through mazes, tunnels and other mysterious passageways along the five-story Mars-themed play structure. Young adventurers scurry, scamper and squeeze through tight spots to make it to the top. Not everyone will make it to the Martian Orbiter high in the sky; some may opt to stop short of the top by abandoning the mission in a spacecraft or down one of the spiral escape slides.



It's one-of-a-kind action and fun at Space Center Houston!

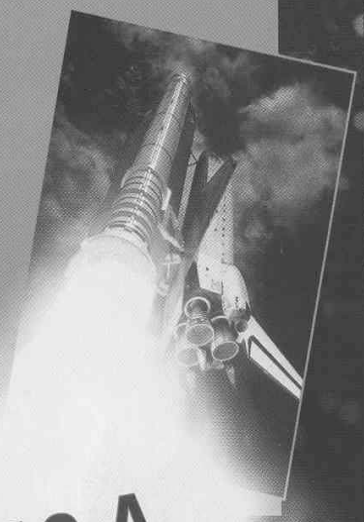
A Must See...NEW!!!

BLAST OFF!

Sponsored by AAA Texas

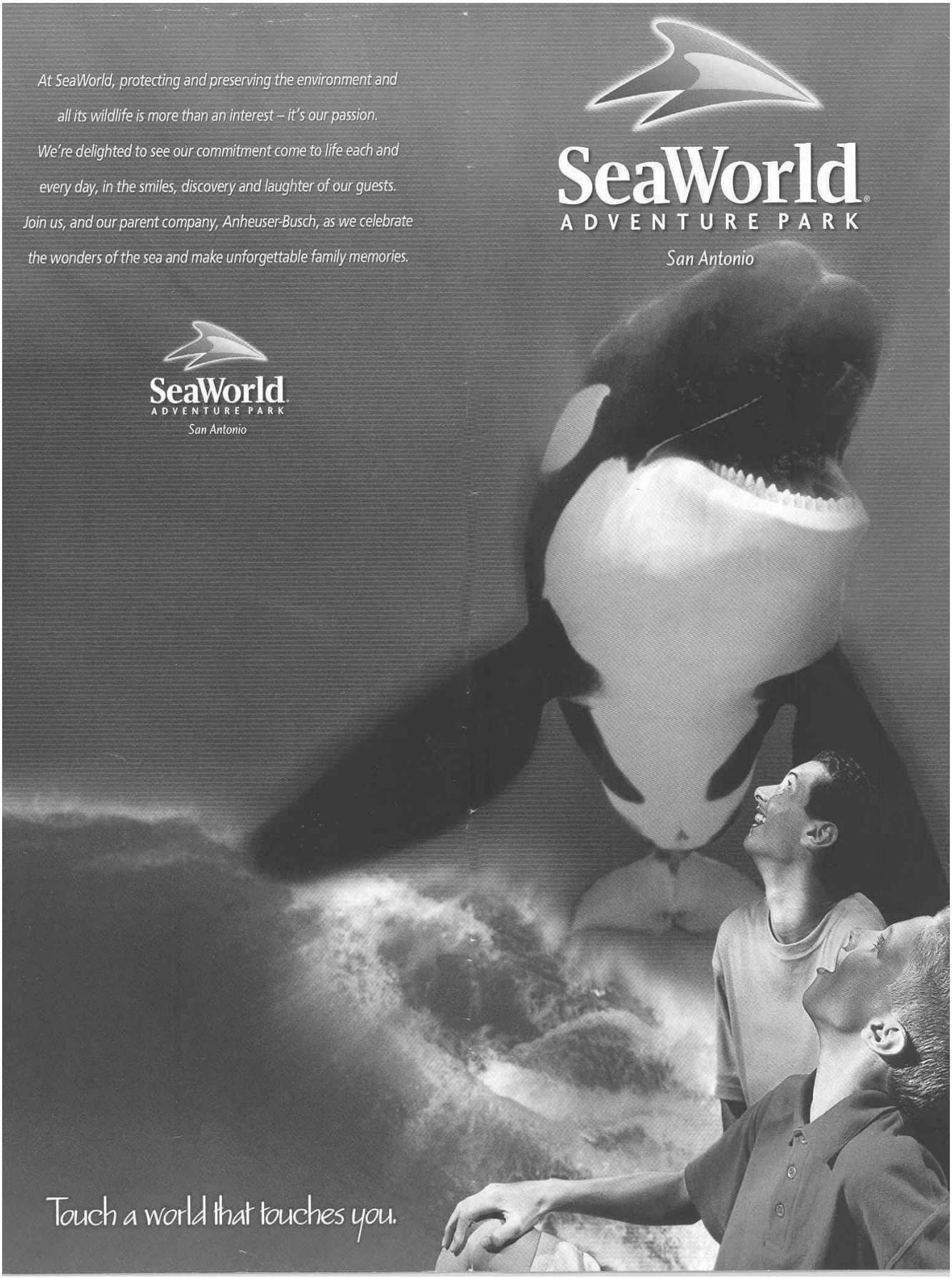
SEE...HEAR...FEEL...EXPERIENCE!
Over 7 million pounds of thrust launching a 4½ million pound shuttle skyward!!

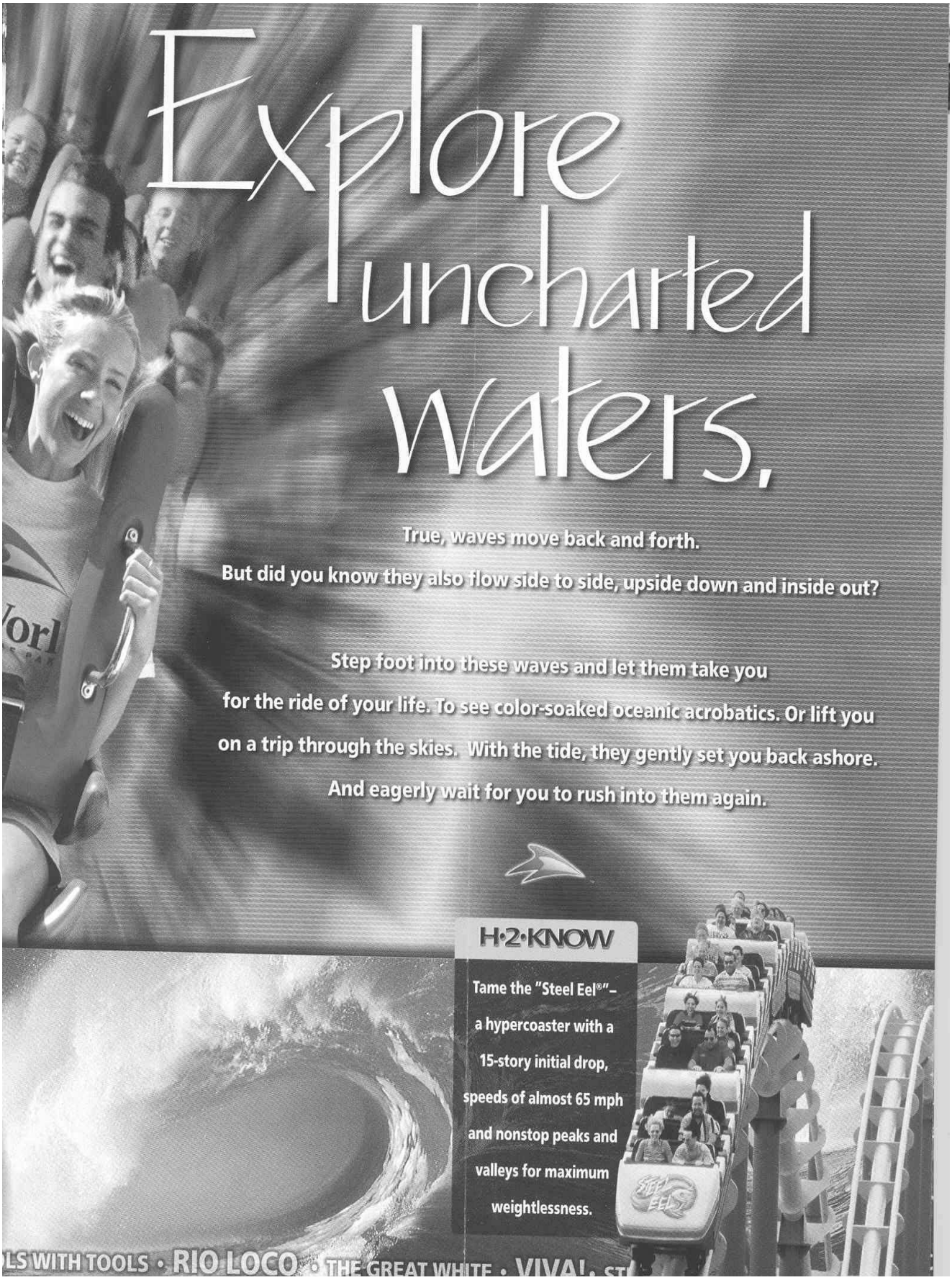
Check out our newest experience! Blast Off allows you to feel the full effects of a real shuttle launch.

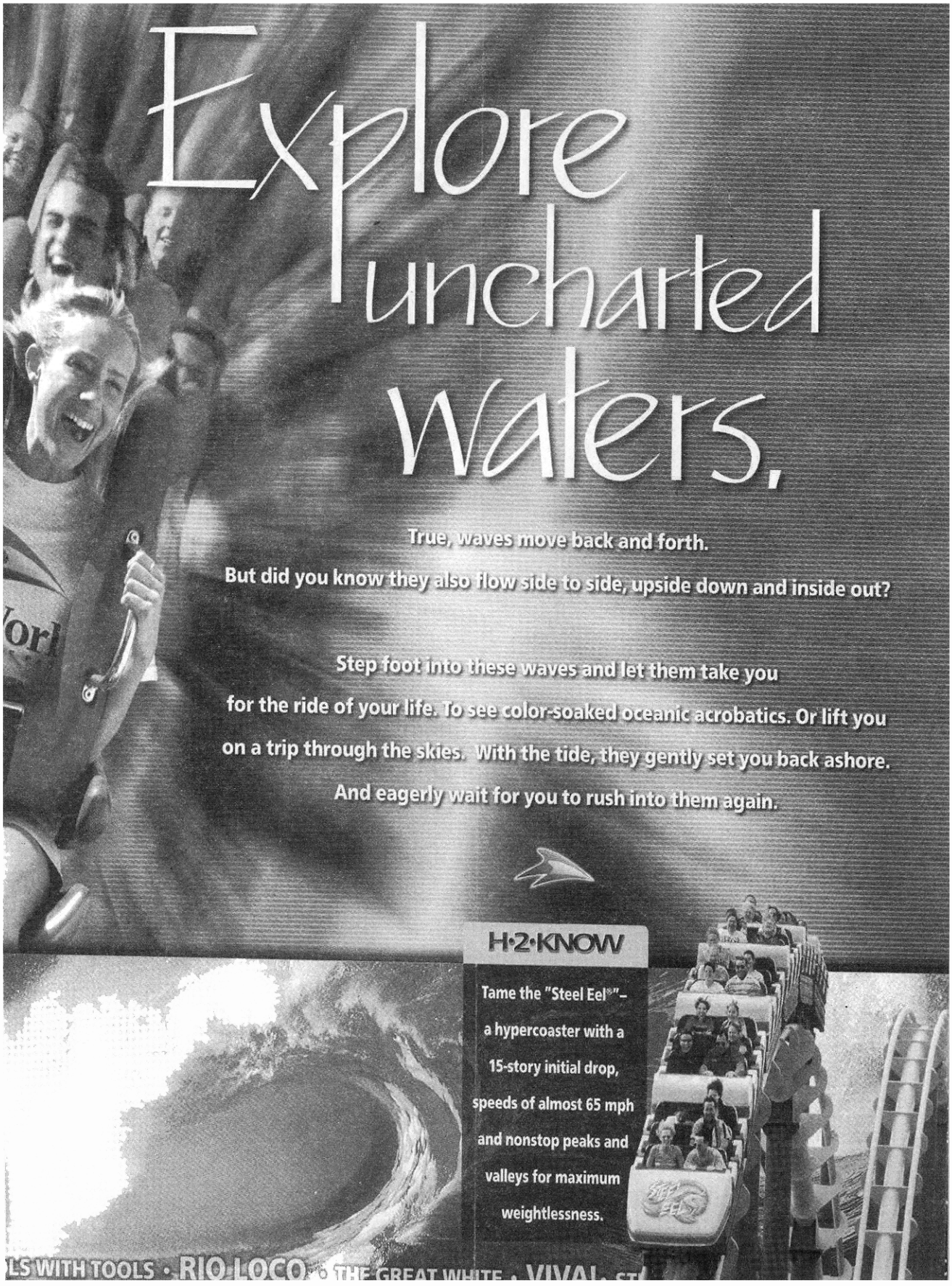


IT'S A BLAST!

NEW! Don't Miss It!


At SeaWorld, protecting and preserving the environment and all its wildlife is more than an interest – it's our passion. We're delighted to see our commitment come to life each and every day, in the smiles, discovery and laughter of our guests. Join us, and our parent company, Anheuser-Busch, as we celebrate the wonders of the sea and make unforgettable family memories.
SeaWorld
ADVENTURE PARK
San Antonio
SeaWorld
ADVENTURE PARK
San Antonio
Touch a world that touches you.

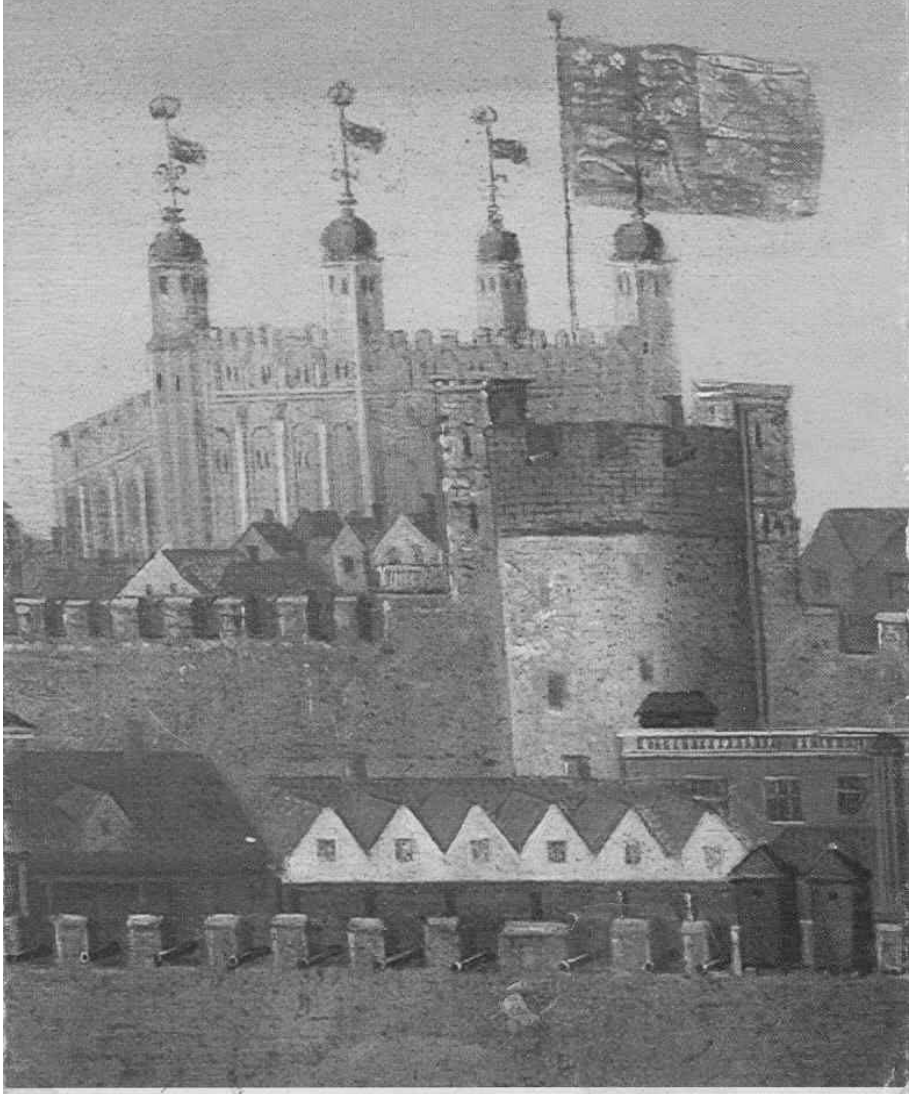

Explore uncharted waters.
True, waves move back and forth.
But did you know they also flow side to side, upside down and inside out?
Step foot into these waves and let them take you for the ride of your life. To see color-soaked oceanic acrobatics. Or lift you on a trip through the skies. With the tide, they gently set you back ashore. And eagerly wait for you to rush into them again.
H·2·KNOW
Tame the "Steel Eel®"– a hypercoaster with a 15-story initial drop, speeds of almost 65 mph and nonstop peaks and valleys for maximum weightlessness.
LS WITH TOOLS · RIO LOCO · THE GREAT WHITE · VIVA!


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LS WITH TOOLS · RIO LOCO · THE GREAT WHITE · VIVAL

ENGLISH

HER MAJESTY'S PALACE AND FORTRESS

THE TOWER OF LONDON



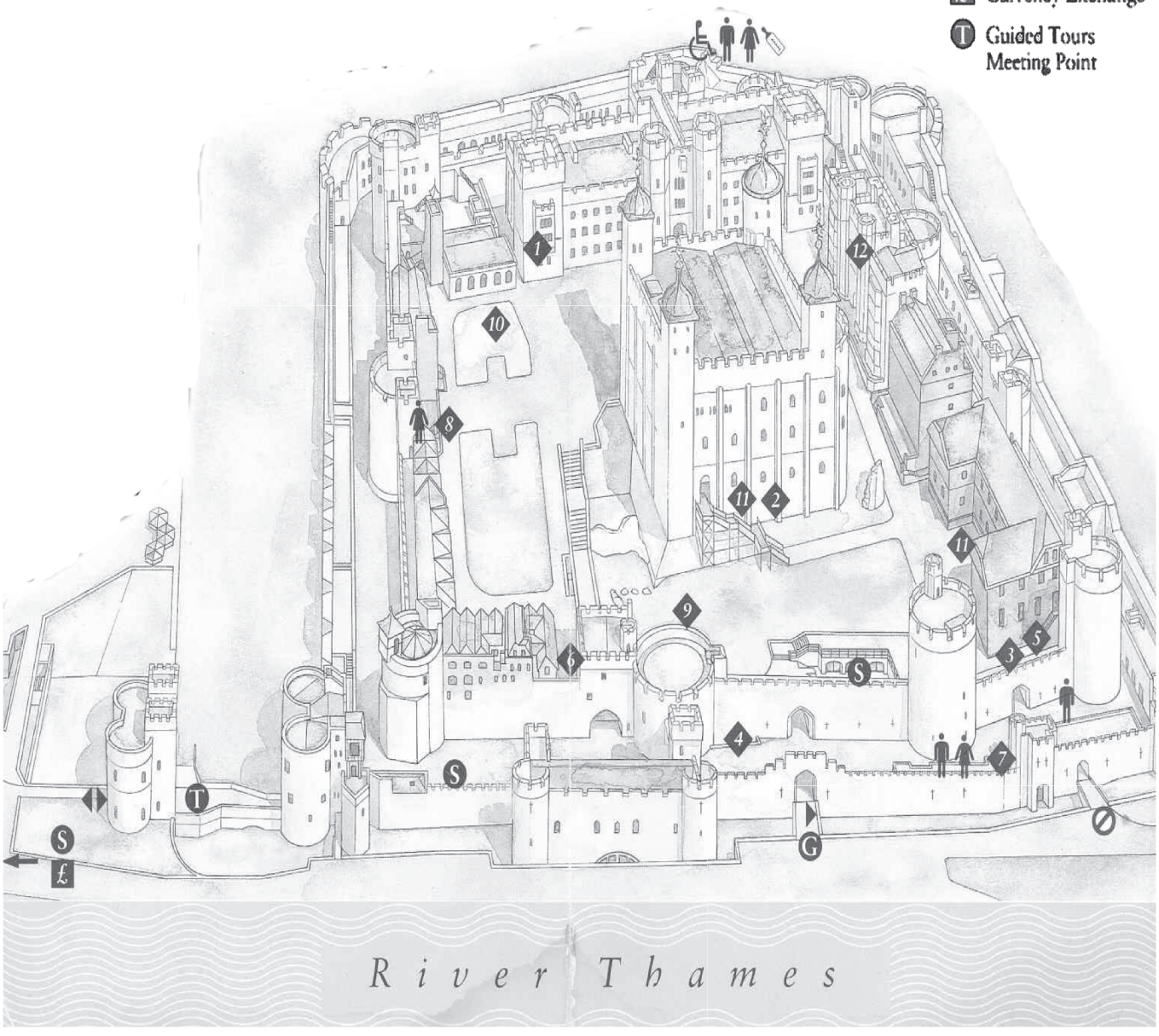
VISITOR INFORMATION

Attractions

1. The Crown Jewels
2. The White Tower
3. The Medieval Palace — Opened April 1993
4. King Henry III's Watergate
5. The Wall Walk
6. The Bloody Tower
7. The Cradle Tower
8. The Beauchamp Tower
9. The Ravens' Lodgings
10. The Execution Site
11. The Royal Armouries
12. The Royal Fusiliers' Museum

Facilities

- Cafeteria
- Toilets
- Mothers & Babies Changing
- Entrance / Exit
- No Entry/No Exit
- Group Entrance Only
- Shops
- Currency Exchange
- Guided Tours Meeting Point



1 The Crown Jewels

The Tower of London has been one of the chief treasuries of kings and queens since medieval times. The Jewel House, where the nation's crown jewels are displayed, is an essential part of your visit. You will need about twenty minutes to view the displays.



2 The White Tower

William the Conqueror ordered the building of the White Tower in 1078. It marked the very start of the Tower of London's history as a palace and a fortress. Today it contains some of the Royal Armouries' vast collection of armour and weapons. You will also see the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, one of the finest surviving examples of early Norman architecture.



3 The Medieval Palace

Your visit will take you into the royal apartments of King Edward I (1272-1307), opened to the public for the first time in April 1993. En route you will find Yeoman Warders and guides in period costume to answer your questions and give you an impression of life at the 13th century royal court. An introduction in English is given by a Yeoman Warder at regular intervals at the entrance point. A translation is available for non English speaking visitors.



4 King Henry III's Watergate

Newly excavated in 1993, this was King Henry III's (1216-1272) private river entrance to the Tower.

5 The Wall Walk

The Wall Walk allows you to walk along the battlements of the Tower's inner wall. King Henry III built this wall in the 13th century to increase the defences of the White Tower. Displays in the towers describe the history and architecture of the Tower of London as you pass through.

6 The Bloody Tower

This is the tower where Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned for thirteen years and where the two young princes were last seen alive.



7 The Cradle Tower

This tower tells the story of one of the few successful attempts to escape from the Tower of London.

8 The Beauchamp Tower

Many of the Tower's prisoners were kept here. Their inscriptions can still be read on the walls. Please ask the Yeoman Warder on duty for more information.

9 The Ravens' Lodgings

Ravens have lived in the Tower since its beginnings and in the 17th century King Charles II decreed that six ravens should be kept here permanently.



During the course of your visit you will find the ravens patrolling their own territories, but be careful - they are not tame and they do bite. If you visit their lodgings, near the Gallery shop, you will find much more information about them.

10 The Execution Site

This is the site where seven prisoners of the Tower, including three Queens of England, were executed.



Facilities

TOILETS and nursing mothers' facilities are marked on your map.

Refreshments

A cafeteria - *THE TOWER KITCHEN'* - which sells hot and cold meals, is located on the Wharf. It is ideal for families and is open from 9.00am - 6.00pm in summer (BST) and 9.00am - 4.30pm in Winter (GMT). You will need a re-entry permit to the Tower which you can get from the Yeoman Warder as you leave.

PICNICS can be eaten on any of the benches around the Tower grounds, but not on the grassed areas. Alternatively there is a covered picnic area on the Wharf next to the cafeteria.

KIOSKS on the Wharf are open daily and sell ice cream and soft drinks.

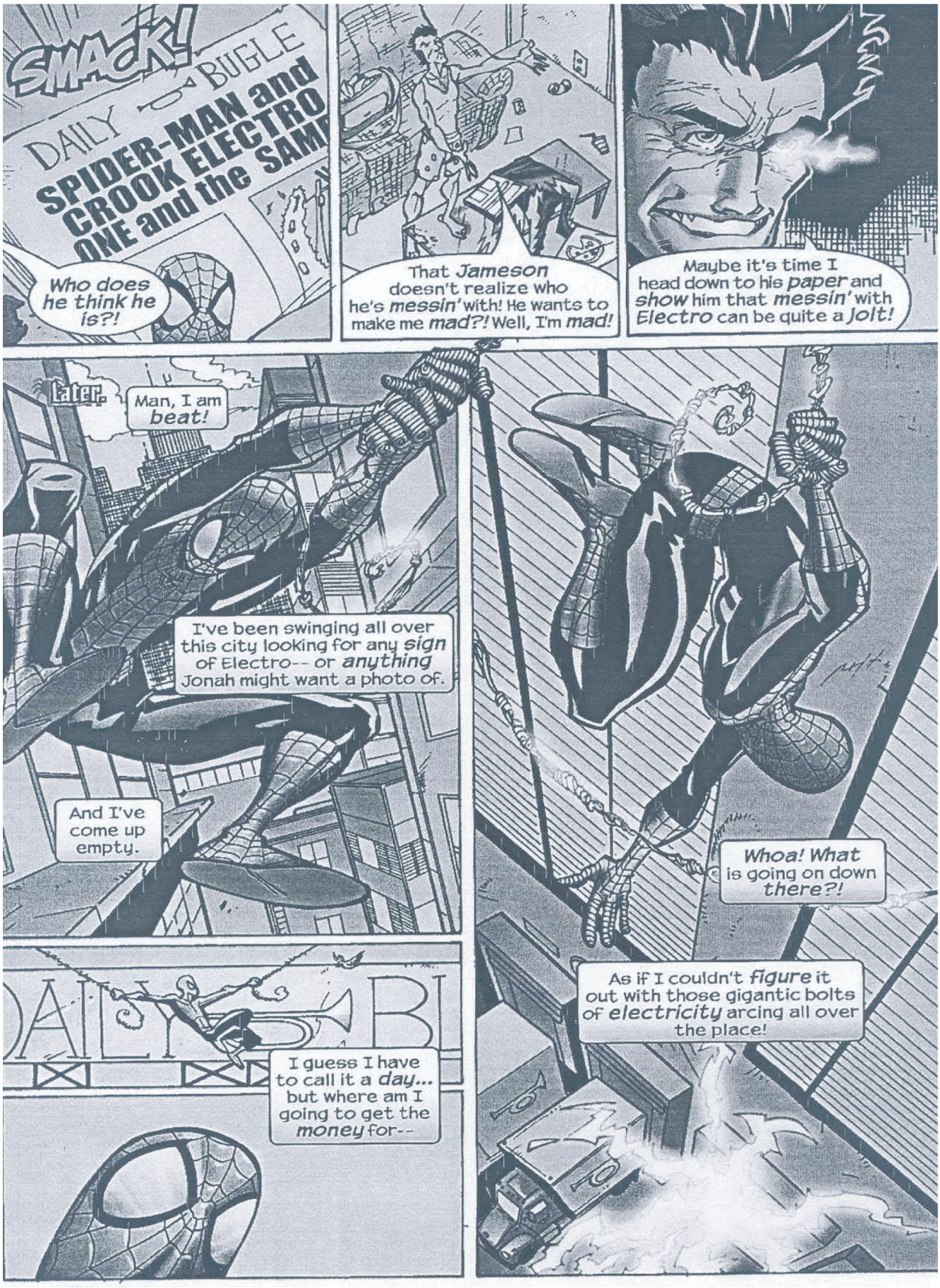
Shops

THE TOWER OF LONDON SHOP opposite the main entrance has gifts, books, confectionery, film and souvenirs. Inside the Tower, *THE GALLERY SHOP*, near the ravens' lodgings, sells a wide range of gifts and souvenirs which celebrate the Tower's History. *THE WATER LANE SHOP* near the main entrance sells film, guide books and some souvenirs. Guide books are also available from the kiosks near the main Ticket Office and in the Jewel House.

THE CURRENCY EXCHANGE changes currency and travellers' cheques. It is located next to the West Gate shop and is open 10.00am - 6.00pm Monday to Sunday (summer months) and 10.00am - 5.00pm (winter months).

III

Humor and Comics


SMACK!
DAILY BUGLE
SPIDER-MAN and
CROOK ELECTRO
ONE and the SAM
Who does he think he is?!
That Jameson doesn't realize who he's messin' with! He wants to make me mad?! Well, I'm mad!
Maybe it's time I head down to his paper and show him that messin' with Electro can be quite a jolt!
later.
Man, I am beat!
I've been swinging all over this city looking for any sign of Electro-- or anything Jonah might want a photo of.
And I've come up empty.
I guess I have to call it a day... but where am I going to get the money for--
Whoa! What is going on down there?!
As if I couldn't figure it out with those gigantic bolts of electricity arcing all over the place!


Betty! Stop the presses! That's our headline!
Spider-Man and Electro: One and the same!
But... but, Mr. Jameson-- you can't do that! You have no--
Of course I can do it! I'm the Publisher of this paper! What are they going to do, sue me?!
That's the beauty of these sideshow rejects concealing their identities! I can say anything I want about them and they haven't got a legal leg to stand on!
Now get out there and tell Robbie to hold the evening edition! I'm not paying you to stand around here and argue with me!
Parker! What are you doing here?!
DAILY
SPECIAL
Uhm, I was just... wondering, Mr. Jameson, if I could... maybe I could get...
...an advance? Or something... y'see my aunt--
An ADVANCE?! What do I look like, Parker?! I run a paper here, not a charity!
You want money? Go out and get me some pictures of this Electro idiot changing into Spider-Man! And if you can't do that then just get me a shot of Electro--
--and we'll see if Production can doctor something up in Photoshop.
SLAM!


And shortly--
--in the offices of Daily Bugle Publisher and Editor-in-Chief, J. Jonah Jameson...
DAILY BUGLE
Look at that! Will you just look at that?! Another super powered freak!? What, are they cloning them now?!
This city is attracting them like... like cockroaches! It's the police, I tell you! If they would start cracking down on these costumed vigilantes, we wouldn't have this problem!
"...town Bank early this morning, making off with over 70,000 dollars. Eyewitnesses reported that the perpetrator, calling himself Electro--"
NEWS CHANNEL 7 SHOCKING BANK ROBBERY
Electro!? Electro?!? Oh, give me a break-- when is this going to stop?!
Look at that arrogant clown! Climbing up that pole like he was...
...like he was...
Yeah...
That's it!
Hi, Betty. Is, uh, now a good time?
Peter, you should know with Jonah, there's never a good time.


PUSH
THE NEXT DAY...
THE NEXT DAY...
2




LOS ANGELES LIBRARY
5

CLASSIC PEANUTS

By CHARLES SCHULZ



Law and Order

- In Lancashire, England, it is against the law to hang male and female underwear on the same line.
- **In Saskatchewan, Canada, you must not drink water in a beer house.**
- A transportation law in Texas, U.S.A.: When two trains approach each other at a crossing, they should both stop, and neither shall start up until the other has gone.
- **In Waterloo, Nebraska, U.S.A., it is illegal for a barber to eat onions between 7 A.M. and 7 P.M.**
- The town council of Widnes, England, introduced a fine of £5 for those who made a habit of falling asleep in the reading rooms of libraries.
- **Dueling in Paraguay is legal as long as both participants are registered blood donors.**
- In New York City there is still a law which makes it illegal for women to smoke in public.
- **The citizens of Kentucky, U.S.A., are required by law to take a bath once a year.**
- In 1659 it became illegal to celebrate Christmas in Massachusetts.
- **In New York State you are not allowed to shoot at a rabbit from a moving trolley car. You have to get off the car, or wait for it to come to a complete stop, then fire away.**
- In Malaysia it is against the law to dance on the backs of turtles.
- **In Madagascar it is illegal for pregnant women to wear hats or eat eels.**
- In Alaska, it is illegal to look at a moose from the window of an airplane or any other flying vehicle.
- **It is illegal to hunt camels in the state of Arizona.**
- In Indiana, U.S.A., it is against the law to travel on a bus within four nours of eating garlic.
- **During the reign of Elizabeth I, the wearing of hats was made compulsory in England.**
- In 1937, in Hungary, spring cleaning became compulsory. All lofts and cellars had to be cleaned.

IV

Arts and Entertainment

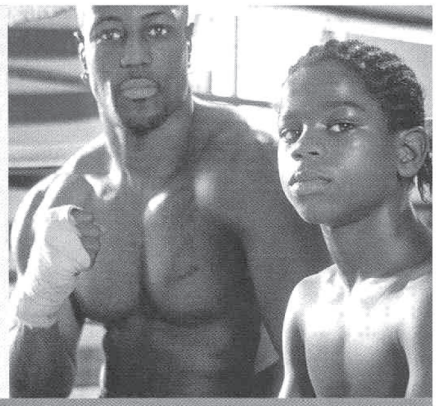
INDEX A-Z

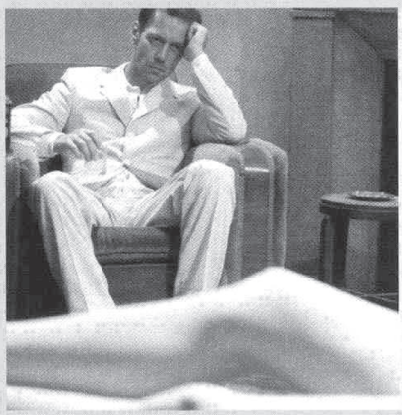
Coming This Summer

A complete guide to Independent Cinema, Foreign Language Films, Documentary Features and Classic Revivals

America's Heart & Soul

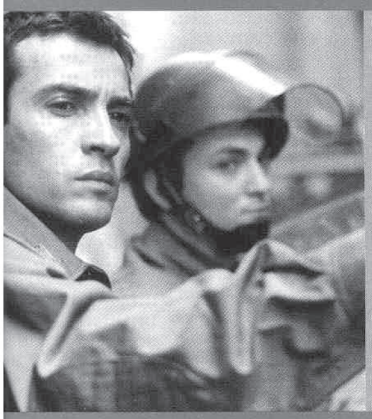
Filmmaker Louis Schwartzberg packed up his camera and hit the road on a mission to meet ordinary Americans with extraordinary stories, and to capture the unparalleled beauty of the land and the incomparable spirit of the people. Schwartzberg celebrates the nation through the voices of its people, capturing their values, dreams and passions in a journey that reveals the stories—unusual, captivating, inspiring and emotional—that make us into something more than just a collection of individuals. Soundtrack includes a new original song by John Mellencamp.





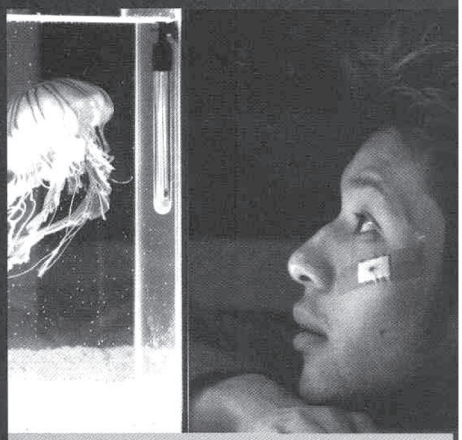
Anatomy of Hell

French writer/director Catherine Breillat *(Fat Girl, Romance)* offers another provocative study of female sexual desire. A beautiful young woman (Amira Casar), attracted to a gay man (Rocco Siffredi) but rejected by him, attempts suicide in the midst of people dancing at a nightclub. He saves her and soon after they strike a deal. Inviting him back to her isolated seaside house, they spend four nights together, confronting each other and the secrets of their bodies as a startling intimacy develops. Based on the director's controversial novel *Pornocratie*.



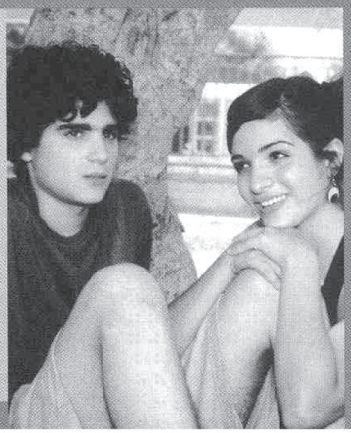
The Best of Youth

Spanning the chaotic 1960s to the present, director Marco Tullio Giordana's epic follows two brothers through tumultuous events of Italian history. Free-spirited Nicola (Luigi Lo Cascio) travels the world and settles for a life as a successful psychiatrist, while his introverted and idealist brother Matteo (Alessio Boni) joins the Italian police with the hope of righting society's wrongs. Their politics and personalities are inextricably intertwined as the world around them violently shifts and they are pushed and pulled apart by the tides of history and their own divergent dreams.



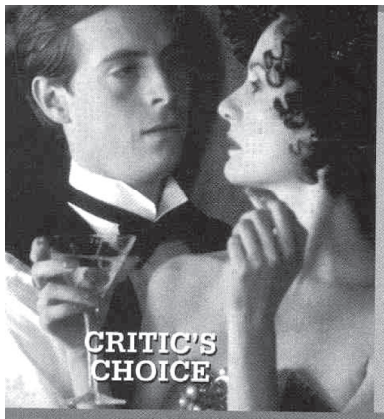
Bonjour Monsieur Shlomi

Writer/director Shemi Zarhin's tender and appealing family comedy centers on sixteen-year-old Shlomi (Oshri Cohen), blessed with extraordinary cooking talents. Shlomi takes care of everyone: his delusional grandfather, lustful older brother, quick-tempered mother and hypochondriac father, who has been kicked out of the house. Shlomi is a peacemaker, and makes everyone happy by cooking their favorite dishes. With the help of a perceptive teacher and Rona the gardener (Aya Koren), with whom he falls head over heels in love, Shlomi discovers his own independence and potential. Nominated for 12 Israeli Academy Awards.



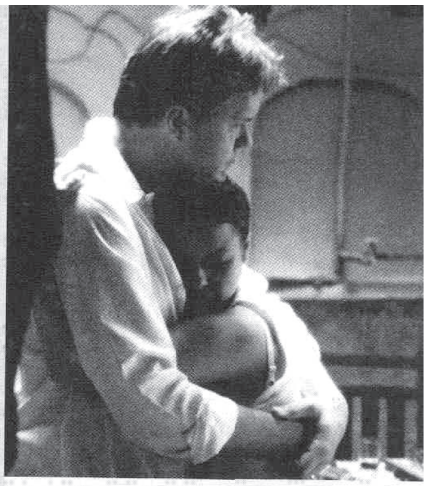
Bright Future

Making a distinct departure from his genre films, writer/director Kiyoshi Kurosawa *(Cure)* offers an unexpected coming-of-age story and commentary on both the generation gap and its attendant alienation. Two loners, Arita (Tadanobu Asano) and Nimura (Joe Odagiri), form an intense bond while working at a factory manufacturing *oshibori* (moist towelettes). When Arita is mistakenly jailed for murder, he leaves his luminous, poisonous jellyfish to Nimura. Hoping to teach the salt-water creature to live in fresh water, Nimura forms an uneasy, tenuous friendship with Arita's father (Tatsuya Fuji).



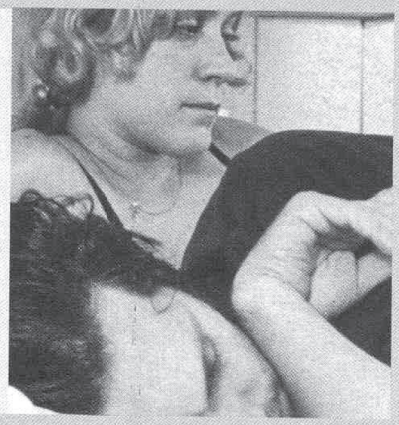
Bright Young Things

Actor/writer Stephen Fry's *(Gosford Park)* directorial debut follows wealthy young socialites in 1930s London who embrace every vice in an attempt to be "modern." Leading the cadre is Adam (Stephen Campbell Moore), well-connected but poor, and his beautiful, bored fiancée Nina (Emily Mortimer). As his outlandish money-making schemes falter, the party crowd seems to self-destruct, one by one, endlessly seeking newer and faster sensations until forced to reconsider what they value most. Adapted from Evelyn Waugh's comic novel *Vile Bodies.* Co-starring David Tennant, Stockard Channing, Jim Broadbent, Richard E. Grant, Simon Callow and Peter O'Toole.



The Brown Bunny

Last year, Vincent Gallo's unfinished film was perhaps the most controversial ever screened at the Cannes Film Festival. The finished film became a hit at the Toronto Film Festival and won the prestigious International Critic's Prize at the Viennale. Gallo's visual poem to a lost America tells the story of Bud Clay (Gallo), a man so haunted by the loss of his true love, Daisy (Chloë Sevigny), that he travels across the country desperately trying to forget her. Building to a notorious climax, the film presents one of the frankest portrayals of male sexuality ever seen in American cinema.



Code 46

In an eerily possible near-future, where cities are heavily controlled and only accessible through checkpoints, people cannot travel unless they have "papelles" (special travel insurance). Beyond these cities are shanty towns jammed with non-citizens who lack the necessary papers and whose lives are severely restricted. When an investigator (Tim Robbins) is sent to solve a case of fake papelles, he falls in love with the woman behind the forgeries (Samantha Morton). Directed by Michael Winterbottom *(In This World, 24 Hour Party People).*

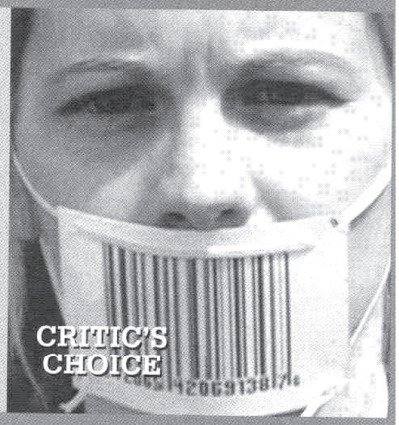
Control Room

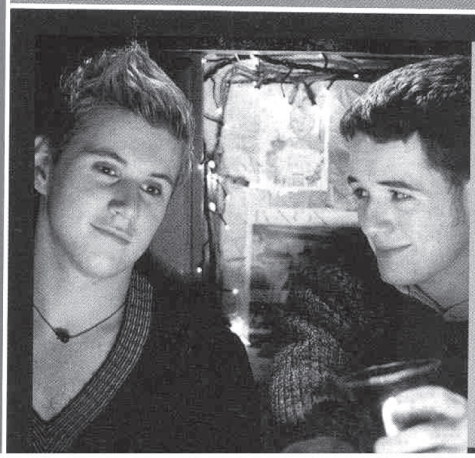
Is America radicalizing or stabilizing the Arab world? Filmmaker Jehane Noujaim *(Startup.com)* provides a timely and in-depth view of Al-Jazeera's presentation of the second Iraq war, calling into question many of the prevailing images and positions offered up by the U.S. news media. Noujaim's analysis of Al-Jazeera—a network branded "Osama bin Laden's mouthpiece" and subject of intense criticism from U.S. administration officials—suggests that its views on news reportage might actually be more in tune with democratic ideals than those of its Western counterparts.



The Corporation

Filmmakers Mark Achbar *(Manufacturing Consent: Noam Chomsky and the Media)* and Jennifer Abbott examine the far-reaching repercussions of the corporation's increasing preeminence in today's society. Based on Joel Bakan's book *The Corporation: The Pathological Pursuit of Profit and Power,* the filmmakers make a critical inquiry that invites CEOs, whistle-blowers, brokers, gurus, spies, players, pawns and pundits to reveal the corporation's inner workings, curious history, controversial impacts and possible futures. Includes insight from Michael Moore, Noam Chomsky, Naomi Klein, Howard Zinn and Milton Friedman, among others.



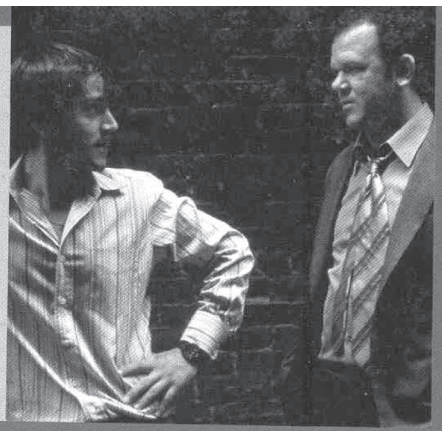


Cowboys & Angels

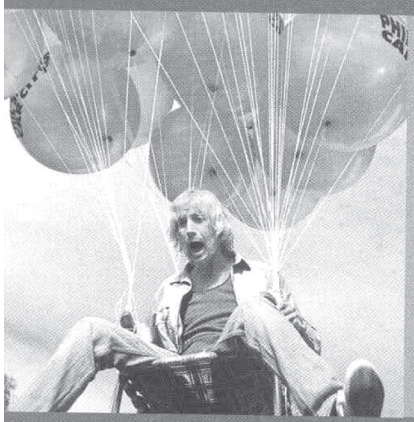
Shane (Michael Legge) is an alienated young civil servant in Limerick, Ireland, who dreams of becoming an artist. His roommate Vincent (Alan Leech), a gay design student, introduces Shane to the city's drugged-out club scene, where he finds escape, and to his best friend Gemma (Amy Shiels), in whom Shane finds love. Equal parts urban drama, romance, comedy and crime thriller, debut writer/director David Gleeson depicts these young men as they grapple with the pains—and discover the joys—of adulthood.

Criminal

A contemporary caper set in Los Angeles, this remake of the Argentine thriller *Nine Queens* stars Diego Luna *(Y Tu Mamá También)* as a young Latino who lives for his family, and John C. Reilly *(Chicago)* as a scheming white guy estranged from his own. The two men find themselves stuck together when they come across a priceless piece of U.S. history. If they can sell it, their futures are golden. But they'll need the help of the schemer's sister (Maggie Gyllenhaal, *Secretary*) who hates them both. Screenplay by debut director Gregory Jacobs and Steven Soderbergh.







Danny Deckchair

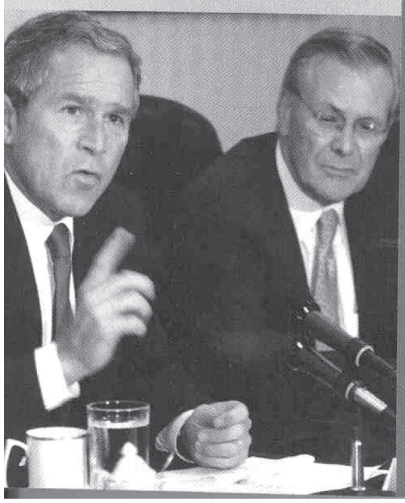
When his long-awaited holiday goes south after a fight with his girlfriend (Justine Clarke), Danny (Rhys Ifans, *Notting Hill*) escapes his suburban prison in a garden chair tied with helium balloons. A powerful thunderstorm blows him far away to the lush green town of Clarence, Australia. As the media run riot with the story of his disappearance, Danny reinvents himself and discovers a true soul mate in Glenda (Miranda Otto), the town's only parking cop. But what if Danny's true identity is revealed? Written and directed by Jeff Balsmeyer.

De-Lovely

In director Irwin Winkler's original musical portrait of American composer Cole Porter (Kevin Kline), Porter looks back on his life as if it was one of his spectacular stage shows. Through his legendary songs, Porter's excessive past comes to light—including his deeply complicated relationship with his wife and muse, Linda Porter (Ashley Judd). Co-starring Jonathan Pryce and featuring special appearances by Natalie Cole, Elvis Costello, Sheryl Crow, Diana Krall, Alanis Morissette and Robbie Williams. Written by Jay Cocks *(Gangs of New York)*.

Fahrenheit 9/11

Director Michael Moore's *(Bowling for Columbine)* unapologetic polemic on the Bush administration and its handling of the wars on terror and Iraq. Using interviews and archival video clips (including footage of Mr. Bush at the Florida elementary school on the morning of Sept. 11, 2001), Moore makes a number of revelations and accusations—most incendiary among them concerning the Bush family's financial connections to Saudi oil interests and the family of Osama bin Laden. In true Moore fashion, he presents his message with humor and poignancy.



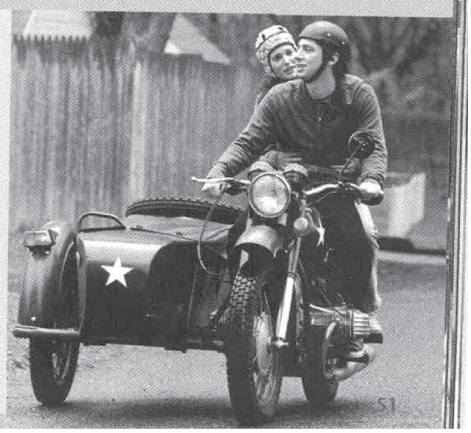


Festival Express

Filmed in 1970—and consisting largely of previously unseen footage—director Bob Smeaton documents the eponymous "happening" that was conceived as Canada's answer to Woodstock. What made it unique was that it was portable: for five days, the bands and performers—including the Grateful Dead, Janis Joplin, The Band, among others—lived, slept, rehearsed and did countless unmentionable things aboard a customized train that traveled from Toronto to Winnipeg to Calgary, with each stop culminating in a mega-concert.

Garden State

When Andrew Largeman (played by debut writer/director Zach Braff, star of *Scrubs*) returns to his hometown for his mother's funeral, he reconnects with old friends and—since he's gone off his depression medication—himself. A chance meeting with Sam (Natalie Portman), who is also suffering from various maladies, opens his world to the possibility of rekindling emotional attachments, confronting his psychologist father, and perhaps beginning a new life. Co-starring Peter Sarsgaard *(Shattered Glass)* and Ian Holm *(The Lord of the Rings)*.



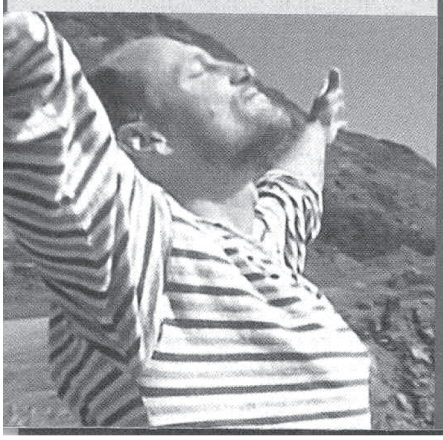


Ghost in the Shell 2: Innocence

Acclaimed writer/director Mamoru Oshii's follow-up to his animé hit *Ghost in the Shell*. It is 2032. Humans coexist with cyborgs (human spirits in mechanized bodies) and dolls (robots with no human elements at all). Batou, a detective for the government's anti-terrorist unit, is a cyborg. While investigating the case of a gynoid—a hyper-realistic female robot—who slaughters her owner, Batou is confronted by questions about humanity's need to immortalize its image. The answers lead to the shocking truth behind the crime…and quite possibly the very meaning of life.

Go Further

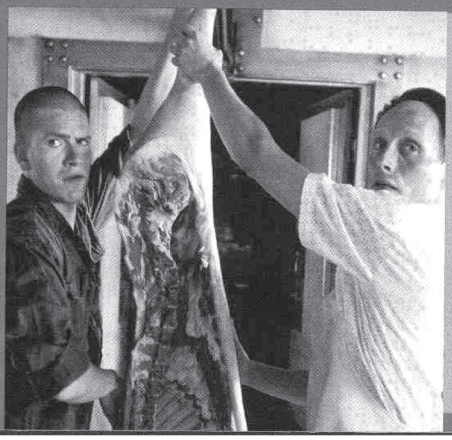
Director Ron Mann *(Grass)* follows actor Woody Harrelson as he embarks on a bio-fueled bus-ride down the Pacific Coast Highway, hoping to demonstrate that there are viable alternatives to our environmentally-destructive behaviors. He encounters a yoga-teacher, a raw food chef, a hemp-activist, a junk-food addict, and a college student who suspends her life to hop aboard. As their ideas are challenged, Harrelson tests his belief that the transformation of our planet begins with the small personal transformations within the grasp of each of us. Appearances by Ken Kesey, musician/activist Michael Franti, Anthony Kiedis and Bob Weir.



Gozu

Director Takashi Miike *(Audition)* returns with a shocking new yakuza horror film. Gang member Minami (Hideki Sone) highly respects Ozaki (Sho Aikawa), who saved his life in the past. But lately Ozaki's eccentricities (like claiming that a Chihuahua he sees is a "yakuza attack dog") raise doubts about his sanity. Unsympathetic to Ozaki's mental breakdown, the crew's chairman orders Minami to kill Ozaki and take him to the yakuza disposal dump. Desperate to recover Ozaki's body after losing it, Minami embarks on a surreal journey of unexplained natural phenomenon.





The Green Butchers

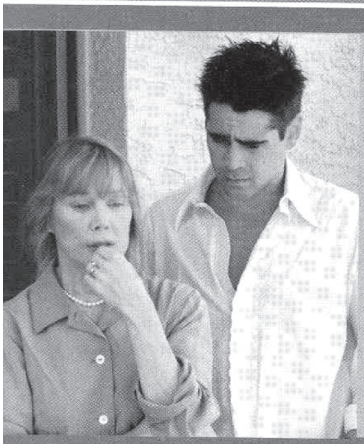
Dutch writer/director Anders Thomas Jensen *(Flickering Lights)* presents a comedy about neurotic but ambitious Svend (Mads Mikkelsen) and introverted Bjarne (Nikolaj Lie Kaas). To escape from their vicious boss (Ole Thestrup), they open their own butcher's shop, but find that it takes time to build up a clientele. However, fortune turns their way when a bizarre coincidence leads Svend to concoct a new delicacy for the shop and business takes off. But will they be able to obtain the very special ingredient that is part of their unique recipe?

Head in the Clouds

In pre-World War II Paris, bohemian aristocrat Gilda Bessé (Charlize Theron, *Monster*) shares hedonistic adventures with her lover Guy (Stuart Townsend) and friend Mia (Penélope Cruz), existing in a glamorous cocoon of wealth and pleasure as competing political movements battle for power outside the doors of her apartment. When war erupts in Spain, Guy and Mia follow their consciences to fight the Fascists while Gilda stays behind entertaining and bedding Nazis. Opposing ideals ultimately separate the friends, but love allows their destinies to collide one last time. Written and directed by John Duigan *(Sirens)*.







A Home at the End of the World

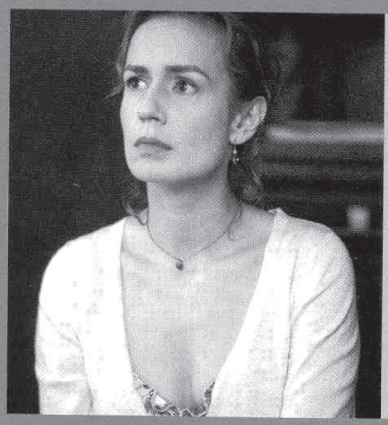
Director Michael Mayer's debut feature chronicles the lives of Bobby (Colin Farrell) and Jonathan (Dallas Roberts), inseparable from the moment they meet in 1960s Ohio. Bobby is Jonathan's connection to a larger world, while Jonathan's family offers Bobby stability he's never known. Twenty years later, they reunite in New York where, with free-spirited Clare (Robin Wright Penn), they invent a new family. But can they navigate the unusual triangle they've created and stay friends? Screenplay by Michael Cunningham *(The Hours)*, based on his novel. Co-starring Sissy Spacek.

In My Country

Washington Post journalist Langston Whitfield (Samuel L. Jackson) travels to South Africa to cover the Truth and Reconciliation Commission hearings, where those who've murdered and tortured apologize to their victims in hopes of gaining amnesty. There, Langston meets Col. De Jager (Brendan Gleeson), the most notorious torturer in the SA Police. Langston and Anna (Juliette Binoche), an Afrikaans poet who is covering the hearings for radio, are both shattered by the accounts of cruelty, forcing them to confront their own demons and open their hearts. Directed by John Boorman.

Internal Affairs

A tightly wound thriller centering on two Hong Kong police officers—one a gang mole on the force (Andy Lau) and the other an undercover cop in the gang (Tony Leung Chiu Wai, *In the Mood for Love*)—who share the same objectives and who find their destinies intertwined. This high-octane police actioner is winner of seven Hong Kong Film Awards, including Best Picture, Best Director and Best Actor (Tony Leung Chiu Wai). Co-starring Anthony Wong. Directed by Andrew Lau and Alan Mak.



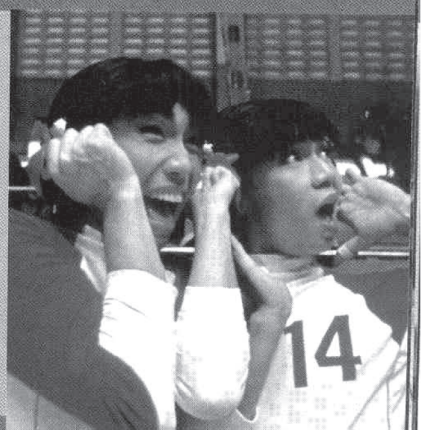
Intimate Strangers

Beautiful, shy and vulnerable, Anna (Sandrine Bonnaire) comes to a Paris apartment building for her first appointment with a psychiatrist. By mistake, she ends up in the office of tax advisor William (Frabrice Luchini). Before he realizes it, William is playing along with her misconception, listening to Anna's deepest secrets, learning of her marriage and her unfaithful husband. Even when the ruse is exposed, she continues to confide in him. A surprising bond of trust is formed, as Anna and William slowly change each other's lives. Directed by Patrice Leconte *(Man on the Train)*.



Iron Ladies 2

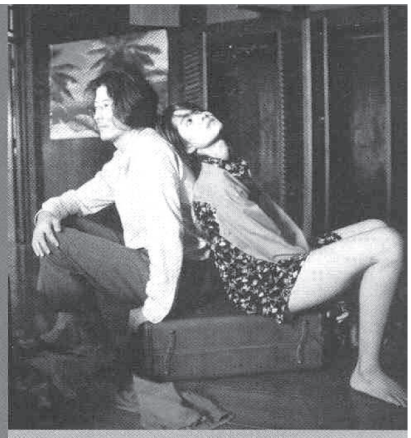
The sequel to the smash comedy hit from Thailand about a volleyball team that competes in the national championship with a crew consisting mostly of gay men, transvestites and transsexuals. With the original cast reprising their roles (including Kokkorn Benjathikoon as Pia, Anucha Chatkaew as June and Shiriohana Hongsopon as Coach Bee), the teammates experience difficulty adjusting to their lives of unexpected success and split over creative differences. After a series of misadventures, they reunite in hopes of resuming their winning streak. Written and directed by Youngyooth Thongkonthun.





It's Easier for a Camel

Federica (played by actress and debut writer/director Valeria Bruni Tedeschi) is rich—too rich; her privileged status prevents her from dealing with daily life. Torn between her boyfriend who is ready to start a family and her former lover, Federica's life is further destabilized by an antagonistic relationship with her family and her father's terminal illness. Her only refuge exists in imaginary, wide-awake dreams where her reality grows wonderful and, if only fleetingly, gives her the sense that all is perfect in her world. Co-starring Chiara Mastroianni *(Carnage)* and Jean-Hugues Anglade *(Betty Blue)*.



Ju-on: The Grudge

Director Takashi Shimizu delivers Japanese horror filmmaking at its best. His latest film is the tale of a family who is brutally killed in their own home, leaving behind an evil spirit lurking in the shadows. When an unknowing homecare worker arrives on the scene, the spirit is awakened and a terrifying chain of events begins, affecting all those who step foot in the dark house. Sam Raimi *(The Evil Dead)* calls *Ju-on: The Grudge* "the most frightening film I've ever seen, leaving you no time to catch your breath."



Last Life in the Universe

In director Pen-ek Ratanaruang's atmospheric and funny magic-realist love story, Japanese native Kenji (Tadanobu Asano, *The Blind Swordsman: Zatôichi*) is a lonely librarian's assistant quietly living in Bangkok. Hiding from a mysterious past, he is obsessive-compulsive and suffers from suicidal lapses. But that all changes when a pair of Thai sisters—the beautiful Nid (Laila Boonyasak) and the acid-tongued Noi (Sinitta Boonyasak)—enter his life sparking a peculiar romance. Photographed by renowned cinematographer Christopher Doyle *(Rabbit-Proof Fence, In the Mood for Love)*.

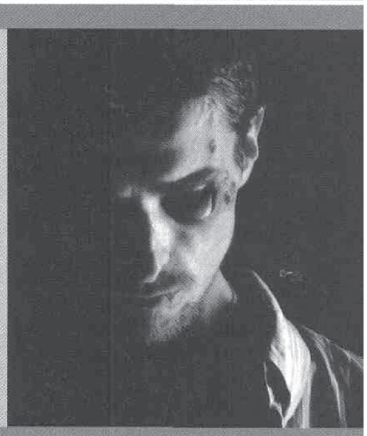
A Letter to True

Self-professed animal lover and filmmaker Bruce Weber *(Chop Suey)* turns the camera on his own dogs, including a gorgeous golden retriever named "True," whom he sees as a metaphor for peace and hope in the world. Interweaving his personal obsessions—music of the '50s and '60s, home movies of actor Dirk Bogarde, conversations with Elizabeth Taylor, recollections of friendships past and speculation about how our lives have been changed by the events of 9/11—Weber offers a highly personal commentary on the role of dogs in our lives. Narrated by Weber, Julie Christie and Marianne Faithfull.



The Machinist

Trevor (Christian Bale) hasn't slept in a year, leading to a shocking deterioration of his physical and mental health. His only solace comes from his call-girl girlfriend (Jennifer Jason Leigh). But Trevor's world becomes a living nightmare when cryptic notes start to turn up in his apartment and he has visions of a co-worker only he can see. Is he mad or has fatigue robbed him of reason? Determined to find answers, he embarks on a journey of self-awareness; yet the more he learns, the less he wants to know. Directed by Brad Anderson *(Session 9)*.





Maria Full of Grace

Writer/director Joshua Marston's feature debut depicts one young woman's journey from a Colombian town to the streets of New York. Seventeen-year-old Maria (Catalina Sandino Moreno) lives with her family in a cramped house in rural Colombia and works stripping thorns from flowers in a rose plantation. A lucrative offer of a job involving travel—in fact, becoming a drug "mule"—changes the course of her life. Far from the uneventful trip she is promised, Maria is transported into the risky and ruthless world of international drug trafficking and her mission becomes one of determination and survival.

Metallica: Some Kind of Monster



Acclaimed documentary filmmakers Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky *(Paradise Lost, Brother's Keeper)* provide an in-depth portrait of Metallica, one of the most successful heavy metal bands of all time. Berlinger and Sinofsky film the band's members as they confront their creative and personal demons, relationships to one another and the ever-changing record industry. This behind-the-scenes perspective reveals the band's reinvention of their creative process, as well as their struggles to balance personal lives with the demand of sustaining their multi-billion dollar business.



My Wife Maurice

A romantic comedy full of mistaken identities, disguises and surprises. Georges (Philippe Chevallier) is a chronic gigolo caught between his wealthy but vicious wife Marion (Virginie Lemoine) and his vengeful mistress Emmanuelle (Alice Evans). With Emmanuelle's jealous husband added to the mix, Georges is bounced from one dreadfully comic situation to another. Maurice (Régis Laspalès), a crazy door to door salesman and master of disguise, is determined to extricate Georges from his predicament but, of course, his every effort only plunges Georges deeper into the soup. Adapted from Raffy Shart's play and directed by Jean-Marie Poiré.



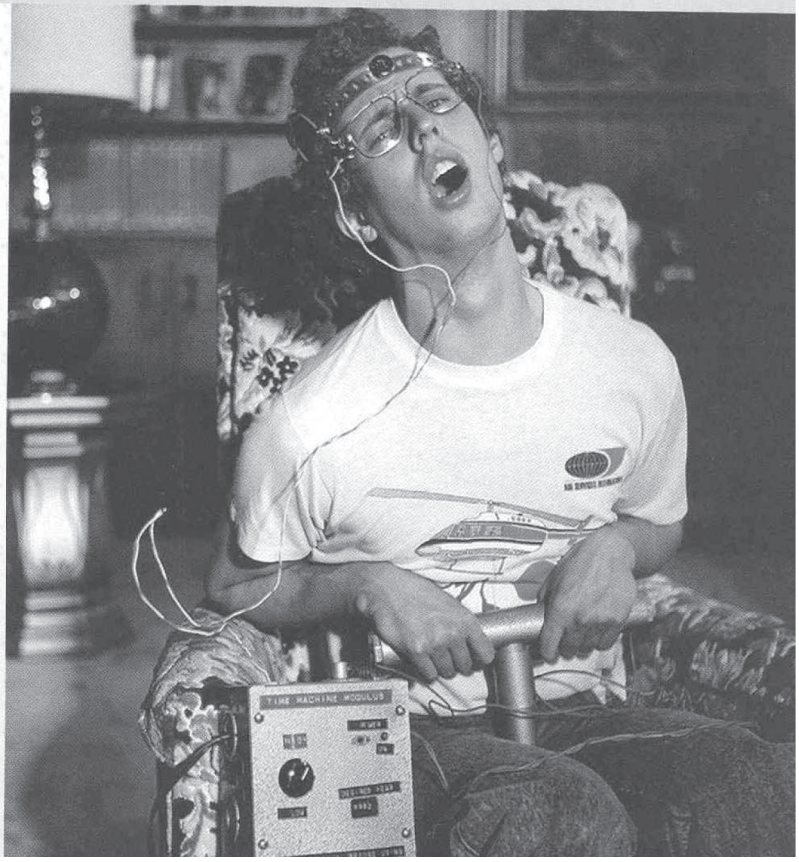
Monsieur N.

After Waterloo, Napoléon Bonaparte supposedly died in exile on the south Atlantic island of St. Helena. Using historical records and speculation, director Antoine de Caunes creates a portrait of the Emperor's imprisonment. Through the eyes of a British lieutenant assigned to guard Napoléon (Philippe Torreton), de Caunes depicts the scheming of the French officers who followed the emperor into exile, and the war of nerves between the prisoner and the officious military governor (Richard E. Grant). Did Napoléon leave St. Helena so cleverly his escape remains undiscovered today?



Napoleon Dynamite

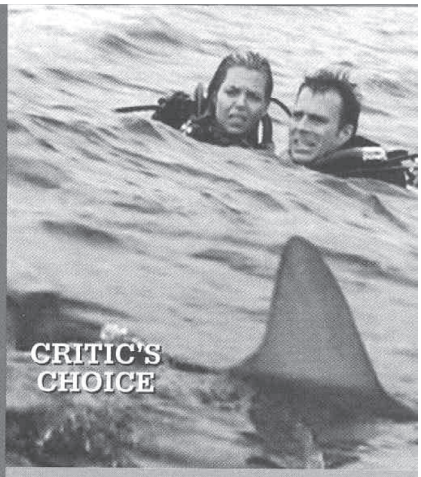
From Preston, Idaho comes Napoleon Dynamite (Jon Heder), a new kind of hero complete with a tight red 'fro, some sweet moon boots, and skills that can't be topped. Napoleon lives with his Grandma (Sandy Martin) and his thirty-year-old, unemployed brother Kip (Aaron Ruell), who spends his days looking for love in Internet chat rooms. When Grandma hits the road on her quad runner, Napoleon and Kip's meddling Uncle Rico (Jon Gries), a Tupperware®-salesman, comes to town to stay with them and ruin their lives. Feature debut for director/co-writer Jared Hess.





Nathalie

Catherine (Fanny Ardant) has a great career and a seemingly solid marriage with her husband Bernard (Gérard Depardieu) of twenty-five years—until she discovers he is having an affair. Realizing she does not really know her husband, Catherine hires Marlène (Emmanuelle Béart), a beautiful prostitute, to pose as "Nathalie" and seduce Bernard to extract answers to the questions that are obsessing her. A mesmerizing relationship develops between the two women as Catherine enters a world that not only startles her but begins to change her. Directed and co-written by Anne Fontaine.

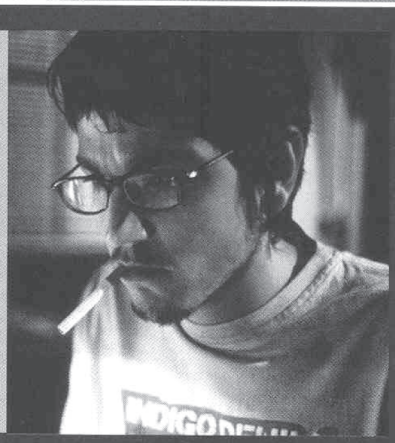


Open Water

Based on true events, this thriller stars Daniel Travis and Blanchard Ryan as an American couple who embark on an island holiday. Certified "open water" scuba divers, they board a local dive boat for an underwater tour of the reef. Due to a series of miscommunications and a distracted crew, the couple is—after only forty minutes underwater—accidentally left behind. So begins their ordeal: cold, alone and miles from land, the couple find themselves adrift in shark-infested waters. Written and directed by Chris Kentis *(Grind)*.

Nicotina

Director Hugo Rodríguez's stylish caper comedy stars Diego Luna *(Criminal)* and takes place in Mexico City in real time, between 9:17pm and 10:50pm. From the first minute, we are on a wild ride where ordinary people and criminals alike are swept into a sea of circumstances during the pursuit of twenty missing diamonds. When the haze finally clears, computers have been hacked, people have been whacked and lives have gone up in a cloud of smoke. Winner of 6 Ariel Awards (Mexico's Oscars), including acting honors for co-stars Rosa María Bianchi, Rafael Inclán and Daniel Giménez Cacho.

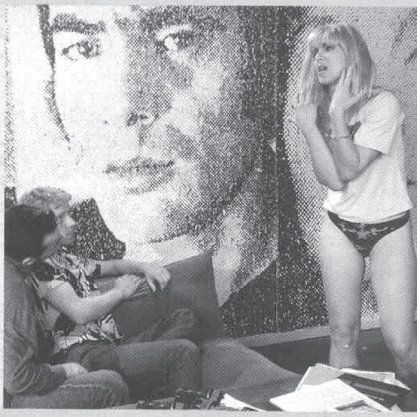


Proteus

A romantic period piece exploring the intersections of sex, race and politics. Set in South Africa in the eighteenth century and based on real events, young livestock herder Claas Blank (Rouxnet Brown) is unjustly arrested and imprisoned for attempting to retrieve cattle taken by white colonizers. Sentenced to hard labor, Claas crosses paths with a Dutch sailor (Neil Sandilands). Despite the vast cultural differences, Claas beings a tentative love affair with the sailor, setting in motion a course of events bringing unexpected consequences for all. Co-written and co-directed by Jack Lewis and John Greyson *(Lilies)*.

The Raspberry Reich

An erotic black comedy about modern left Germans adopting the culture of extreme left-wing movements of the 1970s. The female leader of the Raspberry Reich, Gudrun (Susanne Sachsse), believes heterosexual monogamy is a bourgeois construct that must be smashed in order to achieve true revolution. To that end, she forces her straight male followers to have sex with each other to prove their mettle as authentic revolutionaries. Written and directed by outrageous provocateur Bruce LaBruce *(Hustler White, Super 8 1/2)*.





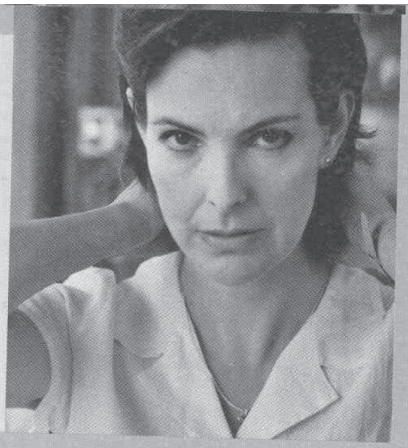


Reconstruction

Danish photographer Alex (Nikolaj Lie Kaas, *Open Hearts*) and Aimee (Maria Bonnevie), a neglected wife, meet in Copenhagen and spend one perfect night together. But in the morning, their worlds disintegrate as Aimee's husband discovers her infidelity and Alex finds that the life he was living the day before literally seems no longer to exist. Has his encounter with Aimee somehow transformed the world around him or is he the victim of some cruel cosmic joke? Directed and co-written by Christoffer Boe.

Red Lights

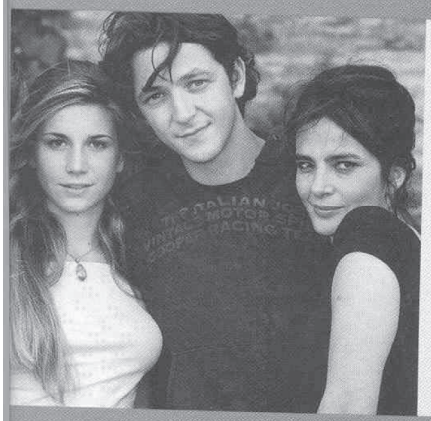
On the busiest travel day of the year, Antoine (Jean-Pierre Darroussin) and his wife Hélène (Carole Bouquet) set out for the South of France. Antoine stops occasionally for drinks, but the liquor makes him drive more and more dangerously and the couple fights violently. Having warned Antoine, Hélène leaves him. Believing she has gone to a nearby train station, he tries to meet her but he's too late. Instead, he picks up a strange hitchhiker, not knowing he might have already crossed the path of his wife… . Directed and co-written by Cédric Kahn *(L'Ennui)*.





Riding Giants

Director Stacy Peralta *(Dogtown and Z-Boys)* follows a group of extraordinary adventurers: surfers who, unsatisfied with the mere recreational and social aspects of the sport, began searching for bigger and bigger waves, pushing the boundaries of performance. Featuring Greg "The Bull" Noll, whose determination to surf Hawaii's "unridden realm" earned him his nickname; Jeff Clark, Northern California's lone frontiersman who, after discovering the massive waves of Maverick's near San Francisco, rode there alone for over a decade; and Hawaii's Laird Hamilton, the prototypical "extreme" surfer, an athlete/innovator considered the best big wave rider who ever waxed a board.



Remember Me, My Love

A bittersweet drama delving into the lives and loves of a modern Italian family whose individual aspirations pull at the seams of their increasingly fragile unit. As their children come of age and begin to follow their own dreams, Carlo (Fabrizio Bentivoglio) finds himself torn between his wife Giulia (Laura Morante, *The Dancer Upstairs*) and a passionate affair with a former love from high school (Monica Bellucci, *Passion of the Christ*). At the same time, Giulia must face her own buried desires. Directed and co-written by Gabriele Muccino *(The Last Kiss)*.

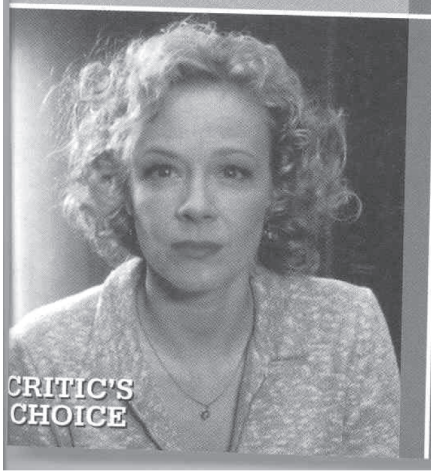
Rosenstrasse

Based on a true story, director/co-writer Margarethe von Trotta offers a moving tribute to a handful of Aryan women in Berlin during 1943, including the aristocratic Lena (Katja Riemann), who secured the release of many Jewish husbands, saving them from deportation to the East and certain death. Shuttling from present day New York to past and present Berlin, von Trotta frames her story around one young woman's (Maria Schrader) attempts to understand her mother's (Jutta Lampe) seemingly erratic behavior after her beloved husband's death, and comes to understand the terrible events which shaped her mother's life.



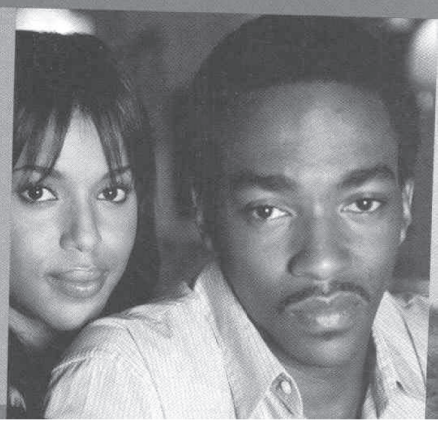
Seducing Dr. Lewis

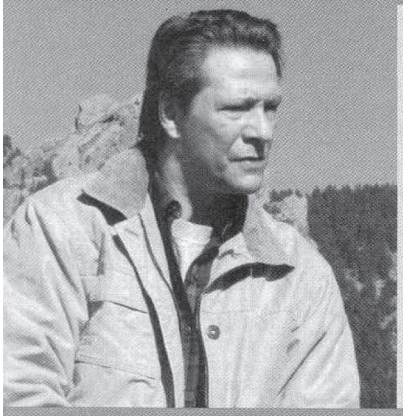
In Jean-François Pouliot's directorial debut, an impoverished fishing community must persuade a young doctor, Christopher Lewis (David Boutin), to live in their town to get a much-needed new factory. Led by their mayor (Raymond Bouchard), the villagers act with good-hearted duplicity to convince the doctor their island offers all the charms of a thriving metropolis but the deception grows increasingly difficult to maintain. As Doctor Lewis warms to the village's simple "authenticity," the question arises: What will he do when he learns it's based on lies?



She Hate Me

Whistle-blower Jack (Anthony Mackie) gets fired after he causes an investigation into his bosses' business dealings. Broke, his ex-girlfriend (Kerry Washington), now a lesbian, offers him $10,000 to impregnate her and her girlfriend (Dania Ramirez). Jack is ready to make "easy" money and as word spreads, rich lesbians with a desire for motherhood are lining up. But between his former employers seeking to frame him for fraud and his dubious fathering activities, Jack finds his life growing very complicated. Co-starring Monica Bellucci, Ellen Barkin, John Turturro and Brian Dennehy. Directed and co-written by Spike Lee.





Silver City

During a Colorado gubernatorial race, an inarticulate candidate (Chris Cooper), the scion of a right-wing political dynasty, fumbles towards elected office. When the discovery of an unexplained corpse threatens his campaign—as well as the special interest groups who pull his strings—a private detective (Danny Huston) is hired. Having passively accepted corruption for years, the investigator's sense of moral outrage is rekindled as the evidence he uncovers circles back, dangerously, toward his own employers. Co-starring Richard Dreyfuss, Daryl Hannah, Maria Bello, Thora Birch, Tim Roth and Kris Kristofferson. Written and directed by John Sayles *(Lone Star)*.

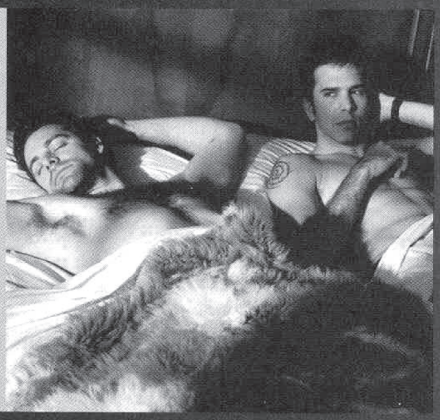


The Third Man

Carol Reed's classic film noir, based on a story by Graham Greene, presented in its restored director's cut version. Holly Martins (Joseph Cotten), an unsuccessful writer of pulp Westerns, travels to bombed-out, post-war Vienna as guest of his childhood chum Harry (Orson Welles), only to find him dead. Martins develops the ultimate conspiracy theory after learning of a "third man" present at the time of Harry's death, running into interference from investigating British officer Trevor Howard and falling head-over-heels for Harry's grief-stricken lover Anna (Alida Valli).

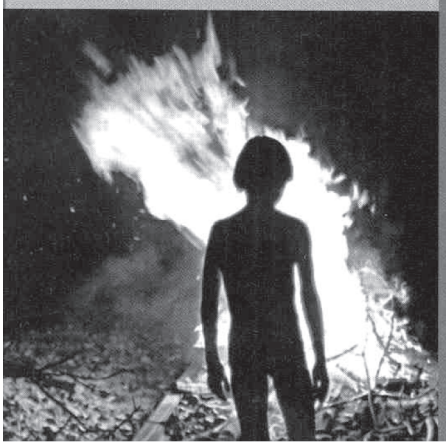
Testosterone

Graphic novelist Dean Seagrave (David Sutcliffe) searches obsessively for his Argentine lover Pablo (Antonio Sabato Jr.), who went out one night for cigarettes and never came back. Increasingly desperate, Dean heads south to Buenos Aires, just in time to accost Pablo's mother (Sonia Braga), hook up with the hotel bellboy, and meet Sofia (Celina Font), a sophisticated café owner with designs on his missing lover. As Dean finds the truth about Pablo and Sofia, trouble finds him. Based on the novel by James Robert Baker. Directed and co-written by David Moreton *(Edge of Seventeen)*.



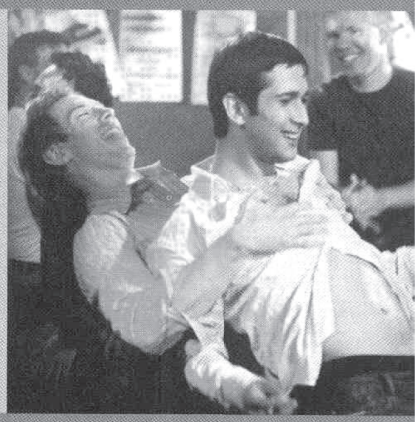
Time of the Wolf

An apocalyptic calamity finds Europe struggling to survive amidst drastic shortages of food and water. George and Anne (Isabelle Huppert) flee to their country house with their children. To their surprise and horror they find the house already occupied by another equally desperate family. The ensuing confrontation forever changes their lives—setting them adrift in a chaotic, often indifferent world in which their survival hinges on the strained compassion of those they encounter. Olivier Gourmet, Béatrice Dalle, Patrice Chéreau and Maurice Bénichou co-star. Written and directed by Michael Haneke *(The Piano Teacher)*.



Touch of Pink

A romantic comedy featuring a clash of cultures, values and sexuality. Alim (Jimi Mistry, *The Guru*), a South Asian-Canadian living in London, is so caught up in the romance of old movies that he thinks he's living with the spirit of Cary Grant (Kyle MacLachlan). But life with his male lover (Kristen Holden-Ried) begins to unravel when his mother arrives to find Alim a girlfriend and convince him to return to Canada. Once home, Alim must choose between his fantasy life with Cary and the earthier pleasures of real life. Feature debut for writer/director Ian Iqbal Rashid.

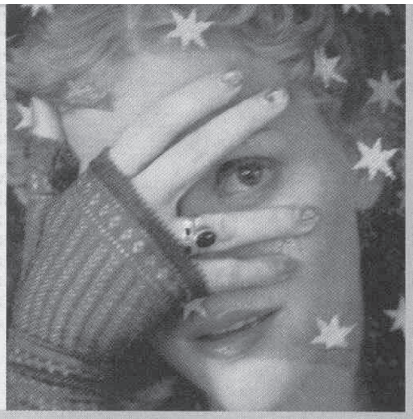




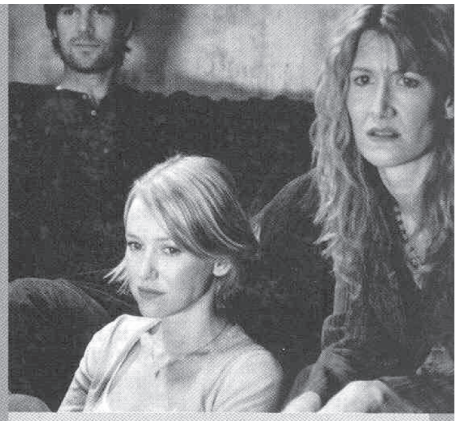
Twin Sisters

Set in Europe during World War II, this epic love story follows twins Anna (Nadja Uhl) and Lotte (Thekla Reuten), who are separated at a young age after the death of their parents. Anna moves to a primitive farm in Nazi Germany with her strict Catholic uncle and his family. Sickly Lotte ends up in the care of affluent relatives in the Netherlands. Years later they are reunited, only to discover a reconciliation may be more difficult than they thought. Based on the best-selling Dutch novel by Tessa de Loo. Directed by Ben Sombogaart.

Vanity Fair



Reese Witherspoon stars as one of literature's greatest female characters—Rebecca "Becky" Sharp—in director Mira Nair's *(Monsoon Wedding)* new adaptation of William Makepeace Thackeray's classic novel. Born into the lower class, Becky can rely only on her wit, guile and sexuality as she makes her way up through London society in the 1820s. Screenplay by Julian Fellowes, Academy Award® winner for *Gosford Park*. Co-starring James Purefoy, Romola Garai, Jonathan Rhys-Meyers, Gabriel Byrne, Jim Broadbent, Bob Hoskins and Rhys Ifans.





Warriors of Heaven and Earth

Set in the ferocious Gobi Desert, this action adventure follows the destinies of two protagonists, Lieutenant Li (Jiang Wen) and Japanese emissary Lai Xi (Nakai Kiichi)—both first-class warriors and master swordsmen. After decades of service to the Chinese Emperor, Lai Xi longs to return to Japan, but is instead sent to the West to chase wanted criminals. His only passport back to Japan is to capture and execute Lieutenant Li, a renegade soldier wanted for leading a violent mutiny when he refused orders to kill female and child prisoners. Directed by He Ping.

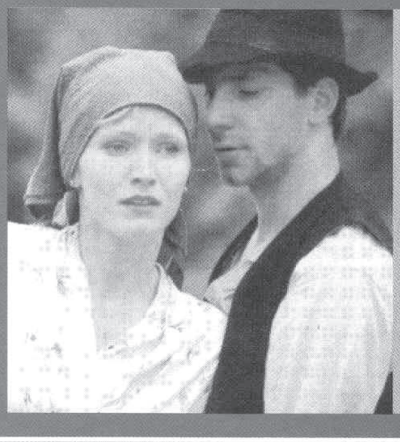
We Don't Live Here Anymore

Director John Curran's intricate and viscerally honest drama looks at the infidelities and inner sufferings of two married couples in a New England college town. Their lives become inextricably intertwined and turned upside-down in a tide of passion, suspicion, humor, anger and stunning revelations. Mark Ruffalo *(Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind)*, Laura Dern, Peter Krause *(Six Feet Under)* and Naomi Watts star. Screenplay by Larry Gross (Winner of the Waldo Salt Screenwriting Award at the 2004 Sundance Film Festival), based on the short stories by Andre Dubus *(In the Bedroom)*.

The Yes Men

Filmmakers Dan Ollman, Sarah Price and Chris Smith *(American Movie)* follow The Yes Men, a small group of prankster-activists, as they gain worldwide notoriety for impersonating the World Trade Organization on television and at business conferences. When two of its members are mistaken for the real thing, they play along with the ruse, and soon find themselves invited to important functions as WTO representatives. Delighted to represent the organization they politically oppose, they don thrift-store suits and set out to shock unwitting audiences with darkly comic satire, highlighting the worst aspects of global free trade.





Zelary

Eliska (Anna Geislerová), a scholarly nurse in Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia, donates her blood when Joza (György Cserhalmi), a man from the wild mountain village of Zelary, arrives seriously injured and needing a transfusion. The Gestapo eventually discovers her involvement in the Resistance movement, putting her life in danger, so Joza takes her to his home. In the rustic village where nothing has changed for 150 years, Eliska reinvents herself as his wife Hana, her fear, misgivings and suspicions eventually giving way to love. Directed by Ondrej Trojan.

Zhou Yu's Train

Zhou Yu (Gong Li, *Raise the Red Lantern* and *Shanghai Triad*), a painter at a ceramics factory, travels every week by train to see her lover Chen Qing (Tony Leung Ka Fai, *The Lover*), a bookish, struggling poet who lives a sheltered life. Zhou's love and beauty inspires Chen's writing yet he struggles to commit to her. On one trip, Zhou meets a worldly doctor (Sun Honglei) who openly pursues her affections. Torn between her feelings, Zhou continues to see the two men in a desperate search for proof of real love. Directed and co-written by Sun Zhou.



Lone Star Rally expects 200,000 attendees to roll onto Island Sept. 23-26

The annual Lone Star Bike Rally will again be held on Galveston Island. The event will begin Thursday, September 23 and last through Sunday, September 26. The Rally is free and dozens of events have been planned.

Removing the entry fee has made it convenient for more biker enthusiasts to come, shop and enjoy the fun on the Island. Last year tens of thousands of motorcycles of all types from V-Twins to sport bikes attended. Well over 100,000 people enjoyed the rally with many visiting Galveston for the first time.

The 2004 Rally is expected to be even bigger than the last one with 200,000 attendees projected to roll onto the Island.

The US Navy will be bringing in the USS Tortuga, a 610-foot long Dock Landing Ship. Tours of the ship will be allowed during the Rally.

Custom choppers will be featured everywhere. Yamin's display features Iron Eagle Choppers, Iron Works Motorcycles - incuding the awesome jet-powered trike and a new line of choppers called Raven. Yamin is also providing an Iron Eagle Chopper that will be raffled off.



Paul Teutul, Jr. and Paul Teutal, Sr.

Orange County Choppers (OCC) will be in attendance with their theme bikes on display as well as their retail apparel for sale. Mikey, Vinnie and Cody will be signing autographs from 12 p.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. each day.



Courtesy of T. Grubbe

Custom Bike Show

The Custom Bike Show has 10 judging categories, ranging from V-Twin customs to antique to production customs to sport bikes.

The show is sponsored and produced by Lucky Devil Metal Works, Russ Welch H-D, Thunder Press Magazine and RUB products. Special awards for Best-of-Show and Best Paint Scheme will be awarded.

The best of show will win a custom-designed trophy and a Trailer-in-a-Bag. First place winners in all other categories will win custom-designed trophies. Other place winners will also win trophies. A special category for vendors will allow them to enter their bikes, but continue to display them in their respective exhibit areas. Winners will be announced Saturday night.

Live Music

During the Rally over 40 bands will be performing in the Rally area or in various clubs and locations around Galveston. These entertainment venues have agreed to have live music with no cover charges.

In the Strand area there will be two stages set up – one in Saengerfest Park (23rd @ Strand) and one in the Harborside Custom Bike Exhibition area. This is where OCC, the bike show, the Navy Ship and many of the largest exhibits will be located.

Entertainment venues will be located at:

Nates West End
Moody Gardens
Boudreaux's
Balinese Room
Cocktails
Buck's West
Buck's Downtown
Lazy Oaks

Poker Runs and Lone Star Crawls

There will be multiple Poker Runs and Crawls daily Thursday through Sunday. There is no charge for entering these and you only need to register once. Prizes for each poker run is a $500 Weekend-In-Galveston package with hotel accommodations, meals and even some entertainment passes.



Rembrandt van Rijn's *Portrait of a Young Woman*, 1633, oil on wood, 25 3/4 x 19 1/4 inches, joins the permanent collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston.

Portrait by a Master

A stunning masterpiece by Rembrandt van Rijn (1606 – 1669) has just landed in the permanent collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston — one of the most significant acquisitions in the museum's 104-year history. The new arrival, *Portrait of a Young Woman*, 1633, depicts a fashionable femme from 17th-century Amsterdam society. Thought to portray merchant-class member Oepjen Coppit, the hypnotic oil on panel "evokes the golden age of Holland," says Edgar Peters Bowron, the MFAH's Audrey Jones Beck curator of European Art. Bowron spied the portrait in London when it was the cover lot of a Sotheby's summer 2002 auction, with a multimillion-dollar minimum bid. When the portrait failed to sell, a New York dealer in Old Masters scooped it up, then offered it to the MFAH for an undisclosed sum. Only the second Rembrandt painting in Texas troves, *Young Woman* was a gift of Isabel B. and Wallace S. Wilson and several other generous museum patrons. It now graces the European painting galleries of the Audrey Jones Beck Building, forming the centerpiece of an important collection of 17th-century Dutch paintings. The acquisition caps the MFAH's quest for a Rembrandt: The museum recently considered *Minerva*, a panel with a reported $35 million price tag, which Bowron candidly described as "lacking the curb appeal" of *Portrait of a Young Woman*. Catherine D. Anspon

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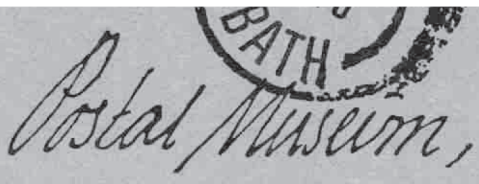
Drawn by E.A. SERGEANT circa 1840

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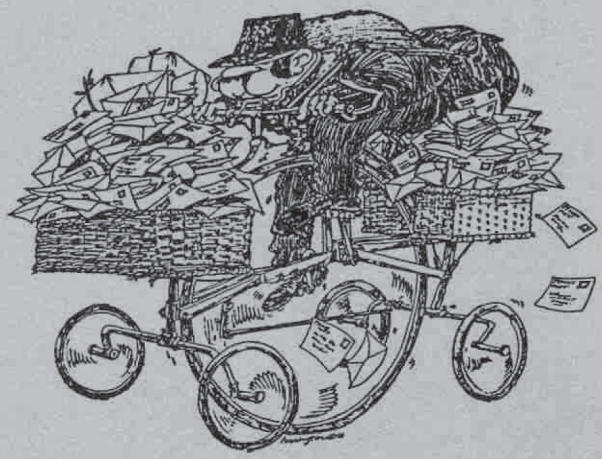
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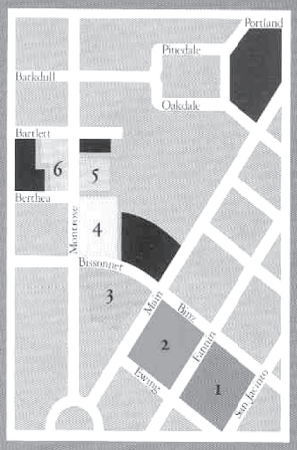
★ ★ OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND ★ ★

MONDAY - SATURDAY ..... 11am - 5pm
SUNDAY ..... 2pm - 5pm



CARTOONS BY JACK PENNINGTON





● *Indicates free parking*

1. MFAH Visitors Center and Parking Garage
2. The Audrey Jones Beck Building
3. The Caroline Wiess Law Building
4. The Lillie and Hugh Roy Cullen Sculpture Garden
5. The Glassell School of Art
6. The Glassell Junior School of Art and MFAH Central Administration Building
7. Rienzi
8. Bayou Bend Collection and Gardens

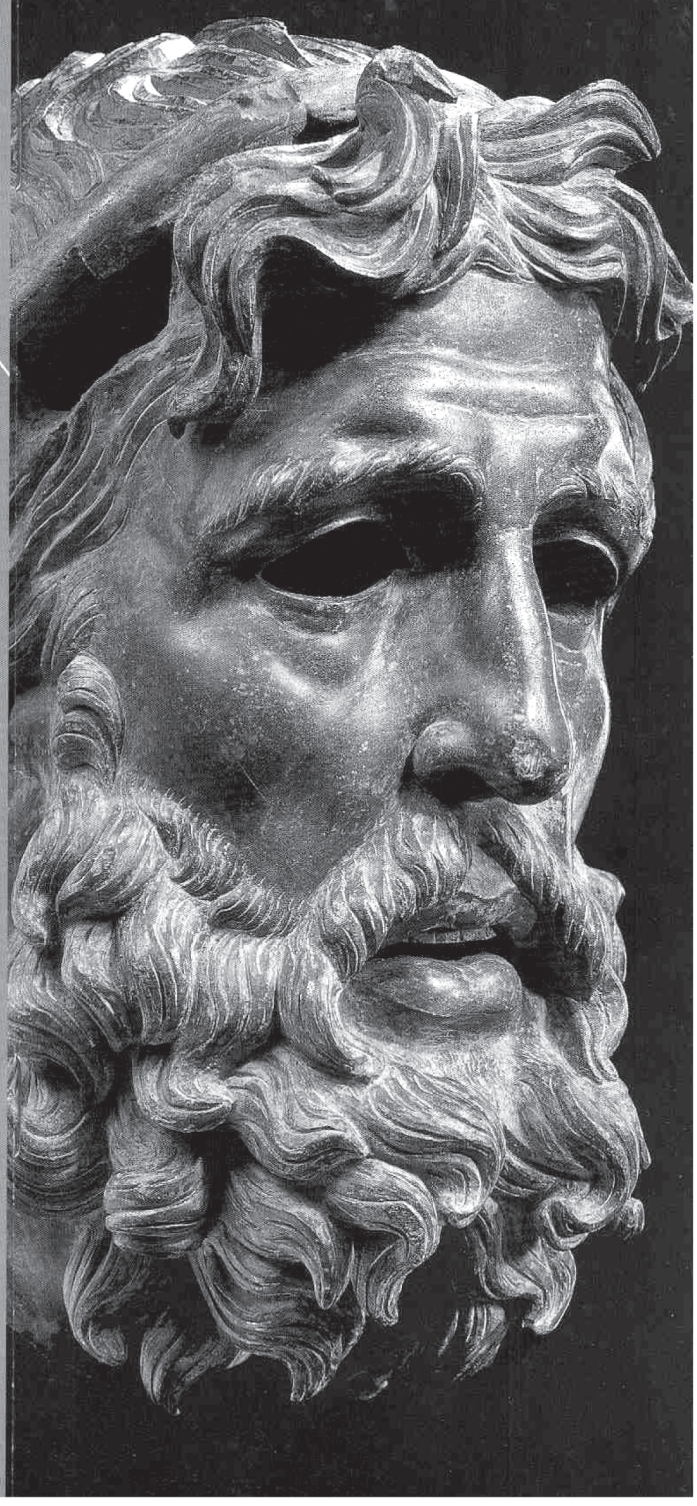
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Printed August 2002

Cover:
Greek, Hellenistic, 2nd century B.C., ***Head of a God or Hero*** *(detail), bronze, gift of Isabel B. and Wallace S. Wilson, 2001.150*

MFAH *The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston*



Welcome to the MFAH

If you're seeking the ultimate experience in the visual arts, the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, is your place to be. Founded in 1900 under the auspices of the Houston Public School Art League, the MFAH has grown to become the fifth-largest art museum exhibition space in the country.

Housing more than 45,000 works in all media, and offering an active schedule of international exhibitions and award-winning programs, the MFAH today ranks among the premier arts destinations in the United States.

Nearly two million visitors attend the MFAH annually to tour the collections and exhibitions and to participate in diverse educational programs.

The institution's extensive community outreach activities touch the lives of more than 700,000 people each year.

When you visit the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, you will discover much more than a museum. The MFAH is a multifaceted institution consisting of two museum buildings, two art schools, two decorative arts centers, and an outdoor sculpture garden. These impressive facilities form an integrated campus dedicated to art.

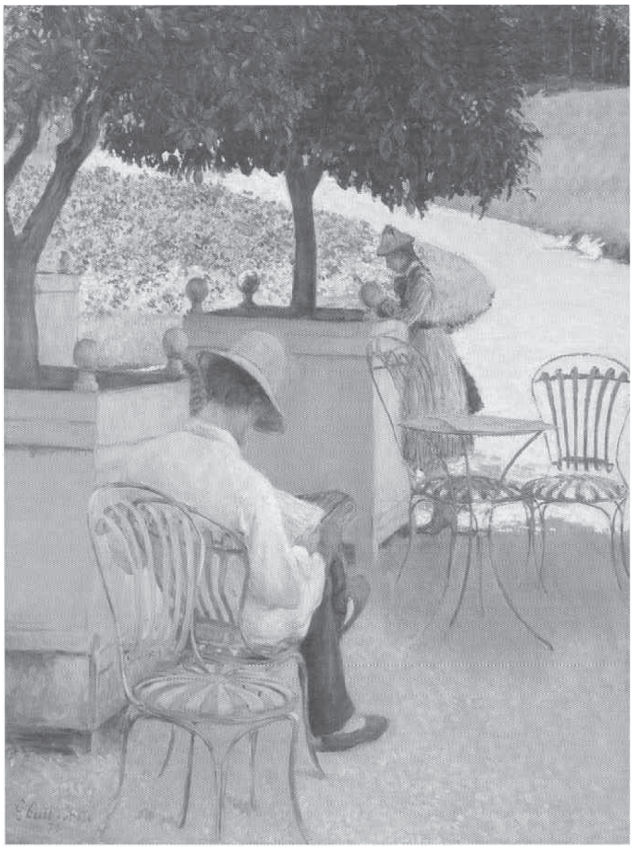


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Clockwise from top right:
Gustave Caillebotte, ***The Orange Trees,*** *1878, oil on canvas, gift of Audrey Jones Beck, 98.273.*

Robert Frank, ***Fourth of July, Jay, New York,*** *1955, gelatin silver photograph, the Target Collection of American Photography, museum purchase with funds provided by Target Stores, 82.500. © Robert Frank, courtesy Pace/MacGill Gallery, New York*

Jan van Huysum, ***Still Life of Flowers and Fruit,*** *c. 1710–15, oil on wood, museum purchase with funds provided by the Alice Pratt Brown Museum Fund and the Brown Foundation Accessions Endowment Fund, 98.80.*

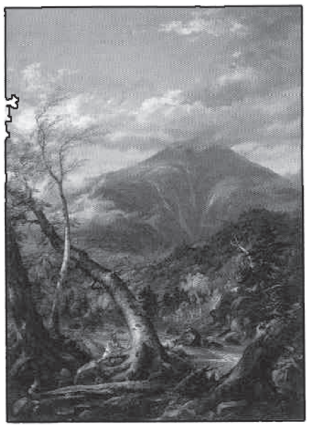
William Adolphe Bouguereau, ***The Elder Sister,*** *1869, oil on canvas, gift of an anonymous lady in memory of her father, 92.163.*







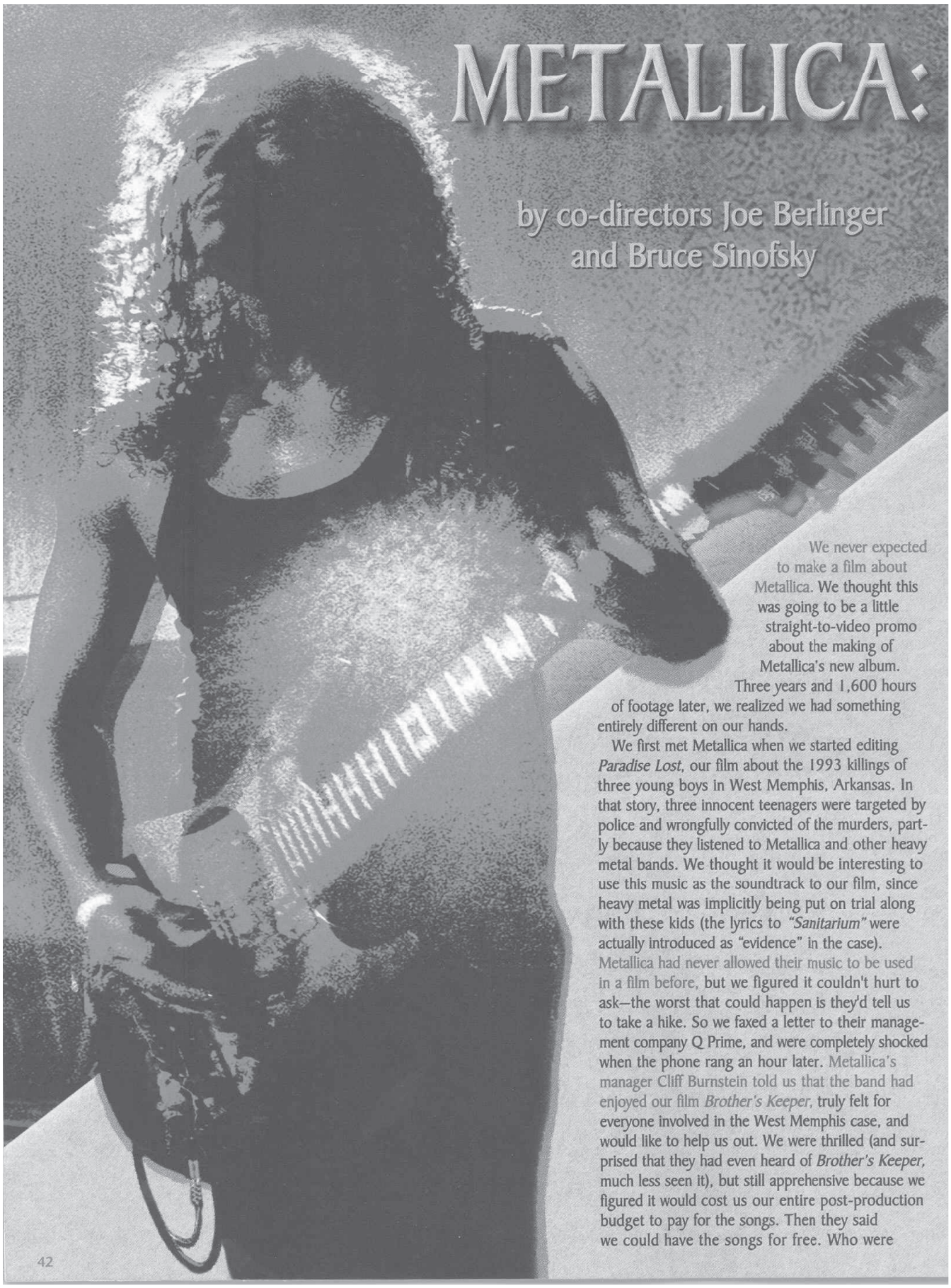
Clockwise from top left:
Elie Nadelman, **Tango,** *c. 1918–24, cherry wood and gesso, gift of Meredith J. and Cornelia Long. 96.1751.A, .B. © Estate of Elie Nadelman*



Paul Manship, **Hercules Upholding the Heavens,** *1918, bronze, gift of Mrs. Mellie Esperson.*

Thomas Cole, **Mount Marcy from the Opalescent River (Indian Pass-Tahawus),** *1847, oil on canvas, museum purchase with funds provided by the Agnes Cullen Arnold Endowment Fund, 95.138.*

Sandro Botticelli, **The Adoration of the Christ Child,** *c. 1500, oil on canvas, the Sarah Campbell Blaffer Foundation, 1974.2.*



METALLICA:

by co-directors Joe Berlinger and Bruce Sinofsky

We never expected to make a film about Metallica. We thought this was going to be a little straight-to-video promo about the making of Metallica's new album. Three years and 1,600 hours of footage later, we realized we had something entirely different on our hands.

We first met Metallica when we started editing *Paradise Lost*, our film about the 1993 killings of three young boys in West Memphis, Arkansas. In that story, three innocent teenagers were targeted by police and wrongfully convicted of the murders, partly because they listened to Metallica and other heavy metal bands. We thought it would be interesting to use this music as the soundtrack to our film, since heavy metal was implicitly being put on trial along with these kids (the lyrics to *"Sanitarium"* were actually introduced as "evidence" in the case). Metallica had never allowed their music to be used in a film before, but we figured it couldn't hurt to ask—the worst that could happen is they'd tell us to take a hike. So we faxed a letter to their management company Q Prime, and were completely shocked when the phone rang an hour later. Metallica's manager Cliff Burnstein told us that the band had enjoyed our film *Brother's Keeper*, truly felt for everyone involved in the West Memphis case, and would like to help us out. We were thrilled (and surprised that they had even heard of *Brother's Keeper*, much less seen it), but still apprehensive because we figured it would cost us our entire post-production budget to pay for the songs. Then they said we could have the songs for free. Who were

SOME KIND OF OF MONSTER

these guys? Fast-forward six years. We'd kept in touch with Metallica, and had vaguely discussed doing something together a few times.

We shot them for a VH-1 show (and they gave us more music for *Revelations: Paradise Lost 2*), but a larger project never materialized. We talked about making a documentary about them, but only if they were willing to give us total access to their private world. They understood, but that wasn't something they were prepared to do. Then in early 2001, Lars Ulrich (Metallica's drummer) said, *"Maybe we're ready to do something now."*

Their bass player Jason Newsted had just left the band, but they were about to record a new album, so Elektra Records (Metallica's label) commissioned a short promo film to document the sessions. When we started shooting, it became clear that the band members were not getting along very well.

The band began group therapy with a performance enhancement coach, Phil Towle, in an effort to facilitate communication. To our surprise, they agreed to our request to film the sessions.

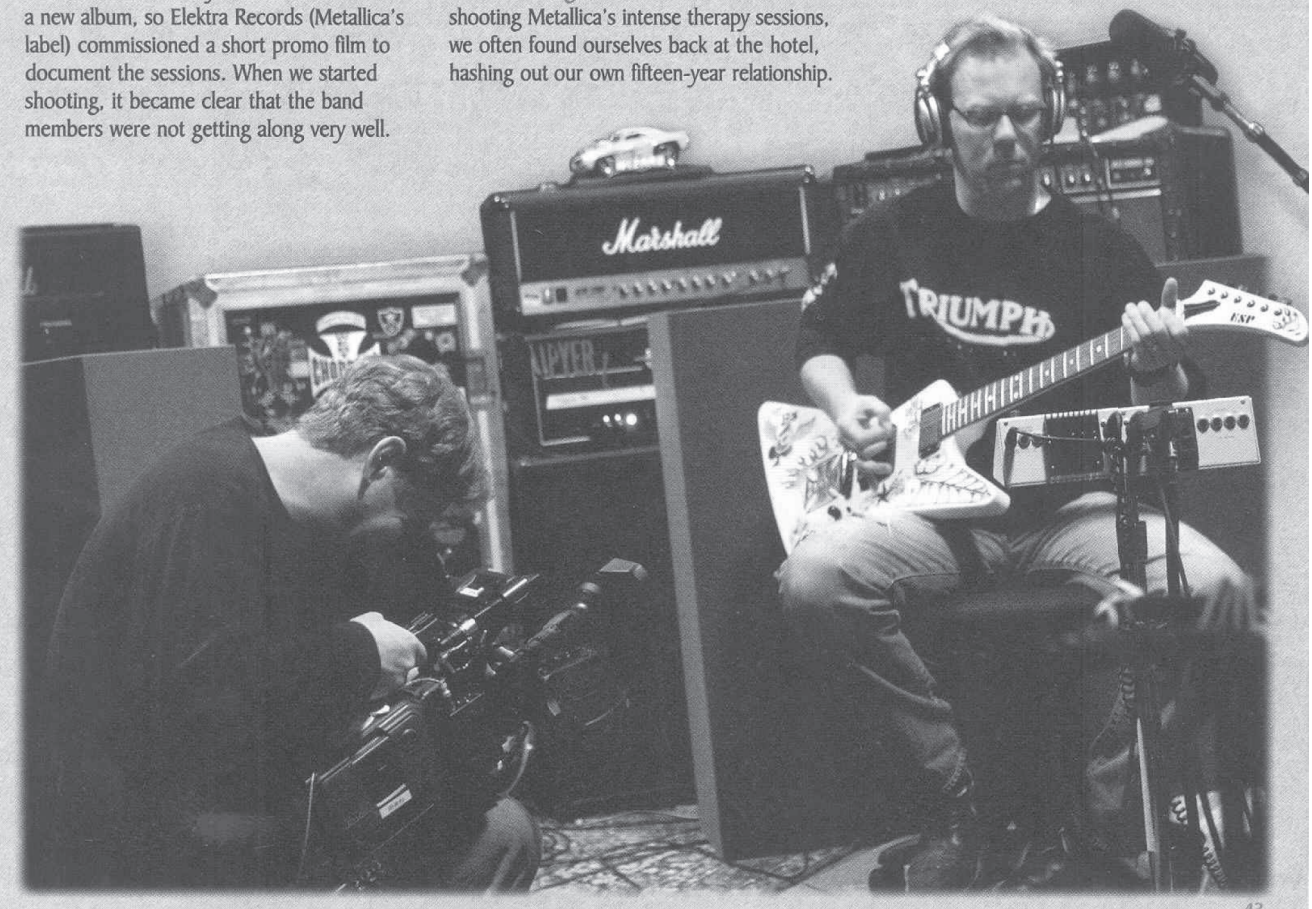
A few months into shooting, James Hetfield (Metallica's lead singer) checked himself into rehab and didn't come back for almost a year. No one knew if he was going to come back, or if this was the end of Metallica, and nobody really knew what to do. Lars and Kirk Hammett (Metallica's lead guitarist) didn't know, Q Prime didn't know, and Elektra didn't know. Neither did we, so we just kept on shooting.

What had started out as a little promo was becoming a whole lot more. The band was going through monumental personal and professional changes. We were, too. After shooting Metallica's intense therapy sessions, we often found ourselves back at the hotel, hashing out our own fifteen-year relationship.

When Metallica was finally getting ready to finish and release the album they'd spent over two years making (and we'd spent over two years documenting), Elektra decided they wanted us to turn our footage into a multi-part series for television. By now though, we knew we had a movie.

We showed the band some scenes we'd cut, and they agreed. Elektra graciously allowed Metallica to take over the film, and the band bought out the project with their own money. Metallica gave us the dough to finish shooting and editing, and left us to our own devices. It was pretty unbelievable—the biggest hard rock band of all time had bared their souls to each other and our cameras for two and a half of the most intense years of their lives, and they gave us final cut! All they said was, *"We trust you. Do what you want, just be truthful."* A lot of this movie isn't pretty, but we think we we're truthful. Every film we've made has taken us to unexpected places, but *Metallica: Some Kind of Monster*, has been a truly amazing journey.

—New York City



V

Food, Nutrition, Health, and Ecology

FRUITS



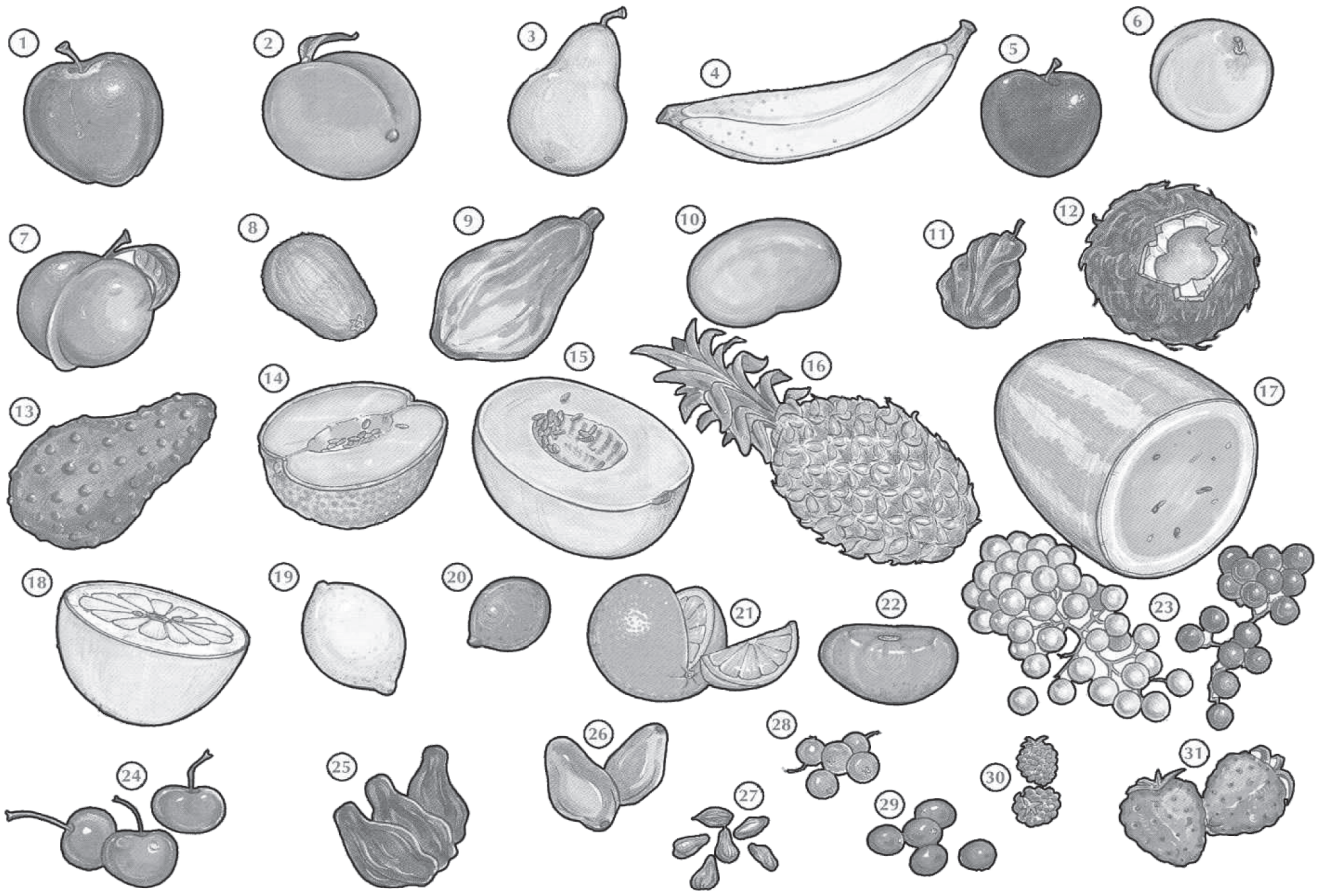
[1–22]

A. This **apple** is delicious!
   Where did you get it?
B. At *Shaw's Supermarket.*



[23–31]

A. These **grapes** are delicious!
   Where did you get them?
B. At *Farmer Fred's Fruit Stand.*



1. apple
2. peach
3. pear
4. banana
5. plum
6. apricot
7. nectarine
8. kiwi
9. papaya
10. mango
11. fig
12. coconut
13. avocado
14. cantaloupe
15. honeydew (melon)
16. pineapple
17. watermelon
18. grapefruit
19. lemon
20. lime
21. orange
22. tangerine
23. grapes
24. cherries
25. prunes
26. dates
27. raisins
28. blueberries
29. cranberries
30. raspberries
31. strawberries

A. I'm hungry. Do we have any fruit?
B. Yes. We have _____s* and _____s.*

*With 14–18, use:
We have _____ and _____.

A. Do we have any more _____s?
B. No. I'll get some more when I go to the supermarket.

†With 14–18, use:
Do we have any more _____?

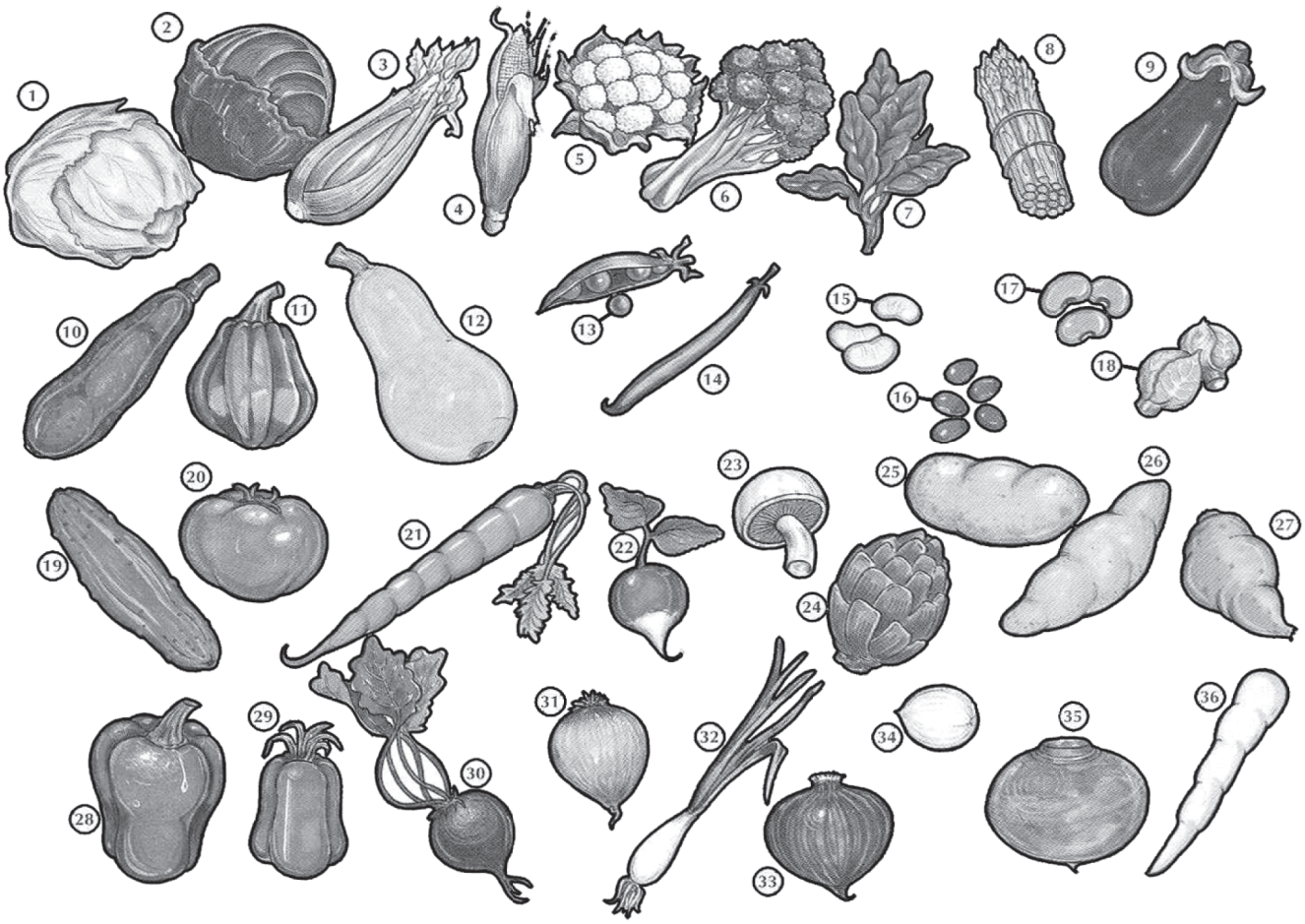
What are your most favorite fruits?
What are your least favorite fruits?
Which of these fruits grow where you live?
Name and describe other fruits you are familiar with.

VEGETABLES



A. What do we need from the supermarket?
B. We need lettuce* and peas.†

*1–12 †13–36



1. lettuce
2. cabbage
3. celery
4. corn
5. cauliflower
6. broccoli
7. spinach
8. asparagus
9. eggplant
10. zucchini (squash)
11. acorn squash
12. butternut squash
13. pea
14. string bean/green bean
15. lima bean
16. black bean
17. kidney bean
18. brussels sprout
19. cucumber
20. tomato
21. carrot
22. radish
23. mushroom
24. artichoke
25. potato
26. sweet potato
27. yam
28. green pepper
29. red pepper
30. beet
31. onion
32. scallion/green onion
33. red onion
34. pearl onion
35. turnip
36. parsnip

A. How do you like the [1–12] / [13–36] s?
B. It's/They're delicious.

A. *Johnny?* Finish your vegetables!
B. But you KNOW I hate [1–12] / [13–36] s!
A. I know. But it's/they're good for you!

Which vegetables do you like?
Which vegetables don't you like?
Which of these vegetables grow where you live?
Name and describe other vegetables you are familiar with.

THE SUPERMARKET I





A. I'm going to the supermarket to get **milk** and **soup.***
Do we need anything else?
B. Yes. We also need **cereal** and **soda.***

**With 43, 44, 46, 49, and 55, use:* a _____.

A. Dairy Products
1. milk
2. low-fat milk
3. skim milk
4. chocolate milk
5. buttermilk
6. orange juice†
7. cheese
8. butter
9. margarine
10. sour cream
11. cream cheese
12. cottage cheese
13. yogurt
14. eggs

B. Canned Goods
15. soup
16. tuna fish
17. (canned) vegetables
18. (canned) fruit

C. Packaged Goods
19. cereal
20. cookies
21. crackers
22. spaghetti
23. noodles
24. macaroni
25. rice

D. Juice
26. apple juice
27. pineapple juice
28. grapefruit juice
29. tomato juice
30. fruit punch
31. grape juice
32. cranberry juice
33. juice paks
34. powdered drink mix

E. Beverages
35. soda
36. diet soda
37. bottled water

† Orange juice is not a dairy product, but is usually found in this section.



F. Poultry
38. chicken
39. chicken legs
40. drumsticks
41. chicken breasts
42. chicken wings
43. turkey
44. duck

G. Meat
45. ground beef
46. roast
47. steak
48. stewing meat
49. leg of lamb
50. lamb chops
51. pork
52. pork chops
53. ribs
54. sausages
55. ham
56. bacon

H. Seafood

FISH
57. salmon
58. halibut
59. flounder
60. swordfish
61. haddock
62. trout

SHELLFISH
63. oysters
64. scallops
65. shrimp
66. mussels
67. clams
68. crabs
69. lobster

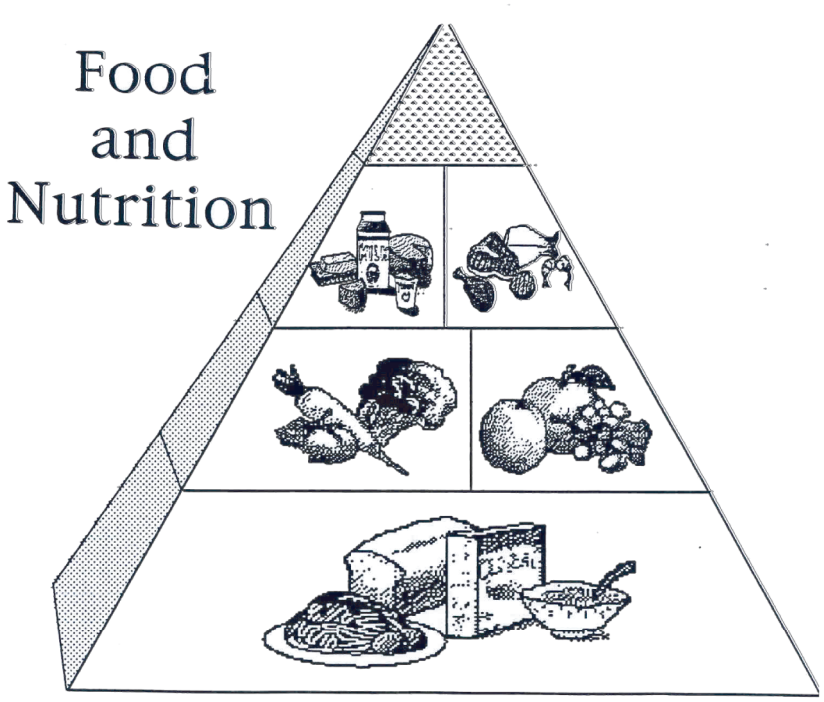
I. Baked Goods
70. English muffins
71. cake
72. pita bread
73. rolls
74. bread

J. Frozen Foods
75. ice cream
76. frozen vegetables
77. frozen dinners
78. frozen lemonade
79. frozen orange juice

A. Excuse me. Where can I find _[1–79]_?
B. In the _[A–J]_ Section, next to the _[1–79]_.
A. Thank you.

A. Pardon me. I'm looking for _[1–79]_.
B. It's/They're in the _[A–J]_ Section, between the _[1–79]_ and the _[1–79]_.
A. Thanks.

Which of these foods do you like?
Which foods are good for you?
What brands of these foods do you buy?



Nutrition tips

Use the food pyramid. A normal person should eat three or four meals per day. You should eat six to eleven small portions from the bread and cereals group, preferably complex carbohydrates. This category also includes pastas and potatoes.

In the fruit and vegetables section, you should eat 3 to 5 servings of vegetables and 2 to 4 of fruits. Remember that citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit) are a good source of vitamin C and that dark green and deep yellow vegetables (broccoli, asparagus, carrots, squash, spinach) are important sources of vitamin A and anti-oxidants. You should have four to six servings of dairy products, eggs, meat, and/or fish. These are important for protein, vitamin B-12, and other B vitamins. Meat and eggs are also good for iron.

Dairy products include milk, yogurt and cheese. Cream is also a dairy product, but is all fat and thus contains no protein.

If you are a vegetarian, it is possible to get the protein you need from dairy products, eggs, soy products, and other legumes.

The top of the pyramid is sugars and lipids (fats). You should not eat much of these. But of course you will, so be sure to exercise.

¡BIENVENIDOS!

Welcome to Mexican cooking! Mexico's food is as exciting and colorful as its art and music, as dramatic as its history and as appealing as its lively, warm-hearted people. It is also immensely practical, good for you and so varied that monotony is impossible. Yet what is known beyond the Mexican border about this entrancing food scarcely amounts to the crumb of a *tortilla*. *Tacos*, *tamales* and *enchiladas* are tasty ambassadors. But these and the few other dishes featured by Mexican restaurants outside the country only hint at greater riches.

Over the centuries, resourceful Mexican cooks have made the most of whatever the land produced. Squash flowers go into soups, and squash seeds are ground for sauces; banana leaves are wrapped around barbecued meats and *tamales; nopales*, or diced cactus, are added to salads and stews; and avocado leaves flavor some dishes. Native herbs and plants such as *cilantro* and *epazote* are not dismissed as weeds, but used to give some dishes their distinctive flavors. And the most basic of all Mexican ingredients—corn and *chiles*—are used with incredible variety.

Some cuisines reach their peak in ornate dishes requiring complicated sauces and expensive ingredients. But the simplest Mexican dishes are as notable as *fiesta* specialties that take hours to prepare. The aromas and flavors of fresh corn *tortillas*, really good refried beans, rice seasoned to perfection, and the wonderful soft rolls called *Bolillos* (French Rolls), page 160, are difficult to surpass.

On my first trip to Mexico, I was struck by the charm and ingenuity of the food. The basket of *pan dulce*, or sweet bread, served for breakfast in Guanajuato was a revelation. Plump, sweet Guanajuato strawberries smothered with thick cream and sprinkled with coarse sugar were something to sigh over. And why did no one at home spice and sweeten coffee in the manner of *Café de Olla* (Clay Pot Coffee)—served in rustic pottery mugs? The recipe is on page 18.

Mexico's Many Cuisines

It's difficult to generalize about Mexican food, because there is not one cuisine—but many. Dishes vary markedly from region to region. Each town and city has its own version of regional specialties and individual cooks add their own touches. Although intriguing dishes are found throughout the country, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca and Yucatán are especially noted for their cuisines. Puebla, Veracruz and Oaxaca are also the names of large cities within their respective states.

PUEBLA

Mole Poblano (*Mole* Puebla-Style), page 117, is considered the national dish of Mexico. This baroque creation consists of turkey or chicken in a dark sauce flavored with chocolate and a multitude of *chiles* and spices. What could be more imaginative than *Chiles en Nogada* (*Chiles* in Nut Sauce), page 62, fresh *chiles* stuffed with meat and fruits, topped with a creamy nut sauce and sprinkled with pomegranate seeds? This dish was created in the city of Puebla in 1821 to honor General Agustín Iturbide after he had signed the treaties proclaiming Mexico's independence from Spain. Its colors represent the red, white and green of the Mexican flag.

VERACRUZ

A spectacular drive leads from Puebla to the city of Veracruz where you can find a wealth of seafood. Famous *Huachinango a la Veracruzana* (Red Snapper Veracruz-Style), page 130, originated here. You'll also find succulent *tamales* wrapped in banana leaves, an abundance of tropical fruits and possibly the best coffee in the world. Papantla, just north of Veracruz, gives us Mexico's heady vanilla. It is produced from orchid pods harvested by the Totonac Indians.

OAXACA

The cooking of Oaxaca—pronounced wah-HA-ka—is not as easy to uncover because it flourishes in homes—not in restaurants. The only Oaxacan cookbook I could find was a handwritten heirloom belonging to a local family. However, a few restaurants offer typical dishes. Oaxaca is noted for the variety and excellence of its *moles*, for chocolate, coffee and cheese. A Oaxacan version of string cheese called *quesillo* comes in thin strips rolled into coils. It is here that the potent, smoke-flavored liquor called *mezcal* is distilled from the maguey plant.

YUCATÁN

Mexico's most distinctive cuisine is probably that of Yucatán. One specialty is *Pollo Pibil* (Baked Chicken), page 116, chicken coated with seasoned red paste, wrapped in banana leaves and cooked in pits dug in the ground. Also typical are *Sopa de Lima* (Lime & Tortilla Soup), page 41, and *Panuchos Mérida* (*Panuchos* Mérida-Style), page 92, small tortillas topped with black beans and garnishes. Lebanese restaurants in Mérida, Yucatán's capital, add even more variety by serving Arabic pocket bread instead of *tortillas* or *bolillos* with a meal.

NORTHERN MEXICO

The northern part of the country is the region of flour *tortillas*, *tamales* wrapped in *hojas*, or dried corn husks, instead of banana leaves, and the spicy meat and *chile* dishes that spilled over into the southwestern United States. Flour *tortillas* originated in the state of Sonora, and enormous *tortillas* so thin they are almost transparent can be found there and in neighboring Arizona.

PACIFIC COAST

The west coast of Mexico abounds in seafood. In Ensenada, you can have *chorizo* made with abalone, excellent lobster dishes and *tacos* containing deep-fried, batter-coated nuggets of fish. Turtle is a Baja California specialty, while Mazatlán offers a great variety of shrimp dishes including *Coctel de Camarones Mazatlán* (Shrimp Cocktail Mazatlán-Style), page 126. Acapulco is noted for *ceviche*, an appetizer of marinated fish. To taste this delicacy, try *Ceviche de Alberto* (Alberto's Marinated Fish), on page 125.

UNITED STATES BORDER

The regional character of Mexican food can also be seen in the United States. California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas rest on the Mexican border and each has its own approach to Mexican food.

RESTAURANT FARE

Mexican combination plates, common in the United States, are overwhelming and often heavily sauced meals: *enchiladas*, *tacos*, *tamales*, *chiles rellenos*, rice and beans—all on one plate! No one eats that way in Mexico. *Tacos* and *tamales* are snack foods. The main meal, served in the early afternoon, consists of several courses from soup through dessert. Many restaurants offer the *comida corrida*. This fixed-price luncheon with a set menu of several courses demonstrates how Mexican people really eat.

Lunch one day at Doña Elpidia's, a home-style restaurant in the city of Oaxaca, started with an appetizer plate of *chicharrones*, or pork cracklings, barbecued ribs and an *empanada*, or turnover, filled with sautéed onion, a little *chile* and the herb, *epazote*. Next came a soup of vermicelli in tomato juice. *Arroz a la Mexicana* (Rice Mexican-Style), page 140, followed as a separate course. The waitress then brought a plate of *Mole Colorado de Oaxaca* (Oaxacan Red *Mole*), page 112. Beans cooked with bacon and served in their broth appeared after the meat. Dessert was the small orange fruit, *tejocote*, served in syrup. A cup of strong, fragrant coffee ended this sumptuous but modestly priced *comida*, or luncheon.

Lunch was simpler at the Nevería Gypsy, a little cafe on the main plaza of Tlaxcala. Here the menu included broth containing a choice of rice or pasta followed by a pork chop in tomato sauce with *chiles*, a plate of beans and, for dessert, *Arroz con Leche* (Rice Pudding), page 171.

At Prendes, a restaurant in the city of Veracruz, I had cream of corn soup followed by *paella*-style rice and *Pescado Alemán* (Fish German-Style), page 132, with *bolillos*, *chiles* and lime wedges on the side. Dessert was *Flan Napolitano de Veracruz* (Neapolitan *Flan* from Veracruz), page 170, and coffee.

Sopa de Pollo y Fideo

Chicken & Vermicelli Soup

If you have an 8-ounce package of vermicelli, use about 1/8 of it for this recipe.

1 large chicken breast
6 cups water
1/4 small onion
1 garlic clove
Salt
8 peppercorns
1/2 small onion, thinly sliced
2 teaspoons vegetable oil
1 large tomato, peeled, seeded, chopped
2 California chiles, roasted, peeled, seeded, chopped, or 1/3 cup canned chopped chiles
6 cilantro sprigs or parsley sprigs
1 oz. vermicelli

Place chicken breast in a large saucepan. Add water, 1/4 onion, garlic, salt to taste and peppercorns. Bring to a boil; reduce heat. Cover and simmer 45 minutes. Let cool slightly. Remove chicken. Shred chicken meat discarding skin and bones. Strain broth; return chicken to broth. Cook sliced onion in oil in a small skillet until tender but not browned. Add to soup. Bring to a boil. Add tomato, chiles, cilantro sprigs or parsley sprigs and vermicelli. Cook 15 minutes. Taste and add salt if needed. Makes 6 servings.

Pozole Blanco

Golden Hominy Soup

Pozole isn't complete until you garnish it lavishly.

1 lb. boneless lean pork
6 chicken thighs
1/2 medium onion
2 garlic cloves
2 teaspoons salt
Garnishes:
Salsa Fresca, page 31, Salsa Mexicana, page 31 or or other salsa
1/2 medium onion, chopped
6 to 8 radishes, sliced
12 peppercorns
6 cups water
Garnishes, see below
1 (1-lb., 13-oz.) can golden hominy
1/2 head lettuce, shredded
1 avocado, sliced
2 tablespoons dried leaf oregano, crushed
6 small limes, halved

Cut pork in 1-inch cubes and place in a large saucepan. Place chicken thighs in another large saucepan. Cut onion half into 2 pieces. In each saucepan, place 1 piece of onion, 1 garlic clove, 1 teaspoon salt, 6 peppercorns and 3 cups water. Bring each to a boil. Skim foam from surface. Cover pork and simmer 1 hour. Cover chicken and simmer 45 minutes. Prepare salsa and vegetables for Garnishes. Remove cooked pork and chicken from broths with a slotted spoon and place in a large pot or Dutch oven. Strain broths and add to meat. Drain and rinse hominy and add to meat. Bring to a boil; reduce heat. Cover and simmer 30 minutes. Taste pozole and add more salt if needed. Serve pozole in large soup bowls. Add garnishes to soup as desired. Makes 6 servings.

Garnishes:
Arrange salsa, onion, radishes, lettuce, avocado, oregano and limes in separate bowls.

RECIPES

Recipe for oatmeal

Ingredients:

Water
Salt
Oatmeal

Instructions:

Boil one cup of water. Add a small amount of salt.

When water is boiling, add 1/3 cup of oatmeal.

Boil for about five minutes.

Serve with milk, cinnamon, and honey or sugar.

Recipe for pancakes.

Ingredients:
Flour
Milk
Eggs
Cinnamon
Oil
Baking powder

Instructions:

In a large mixing bowl, put two cups of flour, ½ teaspoon of baking powder, one teaspoon of cinnamon, two or three eggs, and one cup of milk. Then add about two tablespoons of oil. Add milk or water if necessary to create desired consistency. Fry with butter in a frying pan.

Vocabulary:

Boil: heat water over a flame at 100° so it makes bubbles
Fry: to cook with dry heat or with some oil
Frying pan: utensil for frying
Tea spoon: small spoon
Table spoon: bigger spoon

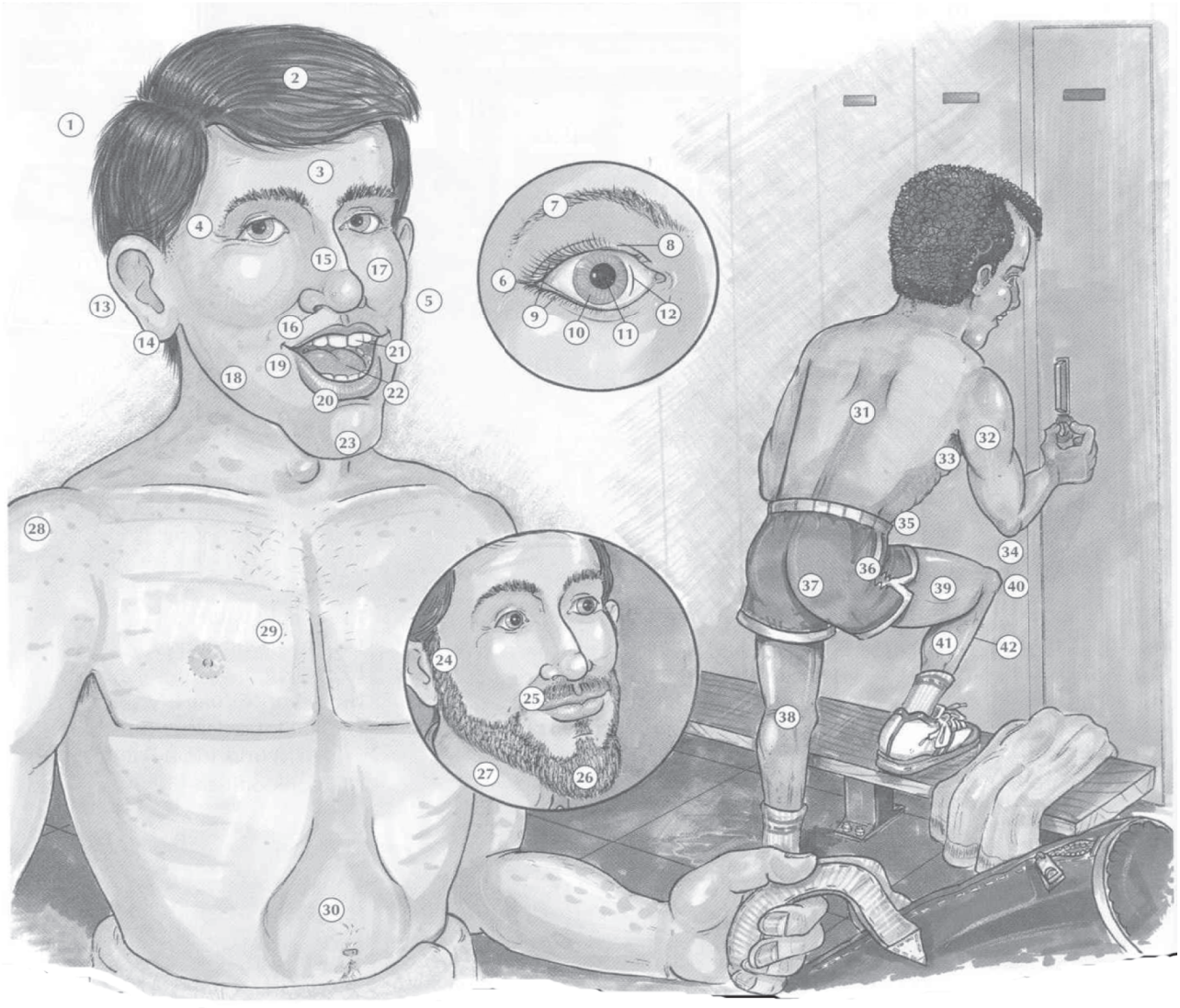
Cup: where you drink coffee

Bowl: where you eat cereal. Usually it is made of pottery.

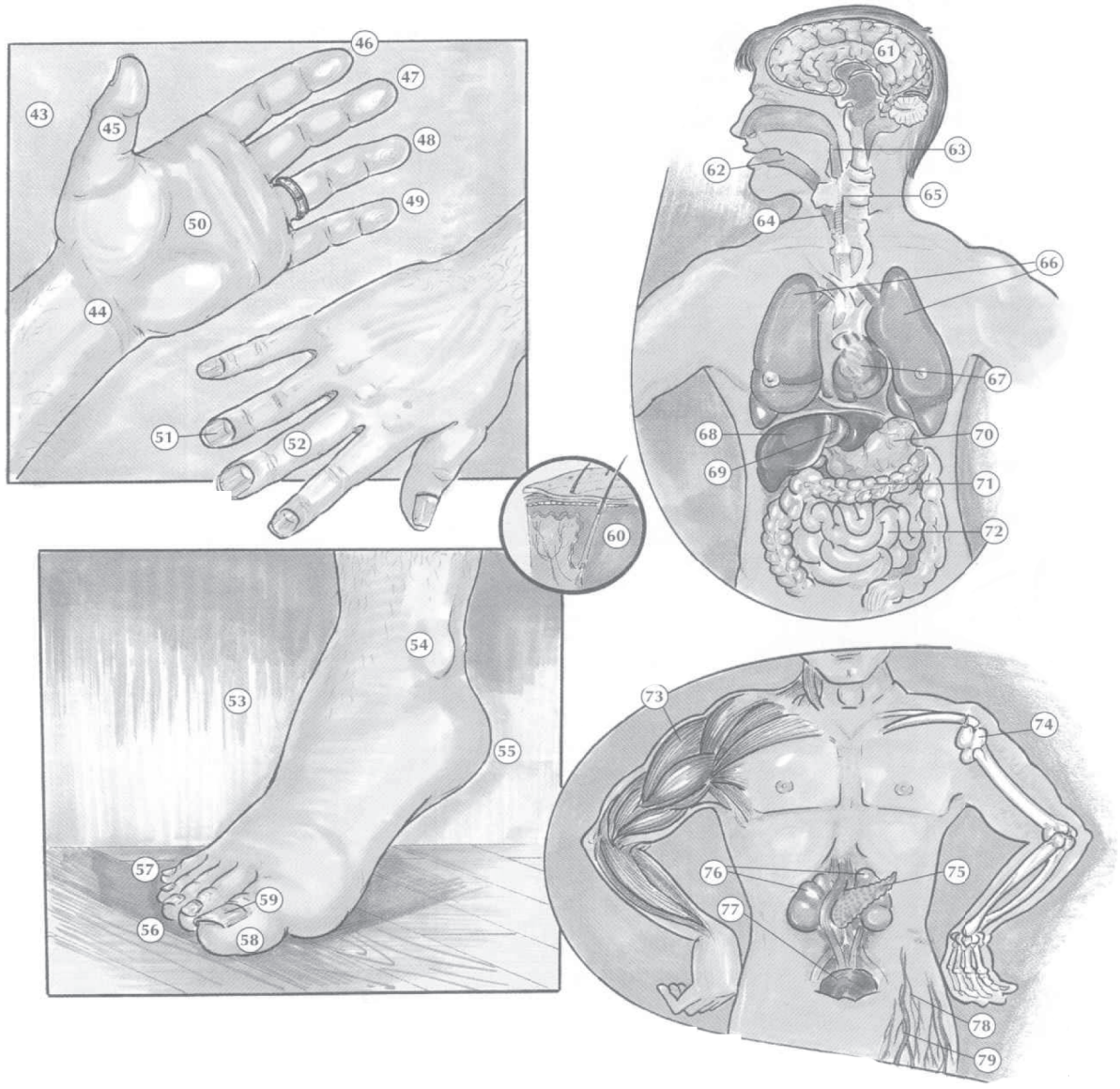


[1–23, 27–79]

A. My doctor checked my **head** and said everything is okay.
B. I'm glad to hear that.



1. head
2. hair
3. forehead
4. temple
5. face
6. eye
7. eyebrow
8. eyelid
9. eyelashes
10. iris
11. pupil
12. cornea
13. ear
14. earlobe
15. nose
16. nostril
17. cheek
18. jaw
19. mouth
20. lip
21. tooth–teeth
22. tongue
23. chin
24. sideburn
25. mustache
26. beard
27. neck
28. shoulder
29. chest
30. abdomen
31. back
32. arm
33. armpit
34. elbow
35. waist
36. hip
37. buttocks
38. leg
39. thigh
40. knee
41. calf
42. shin



43. hand
44. wrist
45. thumb
46. (index) finger
47. middle finger
48. ring finger
49. pinky/little finger
50. palm
51. fingernail
52. knuckle
53. foot
54. ankle
55. heel
56. toe
57. little toe
58. big toe
59. toenail
60. skin
61. brain
62. throat
63. esophagus
64. windpipe
65. spinal cord
66. lungs
67. heart
68. liver
69. gallbladder
70. stomach
71. large intestine
72. small intestine
73. muscles
74. bones
75. pancreas
76. kidneys
77. bladder
78. veins
79. arteries

[1, 3–8, 13–23, 27–34, 36–60]

A. Ooh!
B. What's the matter?
A. My _____ hurts!
   My _____s hurt!

[61–79]

A. My doctor wants me to have some tests.
B. Why?
A. She's concerned about my _____

Describe yourself as completely as you can.
Which parts of the body are most important at school? at work? when you play your favorite sport?

AILMENTS, SYMPTOMS, AND INJURIES



A. What's the matter?
B. I have a/an [1–19].



A. What's the matter?
B. I have [20–26].



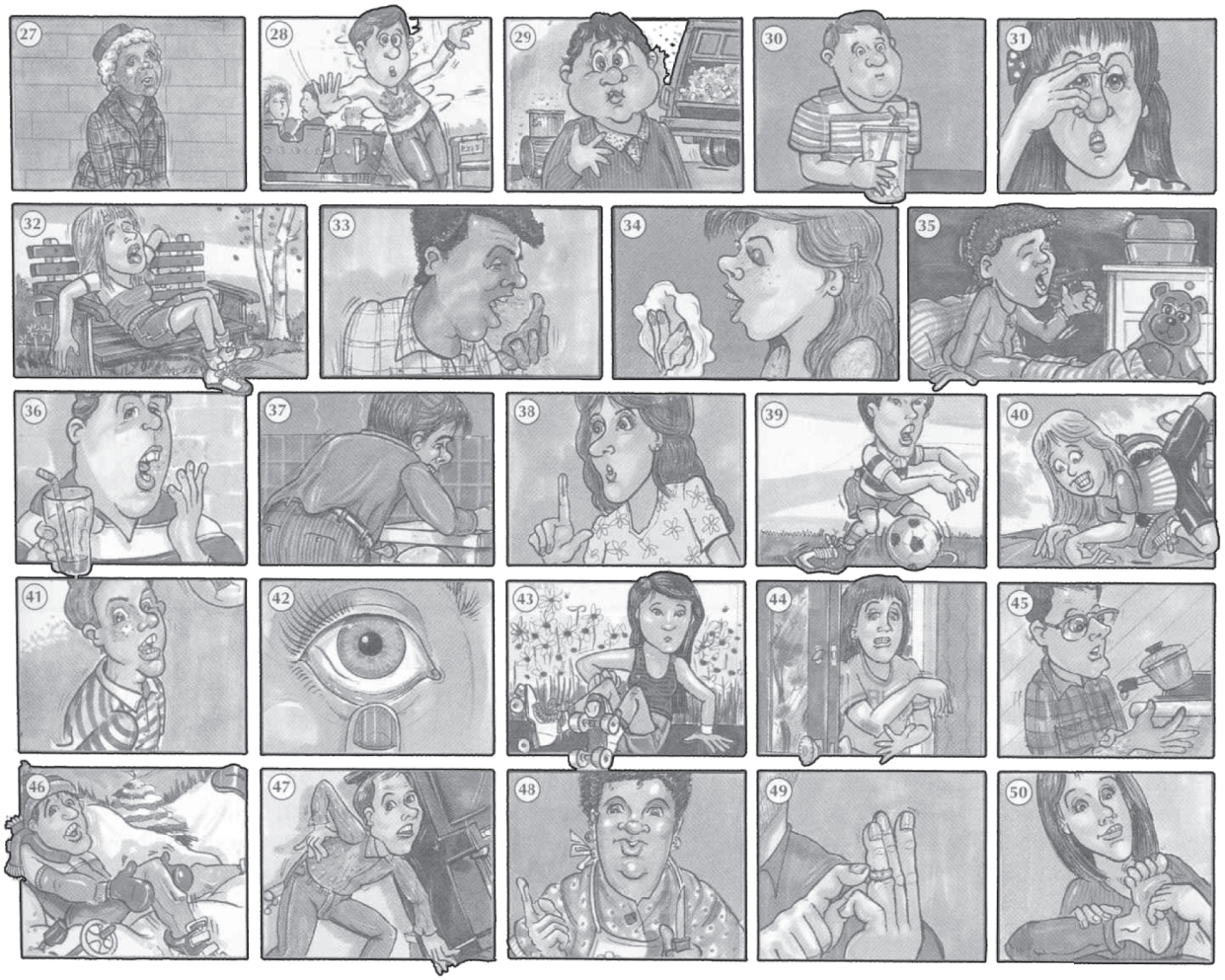
1. headache
2. earache
3. toothache
4. stomachache
5. backache
6. sore throat
7. fever/ temperature
8. cold
9. cough
10. virus
11. infection
12. rash
13. insect bite
14. sunburn
15. stiff neck
16. runny nose
17. bloody nose
18. cavity
19. wart
20. (the) hiccups
21. (the) chills
22. cramps
23. diarrhea
24. chest pain
25. shortness of breath
26. laryngitis



A. What's the matter?
B. { I feel _[27–30]_.
I'm _[31–32]_.
I'm _[33–38]_ing.



A. What's the matter?
B. { I _[39–48]_ed my .....
My ..... is/are _[49–50]_.



27. faint	**32.** exhausted	**36.** burp	**41.** dislocate	**46.** break–broke
28. dizzy	**33.** cough	**37.** vomit/throw up	**42.** scratch	**47.** hurt–hurt
29. nauseous	**34.** sneeze	**38.** bleed	**43.** scrape	**48.** cut–cut
30. bloated	**35.** wheeze	**39.** twist	**44.** bruise	**49.** swollen
31. congested		**40.** sprain	**45.** burn	**50.** itchy

A. How do you feel?
B. Not so good./Not very well./Terrible!
A. What's the matter?
B. ....., ..., and .....
A. I'm sorry to hear that.

Tell about the last time you didn't feel well. What was the matter?
Tell about a time you hurt yourself. What happened? How?
What are the symptoms of a cold? a heart problem?

Depression

A common and treatable illness that is frequently unrecognized

What is depression?

Depression is a serious but treatable medical illness. From time to time, everyone may become sad or have the blues. However, when these feelings last 2 weeks or longer, cause difficulty in concentrating, involve loss of interest or pleasure in usual activities, or interfere with daily activities such as sleeping and eating, they may be signs of depression.

What are risk factors for depression?

Depression is not a normal part of growing older. While the causes of depression are not clear, several factors associated with depression have been identified. If you are female, have a family history of depression, regularly take medications for sleep or nervousness, regularly drink alcohol or already have experienced an episode of depression, you have a higher chance of developing depression.

Situations that can trigger depression include:



Serious or long-term illness

Depression may accompany a serious or long-term illness such as stroke, cancer, diabetes, dementia, heart disease, and Parkinson's disease.

Loss of a loved one or friend

As we grow older, death of a lifelong spouse, partner, loved one, or friend becomes a more common experience. Sadness and grief are normal responses to a loss, but if these feelings do not go away, depression may be prolonging the grief.





How can I recognize depression?

Depression is not always easy to recognize, particularly in older adults where it may be mistaken for other physical conditions or illnesses. Symptoms of depression include a feeling of sadness or the blues that lasts most of the day, and loss of interest in almost all daily activities. If either of these feelings continues for at least 2 weeks, and you experience four or more of the following symptoms, depression is likely.

- Fatigue or loss of energy
- Eating problems (loss of appetite, significant weight loss, or weight gain)
- Sleeping problems (difficulty falling asleep, oversleeping, waking up early)
- Being slowed down or agitated
- Difficulty concentrating
- Feelings of worthlessness, helplessness, or guilt
- Thoughts of suicide

Sometimes the first tip for family members is that there has been *a change* in an older person. The family may notice that the older person has *lost interest in usual activities*. Your doctor can help diagnose depression. If you recognize some of the symptoms mentioned above in yourself or in someone you love, you should seek medical attention.

How serious is depression?

Left untreated, depression in older adults can lead to disability, worsen an existing illness, or possibly result in suicide.

Someone with suicidal thoughts may express feelings of uselessness or hopelessness, or talk about dying. Depressed older individuals may feel very alone, and not communicate how they are feeling. If you suspect that someone you know is in this situation, try to talk to that person and try to find out how he or she is feeling. Because it is very hard to know if someone is at risk for suicide, you should quickly get medical attention for someone who is depressed.

If you are having thoughts of hurting yourself, you should seek help immediately.

Can depression be treated?

Once diagnosed, depression can be treated successfully most of the time. Treatment commonly includes medication, talk therapy, or a combination of the two. The first step toward treatment of depression is recognizing the signs and symptoms. If treatment is initiated and followed-up, success can usually be achieved.





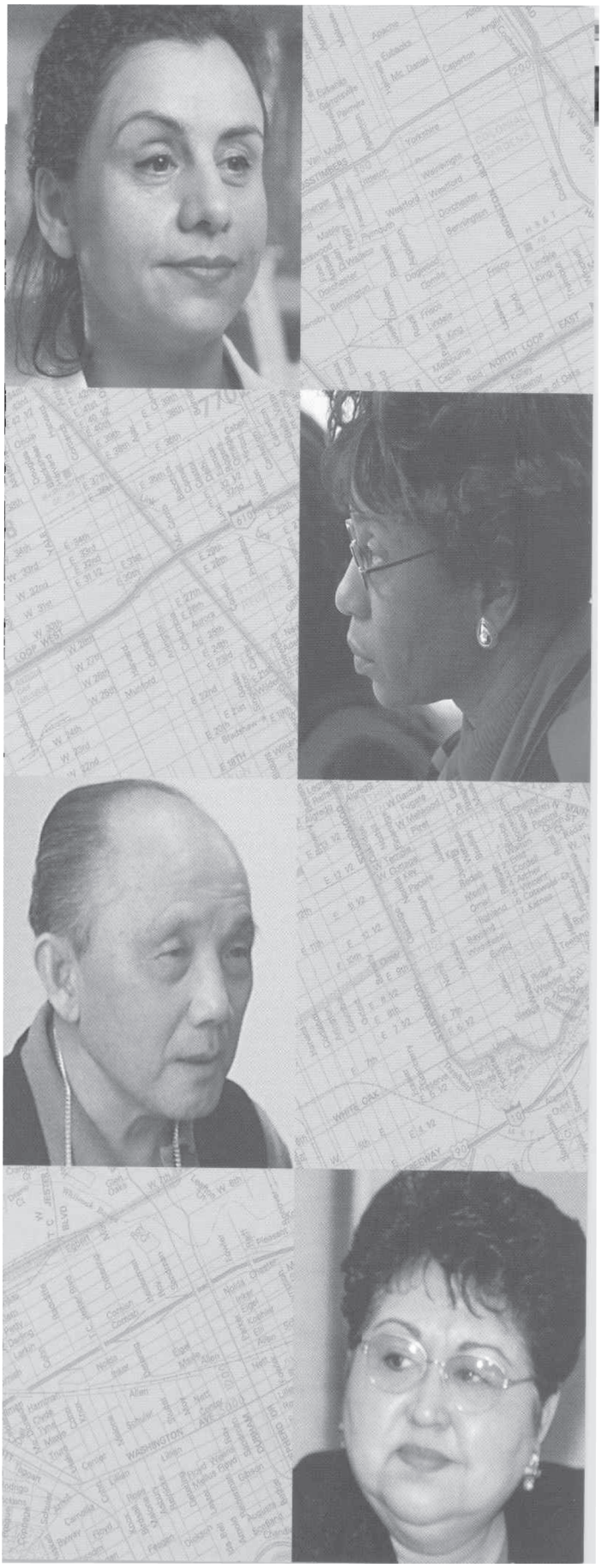
Who gets cancer?

This is not an easy question to answer. Every year, thousands of poople get cancer and many die from the disease. But thanks to research, there is now more hope. The Center for Research on Minority Health (CRMH) at The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center is working to assure that through education, research and accessible care, we can extend this hope to everyone.

The CRMH was established with the mission to eliminate health disparities in cancer. "Health disparities" are differences in health, health care or general well-being. In the United States, these differences are more often seen among ethnic minority populations and the medically underserved.

Here are some examples of "health disparities":

- African-American men are almost three times more likely than Caucasian men to develop prostate cancer.
- Vietnamese women are five times more likely than other women to develop cervical cancer.
- Hispanic/Latina women have the highest mortality (death rate) from cervical cancer of any ethnic group.
- Hispanics, Native Americans and Alaska Natives are nearly twice as likely as Caucasians to have diabetes.
- Americans who have no health insurance or have limited coverage have poorer health outcomes.



Recycling and Separation of waste materials
UCM is part of a pilot program

Schools, hospitals, and other government facilities are the first institutions included in a pilot waste separation and recycling program instituted by the government of the Distrito Federal. Here at the University of the City of Mexico, the program began in 2002. There is not space to continue depositing garbage in landfills in the traditional manner, so recycling is being promoted as the best way to reduce the quantity of garbage disposed.

Waste separation is easy. All around the school buildings, you can see round containers with three colors.

GREEN is for organic materials. These include food remains, like fruit and vegetables peelings and old tortillas, and leaves, etc., of plants and trees.

GRAY is for recyclable materials. These include paper (newspaper and office paper), cardboard, plastic bottles, metal, wood, cloth (used t-shirts, etc.), old shoes that can be reused, and old appliances (televisions, radios, telephones, etc).

ORANGE is for "other". This includes unhygienic materials like diapers, Kleenex, sanitary napkins, and toilet paper; used batteries, toxic chemicals, and cigarette butts.

When this program is successful here, it will be expanded to other areas and finally to the whole city.

VOCABULARY TIPS: Spanish words that have the suffix –tad or –dad generally have the suffix –ty in English: university, liberty…
Spanish words that have the suffix – mente generally have the suffix – ly in English: finally, generally…

Recycling/composting Recycling and composting recovered 30.1 percent (69.9 million tons) of waste generated in 2000. Recycling rates for paper and paperboard reached 45.4 percent (39.4 million tons), Metal recovery reached 35.4 percent (6.4 million tons), yard trimmings 56.9 percent (15.8 million tons), glass 23.0 percent (2.9 million tons), and plastics 5.4 percent (1.3 million tons). There were about 9,250 curbside recycling programs in the U.S. in 2000.

The EPA has set a nationwide recycling goal of 35 percent by the year 2005. In addition to significantly reducing the volume of wastes that winds up in landfills and incinerators, recycling and composting limit pollution and unnecessary depletion of natural resources. They also have the potential to generate revenues from the sale of secondary materials. According to the EPA, material recycled in 1996 had a value of $3.6 billion; with a 35 percent recycling rate, the value of material recycled in 2005 would be $5.2 billion. Costs of recycling are still high, but these are expected to decline as recycling programs mature and become fully integrated with the total MSW management system.

In July 2002 Congress began hearings on a national "bottle bill" that would require beverage companies to ensure that 80 percent of all cans and bottles are recycled within two years. According to a 2002 study by the the Container Recycling Institute, only 49 percent of aluminum cans were recycled in 2001, compared with 65 percent in 1992; more than 760,000 tons of aluminum cans were thrown away in 2001, the equivalent of two Empire State Buildings. Beverage companies, however, portrayed the bill as a new tax on consumers, who would have to pay a deposit of at least 10 cents on practically all bottles and cans.

Source reduction Many experts believe that the key to solving the municipal waste problem is source reduction—minimizing the volume of products used and the toxins they contain, and extending their lives in use. Removal of toxins enhances the safety of recycling, landfilling, and combustion, while volume reduction helps to extend the capacity of existing waste systems.

A broad variety of products and packaging that reduce waste and save money have been developed. By reducing the textured design on napkins, for example, the McDonald's Corporation found that it could fit 23 percent more napkins into a shipping container, saving 294,000 pounds of corrugated cardboard and 150 truckload shipments annually. The EPA estimates that since 1990, source reduction has kept 55.1 million tons of solid waste out of the waste stream in the U.S.

▶HAZARDOUS WASTE

Superfund In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), better known as the Superfund, a $1.6 billion, five-year program to clean up thousands of hazardous waste sites. The fund was renewed in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The EPA, which administers the Superfund, estimated in 1996 that 70 million Americans lived within 4 miles of a toxic waste site.

The EPA evaluates hazardous waste sites for their levels of soil and water contamination, the mobility of toxins, and their proximity to human food supplies. (Contamination of petroleum, however, is excluded from this evaluation.) It then ranks the sites on a numerically based system that factors in risks to groundwater, surface water and air. The highest ranking sites are placed on the EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). CERCLA also allows states and territories to designate one top priority site regardless of its score; there are several such sites that would not make the NPL on the basis of their numerical score alone.

Once the EPA deems a site a national priority it can take two types of action. It can remove the hazard in an emergency action limited to one year and/or $2 million. Or it can try to compel the individual or company responsible for the problem to provide a long-term solution.

But the second option is rarely exercised. Many of the original polluters are bankrupt or cannot be found when bills for the cleanup (which averages $25–$30 million, according to the EPA) are presented. And the EPA continues to add sites to the National Priorities List faster than it cleans them up. In 23 states, a site from the first list (issued in September, 1983) was still the state's top cleanup priority in 1998.



Fiesta presents Summer Sun in the Parks 2004

Summer Enrichment

Enjoy arts and crafts, games, entertainment, special events, sports, water fun, field trips and a variety of day-camp-style activities.

YOUTH ENRICHMENT CAMP

Ages: 6 to 13
Registration: May 17 – June 1
Program Dates: Mon. – Fri.; 8 AM–6 PM
June 1 – Aug. 6
Fees: $25 a week/child; $35 for two or more children/wk.
Locations: HPARD community centers
Information: (713) 845-1019 or (713) 284-1948

MURAL PAINTING PROJECT

As part of the Summer Enrichment Program and in partnership with the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, registered program participants work with local artists to design and paint interpretive murals in select city parks.

Ages: 6 to 13
Registration: May 17 – June 1
Program Dates: This three-week mural program rotates parks, with the first project beginning in June.
Selected Parks: Carverdale, Edgewood, Highland, Woodland and Denver Harbor
Information: (713) 845-1098

TEEN ENRICHMENT CAMP

Day camps featuring arts and entertainment, sports, crafts, games and field trips.

Ages: 14 to 18
Registration: May 17 – June 1
Program Dates: Mon. – Fri.; 12 PM to 5 PM
June 1 – Aug. 6
This two-week teen camp rotates parks, with the first camp beginning in June.
Fees: $25 a session/child; $35 for two or more children/session
Locations: Linkwood, Edgewood, Freed, Robinson, Sr., Sunnyside parks
Information: (713) 845-8007

Summer Food Service

This program provides **FREE** nutritional lunches and snacks.

Ages: 1 to 18
Dates: June 1 – Aug. 6; Mon. – Fri.
Lunch: 11 AM – 1 PM
Snack: 3 PM - 4 PM
Locations: More than 300 distribution sites citywide.
Information: (713) 676-6832

Youth Sports

YOUTH BASKETBALL SUMMER CAMP

Ages: 8 to 17
Registration: June 28 – July 23; space limited
Camp Dates: Mon. – Thurs.; 9 AM – 3 PM
July 5 – 29
Location: Fondé Community Center
110 Sabine
Information: (713) 226-4459

YOUTH BASEBALL SUMMER CAMP

Ages: 6 to 12
Registration: June 1 – July 9; space limited
Camp Dates: Mon. – Thurs.; 9 AM – 3 PM
June 7 – July 15 (1 wk. @ each site)
Locations: Finnigan, Clark, Carverdale, Sunnyside, Robinson, Sr. parks
Information: (713) 676-6507

YOUTH SOCCER SUMMER CAMP

Ages: 6 to 12
Registration: June 1 – July 23; space limited
Camp Dates: Mon. – Thurs.; 9 AM – 3 PM
June 7 – July 29 (1 wk. @ each site)
Locations: Ingrando, Milby, Robinson, Sr., Meadowcreek, Clark, Linkwood parks
Information: (713) 845-6455

JUNIOR CYCLING LEAGUE

Ages: 10 to 16
Registration: Begins May 8
Sessions: Six classes per session; morning and evening hours
Tue. & Thurs.; June 8; July 13; Aug. 3
Wed. & Fri.; June 9; July 14
Mon. & Wed.; Aug. 2
Location: Alkek Velodrome in Cullen Park
19008 Saums Road at Barker Cypress
Information: (281) 578-0693

SUMMER JUNIOR GOLF

Ages: 7 to 18
Registration: May 1 – June 25
Program Dates: Youth attend 1-day, 2-hour class for 4 weeks
Class Meets: Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., or Saturdays.
10 AM – 12N or 3 PM – 5 PM
Saturdays: 10 AM –12N
Location: The First Tee of Houston Jr. Golf Learning Center
F. M. Law Park,
8400 Mykawa Road
Information: (713) 264-2100
Pre-registration is required. Participants limited to 40/class

SUMMER YOUTH TENNIS

Ages: 4 to 18
Registration: On site; first day of class.
Program Dates: June 7 – July 29
Locations: Tennis classes will be offered at 30 park sites listed on back.
Information: (713) 803-1112

Swim Season Schedule

OPEN SWIM SCHEDULE

May 29 – June 4

May 29 – 31	1 – 5 PM
June 1 – 4	4 – 7 PM

June 5 – August 14

Monday	Closed
Tues. – Fri.	11 AM – 2 PM & 3 – 7 PM
Saturday	11 AM – 5 PM
Sunday	1 – 5 PM

August 17 – September 6

Tues. – Fri.	4 – 7 PM
Sat. & Sun.	1 – 5 PM

FAMILY SWIM SCHEDULE

Parents/Guardians must accompany their children
June 1 – August 12
Tues. – Thurs. 7 PM – 8 PM
Sites: Denver Harbor, Glenbrook, MacGregor, Mason, Memorial, Stude, T.C. Jester and Westbury pools

HOLIDAY POOL HOURS:

1 PM – 5 PM
Memorial Day, Independence Day, & Labor Day

Learn to Swim

AQUATICS EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

Learn-to-Swim and Water Aerobics educational and fitness classes; two-week sessions

Ages: 9 months – 5 years **(Water Babies/Toddlers)**
6 – 17 years **(Youth Learn-to-Swim)**
18 years and older **(Adult Learn-to-Swim and Water Aerobics)**

Locations: DeZavala, Hobart Taylor, Love and Lansdale pools

Program Dates: **Water Babies/Toddlers** (Parents must accompany each child)
Saturdays only; 10 AM – 12N; 30-minute classes; 10 students/class

Youth (Saturday) lessons; 12N – 2 PM; 60-minute classes; 10 students/class
Youth (Weekday) lessons Tues. – Fri.; 11 AM – 6 PM; 30-minute classes; 10 students/class

Adult Learn-to-Swim & Water Aerobics
Tues. – Fri.; 5 – 6 PM & 6 – 7 PM; 10 students/swim class; 25/aerobics class
Enrollment is on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Information: (713) 845-1009

www.houstonparks.org

houston PARKS & recreation department

Community Centers & Pools in Parks

AGN AGNES MOFFIT (NW)
10645 Hammerly
713.468.5666

ALI ALIEF (SW)
11903 Bellaire
281.564.8130
281.983.8137

ALM ALMEDA (SW)
14201 Almeda Sch. Rd.
713.434.1909

BEV BEVERLY HILLS (SE)
9800 Kingspoint
713.948.9065
713.948.9063 (Pool open)

BUR BURNETT BAYLAND (SW) (WP)
6200 Chimney Rock
713.668.4516 (WP open)

CAN CANDLELIGHT (NW)
1520 Candlelight
713.682.3587

CAR CARVERDALE (NW)
9920 Porto Rico.
713.895.6141

CHA CHARLTON (SE)
8200 Park Place Blvd.
713.645.3589

CHE CHERRYHURST (SW)
1700 Missouri
713.284.1992

CLA CLARK (NE)
9718 Clark
713.742.1497

CLN CLINTON (NE)
200 Mississippi
713.673.0955
713.675.9336

CLO CLOVERLAND (SE)
11800 Scott
713.733.4581
713.734.0948

CRE CRESTMONT (SE)
5200 Selinsky
713.733.2236

DEN SELENA QUINTANILLA PEREZ PARK. DENVER HARBOR (NE)
6402 Market
713.675.2151
713.673.7140

DEZ DEZAVALA (SE)
7521 Avenue H.
713.923.5163
713.923.7220

DOD DODSON LAKE (NE)
9010 Dodson
713.692.4573
713.742.1495

DUN DUNLAVY (C)
4400 Dunlavy
713.284.1307

EAS EASTWOOD (SE)
5020 Harrisburg
713.928.4801
713.923.8058

EDG EDGEWOOD (SE)
5803 Bellfort
713.734.8434

EMA EMANCIPATION (SW)
3018 Dowling
713.284.1301
713.284.1977

FIN FINNIGAN (NE)
4900 Providence
713.678.7385
713.673.7311

FON FONDE (C)
110 Sabine
713.226.4466

FRE FREED (NW)
6818 Shady Villa
713.682.4467

GAR GARDEN VILLAS (SE)
6720 S. Haywood
713.847.5168

GLE GLENBROOK (SE)
8201 N. Bayou
713.645.7187

GDW GODWIN (SW)
5101 Rutherglen
713.726.7114

GRA GRADY (SW)
1700 Yorktown
713.964.9919

GRE GREENWOOD (NE)
602 Beresford
713.455.5165

HAR HARTMAN (SE)
9311 E. Avenue P.
713.928.4803

HER HERMANN (SW) (WP)
6001 Fannin
713.845.1009

HIG HIGHLAND (NW)
3316 DeSoto
713.956.9137

HOB HOBART TAYLOR (NE)
8100 Kenton
713.674.3959
713.673.3774

IND IND. HEIGHTS (NW)
603 East 35th
713.867.0373
713.862.1284

ING INGRANDO (SE)
7302 Keller
713.643.4764

JRJ JUDSON ROBINSON, JR. (NW)
2020 Hermann Dr.
713.284.1997

JRS JUDSON ROBINSON, SR. (NE)
1422 Ledwicke
713.674.2401
713.672.8958

LAK LAKEWOOD (NE)
8811 Feland
713.636.8217

LAN LANSDALE (SW)
8201 Roos
713.272.3668
713.272.3687

LEV LEVY (SW)
3801 Eastside
713.284.1945

LNC LINCOLN (NW)
979 Grenshaw
281.447.0158
281.447.2525 (Pool open)

LIN LINKWOOD (SW)
3699 Norris
713.314.3107

LOV LOVE (NW)
1000 West 12th
713.867.0497
713.867.0490

MAC MACGREGOR (SE)
5225 Calhoun
713.747.8650
713.748.0317

MAR MARIAN (SW)
11101 S. Gessner
713.773.7015

MAS MASON (SE)
541 South 75th
713.928.2118
713.928.7055
713.928.4826

MEA MEADOWCREEK (SE)
5333 Berry Creek
713.946.9020

MEL MELROSE (NE) (WP)
12200 Melrose Park Rd.
281.447.0514

MEM MEMORIAL (C)
6402 Arnot
713.862.1426

MIL MILROY (NW)
1205 Yale
713.867.0397

MON MONTIE BEACH (NW)
915 Northwood
713.864.6820

MOO MOODY (NE)
3725 Fulton
713.692.6925
713.238.2215

NIE NIETO (NE) (WP)
500 Port
713.845.1009

NOR NORTHLINE (N)
6911 Nording
713.742.1512

OAK OAK FOREST (NW)
1400 Dubarry
713.684.1819

PLA PLATOU (SW)
11655 Chimney Rock
713.726.7107

PRO PROCTOR PLAZA (NW)
803 West Temple
713.862.6907

REV REVEILLE (SE)
7700 Oak Vista
713.645.6544

RIV RIVER OAKS (SW)
3600 Locke Lane
713.622.5998

SAG SAGEMONT (SE)
11507 Hughes
281.922.2343
281.922.2312

SCH SCHWARTZ (NW)
8203 Vogue
713.973.6310

SET SETTEGAST (SE)
3000 Garrow
713.238.2200
713.238.2201

SLA SHADY LANE (NE)
10220 Shady Lane
713.742.1503

SHA SHARPSTOWN (SW)
6600 Harbor Town
713.988.5328
713.272.3690

STU STUDE (NW) (WP)
1031 Stude
713.867.0496
713.862.5762

SUN SUNNYSIDE (SW)
3502 Bellfort
713.734.5061
713.732.5140
713.734.0757

SWI SWINEY (NE)
2812 Cline
713.238.2197

TCJ T.C. JESTER (NW)
4205 West T. C. Jester
713.686.6800

TID TIDWELL (NE)
9720 Spaulding
713.636.8221
713.633.1618

TOW TOWNWOOD (SW)
3402 Simsbrook
713.433.6221

TUF TUFFLY (NE)
3200 Russell
713.674.2355
713.674.3367

WES WESTBURY (SW)
10605 Mullins
713.723.2192

WIL WILEY (C) (WP)
1414 Gillette
713.845.1009

WME WILSON MEMORIAL (SE)
100 Gilpin
713.948.9051

WIN WINDSOR VILLAGE (SW)
14441 Croquet
713.726.7113
713.726.7112

WOO WOODLAND (NW)
212 Parkview
713.867.0401

YEL YELLOWSTONE (SE)
6900 La Salette
713.748.0449

BOLD denotes municipal pool location where there is no Community Center.
Negritas indica la ubicación de una a piscina sin Centro Comunitario adjunto.
Water Drop denotes municipal pool location.
La gota de agua indica que hay una piscina pública.
(WP) Water playgrounds/Juegos infantiles con agua
RED denotes facility is closed for renovation.

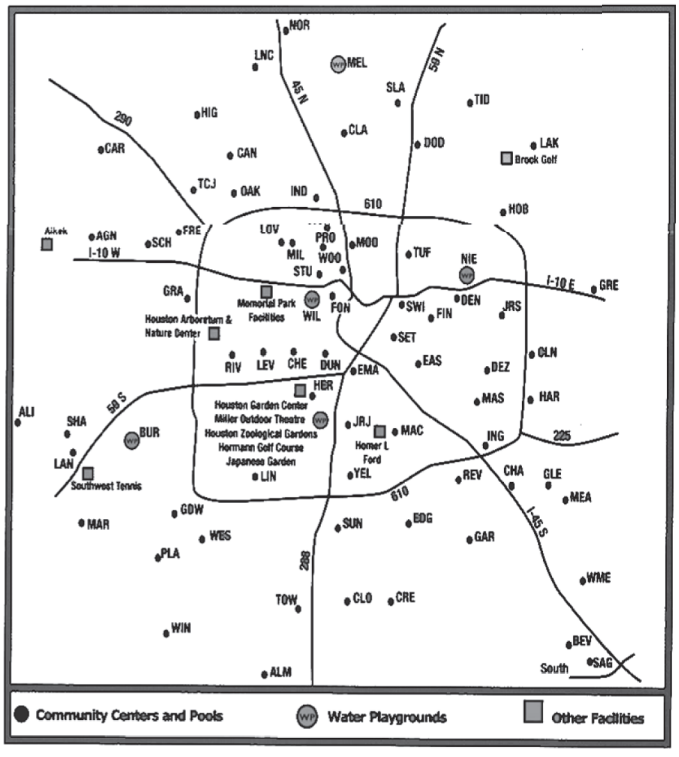
AQUATIC EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

Southeast Region
DeZavala Pool
7521 Avenue H
713-923-7220

Southwest Region
Lansdale Pool
8201 Roos
713-272-3687

Northeast Region
Hobart Taylor Pool
8100 Kenton
713-673-3774

Northwest Region
Love Pool
1000 West 12th Street
713-867-0490



Vietopia

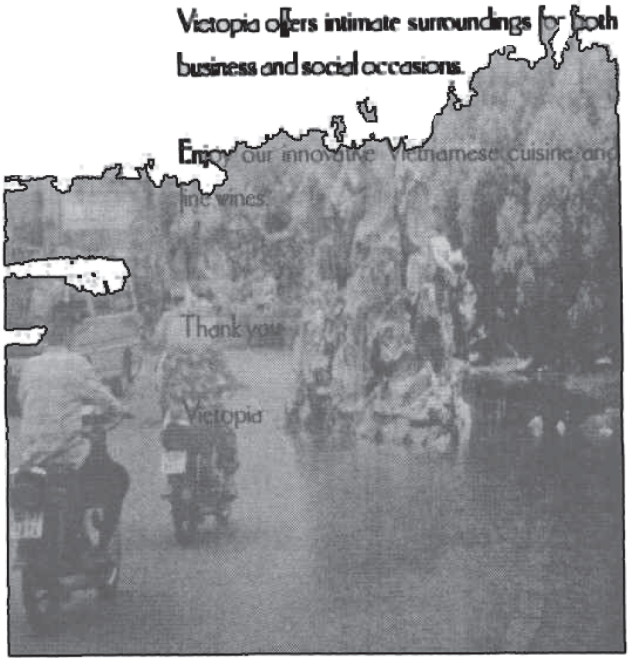
Vietnamese Cuisine

Welcome to Vietopia

Our Family and staff thank you for choosing Vietopia. It is our pleasure to serve you and we sincerly hope that you are delighted with your dining experience.

We are dedicated to provide you with an enjoyable and memorable meal each time you visit us. Relax at our bar and outdoor terrace.

Victopia offers intimate surroundings for both business and social occasions.



BUSINESS HOURS:
SUNDAY-THURSDAY 10:30 AM -10:30 PM
FRIDAY - SATURDAY 11:00 AM - 11:00 PM

5176 BUFFALO SPEEDWAY . HOUSTON, TX 77005
TEL 713.664.7303 . FAX 713.664.7342

Rice Dishes

R.1 COM VIT QUAY
Roasted Duck served over jasmine rice $9.95

R.2 COM BO LUC LAC
Wok Flamed Beef Chunks & garlic served with vinaigrette salad, tomatoes and choice of steamed rice or fried rice $11.95

R.3 COM GA LUC LAC
Wok Flamed Chicken & garlic served with vinaigrette salad, tomatoes and choice of steamed rice or fried rice $9.95

R.4 COM CHIEN DAC BIET
Combination Fried Rice beef, chicken, shrimp, peas, carrots bean sprouts, green onions $10.95

R.5 COM CHIEN
Fried Rice with peas, carrots, bean sprouts, green onion
..... Chicken $8.50 Beef $9.50 Shrimp $10.95

Pan Fried Noodle

P.1 HU TIEU XAO
Vietnamese Stir Fried Thin Noodles
..... Chicken $9.95 Beef $9.95 Shrimp $11.95

P.2 MI XAO
Stir Fried Egg Noodles ..... Chicken $9.95 Beef $9.95 Shrimp $11.95

Shrimp

All items below are served with a bowl of Jasmine Rice. Additional rice $1.00. Add stir fried noodles with garlic $3.00 or substitute Jasmine rice for tomato fried rice $2.00.

Sh.1 TOM XAO DAU HU
Shrimp with Tofu shrimp sautéed with tofu, carrots, onions and scallions in a brown sauce $11.95

Sh.2 TOM XAO TOI
Garlic Shrimp shrimp sautéed with snow peas, onions, scallions and garlic in a brown sauce $11.95

Sh.3 TOM XAO GUNG
Ginger Shrimp shrimp sautéed with ginger, snow peas, onions and scallions in a brown sauce $11.95

Sh.4 TOM XAO CHUA NGOT
Sweet & Sour Shrimp in a light tempura batter topped with sweet and sour sauce $12.95

Sh.5 TOM XAO LANG
Coconut & Curried Shrimp shrimp simmered with glass noodles, dry mushrooms, dry skin tofu, and sweet onions in a light curry coconut sauceand topped w/peanut $12.95

Beef

All items below are served with a bowl of Jasmine Rice. Additional rice $1.00. Add stir fried noodles with garlic $3.00 or substitute Jasmine rice for tomato fried rice $2.00.

B.1 BO BIT TET TIEU DEN
Beef with Black Pepper Sauce served bell pepper, carrots on a sizzling plate $13.95

B.2 BO XAO THOM
Sliced Beef sautéed with pineapples, carrots, onions & scallions. $10.9

B.3 BO XAO GUNG HANH
Ginger & Scallion Beef sliced beef sautéed with ginger, snow peas, onions and scallions in a brown sauce $10.9

B.4 BO XAO TOI
Garlic Beef sliced beef sautéed with garlic, snow peas, onions and scallions $10.9

B.5 BO XAO DAU HU
Beef & Tofu sliced beef with tofu, carrots, and scallions in a brown sauce $10.9

B.6 BO XAO LANG
Coconut & Curried Beef sliced beef simmered with glass noodles, dry mushroom and sweet onions in light curry coconut sauce and topped w/peanut $10.9

Chicken

All items below are served with a bowl of Jasmine Rice. Additional rice $1.00. Add stir fried noodles with garlic $3.00 or substitute Jasmine rice for tomato fried rice $2.00.

C.1 GA XAO DAU HU
Chicken & Tofu sliced chicken sautéed w/ tofu, carrots, onions, and scallions in a brown sauce $9.9

C.2 GA XAO TOI
Garlic Chicken sliced chicken sautéed w/ garlic, snow peas, onions and scallions in a brown sauce $9.9

C.3 GA XAO GUNG
Ginger Chicken sliced chicken sautéed with ginger, snow peas, onions and scallions in a brown sauce $9.9

C.4 GA XAO XA OT
Lemon Grass Chicken grind chicken with stir carrot, bell pepper, scallions fried chicken and onions with lemon grass in spicy brown sauce $9.9

C.5 GA XAO DAU HOA LAN
Chicken w/ Snow Peas sliced chicken sautéed w/ snow peas, carrots and sliced bamboo hearts, onions, and scallions in a brown sauce .. $9.9

C.6 GA XAO CHUA NGOT
Sweet & Sour Chicken crispy chicken in a light tempura batter topped w/ sweet and sour sauce $9.9

C.7 GA XAO CAI NGOT
Chicken and Spinach chicken sautéed with spinach in a brown sauce $9.9

C.8 GA XAO LANG
Coconut & Curried Chicken slices of simmered chicken sautéed with glass noodles, dry skin tofu, dry mushrooms and sweet onions in a light curry coconut sauce and topped w/peanut $9.9

To-Go

Party & Meetings

Take home a little French dish



laMadeleine®
BAKERY • CAFE • BISTRO

Rice Village
Kirby Drive & Amherst
713-942-7081

Salades

Caesar Salade - *Available as Petite* $2.99

Spinach Salade

Wild Field Salade

	Reg. $3.99	*Lg.* $5.49
with Chicken	*Reg.* $6.99	*Lg.* $8.29
with Salmon	*Reg.* $7.99	*Lg.* $8.99

Pesto Pasta Salade	*Reg.* $2.89	*Lg.* $3.89
Fresh Fruit Salade	*Reg.* $2.99	*Lg.* $3.99

Strawberries Romanoff $3.99
Fresh strawberries topped with brandy cream sauce.

Salade Sampler $6.99
Your choice of three petite salades.

Soupes

Cup $2.79 *Bowl* $3.89 *Lg.* $4.49

Tomato Basil, French Onion, Soupe du Jour

Hot French Specialties

Add $2.00 for a cup of soupe or petite Caesar salade.

Quiche Lorraine	$4.49
Quiche Florentine	$4.49
Spinach Pochette	$4.69
Chicken Friand	$5.29

Savory and Dessert Crêpes

Portobello Poulet Crêpe $8.99
Chicken with Portobello mushrooms and broccoli wrapped in a crêpe and topped with mushroom sauce.

Shrimp & Spinach Crêpe $9.99
Pesto cream sauce with shrimp, tomatoes and spinach wrapped in a crêpe.

Crêpe Strawberry Romanoff	$4.99
Chocolate Banana Crêpe	$4.99

Beverages

Soft Drinks
Coca-Cola Classic®, diet Coke®, Sprite® or Dr. Pepper®

Iced Tea or Mango Tea

Lemonade & Fresh Juices

Coffee & Hot Tea

Cappuccino, Espresso, Café Latté or Mocha

Perrier® or Evian® Water

Beer and Wine Available in Restaurant

Lunch & Dinner

Hot Sandwiches

Served with Pesto Pasta Salade or chips.
Substitute fruit for an additonal 49¢.

Hot Chicken Parisien $6.99
Chicken breast and bacon with melted Cheddar on Parisien with mayonnaise, lettuce and tomatoes.

Ciabatta Turkey Melt $6.99
Smoked turkey and bacon with Provolone on ciabatta with honey Dijon, lettuce and tomatoes.

French Dip $6.99
Hot roast beef on Parisien with Provolone and horseradish sauce. Served with au Jus.

Roasted Vegetable Sandwich $6.79
Portobello mushroom, roasted zucchini, squash and red bell peppers served on ciabatta with pesto mayonnaise.

Chicken Caesar Sandwich $6.79
Chicken breast and Swiss topped with our Caesar salade and mayonnaise on ciabatta.

Cold Sandwiches

Served with Pesto Pasta Salade or chips.
Substitute fruit for an additonal 49¢.

Roast Beef $6.29
Roast beef and cheddar on ciabatta with horseradish sauce, lettuce and tomatoes.

Sliced Ham $6.29
Ham and Provolone on a croissant with honey Dijon, lettuce and tomatoes.

Sliced Turkey $6.29
Turkey and Cheddar on a croissant with mayonnaise, lettuce and tomatoes.

Chicken Salade Croissant $5.99
Chicken salade on a croissant with mayonnaise, lettuce and tomatoes.

Tuna Salade $5.99
Tuna salade on Wheatberry bread with mayonnaise, lettuce and tomatoes.

Duet Magnifique

Choose a cup of soupe or petite Caesar Salade with half a sandwich from the following selections:

Chicken Caesar, Roasted Vegetable, Sliced Ham, Sliced Turkey, Roast Beef, Chicken Salade Croissant or Tuna Salade $6.29

Chicken Parisien, Ciabatta Turkey Melt or French Dip $6.99

Hot Entrées and Pasta

All pasta dishes are served with Roasted Garlic Crostini.

Chicken la Madeleine $7.99
Breast of chicken with mushroom sauce, Rice Provençal and broccoli.

Rosemary Rotisserie Chicken *Whole* $8.99 *Half* $6.49
Half with petite Caesar salade $8.29

Rotisserie Chicken Dinner $8.99
Half of our signature Rosemary Rotisserie Chicken with Rice Provençal and broccoli.

Chicken Pesto Pasta $8.99
Chicken breast and bowtie pasta with pesto cream sauce. Topped with Parmesan and tomatoes.

Chicken Mushroom Pasta $8.99
Tender chicken breast with green and white fettuccine and mushroom sauce, broccoli, Parmesan and tomatoes.

Garden Vegetable Pasta $7.99
Zucchini, summer squash, red peppers and Portobello mushrooms in an herb-infused vegetable broth, with bowtie pasta and hint of pine nuts.

Sides

Potato Galette, Rice Provençal
Broccoli, Green Beans Almondine $2.29

Roasted Garlic Mashed Potatoes (Dinner only.) $2.29

Bistro la Madeleine

Served after 5 p.m.

Fondue Florentine Appetizer $6.99
A warm blend of spinach, artichoke hearts, Parmesan and Asiago cheeses, roasted garlic and white wine. Served with Roasted Garlic Crostini.

Entrées

Beef Tenders en Merlot $12.99
Beef sautéed in a red wine demi-glaze with mushrooms, served with garlic mashed potatoes and green beans almondine.

Herb-Crusted Pork Tenderloin $10.99
Herb-crusted pork tenderloin with a Dijon mustard demi-glaze, garlic mashed potatoes and green beans almondine.

Shrimp Cassolette $10.99
A French Bistro favorite – plump shrimp are topped with Hollandaise and baked in the oven. Served with fettuccine in lobster sauce.

Breakfast

American Breakfast $4.29
Scrambled eggs, bacon or sausage and a croissant.

Breakfast Croissant $5.49
Scrambled eggs on a croissant with tomato, cheddar and two bacon strips.

French Country Breakfast $6.29
A Potato Galette, three strips of bacon or two sausage patties, scrambled eggs and a croissant.

French Toast Royale $4.99
French toast with bananas and strawberries topped with maple or boysenberry syrup.

Ham Florentine Crêpe $6.49
Ham with spinach, Swiss and mushroom sauce.

Scrambled Eggs & Croissant $3.49

Hickory Smoked Bacon $1.79

Breakfast Sausage $1.79

Potato Galette $2.29

Custom Omelettes $6.79
Made-to-order eggs with your choice of three ingredients

Granola & Skim Milk $2.69

Granola with Strawberries $3.89

Breakfast Party & Meeting Menu

Small party trays serve 6 and large party trays serve 15.

Assorted Viennoiserie
Vienn including croissants, muffins, pecan rolls and scones.
Small $10.50 *Large* $27.00

Assorted Muffins
Small $10.50 *Large* $26.00

Assorted Croissants
Small $10.50 *Large* $28.00

Party & Meeting Menu

Small party trays serve 6 and large party trays serve 15.

Sandwich Trays

Served with your choice of Pesto Pasta Salade or chips.

Assorted Cold SandwichTray
Small $36.00 *Large* $92.00

Assorted Hot SandwichTray
Small $41.00 *Large* $102.00

Salades & Soupes

Caesar Salade	*Small*	$17.00	*Large*	$43.00
Strawberries Romanoff	*Small*	$23.00	*Large*	$58.00
Fresh Fruit Salade	*Small*	$17.00	*Large*	$43.00
Pesto Pasta Salade	*Small*	$16.00	*Large*	$42.00
Chicken Salade	$9.00 *per pound*			
Tuna Salade	$9.00 *per pound*			

Pastas

Served with Roasted Garlic Crostini.

Chicken Mushroom Pasta
Small $50.00 *Large* $125.00

Chicken Pesto Pasta
Small $50.00 *Large* $125.00

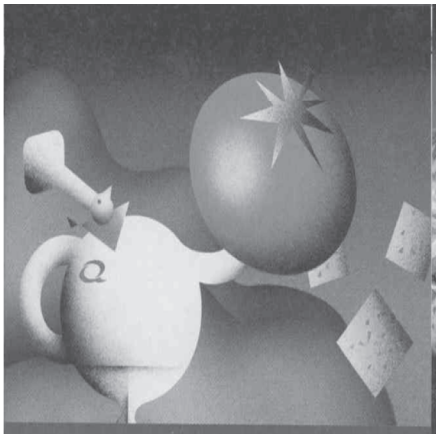
Garden Vegetable Pasta
Small $45.00 *Large* $115.00

Pastries, & Desserts

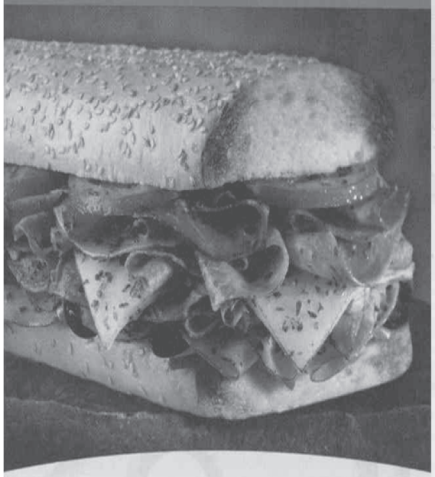
(Varies by restaurant.)

Assorted Pastries	*Small*	$21.00	*Large*	$51.00
Chocolate Lovers	*Small*	$17.50	*Large*	$44.00
Traditional Coookies	*Small*	$9.00	*Large*	$23.00
Specialty Cookies	*Small*	$10.50	*Large*	$26.00

Please contact the restaurant manager a day in advance to order for your next meeting or special event.



MENU



Quiznos Sub

MMMM...TOASTY!

SIGNATURE SUBS



BLACK ANGUS STEAK

CLASSIC ITALIAN Salami, pepperoni, capicola, ham, mozzarella, lettuce, tomato, red onion, black olives, Red Wine Vinaigrette Dressing

THE TRADITIONAL Roast beef, turkey, ham, cheddar, lettuce, tomato, red onion, black olives, Ranch Dressing

SPICY MONTEREY CLUB Smoked turkey, ham, Monterey Jack, pickles, lettuce, tomato, mayonnaise, Jimmy's Batch 81 Three Pepper Chili Sauce

HOT BEEFEATER Roast beef dipped in au jus, mozzarella, mushrooms, sautéed peppers and onions

HONEY MUSTARD CHICKEN WITH BACON ON ITALIAN CIABATTA BREAD Chicken, bacon, Swiss, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Honey Mustard Dressing

TURKEY BACON GUACAMOLE Turkey, bacon, guacamole, mozzarella, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Ranch Dressing

MESQUITE CHICKEN WITH BACON Mesquite chicken, bacon, cheddar, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Ranch Dressing

HONEY BACON CLUB Ham, turkey, bacon, Swiss, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Honey-French Dressing

SMOKED TURKEY ON ROSEMARY PARMESAN BREAD Smoked turkey, Swiss, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Roasted Red Pepper Sauce

BLACK ANGUS STEAK ON ROSEMARY PARMESAN BREAD Black Angus steak, mozzarella, cheddar, mushrooms, sautéed onions, Honey Bourbon Mustard and Zesty Grille Sauce

FRESH CHOICE

TURKEY RANCH & SWISS Turkey, Swiss, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Ranch Dressing

TUNA Tuna salad, mozzarella, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Red Wine Vinaigrette Dressing

TURKEY GUACAMOLE Turkey, guacamole, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Fat-Free Red Wine Vinaigrette Dressing

VEGGIE Guacamole, black olives, lettuce, tomato, red onion, mushrooms, mozzarella, cheddar, Red Wine Vinaigrette Dressing

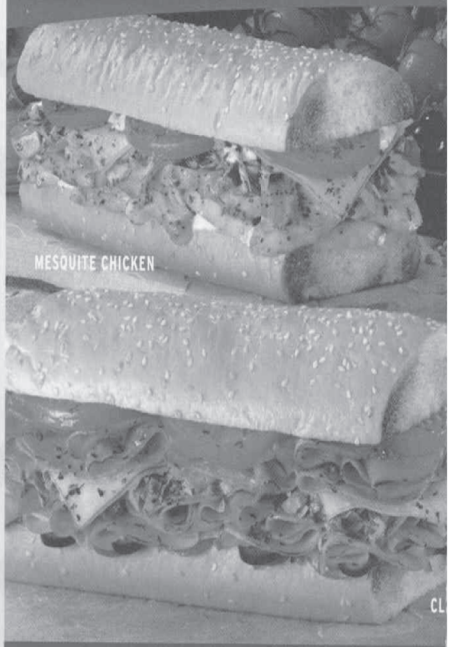
FULL IN FLAVOR & FEWER THAN 7 GRAMS OF FAT

HONEY BOURBON CHICKEN ON WHEAT BREAD Chicken, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Honey Bourbon Mustard and Zesty Grille Sauce

SIERRA SMOKED TURKEY ON ITALIAN CIABATTA BREAD Hickory smoked turkey, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Raspberry Chipotle Sauce

TURKEY LITE ON WHEAT BREAD Turkey, lettuce, tomato, red onion, Fat-Free Red Wine Vinaigrette Dressing

BEST S



MESQUITE CHICKEN

Menu prices are subject to change. Please ch

Pizza Patrón®

Más Pizza. Menos Dinero.®

LARGE PIZZA
Big 15" Round

Cheese & 1 Topping	2 or 3 Toppings	4 or More Toppings
$4.99	$5.99	$6.99

Our Original HALF PIZZA
Equal to 11" Round

Cheese & 1 Topping	2 or 3 Toppings	4 or More Toppings
$3.49	$3.99	$4.59

TOPPINGS

- Pepperoni
- Sausage
- Ground Beef
- Canadian Bacon
- Chorizo
- Mushrooms
- Black Olives
- Onions
- Bell Peppers
- Jalapeños
- Extra Cheese
- Extra Sauce
- Pineapple (50¢ extra)
- Anchovies (50¢ extra)

75th & Lawndale
Next to Blockbuster
805 S. 75th Street

713-923-1919

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VI

Traditions

THE TEMAZCAL: TRADITIONAL MEDICINE MAKES A COMEBACK

HERBAL MEDICINE REMAINS an integral part of Mexican life, and still predominates in remote areas where modern medicines are hard to come by or too expensive for rural laborers. Even in the capital, most markets will have distinctive stalls piled with curative herbs and plants. Vendors will happily tell you how to prepare teas, poultices, and steam baths for inhalation.

The Aztecs were excellent botanists, and their extensive knowledge impressed the Spanish, who borrowed from Mexico's indigenous herbolarium and catalogued the intriguing new plants. Consequently, medicine remains one of the few examples of cultural practices and indigenous wisdom that has not been lost to history. Visitors to the capital can find a very informative display of medicinal plants used by the Aztecs in the Museum of Medicine, in the former Palace of the Inquisition, at the northwest corner of Plaza Santo Domingo.

A rich variety of herbs is harvested in the 300 rural communities of the fertile state of Morelos, where *curanderos* (natural healers) flock to the markets on weekends to offer advice and sell their concoctions. Armed with their wares and a good patter, they line the busier roads, and sometimes get a chance to hawk on buses. Stores in the state capital, Cuernavaca, sell natural antidotes for every ailment imaginable and potions for sexual prowess, lightening the skin, colic in babies, and IQ enhancement.

Chamanes (shamans) and healers abound at the weekend market in the main square of the picturesque mountain village of Tepoztlán. Long known for its *brujos* (witches), Tepoztlán continues to experience a boom in spiritual retreats and New Age shops. Visitors can benefit from the healing overload without getting hoodwinked by booking a session in one of the many good *temazcales* (Aztec sweat lodges) in town, such as the one in the elegant Posada del Tepozteco hotel on Calle del Paraíso, or at an excellent retreat, Hostal de la Luz on the road to Amatlán.

The temazcal is a "bath of cleansing" for body, mind, and spirit; a session consists of a ritual that lasts at least an hour, ideally (for first-timers) with a guide. Temazcales are igloo-shaped clay buildings, round so as not to impede the flow of energy. They usually seat 6 to 12 people, who can participate either naked or in a bathing suit. Each guide develops his own style, under the tutelage of a shaman, so practices vary. In general, your aura (or energy field) is cleaned with a bunch of plants before you enter the temazcal, so that you start off as pure as possible. You will have a fistful of the same plants—usually rosemary, sweet basil, or eucalyptus—to slap or rub against your skin. You walk in a clockwise direction and take your place, and water is poured over red-hot stones in the middle to create the steam. Usually silence is maintained, although the guide may chant or pray, often in Nahuatl. The procedure ends with a warm shower followed by a cold one to close the pores.

The experience helps eliminate toxins, cure inflammations, ease pains in the joints, and relieve stress. Consequently, temazcales are growing in popularity, even drawing city executives from the capital on the weekends. You can find some of the most outstanding temazcales in Morelos's top spas, such as the Misión del Sol in Jiutepec and Hostería las Quintas in Cuernavaca. Less pricey are El Centro Mayahuel in Ahuacatitlán, or the temazcales of Teresa Contreras or Dr. Horacio Rojas in Cuernavaca. You could also try La Casa de los Árboles in Zacualpan de Amilpas.

Barbara Kastelein

MÉXICO: HECHO A MANO

HANDMADE IN MEXICO: some of the world's finest *artesanías* (crafts) come from this country. Artisanal work is varied, original, colorful, and inexpensive, and it supports millions of families who are carrying on ancient and more recent traditions. Although cheap, shoddy items masquerading as "native crafts" are certainly common, careful shoppers who take their time can come away with real works of folk art. Also keep in mind that many items are exempt from duty.

The crafts to look for are ceramics, woodwork, lacquerware, leather, weaving and textiles, and silver, gold, and semiprecious-stone jewelry. Each region has its specialty. Cities that are noted for the quality of their crafts are Puebla (Chapter 3); Nogales in Sonora (Chapter 5); Guadalajara, Tlaquepaque, and Tonalá in Jalisco (Chapter 7); San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, and Pátzcuaro in the heartland (Chapter 8); Taxco in Morelos (Chapter 9); Oaxaca City in Oaxaca (Chapter 11); San Cristóbal de las Casas in Chiapas (Chapter 12); and Mérida in Yucatán (Chapter 14).

Ceramics. Talavera-style tiles (blue majolica) and other ceramic ware are at their best in Puebla. Oaxaca state is known for its unglazed, burnished black pottery. Inventive masks and figurines come from Valle de Bravo, Pátzcuaro in the state of Michoacán, Tonalá outside of Guadalajara, Taxco, and Chiapas.

Jewelry. Silver is best in Taxco, San Miguel de Allende, and Oaxaca; be sure purchases are stamped "925," which means 92.5% pure silver. You can find gold filigree in Guanajuato and Oaxaca. Oaxaca and Chiapas are also known for their amber, but be aware that much of what is sold as amber is in fact glass or plastic. Good rules of thumb: don't buy amber off the street; and if it seems like a great bargain, it's probably fake. For semiprecious stones, go to jewelers' shops in Puebla and Querétaro. Coral jewelry is sold in the Yucatán and other coastal areas, but because of the massive ecological damage caused by coral harvesting, the practice around it is environmentally unsound.

Leather. The key places to find quality leatherwork are Guadalajara, Oaxaca (for sandals), Chiapas (for belts and purses), and the Yucatán (for bags).

Metalwork. Look for copper in Santa Clara del Cobre in Michoacán, and tin in San Miguel de Allende and Oaxaca.

Weavings and Textiles. Fabric work is quite varied: you'll find *rebozos* (shawls) and blankets around Oaxaca, Guadalajara, Jalapa, and Pátzcuaro; *huipiles* (heavily embroidered tunics worn by Indian women) and other embroidered clothing in Michoacán, Oaxaca state, Chiapas, and the Yucatán; masterfully woven rugs, some colored with natural dyes, in Oaxaca; hammocks and baskets in Oaxaca and the Yucatán; lace in the colonial cities of the heartland area; *guayaberas* (comfortable, embroidered or pleated men's dress shirts, now usually mass-produced) along the Gulf coast; and reed mats in Oaxaca and Valle de Bravo. The Mezquital region east of Querétaro can also be rewarding, as can shopping for Huichol Indian yarn paintings and embroidery near Puerto Vallarta.

Woodwork. Look for masks in Mexico City; *alebrijes* (painted wooden animals) in Oaxaca; furniture in Cuernavaca, Guadalajara, San Miguel de Allende, Querétaro, Tequisquiapan, and Pátzcuaro; lacquerware in Uruapan and Pátzcuaro in Michoacán, Chiapa de Corzo in Chiapas, and Puerto Vallarta for pieces from Olinalá in Guerrero state; and guitars in Paracho, Michoacán.

DÍA DE LOS MUERTOS

DÍA DE LOS MUERTOS, Day of the Dead, which actually takes place over three days (October 31–November 2), is one of Mexico's most passionately celebrated fiestas—equal to Christmas in terms of its sacred importance and ritual splendor.

The roots of the fiesta are a tangle of pre-Hispanic indigenous Mexican beliefs and post-Conquest Spanish Catholic influence. For the Aztecs, religion and art were inextricably bound together. A central component of their religion was ritual sacrifice of human beings and animals, and so death imagery abounds in their sculpture, painting, architecture, and poetry. They believed that a soul's destiny was determined not by the moral correctness of one's behavior while living, but rather by the cause of a person's death. People who died in battle, perished during childbirth, or were sacrificed to the gods went to a heaven called the Dwelling Place of the Sun. If they died of drowning, dropsy, gout, or lightning, they went to Tlalocan, a heaven ruled by the rain god Tlaloc. Infant souls went to a heaven called Chichihuacuauhco, where a wet-nurse tree fed them milk from its branches. Those unfortunate enough to die of natural causes went to a hell called Mictlán, where they underwent a series of trials that included trekking eight deserts and eight hills, and facing wild animals and obsidian-bladed winds. The dead were buried with goods—food and drink, clothing, toys, pottery, arrows—and sacrificed servants to take with them on their journey.

The Aztecs celebrated two major holidays in honor of the dead. The first, the Little Feast of the Dead, occurred in the ninth month and was dedicated to deceased children; the other, the Great Feast of the Dead, in honor of adults, took place in the tenth month. These festivals included music, dancing, and graveside offerings of flowers, tamales, and figurines of deities sculpted from a dough of amaranth seeds and human blood.

After the Spanish Conquest of 1521, 12 Franciscan friars were charged with the spiritual conversion of the Indians. The friars burned pagan icons, destroyed sacred shrines, and imprisoned the idolators' priests. Because the Aztec feasts for the dead somewhat mirrored the Catholic feast days honoring All Souls and All Saints, the friars merged these holidays to facilitate the conversion process. All Saints' Day, on November 1, honors all Christian saints and martyrs; All Souls' Day, on November 2, commemorates all the faithful departed. Although the Indians observed the new holidays, many of them secretly clung to their native religion. The result is the Day of the Dead, a creative fusion of Catholicism and indigenous beliefs.

The Day of the Dead festivities of the Purépecha Indians in Michoacán and the Zapotec Indians in Oaxaca are especially beautiful. Both at home and in cemeteries, families construct elaborate altars called *ofrendas* to honor their ancestors. They adorn these altars with fragrant marigold blossoms, candles, photos, favorite foods and belongings of the deceased, copal incense, and candy skulls. The vibrant mix of colors, smells, flavors, and potent nostalgia are meant to lure and guide the spirits back to Earth for a family reunion.

Families lovingly prepare, in abundance, the favorite foods of the deceased. Care is taken to make the food and drinks especially rich and spicy: souls absorb the essence of offerings rather than physically consuming them.

— Gina Hyams

VII

History and Biography

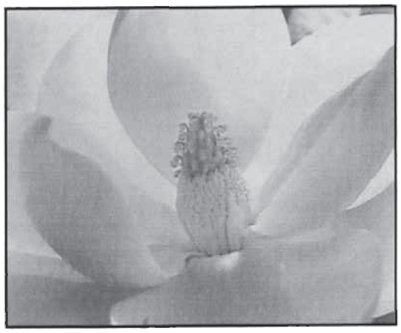
1931 *A French foreign minister (pointing) is one public figure caught off guard by Erich Salomon, whose candid shots of celebs are the first of their kind.*



1931 *Grid hero and coach Wes Fesler kicks a football to demonstrate inventor Harold Edgerton's method in which a strobe is used to freeze the action.*



1932 Magnolia Blossom, *the work of Imogen Cunningham, reflects the sharp-focus style and philosophy of Group f/64, formed on the West Coast.*



1932 *The Weston Exposure Meter (Model 617)—which uses a self-generating photoelectric cell—helps shooters obtain proper exposure readings.*



1935 *When the image of an airplane crash in the Adirondacks is transmitted from New York to 25 cities, the age of the Associated Press Wirephoto begins.*



1935 *Chemists Leopold Godowsky (left) and Leopold Mannes create Kodachrome, a color film breakthrough. This is an early sample of their invention.*



1935 *A sharecropper's wife and children are recorded by Arthur Rothstein's camera in a seven-year Depression-era survey for the Farm Security Administration.*



1936 *As racetracks across America install cameras, the era of the photo finish begins, providing proof to owners and bettors of the outcome of by-a-nose events.*



1936 *Construction workers in Fort Peck, Mont., enjoy a night out in Margaret Bourke-White's photo essay on the town in the debut issue of* LIFE *magazine.*



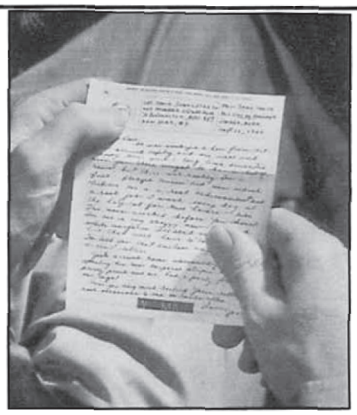
1937 *An avuncular Führer stars when the camera is exploited as a propaganda tool, and Hitler's photographer Heinrich Hoffmann takes thousands of shots.*



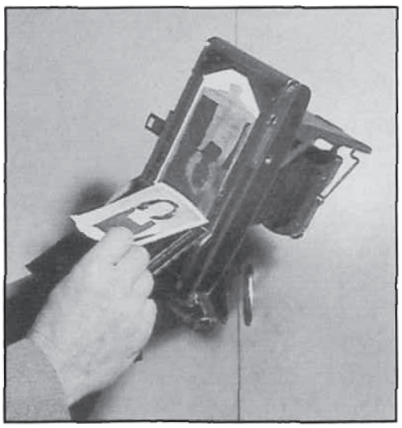
1941 *Photos such as this, of street corner murder witnesses in Brooklyn, made Weegee (Arthur Fellig) the master newspaper lensman, the first to have a police radio.*



1942 *To save cargo space, WWII GIs and their correspondents use V-mail (the "V" is for victory). The forms are microfilmed, flown overseas and reenlarged.*



1948 *Designed by Edwin H. Land, the five-pound Polaroid Model 95 (so named because it was to sell for $95) produces a print one minute after exposure.*



1952 *This Paris street scene is an illustration of "the decisive moment," the title and theme of photojournalist Henri Cartier-Bresson's most influential book.*



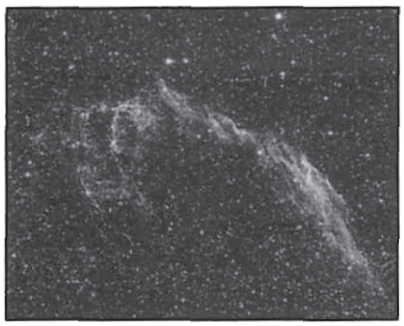
1953 Playboy *debuts with an au naturel Marilyn Monroe as its Sweetheart of the Month and promises "a beautiful, full-color, unpinned pinup in each new issue."*



1955 *This mother and child by Elliot Erwitt is in the Museum of Modern Art's "The Family of Man," the most ambitious photo exhibit (68 countries) ever assembled.*



1957 *A radiant Veil Nebula in the constellation Cygnus is captured by astrophotographer William C. Miller, opening the way for color pictures in space.*



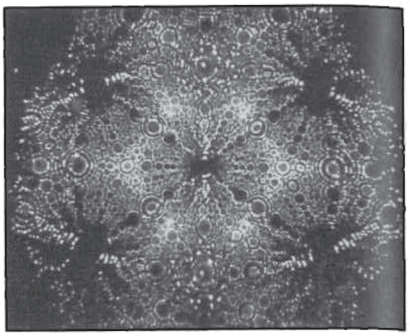
1958 *Intended mostly for scientific and technical photography, infrared-sensitive film turns Minor White's* Cobblestone House, Avon, N.Y., *into a dreamscape.*



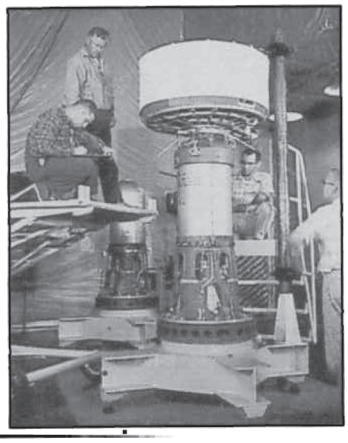
1960s *Using lasers, scientists create a hologram, a three-dimensional representation. Holography's theory was described in 1948 by Hungarian Dennis Gabor.*



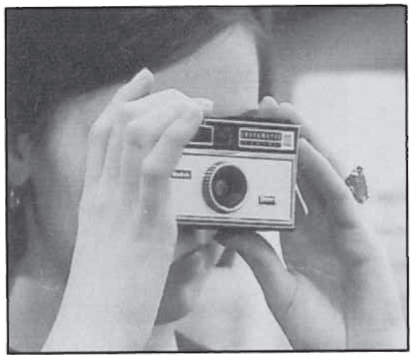
1960s *Enlarged 300,000 times with a perfected field-ion microscope, individual atoms of heavy metals (tungsten, in this case) become visible for the first time.*



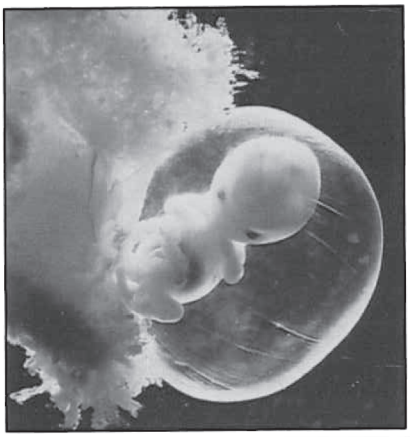
1960 *The U.S. launches* Tiros I *(Television Infra-Red Observation Satellite) into space. Operational for 89 days, it transmits the first clear pictures of earth.*



1963 *Pop in a film cartridge and this Instamatic ($15.95) is ready. Kodak's founder, George Eastman, wanted "a camera as easy to use as the pencil."*



1965 *A seven-week-old embryo is shown by Swedish photographer Lennart Nilsson in an unprecedented series documenting the earliest stages of human life.*



1966 *The cool protagonist of Michelangelo Antonioni's film* Blow-Up *exhibits such finesse that he influences hundreds of moviegoers to take up fashion photography.*



1967 *When the first "drive-thru" Fotomat opens at the Loma Square Shopping Center in San Diego, Calif., it is the dawning of the age of express film processing.*



1967 Triplets, *nudists, freaks, transvestites and female impersonators by Diane Arbus are part of a new, controversial documentary approach in photography.*



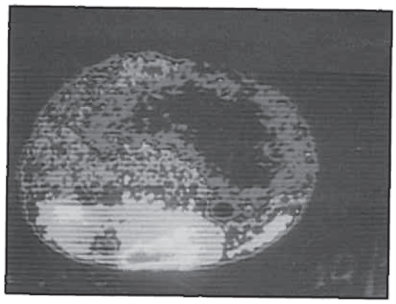
1969 *Nixon's press secretary Ron Ziegler coins "photo opportunity"—a term implying an all-too-brief session for cameramen, showing the President at his best.*



1969 *This wedding couple is included in the Metropolitan Museum's "Harlem on My Mind" exhibit, which brings fame to studio photographer James Van Der Zee.*



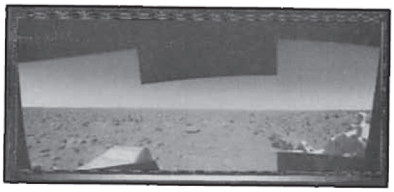
1972 *The first CAT scan is made in London. This example the next year revealed a patient's cranial tumor. Such X rays will exceed two million annually.*



1972 *Superceleb Jackie Onassis is dogged by master paparazzo Ron Galella until a U.S. judge orders him to stay 50 yards away from his profitable prey.*



1976 *Space photography takes a giant leap as Viking I relays the first color images from another planet. The surface of Mars appears red because of dust.*



1987 *The world gets a 35mm disposable camera. Four ounces, the Fujicolor Quick Snap ($9.95) comes with 24 exposures. Just say "cheese" and chuck it out.*



Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire of 1911

International Women's Day is celebrated on March 8. Why March 8? Because it is the anniversary of a fire in New York where many women who worked in a factory died. Please read this article from the book Radical Walking Tours of New York, about Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire.

Vocabulary:

Factory – a place where products are manufactured

Shirtwaist- a vest

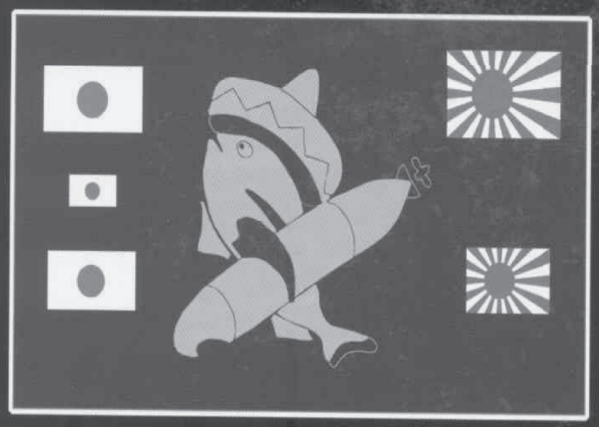
Jewish – relating to the religion and culture of the Old Testament or the descendents of the people of that tradition

TRIANGLE SHIRTWAIST FACTORY FIRE OF 1911 (29 Washington Place, plaque on building corner at Greene Street)—One hundred forty-six workers, mostly young immigrant Jewish women, were killed in a flash fire in what was the largest sweatshop in New York City. The tragic deaths became a symbol of the horrible garment industry practices at that time. If it hadn't been a Saturday, when only half of the one thousand-person workforce was there, perhaps double the number would have perished.

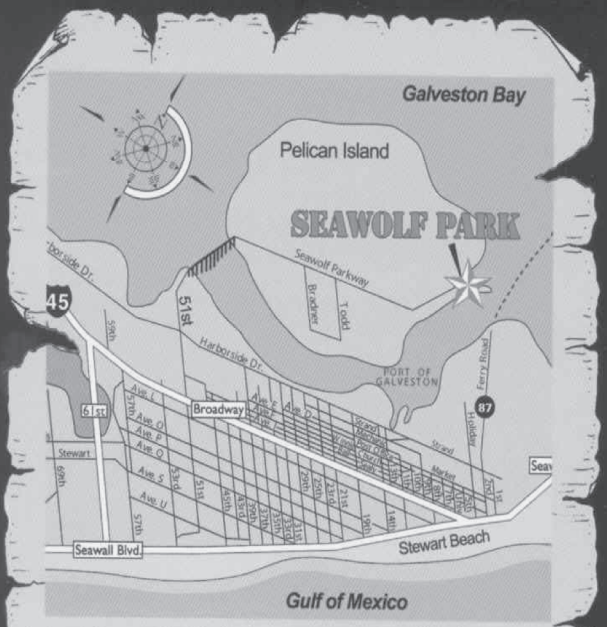
The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory occupied the 8th, 9th and 10th floors of the building and as the fire spread dozens threw themselves from the windows, fearing death by incineration. Bodies were found piled up against doors that opened inward instead of outward; the only fire escape collapsed, and the fire department's hoses couldn't properly reach the top floors.

The owners of the factory escaped via the roof and lived to be acquitted in what was widely reported as a fixed, Tammany-Hall trial, involving bribes and perjured testimony. The owners were merely fined for piling sewing machines against an exit door. Five days after the tragedy, the factory moved to 5-11 University Place (where an NYU dormitory now stands).

Despite surviving a violent strike in 1909, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) had not won full union rights at the shop. The owners had been fined many times for running an unsafe workplace, but there were few inspectors and the emphasis was on making the most shirtwaist dresses in the quickest time while taking up every available space with desks, sewing machines and piles of cloth. We like to think that those days are over, but in 1995 the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Government certified that New York City hosted forty-five hundred sweatshops employing fifty thousand people.



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WWII SUBMARINE & MUSEUM

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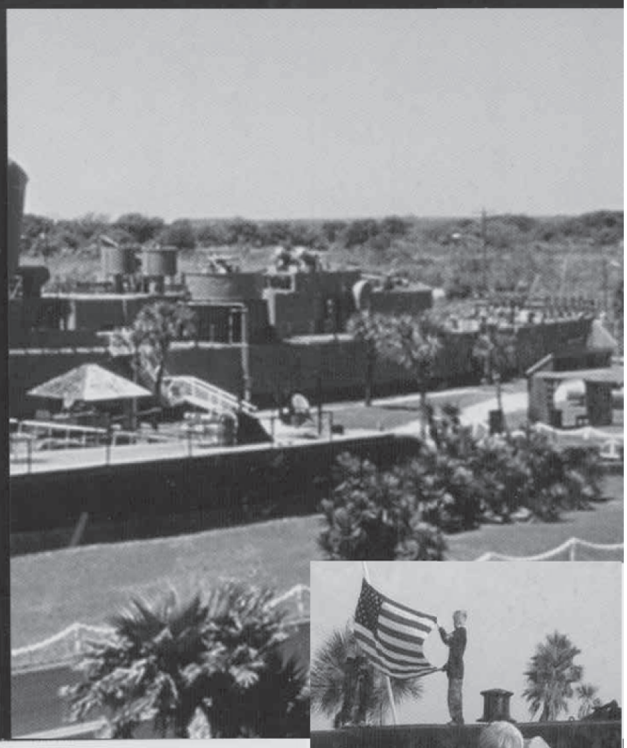
EXPERIENCE THE ONLY REMAINING SUBMARINE IN THE WORLD TO SINK AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER. THAT CARRIER (SHOKAKU) ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR ON DECEMBER 7, 1941.

244

USS CAVALLA SUBMARINE MUSEUM
GALVESTON ISLAND, TEXAS

"We SHALL NEVER FORGET that it was our Submarines that held the lines against the enemy while our fleets replaced losses and repaired wounds!" - C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USN







Admiral Nimitz boarding Cavalla



A Boy Scout Troop sleeps on Cavalla

The USS Cavalla is a Gato class submarine that served in the Pacific Theater during World War II. At 306 feet, Cavalla is slightly longer than a football field and has a displacement of 1900 tons, submerged. During Cavalla's operational period, she was capable of carrying 24 torpedoes and had a crew of 80 men. In 1952 Cavalla was converted to a submarine killer, a submarine that was designed to track and attack other submarines. Later in her life, she served as a test platform for the sophisticated sonar systems that are used on our modern nuclear power submarines. Cavalla is the only remaining ship from the World War II era that is credited

USS Cavalla and USS Stewart are both available for an educational and fun filled sleepover program, where the participants can sleep in the same bunks and walk the same decks that the brave crews did when they were taken into 'harm's way' during WWII. Seawolf park also features picnic tables, a lighted fishing pier, beautiful Galveston Bay views, wide open spaces for children to play and a large covered pavilion with restrooms. The Cavalla Historical Foundation is currently raising funds to build a memorial museum to those that served on these types of ships. The museum will be filled with artifacts and educational material to further the educational experience

Marx, Karl (1818–1883). German socialist who, with Friedrich ENGELS, formulated the principles of dialectic materialism, or economic determinism. Marx used Hegel's concept of the dialectic to explain history as a series of antitheses and syntheses; but whereas the Hegelian dialectic describes the conflict of ideas leading to the development of reason and freedom, the Marxian dialectic operates in terms of economic forces. Marx maintained that economic structure is the basis of history, and determines all the social, political, and intellectual aspects of life. The evils of capitalist society cannot be abolished by reform, therefore, but only by destruction of the whole capitalist economy and establishment of a new classless society (See THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO). Because of his revolutionary activities, Marx spent most of his life outside Germany, and his major work, CAPITAL, was written in London, where he also organized the First INTERNATIONAL, an association of European socialists, in 1864. His ideas had great influence on Nikolai Lenin and the development of Russian communism.

Freud, Sigmund (1856–1939). Austrian psychologist, the originator of PSYCHOANALYSIS. Freud was trained as a medical doctor at the University of Vienna. He graduated in 1881, but never practiced internal medicine. He soon became interested in neuropathology and studied hypnotism and cerebral anatomy.

He became dissatisfied with hypnotism as a treatment for hysterical patients. However, he had noticed that some patients had fallen into reveries in which they had talked about their problems and afterwards had felt better. From these observations he began to formulate his theory of "free association" which is the kernel of psychoanalysis. In Freudian practice, patients under the guidance of an analyst attempt to recall emotional episodes that aggravated conflicts, and thus recognize and release frustrated emotions. Freud used dream interpretation as one of his basic tools in analysis. The patient's dreams were analyzed for their symbolic content and were used as a guide to the patient's internal life. Freud viewed dreams as a person's means of expressing repressed emotions, and repression was seen as the source of neurotic behavior.

Freud postulated the existence of three internal forces that govern a person's psychic life: (1) the *id*, the instinctual force of life—unconscious, uncontrollable and isolated; (2) the *ego*, the executive force that has contact with the real world; (3) the *superego*, the governing force, or moral conscience, that seeks to control and direct the ego into socially acceptable patterns of behavior.

As his theories began to take concrete form, Freud started to publish his findings. *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1900) was one of the first reports on his independent studies of the subconscious. By this time his work had begun to attract attention outside his native Vienna, and others took up his cause. In 1908 the first International Congress of Psychoanalysis met in Vienna. Many young doctors, some of them now famous in their own right, attended this meeting; among them were Alfred ADLER, A. A. Brill, Ernest Jones, and Carl JUNG.

From the beginning the very nature of his work made Freud the center of controversy. His theories about sex have been, in general, misunderstood by the public and in varying degrees rejected by many of his followers. Freud maintained that the primary motivating factor in human psychology and human behavior is sexual, but he did not limit this to its purely erotic connotations. The sexual instinct, as Freud saw it, has many of the aspects ordinarily referred to as "social." He found elements of strong sexuality among children and ascribed most neuroses to the repressive influence of social and individual inhibitions on sex.

While many of Freud's ideas have been superseded he is still considered the great innovator in the field of psychiatry, and is almost worshiped in some circles. The work of only one other man in this century, Albert Einstein, has had as great an impact on man's way of thinking and acting. Freud's influence has been especially strong on artistic expression, both the fine arts and literature. Such authors as Thomas Mann and James Joyce have embodied much of his thought in their works.

Among Freud's important works are *Three Contributions to the Theory of Sex* (1910), *Wit and Its Relation to the Unconscious* (1916), *Leonardo da Vinci: A Psychosexual Study of an Infantile Reminiscence* (1916), *Totem and Taboo* (1918), *The Ego and the Id* (1927), and *Moses and Monotheism* (1939).

Freud, a Jew, was forced to flee from the Nazis in 1938. He and his family moved to England where he died, an honored and respected man.

Einstein, Albert (1879–1955). German-Swiss-American physicist. Einstein is best known for his theory of relativity, first enunciated in 1905, which made possible the modern concept of the atom. In 1921 he won a Nobel Prize. Einstein left Germany after the rise of the Nazis and settled in the U.S., where he worked at the institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., until 1945.

Curie, Marie Sklodowska (1867–1934). Polish scientist. She is best known for her discovery, with her husband, Pierre Curie, of radium. With A. H. Becquerel, they were awarded the Nobel Prize for physics (1903) for this discovery. She again won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1911. *Madame Curie* (1937) is a biography written by her daughter Eve Curie. Another daughter, Irène Curie-Joliot (with her husband Frédéric Joliot) won the Nobel Prize for chemistry (1935).

Mandela, Nelson (Rolihlahla) 1918



South African statesman, president (1994-1999). Born Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, on July 18, 1918, in Transkei, South Africa. Mandela was a resistance leader who, after years of imprisonment for opposing apartheid, emerged to become the first president of a black-majority-ruled South Africa and a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

He studied law at Witwatersrand University and set up practice in Johannesburg in 1952.

He was a member of the African National Congress (ANC). Unlike the young leaders with whom he grew up, Mandela was ready to try every possible technique to destroy apartheid peacefully, though he, too, realized the futility of nonviolence in view of the conditions that prevailed in his country. His attitude enabled him to support Albert Luthuli when some of the militants walked out of the ANC. Mandela had joined the ANC in 1944, at a time of crisis for the movement. Its younger members had opposed African participation in World War II and had demanded the declaration of South Africa's war aims for the black people. He was appointed volunteer in chief in the resistance movement which the ANC led in 1951-1952, and he was subsequently banned for six months and later sentenced to nine months for his leadership of the defiance campaign.

Mandela was arrested for leaving the country illegally and for inciting the Africans to strike in protest against the establishment of the Republic of South Africa. He was sentenced to 5 years in jail. At the trial, he told the court, "I want at once to make it clear that I am not a racialist and do not support any racialism of any kind, because to me racialism is a barbaric thing whether it comes from a black man or a white man." He was in prision for 27 years.

On February 11, 1990, Mandela, grey and thin but standing erect and appearing in surprisingly good health, walked out of Verster Prison. He received tumultuous welcomes wherever he went. He visited the United States in July 1990 to raise funds for his cause and received overwhelming acclaim at every turn. In 1991 Mandela assumed the presidency of the African National Congress, by then restored to legal status by the government. Both Mandela and de Klerk realized that only a compromise between whites and blacks could avert a disastrous civil war in South Africa. In ate 1991 a multiparty Convention for a Democratic South Africa convened to establish a Democratic government. Mandela and de Klerk led the negotiations, and their efforts later won them the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. In September 1992 the two leaders signed a Record of Understanding that created a freely elected constitutional assembly to draft a new constitution and act as a transition government. On April 27, 1994, the first free elections open to all South African citizens were held. The ANC won over 62 percent of the popular vote and Mandela was elected president.

VIII

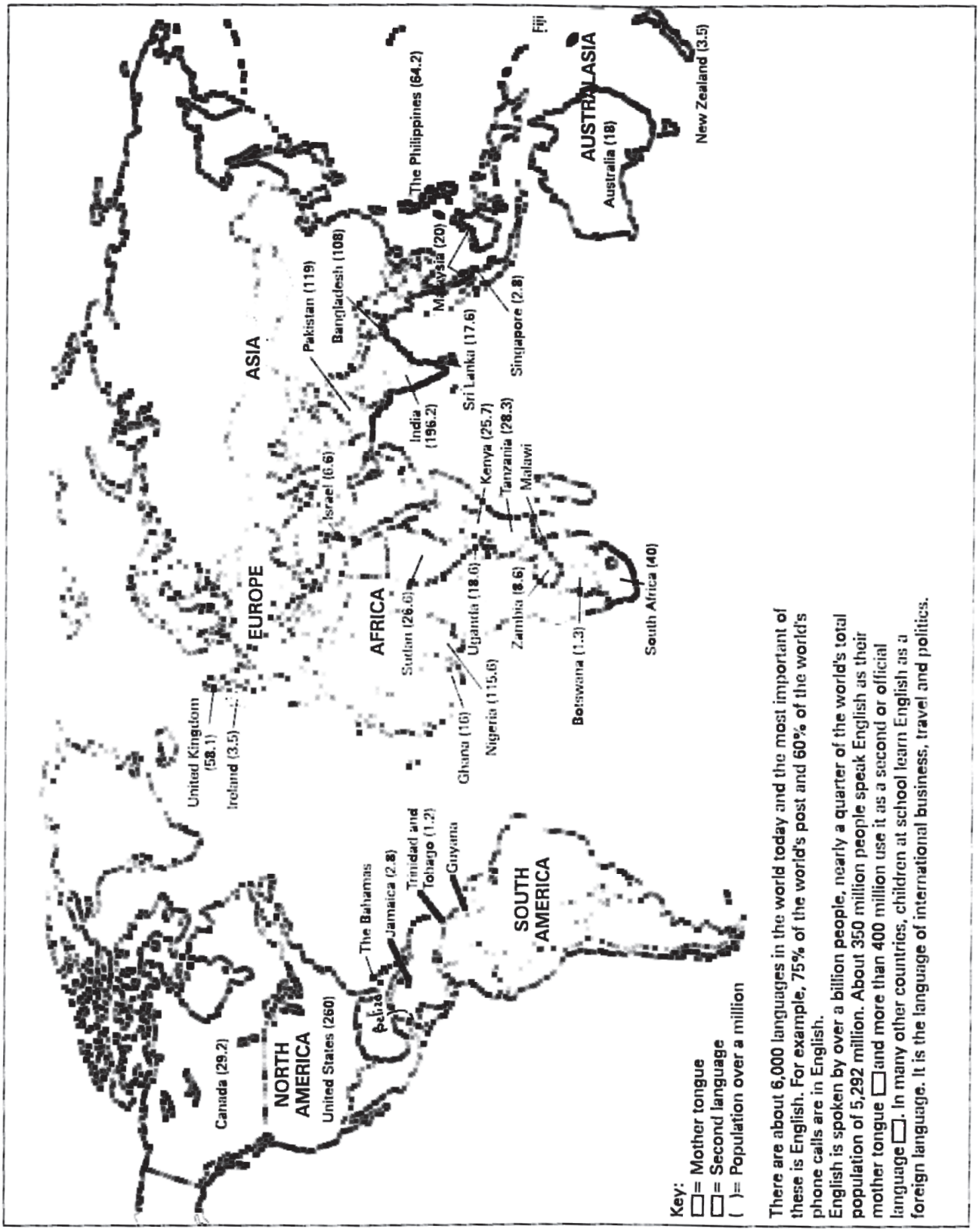
Information and Statistics

HARPER'S INDEX

Ratio of Japanese killed in 1945's U.S. atomic-bomb attacks to Iraqi children killed due to U.N. sanctions : 1:3 (see page 43)
Number of reports that President Bush referred to on September 7 as evidence of Iraq's nuclear threat : 2
Last year in which the agency Bush cited as the reports' author had new information on Iraq's nuclear program : 1998
Number of "indications" the agency had then of "any physical capability" to produce weapons-grade nuclear material : 0
Chances an American believes the government should restrict professors from criticizing U.S. policy during war : 2 in 5
Estimated number of U.S. high school graduates who will forgo college this year solely for financial reasons : 168,000
Percentage of U.S. college students who believe the "next Bill Gates" is among today's generation of college students : 50
Percentage who say they are the next Bill Gates : 24
Number of colleges that have organizations to elect John Cusack as U.S. president in 2004 : 172
Percentage by which the new campaign-finance-reform law will raise the cap on hard-money contributions : +100
Year in which the *Washington Post*'s executive editor gave up voting, in order "to be as unbiased as possible" : 1984
Year in which Disney's Mickey Mouse copyright will expire if the Supreme Court reverses a 1998 extension this winter : 2003
Number of federal trademark cases dismissed since July with opinions stating that the plaintiff is "advised to chill" : 2
Percentage of the $3.1 billion owed by securities-law violators between 1995 and 2001 that the SEC has recouped : 13.6
Percentage of their assets that Zimbabwe's private pension funds are required to invest in government treasury bills : 45
Number of Latin American nations where the percentage of people calling themselves "leftist" has increased since 1996 : 2
Number of Latin American nations where the percentage of people calling themselves "rightist" has increased : 13
Percentage of Latin Americans who said in 1998 that their nation's privatization of state industries had been beneficial : 46
Percentage who say this today : 35
Percentage of Argentineans who say they have "no" or "little" confidence in their nation's political parties : 95
Percentage of Americans who say they believe "almost nothing" Al Gore says : 26
Percentage who say this about Bill Clinton : 44
Average number of tons of manure produced by U.S. cattle, pig, and chicken feedlots each minute : 100,000
Average number of tons of meat recalled by U.S. producers each year since 1994 : 8,500
Percentage change since 1965 in the number of hog and pig farms in the United States : –92
Percentage change since then in the number of hogs and pigs on U.S. farms : +18
Ratio of the total number of U.S. forest fires during the 1970s to the number during the last ten years : 3:2
Ratio of acres burned in U.S. forest fires during the 1970s to those burned in the last ten years : 2:3
Factor by which estimated homeowners'-insurance losses owing to mold have increased since 1999 : 540
Average number of hours that the calories consumed in an American's Thanksgiving Day meal could power a 27" TV : 49
Ratio of the number of pardons George W. Bush has issued turkeys to those he has issued human beings : 2:1
Ratio of the average life span of a commercially bred turkey to that of a wild one : 1:7
Ratio of the average age of those executed in Texas under Bush to the average U.S. life expectancy : 1:2
Maximum milligrams of speed prescribed to U.S. pilots by military doctors during the Persian Gulf War : 5
Maximum milligrams prescribed during the Afghan intervention : 10
Number of Australians who listed "Jedi" as their religious affiliation on the country's 2001 census : 70,509
Years after inventing the Kalashnikov that its namesake said in July that he wished he had made a lawn mower instead : 55
Places by which Russia's ranking in the U.N.'s Human Development Index of living standards has fallen since 1990 : 31
Rank of the United States and Britain among nations whose residents are most likely to be obese : 1, 2
Rank of Hungary : 3

Figures cited are the latest available as of September 2002. Sources are listed on page 69.
"Harper's Index" is a registered trademark.

2 Countries where people speak English



There are about 6,000 languages in the world today and the most important of these is English. For example, 75% of the world's post and 60% of the world's phone calls are in English.
English is spoken by over a billion people, nearly a quarter of the world's total population of 5,292 million. About 350 million people speak English as their mother tongue □and more than 400 million use it as a second or official language□. In many other countries, children at school learn English as a foreign language. It is the language of international business, travel and politics.

Helping Students to Speak, © Paul Seligson, 1997 PHOTOCOPIABLE

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RAMSEY COUNTY

ST. PAUL

Council OKs ordinance aimed at immigrants

BY ROBERT INGRASSIA
Pioneer Press

The St. Paul City Council gave final approval Wednesday to an ordinance that aims to make immigrants less fearful about calling the police or seeking other city services.

Council Member Pat Harris fought for the ordinance, which he wrote with input from several minority organizations. The measure passed 6-1, with Council President Dan Bostrom casting the lone vote in opposition.

The ordinance forbids city employees, including police officers, from asking about someone's immigration status unless such questions are related to the service being sought or are required by law.

Backers said many immigrants, particularly those in the country illegally, are afraid to report abuse or seek medical help for fear of deportation. They said the ordinance would maintain a line between the local duties of city workers and the federal responsibilities of immigration officials.

"It is a great success, not only for immigrants, but for all Americans," said Hassan Mohamud, vice president of the Minnesota Chapter of the Muslim American Society. "Now immigrants are free to access police service without fear."

Harris has received a flurry of e-mails and phone calls from people opposed to the ordinance, though no one spoke against the measure during a public council hearing last week. Several e-mail writers have complained that the ordinance would make St. Paul a haven for illegal immigration.

Harris said those fears are unfounded because the police department already has been operating under a policy similar to the one in the ordinance. The new measure merely codifies that policy, he said.

Bostrom said he voted against the ordinance because he opposed a provision that would punish officers and other city employees for violations.

"I'm not suggesting it's OK to hassle people on the street, but I recognize that police officers get into some extreme circumstances, and they are doing what they think at the time is best to protect citizens," he said. "The chilling effect of having a complaint and losing your job, I couldn't support it."

Robert Ingrassia can be reached at ringrassia@pioneerpress.com or 651-292-1592.

IMMIGRATION

Over the last four centuries the mingling of peoples from all parts of the world has been a vital element in the formation of the United States both as a land of opportunity and in its emergence as a world power. In one relatively brief period between 1880 and 1920 the massive influx of more than 20 million European immigrants provided the continuous labor supply necessary to transform the nation from an agricultural society to an industrialized one with extraordinary rapidity.

Over the next 40 years, however, the flow of immigration slowed dramatically as the government decided to close the doors to most foreign groups. Motivated at first by a disconcerting kind of nativism, the nation's anti-immigration sentiments were later bolstered by the Great Depression and the need to provide work for those already living here. World War II and the subsequent national readjustment limited immigration for several decades.

Since 1960 a steadily increasing number of immigrants—both legal and illegal—has had a very noticeable impact on both the size and ethnic composition of the American population. The startling upsurge in the number of Asians and Hispanic immigrants during the 1970s, '80s, and '90s has been caused by a variety of factors from wars and political upheaval to the mundane fact of geographical proximity in the case of Mexico. Approximately 700,000 new legal immigrants are arriving annually and well over half are from those two ethnic backgrounds.

In 1998, total immigration hit a 10-year low of 660,477. Many demographers argue that if the immigration rate continues to fall, the effect on

The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty was conceived and designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi (with Gustave Eiffel's help) and given to the U.S. by the French government in honor of the centennial of American independence in 1876. Funded by subscriptions from the French people it was dedicated by President Grover Cleveland in 1886 and became a national monument in 1924.

Measuring 151 feet (46 m) to the top of her torch, Miss Liberty still stands guard over the entrance to New York harbor, the inscription on its base a poignant reminder of the vision Americans once had of their country:

Give me your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

Immigration as a Percentage of Total Population Growth, 1901–2000

Period	Percent	Period	Percent
1901-10	39.6%	**1950-54**	10.6%
1911-20	17.7	**1955-59**	10.7
1921-30	15.0	**1960-64**	12.5
1931-34	-0.1	**1965-69**	19.7
1935-39	3.2	**1970-80**	19.4
1940-44	7.4	**1981-90**	32.8
1945-49	10.2	**1991-2000**	27.8

Source: U.S. Dept. of Justice, *1998 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service* (2000).

U.S. Immigration Rate by Decade, 1820–2000

Period	Total immigrants	Rate per 1,000 U.S. population
1820-30	151,824	1.2
1831-40	599,125	3.9
1841-50	1,713,251	8.4
1851-60	2,598,214	9.3
1861-70	2,314,824	6.4
1871-80	2,812,191	6.2
1881-90	5,246,613	9.2
1891-1900	3,687,564	5.3
1901-10	8,795,386	10.4
1911-20	5,735,811	5.7
1921-30	4,107,209	3.5
1931-40	528,431	0.4
1941-50	1,035,039	0.7
1951-60	2,515,479	1.5
1961-70	3,321,677	1.7
1971-80	4,493,314	2.1
1981-90	7,338,062	2.9
1991-2000[1]	**9,095,417**	**3.2**
Total 1820-2000	**66,089,431**	**N.A.**

1. Includes more than 2 million aliens adjusting under the legalization provisions of the Immigration and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. **Source:** U.S. Dept. of Justice, *2000 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service* (2002).

Percent of Immigrants Admitted by Region, 1951–2000

Region	Total, 1951-2000	1951-60	1961-70	1971-80	1981-90	1991-2000	2000
Europe	**20.0%**	**52.7%**	**33.8%**	**17.8%**	**10.4%**	**14.9%**	**15.7%**
Asia	**28.8**	**6.1**	**12.9**	**35.3**	**37.3**	**30.7**	**30.1**
Africa	**2.4**			**1.8**	**2.4**	**3.9**	**4.8**
Oceania							
America	**47.8**	**39.6**	**51.7**	**44.1**	**49.3**	**49.3**	**46.7**
Caribbean	11.9	4.9	14.2	16.5	11.9	10.8	10.1
Central America	4.8	1.8	3.1	3.0	6.4	5.8	7.4
Other North America[1]	24.7	26.9	26.1	18.0	24.7	26.8	22.7
South America	6.2	3.6	7.8	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.5

Note: Data are for fiscal years. 1. Includes more than 2 million illegal immigrants from Mexico granted permanent legal residence under the 1986 Immigration Reform & Control Act. **Source:** U.S. Dept. of Justice, *2000 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service* (2002).

Alcohol Use in U.S. 2000

Characteristic	Total[1]	By Age 12-17	18-25	26 and older
Total	**46.6%**	**16.4%**	**56.8%**	**49.0%**
Race/Ethnicity				
White[2]	50.7	18.4	63.3	52.7
Black[2]	33.7	8.8	43.9	36.0
Hispanic	38.6	16.8	44.7	43.3
Asian	30.7	7.1	39.4	29.0
Sex				
Male	53.6	16.2	62.5	57.5
Female	40.2	16.5	51.3	41.4
Adult Education				
Less than high school	N.A.	N.A.	44.3	31.7
High school graduate	N.A.	N.A.	52.2	44.4
Some college	N.A.	N.A.	64.0	53.0
College graduate	N.A.	N.A.	74.4	62.3
Current Employment				
Full-time	N.A.	N.A.	61.7	56.6
Part-time	N.A.	N.A.	55.7	49.2
Unemployed	N.A.	N.A.	51.3	48.0
Other[3]	N.A.	N.A.	45.8	33.9

Notes: Percentages reporting use of alcohol in the previous month. N.A.=Not Applicable. 1. Age 12 and older. 2. Non-Hispanic. 3. Includes retired, disabled, homemaker, student, etc.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000* (2001).

U.S. Alcohol Consumption, 1940–98 (gallons of ethanol, per capita)

Year	Beer	Wine	Spirits	All beverages
1940	0.73	0.16	0.67	1.56
1950	1.04	0.23	0.77	2.04
1960	0.99	0.22	0.86	2.07
1970	1.14	0.27	1.11	2.52
1980	1.38	0.34	1.04	2.76
1990	1.34	0.33	0.78	2.46
1995	1.25	0.29	0.64	2.17
1997	1.24	0.31	0.63	2.18
1998	1.25	0.31	0.63	2.19

Note: Based on population age 15 and older prior to 1970 and on population age 14 and older thereafter.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. www.niaaa.nih.gov/databases/consum01.txt. (updated April 2001).

In 2000, an estimated 1.2 million Americans were current cocaine users. Of these, an estimated 265,000 were crack users. Crack is a highly addictive, smokable form of cocaine, sold in small beige chunks called pellets or rocks.

Heroin is a synthetic compound derived from morphine, which is made from opium poppies (Papaver somniferum). Highly addictive, heroin fell out of favor in the United States during the 1970's but there has been an increasing trend in new use since 1992. A large portion of new users smoked, snorted, or sniffed heroin, and most were under age 26. In 2000, an estimated 130,000 Americans were current heroin users.

Ecstasy, a synthetic drug with both stimulant and hallucinogenic properties, came onto the scene in the 1990's. Also known as MDMA, an acronym of its lengthy scientific name, it is available in pill form, with pills often embossed with smiley faces, shamrocks, and other enticing designs. Its popularity among young adults has grown dramatically in recent years. For example, according to the Monitoring the Future study, the proportion of 12th graders reporting use of ecstasy in the prior 12 months rose from 5.6 percent in 1999 to 8.2 percent in 2000. By 2000, an estimated 6.4 million people had tried ecstasy at least once in their lifetime.

Initially associated with dance venues such as raves, ecstasy now is being used in a variety of settings. However, a growing body of evidence indicates that its use can lead to severe overheating and dehydration, as well as stroke, heart attack, and neurological damage.

Alcohol

Consumption of alcohol constitutes the nation's most common drug abuse problem. Almost 20,000 deaths explicitly related to alcohol occur each year. In addition, alcohol is implicated in an additional 45,000 deaths. For example, in 1999, alcohol was involved in 12,547 traffic deaths (30.1 percent of all traffic deaths, a significant decline from 41.0 percent in 1990).

The 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse reported that approximately 104 million people age 12 and older currently used alcohol (defined as any use in the previous month); 46 million engaged in binge drinking (defined as five or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past month), and 12.6 million were heavy drinkers (five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least five different days in the past month). The highest prevalence of both binge and heavy drinking in 2000 was among adults 18-25, with the peak rate occurring at 21.

Consumption According to the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), per capita consumption of beer, spirits, and wine grew slightly (1.0 percent) during the 1950's, rose rapidly (21.3 percent) during the 1960's, rose moderately (9.1 percent) in the 1970's, and decreased (12.0 percent) during the 1980's. The decline continued in the 1990's as annual per capita consumption from all alcoholic beverages dropped from 2.45 gallons in 1990 to a low of 2.15 gallons in 1995 before rising slightly to 2.1 gallons in 1999. Studies show that men are heavier drinkers than women, and much more likely to be binge drinkers. Younger people drink more than older people. Consumption was highest in New Hampshire (4.03 gallons of ethanol per capita), Nevada (3.90), and the District of Columbia (3.81). It was lowest in Utah (1.25), West Virginia (1.63), and Oklahoma (1.71).

Several factors have contributed to consumption declines, including the general aging of the population, increased state and federal taxes on alcoholic beverages, stricter penalties for drinking and driving, and the formation of minority advocacy groups to counter industry efforts to target minority populations.

Tobacco

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States. It causes approximately 442,000 premature deaths annually—264,000 among men and 178,000 among women—and

approximately $157 billion in annual health-related economic losses.

The percentage of adults who smoke decreased dramatically after 1964, the year the U.S. surgeon general first warned about the link between smoking and health problems such as cancer and heart disease. At that time, 40 percent of the adult population were smokers; in 2000, approximately 23.3 percent (46.5 million adults) smoked. The increased cost of cigarettes, a growing number of smoking restrictions in public places, and decreasing social acceptability of smoking also played roles in the decline. Cigarette smoking among adults was highest in Nevada, where 31.5 percent of the population age 18 and older were smokers in 1999. It was lowest in Utah (13.9 percent).

During 1993-2000, substantial decreases in current smoking prevalence were reported for all age groups except people age 18-24. Although cigarette smoking rates among high school students increased during most of the 1990s, they have declined significantly since 1997. In 2001, 27.7 percent of high school females and 29.2 percent of high school males were smokers. Surveys indicate that more than 90 percent of adults who are regular smokers began smoking while they were teenagers and that 32 percent of young people who become regular smokers will die of a smoking-related disorder.

Health effects The major effects of smoking include:

- Shortened life span. Each year, some 440,000 Americans—and about 4 million people worldwide—die prematurely as a result of smoking
- Cancer of the lungs, mouth, esophagus, stomach, bladder, kidney, pancreas, and cervix. Smoking accounts for at least 30 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States each year, including 87 percent of lung cancer deaths.
- Cardiovascular disease, including heart attack, stroke, aneurysm, and the peripheral vascular disease. Smoking weakens the heart's ability to pump blood, promotes clot formation, and damages the inner lining of blood vessels.
- Pulmonary illness, including emphysema, pneumonia, and chronic bronchitis. Annually, more than 80,000 Americans die from non-cancerous chronic lung diseases linked to smoking.
- Spontaneous abortions. Women who smoke during pregnancy are 10 times more likely to miscarry than are nonsmokers.
- Underweight, sickly babies. Each year, the deaths of more than 2,000 children under a year old are attributed to the mothers' smoking while pregnant. Infants of smokers have a 50 percent higher risk of developing Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and are 74 percent more likely to be of low birth weight than are infants born to mothers who do not smoke. An infant exposed to *any* cigarette smoke is 3.5 times more likely to die of SIDS than an infant not exposed to smoke.
- Environmental smoking risks. Nonsmokers who are exposed to the tobacco smoke of other people are at increased risk for various diseases. Exposure to secondhand smoke is responsible for approximately 3,000 lung cancer deaths annually among nonsmokers and 150,000 to 300,000 cases of lower respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia in children up to 18 months old. It also doubles a person's risk of heart disease.

U.S. Cigarette Consumption, 1900–2001

Year	Cigarettes (billions)	Per capita[1]	Year	Cigarettes (billions)	Per capita[1]
1900	2.5	54	**1970**	536.5	3,985
1910	8.6	151	**1980**	631.5	3,849
1920	44.6	665	**1990**	525.0	2,817
1930	119.3	1,485	**1998**	470.0	2,320
1940	181.9	1,976	**1999**	435.0	2,136
1950	369.8	3,552	**2000**	430.0	2,092
1960	484.4	4,171	**2001**	422.0	2,037

1. Among persons age 18 and older. **Source:** U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; USDA, Economic Research Service.

Adult Cigarette Smokers in the U.S., 2000

Year	Men	Women	Total
Total	**25.7%**	**21.0%**	**23.3%**
Age			
18-24	28.5	25.1	26.8
25-44	29.7	24.5	27.0
45-64	26.4	21.6	24.0
65 and older	10.2	9.3	9.7
Race/Ethnicity			
White[1]	25.9	22.4	24.1
Black[1]	26.1	20.9	23.2
Hispanic	24.0	13.3	18.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	29.1	42.5	36.0
Asian	21.0	7.6	14.4
Education[2]			
8 years or less	26.1	14.2	20.0
9-11 years	37.6	30.8	33.9
12 years (diploma)	31.7	23.5	27.2
Undergraduate degree	14.2	12.4	13.2
Graduate degree	9.1	7.5	8.4

1. Non-Hispanic. 2. Among those age 25 and older. **Source:** U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (July 26, 2002).

Teenage Tobacco Users, 1999

Category	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco
Total	**34.8%**	**17.7%**	**7.8%**
Sex			
Male	34.7	25.4	14.2
Female	34.9	9.9	1.3
Race/Ethnicity			
White[1]	38.6	18.8	10.4
Black[1]	19.7	13.7	1.3
Hispanic	32.7	16.7	3.9
High school grade			
9	27.6	13.7	6.8
10	34.7	17.8	7.1
11	36.0	18.2	8.4
12	42.8	22.0	8.9

Note: Used at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey. 1. Non-Hispanic. **Source:** U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, June 9, 2000.

IX

Education

George I. Sanchez Charter H.S.

6001 Gulf Freeway, B-3 Houston, TX 77023
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Friday
8:30-3:00 p.m.

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Offering the following:

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- Health Clinic
- College/Career Counseling
- Scholarships made available for GIS Graduates
- Recovery Classes*
- Free Summer School for GIS students*

**These classes are designed to recover classes they have failed.*

University of the District of Columbia

Application for Undergraduate Admission

Term and year of intended admission: ☐ Fall ☐ Spring ☐ Summer Year_____

☐ Freshman (Complete Section A Only) ☐ Transfer (Complete Sections A & B) ☐ Special (Complete Sections A & C) ☐ Readmission (Complete Sections A & D)

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

Social Security Number _____ - _____ - _____ (Used only for student identification in school records)

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Middle Initial: _____

Former Name (If Applicable): _____ Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female Date of Birth ____ / ____ / _____ (mm/dd/yyyy)

HOME ADDRESS

Street: _____

City/State: _____ Country: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____

Home Telephone: ( ) _____ Work Telephone: ( ) _____ E-mail Address: _____

D.C. Resident: ☐ Yes ☐ No (See explanation of residency in General Information before checking the appropriate box.)

CITIZENSHIP

City/State: _____ Country of Citizenship: _____ Native Language: _____

*Ethnic Identity ☐ African American ☐ Hispanic ☐ Native American ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander _____

☐ White ☐ Black ☐ Other, please specify_____

*This information is voluntary. It will not be used in making admission decisions and will only be used for reporting purposes.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CONTACT:

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Relationship: _____

Street: _____

City/State: _____ Country: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____

Home Telephone: ( ) _____ Work Telephone: ( ) _____ E-mail Address: _____

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Are you now in the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, indicate your visa/immigrant status: ☐ A1 ☐ A2 ☐ A3 ☐ B1 ☐ B2 ☐ F-1 ☐ F-2

☐ G ☐ H ☐ J ☐ Permanent Resident ☐ Refugee ☐ Political Asylee ☐ Other _____

Note: Applicants who are not U.S. Citizens must show proof of status (e.g. Permanent Resident Card (Green Card), or Passport, when they apply. Photocopies of these documents are not acceptable.

International applicants should provide information on a U.S. contact person.

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ Relationship: _____

Street: _____

City/State: _____ Country: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____

Home Telephone: ( ) _____ Work Telephone: ( ) _____

HIGH SCHOOL FROM WHICH YOU GRADUATED OR WILL GRADUATE, OR STATE WHERE GED WAS OBTAINED:

Name: _____ Graduation or GED Date: _____

Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____

(Applicant must request that an official transcript from the high school or GED test center be sent to the University of the District of Columbia, Office of Recruitment and Admission, 4200 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Bldg 39, Suite A-14, Washington, D.C. 20008.)

Have you previously applied to UDC? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, indicate term applied for_____ Month/Year)

Have you previously attended UDC? ☐ Yes ☐ No (If yes, indicate term of first enrollment _____ Month/Year)

Intended Major _____ Note: You MUST declare an intended major if you are applying for Financial Aid or Veterans Benefits.

(See Academic Degree Programs In Viewbook) page 4

Degree Objective (Check one only): ☐ Certificate ☐ Associate Degree ☐ Baccalaureate Degree ☐ Not Seeking a Degree

SECTION B: TRANSFER STUDENTS ONLY

List the full name of all colleges and universities attended. **(No abbreviations please)** Include College Level Examination Program (CLEP) and College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) scores. All transcripts must be official and forwarded directly from the Registrar of prior colleges and/or universities to the University of the District of Columbia, Office of Recruitment and Admission, 4200 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. Only grades of "C" or better from accredited institutions may be eligible for transfer.

Name of Institution(s)	City/State	Degree Received	Date(s) of Attendance

SECTION C: SPECIAL STUDENTS (Limited to one semester's enrollment only)

1. Are you currently enrolled in an undergraduate college or university? ☐Yes ☐No
   If yes, indicate your last term of enrollment: _____ (Semester and Year)
2. List the full names of all undergraduate colleges, universities, and other degree-granting institutions attended. **(No abbreviations please)**

Name of Institution(s)	City/State	Degree Received	Date(s) of Attendance

SECTION D: READMISSION (Readmitted Students Only)

1. Give dates of attendance at UDC. From: _____ (Semester and Year) To _____ (Semester and Year)
2. List the full names of all undergraduate colleges and universities attended. **(No abbreviations please)**

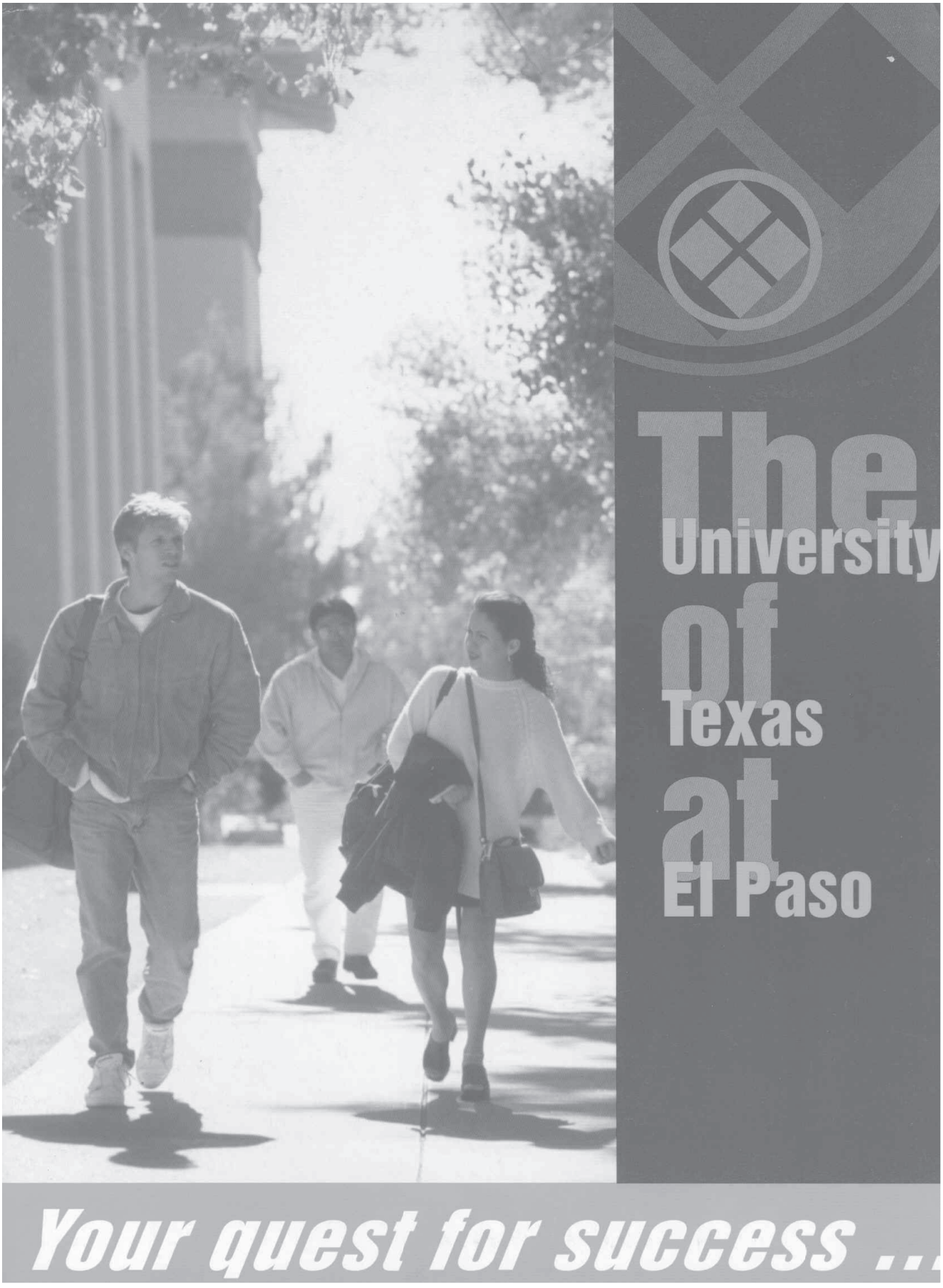
Name of Institution(s)	City/State	Degree Received	Date(s) of Attendance

The University of the District of Columbia provides equal opportunity to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, physical disability, political affiliation, source of income or place of residence, in accordance with the provisions of the D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977 (D.C. Law 2-38).

CERTIFICATION: As indicated by my signature, I understand that withholding information required on this application or giving false information may make me ineligible for admission to the University or subject to dismissal when the same is made known. With this understanding, I certify that the above information (this includes residency status) is correct and complete, and if admitted to the University of the District of Columbia, I agree to abide by its rules, policies, and regulations.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

Non-refundable Application Fee attached (money order only). ☐ $20 for Freshmen, Transfer and Special Students
☐ $10 for Readmitted Students


The
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of
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at
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¡Bienvenidos! Welcome to The University of Texas at El Paso!

Two languages, two cultures, unlimited opportunities: that's why UTEP is the university of choice for students all across Texas. And from 44 other states and 67 countries! We're proud of our diversity, and we nurture it. El Paso and Ciudad Juárez form the world's largest binational metropolitan area, giving you – and all of UTEP's 15,000 students – a seat in the global classroom.

In this setting, you'll have extraordinary opportunities to grow and learn. UTEP's graduates are recruited by Fortune 500 companies and top graduate and professional schools. They are represented in the arts, education and engineering. They're teaching children to read, building bridges, running their own companies...and still following their dreams. UTEP's faculty and staff are dedicated to helping *you* realize yours.

That's why we're continually expanding our student programs and academic services. Why we're always looking for new ways to help you succeed, professionally and personally. And why, as we look forward to the challenges of a new century, there's a sense of energy in the air – and a renewed promise of excellence in everything we do.

When we started working on this publication, our goal was to include the kind of information *you'd* want to know, such as "What's college life like at UTEP?" So we turned to the experts: UTEP students.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO



College of Health Sciences

Today, UTEP ranks second in the United States for preparing Hispanic students to enter the health professions, helping to eliminate the traditional under-representation of Hispanics in health care. When you think of the changing face of America, this means preparing for the future.

What can the College of Health Sciences offer you?

• First, a comprehensive education in the health professions, one that gives you hands-on, supervised experience not just in the traditional hospital setting, but in programs that reach out to the community, such as the school-based health care clinics that serve El Paso's neediest areas.

• Second, a dynamic educational center: UTEP is the only university in Texas — outside of a health sciences center — to have an authorized gross anatomy lab. This enables students in the physical and occupational therapy programs to have a better understanding of the structure and function of the human body before they enter their rotating clinical affiliations, where they will work directly with patients under the direction of licensed therapists.

• Third, a wealth of exciting career options. The college currently offers undergraduate degrees in:

- clinical laboratory science
- health science
- occupational therapy
- kinesiology, and
- nursing

In addition, UTEP offers a six-year curriculum leading to a Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm.D.) degree through a cooperative program with the University of Texas at Austin, and in nursing through the UTHSC-Houston.

UTEP is training the next generation of health care professionals and administrators.

And you could be one of them.

Catalog 2002-2003



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Academic Transfer

Education



HOUSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

Commercial Arts



The Commercial Arts Programs are designed to provide students with training for careers in the creative and performing arts. Many of these careers lead to self-owned businesses or opportunities to join a large firm. Career opportunities are abundant.

The Audio and Recording Technology program leads to employment in the recording industry (music, music video, and video production). Job possibilities include the following: audio technicians, video editors, MIDI producers and sound designers. The Broadcast Technology program prepares students for directing, producing, talent, and production crew positions in the radio and television industries. Students are qualified to work as camera operators, sound mixers, lighting technicians, non-linear and tape-to-tape editors, news anchors, field reporters, and technical directors.

Professional Commercial Music programs are available in three areas. Music Business students prepare for careers as executives in the exciting and lucrative entertainment industry. Music Arranging, Composition and Production students learn both the musical and technical skills to be commercial music writers and producers. Music in Performance majors prepare to be classical, jazz or commercial artists on a wide variety of instruments or voice. Students have won national awards and have begun outstanding careers after study in these Commercial Music programs.

Fashion Design is an award-winning program that leads to career opportunities in the fashion industry. Commercial Art trains students to become visual graphic designers. The F.I.D.E.R. accredited Interior Design program provides training to prepare students to become professional designers.

Film Making Program graduates find employment as script writers, film editors, directors or producers of dramatic, documentary or docu-drama style films.

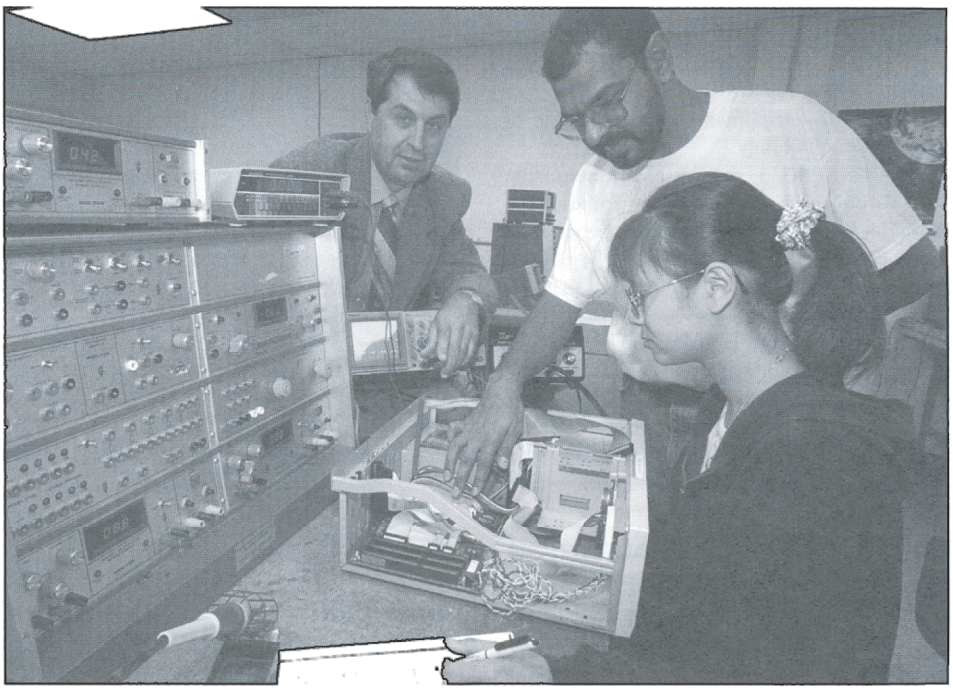
Photography students can develop general and specialized skills for work in photography studios and laboratories.

COMMERCIAL ARTS PROGRAMS:

Audio Recording/Video Production
Broadcast Technology
Commercial Art
Fashion Design
Film Making - NEW!
Graphic Arts/Printing Technology
Interior Design
Music Arranging, Composition and Production
Music Business
Music in Performance
Photography

Every HCCS workforce program contains a "capstone," an experience for the student to "put it all together." The capstone might consist of an external learning experience (e.g., co-op, clinical, etc.), a course especially designed to help students synthesize knowledge and skills, or a licensure exam as appropriate.

Engineering-Related Technologies



The Engineering–Related Technologies cluster consists of programs that prepare students to apply basic engineering principles and technical skills in support of engineering and related projects. The programs offer students a variety of specialty areas, including Electronic Engineering Tchnology with applications in electronics, biomedical electonics, telecommunications and computers. Drafting and Design Technology emphasizes computer-assisted drafting and manufacturing techniques and skills.

These programs prepare students for jobs in industry that utilize advanced technology. A widening gap between the demand and supply of qualified technical support technicians in these industries results in typically high wages and numerous opportunities for career advancement.

Instruction in these programs is provided by professionals who have had broad industry experience and who remain active in their respective fields. This direct relationship of programs to industry is an important benefit to students, since instruction is directly tied to current trends and applications.

ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAMS:

Drafting and Design Technology
Electronic Engineering Technology

Every HCCS workforce program contains a "capstone," an experience for the student to "put it all together." The capstone might consist of an external learning experience (e.g., co-op, clinical, etc.), a course especially designed to help students synthesize knowledge and skills, or a licensure exam as appropriate.

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

In addition to a solid core of academic and technical courses, the Electronic Engineering Technology program requires a focus specialization in one of the following six areas to complete the AAS degree: Biomedical Electronics, Computer Engineering Technology, Cisco Router Technology, Computer Networking, Semiconductor Manufacturing Technology and Telecommunications.

Graduates of this program may secure entry-level employment in positions such as electronics technician, field service representative, technical writer, sales representative, and computer technician.

Areas of employment may include research and development, servicing and maintenance, manufacturing and sales. Job responsibilities may require technicians to install and test newly designed equipment, operate and maintain complex electronic systems, write servicing or operating manuals, as well as represent manufacturers and wholesale/retail establishments.

The General Electronic Specialization of the AAS Electronic Engineering Technology program is accredited by the Technology Accreditation Commission of the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (TAC/ABET) 111 Market Place, Suite 1050, Baltimore, MD 21202, 410-347-7700. (Computer Engineering Technology Specialization title will be replacing the General Electronic Specialization in future TAC/ABET accreditation, pending approval.)

The Biomedical Electronics Specialization requires at least one full semester of employment in a hospital or biomedical equipment manufacturing environment with the BIOM 2489 Internship course. The EECT 2380 Cooperative Education course is available to eligible HCCS electronics students. Contact the Electronic Engineering Technology Department or an HCCS counselor for more information.

Most courses require, as a prerequisite, passing TASP English and/or math. Qualified high school students may earn up to six credit hours toward the AAS degree through Tech Prep or dual credit. All of the Electronic Engineering Technology AAS degrees are approved as Tech Prep awards. See an HCCS counselor for information.

The capstones in Electonic Engineering Technology are as follows:

Biomedical Electronics Specialization AAS — BIOM 2489, Internship: Biomedical Engineering-Related Technology/Technician.

Computer Networking Specialization AAS — CPMT 2449, Advanced Computer Networking Technology.

Computer Engineering Technology Specialization AAS — CETT 2435, Advanced Microprocessor.

Cisco Router Technology Specialization AAS — ITCC 1446, Advanced Routing Configuration: Cisco 4.

Semiconductor Manufacturing Technology Specialization AAS — SMFT 2343, Semiconductor Manufacturing Technology II.

Telecommunications Specialization AAS — EECT 2439, Communications Circuits.

Basic Electronics Certificate — CETT 1457, Linear Integrated Circuits.

Computer Servicing/Networks Certificate — CPMT 2449, Advanced Computer Networking Technology.

Cisco Router Technology Certificate — ITCC 1446, Wide Area Management (WAN): Cisco 4.

Telecommunications Certificate — EECT 2439, Communications Circuits.

Cisco Router Technology Enhanced Skills Certificate — ITCC 2444, Internetwork Troubleshooting: Cisco 8.

For more information, call 713-718-5226 or e-mail sameei_m@hccs.cc.tx.us.

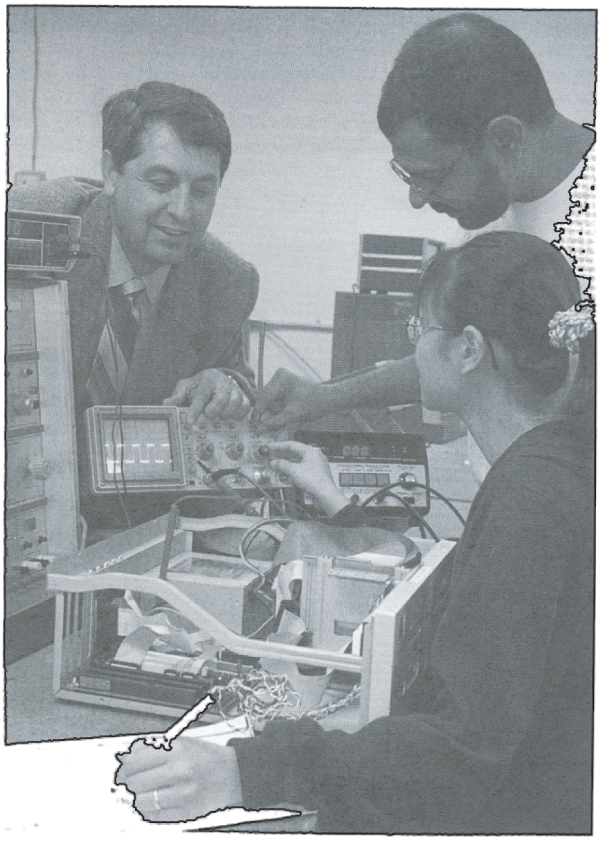
MAJOR PROGRAMS OFFERED

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY AAS DEGREES

- Biomedical Electronics Specialization
- Computer Networking Specialization
- Computer Engineering Technology Specialization
- Cisco Router Technology Specialization
- Semiconductor Manufacturing Technology Specialization
- Telecommunications Specialization

ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY CERTIFICATES

- Basic Electronics Certificate
- Computer Servicing/Networks Certificate
- Cisco Router Technology Certificate
- Telecommunications Certificate
- Cisco Router Technology Enhanced Skills Certificate



Health Sciences



The Health Sciences Program cluster consists of 18 allied health areas and two nursing levels. All Health Sciences programs are taught at the John B. Coleman Building, HCCS Health Science Center, centrally located at 1900 Galen Drive in the Texas Medical Center. These programs prepare students to be competent, entry-level healthcare personnel who possess the knowledge, skills and attitudes consistent with the expectations of the public and the profession. All of these programs with the exception of Diagnostic Medical Sonography are accredited by an external professional agency.

Approximately 95 percent of the graduates who seek immediate employment successfully apply their new skills in Texas Medical Center institutions and in prominent healthcare facilities throughout Houston and Harris County. Graduates often are employed in a healthcare institution where they initially gain hands-on knowledge of their chosen specialty while fulfilling required clinical training.

Along with their teaching credentials, the 100 instructors in these programs each have at least three years of professional work experience in their respective specialties. With this hands-on knowledge, they take instruction beyond the textbook and laboratory and infuse the vital element of the "real world of work" into the teaching process.

HEALTH SCIENCES PROGRAMS:

Cardiovascular Technology -NEW!
Clinical Laboratory Technician
Dental Assisting
Diagnostic Medical Sonography
Emergency Medical Services
Health Information Technology
Histologic Technician - NEW!
Human Service Technology
Medical Assistant
Nuclear Medicine Technology
Nursing (RN)
Occupational Therapy Assistant
Pharmacy Technician
Physical Therapist Assistant
Radiography
Respiratory Therapist
Surgical Technology
Vocational Nursing (LVN)

Every HCCS workforce program contains a "capstone," an experience for the student to "put it all together." The capstone might consist of an external learning experience (e.g., co-op, clinical, etc.), a course especially designed to help students synthesize knowledge and skills, or a licensure exam as appropriate.

The Chemical Dependency Counselor Certificate provides the education necessary for students to take the Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor Certification from the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA, 9001 North IH 35, Suite 105, Austin, TX 78753-5266, 512-349-6600). Contact the program office at 713-718-5539, to request an admissions form. The certificate can be completed during the day or evening.

CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY COUNSELOR

CERTIFICATE

TASP requirements are not applicable.

First Semester		Credits
DAAC 1304	Pharmacology of Addiction	3
DAAC 1309	Assessment Skill of Alcohol and other Drug Addictions	3
DAAC 1417	Basic Counseling Skills	4
	Semester Total	10

Second Semester		Credits
DAAC 1319	Introduction to the Studies of Alcohol and Other Drugs	3
	Elective*	3
	Elective*	3
	Elective*	3
	Semester Total	12

Third Semester		Credits
DAAC 2267	Practicum-Alcohol/Drug Abuse Counseling	2
	Semester Total	2
	Program Total	**24**

*Approved electives include: DAAC 1307, DAAC 1311, DAAC 1314, DAAC 1343.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT

The Medical Assistant Program is accredited by the American Association of Medical Assistants (AAMA, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Suite 1575, Chicago, IL 60606-2903, 800-228-2262) and by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP), 515 N. State St., Suite 7530, Chicago, IL 60610-4377, 312-464-4636. The Program trains individuals to function as multi-skilled technicians in ambulatory health care delivery systems. Specific skills include administrative and clinical duties. Additional skills include 12-lead electrocardiography, dysrhythmia interpretation, stress testing, Holter monitor and scanning, phlebotomy, pharmacology and administration of medications and fundamentals of medical insurance with coding and medical transcription.

The one-year Medical Assistant Program is divided into three semesters. Applicants are accepted for fall, spring, and summer semesters for full-time/part-time classes. Courses have theory and competency-based components. Clinical experience is provided by affiliations with various ambulatory health care delivery facilities.

A certificate of completion is awarded upon graduation/completion of the clinical external learning experience. Graduates are eligible to take national certification examinations in medical assisting, electrocardiography, and phlebotomy.

Applicants must meet the minimum score on the ASSET or CELSA examination and submit their completed application packet. Concurrent remediation is by Department Chair approval.

Students who participate in the clinical external learning experience will be required to pay a liability insurance fee which protects the student against losses resulting from malpractice claims. The insurance is available through the College on a blanket coverage program at a reduced rate. Current CPR Level C (adult, youth, and infant) certification is required prior to enrollment in a clinical external learning experience. Attendance at a clinical orientation is necessary prior to enrollment in a clinical external learning experience.

Students who are accepted into the Medical Assistant Program will be required to undergo a physical examination and submit proof of current immunizations, the cost of which is the student's responsibility.

Beginning with the administration of the January, 2001, certification examination, felons are not eligible to sit for the examination unless the AAMA Certifying Board grants a waiver. Contact the AAMA for information concerning grounds for denial of eligibility for the Certified Medical Assistant (CMA) credential.

Persons interested in applying should contact a counselor at the Health Science Center. For further information, please see the general applications procedures for Health Science programs.

The capstone for the Medical Assistant Certificate is MDCA 1360, Clinical-Medical Assistant.

For additional information, call 713-718-7365 or e-mail geringer_t@hccs.cc.tx.us.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT

CERTIFICATE

TASP requirements are not applicable.

Placement testing required for English.

First Semester		Credits
MDCA 1208	Anatomy and Physiology for Medical Assistants	2
ENGL 1311	Business English*	3
MDCA 1202	Human Disease and Pathophysiology	2
MDCA 1213	Medical Terminology	2
MDCA 1356	Phlebotomy for Medical Assistants	3
MDCA 1417	Clinical Procedures	4
	Semester Total	16

Second Semester		Credits
MDCA 1321	Administrative Procedures	3
MDCA 1305	Medical Law and Ethics	3
MDCA 1344	Electrocardiography	3
MDCA 1348	Pharmacology and Administration of Medicines	3
MDCA 1391	Special Topics: Communication Skills in Ambulatory Care	3
	Semester Total	15

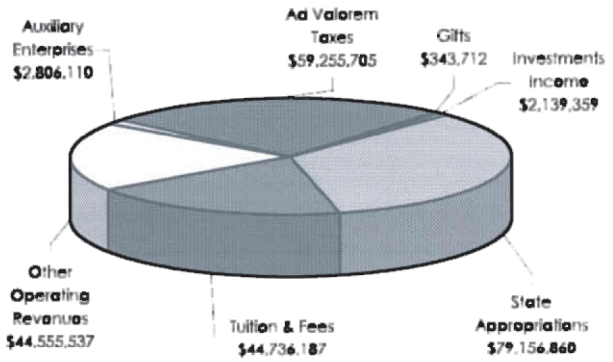
Third Semester		Credits
MDCA 1242	Medical Insurance	2
MRMT 1307	Medical Transcription Fundamentals	3
MDCA 1360	Clinical-Medical Assistant	3
MDCA 1391	Special Topic:Medical Assistant-Ambulatory Care Emergency Procedures	3
	Semester Total	11
	Program Total	**42**

* May be taken prior to admission.



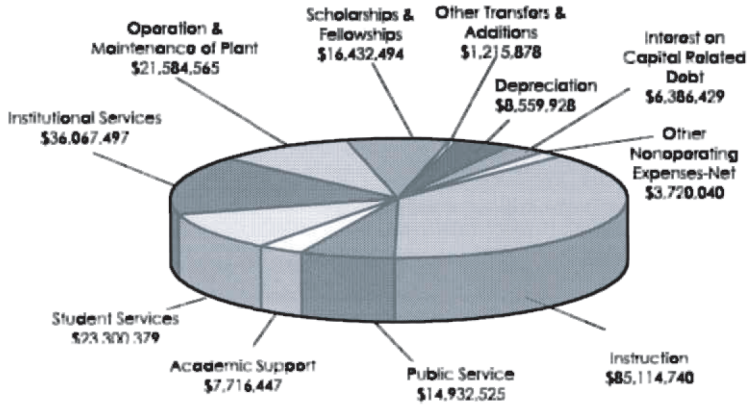
AUDITED REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND FUNDS—2001-2002

Distribution of Revenues



Total Audited Revenues = $232,993,470

Distribution of Expenditures



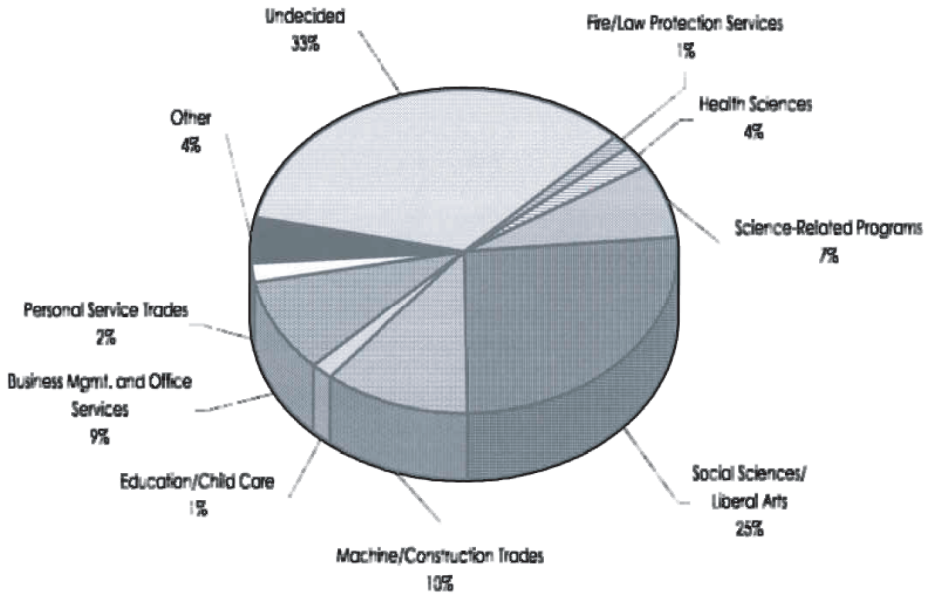
Total Audited Expenditures = $225,030,922

NOTE: Revenues, expenditures, and funds categories based on GASB 34-35 format.

Source: ***HCCS Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2002.***

STUDENT-DECLARED MAJOR AREAS—FALL 2002

Student-Declared Major Area Distribution

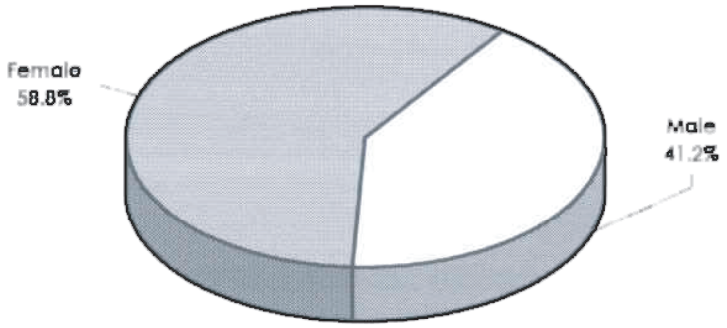


Source: ***THECB Compliance Reports, FCBM001 and FCBM00A, Fall 2002.***

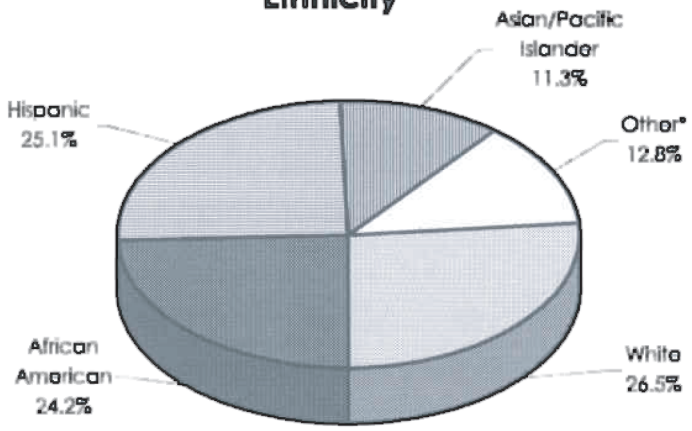
Students included: Credit
Reported as of: Official Day of Record

CREDIT STUDENT ENROLLMENT—FALL 2002

Gender



Ethnicity



Total Credit Students = 37,528

*Other:	American Indian/Alaska Native	98	0.2%
	Nonresident Alien	3,970	10.0%
	Unknown Ethnicity	1,039	2.6%

NOTE: The IPEDS Fall enrollment report is used for national comparison purposes and was constructed using Federal reporting standards. It counts students who enrolled in courses creditable for certificates and degrees as of October 15, 2002. The IPEDS enrollment figures will not match official day THECB reports or end of term HCCS management reports.

Source: IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey, IPEDS-EF-2, NCES Compliance Reports for Fall 2002.

Students Included: Credit
Reported as of: Official Day of Record

X

Work

OCCUPATIONS I



A. What do you do?
B. I'm an **accountant**. How about you?
A. I'm a **carpenter**.



1. accountant
2. actor
3. actress
4. architect
5. artist
6. assembler
7. baker
8. barber
9. bookkeeper
10. bricklayer/mason
11. bus driver
12. butcher
13. carpenter
14. cashier
15. chef/cook



16. computer programmer	**19.** custodian/janitor	**22.** electrician	**25.** fisherman	**28.** hairdresser
17. construction worker	**20.** data processor	**23.** farmer	**26.** foreman	**29.** housekeeper
18. courier/messenger	**21.** delivery person	**24.** firefighter	**27.** gardener	**30.** journalist/reporter

[At a job interview]

A. Are you an experienced _____?
B. Yes. I'm a very experienced _____.

A. How long have you been a/an _____?
B. I've been a/an _____ for ..... months/years.

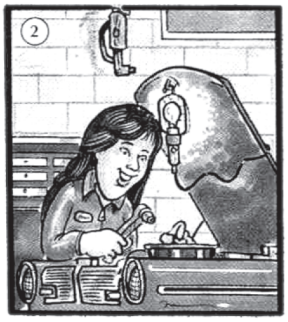
Which of these occupations do you think are the most interesting? the most difficult? Why?

OCCUPATIONS II



A. What's your occupation?
B. I'm a **lawyer**.
A. A **lawyer**?
B. Yes. That's right.







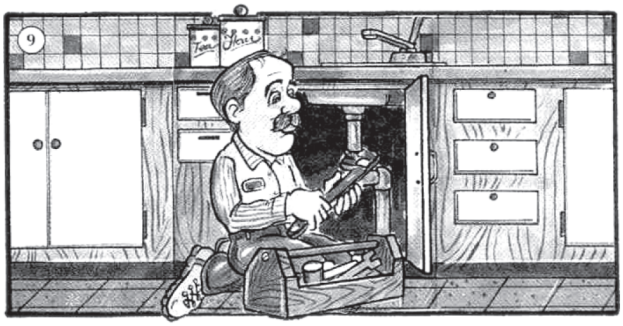








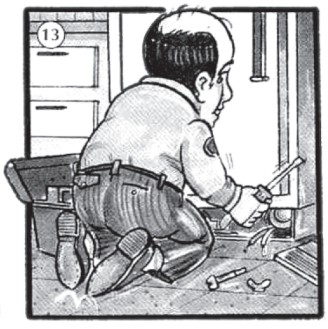








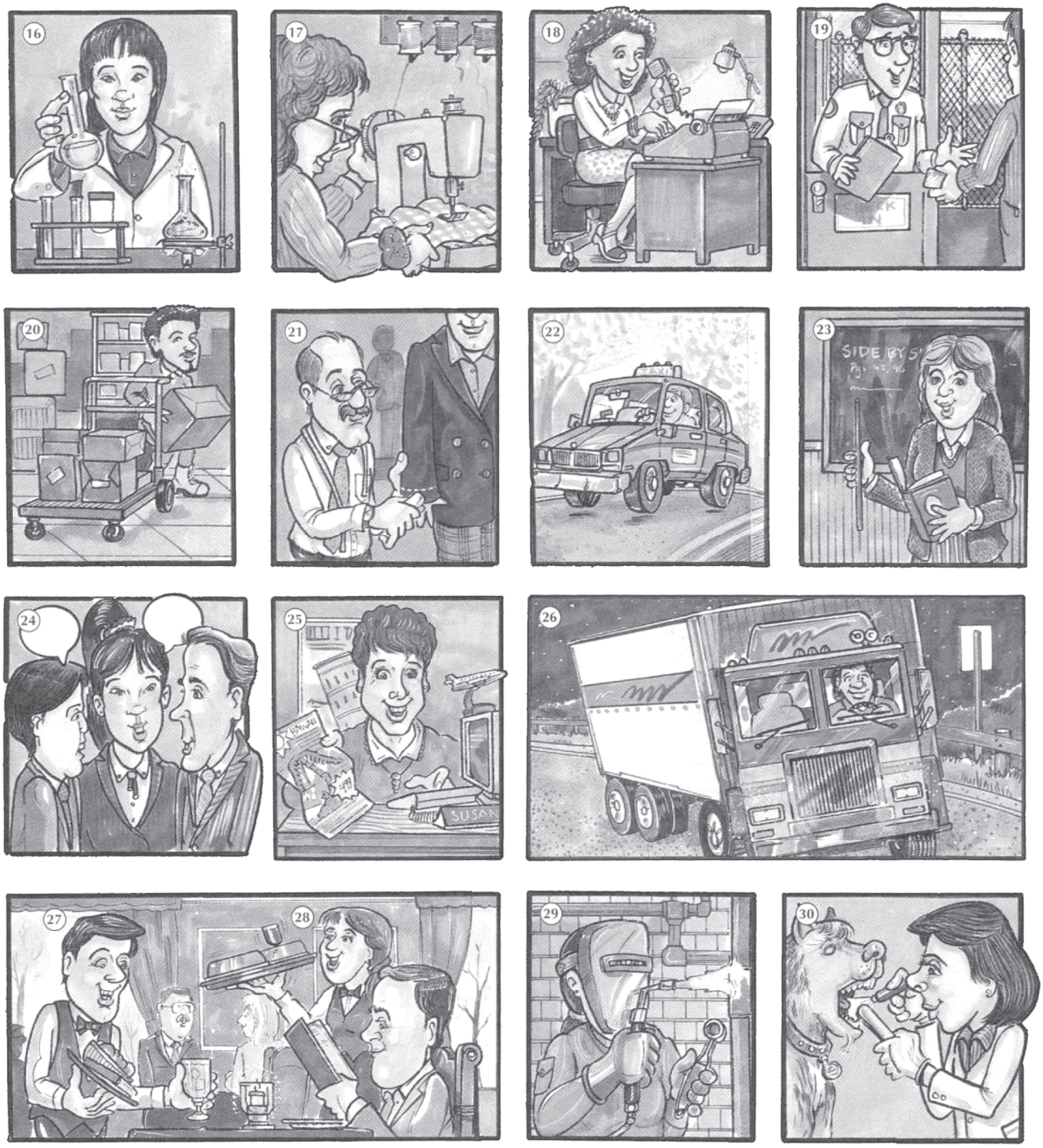








1. lawyer
2. mechanic
3. model
4. newscaster
5. painter
6. pharmacist
7. photographer
8. pilot
9. plumber
10. police officer
11. real estate agent
12. receptionist
13. repairperson
14. salesperson
15. sanitation worker



16. scientist	**19.** security guard	**22.** taxi driver	**25.** travel agent	**28.** waitress
17. seamstress	**20.** stock clerk	**23.** teacher	**26.** truck driver	**29.** welder
18. secretary	**21.** tailor	**24.** translator/interpreter	**27.** waiter	**30.** veterinarian

A. Are you still a _____?
B. No. I'm a _____.
A. Oh. That's interesting.

A. What kind of job would you like in the future?
B. I'd like to be a _____.

Do you work? What's your occupation?
What are the occupations of people in your family?

LANDMARK THEATRES

We're looking for people with the following qualities:



Perfectionism



Works well with others



Creativity



Friendliness



Hard working In a fun (but not Always glamorous) Business



Gives great customer service

PERKS OF THE JOB

Free passes to all our movies! Such as:
SUPER SIZE ME - FAHRENHEIT 9/11 - THE CLEARING - COFFEE & CIGARETTES - NAPOLEON DYNAMITE - LOVE ME IF YOU DARE

NOW ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

Must be available evenings, weekends & holidays!
Fill out application at the box office for a job opening at either

LANDMARK'S **GREENWAY**
5 Greenway Plaza • 333-FILM #007

LANDMARK'S **RIVER OAKS**
2009 W. Gray St. • 333-FILM #037

Fry's

EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION (Texas)

Today's Date: ____/____/____

Please print clearly in black ink and complete both sides of application. **2 PAGES**

1. Name: _____ Home Ph: _____ Msg Ph: _____
2. Address: _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
3. Permanent Address *(if different from above):* _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
4. Social Security #: _____ - _____ - _____ Are you at least 18 years old? ☐ No ☐ Yes
5. Whom should we contact in case of emergency? _____ Phone : _____
6. Address: _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
7. List any other names under which employment may be verified: _____
8. Position Desired: _____ Salary Desired: $_____ Date You Can Start: _____
9. When are you available to work? ☐ Full-Time ☐ Part-Time ☐ Evenings ☐ Weekends ☐ Overtime (if required)
10. Hours Available: (indicate AM or PM) ☐ Mon - Fri: _____ to _____ ☐ Sat: _____ to _____ ☐ Sun: _____ to _____
11. If unavailable to work certain days/hours, please explain: _____
12. Are you employed now? ☐ No ☐ Yes If Yes, may we contact your employer? ☐ No ☐ Yes
13. Have you applied for employment at Fry's before? ☐ No ☐ Yes If Yes, at what location: _____ When? _____
14. Have you ever worked at Fry's before? ☐ No ☐ Yes If Yes, at what location: _____ When? From _____ To _____
15. Do you have any relatives who are, or were, employed by Fry's? ☐ No ☐ Yes If Yes, Name(s): _____

Position: _____ Location: _____

16. Do you have a valid driver's license? ☐ No ☐ Yes If Yes, #: _____ State: _____ Class: _____ Expires: _____
17. If required, are you willing to transfer within the area? ☐ No ☐ Yes If required, are you willing to transfer outside the area? ☐ No ☐ Yes
18. Are you legally eligible to work in the U.S.? ☐ No ☐ Yes (If hired, you will be required to produce evidence.)
19. Have you ever been convicted of a crime, or participated in deferred adjudication? ☐ No ☐ Yes (*Please exclude convictions that have been erased, sealed, legally eradicated or expunged by court order or are protected by state law from disclosure. Some state laws protect your right not to disclose certain types of convictions and may create a right not to disclose convictions that occurred beyond a certain amount of time in the past. You may wish to seek legal counsel or guidance regarding your rights under state law before disclosing conviction information.)*

If Yes, briefly describe the nature, date, and place of the offense and disposition of the case: _____

_____

_____

NOTE: No applicant will be denied employment solely on the grounds of conviction of a criminal offense. The nature, date, surrounding circumstances, and relevance of th offense to the position for which you are applying will be taken into consideration.

20. Do you have any special training, skills, or experience that are relevant to the position for which you are applying? ☐ No ☐ Yes If Yes, describe below:

_____

21. Are you currently, or were you previously, in the military? ☐ No ☐ Previously ☐ Currently
22. If you were previously, or are currently, in the military, what branch and rank (including reserves)? _____

Education & Training	Name and Location of School	No. of Years	Major	Degree Obtained
High School				
College				
Graduate School				
Trade School				
Other				

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY - Beginning with your current or most current job, list your last four work experiences:

1. From: _____ To: _____ Company:_____ Type of Business: _____
Address: _____ City_____ State _____ Zip _____
Base Rate of Pay: $_____ per _____ Additional Compensation: $_____ For: _____
Position: _____ Duties: _____
Name of Supervisor: _____ Position: _____ Ph #: _____
Reason for Leaving: _____

2. From: _____ To: _____ Company:_____ Type of Business: _____
Address: _____ City_____ State _____ Zip _____
Base Rate of Pay: $_____ per _____ Additional Compensation: $_____ For: _____
Position: _____ Duties: _____
Name of Supervisor: _____ Position: _____ Ph #: _____
Reason for Leaving: _____

3. From: _____ To: _____ Company:_____ Type of Business: _____
Address: _____ City_____ State _____ Zip _____
Base Rate of Pay: $_____ per _____ Additional Compensation: $_____ For: _____
Position: _____ Duties: _____
Name of Supervisor: _____ Position: _____ Ph #: _____
Reason for Leaving: _____

4. From: _____ To: _____ Company:_____ Type of Business: _____
Address: _____ City_____ State _____ Zip _____
Base Rate of Pay: $_____ per _____ Additional Compensation: $_____ For: _____
Position: _____ Duties: _____
Name of Supervisor: _____ Position: _____ Ph #: _____
Reason for Leaving: _____

Business References - Please provide the names of three people with whom you have previously worked (not friends or relatives):

1. Name: _____ Company: _____ Position: _____ Yrs Known: _____
Address: _____ City:_____ State:_____ Zip: _____ Ph #: _____
2. Name: _____ Company: _____ Position: _____ Yrs Known: _____
Address: _____ City:_____ State:_____ Zip: _____ Ph #: _____
3. Name: _____ Company: _____ Position: _____ Yrs Known: _____
Address: _____ City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____ Ph #: _____

PLEASE READ AND SIGN BELOW ...

If employed by Fry's Electronics, Inc. (Fry's) and in consideration of my employment, I agree to abide by the written and unwritten rules and regulations of Fry's, and agree that my employment and compensation can be terminated at will, with or without cause, with or without notice, at any time, either at my option or at the option of Fry's. I understand that no management representative has any authority to enter into any agreement of employment for any specified period of time, or to make any agreement contrary to the foregoing, except the President/Executive Vice President. Any such agreement must be in writing and signed by both the President/Executive Vice President and myself.

I authorize prior employers, references, and others identified in this application as sources of information regarding my character, qualifications, work history, and background to provide information without limitations pertaining to those subjects. I waive any rights of privacy that may be attached thereto. Further, I release all parties and persons from any and all liability for any damages that may result from furnishing such information to Fry's, as well as from the use or disclosure of such information by Fry's or any of its agents, associates, or representatives. I also understand that all offers of employment are conditioned on Fry's receipt of satisfactory responses to reference requests.

I hereby certify that all the foregoing information I have supplied in this application is correct and complete. Furthermore, I understand that any representation, falsification, or material omission of information in this application may result in my failure to receive an offer or, if I have been hired, my immediate dismissal from employment.

I understand that all offers of employment are conditioned on the provision of satisfactory proof of my identity and legal authority to work in the U.S. Offers of employment are also conditioned on the satisfactory completion of tests for drugs and/or alcohol at a Fry's selected facility at Fry's expense, and I understand that Fry's may use any information obtained from such tests to the extent permitted by state and federal law.

I understand that Fry's has implemented an arbitration procedure to provide fast, fair, final, and binding resolution to all employment-related legal claims.

Fry's Electronics, Inc. is committed to a policy of equal employment opportunity for applicants and associates. Employment decisions shall comply with all applicable laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, including Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, the Immigration and Nationality Act, and any applicable state laws.

_____ _____/_____/_____
Signature of Applicant Date

Rev8-25-03/WEB/Benefits/Forms 10.533

Fry's ELECTRONICS

IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ BOTH SIDES OF THIS DOCUMENT

PLEASE DETACH AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE & DISCLOSURE

Please be advised that Fry's may obtain background investigation reports about you in connection with your application for employment, and/or at any time during your employment with Fry's if you are hired, or if you are a current associate, for employment purposes, including, but not limited to, promotion, reassignment, or retention as an associate.

This report may contain information bearing your credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, or general reputation from public record sources. Before Fry's obtains such a report, you will be provided with an authorization form to sign.

Fry's ELECTRONICS

IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ BOTH SIDES OF THIS DOCUMENT

PLEASE DETACH AND KEEP FOR YOUR RECORDS.

Dear Fry's Applicant:

Thank you for considering Fry's Electronics as your employer.

In order to make a hiring decision that is right for you and Fry's, we evaluate all the available information and use a number of different tools in our selection process. As you go through our associate selection process, you will be exposed to some or all of the following selection tools:

Employment Application - All sections must be completed and the information must be written legibly. Resumes cannot be accepted as a substitute for any required information. The application must be signed and dated.

The Employment Application allows Fry's to determine your qualifications and experience. By signing this application, you authorize Fry's to verify the information provided on the application. Falsification of information on the application, or failure to provide accurate information, can result in disqualification for employment, or termination if discovered after hire.

Employment Interviews - Several personal, telephone, or video conferencing interviews may be conducted with you in order to provide more detailed information regarding your background and qualifications.

Employment Eligibility Verification - This form is required by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is used to verify your identity and your right to work in the United States.

Test For Substance Abuse - This is a urinalysis test for abusive levels of any chemical substance.

Reference Check - Former employers and education references are verified prior to an offer of employment.

Records Check - Verifications of information are conducted with the Social Security Administration, criminal courts, state and county repositories of criminal records, Department of Motor Vehicles, and credit bureaus.

Thank you again for your interest in becoming a Fry's associate. We look forward to considering you as a member of the Fry's team!

EMPLOYMENT CLASSIFIEDS

1-50 of 500 ads matching your criteria.

- Driver PT DRIVER Great part time afternoon hours for people who enjoy working independently. $10.00 hr. UNITED BUSINESS MAIL, 405 - 35th AVE NE, MPLS, MN 55418 612-782-2044.
  published: 30-Aug-2004
- ACCOUNTING CONTROLLER Our client, a large distributor, is looking for a "hands-on" controller to manage all of the accounting functions. This person should have experience with computerized GL, AP, AR, PR & IC. The ideal candidate will possess a dynamic personality, be a self starter, detail ▶more
  e-mail your resume
  published: 29-Aug-2004
- activism JOBS with the SIERRA CLUB $300-$500/WEEK } Help stop mercury pollution! }Stand up for our environment }Work with great people Work on a campaign with the Sierra Club and other groups to protect our environment. Career opportunities and benfits available. Call Sandy 612-379-3610
  published: 29-Aug-2004
- AIRCRAFT GROUND CREW Trainees needed. Handlers, fuelers and mechanics jobs open. H.S. grads to 34. For local interview call 800- 247-0507. Dept of Defense.
  e-mail your resume
  published: 29-Aug-2004
- Airline Now is the time to start enjoying excellent connections as you get your future off to a flying start with Mesaba Airlines, operating as Northwest Airlink. RAMP AGENTS Full-time and part-time positions are available as Ramp Agents/Luggage Transfer Agents. Requirements include: being 18 ▶more
  visit our site
  published: 29-Aug-2004
- Airport ASIG is one of the largest independent commercial aviation services companies in the world, offering a full range of high quality aviation services to the world's major airlines, airports and other partners. We are currently seeking quality-driven aviation service professionals: Aircraft ▶more
  published: 29-Aug-2004
- APPAREL Upscale Clothing Outlet seeks DEPENDABLE P/T person to hang designer apparel in our fun, small company warehouse. Interest in fashion a Plus! Call & L/M 952-922-5159 or fax resume to 952-922-0532 attn: Roxane
  published: 29-Aug-2004
- ASSEMBL Y ASSEMBLER ELECTRONICS First shift from 8:00am - 4:30pm. Candidate must have 1-2 years light assembly experience. Good communication skills required. Must be able to read manufacturing procedures and documentation. Permanent, full-time position. Excellent

benefits. Starting salary ▶more

e-mail your resume

published: 29-Aug-2004

- ASSEMBLERS/ TEST TECHNICIANS You can make a difference for our client, Rockwell Automation, in Eden Prairie! We currently have PT and FT temp and temp to hire jobs. Mostly daytime hours. Pays $10.75- $11.05. Must speak and read English proficiently. We reward people who perform well and are ▶more

  e-mail your resume

  published: 29-Aug-2004

- ASSEMBLY $400+ WEEKLY á Line leads 1st shift positions in Plymouth starting ASAP. 6 mo of exp in a warehouse and a solid work history. Fax a resume to Masterson Personnel at 952-546-2886, email slp@mastersonpersonnel.com or call Mike at 952-542-1752.

  e-mail your resume

  published: 29-Aug-2004

- ASSEMBLY Assembly positions are available on our first shift at our Long Lake plant. Call our job line for more info.: 763-551-2295. GREAT BENEFITS!! Apply at main plant: NuAire, Inc., 2100 Fernbrook Ln., Plymouth 55447, or fax resume to 763-551-2288, or Email to: cherylh@ nuaire.com EOE M/F/V/H.

  e-mail your resume

  published: 29-Aug-2004

- ASSEMBLY ELECTRONIC SOLDERERS Strom Engineering has positions open for first and second shift solderers in SW suburb. Fax or e-mail resumes. STROM ENGINEERING PH: 952-544-8644 FX: 952-544-2451 email: edie@ stromengineering.com

  e-mail your resume

  published: 29-Aug-2004

- ASSEMBLY Positions available for 1st, 2nd and 3rd shift medical clean room, assemblers. You need to have at least 6 months assembly experience. Clean room, microscope, or soldering experience is a plus. You will need to pass a reading & math test. Please contact Shantelle @ 952-814-2820 or send ▶more

  e-mail your resume

  published: 29-Aug-2004

- ASSEMBLY PRODUCTION ASSEMBLY Streamfeeder is a 14-year-old company that manufactures and services automation equipment for the mailing and packaging industries. We are seeking an experienced assembler to provide custom electronic and mechanical assembly, and system integration for the production ▶more

  e-mail your resume

  published: 29-Aug-2004

- ASSEMBLY TPS is searching for skilled and unskilled workers for production, manufacturing and assembly to work all over the Twin Cities Area. Many temp-hire positions available. All three shifts are available ASAP. Pay is between $8.20-$10.50 for unskilled labor and up to $21 for skilled. Call ▶more

  visit our site

  published: 29-Aug-2004

- ATTORNEY ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY I FT position is available in the Wright County Attorney's Office starting October 1, 2004. Responsibilities will be: Adult Misdemeanor Criminal and Traffic Prosecution. Min. Qual: license to practice law in MN. Prefer 2 yrs. Salary range: $40,597 - $57,279 with ▶more

  published: 29-Aug-2004

- AUDIO / VIDEO Home Theater / Integrator Install res A/V sec phone systems. 2 yr tech degree or 2 yrs exp. Health, etc. Fax resume 952-941-

Appendix



PERSONAL

What/name?
How/spell it?
Where/from?
What/phone number?
Where/study?
Where/live?

IN YOUR FREE TIME

What sports/play?
What magazines or comics/read?
What kind of music/like?
How often/go swimming?
How often/go to the cinema?
What/like doing after school?
What/like doing at weekends?

DESCRIBE YOUR HOME

/live in a flat or a house?
How many bedrooms/ there?
/there a TV or a cassette player in your bedroom?
/there any posters or photos in your bedroom?
/there any toy shops or parks near you?

EVERY DAY

What time/usually get up?
What/usually have for breakfast?
/do a lot of sport?
How many hours a day/watch TV?
What time/go to bed?
How many hours a night/sleep?

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT?

a bike/skateboard?
a computer/walkman?
any videos/CDs?
any computer games?
any skates?
any brothers/sisters?
any pets?
any new clothes?

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

/play the guitar or another instrument?
/sing or dance well?
/ride a horse or bike?
/skate?
/ski or swim?
/touch your nose with your tongue?
/whistle?

WHICH DO YOU PREFER? WHY?

/chocolate or strawberry ice cream?
/milk or fruit juice?
/the summer or the winter?
/travelling by train or bus?
/basketball or football?
/short or long hair?
/Saturday or Sunday?

DESCRIBE A FRIEND

What/his or her name?
Where/live?
How old/?
/study English?
/tall/thin/good-looking?
What colour hair (eyes) /got?
What/like doing?

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF...? WHY ?

(a singer or group)
(a teacher)
(a sports team)
(a school subject)
(a computer game)
(a TV programme)

TIME

What/the time?
What day/it today?
What/the date today?
When/your birthday?
Which/your favourite month?
Which/your favourite season?

THE PAST (BE)

When/born?
Where/born?
Where/last Saturday?
Where/last Sunday?
/at home yesterday evening?
/late for school last week?

PAST SIMPLE

/use a computer yesterday?
What/do last night?
/see a film last weekend?
What time/get up this morning?
/have breakfast this morning?
What/do last weekend?
Where/go for your last holiday?

NOW

How/feeling?
What/wearing today?
What/the teacher wearing?
What book/reading at the moment?
What/doing now?
What/your brother/ sister/aunt/uncle doing now?
What/your parents/ grandparents doing now?

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

What/do after class?
/watch TV tonight?
What/have for dinner tonight?
What/do tomorrow?
/go away this weekend?
/visit your grandparents this weekend?
Where/go for your next holiday?

PHOTOCOPIABLE Helping Students to Speak, © Paul Seligson, 1997

Quick Study ACADEMIC

ESL english as a second language Verbs

Gerunds, Tenses, Conjugations, Modals, Irregular Verbs & more

ENGLISH VERBS

• Verbs are words that usually show *action*. Some examples are: **talk, walk, sit, eat, go, write.**
- She **eats** a banana.

Sometimes verbs do not show action; instead, some verbs connect the subject with an adjective.
Some examples are: **be, become, get, smell, sound, taste, feel, look, appear, seem.**
- The banana **tastes** sweet.

• Verbs also give information about *time*.
Some **verb tenses** are: present, past, future.
today it **rains**, *yesterday* it **rained**, *next week* it **will** rain
- **Simple Tenses** tell about habits, single actions.
- **Continuous** or **Progressive Tenses** focus on action happening at the moment of speaking [continuous tenses always have a form of the verb **"be"** and **"-ing"** on the base form of the verb].

Simple	Continuous
It **snows** in December.	It **is snowing** now.
John **smoked** cigars.	John **is smoking** a cigar now.
Mary **ate** dinner an hour ago.	Mary **was eating** when I came.

Transitive verbs are followed by an object (in italics).
- People eat *food*.
- I enjoy *music*.
- John will need a *passport*.

Intransitive verbs are *not* followed by an object.
- Boys run. Fish swim. Children cry.

• Some verbs can be *both* transitive and intransitive.
Transitive:
- People **eat**.
- John **drives**.
- They **are studying**.

Intransitive:
- People **eat** food.
- John **drives** a car.
- They **are studying** English.

PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS

• Most verbs are **regular verbs**:
- **ed** is added to make the *past tense* and the *past participle*.

Verbs have three principle parts:

base form	*past tense*	*past participle*
play	played	played
want	wanted	wanted
cook	cooked	cooked
study	studied	studied

THE GERUND

A gerund is the **-ing** form of a verb used as a noun
Verb + **ing**: sleeping, playing, walking
It is used in the same way as a noun:

As a subject:
S V
Walking is a good exercise.

THE GERUND

As an object:
S V O
We enjoy playing tennis.

Gerunds are used with certain verbs:

Verb +	Gerund
He quits	smoking.

Common verbs followed by gerunds:

appreciate	finish (get through)
avoid	keep (keep on)
consider (think about)	quit (give up)
discuss (talk about)	suggest
enjoy	

Go + Gerund
Go is followed by a gerund in certain idiomatic expressions, mostly relating to recreational activities:
They *go dancing* Saturday night.
go boating, go camping, go dancing, go swimming

Passive Forms of Gerund

Passive Gerund

	Being +	*Past participle*
I appreciate	being	invited to this event.

Past Gerund

	Having +	*Past participle*
I appreciate	having	had the opportunity to meet her.

Past-Passive Gerund

	Having been +	*Past participle*
I appreciate	having been	told the news.

VERB TENSES

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
shows habit; indicates what a person does every day, (each year, every month, etc.).	shows action at the moment of speaking; indicates activity taking place while speaker is speaking.
I **eat**	I **am eating**
you **eat**	you **are eating**
he/she **eats**	he/she **is eating**
it **eats**	it **is eating**
we **eat**	we **are eating**
they **eat**	they **are eating**
Simple Past Tense	**Past Continuous Tense**
indicates an action which is finished or completed; (can be used with time signals such as ago, yesterday, last week, month, etc.).	shows action of a prolonged duration which is taking place in the past.
I **looked**	I **was looking**
you **looked**	you **were looking**
he/she **looked**	he/she **was looking**
it **looked**	it **was looking**
we **looked**	we **were looking**
they **looked**	they **were looking**
Simple Future Tense	**Future Continuous Tense**
indicates a planned action to take place in the future; (tomorrow, next week, month, etc.).	shows an action of some duration which will be taking place in the future.
I **will live**	I **will be living**
you **will live**	you **will be living**
he/she **will live**	he/she **will be living**
it **will live**	it **will be living**
we **will live**	we **will live**
we **will be living**	they **will be living**

VERB TENSES

Present Perfect Tense	Past Perfect Continuous Tense
indicates an action which started at some indefinite time in the past and is NOT completed; the importance of the action continues to the present and may even happen in the future; some words that signal the present perfect or present perfect continuous are *since* and *for, already* and *yet.*	has the same intent as simple present perfect but with emphasis on ACTION/ DURATION of an action.
I **have studied**	I **have been studying**
you **have studied**	you **have been studying**
he/she **has studied**	he/she **has been studying**
it **has studied**	it **has been studying**
we **have studied**	we **have been studying**
they **have studied**	they **have been studying**
Past Perfect Tense	**Past Perfect Continuous Tense**
used when there are TWO verbs in the past to indicate which ACTION happened first; that first action is in the past perfect; the second action is in the simple past.	has the same purpose as simple past perfect but with emphasis on ACTION/ DURATION of an action.
I **had talked**	I **had been talking**
you **had talked**	you **had been talking**
he/she **had talked**	he/she **had been talking**
it **had talked**	it **had been talking**
we **had talked**	we **had been talking**
they **had talked**	they **had been talking**
Future Perfect Tense	**Future Perfect Continuous Tense**
used when there are TWO verbs in the future to indicate the completion of one action before the second action; the verb that is completed first is in the future perfect.	has the same purpose as future perfect but with emphasis on ACTION/ DURATION of an action.
I **will have worked**	I **will have been working**
you **will have worked**	you **will have been working**
he/she **will have worked**	he/she **will have been working**
it **will have worked**	it **will have been working**
we **will have worked**	we **will have been working**
they **will have worked**	they **will have been working**

CONJUGATION OF: TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO, ETC...

• **VERB- BE**

The verb **be** is a *linking verb*. It connects a subject with a complement. A complement can be a NOUN, an ADJECTIVE or a PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE.

Mary **is** { a doctor. / intelligent. / in the library.

John and Bob **are** { hard-working. / teachers. / at home.

Present Tense	*Past Tense*	*Future Tense*
I **am**	I **was**	I **will be**
you **are**	you **were**	you **will be**
he **is**	he **was**	he **will be**
she **is**	she **was**	she **will be**
it **is**	it **was**	it **will be**
we **are**	we **were**	we **will be**
they **are**	they **were**	they **will be**
Present Perfect	*Past Perfect*	*Future Perfect*
I **have been**	I **had been**	I **will have been**
you **have been**	you **had been**	you **will have been**
he **has been**	he **had been**	he **will have been**
she **has been**	she **had been**	she **will have been**
it **has been**	it **had been**	it **will have been**
we **have been**	we **had been**	we **will have been**
they **have been**	they **had been**	they **will have been**

• **THERE IS/THERE ARE**

Sometimes, the subject of the sentence is NOT in the subject position. Instead, it is at the end of the sentence:

- There **is a picture** on the wall. = **A picture is** on the wall.

"A picture" is the subject; the verb "be" is singular because the subject is singular.

USED TO

• *Used to* + **verb base form** signals a *past* activity that doesn't happen any more.

• *Subject* **used to** + *verb* [base form]

- I **used to** play with toy trains. [I no longer do that.]
- She **used to** cook dinner. [She no longer does that.]

***BE* USED TO**

• Be careful not to confuse **be used to** [habit] with **used to** [past activity no longer done].

• **Be used to** + *Verb* + **ing** signals a habit that the speaker no longer has.

- I got a new job last year. I had to get up at 5 a.m. every workday. At first, getting up was difficult for me, but now I **am used to getting** up at 5 a.m.
- Eating dinner at 5 p.m. is no problem. I **am used to eating** dinner early.

***BE* GOING TO: FUTURE TIME**

I **am**	**going to** + *base*	we **are**	**going to** + *base*
you **are**	**going to** + *base*	you **are**	**going to** + *base*
he **is**	**going to** + *base*	they **are**	**going to** + *base*
she **is**	**going to** + *base*		
it **is**	**going to** + *base*		

- Both **be going to** and **will** express future time. Sometimes, however, there are slight differences in meaning and usage.

• To predict something about the future, use either **be going to** or **will.**

- It **is going to** rain tomorrow.
- It **will rain** tomorrow.

• To express an action that was planned before [in the past], use **be going to**; this is an *intention*, something previously planned.

- I **am going to make** you dinner. [I've already planned to do this.]
- He **is not going to attend** class. [He has made plans to be absent.]

• To express that a speaker wants to do something, such as to volunteer or to help out, use **will**; Someone is knocking at the door. there is NO prediction or previous plan.

- I **have** a question.
- I **will help** you!
- I **will get** it!

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

• There are three main conditional sentences.

• Each sentence has two parts - the **conditional** clause and the **result** clause.

• *The conditional clause* is sometimes called the "if" clause. The conditional sentence is based on what is "true or possible" and what is "not true or impossible." We talk about these conditions in either the present/future or the past.

- **Present Real** [Possible]

If [present tense]	*[future tense/modal]*
If I study hard,	I will succeed.
If she comes early,	she can find a good seat.
If they have time,	they will visit their friends.

• *All these results are possible IF the conditions happen.*

- **Present Unreal** [Impossible; can never happen]

If [past tense],	[would/could + Simple Verb Form]
If I had a car [*now*], [But I *don't* have a car,	I could drive to New York. so I *can't* drive there.]
If Bob weren't sick, tonight.	he would go to the party [But Bob *is* sick, so he won't go tonight.]
If she had a TV, [But she *doesn't have* a TV,	she could watch the game. so she *can't watch* the game.]

• In this conditional type, the "past" tense grammar means that the action is **present** and **not possible**. Note the verb "be" in this conditional is always the "were" form for all persons.

- **Past Unreal** [Impossible to change; did NOT happen]

If [past perfect],	[would/could/might have + past participle]
[I did *not* study;	therefore, I got a bad grade.]

• *This past action and result are impossible to change.*

If I had studied,	I would have gotten a good grade.
[Mary woke up late; and her boss got angry with her.]	she missed her bus and arrived late.

• *This past action and results are impossible to change.*

If *Mary had gotten up early, she wouldn't have missed the bus and wouldn't have arrived late. Also, the boss wouldn't have gotten angry with her.*

- Mixed conditions depend on the "truth" or "reality" of a situation.

Truth/Reality	**Consequence/Reason**
I didn't do my homework.	I am in trouble now.
If I had done it,	I wouldn't be in trouble now.
He is fat.	He ate a lot of candy.
He wouldn't be fat [now]	*If* he hadn't eaten so much.

• *When the conditional sentence begins with* **If**, *then a comma is used between the conditional clause and the result. The conditional sentence can also begin with the result; in that case, no comma is required.*

She could watch the game **if she had a TV**.
I will succeed **if I study hard**.
I would have gotten a good grade **if I had studied**.

SUBJUNCTIVE

• Sentences with special verbs or adjectives that stress importance or necessity in the main clause.

• **Always** use the simple base form of the verb in the **noun** clause.

Verbs: advise, ask, demand, propose, recommend, command, request, desire, insist, prefer, require, suggest

Adjectives: advisable, best, better, essential, good, imperative, desirable, necessary, required, important, urgent

• Regardless of the tense of the main verb, the verb in the noun clause is always simple base form; in the negative, only add "not" to the base form.

- The doctor advised [that] she go into the hospital.
- It was important [that] John come early.
- I prefer [that] they not arrive early.
- It will be best for all of us [that] he be absent tomorrow.
- Did he insist [that] we not be noisy?

EXPRESSING PREFERENCE

Would rather...

• **PRESENT TIME**

- How old are you?
- I would rather not tell you. [It's my choice to tell you or not.]
- Do you want chicken or beef?
- I'd [I would] rather have chicken. I had beef last night. I'd rather have chicken than beef.
- How is this class?
- I'd rather be sleeping than sitting here.

• **PAST TIME**

- How was the movie?
- It was okay, but I'd rather have stayed at home.
- How was New York City?
- Very busy and expensive. I'd rather have gone to Washington.

NOTE: In speaking, people usually use the contraction "*I'd*" instead of saying "*I would.*"

POLITE REQUESTS

In all requests, the word "please" makes your request even more polite.

USING "I"

- May I [please] speak with you?
- Could I [please]speak with you?

both have the same polite meaning;

- Can I [please] speak with you?

is also polite, but less formal and acceptable.

Possible replies:

- Of course.
- Yes.
- Certainly.

•**Would you mind if I...**

"Would you mind if" has the meaning of "Is this a problem for you? Is it all right with you?" The **verb** is always in the past tense.

- Would you mind if I **opened** the window?
- Would you mind if I **shut** off the light?
- Would you mind if I **turned** off the TV?
- Would you mind if I **borrowed** your pen?

POLITE REQUESTS cont.

- Possible replies:
-No, not at all. - No, of course not.
-No, that would be fine.

USING [YOU]
-Would you [*please*] pass the salt?
-Will you [*please*] pass the salt?
-Could you [*please*] pass the salt?
-Can you [*please*] pass the salt?

Possible replies:
- Yes, I'd be happy to.
- Yes, of course.
- Yes, I'd be glad to.
- Sure. Of course.

•Would you mind
"Would you mind" has the meaning of "Is this a problem for you? Is it all right with you?" Here, use "-ing" with the verb.
-Would you mind **opening** the window?
-Would you mind **shutting** off the light?
-Would you mind **turning** off the TV?
-Would you mind **lending** me your pen?

Possible replies:
-No, I'd be happy to.
-Not at all.
-I'd be glad to.

Using [you]-IMPERATIVE
- Sometimes a simple command [*imperative*] is sufficient to request that someone do something.
- Adding **"please"** will make the request more polite.
- Use the simple base form of the verb; for negatives, use "don't." You may say "please" before the verb or at the end of the sentence.
[*Please*,] Open the door.
Be quiet, [*please*].
[*Please*,] Don't close the window.
Don't shout at me, [*please*].

Possible replies:
-Sure, I'd be glad to.
-Sure, I'm sorry.
-Okay, I didn't mean to.
-No, I can't; I'm busy.

•Making suggestions:
Let's... Why don't/doesn't... Shall...
-Let's (means "let us") eat. (includes the speaker)
Let's not. Let's go for a walk first.
-Why don't we eat?
No, why don't we go for a walk first.
-Shall we eat?
No, let's not. Let's go for a walk first.
An informal expression which includes the speaker is "how about [*verb+ing*]?"
-How about eating?
No, how about going for a walk first?

MAKING SUGGESTIONS: COULD/SHOULD
- When someone asks for help or advice, you can give suggestions by using two modals:
- **could**, meaning this is a possibility
- or **should**, meaning you think this is a good suggestion.
-I'm having problems in math. Can you help me?
-Well, you **could** find a tutor. [*possibility*]
-You **could** work with a friend. [*possibility*]
-Or you **could** use a computer program. [*possibility*]
-I think you **should** go to your teacher for help. [*good idea*]

ACTIVE FORM / PASSIVE FORM

- To form the passive: *Be + Past Participle*.
- In the passive, the object of the verb becomes the subject, but the *meaning* stays the *same*.

	Subject	Verb	Object
Active:	Susan	helps	the girl.
Passive:	The girl	is helped	by Susan.

- Only transitive verbs (verbs followed by an object) are used in the passive.
- In the passive, it is *not* possible to use verbs such as happen, sleep, come and seem as they are intransitive verbs (verbs not followed by an object).

	Subject	Verb	Object
Active:	An accident	happened	(none).
	Marie	sleeps	(none).

Passive: NO PASSIVE FORM POSSIBLE

ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE FORM

Simple Present:
Active: Susan helps Peter.
Passive: Peter is helped by Susan.

Present Progressive:
Active: Susan is helping Peter.
Passive: Peter is being helped by Susan.

Present Perfect:
Active: Susan has helped Peter.
Passive: Peter has been helped by Susan.

Simple Past:
Active Susan helped Peter.
Passive Peter was helped by Susan.

Past Progressive:
Active Susan was helping Peter.
Passive Peter was being helped by Susan.

Past Perfect:
Active Susan had helped Peter.
Passive Peter had been helped by Susan.

Simple Future:
Active Susan will help Peter.
Passive Peter will be helped by Susan.

Be Going To:
Active Susan is going to help Peter.
Passive Peter is going to be helped by Susan.

Future Perfect:
Active Susan will have helped Peter.
Passive Peter will have been helped by Susan.

THE PASSIVE FORM OF MODALS

Subject	Modal +	Be +	Past Participle	
Marie	will	be	invited	to the dance.
The door	can't	be	opened	by the child.
This letter	should	be	sent	today.
The student	may	be	removed	from the class.
The report	had better	be	written	before Friday.
The project	ought to	be	finished	next week.
Her brother	has to	be	told	about the trip.

THE PAST-PASSIVE FORM OF MODALS

Subject	Modal +	Have been+	Past Participle	
The letter	should	have been	sent	yesterday.
The castle	must	have been	built	300 years ago.
Susan	ought to	have been	invited	to the meeting.

MODALS

- **Modals** (also known as **Modal Auxiliaries**) express a special meaning and add that meaning to the main verb.
-He can swim. = He has the ability to swim; he knows how to.
-He may smoke. = He has permission to smoke.
-He might go. = He is not sure about going.
-He will come. = He is going to come. [future]
-He should study = It is very advisable for him to study.
-He must leave. = It is very necessary for him to leave.
- Modals do **not** have an *s* for he, she, it.
- Main verbs do **not** have an s when a modal is used.
- Modals are **not** followed by to + *Verb*.
- Modals work the same way as other auxiliaries do in grammar, especially in questions and negatives.

MODAL SUMMARY

Modal	Meanings	Example
may	request	May I leave?
	permission	You may leave.
	<50% uncertainty	He may come.
might	<50% uncertainty	He might come.
should	good advice/idea	I should study tonight.
	>70% certainty	We should have no difficulty.
ought to	good advice/idea	I ought to study tonight.
	>70% certainty	We ought to have no difficulty.
had better	good advice with threat of bad result	You had better study [or else you are going to fail!].
be supposed to	expectation	A doctor is supposed to help.
must	necessity	You must get a visa to travel.
	prohibition [negative]	You must not smoke in here.
	>90% certainty	He isn't here, he must be sick
have to	necessity	You have to get a visa to travel.
will	100% certainty	I will be there.
	willing to volunteer	I need some help. I'll help you, sir.
	request	Will you help me, please?
be going to	100% certainty a plan	I am going to be there. I'm going to move next year.
can	ability/possibility	I can swim.
	permission	Can I go now? [informal]
	request	Can I borrow your pen?
	impossibility [negative]	He can't be here; he's away.
could	past ability	He could run fast when younger.
	request	Could you help me, please?
	suggestion	Well, you could call a doctor.
	<50% possibility	He could be sick.
	impossibility [negative]	He couldn't be here; he's away.
be able to	ability	He is able to help you anytime.
would	request	Would you shut the door? Would you mind shutting it?
	preference	I would rather have tea.
used to	habitual action in the past	I used to drive to work; now I take the train.
shall	suggestion	Shall I open the door?

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs refer to a *verb + preposition* which together have a special meaning.

They are common in informal English:

put + off = postpone
Mary puts off doing her work.

Sometimes they consist of three parts:

put + up + with = tolerate
Mary puts up with her boss.

Phrasal verbs are also called *two-word verbs or three-word verbs.*

Ask out	ask someone to go on a date
Bring about, bring on	cause
Bring up	(1) rear children; (2) mention or introduce a topic
Call back	return a telephone call
Call off	cancel
Call on	(1) ask to speak in class; (2) visit
Catch up (with)	reach the same position or level
Check in, check into	register at the hotel
Check out	(1) investigate; (2) take a book from the library
Check out (of)	leave a hotel
Cheer up	make (someone) feel happier
Clean up	make clean and orderly
Come across	meet by chance
Cross out	draw a line through
Cut out	stop; remove
Drop by, drop in (on)	visit informally
Drop off	leave something or someone at a place
Drop out (of)	stop going to school, to a class, etc.
Figure out	find the answer
Fill out	write the completions of a questionnaire or form
Find out	information
Get along (with)	be in harmony with
Get out of	(1) leave a car; (2) avoid something
Get over	recover
Get through	finish
Get up	arise from bed; a chair
Give back	return something
Give up	stop trying
Go over	review or check carefully
Hand in	submit an assignment
Hang up	(1) put clothes on a hanger or a hook; (2) conclude a telephone conversation
Keep up (with)	stay at the same position or level
Kick out (of)	force (someone) to leave
Look out (for)	be careful
Look over	review or check carefully
Look up	look for information in a reference book
Make up	(1) invent; (2) do past work
Pass away	die
Pass out	(1) distribute; (2) lose consciousness
Pick out	select
Pick up	(1) take; (2) go to get someone
Point out	call attention to
Put off	(1) postpone; (2) repel
Put on	put clothes on one's body
Put up with	tolerate
Run out (of)	finish a supply of something
Show up	appear, come
Take after	resemble
Take over	take control
Take up	begin a new activity or topic
Take down	disassemble
Tear down	demolish
Tear up	tear into many little pieces
Think over	consider carefully
Turn down	decrease volume or intensity
Turn in	(1) submit an assignment; (2) go to bed
Turn off	stop a machine, light, faucet
Turn on	begin a machine, light, faucet
Turn out	extinguish a light
Turn up	increase volume or intensity

WISHES

- Wishes are used when a speaker wants to make reality different than it is.

REALITY	WISHES
Future	
Mary will not come.	I wish [that] Mary would come.
Joe cannot come.	I wish [that] he could come.
Present	
I don't know Spanish.	She wishes [that] I knew Spanish.
It is snowing.	I wish [that] it weren't snowing.
Past	
She didn't study.	She wishes [that] she had studied.
Bob couldn't understand.	He wishes [that] he could have understood

- The verb "wish" is followed by a noun clause; the word "that" is optional.

SOME IRREGULAR VERBS

- Past tense does not add *-ed*; instead, their irregular forms need to be memorized.
- Some examples:

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
arise	arose	arisen
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown/showed
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spin	spun	spun
spit	spit/spat	spit/spat
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang/sprung	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	struck/stricken
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke/waked	woken/waked
wind	wound	wound
write	wrote	written

CREDITS

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NOTE TO STUDENTS

NOTE TO STUDENT: This ***QUICKSTUDY***® chart is **an outline of the major topics** taught in **ESL** courses. **Keep it handy as a quick reference source** in the classroom, while doing homework, and as a memory refresher when reviewing prior to exams. Due to its condensed format, use it as a **ESL guide**, but not as a replacement for assigned class work.

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Printed on paper containing 10% postconsumer waste.

PRINTED WITH SOY INK

ISBN 1572226889

9 781572 226883 50495

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Strategies for reading in other languages

- Recognize words quickly
- Use text features (subtitles, headlines, subheadings, transitions, etc.)
- Use title (s) to infer what information might follow
- Use world knowledge
- Analyze unfamiliar words
- Identify the grammatical functions of words
- Read for meaning, concentrate on constructing meaning
- Guess about the meaning of the text
- Evaluate guesses and try new guesses if necessary
- Monitor comprehension
- Keep the purpose for reading the text in mind
- Adjust strategies to the purpose for reading
- Identify or infer main ideas
- Understand the relationship between the parts of a text
- Distinguish main ideas from minor ideas
- Tolerate ambiguity in a text (at least temporarily)
- Use context to build meaning and aid comprehension
- Continue reading even when unsuccessful, at least for a while.

(Anderson et al: 1991; Barnett 1989)

PRONUNCIATION

I take it you already know
of tough and bough and cough and dough?
Others may stumble, but not you
on hiccough, thorough, laugh and through.
I write in case you wish perhaps
to learn of less familiar traps:
Beware of heard, a dreadful word
that looks like beard, and sounds like bird!

And dead: it's said like bed, not bead;
for goodness' sake, don't call it "deed"!
Watch out for meat and great and threat.
They rhyme with suite and straight and debt!

A moth is not a moth in mother,
nor both in bother, broth in brother.
And here is not a match for there,
Nor dear for bear, or fear for pear.

There's dose and rose, there's also lose
(just look them up), and goose and choose,
and cork and work, and card and ward,
and font and front, and word and sword;
and do and go and thwart and cart...
Come come! I've barely made a start!
A dreadful language? Man alive,
I had mastered it when I was five!

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El lema de la Universidad “Nada humano me es ajeno” es parte de la expresión “Soy humano y nada humano me es ajeno” de Publio Terencio, dramaturgo latino del siglo II antes de nuestra era. Uno de los valores de la frase es que incluye el concepto de “la humanidad” , esto es, un conjunto de seres que desde hace milenios nos alternamos en habitar este mundo, que tenemos muchos elementos que nos identifican, lo mismo que un origen.

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