

THE PROENGLISH Advocate

English Language Unity Act Gains Support in Congress

Earlier this year, Rep. Steve King (R-IA) reintroduced his English Language Unity Act (H.R. 997) in the 114th Congress. The bill would make English the official language of the federal government, and call on it to "preserve and enhance the role of English."

Sen. James Inhofe (R-OK) introduced the Senate version of the English Language Unity Act (S. 678). He stated, "this legislation will strengthen the cords of unity that comes from sharing one vision and one official language."

Already, the House of Representatives bill has attracted 65 co-sponsors. Rep. King stated:

"My English Language Unity Act provides consistency among Americans by requiring all official functions of the United States to be conducted in English, establishes a uniform language requirement for naturalization and places an obligation on representatives of the federal government to encourage individuals to learn English."

The following is the current list of sponsors for H.R. 997. Check to see if your



Senator James Inhofe (R-OK).



Rep. Steve King (R-IA)

Member of Congress is on this list:

Rep. Aderholt, Robert B. (AL-4)
Rep. Allen, Rick W. (GA-12)
Rep. Babin, Brian (TX-36)
Rep. Barletta, Lou (PA-11)
Rep. Benishek, Dan (MI-1)
Rep. Bilirakis, Gus M. (FL-12)
Rep. Bishop, Rob (UT-1)
Rep. Black, Diane (TN-6)
Rep. Blackburn, Marsha (TN-7)
Rep. Brooks, Mo (AL-5)
Rep. Burgess, Michael C. (TX-26)
Rep. Calvert, Ken (CA-42)
Rep. Collins, Doug (GA-9)
Rep. DesJarlais, Scott (TN-4)
Rep. Duncan, Jeff (SC-3)
Rep. Duncan, John J., Jr. (TN-2)
Rep. Fincher, Stephen Lee (TN-8)
Rep. Fleischmann, Charles J. "Chuck" (TN-3)
Rep. Fleming, John (LA-4)

Rep. Forbes, J. Randy (VA-4)
Rep. Foxx, Virginia (NC-5)
Rep. Franks, Trent (AZ-8)
Rep. Gibbs, Bob (OH-7)
Rep. Gohmert, Louie (TX-1)
Rep. Graves, Sam (MO-6)
Rep. Hartzler, Vicky (MO-4)
Rep. Hice, Jody B. (GA-10)
Rep. Huelskamp, Tim (KS-1)
Rep. Jenkins, Lynn (KS-2)
Rep. Johnson, Sam (TX-3)
Rep. Jones, Walter B., Jr. (NC-3)
Rep. Joyce, David P. (OH-14)
Rep. Lamborn, Doug (CO-5)
Rep. Latta, Robert E. (OH-5)
Rep. Loudermilk, Barry (GA-11)
Rep. Luetkemeyer, Blaine (MO-3)
Rep. Marchant, Kenny (TX-24)
Rep. Massie, Thomas (KY-4)
Rep. McCaul, Michael T. (TX-10)
Rep. McClintock, Tom (CA-4)
Rep. Meadows, Mark (NC-11)
Rep. Miller, Candice S. (MI-10)
Rep. Miller, Jeff (FL-1)
Rep. Mooney, Alexander X. (WV-2)
Rep. Nugent, Richard B. (FL-11)
Rep. Palazzo, Steven M. (MS-4)
Rep. Perry, Scott (PA-4)
Rep. Posey, Bill (FL-8)
Rep. Price, Tom (GA-6)
Rep. Roe, David P. (TN-1)
Rep. Rogers, Harold (KY-5)
Rep. Rogers, Mike D. (AL-3)
Rep. Rohrabacher, Dana (CA-48)

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Tower of Healthcare Babel: Costly Government Translations Uncovered by ProEnglish



President Barack Obama

On October 1, 2013 the Affordable Care Act (“Obamacare”) began. That same day, Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Kathleen Sebelius announced that translation services would be available for enrolling people in Obamacare.

“We have translators available in up to 150 languages to answer questions, [and] help people understand some of the terminology,” Secretary Sebelius said. A review by ProEnglish discovered that HHS was actually translating 180 languages.

Secretary Sebelius issued Regulation 2590.715-2719, dictating that, among other things:

“Oral language services (such as a telephone customer assistance hotline) that include answering questions in any applicable non-English language and providing assistance with filing claims and appeals (including external review) in any applicable non-English language;”

ProEnglish, with the help of the FOIA Resource Center, obtained documents from HHS exposing the costly government contracts behind these Obamacare translations. One government contractor was paid \$114.3 million renewable up to \$1.25 billion, to process Obamacare applications.

A key responsibility of this contractor was to verify eligibility for enrollment, including lawful presence in the United States. English-speaking clerks at HHS earn \$12 per hour while foreign language translators are paid \$22.74 per hour plus a monthly differential of \$643. This means that responders handling non-English inquiries are being paid more than twice what English speakers are.

On June 2, 2015 at the U.S. House Committee on Oversight and Reform, a hearing was held on governmental abuses. Lisette Garcia, director of the FOIA Resources Center, brought to the committee’s attention the hidden costs ProEnglish uncovered and the stonewalling that HHS engaged in to delay their release of the documents.

At the hearing, Rep. Buddy Carter (R-GA) remarked on the ProEnglish report, stating: “It is already unacceptable that Obamacare is driving up costs, taking away choices and putting bureaucrats between patients and their health care providers. We cannot allow the implementation of this flawed law to waste anymore taxpayer dollars as this report has found.”

The ProEnglish Advocate

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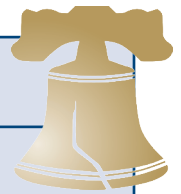
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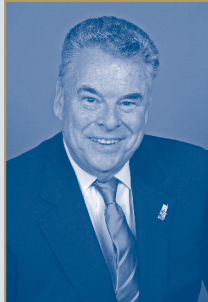
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ProEnglish News



Rep. Peter T. King named 113th Congress Recipient of ProEnglish American Unity Award



The Theodore Roosevelt “American Unity Award” is awarded by ProEnglish each Congress to the one legislator who best exemplifies U.S.

can national unity. Rep. Peter King (R-NY) has been a staunch leader in the fight to preserve English as America’s common language. Over the years, he has introduced key legislation to make English our official language and to repeal the use of multilingual ballots. ProEnglish applauds his efforts with sincere thanks.

Rep. King, a Republican from the 2nd District of New York, is serving his twelfth term in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Congressman is on the Financial Services Committee as well as Homeland Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

President Theodore Roosevelt’s commitment to Ameri-

ProEnglish Moves to Washington, D.C.



In August, ProEnglish moved offices from Arlington, Virginia to Washington, D.C. The new offices can be found here:

**20 F Street NW, 7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20001**

Now located on Capitol Hill, the new offices will provide ProEnglish staff greater access to elected officials, legislative staff, and other public policy groups. This will help ProEnglish better educate key individuals and organizations on the need for official English.

Suzanne Bibby Mayberry Joins Board of Directors

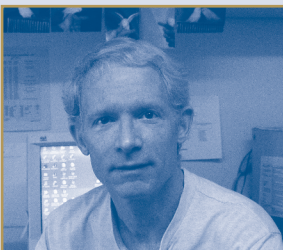


Suzanne Bibby Mayberry

Suzanne Bibby Mayberry is the newest member of the ProEnglish Board of Directors. Ms. Mayberry was the Director of Government Relations at ProEnglish for four years. Prior to that, she was the

Legislative Director for Eagle Forum. She has a bachelor of arts in political science from Boston University and lives in Arlington, Virginia. ProEnglish welcomes her contributions to the cause of official English.

Paul Nachman Joins Board of Advisors



Paul Nachman

Paul Nachman joined the ProEnglish Board of Advisors. Dr. Nachman is a professor of physics at Montana State University. He received his Ph.D. in astronomy and astrophysics from the

University of Chicago. The advisory board is comprised of over a dozen prominent official English advocates from various states spanning the country.

ProEnglish News



Jonathan Hanen New Website and Social Media Manager

Jonathan Hanen is now the ProEnglish Website and Social Media Manager. Prior to joining ProEnglish, Mr. Hanen was a freelance writer for outlets like the Capital Research Center and a political consultant for congressional and state-wide campaigns. He holds a bachelor of science in math from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in philosophy from Boston University.



Jonathan Hanen

John Templeton, RIP

We note with regret the passing of ProEnglish national advisory board member John Templeton, Jr. (February 19, 1940 – May 16, 2015). “Jack” Templeton was born in New York City, to parents Sir John Templeton and Judith Templeton. He graduated from Yale, earned an M.D. from Harvard Medical School, and served as a physician in the Navy. In 1970, he married Josephine Templeton. Starting in 1977, he practiced pediatric surgery at the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia where he served as director of the trauma program and went on to become the chief of pediatric surgery.



Mr. Templeton retired in 1995 to become the head of the John Templeton Foundation, a distinguished nonprofit that was founded by his father in 1987. The Templeton Foundation promotes research among scientists, mathematicians, social scientists, theologians, political scientists, and philosophers who work on the “big questions of human purpose and ultimate

reality.” The foundation awards research grants in the areas of science, character development, freedom and free enterprise, exceptional cognitive talent and genius, and genetics.

He wrote two books: “Thrift and Generosity: The Joy of Giving” (2004) and an autobiography “A Searcher’s Life” (2008). Mr. Templeton advocated the view that thrift and generosity are virtues that lead to happiness.

Mr. Templeton agreed with the mission of ProEnglish and that our nation needs a common English language to be united. We were honored to have him serve on our national Board of Advisors.

John Templeton is survived by his wife, two daughters, Heather Dill and Jennifer Simpson, and six grandchildren.

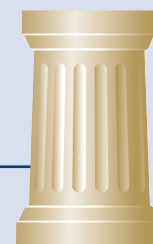
In Congress

Congressional Hearing Considers Puerto Rican Statehood

The U.S. House Subcommittee on Indian and Native Affairs, chaired by Rep. Don Young (R-AK), held an oversight hearing in June on the status of Puerto Rico. ProEnglish attended this hearing to monitor the debate. The committee focused on the relationship between the current economic crisis in Puerto Rico and its future political status. In reality, the

hearing was meant to promote statehood for Puerto Rico and to blame its current economic crisis on its present commonwealth status.

Rep. Young repeatedly made reference to the need to change Puerto Rico’s commonwealth status. A panel of experts testified and represented the three



Congressional Hearing Considers Puerto Rican Statehood cont.



but indications were the experts wanted greater economic development from the United States.

The economy of Puerto Rico is in a dire situation. It was reported that there is a \$73 billion debt that cannot be serviced. Prospects to refinance the Puerto Rican debt are bleak. Several panel members suggested that default was the next step.

There are two Puerto Rico bills pending in Congress: H.R. 870 and H.R. 727. H.R. 870 would allow Puerto Rico to explore Chapter 9 bankruptcy as a means to remedy the debt dilemma.

viewpoints on the island: statehood, independence, and remaining a commonwealth with “enhanced status.” Enhanced status was never fully explored,

H.R. 727 is also known as the Puerto Rico Statehood Admission Process Act. The bill would create another referendum for the island on statehood, and already has 108 cosponsors.

The hearing clearly points out the division within the political leadership of Puerto Rico. Of the eight panel members, five indicated that statehood was their choice, two pointed toward independence, and one remained undecided. Also, it was abundantly clear that Rep. Don Young will continue to push for statehood legislation. The hearing ignored the language hurdles that exist between Puerto Rico and the mainland. Puerto Rican schools, local courts, and local government all operate predominantly in Spanish. If language issues are not addressed and Puerto Rico becomes a state, it would effectively turn us into a bilingual country. ProEnglish will continue to monitor these bills.

In the Courts

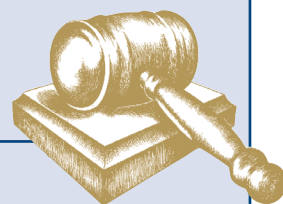
Setback in Defense of Arizona Nursing Student

In July 2013, ProEnglish came to the legal defense of nursing student Terri Bennett in Tucson, Arizona. Ms. Bennett attended Pima Community College until she received a nine-month suspension from the school for asking her classmates to speak in English.

For making this simple request, the school branded her a “bigot” and a “bully.” ProEnglish believes the school is in violation of Arizona’s official English amendment, which is part of the state constitution. ProEnglish came to her legal assistance and in August of this year, the case went

to trial.

Unfortunately for Ms. Bennett, the case was presided over by Judge Richard Fields, a former Teamster and personal injury lawyer. Over the objections of her lawyers, Judge Fields proceeded to knock out nearly every one of Ms. Bennett’s claims and allowed in damaging hearsay evidence. As a result of these terrible rulings, the jury found for the school. Ms. Bennett’s attorneys have filed a post-trial motion for reconsideration and for a new trial. ProEnglish will continue to pursue all available remedies for Ms. Bennett.



In the States

ProEnglish Testifies Before Pennsylvania Legislature



State Rep. Daryl Metcalfe (PA-12) and State Rep. Ryan Warner (PA-52)

In September, ProEnglish testified before the State Government Committee in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The committee held a hearing on a bill to make English the official language of Pennsylvania (H.B. 1506).

ProEnglish Executive Director Robert Vandervoort testified, in part:

“English as the official language of government is also

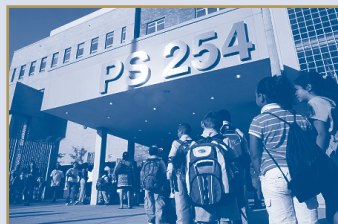
the fairest thing we can do. With over 300 different languages spoken in this country, and over thirty different languages spoken in Pennsylvania alone, it would be nearly impossible for government to provide translation services in every language.”

If passed, Pennsylvania will become the 32nd state in America to have an official English law. ProEnglish thanks Committee Chairman Rep. Daryl Metcalfe and Rep. Ryan Warner for their strong leadership on this issue.



Around the Nation

English in the NYC Public Schools



Almost half of New York City's public school students speak a foreign language in the home. Census Bureau data for the years 2009-2013 indicates that 48.8% per-

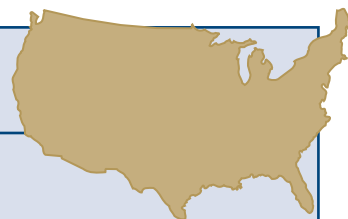
cent of people over the age of five use a language other than English as their primary language in the home.

New Yorkers are bearing the costs of translation and interpretation in 180 languages for parents of public school students. That's because New York State law and the Executive Order 13166 signed by President Bill Clinton in August 2000, compel the schools to provide translation and interpretation services to the non-English speaking parents for all programs offered by a New York public school.

A survey undertaken by the New York Immigration Coalition indicates that non-English speaking parents of public school children on balance do not receive the translation services offered by the NYC

Department of Education. The survey found that only four out of 175 parents found it easy to communicate with their child's school. Only half of the non-English speaking parents could understand the school meetings because there were no interpreters. A staggering 51% of non-English speaking parents said school notifications for their children were not translated into a language they could understand.

Given that it can take a decade or more for non-English speaking parents to learn English, it follows that about half of New York's public school students are at a competitive disadvantage that cannot be compensated for by learning English in the home. To improve their chances of learning English, the language necessary for economic success in America, it makes sense to switch from bilingual instruction to Structured English Immersion (SEI). Making English the official language of New York State would foster the process of assimilation for legal immigrant parents and open up opportunities for New York's growing cohort of young English language learners.



Around the World

Japanese Companies Adopt official English Policies



In June of 2015, Honda mandated that English become the official language in all of its American factories and office buildings by 2020. Senior executives will be required to demonstrate

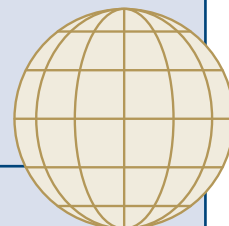
English fluency, and internal documents will be generated in English instead of being translated. All Honda employees will be offered English lessons.

In 2010, Rakuten, a Japanese online retail chain, mandated English as its language of business at its headquarters in Tokyo, Japan. By mid-2012, Rakuten required English to be the language used for all forms of company communication, e.g., meetings, trainings, presentations, memos, and

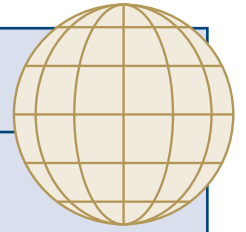
emails. Rakuten also offers free English classes to workers.

The two companies had similar reasons for adopting an official English policy. Honda sells the majority of its cars outside of Japan and the American market constitutes one third of its total sales. Rakuten likewise competes globally in many different markets, and needs to be able to communicate within and attract talent from many different countries.

Since Honda and Rakuten continue to be wildly successful after adopting their official English policies for workers whose first language is not English, it makes even more sense to adopt official English policies in America. Congress should pass the official English bill (H.R. 997) to make English the



Around the World



Japanese Companies Adopt official English Policies cont.

official language of the US government.

The Department of Justice should ease up on prosecuting companies that make a good faith effort to follow government regulations when implementing English in the workplace policies. A federal lawsuit should not be inflicted upon companies that require English for all primary business purposes, but allow workers to converse in foreign languages when not dealing with any business-related matters.

Canadian Towns Clash over Language

In the United States, it's easy to forget what a blessing we have in our common unifying language of English. One only needs to look to Canada to see how much political division can be brought on when a federal government adopts an official bilingual policy.

The small town of Longueuil in the Canadian Province of Quebec made international news this summer when the Mayor of Longueuil demanded that a City Councilor cease using English at town council meetings. This move is in accordance with the official French law of Quebec Province. Government officials at the Federal level are allowed to make all their presentations in either French or English, however the majority of politicians use English for most of their speeches.

The conflict between these laws has led to a political stalemate. In Longueuil, there was a protest rally by the Bloc Québécois – a small but influential left-of-center political party that advocates not only for official French in Quebec Province but also for secession from Canada. The Mouvement Québec Français, an umbrella group that advocates for official French in Quebec, took to the media in support of the Mayor of Longueuil. The larger Parti Québécois, a social democratic party generally affiliated with labor interests, did not get directly involved in the local controversy, but they generally advocate for Quebec independence and cultural identity.

The origins of this conflict were long in the making. French and English were recognized as official languages of the Canadian Parliament and the court system in 1867, the so-called year of Confederation that initiated Canada's long process of separation from the British Crown. The Official Languages Act of 1969 reinforced the dual language policy of the Canadian federal government. In the wake of the Federal 1969 law, the Province of Quebec passed an official French law in 1974 and expanded on it in 1977 with the Charter of the French language, more commonly known as Bill 101. This law guaranteed the right to speak French not only in Quebec Provincial and local government meetings, but also in public health services, public schools, and in commercial transactions. The Canadian



federal government then formalized its bilingual policies in the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which is Canada's version of our Bill of Rights.

Canada's official bilingual law has led to other political problems, such as the need to enforce a bilingual affirmative action policy that attempts to ensure overall balance in the promotion of French and English government workers. Provincial and municipal governments are not bound by the law and thus are free to set up their own arrangements for speech at meetings, as long as they provide government documents and translation services in both languages. The linguistic stalemate in Longueuil is likely to re-appear for the foreseeable future in local governments across the Province of Quebec.

English Language unity Act Gains Support in Congress

Continued from page 1

Rep. Rothfus, Keith J. (PA-12)
Rep. Salmon, Matt (AZ-5)
Rep. Shuster, Bill (PA-9)
Rep. Stewart, Chris (UT-2)
Rep. Stivers, Steve (OH-15)
Rep. Turner, Michael R. (OH-10)
Rep. Weber, Randy K., Sr. (TX-14)
Rep. Westmoreland, Lynn A. (GA-3)
Rep. Whitfield, Ed (KY-1)
Rep. Wilson, Joe (SC-2)
Rep. Wittman, Robert J. (VA-1)
Rep. Zinke, Ryan K. (MT)

Ways to help win the battle for official English online

1. Join ProEnglish's online action alert network: Make your voice heard on official English, bilingual ballots, bilingual education and similar issues. Sign up to receive email alerts when things are happening in Congress. You will get up-to-the-minute information on upcoming votes, talking points, and contact information you can use to email or call your congressmen. To sign up, visit <http://capwiz.com/proenglish/mlm/signup/>.
2. Contact your elected representatives: Express your support for laws to make English the official language, stop government sponsored multilingualism, or expand incentives for immigrants to learn English. To send emails to your elected representatives at no cost, visit our Legislative Action Center online at <http://capwiz.com/proenglish>.
3. Help ProEnglish grow: Tell your friends about our fight to preserve English as the unifying language of our nation. Send them a link to our website at www.proenglish.org. Follow us on Twitter: @ProEnglishUSA. Like us on Facebook: ProEnglish.
4. Write letters to the editor: Write letters in support of making English our official language. Or respond to news stories about English-on-the-job, English in schools, or the taxpayer cost of translations.

How to Put ProEnglish in Your Will

ProEnglish is a tax-exempt organization. Thus under IRS rules, any size bequest made to ProEnglish is deductible from the taxable portion of a person's estate. That can reduce a person's estate taxes under certain circumstances. A gift to ProEnglish can be made by simply including the following language in your will, "I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to ProEnglish, a project of U.S., Inc., the sum of _____dollars" [or "I hereby give devise, and bequeath to ProEnglish, a project of U.S. Inc., _____percent of my residual estate"]. Anyone interested in making a gift to ProEnglish in their will should first check with their attorney or tax advisor.

Keep up the good work. Here is my donation:

☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ Other: _____

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☐ Please send a \$25 gift membership to:

Name

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City State ZIP

Email

IMPORTANT If this is a gift membership, please print your name here: _____

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☐ AMEX

☐ Discover

☐ MasterCard

☐ Visa

☐ Money Order

Card No

Exp. Date

Authorization Signature

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