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Hispanic News

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Ex-Heroine Addicts Stress Drug Prevention

By SONIA D.T. RODRIGUEZ
Hispanic News Reporter

Henry Rodriguez began using drugs at the age of 18 after he graduated from high school. At first he was "chipping" (using heroin now and then and occasionally on weekends). For the next 16 years he would live in the world of drugs. Rodriguez married at the age of 21. His marriage lasted 10 years and gave him two children, however, drugs broke up that marriage and took the children away. Talking to Henry one realizes just how much he misses his family and that is the one thing he regrets most about his drug habit.

At first he worked and would only do heroin every now and then, however, for the last 2 1/2 years of his addiction he would cut the heroin supply with lactose (sugar) for the dealers in order to maintain his daily habit. He tried to stop using narcotics about three years ago by taking methadone, a rehabilitating drug substitute, however, he would still use heroin on top of the treatment.

"I really didn't want to quit," said Rodriguez commenting on the failure of the detoxification attempt. When my wife realized that the methadone was not working because I kept on using, she left and took the children.

Rodriguez noted that Hispanics tend to prefer heroin and Blacks turn more to cocaine. Heroin is a depressant and cocaine is a stimulant.

He was careful not to go into drug dealing because he did not want to fall into debt and then not be able to pay the suppliers.

Other drugs he used besides heroin were speed (amphetamines), marijuana and sherman (PCP-laced cigarettes). Rodriguez noted that the more you use the more you want.

Rodriguez is presently participating in the Jericho Outreach program located in Chino and run by Rev. Sonny Navarro. He reached Jericho Outreach through the Salvation Army where he went for shelter because he had nowhere to stay. This detoxification program lasts 6 months and uses a "cold turkey" approach to detoxification. Henry hopes to stay off drugs and start doing something constructive for himself. He wants to start working, find an apartment and save money.

If someone had told him 16 years ago that he would lose his wife and children

Farrakahn Talks to Minority Media

By SONIA D.T. RODRIGUEZ
Hispanic News Staff Writer

Muslim leader Louis Farrakahn spoke before minority press in Inglewood on Wednesday, September 30.

In response to a statement Farrakahn made about a Black President being "The biggest Black manager in a White man’s store," he said that instead of a symbol, we need substance. A black mayor or a Chicanos mayor does not solve the problem of the masses of the people. As long as our people are deceived by the symbol, we will never go after the substance."

Farrakahn pointed out that the Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans do not have the power to demand justice for the years of torment that have come.

Hispanic is Modern Day Explorer

By SONIA D.T. RODRIGUEZ
Hispanic News Staff Writer

As a boy, Sidney Gutierrez read a number of paperbacks and magazines on the space program. At 10 years of age he decided he wanted to be a pilot and ultimately an astronaut. Gutierrez was born June 27, 1951, in Albuquerque, N.M. Gutierrez graduated from Valley High School in Albuquerque. He went on to receive a bachelor of science degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1973, and a master of arts degree in Management from Webster College in 1977.

He did well in the math and sciences because he admits he worked extra hard at them. "Children need to decide what they want to do as soon as possible and set their goals. They need to take the proper

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Dependency vs. Self-sufficiency

The Hispanic Link article below touches upon a rather sensitive issue among Hispanic leaders. That issue deals with the belief among many Chicano and Black leaders that Hispanics are content with the status quo and that they need to do more to improve their situation. The article also discusses the importance of forming a Hispanic agenda that is not just about economic issues but also about political issues.

Hispanic Leaders Need Constituencies, Not Agendas

Starting in October, Hispanic leaders from throughout the country will begin formulating a "Hispanic agenda," a consensus enumeration of issues most important to U.S. Hispanics. The issues are those which they feel ought to be addressed by 1988 presidential candidates and which they hope will be taken into account when the political process begins.

From a bureaucratic point of view, this perhaps is a good idea. The bureaucratic mind, after all, is very much at ease drafting agendas, dissecting ideas, arguing points and fine-tuning language, too often, alas, to the point of turning it into incomprehensible jargon. If this effort indicates something, it is that Hispanic leaders still are pretty much bureaucratic. They still are tied to their roots - the myriad of War on Poverty programs spawned from those found on County Club Lane. The buildings in the West Side are no less susceptible to earthquakes or high water tables than those found in Shandin Hills and Hospitality Lane. Should we not expect Chicano teachers instead of Spanish or Columbian teachers to serve as role models for our children?

At the same time we must develop an economic base in order to achieve our goals without totally depending on those private and public resources that require too much in terms of self-respect and dignity. The development of an economic base requires advocacy, hard work, and determination. As the Hispanic Link article suggests, let us develop our agendas and constituencies in the neighborhoods and streets of our community, not in the corporate boardrooms, government centers, and conference rooms of insensitive administrators and policy makers who are all too willing to bribe us with all too little. This includes far too many minority leaders who, because of political expediency or fear of criticism have lost sight of their origins. Gracias Abuelito.

Hispanic Link

Correction

The INLAND EMPIRE HISPANIC NEWS is a weekly publication (after January 1, 1988), owned and operated by the Hispanic Communication and Development Corporation. Submission of articles and releases to p.o. box 1597, san bernardino, ca 92401. To place classified advertisement, visit offices from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. calling 370-1715 between 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. To place advertisement, visit offices from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. calling 370-1715 between 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. To place advertisement, visit offices from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. calling 370-1715 between 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. To place advertisement, visit offices from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. calling 370-1715 between 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Drug Prevention
Continued from Page 1

because of drugs he probably would not have started. "It's too late for me and my family, I have nothing left," said Rodriguez.

Another person whose life was affected by drugs is Veronica (name has been changed).

Veronica started popping "reds" and "whites" when she was 11 years old. She would get them from the mother of kids she babysat. At age 12 she overdosed on prescribed Valium and remembers how her family bailed her out when she got out of the hospital.

"They acted like I was sick and pampered me," said Veronica. "They denied the very reason why I was at the hospital." In junior high she remembers sniffing glue in the bathroom and smoking pot around the football field. She always had a lot of people who could supply her with pot. She became addicted to reds and then went on to using psychedelic drugs such as L.S.D. and mescaline.

At high school she started dealing acid and was arrested several times in school for possession and under the influence of heroin.

Veronica was sent to state prison in 1980 when she was convicted of a felony for writing bad checks. At that point in her life she had started stealing in order to keep up her heroin addiction. She stayed in prison for a year. She was sent back to prison twice after she violated her probation.

The methadone programs never worked for her because she always ended up running into people she knew at the clinics and they would eventually turn her onto drugs again. Veronica believes that the major problem of drug abusers are the people they hang around with.

"It's not so much of an environment thing because while in prison, I met people who came from rich families and poor families and had just hung around with people who used," said Veronica.

"Kids need to be counseled if they are using and it has to start at the beginning, while they can still do something about it," she emphasized. Veronica believes there is a reason kids do drugs and if or you someone you know has problems with drugs or alcohol call the Resource Center, for Drug and Alcohol Referrals at (714) 825-3883. Service is available Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. collect calls are accepted.

Other San Bernardino and Colton based treatment programs which one can call for information or help are: Agape House Counseling Center, 607 E. Highland Ave., 882-1706.

How Do you Feel About Drug Use Among Youth?

Cuong Lu, San Bernardino High School

People should not do drugs, they are bad for them. I have seen people buying them, but have never done any personally. It is very hard to stop doing drugs after people become addicted to them. Students should be suspended from school if caught with drugs.

Leonardo Rangel, San Bernardino High School

People who do drugs are crazy. They have not had the basic education when they were young. Their parents probably do not care about them. It's difficult to get off drugs once you're addicted. You have to have the willpower to quit and value yourself to get out of the vice.

Corretta Cannon, San Bernardino High School

I think drug abuse is sad. Drugs are very easy to get. Drug abusers will regret it in the future. When you have kids you won't want them to do it. I think you start using drugs if you hang around with people who do them. You need to stop using drugs because you have to think how they will affect the kids you'll have.
Gonzalez: Special Assistant and Community Relations Responsibilities

Starting November 1, Dr. Juan Gonzalez will serve as Assistant to President Anthony Evans at California State University, San Bernardino. Gonzalez will serve as a senior executive at the University and as a special liaison to community groups. The position promises to be an interesting one due to the controversy surrounding Dr. Anthony Evans, President of California State University.

Gonzalez was born in Amarillo, Texas, "Tornado Country" he notes. Gonzalez's background is in the area of minority recruitment and retention. Earlier this year Gonzalez completed a research project for the California Postsecondary Education, Committee titled Expanding Educational Equity in California's Schools and Colleges. He is presently completing a second project for the committee titled: Evaluation of the California Student Opportunity and Access Program.

Gonzalez states that the San Bernardino area has one of the lowest college going rates in the state. He feels the primary responsibility lies with K-12 grade levels; however, colleges should cooperate as a partnership with schools. Gonzalez criticized the educational Master Plan by comparing it to the Apartheid System.

"The plan is set up so that the top 12% of a high school graduating class is eligible to apply to the University of California system, the top 35% to the California State University system and the rest apply to the community colleges," said Gonzalez.

He notes that a student may go into a community college with dreams of becoming a doctor or a lawyer, but never transfer out. According to Gonzalez, in 1986 only 10% of the Hispanic students attending community colleges transferred to the University of California system, 3.9% Blacks and 69.5% whites transferred. That same year, 10% Hispanics, 5.5% Blacks and 70.1% Whites transferred to the California State University system.

"Gonzalez will be a top aide who will help with routine flow. He will be a member of all policy councils at the University and represent me and my office at a number of committees at the University," said Evans. Evans also stated that Gonzalez will be working very actively with community relations, although this will not be a primary function. "We are eager for him to arrive and begin his work," said Evans. Additionally, Gonzalez will be a member of the University Advisory Board which is comprised of 13 prominent community persons.

Gonzalez earned his Ph.D. in Educational Psychology at the University of Illinois, an M.A. in Bilingual-Bicultural Education from the University of Texas at San Antonio and his B.A. in Latin American Studies from Texas Tech University. Gonzalez has been a Visiting Research Associate at UCLA's Higher Education Institute since September 1986. Prior to that, Gonzalez served as Director of the Academic Advancement Program also at UCLA from May 1984 to August 1986. Gonzalez is married to Irene Hoffmann and will live in Claremont.

Gonzalez believes that the community should be connected to the University and in turn the University should serve the needs of the community; however, the new Assistant to the President is arriving at the University at a time when relations between the institution and the minority community are strained.

An incident which seemed to have stirred a large amount of controversy was a dog show event which took place a couple of years ago. The Latino Youth Leadership Conference, a statewide program, in conjunction with an on campus group had scheduled a parent/student event on university grounds. However, the dog show was scheduled for the same location because of the shade needed to keep the dogs from hyperventilating. When the matter was taken before the President and Executive Council, they elected to let the dog show have the shaded area over the on campus activity which had booked the area earlier and had priority over the dog show. This along with other charges of insensitivity lead to open dissent among minority faculty and staff at the university.

The resulting controversy led to the formation of a Community Task Force on Educational Equity in 1986. The objective of the group was to help in the recruitment and retention of underrepresented minority students; however, additional racism charges were leveled against the University in March of this year due to a letter written by President Evans to California State University Chancellor Ann Reynolds in June 1986 which questioned the emotional, psycho...
Crime Tips for Senior Citizens

- Senoras, if you must carry a purse, carry very little money, hold it close to your body and don't wrap the strap around your neck, shoulders or wrist.
- At home, keep your doors and windows locked. Install dead bolt locks. Use a peephole.
- When you go out, leave outside lights on at night, leave a radio, light on inside. Go with a friend.
- Engrave your valuables with your drivers license number.
- Get involved in a Neighborhood Watch program.
- Report any crime or suspicious activity to the police.

A FEW GOOD RULES TO FOLLOW:

- West Side Crime - 1987

Citizen Involvement Key in Police Strategies to Reduce Crime

By SONIA D.T. RODRIGUEZ & GEORGE MARTINEZ

Secondly, the police department will try selling the community service offices and community oriented policing. Community oriented policing involved the police and the community working together in a partnership to solve problems and resolve conflict. It also takes care of the aesthetics of the neighborhoods. There are six community service offices throughout the city. These offices seem to work because they are in the community itself not outside the community. These offices are staffed by a lieutenant, two sergeant and several patrol officers and civilian police assistants who are responsible for the needs of police service to the geographic area of responsibility.

A third element is the Community Crime Resistance Grant which is awarded by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. The grant is used for Educational Crime Resistance Programs, Police Assistants and computer capability.

The S.B.P.D. will try and emphasize courtesy and compassion to citizens and also try and improve recruiting process seeking more minority employees. Presently there is a Hispanic lieutenant, three sergeants, nine patrol officers at level P-2 and 20 patrol officers at the P-1 level.

In addition, they hope to increase the serve complement. Due to budgetary restrictions, the police department has experienced a decrease from 60 to 45 police reserve officers who serve as back-up for police officers and detectives.

Crime Level Comparisons of 13 Cities for 1979

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Achievement Council Stirs School/Parent Involvement

By LISA DURAN

I was doing B level work in the 7th grade, but then I got to 9th grade and I just felt like it didn’t matter if I went to class or not. Pretty soon it was easier to stay out of class than to go to it." Ask a young high school dropout why they were not able to finish high school, and you may hear a similar statement. However, if the efforts of the Achievement Council bear fruit, these kinds of statements will be less common. The Achievement Council is a statewide organization dedicated to lowering the dropout rate and increasing college going rates among all students, but with particular emphasis on minorities. It is currently facilitating a novel and multi-pronged approach to the issue of low achievement among minority students at San Bernardino High School, one which has proven successful in Oakland, San Jose, Stockton, South Central Los Angeles and East L.A.

San Bernardino High School The Achievement Council’s efforts to end the achievement gap are entering its second year. They came to San Bernardino in response to an invitation made by both concerned community members and the superintendent of schools, Neil Roberts. The Achievement Council will only come to communities to which they are invited by all key participants in the problem, including schools, community members, and administrations.

In San Bernardino High School the Achievement Council’s efforts are focused on the high school. In response to an invitation made by both concerned community members and the superintendent of schools, Neil Roberts, the Achievement Council will only come to communities to which they are invited by all key participants in the problem, including schools, community members, and administrations.

In San Bernardino, the Achievement Council’s strategy has taken the form of a community-based initiative and a school-based initiative. In San Bernardino, theAchievement Council’s strategy has taken the form of a community-based initiative and a school-based initiative.

A principal’s communication group. We have five different students come in weekly to meet with me. They are to be students who are not necessarily 4.0 students and not the student who might be in the office constantly due to discipline problems. In other words, they are the students who are rarely noticed. And they can take some time to just tell me how they feel about the school, what they like about it, problems they might have... And I get a much better picture of what’s happening in school, and they get a much better picture of what can be done to resolve problems." Overall, said Fisher, "I’m feeling very positive."

In the Achievement Council’s community initiative has resulted in the formation of two new groups called the A+ (Plus) Committee and the San Bernardino Community Coordinating Council. Both groups are efforts to complement and coordinate with the school initiative. The A+ Committee is composed primarily of parents while the SBCCC is composed of community leaders. "We decided to go with these committee structures because San Bernardino is not devoid of community activity. There are a number of community programs and resources here. We needed organizations to facilitate communication and dialogue among existing activities. "As of today, we have not found a group which focuses on parents turning around the schools their children attend and on helping parents become full partners in school organizations instead of working separately. The community and school initiatives are not separate efforts, but rather different facets of a single endeavor, "The difference between the school-based Achievement Council and the A+ committee and the SBCCC is that a lot of parents haven’t plugged into the existing school organizations, so we want to set up a community base for them. They will be complementary to each other. If parents don’t participate in one, we hope they will participate in the other."
**Anita's Mexican Foods Corporation**

By Sonia D.T. Rodriguez

In 1934 Francisca Luna opened a tortilleria on the comer of 4th Street and Mt. Vernon Avenue which is now known as Anita's Mexican Foods Corp. Luna had learned to make corn tortillas and tamales from her grandmother in Tlalpujagua, Michoacan, and Mexican Foods Corp. Luna had learned to make corn tortillas and set up a tortilleria on the comer of 4th San Bernardino.

At the time, Lucia Rodriguez, owner of Mitla Cafe was having "Dad was ambitious and started delivering all the way into Los Angeles,". Com tortilla chips. The lab checks for levels of oil absorption, salt and moisture. A test is done every half hour. Voeltz said that each order is customized for each client, in fact, many customers request a lab report to accompany each order. A computer operated weighting and packaging machine is used for the tortilla chips. Anita's products contain no preservatives and most of the corn used in these products comes from the San Joaquin Valley and Texas.

La Reina's tortilla factory in Los Angeles is the largest flour tortilla factory in the world. "I My mother would be so happy if she could see how Anita's has grown," said Susanna Marquez.

María Estaraza - Computerized record keeping help monitor the production of the tortilla chips. The lab checks for levels of oil absorption, salt and moisture. A test is done every half hour. Voeltz said that each order is customized for each client, in fact, many customers request a lab report to accompany each order. A computer operated weighting and packaging machine is used for the tortilla chips. Anita's products contain no preservatives and most of the corn used in these products comes from the San Joaquin Valley and Texas.

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Voeltz believes that Mexican food is increasing in popularity worldwide which will open many doors.

Anita's is pleased with the continued support from local stores and restaurants said Voeltz. Com tortillas and taco shells are made each night and delivered the following morning to ensure freshness. Anita's has an on-site lab to products also are shipped to Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Arizona and Florida.

In addition, Anita's has started to ship to England and Australia and is working on a deal with Japan.

By this time, Anita's was delivering to distant areas to include Los Angeles, San Diego, Idaho, and other parts of the nation. "Servicemen would want tortillas and as a consequence we would send them all over the United States," said Luis Marquez. In addition, Marquez was beginning to service local fast food restaurants such as Naugles, Del Taco and Bakers and as the restaurants grew, Anita's flourished.

However, Marquez was having problems filling the large demand for flour tortilla orders which he purchased from La Reina in Los Angeles. Although Marquez was thinking of starting production of flour tortillas to meet the demand, the Robles family, which owned La Reina, offered to buy Anita's from Luis. In 1978 the Robles brothers of Los Angeles bought Anita's Tortilleria in order to add corn tortillas to their manufacturing line. Marquez accepted the offer and stayed with Anita's for about a year to help with the transition.

Since that time, Anita's has been expanding steadily and now employs over 100 persons, mostly from San Bernardino. General Manager Leland Voeltz said, "we have a fleet of 21 trucks and cover all of Southern California.". Corn tortilla

Earthquake Preparedness

WHAT HAPPENS DURING A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE? There is a lot of noise. Everything shakes and rattles. Things will fall and break. The motion will be severe (if you are standing, you may be thrown to the ground). Most things stop working (lights and telephones, for example).

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST? The shaking lasts only a minute or two. But, there probably will be a number of aftershocks over several days, weeks or longer.

WHAT ARE THE BIGGEST DANGERS, AND HOW DO I PROTECT MYSELF? If you are inside, stay there, but get under a table or desk and watch for objects which might fall: plaster, hanging lights, items on bookshelves, items in cupboards or closets, pictures and mirrors.

If you are in the kitchen, turn off stove and get out or get under a table.

If you are outside, stay there, but get away from buildings and watch for such things as power lines, chimneys, high masonry walls, glass, T.V. ariels and roof ornaments.

If you are in a car, pull over and stop - away from bridges, overpasses, power lines or other hazards. Stay in the car and turn on the radio.

WHAT SHOULD I DO WHEN THE SHAKING STOPS? Check the other people in your house. If they are hurt, use the first-aid or check the emergency instructions in the front pages of your telephone book. If you need emergency help you may have send someone on foot or by bicycle. Do not expect the telephones to work. Do not expect normal medical services to be available.
Superintendent of Schools Robert is very concerned that the groups do complement each other. "I've had some experience over the years where people want to come in and don't work closely with the school district and end up at cross purposes," he said.

"If people are coming in to blame and point fingers, we don't need that. If people will look at what already exists so they can make it more effective, that's what we need."

"You can't get too much community and parental involvement if it focuses on joint efforts to resolve concerns. But if you get two groups that are fragmented and don't ultimately share the same perspectives, then you can potentially run into difficulties."

"We just ask that everyone get the facts and know what's going on there. We need communication. Cooperation is so essential. If we've got something going and we're meeting needs in a certain area then the Achievement Council/A+ Committee should put its resources where we're not. When you duplicate efforts, you get into a struggle of who ends up taking credit. But for us the bottom line is quality education. And if someone else can help, we're glad of the effort."

Another organization concerned about the quality of education is the Association of Mexican American Educators (AMAE). Henry Vasquez, the San Bernardino Chapter President, is also an A+ Committee member. She feels the Achievement Council efforts will have far reaching effects. "Education is a link to family wellness. If we talk to and educate families about children's rights and their rights as parents it can help in the sense that children and parents will have a broader horizon, healthy ideas about their rights as people, their place in the world. A lot has to do with self-esteem. By getting families involved in their children's education, it gets rid of the isolation that abusive families have within their structures."

So what do parents think about the Achievement Council? "I got involved because there is a need," say both Hector and Dotore Anderson, both members of the A+ Committee. "Anything we might do to head off the low achievement of minority students would only be an advantage from my standpoint," said Mr. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson added, "I feel a lot of parents are not aware of the school system and what they can do. I'm a person who likes to get that information to them if I can."

It remains to be seen what level of success the Achievement Council will achieve. But everyone questioned was optimistic about its potential. Garcia of the Institute for Social Justice would like to challenge the Achievement Council. He feels effective partnerships coming into being through the Achievement Council's facilitation need to be deepened and expanded to cover more and more community concerns.

"The Achievement Council has challenged the community and school district of San Bernardino to solve one its problems. Who will challenge the Achievement Council? Years of frustration have made some impatient."

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Continued from Page 4

logical and academic preparedness of minorities to continue their higher education. After reviewing said letter, the Westside Action Group (W.A.G.) demanded that either Evans resign or be fired. After mediation efforts by the Department of Justice, President Evans signed a resolution with W.A.G. indicating his resolution to comply with established policies in related matters.

Gonzalez, faces a unique challenge in university/community relations. We wish him well.

### Congratulations

To the Inland Empire Hispanic News on its initial publication and best wishes for good luck and success.

**Senator and Mrs. Ruben S. Ayala**
Gutierrez: "It's hard, but anything worth attaining is worth working for."

youngsters aspiring to be astronauts, Gutierrez advises to stick with your goal and get a good education especially in the math and sciences. "It's hard work, but anything worth attaining is worth working for," said Gutierrez.

Currently, there are two Hispanics in the NASA program, Franklin Chang Diaz and Gutierrez and they would like to have more Hispanics to spread around the speaking engagements and appearances with.

"I have not been scheduled to go up but since I have been with NASA for three years, I should be going up within the next three years," said Gutierrez. He applied while stationed at Edwards AFB as a test pilot and was accepted in 1984 as a candidate. Gutierrez noted that you do not have to be in the military to apply to the space program however, most astronauts are pilots. NASA accepts applications once a year.

With regard to the Shuttle accident, he still believes space is the place to go. "We have to be there as a country and as a people; but we need to be more safety conscious," said Gutierrez. "I have been actively flying since 1973 and realize there are certain risk you take in a flying program and there will be losses but these should not keep us from flying," said Gutierrez. From May 1986 until September 1986 he served as an Action Officer for the Associate Administrator for Space flight at NASA Headquarters.

His duties included coordinating requests from the Presidential Commission and the U.S. Congress during the investigation of the Shuttle Challenger accident. Gutierrez is presently participating in the recertification of the Space Shuttle main engines and the external tank. He has logged over 2,800 hours flying time in approximately 30 different types of airplanes, sailplanes and balloons. Gutierrez believes the space program will eventually go to other planets, but for the time being a space station in earth orbit needs to be set up. After we have this space station in place there will be a number of opportunities for us in space. "Astronauts are today’s explorers, however, those who will live in the space stations will be pioneers," said Gutierrez. After we have this space station in place there will be a number of opportunities for us in space believes Gutierrez. "It will give us the inherent capability to go to other planets," noted Gutierrez.

He is married to the former Marianne Sue Cremer and has two children, Jennifer Anne and David McNeill. Gutierrez enjoys camping, woodwork- ing and racquetball as recreational inter­ests. The Gutierrez family resides in Houston.

Farrakahn and Minority Media

to all of us in this political, economic and social system. Power as an acronym stands for people organized in working for economic rebirth according to Farrakahn. He also stated that there cannot be an economic rebirth without a mental awakening.

"Knowledge is the source of power and with knowledge we come into unity and with unity we develop the power to move any obstacle that stands in the way of the liberation of our people," he stated.

Farrakahn noted that we have to work for unity from the conflict between Chicano- nes and Blacks are the privileged few.

With regards to bilingual education, Farrakahn said that if we wanted to communicate with other oppressed people of the world we must learn several languages. "Bilingual is a cheap phrase, we must be trilingual, even quadrilingual," said Farrakahn. He believes it is criminal that we grew up in a society where we hardly learn one language. He stressed that everyone must learn Spanish so that we can communicate with people south of the border, and into Central America and in the Carribean.

There is no need for conflict between Blacks and Hispanics in prisons said Farrakahn. We need to elevate these prisoners so that when they come out of the prison system, they will come out allies. Farrakahn believes we must quit the fighting and bickering and form a strategic unity in order to extricate ourselves from the grip of oppression.

Farrakahn would personally like to see life made better for all the Chicanos, Native Americans and Black people who have suffered in America and throughout the world and would like to see humanity made better.

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LINDY GONZALES  INEZ LUCERO
Assistant Manager  Owner

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SAN BERNARDINO honored 23 Citizens of Achievement on Friday, September 18.

Among those honored was Ray Quinto. Quinto was recognized for his instrumental role in providing medical support to the Mexican Red Cross. Quinto is the current president of the Inland Empire Recognition Committee, which acknowledges the efforts of veterans as community leaders. He is also a member of the Private Industry Council of San Bernardino County.
Tour of Duty

"Tour of Duty," a drama series about the Vietnam War and the young Americans who fought there has premiered this fall on CBS Television Net-work.

"In the crucible of war, with destruction and the threat of death always around them, genuine relationships of love and understanding developed between men all backgrounds," Observes Braun, executive producer of the series.

What we've managed to get a television series on the air is an important step in the country's maturing relationship with the war and the men who fought there.

While their own country is rocked by a massive anti-war movement, young U.S. soldiers are thrown into combat in Southeast Asia where they face enemy troops and their own fears, as they struggle in a hostile environment just to keep themselves and their fellow soldiers alive, in TOUR OF DUTY.

TOUR OF DUTY, allows Americans to see how their sons, brothers and husbands lived their lives during a military campaign that changed an entire generation.

Terence Knox, Stephen Caffrey, Joshua Maurer, Steve Akasholi, Tony Becker, Eric Bruskotter, Stan Foster, Ramon Franco, Miguel Nuñez, and Kevin Cotroy, star.

Eric Bmskotter, Stan Foster, Ramon Franco, Miguel Nuñez, and Kevin Cotroy, star as guest stars in the drama, which focuses on the individuals in a single Army Platoon who must unite into an efficient and selfless fighting team if they are to survive their one-year tour of combat duty.

In 1967, when TOUR OF DUTY takes place, the war in Vietnam is heating up to record proportions. 475,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Vietnam. Like most fighting units "in country," Company B is a diverse mixture of young men, mostly teen-agers, from across the United States. Its base is a remote firecamp, complete with sandbagged bunkers and surrounded by minefields and the scooped remains of once lush forests. The enemy they encounter aren't mere peasant guerrillas, but well-trained and well-supplied regulars of the North Vietnamese Army.

Company B's driving force is Sgt. Zeke Anderson (Knox), and amiable and popular sergeant already on his third tour of duty in Vietnam and determined to keep himself and his men alive. He shares a mutual respect with Capt. Rusty Wallace (Caffrey), the company commander and a patient leader, tolerant of the young soldiers for whom he is responsible.

In the premiere episode, Sgt. Anderson was sent to division headquarters to report on a battle in which his B Company suffered losses, and to meet the platoon's new leader, Lt. Goldman (Caffrey). He also uses the trip to recruit some new "grunts," calling upon his own criteria to cul the best from a group of green recruits.

Goldman, just arrived from the States, immediately clashes with Anderson over military procedure. The others, equally inexperienced, include CPL Percell (Becker), a patriotic combat volunteer from Iowa; Pvt. Lawrence (Amos), a self-confident black from Detroit; Pvt. Ruiz (Franco), a Puerto Rican streetfighter from the Bronx; Pvt. Baker (Bruskotter), a Southern California surfer, and Pvt. Horn (Maurer), an anti-war college dropout from Chicago.

Back at the camp, they experience their first enemy fire and meet the platoon's veterans. Among these are Pvt. Johnson (Foster), a black from Kansas City who has become a skilled jungle fighter; Pvt. Taylor (Nunez), an embittered Black who sees Vietnam as an extension of the tough neighborhood where he grew up, and "Doc" Randy Maruada (Akasholi), the unit's medic, a soft-spoken Japanese-American from Santa Monica, California.

Reluctantly, Capt. Wallace must send them into battle the next day, to meet the enemy force that recently attacked his camp. On the battlefield, in a frightening land of sniper fire and concealed booby traps, the men of Company B will have to forget their differences and depend on one another for their very survival.

Nearly three million American servicemen and women were sent to the Vietnam War, and more than 57,000 of them never came back. Today the names of those dead and missing are etched in granite at a place of honor in our nation's capital.

Now, nearly 16 years have passed since the last U.S. combat troops left Vietnam. And it is only recently that Americans are beginning to look anew at the war and to remember their fellow countrymen of all races and backgrounds who served there at such tremendous personal sacrifice.

Executive Producer: Zev Braun
Producer: Ron Schawy
Co-Executive Producer: Bill Norton
Director: Bill Norton
Written By: Steve Duncan, L. Travis Clark and Bill Norton

COMMENTARY: For Vietnam vets who still remember the foliage, humidity, and green of Vietnam, the movie can bring back remembrances of what it is like to be in a place where nothing is normal. However, those who never set foot on American soil showed to the Vietnamese in the initial pilot was not characteristic of the actual situation. More often than not, there was distrust, resentment over a Vietnamese people which failed to meet its obligations to a war to which American troops were only spectators.

Nonetheless, having a series on the Vietnam War is a step forward for veterans who have long been ignored and misunderstood as psycho's, misfits and anti-peace nobodies.

They are merely American of various ethnic origins who met their patriotic or civic obligation.

Born in East L.A.

"BORN IN EAST L.A.," written and directed by RICHARD CHEECH MARIN, Universal Pictures.

It was a summer of the Latino film.

While "La Bamba" scored big, "Born in East L.A." floundered.

East L.A." is a combination comedy and social commentary produced by Cheech Marin who previously has done movies with partner Tommy Chong.

"The whole issue of second-class citizen underlines this movie," said Marin.

"Without getting on a soapbox about it, I accomplished my intention by showing it and not pointing at it. There's a certain element of society that wants to bury its head in the sand. I don't know what we can do, give them a scuba mask? Latinos have been here since before the beginning of this country and both cultures are inextricably bound.

"My method of operation has always been to slip it in their coffee and watch them stir it in and they say, 'Mmm, this coffee tastes good!' A lot of people say America can only deal with one minority at a time; if this is so, our time is now.

We're getting major studios to support us, and hopefully, there will be more and more and then all the favors and subtleties of Latino culture in the American mainstream will emerge.

"Born in East L.A." tells the story of East L.A. resident Rudy Robles, who gets picked up by the immigration service during a factory raid and deported to Tijuana. Since Rudy left his wallet at home, he can't prove that he is an U.S. citizen and is forced to use his wits to survive in Tijuana. Complicating things for this Chicano is that he doesn't speak Spanish.

The Los Angeles Times described "Born in East L.A." as an "across-the-board winner, an exuberant crowd-pleaser ... It has more drive and energy than 'La Bamba', which also examines Latino life, and it comes as a happy revelation to one who always found Cheech and Chong's pot humor puerile and tedious."

But while the Times liked the film, "USA Today" called the movie a disaster.

Unlike most of his previous movies, Cheech Marin's "Born in East L.A.," is not explicitly about drug use confusion," the paper wrote. "It's so nonsensical and scattered, however, that it conveys much of the same stoned feeling.

"There aren't just snippets of unconnected dialogue, but entire scenes that have no relation to the movie. Although it can be said of most of Marin's screen work, this movie really goes to pot."

"Born in East L.A." could have used better editing, because there are scenes that don't follow. But overall, the movie has a good feel to it - it feels like a Chicano movie.

Marin's Rudy is reminiscent of Chaplin's Tramp. He surprises himself as he makes his way in an alien environment and as he tries to figure out a way to get back to Los Angeles.

A couple of the best scenes are when Rudy, selling oranges on the street, befriends a hungry kid and when he shows great compassion for a woman who wants to enter the U.S. with her husband.

Born in East L.A.

Special to the Inland Empire Hispanic News

by Malaguias O'Toole

Wednesday, October 14, 1987

Ramon Franco as Pvt. Alphonso Ruiz, front center; Miguel Nuñez as Pvt. Marcus Taylor, second from left, rear row.
East L.A. Continued from Page 10

Rudy starts off as "a girl-ogling, beer-drinking, guitar-playing guy on the weekends until he gets into this situation and he has to change," said Marin. "He has to be sensitive to people around him and become compassionate. He didn't mean to, but he does."

Besides Marin, the film showcases Kamala Lopez as a Salvadoran refugee Rudy meets in Tijuana and Daniel Stern as a U.S. con man-coyote who looks for various ways of making money. Stern plays the role deliciously.

Unfortunately, however, theater-goers haven't grasped "Bom in East L.A." like they did "La Bamba," like they did "La Bamba," "Luis Valdez' cinematic treatment of the life of Chicano rock and roller Richie Valens.

"La Bamba," which cost about $6 million to make, had grossed an amazing $50 million as of the first week of October. "La Bamba," which cost about $6 million to make, had grossed an amazing $50 million as of the first week of October. The movie opened in late July.

Universal Pictures released "Bom in East L.A." in late August.

Initially, the film's box office potential looked promising. In its first weekend (studios use the weekend box office to determine how well a movie is doing), "East L.A." grossed $4.3 million, runner up to "Stakeout" which pulled down $5 million.

The strong showing occurred without a significant push from Universal, which didn't even screen the film for critics. This caught the studio flat-footed.

But the next week, as Universal began promoting the film, "East L.A." fell off, grossing just $2.4 million. It has never come out of this tailspin. At the beginning of October, the film had grossed less than $15 million.

Position of DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST:
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Contact Maria Y. Juarez, Manager, Energy Conservation Program
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