Bishop Straling's 1992 Christmas Message

Advent is a season of joyful expectation. We prepare to celebrate the coming of Jesus Christ into the world, that marvelous manifestation of God's love for us. Through God's gracious favor we are given the greatest gift possible, God's own Son at Christmas time. And this gift provides light even in these dark economic times. The gift of Christ is a gift of hope, and his presence among us is cause for that joyful attitude which we call the Christmas spirit.

The season of Advent leads us into Christmas with the conviction that something better is around the corner. Loves which are lost will be found and the joys of happier days will be regained. It is quite proper, therefore, that Advent should be joyful. After all, the anticipation of a joyful event should itself be pleasing just as viewing Christmas presents under the tree brings happiness prayed, "Not my will but yours be done to me as you say."

The joys of Christmas become meaningful to us as we emulate this discipleship of Mary. Really, Mary was asking for the one Christmas present that all of us should want from God. It is the same opportunity, the same favor, the same wish that Jesus requested of His Father on the night before He died. Kneeling in Gethsemane, Jesus simply prayed, "Not my will but yours be done." This prayer expresses supreme faith, hope and trust in God. Little wonder that Mary's prayer at the announcement was so similar, "Let it be done to me as you say."

During this Advent season, let us strive to be like Jesus and Mary and accept God's will in our lives. Let us grow to be more Christ like in manifesting his love, his teachings, and his life. Let us grow in this conversion. We are all, if we are serious about our Christian life, in the process of being more and more radically and completely converted to this image of Christ, as long as we live. Let us dechore from our hearts all selfishness and self-centered pride. And let Jesus Christ and the will to obey him and to live for him and to live as he lived and to walk in his steps, let this Jesus Christ be enshrined in our hearts.

As disciples today, we must bring Christ's love, compassion and peace to a world wrought with division and void of the wholeness of Christ. Jesus is the Christmas gift of peace and love. We must continue to seek and give that gift to a troubled world where human beings must continue to seek and give that gift to a troubled world where human beings put their hopes and dreams into material objects and into one's self rather than living God's message of love and justice and peace in reaching out to others.

This spiritual message comes from God, our Maker and Redeemer in Christ.

Ray Abril, Jr. Re-elected President of Colton Joint Unified School Board

Ray Abril, Jr. was re-elected president of the Colton Joint Unified School District Board of Education during the board's December 8 meeting.

Trustees elect officers to one-year terms each December. Donald Alvarez was elected vice president and Artie Hubbard re-elected clerk.

Abril, a member of the board since 1973, plans to work toward improving student performance, meeting staffing needs, providing adequate school facilities for students, ensuring student and staff safety and overseeing the district's budget. This is his third consecutive term as president. Abril works as a storekeeper for San Bernardino County's Public Guardian/Public Administrator Department.

Alvarez was elected to the board in 1991 and practices law with Brunick, Alvarez & Battersby in San Bernardino.
Assemblyman Joe Baca's Sacramento and 62nd District Local Office Staff

Assemblyman Joe Baca announced the staff appointments for his Sacramento and district offices. They are:

- Assemblyman Baca has appointed Dr. Peter Luna as Chief of Staff at the district office. Dr. Luna received his Doctorate of Educational Administration at UCLA; MA in Public Administration at UCLA; BA in Spanish and Psychology at Cal-State, San Diego; and is credentialed in Community College: Chief Administrative Officer-Life, Supervisor-Life and Instructor-Life.
- Dr. Luna has had extensive administrative experiences, at Rio Hondo College; Special Assistant to the President, Chair of the Mexican-American Cultural Institute, 1974-76, and Director, Academic Affairs from 1976 to present; UCLA, Administrative Assistant to the Vice Chancellor, 1974-76, and Executive Director, Academic Advancement Program, 1971-73. Since 1969, Dr. Luna has taught courses at UCLA, Rio Hondo College and Cal-State, Long Beach.
- Dr. Luna was named Who's Who Among Hispanic-Americans in 1975 and Outstanding Young Men of America in 1972. He was selected for a Fellowships in the Educational Policy and Planning in 1970 and GAP for study in Public Administration.
- He has been involved in various community and youth groups, primarily in the Whiteria area; and was elected to the South Whiter Board of Trustees.
- Dr. and Mrs. Luna reside in Chino Hills with their three children. He is a US Navy veteran.

Joseph Raden has been appointed Senior Field representative in the district office. He is a graduate of Cal-State, Los Angeles with a BA in Criminal Justice and served in the US Army.
- Mr. Raden is a former administrative hearing officer with the Department of Motor Vehicles and former Rialto businessman.
- He has been actively involved in community affairs. For 11 years, he has served on the local US Selective Service System Adjudication Board 148 and is current chairperson. Past chairperson of the Rialto Utilities Commission, he is currently on the Rialto Regional Advisory Board for the San Bernardino County Central Credit Union.

Michael Townsend, a San Bernardino resident, earned a BA in Psychology from Sonoma State University and is a licensed psychiatric technician. From 1980 to 1986, he worked at various state hospitals as psychiatric technician and coordinated a training and employment program for the economically disadvantaged students. Within the last six years, he has held the positions of circulation manager for the Precinct Reporter and business manager for Townsend Enterprises.
- Mr. Townsend, who is fluent in Spanish, is assigned to the district office and will represent Assemblyman Baca at community and governmental agencies meetings. Additional responsibilities will involve working with constituents in the district office having specific state-related problems.

Ruby Ramirez has been appointed administrative secretary at the district office. As Assemblyman Baca, Ms. Ramirez graduated from Colton High School, Skidmore College and San Bernardino Valley College, receiving an AA in Business Administration.
- She has been Division Secretary at San Bernardino Valley College since 1967. Previously, she held positions of office manager, budget analyst and executive secretary.
- Residing in Fontana, Ms. Ramirez and her husband Lauro have been actively involved in boxing, managing the boxing team for the Olympics in Korea. She is on the Fontana YMCA Board, Greater Fontana United Way Board, president of school board and parent-teacher group at Resurrection Academy, member of the USA Amateur Boxing Executive Board and USA Olympic Board of Governors, Fontana Teachers Association and secretary for CSEA Chapter 291.
- The Ramirez' have a son Frank and daughter Veronica.

Berman Obadia has been appointed as Legislative Assistant in Assemblyman Baca's Sacramento Office. Mr. Obadia received a BA in Political Science, with emphasis on state and local government, from Cal-State, Sacramento.
- He has worked as Associate Consultant for Assemblyman Peter Chacon with responsibilities in analysis and administration of locally-enacted bills introduced by the assemblyman. Other legislative experiences involve monitoring bills being considered by the following Assembly Standing Committees: Education, Government Organization, Transportation, Housing, Banking and Finance.
- His main focus has been on California Housing Finance Committee; legislation that would help alleviate the shortage of bilingual teachers; and legislation to help in the recruitment of college graduates to state service.
- Previously, Mr. Obadia was associated with Murdock, Modler & Associates as legislative advocate, lobbying for California Association of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (CATESOL) and California Association of State and Federal Education Programs (CAASFEP).
- He has written extensively on education-related issues for CLUE, ACUSDA, SSDA and CEA.

Debra Gravert, a resident of Elk Grove, is Legislative Assistant in Sacramento. A graduate of Heald Business College, Sacramento, Ms. Gravert has extensive knowledge of the state governmental and legislative process.
- Her legislative responsibilities will involve contact with the public, various state groups and organizations; preparing legislative bills; legislative bill analysis; moving bills through the committees and legislative process; monitoring current bill legislation; and press releases preparation.
- Mr. Gravert's previous experience includes working with Assemblyman Richard Boyd as legislative assistant. She is presently secretary for the Assembly Public Safety Committee, and office manager for Paradigm Associates.
- She is affiliated with PI SIGMA ALPHA, LA Familia Counseling Center, Latino Democratic Club of Sacramento and previous delegate, 6th Assembly District, to the State Democratic Party Convention in 1991.

Assemblyman Joe Baca's District Office is located at 201 N. E. Street, Suite 201, San Bernardino. The telephone number is (909) 885-BACA.

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A Barrio Christmas Remembered

© George Blackwater 1992

Why is it that a fat man with a beard, peppermint candy, sugar plums, and door-to-door Christmas carols don't bring back the nostalgia of my boyhood Christmas?

Christmas was an entirely different thing for me. My mom ordering her masa for her tamales, the smell of red chile soaking on the back burner of her big stove, the animated characters chasing each other around in the Harris' Department Store window, the clanging of the trolley bell as shoppers hung on for their lives on the D Street trolley, that's Christmas to me. Stleighs and Rudolph? No way.

Uncle Joe would bring us a big bag full of delicious Navel oranges from Redlands. He worked at a packing house there. For Christmas he always gave me the jersey he had worn the previous season playing softball for the Blue Goose. Every citrus grower had a softball team. It was gold and blue. I wore it with pride to Ramona Elementary School the rest of the year.

Mom made the most delectable little tamales filled with tender slivers of chicken, green olives, and the hottest chile you could find at the Palace Market on Mill Street. I never got my fill.

My sister was a teenager and somehow managed to fall in love every year at Christmas time. We were poor. She shopped at the head of the depot glaring at pedestrians who walked by without dropping a penny in the pot. As far back as I can remember, mom gave me a nickel to put in the pot for the pobretecitos.

On the sixteenth of December, the posadas would start. We'd gather in groups and go from house to house all over Meadwook. We'd get denied shelter at several homes in the barrio until we were finally admitted to someone's home and then the party would begin. The posadas lasted until Christmas. A different party every night, kids danced as much as the adults.

On Christmas Eve, we'd go to midnight mass at Guadalupe and then home to a feast. Tia Carmen made big crispy, baked ham though. Just plenty of baked camotes.

My most memorable Christmas is the one at which I got a music stand from my grandma and a wooden rifle my dad had carved from a board. I stained it brown with Shinola shoe polish.

My poor deprived grandchildren. They get piped music at the mall, Ocean Pacific clothes, and all those dumb Nintendo games. I feel so sorry for them. The affluence of the present doesn't even come close to matching the richness of the traditions of my childhood.

My kids are adults now. They'll be telling my grandchildren about how great Christmas was when they were children. That's what makes Christmas so special. No sugar plums and turkeys for me. I wonder if anyone sells real piñatas made of clay anymore?

Santa Visits Villasenor Library

Santa and Mrs. Claus greet children and distribute gifts at the Villasenor Branch Library at 5th and Mt. Vernon In San Bernardino.

Target Stores Target the Needy

Target Store, 499 Orange Show Road, San Bernardino, created a brighter holiday season on December 11th when it hosted the annual holiday party for children, handicapped/disabled persons and special education children. This traditional event will be the 19th season that Target Store has arranged transportation for hundreds of children and seniors who otherwise would not enjoy the season celebrations.

Target offered free plants, gifts, Christmas goodies, bingo and gift wrapping to all the guests. The extra treat was the Burbank Elementary School singing Christmas carols throughout the store.

Santa and Mrs. Claus, in addition to taking Christmas requests, were available to be photographed with the children.

Santa Claus, aka John Valdes, is Target's Lawn and Garden Specialist. Previously, he worked for the Diocese of San Bernardino and is a resident of Colton.

Mrs. Claus, aka Dorothy Calderilla, has worked for Target for four years in the clerical pool, in addition to helping Santa for the last three years. Mrs. Calderilla worked for 15 years as a Coordinator for Religious Education with the Diocese of San Bernardino. She has been married to Deputy Sheriff Henry Calderilla, Sheriff Department Hispanic Liaison Officer, for 26 years. They have three daughters and two grandchildren and reside in Colton.

Jerry Orenk, store manager, stated, "Our store personnel volunteered many hours in preparation for this holiday event. I wish to thank them for their support and effort. I hope that during this Christmas, we, at Target, have made this Christmas holiday a little more enjoyable for seniors and children, who would otherwise go without."

Have Yourself a Very Merry Christmas

...and targets special children for the Christmas holiday spirit.
HISPANICS: A Perspective on their Contributions to the Development of the American Southwest

By Pauline Jaramillo

I've used the term Hispanic to mean persons who trace their ancestry to Spain and/or Mexico, but whose permanent residence has been in the United States. Mexican-American refers to persons of Mexican ancestry who are U.S. citizens. Spaniards refers primarily to the early Spanish settlers and Mexicans to citizens of Mexico. Chicanos refers to American-born people of Mexican descent (primarily Mexican-American students). Anglo, Anglo-American, and English speaking immigrants refers to North American citizens of Anglo-Saxon descent.

The history of Mexican-Americans in the Southwestern United States, dates back to the Spanish conquest of Mexico and the northward expansion which followed. Approximately twenty-five years after Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, the United States invaded Mexico's northern borders and declared war. The regions currently known as California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, were assigned to the United States as part of the Hidalgo Treaty settlement.

Among other concessions, the treaty allowed Mexicans to choose between U.S. citizenship or returning to Mexico. Most opted to remain, under the belief that their land and civil rights would be honored, as guaranteed by the treaty. The numerous revolutions and the economic upheaval occurring in Mexico at the turn of the century, coupled with the need for laborers in the United States, encouraged thousands to migrate north. The United States, eager to fill production demands, urged them to come. Once here they were shamelessly exploited, segregated and discriminated against. During the Great Depression, when their labor was no longer needed, nearly half a million were deported -- approximately 50% of them were American citizens!

World War II and the years which followed, brought both progress and disappointment to Mexican-Americans, as they once again needed the call to defend democracy. (According to Matt Meier and Feliciana Rivera in their book, The Chicanos, more than one-third of a million Mexican-Americans served in all branches of the armed forces during World War II.) Raul Morin in his book, Among the Vaillant, states that rural youth were volunteering and being drafted so quickly, "in comparison with others," that it created a leadership vacuum which caused farmers and ranchers to protest. Even aliens residing in the U.S. were not exempt. Many were recruited and later given the opportunity of becoming naturalized citizens.

In response to the labor shortage, the U.S. government introduced the Bracero Program in 1942. According to Albert Camarillo in his book, Chicanos in California, Mexicans under contract to American farmers were allowed to work in the United States. Over 150,000 braceros worked in farms, railroads and industries during the war. Although the program was initially intended as a temporary measure, it continued for more than two decades. United States labor unions, politicians, Mexican-American leaders and Mexican government officials, were often bothered by reports of contract violations and exploitation of their citizens, pressured the U.S. to terminate the program, which it finally did in 1964.

"We knew there was something great about this country that was worth fighting for. We felt this was an opportunity to show the rest of the nation that we too were ready, able and willing to fight...the war soon made us all genuine Americans."

Morin, who fought in World War II and spent several months convalescing in Army hospitals from war wounds, gives us a glimpse of the general attitude of many Mexican-American soldiers at that time. "We knew that there was something great about this country that was worth fighting for. We felt this was an opportunity to show the rest of the nation that we too were ready, willing and able to fight. It did not matter whether we were looking at as Mexicans, Mexican-American, or belonging to a minority group; the war soon made us all genuine Americans."

Unfortunately, the majority of military personnel, ranging from officers to privates, did not see them as "genuine Americans." Instead they continued to be viewed as second class citizens and were routinely assigned to the infantry regardless of their aptitude test scores. As Camarillo points out in his book, service in the infantry often entailed assignments to the most hazardous combat duties. According to Meier and Rivera, "Mexican-American soldiers were among the first to face the enemy in the Philippines. On Bataan, they made up one-quarter of the combat troops defending the area." Thousands who survived the battle, died during the infamous Bataan Death March as a result of abusive treatment by their captors. The remaining survivors suffered a lengthened and wretched imprisonment. Meier and Rivera continue by noting that Mexican-Americans were among the most decorated ethnic group in World War II. By the end of the war, "Seventeen had earned the Congressional Medal of Honor for their valor above and beyond the call of duty." One was awarded the Silver, and Bronze Star, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Purple Heart, etc.

Ironically, while tens of thousands of Mexican-American men fought for democracy overseas, their families were being oppressed and abused at home. On June 3, 1943, according to Camarillo; a rumor spread that Mexican-American men had beaten sailors over a situation involving Mexican-American females. The newspaper headlined "Mexican G.I.s Assaulting Sailors and Nurses." (who had long resented the swaggering attitudes and style of clothes worn by the Zoot Suiters), to descend on the downtown Los Angeles area and into cannot describe some of the conditions we saw. Thirty years later, according to Prago, the same conditions existed! Secretary of Labor, Willard Wirtz, made the following comment after visiting Los Angeles, "I'm glad I hadn't eaten first, I would have vomited.

Prago points out that wages for migrant workers in Texas during 1966 ranged from 40-80c per hour. (The federal minimum standard was $1.25.) Entire families, including children sometimes as young as seven, often had to work simply to put food on the table. They were excluded from protection under Child Labor Laws and from mandatory school attendance. The American Federation of Labor, who was instrumental in helping workers in existing unions, at first disregarded farm laborers.

It took someone from within to pick up the gauntlet which had lain on the ground for decades. Cesar Chavez organized and lead a strike in the vineyards of Delano, California in 1965. The fight was to last five years with the table grape growers, who used every means at their disposal to disband the picketers and deport the workers. They were: threatened, beaten, arrested, fired at, run-over, sprayed with pesticides, etc.

The Grape Boycott which was initiated in 1968, gained national attention and the support of prominent figures such as Senator Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1970, twenty-six growers, who feared financial ruin and a bad public image, acquiesced to Chavez' demands, which included higher wages, improved living conditions and other concessions.

While agricultural workers benefited from the new contracts, their greatest victory was their success in touching the "conscience of Anglo-Americans" and in alerting their urban communities of the lingering social and economic injustices, according to Lester Langley in his book, Mex-America; Two Countries, One Future.

The catalyst for the Chicano movement, which was born in Los Angeles in the 1960's, was the return of World War II Mexican-American veterans. Along with their medals and war wounds, they brought back an awareness of their political and economic rights as well as the realization of the widespread denial of those rights. The American GI Forum was established in 1948 by Hector Garcia, an ex-army officer. It began with an emphasis on veteran affairs, but has since broadened to include a wide range of social and economic concerns in the "Hispanic community."

Two factors which propelled the Continued on next page
Chicano movement forward were--the questioning of traditional values and social institutions which was taking place in the society at large, and the increase of California's Spanish-surname population, which doubled between 1950 and 1960 (U.S. census). According to Camarillo, the movement in California addressed itself to concerns ranging from the arts and humanities, community service and religious equality for women and students. Although the leaders and participants in the movement didn't always agree on policy and direction and indeed often quarreled, they had a common purpose--achieving the civil rights and privileges which the larger sector of society already had. Camarillo stresses that the movement was instrumental in promoting avenues of advancement in higher education, employment and business and also in attaining major civil rights gains. But more than that, the movement fostered a positive self-image among Mexican-Americans and made the general public aware of them as a growing force. The contributions of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans during and beyond World War II, have ranged from soldiers and heroes to Braceros, from labor union and civil rights activists. Their achievements in the fine arts have earned them Academy, Emmy and Grammy Awards as well as the Pulitzer and Nobel prize. Many are well regarded as intellectuals in such fields as education, medicine, science and philosophy. They have been active in local, state and national politics--ranging from senators, to ambassadors, to supreme court justices and have excelled in nearly every athletic sport, in both the Olympic and professional levels. As the largest minority in the United States, Mexican-Americans are having an enormous social and political impact on American society. Their influence, along with their numbers, will continue to increase in the coming decades.

Throughout history the nuclear, extended and communal family of Mexican-Americans has been a strong means of sustenance. As primary caretakers the nuclear family provided: food, shelter, clothing, security, basic education and moral training. The extended family, consisting of several relatives often living in the same household, exposed children to a variety of role models which enhanced their learning of Mexican history and folklore, occupational and artistic skills as well as morals and etiquette. But perhaps the greatest benefit they derived was a sense of belonging. The communal "family," apart from reinforcing Mexican culture, contributed to the development of community cohesiveness and social organizations. The mutual aid societies they set up provided sick and death benefits, social, patriotic and cultural activities; protection of civil rights and help in adjusting to life in the United States. Both family and community activities were closely linked to the Catholic Church. The observation of birth, baptismal, and marriage rituals as well as religious and patriotic celebrations were seen as both sacred and festive. Besides spiritual guidance the church often provided physical and emotional sustenance.

However, the changes which are affecting the society at large are also affecting Mexican-Americans. The civil rights and feminist movements which began in the 1960s, the sexual revolution, increased mobility and urbanization, greater educational and employment opportunities, the emergence of a narcissistic culture with an emphasis away from family and religion, have all had a significant impact. A prevailing characteristic of the social reforms, has been the questioning of previously accepted norms. Although this can be a means of positive change, it often results in tension, dissatisfaction and distance between family members; which in turn creates a breakdown in communication at a time when communication is crucial. According to sociologists, children and youth are more likely to acquire maladaptive and delinquent behavior when they lack a healthy, and supportive family structure and social identity. Norma Williams in her book, The Mexican-American Family, states that in spite of the low assimilation rate of Mexican-Americans into Anglo culture, they are nevertheless being compelled to redefine their everyday lives in relation to the forces affecting society at large. She concludes, on the basis of her two year research project conducted in Texas between 1981-83, that the Mexican-American extended family has been disappearing and among the economically disadvantaged in urban centers, the extended family is no longer central to everyday activities. In addition, today's modern parishioner has a more casual attitude toward the church. A Catholic priest, who wishes to remain anonymous, feels that church attendance...
The Hispanic in the Southwest - Cont. from p.5

has become routine, "A nice place to go on Sundays."

In spite of the changes affecting Mexican-American families, however, Williams' research showed a continuing sense of ethnic identity and community cohesiveness. She contends that culture carries them forward now.

And like Herodotus (a writer of ancient history), I too want to preserve from deterioration the memory of what occurred, and to urge that those courageous and bold actions receive their rightful place in history and their due share of glory.

Bibliography


San Bernardino County Sheriff Dick Williams and staff members present gifts of Christmas turkeys to parisioners of St. Mary's Church in Fontana.

Edward Olmos Works For American Lung Association

OUR FUTURE LUNG HEALTH DEPENDS ON TODAY'S SUPPORT OF CHRISTMAS SEALS—Actor Edward James Olmos, 1992 Christmas Seals Chairman of the American Lung Association is surrounded by children who are depending on today's support to ensure a future that does not include lung disease. In its 85th year, the Christmas Seals Campaign raises funds to support community programs, to fight lung disease, the nation's third leading cause of death.
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Merry Christmas
and a Joyous and Prosperous New Year
From The
Inland Empire Hispanic News
**GAIN Program helps employers select & train new workers**

With the economy in the worst stall since the depression, unemployment on the rise and the prediction there will be a $330 billion national deficit in 1993, it is hard to find something positive on the horizon.

But in spite of the negatives, there are glimmers of hope. People are going to work, with assistance from the San Bernardino County Greater Avenues To Independence (GAIN) program. GAIN is the federally mandated program designed to put people to work and ultimately off public assistance.

In addition, area businesses are being saved thousands of dollars in advertising expense and other pre-employment costs, because GAIN does all of the preliminary work for them.

"I think it is a benefit to employee, state and taxpayer. It helps the economy overall; helps your own pocket," said William D. Johnson, V.P., and General Manager of MGR Services, Inc. in Upland.

He should know. Since last May, Johnson has hired eight people through Anita Lewis, employment representative for the West Valley GAIN.

Daniel Colunga, Ontario; Lillian Clay, Upland; and Victor Aragon, Chino are among those Johnson has hired through GAIN. All three have been with the company for several months, and say they like their jobs. MGR Services is a full service real estate and property management company, with a maintenance division that specializes in the maintenance of commercial properties.

The positions filled through GAIN were for maintenance technicians, housekeepers and day porters.

GAIN participants have various skills and abilities. Some are trained in new skills. Others are helped to brush up on dormant skills. The program works to prepare all participants to seek and obtain employment.

"Businesses call us because we save them time and money," Lewis said.

The savings is realized by virtually eliminating the pre-employment costs such as advertising and staff time for taking applications, screening and interviewing. Johnson estimates he can save from $500-$1000 per hiring period by using the GAIN system that's already in place, while at the same time help people who need employment get on their feet.

"I believe in giving people a chance to get back on their feet," Johnson said. He also appreciates the state and federal tax credits his company is eligible for, by participating in the program. These tax credits are worth up to $3,000 per employee.

According to Lewis, one of the biggest fears businesses have, in becoming involved with GAIN, is that government will come in and audit their books.

"GAIN does not do that," she said. GAIN does a 30 day follow-up to see how the client is working out and that's it. Businesses do not have additional paper work they must do for GAIN, she said.

Businesses interested in learning more on how to secure employees through GAIN can call Lewis at (714) 945-4042.

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**Colton Library Seeks Volunteers**

Three hours a week can change your life...and the life of another. Help an adult learn to read and write. The Colton Public Library trains volunteers to become tutors for adults who wish to improve their reading and writing skills. The next training workshop for potential tutors will be held on two Saturdays, January 9 and 16, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., at the Colton Public Library, 656 North 9th Street, Colton. Join our dedicated team of volunteer tutors at the Colton Public Library. Call (909) 370-5170 for more information and advance registration.

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**Merry Christmas & Happy New Year**

Ella no necesita pasar el smog-check.

Nuestra carroza tampoco.

Vuelve el "Desfile de las Rosas" (Rose Parade). Este año Southern California Edison participa con su carroza "More Than Magic", diseñada una vez más por el artista latino Raúl Rodríguez.

Esta gran obra no solamente impresiona por su espectacular diseño, sino también por lo avanzado de su tecnología. Como la bola de cristal que sostiene el mago que, rodeada de células solares fotovoltaicas, toma energía del sol consiguiendo un movimiento giratorio.

Además todo el conjunto es propulsado por un motor eléctrico que no emite gases tóxicos. En otras palabras, no contaminé el aire.

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