November 29th 2006

Hispanic News

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We cannot fully appreciate the apparition of Mary on the hilltop of Tepeyac if we do not understand the history surrounding it.

History tells us what was happening in the world on December 12, 1531, 39 years after Columbus discovered America, and planted the flag of Spain and the Cross of Christ in the New World. It happened 10 years after the conquest of the Aztec nation by the sword of Hernando Cortez.

There was a spirit of oppression among the proud Indians. Their temples had been destroyed. They had no voice. Their proud civilization...their way of life...had been wiped out.

Amidst this situation Mary brings the message of hope...the Good News of her son to them, and revealed her Son to them, and revealed her Son to them, and revealed her Son to them, and revealed her Son to them, and revealed her Son to them...and told them to continue their faith as the Virgin Mary, the Mother of the living God. She commanded Juan "to go" and inform the Bishop. But the Bishop realized he was not fulfilling his mission of going to the poor, but expected them to come to him.

Mary's request for a church among the Indians was not for a church of stone, but for a living church...a Christian community, so that the Good News might be preached to them. Mary always leads people to her Son.

It was through her appearance at Tepeyac that Christ came to the New World...the newly discovered continent.

One of the early historians of the period, Fray Francisco de Florencia, writes that the Aztec nation adored the Immaculate Conception...the Virgin Mary...as if she were their mother...and she is...as if she were their mother...and she is...as if she were their mother...and she is...as if she were their mother...

Continue on page 5
UC REGENTS AUTHORIZE UCR TO PROCEED WITH PLANS FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL

"This is a giant leap forward" says UCR Chancellor France Cordova of the UC regent's decision.

RIVERSIDE, Calif. - The Regents of the University of California this morning authorized UC Riverside to proceed with the next phase of planning for a School of Medicine. UCR will begin immediately a national search for a founding dean for the school. It will also hire initial faculty and staff, develop curriculum that focuses on improved health care in both primary and specialty care, and seek private support. It plans to submit a final proposal and refined business plan to UC officials by the end of 2007. "We are delighted with the Regents' action today," UCR Chancellor France A. Cordova said. "For the last three years we have taken incremental steps toward a School of Medicine at UCR, but this is a giant leap forward."

In May 2006, UCR proposed to establish a School of Medicine that would serve the medically underserved in Inland Southern California by training a diverse workforce of physicians, with innovations in research, education, and health care delivery that resonates throughout the state and nation. Projected to open in the fall 2012...

The shortlist of doctors in the Inland Empire, the two-county region of Riverside and San Bernardino, has been projected to be as much as 1,140 physicians by 2015.

Three representatives of the Inland Empire Coalition for a UCR Medical School told the Regents of the region's need for more physicians, of the coalition's broad community support, of the need for more minority medical professionals to serve a demographically diverse Inland Empire. Speaking were Jack Clarke, a Riverside attorney who is president of the UCR Alumni Association; Ramon Alvarez, a Riverside auto dealer; and Cindy Roth, president of the Greater Riverside Chamber of Commerce.

The Regents' unanimous adoption to adopt the recommendation of its educational policy committee came on a motion by Inland Empire Regent Bruce Varnet.

UCR's School of Medicine will be research-based and build upon the university's existing strengths in the biological, agricultural, physical, socio-behavioral sciences and engineering.

For more than 30 years, UCR has provided the first two years of medical school to a class of 24 students per year through the UCR/UCLA Thomas Haider Program in Biomedical Sciences. In fall 2012, the entering medical school class will increase from 24 students to 40 students; those students will receive their M.D. degree from UC Riverside in spring 2016. In subsequent years, the campus will scale up to admit classes of 48, 72, and 96 students per year.

At maturity in 2022, the UCR School of Medicine is projected to have a total enrollment of 384 medical students, 160 graduate Ph.D. students, and more than 400 UCR-affiliated residents.

Total projected operating costs for the medical school during 2007-2022 is $860 million, with contributions from state, federal, private and other non-state sources. Total capital costs for the same 15-year period - including renovations to existing research and office space, leased clinical space, initial and additional infrastructure, space for teaching and research, a medical library and information resources - roughly are estimated to be $496 million.

For more information on UCR's proposed School of Medicine, visit http://www.medschool.ucr.edu.

PHOENIX - Hispanics said "adios" to the Republican Party in Tuesday's elections, voting in much greater numbers than expected for Democratic candidates in an apparent rejection of the ruling party's efforts to blame much of the nation's problems on undocumented immigrants.

Contrary to experts' predictions, Hispanics would not turn out massively, exit polls show Hispanics accounted for 8 percent of the total vote about equal to the Hispanic vote's record turnout in the 2004 presidential election, and much more than in previous mid-term elections.

What's more, 73 percent of Hispanics voted for Democrats, while only 26 percent voted for Republicans, a CNN exit poll shows. In the 2004 presidential elections, 55 percent of Hispanics voted Democrat and about 42 percent voted Republican.

Many experts predicted Hispanics would not turn out in big numbers, in part because most of the hottest races took place in states with no major Hispanic presence.

Also, experts said it would take until the 2008 elections for the largely Hispanic "today we march, tomorrow we vote" protests of this year to translate into the naturalization and registration of large numbers of foreign-born Hispanic voters.

However, the anti-immigration hysteria spearheaded by Republicans in the House - and by cable television fear mongers such as Pat Buchanan and Lou Dobbs - upset U.S.-born Hispanics who normally don't care much about immigration.

With nearly every house district and senate seat being decided by a 2-3% margin, every vote counted. With Hispanics being 8% of the total vote with even distribution in most congressional districts and states, and without that vote (American Hispanic vote), Republicans would have won the House and Senate decisively in 2006.

Sen. Charles Schumer of New York, the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, agreed. "We should always be mindful that there was a little bit of God and a lot of luck. A 4,000-vote shift and we would have four new senators, not the U.S. Senate."

Veiled Racism Suspected

Many candidates who campaigned on get-tough-against-illegal-immigrants were defeated. J.D. Hayworth, an Arizona Republican who centered his campaign on immigrant bashing and supported building the 700 mile fence was among the defeated anti-immigration candidates.

Jon Garrido, Hispanic News www.JonGarrido.com 602 244 1000

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FOUR MYTHS ABOUT UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS ARE DISPelled in New University Study
By Marisa Trevino

As more and more towns join in the hysteria of proclaiming undocumented immigrants Public Enemy #1, it's more and more obvious these politicians and citizens don't want to know the people behind the label.

Who knows what would happen then?
A University of South Carolina researcher thought it was time to get to know the people who were making her state one of the fastest growing destinations for undocumented Hispanic immigrants.

Dr. Elaine Lacy, research director for the Consortium for Latino Immigration Studies, delivered the results of her two-year study on the Mexican immigrant population in South Carolina, titled “Mexican Immigrants to South Carolina: A Profile.”

When Dr. Lacy and her team of graduate students interviewed the 181 Mexican immigrants, ages 17 and up in 15 counties across North Carolina, they were surprised to learn a few things that, in essence, dispelled four common myths held about Latino immigrants.

Myth No. 1: Latino immigrants want to move to the United States permanently and will remain here unless they are forced to leave.

Lacy said 60 percent of Mexicans plan to return to Mexico, where they prefer to live. They were in the United States to earn money. Only 28 percent of Mexican immigrants indicated they want to remain in the United States and would do so only if family members were with them.

That's no surprise finding to those of us of any Latino community in the nation. How arrogant some are to think that over 12 million people are so in love with another country that they would leave behind their children and loved ones.

It's all about survival and working and earning money - and it always has been.

It was only when the U.S. government tried so hard to keep people out that they were actually keeping them in, and that is the reason why 12 million people are stuck in a political limbo because most have been here too long, unable to return home - and now home is on this side of the border.

Myth No. 2: Latino immigrants overuse public benefits and make little economic contribution.

Of the 181 immigrants interviewed, only four were unemployed. "They came here to work," Lacy said. "They want to help with living expenses for family members in Mexico and to save money for housing, businesses and retirement in Mexico.”

Other than public education, the only other public service utilized was WIC, a Medicaid program available to qualifying families when their children are born in the United States. Only 15 percent of the families interviewed had children born in the U.S., but not all of those qualified for the WIC program.

Lacy said undocumented immigrants are ineligible for any public assistance, and approximately 70 percent of the Mexican immigrants interviewed were undocumented.

Again, what person in their right mind who is here illegally would put themselves on the public radar by applying for services they know they aren't eligible for?

As painful as it is to say, further research warrants discovering if the majority of Latinos that people claim are taking advantage of public assistance are Latinos who are legal citizens.

The U.S. Census reports that 21.8 percent of Hispanics live in poverty and 32.7 percent lack health insurance. Common sense tells us those percentages are not all comprised from the undocumented population.

Myth No. 3: Latino immigrants refuse to learn English and do not want to assimilate into U.S. culture.

Nearly half the respondents said they were making efforts to learn English. One-quarter said they were taking formal English classes, while nearly an additional 25 percent said they were learning from purchased tapes, watching English television and reading English publications. Lacy said 30 percent cited learning the language as the biggest need of the Mexican community.

This myth is so easy to prove false in any community in the nation by just picking up the phone and calling those churches and organizations that offer English classes.

In Texas, these classes routinely have waiting lists. The same is being reported throughout the country. The undocumented want to learn English.

Some are shier than others in trying to speak it, but the desire is there and was there when the decision was first made to come to this country.

Myth No. 4: Many immigrants are criminals who have no respect for the law.

Only two of the 181 interviewed reported any problems with law enforcement. Both cases were related to driving without a license. Lacy said many immigrants said they admired Americans for their belief in, and respect, for the law.

And who wouldn't when all they've known are corrupt law enforcement officials who will do anything for money?

Dr. Lacy discovered other information that was a surprise to her and her team but badly have been known to the rest of us: there is a high incidence of depression among the undocumented because of the separation from their families and the stress of living in the United States.

Most of the undocumented live below or at the poverty level by earning $20,000 a year, don't have health insurance and live in overcrowded, sub-standard housing.

But perhaps the biggest revelation from Dr. Lacy's research that she fails to mention is that the undocumented, for all that they suffer, still have the ganas to keep going - and that says something about the human spirit.

Marisa Trevino, http://latinalista.blogspot.com/
LATINO BACKLASH COULD DOOM GOP
By Roberto Lovato

Editor's Note: The anti-immigrant rhetoric and legislation from many Republicans (and some Democrats) is stoking flames of resentment against Latinos among the GOP's largely white base. Should Latinos get fed up and refuse to vote Republican — and exit polls suggest a large majority did just that on Nov. 7 — the GOP could be doomed politically for years to come.

Roberto Lovato is a New America Media writer based in New York.

NEW YORK—As I watched political history on my television and computer screens Tuesday night, I couldn't help but think about Lionel Sosa, the Latino who may have lost the most in this week’s election. Sosa, a political consultant and director of Mexicans and Texans Thinking Together (MATT), a nonprofit in San Antonio, is largely credited with developing the strategies that colored almost 40 percent of the Latino electorate Republican red. I was curious about how it felt for someone who worked closely with Karl Rove, George W. Bush and Ronald Reagan to watch his work turn Democrat blue. (Experts I interviewed and exit polls estimate that about 70 percent of Latinos voted Democratic last Tuesday, as compared to 53 percent in 2004). So, I called Sosa at the MATT office.

"I don't think everything I worked for is lost," Sosa said, "but Latinos did send a message to the Republican Party. If we don't humanize the approach to immigration, it will cost us the Latino vote." His choice of the word "humanize" was telling, for Tuesday’s election is but another reminder of the GOP’s urgent need to move beyond appeals to the baser instincts of its still predominantly white base. Lionel’s soft-spoken strategic advice must roar in the ears of his longtime friend Karl Rove, whose efforts to broaden the largely white Republican tent appear to have imploded.

Whether Republicans’ enforcement-only approach to immigration — the infamous wall and other punitive measures — drives Latinos as deep into the anti-Republican camp as African-Americans (whose support for GOP is consistently in single digits) depends on whether we see the 187-ization of the nation.

As I listen to strategists like Sosa and other experts ponder the possibility of an anti-Republican backlash among Latinos, I’m reminded of a 1993 meeting between a delegation of Latino activists and Latino elected officials and then-California Gov. Pete Wilson, the main sponsor of Prop 187. "I resent the implication that I'm a racist," Wilson told the group, pounding his desk. "I am not a racist and I give the Hispanic community more credit than to fall for this kind of race-baiting." I’d asked Wilson how he felt knowing that many of the 10-year-old Mexican and Salvadoran kids I worked with thought he hated them because of his leadership around Proposition 187.

Those kids turned 22 this year. They remembered Pete Wilson and his initiatives around Proposition 187, a 1994 ballot initiative that called for the denial of health and education services to the children of undocumented immigrants. Prop. 187, which was eventually blocked in the courts, turned the Golden State into a template for the current immigration wars.

As I came to understand the long-term effects of anti-immigrant policies after fighting such policies in California, the most famous is Proposition 187, a 1994 ballot initiative that called for the denial of health and education services to the children of undocumented immigrants. Proposition 187 was eventually blocked in the courts, turned the Golden State into a template for the current immigration wars.

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MEXICO’S GREATEST HOLIDAY: THE VIRGEN OF GUADALUPE APPARITION

By Senior Deacon Joseph Rios

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sun and the moon as Gods. They showed their appreciation to the Sun God for its warm, lifegiving rays by offering the most precious object man possesses – the human heart. It was an honor to be offered in sacrifice on the Altar. He also notes that the Aztec language was a form of picture writing...hieroglyphics...so it was not difficult for the Indian to understand the message in the picture.

They looked at the beautiful Lady and saw that she stood in front of the Sun God leaving only its rays. She stood on the top of the Moon God so that her message would be that bond that unites the North America the beautiful. Inspired by this blessed event let us unite in prayer and commit ourselves to the building of the body of Christ and the dignity of all its people.

The Gospel speaks of this unity and teaches that no one is a stranger in the Church. The Apostle Paul makes this clear when he says, “There does not exist among you Jew or Greek, slave or free man, male or female...all are one in Jesus Christ.”

This unity is the Guadalupe message, the challenge for the two experiences of Church, the North American and the Hispanic.

What is the message for you and me as individuals today? The Church exists because it has a mission...a project to accomplish. Our mission happens to be the same as Juan Diego’s: to evangelize.

Go, Jesus commands. As the Father sent me, I am sending you. We, you and I, are the bearers of the Good News...and He is not speaking to the clergy. We are all called to conversion...to change...to grow with all its growing pains as parents/sons/daughters.

It means to go forth out of the comfort of our being and at times our language and customs into the world of the neighbor...a world sometimes strange and unattractive...unacceptable to our standard. Maybe a world/person living in your own home that does not respond to you, yet this is where God dwells and these are the people we must reach out to. “What you do to the least of my brothers and sisters, you do to me,” Jesus said.

Our devotion to Mary should enable us to love and serve the Lord and His people in a greater way. Her message must remind us of our responsibility to our neighbor, particularly the poor, the marginal, the least of our brothers and sisters.

Today we hear the cry of the Church in Latin America where countless martyrs have made the suffering Christ visible to us. This is a blessed event for us...the North American Church...a challenge an opportunity knocking at our door. How are you responding to their cry? Is this only an article in the newspaper for you? Are you reading the signs of the times?

We read the Gospel that when Mary visited Elizabeth, the baby in Elizabeth’s womb leaped for joy. Today, we, too, leap with joy as we remember Mary’s visit to Tepeyac to America the beautiful. Inspired by this blessed event let us unite in prayer and commit ourselves to the building of the body of Christ and the dignity of all its people.

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LATINO BACKLASH COULD DOOM GOP.

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backlash against Latinos pushes them to mobilize in streets and into voting against the Republicans.

What's at stake for the future GOP is distressing anti-Latino trends. Principal among these is how Republicans (and some Democrats, including Latino Democrats) framed immigration as the "national security issue." The organized and consistent attacks of the Minutemen did not exist in 1994. Since 1994, Latinos have had to stand by and watch weekly reports of the deaths of scores of immigrants in the desert; the number of immigration raids has reached historic highs according to Homeland Security officials; and the wall provides a concrete and fenced daily reminder of the loathing of Latinos.

These and other factors are giving birth to the 187-ization of the nation.

Sosa's warnings to his friends in the weakened seat of global power are on point. The Republican Party must rapidly reverse the dehumanization of millions in our midst. Otherwise last birth to the 187-ization of the nation.
This November will mark the 10-year anniversary of Proposition 209, which ended the consideration of race and gender in the education and employment sectors of California. Proposition 209 sought to end "racial preferences" but made a much broader sweep across the state’s educational and employment sectors of California.

People often confuse "preference" with "consideration" even though the former indicates a much bolder action. The Supreme Court has ruled against the use of racial preferences, which face major roadblocks in enforcement.

The proposition undercut the discussion of feasible solutions to the realities of institutional racial inequality by eliminating any possible consideration of race altogether. One needs only to walk through Spreut plaza or sit in a lecture hall to see the effects of Proposition 209 on our campus.

During the admissions cycle immediately following 209, there were zero African American admits to Boalt Law School. At the undergraduate level, African American, Chicano/Latinos, and Native Americans saw decreases of 66 percent, 53 percent, and 61 percent, respectively. "Asians" are generally thought of as being overrepresented, but the term encompasses around 40 distinct communities. We have no means of tracking admission rates, for instance, of Southeast Asian students-who come from immigrant and refugee experiences, which face major roadblocks in higher education.

Furthermore, people will often point to the large Asian student population at UC Berkeley as though it were a sign that problems of underrepresentation (of other communities) are due to cultural differences rather than structural barriers. This vein of argument implies that some students are immune to such barriers.

The truth is that all students of color are subject to structural barriers, whether this is across academic disciplines or at the graduate and professional level. Thus, to focus only on undergraduate rates is to look too narrowly at the problem of under representation of all communities of color across the sectors of California.

For ten years the admit rates for communities of color have remained consistently low. UC Berkeley was more diverse ten and twenty years ago than it is today. Why is this a problem? This is an issue in a public institution that is supposed to serve the California public, which is much more diverse than our campus would suggest. Clearly, this isn’t only a problem for students of color, but for all students who wish to learn in a truly diverse environment. This is the sort of experience UC Berkeley may boast of but does not actually provide.

Recently Chancellor Birgeneau has cited the state of diversity at our campus is a "crisis" saying that we’re not meeting our obligation as a public institution because we’re underserving in an extreme way a significant and increasingly important part of the population, which actually is going to be the majority population. "It is projected that in twenty years, communities of color will make up over 60 percent of the state population.

Californians have to overturn Proposition 209. Not only will this provide more equitable education of its citizens, but it is also economically smart in order to meet the state’s changing demographics and needs. We’ve given the 209 experiment ten years to function and it created a California that is more segregated.

The devastating decline of students of color on campus should signify the negative effects of such race neutral policies like Proposition 209.

There isn’t simply something ethically wrong in denying the consideration of race as a factor in admissions, but it innately contradicts the mission of an educational institution like UC Berkeley. Intellectual dialogue on campus should allow students to explore, define, and then redefine their social categories through interaction with their peers. We can increase our educational exchange and meaning of diversity when we look at both the struggles of our racial history and also the cultural contributions of this exchange. If we only have diversity of ideas, and not diversity of people we cannot continue to have these conversations.

Demanding equal access to education is not a radical idea. Justice is no radical idea. This Thursday, Nov. 2nd, join us in representing the underrepresented on Upper Spreut plaza at 12 p.m.

Juana Miranda and Sannah Rahim, contributing writers of The Daily Californian, are UC Berkeley students. opinion@dailycal.org.

COLTON’S FIRST HISPANIC MAYOR HONORED

After his honorable discharge as master sergeant, Oliva returned to his native city, was employed at Norton Air Force and March Air Force as an aircraft mechanic. He also became actively involved in the community, and in veteran affairs. He co-founded the Fidel Hernandez Post 754, American Legion.

During the ensuing years, Oliva and other residents felt that elected officials were insensitive to the needs of the largely Hispanic community, specifically those living in the southern section of the city. He ran for councilman and was elected in 1959.

He strongly advocated on the issues of parks, sidewalks, youth programs, street rebuilding and other neglected environmental necessities in South Colton. He also opened windows of opportunity and encouraged other Hispanics to become involved and to seek public offices.

A dangerous pedestrian crossing existed where the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad train had previously killed 18 people in South Colton, including his best friend and an uncle. Still, there was no action on the part of officials to correct the dangerous crossing. He twice failed to convince the voters to pass a bond to build an underpass that would allow the children to walk safely to and from school. Tragically, prior to the Christmas holidays in 1963, 6-year old Irene Frances Yzaguirre was killed by a train while walking home from school. After the accident, Oliva again decided to propose the bond to the voters, although friends and family urged him to give up the fight. He felt this was a just cause, a crusade to save more lives, and avoid further tragedies.

Campaigning strenuously, with the help of neighbors, American Legion and acquaintances, and a block by block house contact, the bond passed in October, 1964, although there was strong opposition, due to the high cost of building an underpass. The underpass was dedicated on September 14, 1968.

Oliva was the first Hispanic to be elected mayor in the history of Colton, serving from 1966 to 1968. He later served as constable for the City of Colton.

Oliva died in December, 2005 at age 86. Relatives and friends petitioned the city council to name the underpass in his memory.

On October 24, 2006, city officials, family members, and long-established friends dedicated a bronze memorial plaque in honor of Pasqual Oliva on the corner of Seventh and "N" Street, Colton.

Pasqual Oliva Memorial Plaque will be a permanent remembrance to Colton residents of his pioneering efforts to
KIWANIS CLUB OF GREATER S.B. SCHEDULES TOY GIVEAWAY

Kiwanis Club of Greater San Bernardino announced its Annual Christmas Toy Giveaway at the Placita Park. San Bernardino, announced President Juan Luna. "Our members and Santa and Mrs. Claus are working very diligently to provide toys for our neighborhood kids for this Christmas," he said. The Christmas Toy Giveaway will start at 8:00 a.m. when Santa arrives from the North Pole. Refreshments will also be provided for the kids. Juan Polio is a major contributor to this year's event.

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