11-26-1997

November 26th 1997

Hispanic News

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/hispanicnews

Recommended Citation
https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/hispanicnews/217

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Special Collections & Archives at CSUSB ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Hispanic News by an authorized administrator of CSUSB ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@csusb.edu.
Pictured above are Russian journalists who recently visited the Inland Empire Hispanic News under the auspices of the United States Information Agency and representatives from local government and education agencies, who spoke on their respective agency's role in the community. Photo by lEHN

The Inland Empire Hispanic News hosted six Russian journalists visiting the Inland Empire on November 19, 1997, under the auspices of the United States Information Agency's International Visitors Program. The Inland Empire itinerary was coordinated by the International Relations Council of Riverside, Inc.

The visiting journalist indicated their interest in visiting small to medium size cities throughout the United States and in particular, to examine the role in which local print media plays in community development.

Specifically, their main objective was how (small) newspapers in the United States keep their journalistic ethics independence and freedom of expression. Their added interest was also in the relationships between newspapers, local government officials, and politicians; and how newspapers maintain their independence while relying on the business community for advertising revenue.

IEHN arranged to have representatives from the various local agencies present their views on relationships between their respective agency and the media.

Local representatives included Terri Rubi, Office of Congressman George Brown; Ray Quinto, Office of Assemblyman Joe Baca; Joe Rodriguez, Office of Supervisor Jerry Eaves, Chip Patterson and Norman Nunez, Sheriff's Department Public Affairs Office; Delfina Bryant, Director of English Learners and Support Programs, San Bernardino School District; Lt. Frank Mankin, San Bernardino Police Department; Ray Abril, Jr., Colton School District; and Joe Acosta, Deacon, Cathedral Diocese of Riverside and San Bernardino.

Graciano Gomez, publisher and Trini Gomez were hosts for the visitors. The publisher presented an historical overview of the origin, goals and policies of the newspaper (as a minority newspaper) and mechanics of news coverage. He described the Inland Empire's demographic profile, the newspaper's relationship with government, education and other agencies.

Each of the invited agency representatives presented an indepth review of their respective agency's function, role and in particular, to examine the role in which local print media plays in community development.

The Inland Empire Hispanic News

Casa Ramona celebrates 25th Anniversary of community service

On November 14, over 300 persons gathered at the Radisson Convention Center, San Bernardino, to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the founding of Casa Ramona Community Center.

Mistress of Ceremonies Eloise Reyes introduced an array of elected and government officials and representatives from civic, cultural and community organizations attending the gala function.

Keynote speaker for the Anniversary Dinner was Senator Ruben Ayala. Ayala spoke on the history of Casa Ramona, how the center began and the persons who have been involved throughout the 25 years of operation and the services that have been provided to the residents of the city.

Casa Ramona Director Esther Estrada was commended for her years of dedication and service to Casa Ramona and was presented with resolutions from Congressman George Brown, Senator Ayala, Assemblyman Joe Baca and Supervisor Jerry Eaves.

Key individuals in the CMAO were Ralph Hernandez, Father Manuel Guillen, Jerry Butler, Robert Castañeda, Margaret Cisneros, Mary Saldaña, Mary Lou Vasquez, Esther Murillo, and, Graciano Gomez, who was elected its first president.

CMAO moved into a store front across from the Placita Park, with Richard (Babe) Williams as its first director. MAE and other organizations provide classes and other services to the community with assistance from government agencies.

Eventually, the services being provided and number of people who were serviced outgrew the store front space. Coincidentally, the San Bernardino School District declared that Ramona School be vacated as a result of the 1932 Earthquake Act.

CMAO was permitted to moved into the school. The key individuals, as a core group, began to negotiate with the District. CMAO was required to bid on the school, as per state law. However, Ralph Hernandez found a regulation that the District could sell the property to a nonprofit organization, if the property was designated a historical site.

The school was registered as a historical site and the District sold the school for $42,500 with a $5,000 down payment, the amount being forwarded by Father Guillen through the Mexican-American Commission.

In 1970, Peter Chacon, later elected as the Chicano Movement in the Southwest was at its peak. Those strong sentiments (of the Chicano Movement) were also reflected by activists in the Westside of San Bernardino and they (the activists) decided to translate their feelings into action by uniting into a viable community organization.

In 1972, the Chicano Movement (CMO) was also eicheled by activists in the Westside of San Bernardino and they (the activists) decided to translate their feelings into action by uniting into a viable community organization.

The mission of Casa Ramona Community Center in 1972 was to provide a comprehensive array of services in the areas of education, social, health, mental, cultural, youth and legal to its residents and enhance the quality of life for the community.

Graciano Gomez, First Board President of Casa Ramona

Casa Ramona was the aftermath of the tumultuous 1960's when the Chicano Movement Movement in the Southwest was at its peak. Those strong sentiments (of the Chicano Movement) were also reflected by activists in the Westside of San Bernardino and they (the activists) decided to translate their feelings into action by uniting into a viable community organization.

In 1970, Peter Chacon, later elected as CMAO moved into a store front across assemblyman from Chula Vista, aided in organizing the Confederation of Mexican-American Organizations (CMAO), a conglomerate of the area's Hispanic organizations.

Key individuals in the CMAO were Ralph Hernandez, Father Manuel Guillen, Jerry Butler, Robert Castañeda, Margaret Cisneros, Mary Saldaña, Mary Lou Cas Ramona Community Center's 25th Anniversary was celebrated on November 14, 1997 at the Radisson Hotel, San Bernardino. Pictured above are Casa Ramona's director Esther Estrada and Senator Ruben Ayala, the keynote speaker.

Continued on page 6
Editorial

Latinos in the Inland Empire fare well following the November 4, 1997 elections in spite of low voter turnout... The City of San Bernardino is the big winner... Judith Valles is destined to lead...

By Ray Quinto

County Wide - Latinos in the Inland Empire fared well in the November 4 election despite the low voter turnout. Countywide voter turnout was a dismal 16.5%, however, in San Bernardino and Redlands the voter turnout was somewhat higher. Races for Mayor and City Council in San Bernardino attracted voter attention as did Measure U in Redlands.

In San Bernardino - Judith Valles, considered an outsider by some, but well known to others, garnered 30% of the vote, coming in first. She will be in a runoff with Timothy Prince, who came in a distant second behind Valles. It is expected that Valles will have little problem defeating her opponent in the February 3 election. "Mayor" Judith Valles will be a significant force for the City of San Bernardino and the surrounding communities in the Inland Empire. As her boarded the City Council will come together, working in concert to plan and solve the problems of a troubled city. Her experience will no doubt inspire that she will lead in the right direction.

Additionally, Esther Estrada, reelected to the City Council will provide much needed wisdom and expertise in many of the areas where the city needs attention. Attention that should partly be focused west of the freeway, looking seriously at the Mt. Vernon Redevelopment Project approved some years ago by the City. Special interest groups, with alleged influence at city hall, were a deterrent to development in the Westside. Future working relationships by the mayor's office and council will be a priority for the socioeconomic turnaround in the City of San Bernardino.

In Redlands - the City Council with Gary George being elected will support Measure U, the control growth measure that won by a 57% vote margin. In this race, the best representative for the North Redlands area, Gilberto Gil was defeated in his bid for reelection, however, Gary George will carry the ball for the North Side of Redlands into the 21st Century. Controlled growth for the City seems to be the will of the people. Gilberto Gil's defeat may have been due in major part because three Latino candidates were going after the Latino vote. Had Mr. Martinez or Mr. De Aguilera not run, their votes would have likely gone to Mr. Gill giving him another term. Latinos must agree that discussion and debate must be part of the process, but we must come together before the election time to discuss strategies so we don't diminish our chances by splitting the vote.

The school board in Redlands showed no surprises with two incumbents, Mr. Hank Mercado and Ms. Barbara Phelps being reelected. Dr. Amos Isaac ran a very strong third in this race, losing by a few hundred votes to second place winner Mercado. In Yucaipa, two appointed board members, Patty Laja and Sue Brown won reelection. San Bernardino City Schools - The San Bernardino City Unified School District Board of Trustees has a new complexion. With the election of Elsa Valdez and Tony Dupre, diversity has taken hold and will be more representative of the demographics of the City, however, more Latinos are needed on the board to reach parity. It is expected that Valdez and Dupre will be a positive compliment of the seven member board, but Latinos must begin immediately to identify and nurture Latino candidates for this most important board so they are ready for the next round of elections as our community seeks to bring diversity, quality, and equality to this most important body.

Valles, Rialto and Fontana - In Colton, very few surprises! The board remains essentially unchanged, however, the election of Mr. David Zamora, will add to the Latino clout in moving the Colton Unified School District forward into the next century. With this election, Latinos have control, with five of the seven member board being of Latino descent. In Rialto and Fontana, no dramatic changes, Laura Mancha and Dennis Rubie both won reelection, with Mr. Gus Hawthorn as the third member elected. Riatio chose Dean Olinger and Chuck Skaggs to represent them on the board.

Higher Education in San Bernardino - The San Bernardino Community College Board of Trustees will see a new face. Beverly Powell will replace Lois Carson on the board. Carson chose not to run and retired from this position after many years of service. Stephanie Cereceres and Gene Wood, both incumbents, were reelected for a four year term. This Board is likely to see another new face in the next years when Judith Valles, a board member, becomes "Mayor" of San Bernardino requiring the Board to hold an election or appoint a new member. Continued on page 3

Dr. Tom Rivera to run for S.B. County Sup' of Schools

Dr. Tom M. Rivera, a local university administrator, announced his intention to run for the office of San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools in 1998.

Rivera mentioned that his priority would be, to continue working collaboratively with the 33 school districts in the county and to use this partnership as a springboard to develop academic programs that guarantee that more of the county's children can read and compute at grade level and that they will be technologically literate. "In order to assure that our children can effectively compete in the 21st Century," Rivera stated, "we must continue to prepare our children to be critical thinkers, problem solvers, and to value and respect diversity in the home, school, and community."

Rivera also indicated that two major points in his campaign platform will be the truthful reporting of achievement and dropout statistics to the general public and accountability for taxpayer dollars. "$I'm not putting on a good front for the sake of maintaining the bureaucracy," said Rivera. "Taxpayers," he went on to say, "deserve honesty and a guarantee that their dollars will be spent on behalf of children. I will not hide school spending practices behind closed doors. My intent is to maintain an open door policy in every sense of the word. I will welcome taxpayer scrutiny."

Rivera, who has served as Associate Dean at Cal. State San Bernardino for the past 25 years, stated that his broad-based experience as an educator and his proven record of community leadership will prove beneficial in his campaign to "look forward to a campaign that will focus on the issues," indicated Rivera.

Rivera graduated from Calton High School, attended San Bernardino Valley College and transferred to Cal-State, Los Angeles, graduating with an B.A. and M.A. in Education and Curriculum Development and Ed. D in Administration from UCLA.

Rivera has been involved in numerous educational and service organizations. He was founder of the Inland Empire Future Leaders, an organization that helps youth develop leadership skills and cultural awareness. Over 1,500 students have graduated from the IEFL and alumni have a college-going rate of 87%. A
County Supt. Pulliam endorses Fischer for S.B. County Superintendent of Schools

SAN BERNARDINO - Dr. Barry Pulliam, San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, today announced his official endorsement of Dr. Herbert R. Fischer, as a candidate for the County Superintendent of Schools position on the June, 1998, primary ballot. Pulliam previously announced he would retire at the conclusion of his current term in December, 1998.

According to Pulliam, Fischer's vital service as chair of the Community Coalition's task force on student performance; his focus on raising student performance standards in his own district, Colton Joint Unified School District; and his tireless work as chair of the Countywide Gangs and Drugs Task Force, which has resulted in joint efforts between education and law enforcement agencies on issues affecting the safety of youth, all point to Fischer's dedication and commitment to respond to the needs of public education.

Pulliam stated, "Enthusiastically endorse Dr. Fischer's candidacy for County Superintendent and am especially delighted that he has received the support of the district superintendents in the county. I know that Dr. Fischer is dedicated to furthering the partnerships and collaborative efforts established among the County Office, school districts, teachers, school employees, other agencies, and the community."

CULTURE CLASH

'ANTHOLOGY'

Saturday, December 6 at 8 PM
Riverside Municipal Auditorium

Tickets Available at TICKETMASTER and the UCR Ticket Office, 787-4331
123-118 full price, $14 student
(All discounts available)

Wondrous and Thought provoking!
14 years of entertaining experience in one show!

Presented by UC Riverside - Cultural Events
**Immigration: Past and Present**

**Wednesday, November 26, 1997**

Immigration: Past and Present

Pauline Rael Jaramillo

The first major wave of immigration into the United States began in 1840 and peaked during the early 1880's with slightly more than five million arrivals. The majority of immigrants came from Northern and Western Europe. The next wave occurred during the first decade of this century with the arrival of approximately nine million immigrants, mostly from Southern and Central Europe. The highest numerical peak thus far occurred in the 1980's, with nearly 10 million immigrants entering the United States. Most of them came from Asia and Latin America.

According to the most recent national census (1990), 19.7 million foreign-born persons reside in the U.S. Although in absolute numbers this represents the highest figure ever, it amounts to only 6% of the population compared to nearly 15% during the period between 1870-1920.

The 1994 Urban Institute report states, "Within the last 100 years, the majority of the foreign born living in the United States, over 85% are in the country legally. Fully one third are naturalized citizens and nearly half are legal permanent residents." The total number of undocumented immigrants in 1990 is estimated to be 2.5 million, approximately 13% of the immigrant population. The impact of immigrants on the labor market during the early twentieth century was much greater than it is today. In 1907 they comprised 3% of the labor force. In order for the labor market to be similarly impacted today, immigration would have to increase tenfold!

The United States has a history of importing immigrant laborers when its' economically expedient to do so, and often deporting them when it's no longer economically expedient to keep them. Italians, Jews, Irish, Asians and Latinos have all been subjected to this abuse.

During the labor shortage of the 1840's, Chinese immigrants were imported to fill job vacancies left by American soldiers. Thousands of Mexican men rushed to fill the labor demands that would enable America's economy to survive. Most of them remained and were eventually joined by their families. During the lowest point of the economic depression of the 1930's, they were denied even low paying, back breaking agricultural work as a result of prices falling below production costs and the large number of able bodied Americans in competition for the remaining jobs. The economic crisis fueled racial bigotry which resulted in scapegoating, escalating into violence and ended by their families. During the lowest point of the economic depression of the 1930's, they were denied even low paying, back breaking agricultural work as a result of prices falling below production costs and the large number of able bodied Americans in competition for the remaining jobs. The economic crisis fueled racial bigotry which resulted in scapegoating, escalating into violence and ended with the Bracero program to attract Mexican laborers, followed by deportation under "Operation Wetback" during the 1950's.

**Immigration**

**Wednesday, November 26, 1997**

Approximately 11 million immigrants are working, earning $240 billion a year, and pay more than $90 billion in taxes. 

Seventy percent of the $6 billion in food stamps that illegal immigrants receive is used by documented citizens and nearly half are legal permanent residents. Approximately 11 million immigrants are working, earning $240 billion a year, and pay more than $90 billion in taxes. Twenty years later, the effects of Proposition 187 became law in 1994, undocumented immigrants may legally be dismissed from their jobs, denied public assistance and services, and excluded from public schools. This... is related to higher levels of discrimination against Mexican workers.

United States Immigration: Past and Present

According to a report published by the Los Angeles County Internal Services Division (909) 787-3851 or (909) 787-5534.

**Remittances** (Money that immigrants send back to their home countries) are essential to the economic development of third world countries, and for many serve as a lifeline to family members left behind. It is estimated that 1.5 million illegal immigrants in California are due to "the uneasiness of society" (Newsweek, 8/9/93). The United States is a land of immigrants, with approximately 11 million immigrants "at work" in the U.S.

Unfortunately, living and working conditions for legal immigrants are not much better. The Amnesty Education Outreach Project interviewed 14 participants in California's educational programs, this is what some of them had to say about their day to day experiences.

**United States Immigration: Past and Present**

According to a fact sheet prepared by the National Council of La Raza, "...a governmental survey of recently legal immigrants... of Proposition 187 becoming law in 1994, 13% of the immigrant population. The majority of these immigrants are working and earning money from their employment, and are contributing to the economic development..." The National Council of La Raza estimates that the number of undocumented immigrants in California is approximately 1.5 million.

**Remittances** (Money that immigrants send back to their home countries) are essential to the economic development of third world countries, and for many serve as a lifeline to family members left behind. It is estimated that 1.5 million illegal immigrants in California are due to "the uneasiness of society" (Newsweek, 8/9/93). The United States is a land of immigrants, with approximately 11 million immigrants "at work" in the U.S.

Unfortunately, living and working conditions for legal immigrants are not much better. The Amnesty Education Outreach Project interviewed 14 participants in California's educational programs, this is what some of them had to say about their day to day experiences.

**United States Immigration: Past and Present**

According to a fact sheet prepared by the National Council of La Raza, "...a governmental survey of recently legal immigrants... of Proposition 187 becoming law in 1994, 13% of the immigrant population. The majority of these immigrants are working and earning money from their employment, and are contributing to the economic development..." The National Council of La Raza estimates that the number of undocumented immigrants in California is approximately 1.5 million.

**Remittances** (Money that immigrants send back to their home countries) are essential to the economic development of third world countries, and for many serve as a lifeline to family members left behind. It is estimated that 1.5 million illegal immigrants in California are due to "the uneasiness of society" (Newsweek, 8/9/93). The United States is a land of immigrants, with approximately 11 million immigrants "at work" in the U.S.

Unfortunately, living and working conditions for legal immigrants are not much better. The Amnesty Education Outreach Project interviewed 14 participants in California's educational programs, this is what some of them had to say about their day to day experiences.

**United States Immigration: Past and Present**

According to a fact sheet prepared by the National Council of La Raza, "...a governmental survey of recently legal immigrants... of Proposition 187 becoming law in 1994, 13% of the immigrant population. The majority of these immigrants are working and earning money from their employment, and are contributing to the economic development..." The National Council of La Raza estimates that the number of undocumented immigrants in California is approximately 1.5 million.

**Remittances** (Money that immigrants send back to their home countries) are essential to the economic development of third world countries, and for many serve as a lifeline to family members left behind. It is estimated that 1.5 million illegal immigrants in California are due to "the uneasiness of society" (Newsweek, 8/9/93). The United States is a land of immigrants, with approximately 11 million immigrants "at work" in the U.S.

Unfortunately, living and working conditions for legal immigrants are not much better. The Amnesty Education Outreach Project interviewed 14 participants in California's educational programs, this is what some of them had to say about their day to day experiences.

**United States Immigration: Past and Present**

According to a fact sheet prepared by the National Council of La Raza, "...a governmental survey of recently legal immigrants... of Proposition 187 becoming law in 1994, 13% of the immigrant population. The majority of these immigrants are working and earning money from their employment, and are contributing to the economic development..." The National Council of La Raza estimates that the number of undocumented immigrants in California is approximately 1.5 million.
National Education Month: Public Education in the United States

November is National Education Month. The Inland Empire Hispanic News is a strong advocate of public education and submits the following information from the National Education Association regarding public education in the United States.

Public School Teachers

The teaching profession is highly regarded by the American public. Americans believe teaching is the profession most beneficial to society, according to a poll conducted by recruiting New Teachers, Inc. and the Advertising Council. And a recent Harris Poll found that the only professionals held in higher esteem than teachers were doctors and scientists.

Today’s public school teachers are better educated and have more classroom experience than their predecessors. More than half (56.2 percent) hold one or more advanced degrees. Half have been educators for at least 15 years, and more than one third (38 percent) have taught for two decades. (Source: NEA, Status of the American Public School Teacher, 1995-96.)

Teachers are dedicated professionals. They spend more than $400 of their own money to meet the classroom needs of their students. And, they work an average of 49.3 hours a week, some thirteen hours more than the average school contract requires. (Source: NEA, Status of the American Public School Teacher, 1995-96.)

The total number of public school teachers for grades K-12 is 2.644,000. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, Projections of Education Statistics, 1996). Two million new teachers will be needed over the next 10 years to replace an aging teaching force and a growing student population. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Education.)

Public School Students

Student test scores are up, the number of test takers is more diverse, and students are taking difficult courses. The results of three major tests of educational achievement – SAT, ACT, and National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) – have shown steady gains over the past two decades. In addition, fourth graders made impressive scores in math and science, outperforming their counterparts in most other countries, according to the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) study. The projected public school enrollment in grades K-12 reached 46,353,000 students in the 1997-98 school year. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Education)

The average expenditure per pupil enrolled in public schools grades K-12 is $5,885. (Source: NEA Research, 1996-97 Estimates of School Statistics)

Public Schools

The American public supports public education. According to the latest Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll, most Americans believe their local schools are doing a good job of preparing children for jobs of the future. And, according to USA Today, most people say they trust their public schools more than their local media and any other public institution – city, state or federal.

The cost of building anew high school is $15.3 million, compared with $6.3 million for a new elementary school. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Education)

There are 86,221 public schools operating in this country. Most were built over 50 years ago. Elementary schools outnumber secondary schools by a three to one ratio. (Source: U.S. Dept. of Education, 1994-95 data). The GAO estimates that one third of all schools need extensive repair or replacement, at a cost of roughly $112 billion. These schools serve 14 million students.

Although more and more schools are using technology to help prepare students for life and work in the 21st century, they are not keeping pace with technological developments. While two-thirds of America’s public schools have met the President’s goal of connecting to the Internet, only three percent use technology effectively in the classroom. Sixty percent of the schools have inadequate and outdated technology. (Source: CEO Forum of Education and technology, School Technology and Readiness Report, October, 1997.)

"The dream begins, most of the time, with a teacher who believes in you, who tugs and pushes and leads you on to the next plateau, sometimes poking you with a sharp stick called truth." Dan Rather

According to an editorial in the San Diego Union-Tribune, September 20, 1997, there is no difference between the state’s gaming machines – The Lottery or Hot Spot – and Indian gaming machines.

“A bill ‘passed overwhelmingly by both Democrats and Republicans... would authorize the governor to sign tribal-state gaming agreements that legalize video gaming machines.”

The San Diego Union-Tribune wrote: “Governor Wilson should sign the Indian gaming bill and begin negotiating with all tribes that have casinos. There’s no longer any excuse for continued discrimination against Indian gaming.”

We appeal to the Governor, as leader of our state, to heal the wounds and bring us all together. What we need is talk - not threats. Urge Governor Wilson to "begin negotiations with all tribes" by joining Californians Concerned About Fairness. Call 1-800-222-0113.

SPONSORED BY SAN MANUEL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS
Casa Ramona Anniversary - From Page 1

Murillo, John Regalado, Robert Castaneda, Margaret Cisneros, Jerry Butler and Father Manuel Guilian. Ralph Hernandez was the education chairperson; Hiram Diaz became the first director.

The drop-in center, senior citizens, child care, Department of Rehab, Social Security, mental health and the Mexican-American Commission (the latter provided rent-free office space to repay the $5,000 loan) were the initial tenants at Casa Ramona.

In order to augment the general fund, Ralph Hernandez and Graciela Gomez approached the Arrowhead United Way for funding, and the agency responded very negatively to the request. After several "reasonable" sessions, the AUW concurred and allocated $25,000 to Casa Ramona, and has continued to grant funding to the present time!

Casa Ramona was confronted with growing pains, however, the Center continued to operate with an array of services when funding was available. Diaz resigned as director in 1975.

Thereafter, Casa Ramona experienced four years of diminished services and budgetary deficit with different directors. Aurelio De La Torre was appointed director in 1979.

De La Torre restructured the center's administration, attracting new service tenants and eliminated staff. He initiated the proposal for the establishment of the West Side Medical Center.

Esther Estrada was appointed director in 1981. Estrada was able to completely eliminate the deficit. She finalized the building of the Medical Center, which began operations in 1983. In order to meet the medical and mental health needs of the community, she expanded the Center to 7,000 feet in 1993.

Estrada was able to increase the number of service providers and implement added services to Casa Ramona. Project Redirect, nutrition, English, GED and tutoring classes, and referral services are a few of the services that have been available throughout these many years. Casa Ramona has also been available to numerous service clubs for their community functions.

On November 19, 1994, the Ramona Senior Housing Complex was dedicated within the Casa Ramona site. The Complex was developed through many years of dedicated work by Estrada. Numerous agencies were also involved in the development of the Complex and tremendous obstacles had to be overcome in the completion of the project.

In 1995, Estrada was confronted with the greatest challenge when the City of San Bernardino notified her that Casa Ramona had to be retrofitted in order to meet the building code requirements or rebuild the Community Center. She immediately planned to rebuild and currently is in the process of developing architectural plans for a new Casa Ramona Community Center!

Since 1972, 71 outstanding community activists have served on the Casa Ramona Board!

The Inland Empire Hispanic News comments Casa Ramona's Board of directors, its dedicated and outstanding directors and the many community persons who have been instrumental in accomplishing the Center's mission to serve the people and improved the quality of life in the community.

Russian Journalists

From page 1

spontivities to the public and interrelationship with newspapers, radio and other media. The visitors frequently asked questions of the presenters regarding their interest in a specific government agency.

Russian journalists were: Mr. Aleksandr Gorschekov, St. Petersburg, Ms. Svetlana Loycchenko, Arkhangelsk, Mr. Lyudmila Matveyeva, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Ms. Irina Pyaro, St. Petersburg, Mr. Ayvar Valeyley, Chelyabinsk Oblast and Mr. Rudolf Yershov. Interpreters were William Bobbit and Regina Kozakeva and local coordinator, Mr. Whitey Harris.

The Inland Empire Hispanic News has been the official Inland Empire representative community newspaper for the United States Information Agency for five years.

HASE & ASSOCIATES SYSTEMS, INC.

Working for a better you.

Recovery Is Our Business

Serving the Inland Empire Community for over ten years.

Specialization:
• Employee Assistance Programs • Hispanic Outreach Program
• Prevention and Education (Alcohol related issues) • Bi-Cultural
• DUI classes • Co-Dependent support groups
• Substance Abuse Counseling • Stress and anger management
• Domestic violence • Parenting • Relapse prevention • Preventive Education

SPANISH SPEAKING STAFF TO SERVE YOU AND YOUR NEEDS.

Family, Marital, Legal, Financial, Alcohol, Stress, Drugs

SI USTED TIENE PROBLEMAS FAMILIARES, O OTROS PROBLEMAS, NO SE OLVIDE DE LLAMARNOS, NOSOTROS ESTAMOS AQUI PARA AYUDARLE.

353 West Sixth Street, San Bernardino, CA 92401
24 hrs. (909) 888-0149 or 1-800-447-HASI - Fax (909) 888-7179

**DONATE A GIFT TO A CHILD THIS CHRISTMAS**

During the Ninth Annual Celebration of Giving

We are accepting: new, unwrapped gifts for children from birth to 18 years of age.

Call 909/387-4949

For information, contact:

The Children's Fund and the Marine Corps Reserve Toys for Tots.
Announcements
Inland Empire Hispanic News

Wednesday, November 26, 1997

Save A Life - Don't Drink & Drive

INLAND COUNTIES LEGAL SERVICES, INC. (CASE PRIORITIES)
BID NO. TITLE BIDDER'S CLOSING DATE CONTACT PERSON
RFP 9596-23 Rule 2202-On-Road 12-04-97 9:00 a.m. Connie Day (909) 396-3055
Motor Vehicle Mitigation
RFP 9795-10 Finance Accounting 12-02-97 10:30 a.m. 12-02-96 5:00 p.m. Connie Day (909) 396-2807
System Mitigation
RFQ 10 Purchaser Fournier None 12-16-97 2:00 p.m. Leticia De La O (909) 396-3520
Transformation-Inluded
Microscope & Workstation Upgrade
TFQ 2011 Purchasing Laboratory None 12-16-97 2:00 p.m. Leticia De La O (909) 396-3520
Based Gas Chromatograph with Mass Spectrometry Detection
PERSONS ATTENDING THE BIDDERS' CONFERENCE SHOULD CONFIRM THEIR ATTENDANCE BY CALLING THE CONTACT PERSON. BIDS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED FROM ANYONE NOT ATTENDING THE MANDATORY BIDDERS' CONFERENCE.
The RFQ/RFP's may be obtained through the internet at: http://www.aqmd.gov/rfp/

The Eviction Center
1 North 5th St.
Redlands, CA 92373
Phone/Fax (909) 798-7724
$98 plus cost - Landlord, Property Owners Only.
All notices served. Eviction process to conclusion

AMEZCUA'S LAWN SERVICE
Specializing in Clean-ups
Tree Service & Landscaping
Sprinkler Service
Call For FREE Estimate
7-Days - Ask for Elias or Mayra
351 West Scott St. Rialto, CA 92377
(909) 421-2054
10% OFF FOR SENIORS

BARTER EXCHANGE
(The Personal Touch)
Additional Business through Bartering
Why lay out your hard earned cash for your business expenses when you can barter your way to the additional business you need?

Conserve your cash outlay and reduce your overhead by bartering with Better members for your business, personal, family needs expenses.

When you pay $200 cash outlay out of your pocket for mechanical, printing, legal, medical, office maintenance, b/appliances, etc., etc., you could have conserved that hard earned cash and paid for those ongoing expenses with the business credits you have earned and accumulated!

Additional Business paid for through bartering.

Using your WHOLESALE buying power, your cost (barter credits equivalent to cash dollars) you are purchasing at the regular price, however actual cost out-of-pocket is your WHOLESALE COST. PLUS YOU STILL HAVE THAT $200 HARD-EARNED CASH IN YOUR POCKET. Now doesn't that sound great? INTERESTED?

12 YEARS IN BUSINESS
(909) 881-6131 & 6132 • FAX (909) 881-6133
Ask for Joseph, Julie, Maryann or Tony

Advertise in the Inland Empire
Hispanic News
(909) 381-6259

Advertise

For Rent
One and two bedroom apartments for rent. Located on Ninth Street, in a nice area. Water and refuse paid. Call (909) 887-6518

Residential Advisors On-Call
We need additional staff that can provide proper guidance to students that will help them achieve a positive attitude and proper behavior in a dormitory living situation. The Job Corps program is directed in compliance with govt. directives. Requirements are a high school diploma or equivalent (Associate's Degree preferred) and two years exp. in counseling, social work, rehabilitation or vocational guidance. Valid CA drivers license with an acceptable driving record. Bring current DMV printout. Pre-employment drug testing. Bilingual Eng./Spanish encouraged to apply.
Apply in person/send resume to: ATTEN: HUMAN RESOURCES
Inland Empire Job Corps Center
3173 Kerry Street
San Bernardino, CA 92407
(909) 887-6305 ext. 228 or 229
Closing date Dec. 12, 1997
Operated by MTC for the U.S. Dept. of Labor.
Diverse work group supported EOE M/F/V/D

MENTONE TURF SUPPLY
Mentone Surf Supply is currently seeking proposals/ids for materials or subcontract work items from DVBE Enterprises, for the Eisenhower High School new football fields, Rialto, California. Bid date: December 10, 1997. Work to include grading, concrete, landscape, irrigation and fencing. Please contact Mentone Turf Supply, P.O. Box 302, Mentone, CA 92351 or phone: (909) 794-4729 Fax: (909) 794-0660

MOTHEIOR OIL COMPANY

For Rent

For Sale

BUY 2 WHOLE CHICKENS FOR $10.99

Includes:
2 Whole Chickens, Choice of 20 Corn Tortillas or 20 Flour Tortillas & 1 lb. of Hot Salsa or Mild Salsa

Must present coupon at time of order. Not to be used in conjunction with any other offers. Expires 12/31/97

San Bernardino Highland Redlands
1025 S. 5th Street
2312 S. Highland
At 5th Street
At 5th Street
(909) 885-5568 (909) 885-3341
884-3341
793-3895

MAY 1997

--- COUPON ---
TELEPAGOS

Pague su Cuenta de Electricidad por Teléfono

Telepagos, o sea pagos por teléfono, es el pago del futuro, hoy... en Southern California Edison. Este servicio de Edison le permite hacer sus pagos de electricidad por teléfono, las 24 horas del día, los 7 días de la semana. Puede inscribirse en este programa llamándonos al 1-800-899-7100, y recibirá información en español sobre cómo hacer sus pagos por teléfono, a través de su cuenta de cheques, todos los meses. Es muy fácil! Usted continuará recibiendo su cuenta mensual y decidirá cuándo y cuánto pagar. Además, le ofrecemos otro servicio: Pago Directo, por el cual nos autoriza a cobrarle la electricidad directamente de su cuenta de cheques todos los meses. Ya lo sabe, así que aproveche estos servicios creados especialmente para usted. Southern California Edison, energía para su tranquilidad.