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Long Live Our Lady of Guadalupe!
A Battle Cry for Independence

By Veronica L. Leduc

The 16th of September, which commemorates the beginning of Mexico's war of independence against Spanish rule, also symbolizes a class struggle between the Spanish aristocracy in New Spain and the Indian peasantry which had been subjugated for nearly 300 years since the conquest of the Aztec Empire.

The Virgin of Guadalupe, a symbol of hope and freedom for the indígeno, became the rallying cry for Mexico's independence as Father Hidalgo lead 500,000 faithful followers toward an eventful meeting with destiny.

Story on Page 10

The Eagle and Serpent was to become the new symbol of Mexico, combining the Indian with the Spanish influence.

The BALLET FOLKLORICO OF MEXICO under the direction of Amalia Hernández is acclaimed world wide as the most authentic professional interpretation of historical dance in Mexico. Scheduled for a series of special performances throughout the United States, the group will be performing September 16-18 in the Los Angeles Shrine Auditorium. For additional information call (213) 749-5123. Related stories on page 6.


Por Veronica L. Leduc
(Traducción: Hilario Cardona)

El diez y seis de septiembre, que recuerda el comienzo de la guerra de independencia contra el imperio español, también simboliza la culminación de una guerra social entre la aristocracia y el pueblo indígena de México.

Sin duda, el símbolo más poderoso durante esos tiempos fue la Virgen de Guadalupe. La visión de Juan Diego casi 300 años antes de la guerra de independencia, sirvió como grito de liberación para la gente indígena de México en 1810. Comenzó la lucha que aun persiste.

Sigue en Pagina 11
While the debate lingers on about U.S. Sen. Dan Quayle’s Vietnam era service in the Indiana National Guard, it is even more important to examine his record as a soldier in another war—the battles waged by the Reagan Administration against civil rights.

In 1985, Quayle voted for an amendment to eliminate the bilingual election provisions from the Voting Rights Act. This amendment failed, by just 32 votes. Later that year, he voted for Sen. Hayakawa’s Sense of Congress resolution that English be declared the official language of the United States.

In the area of immigration, in 1982, Quayle voted to eliminate the family immigration preference used by U.S. citizens who want to be reunited with their brothers and sisters from abroad. The preference is most often used by siblings from Mexico, Hong Kong, the Philippines and other Asian nations.

While the debate lingers on about the children whom we sought to help—of which many have benefited. “Yet, at the Senate hearing on S. 2256 Quayle welcomed aid to bilingual programs, and districts in states such as Illinois, Texas, and California, having been lauded by bilingual-education advocates, were lauding bilingual education for producing students who scored higher in English than students in immersion programs, and districts in states such as Texas were found out of compliance with their own bilingual-education laws even though 95 percent of the parents in that state said, if given a choice, they would choose bilingual educations.

In 1982, Sen. Quayle voted for two English-only measures offered by Sen. S.I. Hayakawa. First, he voted for an amendment to extend the bill’s one undisputedly positive provision, the bill’s amnesty provision. The authoritative Congressional Education Associates Congressional Legislative, which scores federal legislators on their responsiveness to blacks and Hispanic interests, gave Indiana’s junior senator a 20 percent positive rating. Only 13 senators scored lower. But even Quayle’s rare pro-civil rights vote must be viewed closely. While he was one of 75 Senate co-sponsors of Civil Liberties Act of 1987 for redress and reparations for Japanese Americans interned during World War II, and he voted for it on final passage, he first supported an amendment to remove the provisions to pay each internee $20,000 for the wartime relocation and another amendment to hold up payments until the federal government balanced the budget.

In Tejas, the 80 percent of the districts schools were halladed families for 10 years of the bill’s one undisputedly positive provision, the bill’s amnesty provision. The authoritative Congressional Education Associates Congressional Legislative, which scores federal legislators on their responsiveness to blacks and Hispanic interests, gave Indiana’s junior senator a 20 percent positive rating. Only 13 senators scored lower. But even Quayle’s rare pro-civil rights vote must be viewed closely. While he was one of 75 Senate co-sponsors of Civil Liberties Act of 1987 for redress and reparations for Japanese Americans interned during World War II, and he voted for it on final passage, he first supported an amendment to remove the provisions to pay each internee $20,000 for the wartime relocation and another amendment to hold up payments until the federal government balanced the budget.

Español-Hispanic Link: Quayle

Mientras continúa el debate sobre el servicio del Senador de los Estados Unidos Dan Quayle en la Guerra de Vietnam, es aun mas importante el examinar su historia como soldado en otra guerra—las batallas lideradas por el Senado de Reagan contra los derechos civiles.

En asuntos de importancia crítica para los hispanos y asiático-americanos, Dan Quayle ha defendido la lengua oficial de los Estados Unidos. Sin embargo, el 95 porciento de los empleadores discriminadores no tienen programas de doble idiomas para ayudar a las familias hispanas y asiáticas.

En 1985, Quayle votó a favor de la eliminación de la praxis de selección bilingüe de la Ley de Reforma y Control de la Inmigración, que es preferida por los hispanos y asiático-americanos.

La legislatura de Quayle en 1985 y 1986 mostró insensibilidad a los intereses hispanos y asiático-americanos. En 1982, el Senador Quayle votó a favor de una amnistía para los inmigrantes que llegaron a los Estados Unidos sin pasaportes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la educación, Quayle ha defendido la lengua oficial de los Estados Unidos. En 1982, el Senador Quayle votó a favor de la eliminación de los programas de educación bilingüe para los estudiantes que tienen dificultades con el inglés.

En el ámbito de la salud, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la seguridad, Quayle ha defendido la seguridad nacional, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la justicia, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la economía, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la política, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la cultura, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la sociedad, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la familia, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito de la religión, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito del medio ambiente, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito del deporte, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

En el ámbito del entretenimiento, Quayle ha defendido la protección de los derechos civiles de los inmigrantes, pero no para los que llegaron como refugiados.

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Fear of Going Back to School for Adults Eased By Re-entry Program At San Bernardino Valley College

Kathy Flynn, ARC Coordinator
By Sonia D.T. Rodriguez

By 1990 over 50 percent of the students enrolled in the nation's 3,100 accredited colleges and universities will be over twenty-five, the majority of them women who are also juggling full-time jobs.

The Adult Re-entry Center at San Bernardino Valley College is set up to deal with these new students. "ARC helps single parents and homemakers get back into the work force by receiving vocational and academic training," said Kathleen Flynn, Re-entry Coordinator/Counselor at SBVC.

About 300 students a year go through the Adult Re-entry Center (ARC) program which has been in existence since February 1986. "We get vocational funding from the federal government and the community college district," said Flynn. The funding depends on the number of AFDC recipients in the area.

The student profile is changing at SBVC, students are now older, averaging 27 years old according to a recent enrollment demographic report. The single largest enrollment group is part-time women in evening classes with 26.1% of the student population. Flynn stated that women especially are very anxious when returning to school.

"They feel guilty about not being there for their children," noted Flynn.

She also noted that women re-entering are usually in their 30's and generally have teenage children at home. Susan Reynaga of Colton is one such woman. At the age of 30, a mother, wife and full time worker, she decided to return to school but experienced feelings of anxiety.

"I didn't know about the center until after I was enrolled. Someone recommended I come speak to Kathy because I was having problems," said Reynaga. Reynaga has been able to gain emotional support and counseling from Flynn. Reynaga is a pre-nursing student and this semester will be taking such courses as microbiology and physiology.

Reynaga feels that her three children have even benefited from her college attendance. "They have now set higher goals for themselves," she said.

"People do not realize that they can enter SBVC without having finished high school." In addition, Flynn noted that students can receive vocational training for a fraction of the cost incurred at private institutions. The only requirements are that they be over 18 years of age and a California resident for one year. "They don't even have to be U.S. citizens," said Flynn. Flynn anticipates a large number of amnesty applicants to attend a community college once they discover they are eligible for school.

"There are a number of men who are single parents, that are involved in ARC also," said Flynn. In fact, 15 to 20% of ARC participants are men. Mauro Palma of Colton has gotten orientation assistance from Flynn and says he feels comfortable at the center. This will be Palma's first semester of college.

"I try and promote non-traditional professions such as the nursing field to men and auto mechanics to women." A student that was involved in ARC recently was hired in a water treatment program and a Black female student

Continued on Page 16
Ruben’s Villa: A New Name on a Historical West Side Landmark

By Steve Martinez

Before the 215 freeway literally divided the city of San Bernardino in half, the Mount Vernon District was a thriving center of business activity. Travelers going towards, or returning from, Las Vegas and the desert would inevitably pass through San Bernardino via Mount Vernon Avenue and Route 66. During the 1930’s, there was but one place for thirsty and tired travelers to enjoy a first-class meal: The Cocky Cactus. Located on the southeast corner of Mount Vernon Avenue and Fifth Street, The Cocky Cactus benefited from the prime location and quickly developed a reputation for excellent service and elegant dining. Like many communities across the nation during the 1940’s San Bernardino experienced prosperity as a result of a booming war economy. The trains at the Santa Fe railyard were operating at full steam and the Mount Vernon district was a bustling street of merchants, military personnel, shoppers, and last but not least, highway travelers who walked about to stretch their legs before continuing their journey. For many of the travelers, their trip would not be complete without enjoying a meal at the famous Cocky Cactus. The decade of the Fifties witnessed an explosion of the auto industry, and as a result, highway travel gained in popularity and became fashionable. At the time, Las Vegas had become known as a favorite playground for the wealthy and famous. So, when the social elite from Los Angeles made their way to the travel, the Cocky Cactus was “the place” to have lunch or dinner. Indeed, Bob Hope and many other famous personalities were regular customers. For many local residents in San Bernardino, the Cocky Cactus was a place of elegance and fame. Many people from surrounding areas would dine at the famous restaurant, if not for the excellent food and service, then for the chance at seeing their favorite stars. Sadly, however, that was a different time and world. The 1960’s witnessed many changes, particularly in the mode of highway travel. Cars drove much faster, and freeways replaced the old highways as travelers raced through San Bernardino in a matter of minutes while completely bypassing Mount Vernon Avenue and Route 66. The construction of the 215 freeway spelled the end of an era and the decline of the Mount Vernon business district. Later, when Wally Poole, the owner of the Cocky Cactus, died of a heart attack, the famous restaurant became history. Subsequent owners of the business who operated under the name of La Villa Hermosa, and more recently, the Catholic War Veterans Hall, while successful, failed to return the restaurant to its original vitality and fame. Perhaps the sealed off windows, which before displayed partially Wally Poole’s extensive collection of bronzes and antiques, are indicative of the way the Mount Vernon district has been closed out and separated by the 215 freeway. However, a revitalization effort and economic renaissance is being spearheaded by creative and dedicated members of the business community.

Two such entrepreneurs are Rita and Ruben Uribe, owners of Ruben’s Villa who purchased the building and changed the name from the Catholic War Veterans. Lifelong Southern California residents for the past ten years Rita and Ruben have successfully owned and operated La Casa del Mexicano on Sixth Street, well known in the community for hospitality and as the perfect location for presentations, receptions, and meetings. The Uribes plan to open the restaurant, which they have completely remodeled, later in the month, but for the time being the cocktail bar is open to the public.

New Ruben’s Villa, soon to open restaurant. Bar now open

Ruben Uribe, Owner
Message from the Publisher: Graciano Gomez

On this the first anniversary of the Inland Empire Hispanic News, it seems appropriate to briefly reflect on our first year and to look forward to the future.

During our beginning year of operation, we attempted to plan for every contingency, but as with all plans we encountered some areas we had not anticipated. Notwithstanding, we held firm to our governing principles of reporting local community events, providing balanced reporting of critical issues that affect the Hispanic community, and of providing positive role models for our readers. We have sought to profile the business community, which we feel is important to the growth and vitality of the entire community.

In the future, the staff and board of directors of the Hispanic News will work aggressively to continue the policies that were originally established and in which we firmly believe. Additionally, we will expand our operations to surrounding communities. We have had many requests to expand our operations into other communities which speaks well of the success of our paper and the excellence of its staff.

The general community has accepted our publication. The comments we have received are a strong indication that the Hispanic News is a quality newspaper, one that reflects the community’s views and interests. I am particularly grateful for the support and encouragement we have received during this first year, and with your continued support, the Hispanic News will grow and prosper continuing to serve the total community.

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its Hispanic People for the many contributions they have made to the quality of life in San Bernardino

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JIM'S NURSERY CLOSE OUT SALE
By George Martinez

Ballet Folklorico Mixcoacalli

Esperanza Gallardo, 62, Director of the Ballet Folklorico, Mixcoacalli, based in Colton remembers when the group had only two dance couples. That was in 1971 and prior to her retirement as a elementary school teacher. Those were difficult times for Esperanza due to the untimely death of her 17 year old son, Alejandro. The circumstances surrounding his death she did not discuss but as a result, Gallardo stated, she dedicated herself to provide alternatives to young people in trouble and dance became that alternative.

Today there are 50 dancers within the group divided into four levels: children, intermediate, advanced and adult. Two of Gallardo's four children, Maggie Gallardo, 21, and Ernesto Gallardo, 39, are still actively involved in the group. Maggie Gallardo, instructor and choreographer for the group, is a senior at Cal State San Bernardino with a dual major in Liberal Arts and Spanish. She also serves as a bilingual tutor at Alejandro School in the West Side. Ernesto, the group's music director, is a teacher at Cajon High School in a cross-cultural program called LP.A. Maggie Gallardo, instructor and choreographer for the group, is a senior at Cal State San Bernardino with a dual major in Liberal Arts and Spanish. She also serves as a bilingual tutor at Alejandro School in the West Side. Ernesto, the group's music director, is a teacher at Cajon High School in a cross-cultural program called LP.A. She indicated, they recently returned from Guadalajara where they purchased new costumes for the dance group. Each member owns their dance costumes which requires an investment of anywhere from $100 to $800. Costumes for the children may run approximately $50 each but the adult outfits may run as high as $350. For those that cannot afford the cost, there are costumes available for their use.

Esperanza Gallardo and Maggie Gallardo.

Continued on Page 17
**Charros de Riverside a Montar Sus Caballos!**

*Por Hilario Cardona*

Decir charro, es referirse a un individuo bien plantado, varonil, de figura atractiva, ya sea alto o bajo, delgado o embaneado por los años, viejo o joven, montado a caballo o a pie, con su traje galoneado de festejos o de faena, de ceremonia o de presentación en un encuentro amistoso contra otros charros, que por lo mismo no desmerecen en cuanto a comparación.

Decir charro es referirse a toda una herencia ancestral, que deviene de padre a hijo por generaciones. “El ser y sentirse charro lo trae uno en la sangre; al empezar a caminar o antes si es preciso se aprende a montar y sostenerse en la silla del caballo, mi papá así me lo enseñó, así se lo inculcó a él su papá y por lo mismo mis hijos sienten el amor a la charraña aunque yo no haya insidido en ello,” nos decía con orgullo que apenas le cabía en el pecho el señor Refugio Caloca al ver a sus hijos e hijas en sus respectivas cabalgaduras. El señor Caloca es el Vocal Ejecutivo de la Asociación de Charros de Riverside, que desarrolla sus actividades en el Lienzo Charro localizado en la zona del río de la Avenida Riverside entre Colton y Riverside, calle Main para quien viene de Riverside.

El charro mexicano siempre ha destacado en todas las actividades en que participa; ya antes en la guerra de independencia mexicana, luego en la justa por la revolución mexicana y aún antes desde el México independiente en donde se les recuerda con el nombre de “chinacos”. Sus orígenes son muy difusos, pues se supone que adquirieron la costumbre de convivir con caballos y a usar vestimentas muy vistosas y llamativas desde con los antiguos zuavos, caballistas europeos que servían a sus amos y señores en todo lo que les ordenaban, pero siempre contando con la ayuda y compañía de su caballo, de ellos devino el chinaco y luego lo que es el actual charro. El charro se identifica plenamente con su caballo y con él se acostumbra a hacer casi todas sus actividades, como trabajar, pasear, viajar o ir de cacería o en ocasiones participar en guerras.

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**The San Bernardino County CHRB salutes Diez y Seis de Septiembre - (714) 884-8056**

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**NOTARAN QUE HEMOS AÑADIDO AL SIMBOLO DE OPORTUNIDAD IGUAL DE UN HOGAR PARA TODOS, AÑADIMOS UN MENSAJE.**

**EL MENSAJE ES: LA OPORTUNIDAD ES PARA TODOS. NO IMPORTA SU RAZA, COLOR, CEDO, RELIGIÓN, EDAD, SEXO, INCAPACIDAD FÍSICA, ESTADO CIVIL O NACIONALIDAD.**

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**INVITAMOS A TODA LA COMUNIDAD A QUE SE UNAN A NOSOTROS PARA QUE TODO MUNDO LO SEPA; POR MEDIO DE NUESTRO SIMBOLO, CON PALABRAS Y CON HECHOS.**

**GRACIAS.**
En la localidad platicamos con los señores Ignacio Lucas, Refugio Caloca y Salvador Huerta, que respectivamente representan a la Asociación de Charros de Riverside en sus cargos de Secretario General, Vocal Ejecutivo y Vicepresidente. El actual presidente lo es el señor Felipe Rodríguez, cargo en el que se dura sólo un año y luego es nombrado otro presidente. A pregunta nuestra nos informa el señor Lucas que en el estado hay 32 asociaciones las cuales compiten amistosamente entre sí resultando ganadora una de ellas a la que se le considera campeona y esa asociación representa a los charros californianos en congresos y encuentros ante las asociaciones de otros estados. La Asociación de Charros de Riverside que cuando Jorge Negrete se casó con María Félix lo hizo vestiendo traje de charro y cuando el 5 de Diciembre de 1953 murió acudió en Los Ángeles, California, su voluntad fue ir a reposar eternamente a México pero vestido de charro, y así es como se le recuerda: ¡Charro hasta el fin!; y actualmente están Tony Aguilar y Vicente Fernández.

En la provincia, nos informa el señor Lucas que siempre participan señoritas en números para ya sean seis, ocho o diez, y que hacen las suertes de la trena, el saludo formal, el peine, el abanico, las retas romanas, salto individual y de pareja y la cola del caballo, todo ello con los caballos al galope. El señor Raúl Montez nos dice que es el responsable de la seguridad y vigilancia de las instalaciones del Lienzo Charro, nos informa que la actual campeona de California lo es la Asociación de Charros de Los Ángeles, a la cual pertenecen los señores Rodolfo Sandoval padre y Rodolfo Sandoval hijo, quienes son directivos responsables de que en Mira Loma también funcione otro Lienzo, el Zani, y que la más cercana actividad charra lo será el 2 de Octubre en La Puente donde competirán selecciones que consisten en montar al toro, ponerle el pretal, lazarle las patas traseras y tumbarlo en menos de diez minutos, el sexto paso es el de JINETE TEAR UNA YEGUA, luego vienen las MANGANAS (azar las patas delanteras cuando viene corriendo) A PIE, Y CABALLO y por último está el PASO DE LA MUERTE que consiste en que en plena carrera el charro se pase de su caballo a otro caballo, esta suerte se hace sin silla de montar. De la escaramuza charra, que viendo la contraparte femenina charra, nos dice el señor Caloca que siempre participan señoritas en números para ya sean seis, ocho o diez, y que hacen las suertes de la trena, el saludo formal, el peine, el abanico, las retas romanas, salto individual y de pareja y la cola del caballo, todo ello con los caballos al galope.

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Charros

De Página 8

de charros mayores contra una selección de charros juveniles. En el Lienzo Charro de Riverside se programan las presentaciones conforme a un calendario anual, y se cobra por la entrada, así se venden refrescos, cervezas y comida, pero cuando hay variedad el precio de admisión varía ya que se puede bailar también.

Su festival del chile (chile cook-off) es conocido en toda la región y acuden miles de participantes y visitantes para competir por los premios.

El charro conserva la tradición de ser él mismo a través de su vestimenta. Así se le conocen trajes de color negro y blanco para grandes ceremonias y el color café y gris para la mayoría de sus actividades, todas ellos con un costo muy elevado.

Que la Virgen de Guadalupe, su patrona, los conserve para gloria y honor de su patria.

Run For Recycling

1K/5K/10K

The City of Colton will be hosting a 1K/5K/10K Run for Recycling on Saturday, September 17. The run will begin and end at the Civic Center on N. La Cadena and will include a Family Run/Walk and a 5K/10K race. There will be awards for the first five male/female runners in each division.

Come join Mr. Newspaper, Hazardous Waste Man, Recycling Pete, and Sparky the Dog in this Run for Recycling. Along with the races, numerous exhibitions of all types of recyclable materials will be present. Lead car and special donations have been provided by L.J. Snow Ford of Colton.

For more information please call the Recycling Hotline at 370-5086.

Consejo Pro Derechos Humanos

El Consejo Pro Derechos Humanos les comunica por medio de la presente la realización de una reunión informativa sobre: DERECHOS DEL TRABAJADOR.

La información será proporcionada por un sindicalista y representante de la HERMANDAD MEXICANA, una organización nacional al servicio del trabajador y del inmigrante. El evento se llevará a cabo el Sábado, 10 de Septiembre a las 3:00 p.m. en la Biblioteca Paul Villaseñor, ubicada en el 525 No. Mt. Vernon Avenue, San Bernardino, California 92411 (entre la calle 5th y Spruce en San Bernardino). No se cobrará entrada. Para mayor información: (714) 889-3528. Emilio Amaya, Coordinador; Juan N. Reza, Coordinador.

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We're the people of The San Bernardino Community Hospital with an 80-year heritage of caring. Our HELP line is one of our most important and effective services. And, it's there for you this minute. Just reach out and let us help you. Before it's too late.
A peasants' revolt: A creoles' victory

By Veronica Le Duc

Guanajuato, a sprawling agricultural and manufacturing center lay quiet and still on a cool September evening in 1810. But around midnight, a small detachment of royalist soldiers rode out towards the town of Querétaro. There was no moonlight so the calvary rode out by touch light. The local villages and ranches that were scattered throughout the countryside lay quiet while the inhabitants rested in peace oblivious to what was about to happen.

A Querétaro grocer named Epigmenio González stirred from a deep sleep, up from his adjoining mercado shutting windows and chaining doors. He took his servant boy and pushed him through an opening in the roof.

"Run to the Corregidor’s house and tell him the soldiers are coming! Hurry! Hurry!" As soon as the boy disappeared into the darkness, the soldiers had surrounded the place. The captain pounded on the front door threatening to tear it down, but Epigmenio and his wife refused to comply. The soldiers broke into the house and began tearing through everything in sight, ripping out doors, planks, and breaking many of the grocer’s wares.

"Were you followed?" asked the priest.

"I don’t think so," Aldama said as he nervously began wringing his hands.

The young lieutenant grieved over the thought of being captured and executed before a firing squad. It was treasonous for a royalist soldier to even think of revolt against the crown in New Spain. Aldama and Allende’s death warrants had been signed when the soldiers found the weapons, for it wouldn’t take long to torture a confession out of the grocer. The time was not ready for revolt for Captain Allende had not yet mobilized and trained an army.

Two cloaked riders on horseback made their way quickly up towards the rector hamlet of Dolores. When they reached the church they frantically beat on the door begging the sleeping priest to let them in. The tall lean figure of an aging priest emerged from behind the heavy oak door. He rubbed his eyes he held his lantern towards the unexpected visitors and the recognized the men as several members of the Querétaro literary circle he had joined months before.

It was the calvary lieutenant Juan de Aldama and Captain Ignacio Allende. "We’ve been discovered!" Allende said. "Don González has been arrested." Aldama added. The priest brought the men into the rectory then he bolted the door.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

his parishioners, but he fought and struggled to improve the condition of their lives by introducing to the inhabitants new forms of industry to improve at least, their meager economic condition. In return, these villagers were grateful to their parish priest and they stood by to listen to what he had to say to them.

"Here is our army," Padre Hidalgo said to Aldama and Allende. This priest became the catalyst to a revolution that would not ultimately stop for more than a hundred years. Hidalgo raised his torch over his gleaming bald head:

"My children!", he cried out, "A new dispensation comes to us today. Will you receive it? Will you free yourself? Will you recover the lands stolen three hundred years ago from forefathers by the hated Spaniards?"

The assemblage of natives then became a mob. Fueled by such words, the people let out a war cry and lifted their torches menacingly towards the night sky.

"Will you defend your rights as true patriots? Long live our Lady of Guadalupe! Death to bad government! Death

Spanish aristocratic lady in the late 1700's, New Spain.

Sor Juana Inés: Poet-Nun

By Veronica L. Leduc

Who was this mysterious woman whom literary critics hail as the most significant writer to come out of the new world in the seventeenth century? Yet few of us know her and of her contributions.

Born Juana Inés de Asbaje on November 25, 1651, this woman became one of the leading scholars of her time. Yet to escape the patriarchal society that wished to possess her, this intelligent and beautiful woman gave herself to a man not of this world. At the age of eighteen years she entered the convent of San Jeronimo and took the name of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz.

But this nun did not live a totally religious life. Becoming a nun, according to Sor Juana, was the “least undesirable and most reasonable choice” she could have made. In this way she had no duties to perform as a wife or a mother. Her life could be dedicated to writing and studying. As a young prodigy she once stood before scholars and theologians as they tested and questioned her intellect.

She collected one of the largest personal libraries in the New World with over four thousand volumes. Indeed the nun was cloistered away, alone as she had desired, reading and devoting much time to studying science and music. As lady-in-waiting to the wife of the viceroy, Sor Juana composed many of her love poems. But what made Sor Juana such a fascinating literary figure was the intensity and passionate theme of her poetry. For example in this entry, Sor Juana censured men for their lustful desires while she concedes women for their obligatory sins:

Ah stupid men, unreasonable
In blaming women's nature,
Oblivious that your acts incite
The very faults you censire.

In accusing women's nature
By the same lawless fever:
In blaming women's nature,
By the same lawless fever.

Continued on Page 16

Continued on Page 16
Padre José María Morelos continuó la lucha después que asesinaron a Miguel Hidalgo.

Guanajuato, un centro agrícola y manufacturero, tranquilo y apacible en un fresco noche de Septiembre. Pero cerca de medianoche un pequeño destacamento de soldados realistas avanzaron hacia el pueblo de Querétaro. No hay luz de luna, así que la caballería avanzaba con la luz de una antorcha. Las villas vecinas y los ranchos que se encuentran esparcidos por los alrededores permanecen silenciosos mientras que sus habitantes descansan en paz ajenos a lo que está por suceder.

Un tendero de Querétaro llamado Epipemonio González, inquieto su sueño sin descanso porque afuera los perros no dejan de ladrar; un sirviente indígena prontamente trató de despertar a González pero la aparente calma de la noche que previamente fue interrumpida por el estruendo de los cascos de los caballos. El tendero rápidamente recorrió la casa y la tienda anexa cerrando ventanas y encadenando puertas. Tomó el sombrero y se empujó a través de una abertura en el techo. “Corre a la casa del cura, padre Hidalgo y Costilla, estaba parado sobre una gran piedra con su antorcha sostenida en alto. El cura no estaba interesado en salvar las almas de sus feligreses, sino en pelear y golpear para mejorar sus condiciones de vida introduciendo entre los habitantes nuevas formas de industria para mejorar, por lo menos, sus condiciones económicas. Estos aldeanos estaban agradecidos con el cura de su parroquia y se desviaron para escuchar lo que él tenía que decirles. “Aquí está nuestro ejército, “el padre Hidalgo dijo a Aldama y Allende. El cura no era el comandante de unos cuantos criollos traicioneros, pero sí el catalizador para una revolución que podría no detenerse por más de un ciento de años. Hidalgo levantó su antorcha sobre su brillante y calva cabeza: “¡Mis niños! ¡grito. Una nueva dispensa viene a nosotros. La recibiran? Se liberarán ustedes mismos? Recuperarán las tierras robadas hace trescientos años a sus abuelos por los odiados españoles?”. El grupo de nativos se apiñó alrededor de la antorcha amenazadoramente hacia las casas. Dos jinetes encubiertos a lomo de caballo se acercaron rápidamente hacia el pueblo de Dolores. Cuando entraron a la iglesia, golpearon y derramaron. Frente al cura, padre Hidalgo y Costilla, estaba parado sobre una gran piedra con su antorcha sostenida en alto. El cura no estaba interesado en salvar las almas de sus feligreses, sino en pelear y golpear para mejorar sus condiciones de vida introduciendo entre los habitantes nuevas formas de industria para mejorar, por lo menos, sus condiciones económicas. Estos aldeanos estaban agradecidos con el cura de su parroquia y se desviaron para escuchar lo que él tenía que decirles. “Aquí está nuestro ejército, “el padre Hidalgo dijo a Aldama y Allende. El cura no era el comandante de unos cuantos criollos traicioneros, pero sí el catalizador para una revolución que podría no detenerse por más de un ciento de años. Hidalgo levantó su antorcha sobre su brillante y calva cabeza: “¡Mis niños! ¡grito. Una nueva dispensa viene a nosotros. La recibiran? Se liberarán ustedes mismos? Recuperarán las tierras robadas hace trescientos años a sus abuelos por los odiados españoles?”. El grupo de nativos se apiñó alrededor de la antorcha amenazadoramente hacia las casas.
Is Failing to Vote, a Vote of No Confidence in the Political System?

By Rebecca Gil

"The state with the largest Hispanic population, California, is also the state with the lowest level of Hispanic political advancement," stated Dan Walters, a columnist for the Sacramento Bee, in his article "Hispanic lack political clout in California."

To prove his case, Walters went on to state that although between 20 and 25 percent of Californians are Hispanic, and the proportion is expected to increase to nearly 40 percent by early in the 21st century, there are few Hispanic elected officials, and levels of voter participation are extremely low. Only 6 percent of those who voted last November in California were Hispanic, indeed, although Hispanics outnumber blacks 3-1 in California, there were more black voters.

"Assemblyman Pete Chacon (D-) says it this way, "We are verging on 25 percent of the state's population, but hold only 6.5 percent of the city council and school boards seats throughout California."

Chacon feels a primary reason for the disparity is that a large majority of city council and school board elections are held citywide and not by individual districts. This system is believed by many to favor Anglo candidates, and was recently outlawed in the city of Watsonville by a three judge panel of U.S. Court of Appeals. Other reasons cited by Walters are the state's weak political parties which provided limited opportunities for advancement, and the emphasis on money and media, rather than street-level organization.

What is being done by Chicano/ Latino leaders and others to break the perception that Hispanics do not vote and therefore are not a political force to be reckoned with?

David Trujillo, Lead Coordinator of the Greater Eastside Voter Registration Education Project (GEVREP), a non-partisan, non-profit voter registration project is registering and educating Hispanics.

According to Trujillo, GEVREP, which is partially funded by the South- west Voter Registration Education Project of San Antonio, Texas has registered 13,000 people since its February 20, 1988 kickoff. Relying largely on the efforts of over 300 volunteers, GEVREP is targeting Latinos between the age of 18 to 34 years in the East and Northeast areas of the City of Los Angeles.

"For the first time in many years, we are beginning to show our influence in terms of the outcome in politics," said Trujillo. Citing the election of Gloria Molina and Richard Alatorre to the Los Angeles City Council and of Lucille Roybal-Allard and Richard Polanco to the State Assembly, Trujillo stated that political involvement by Latinos has made a difference.

Trujillo said the election of Hispanic officials has meant that issues with broad appeal such as improved education, the right to live in a clean and safe environment and the lowering of auto insurance rates are no longer being ignored, but are being addressed.

Trujillo's message is also expressed by Jesse Valenzuela, Resource Specialist of the Institute for Social Justice in San Bernardino. Valenzuela, who is putting together a two county-wide non-partisan voter mobilization effort in the Chicago/Latino community says he is involved, "because of the issue that is affecting us whether it be immigration, education, affirmative action, housing, health — can be answered at the polls."

Valenzuela states that it is critical to educate Hispanics of the importance of their vote, because many feel that their vote does not count. He said that a lot of Chicanos/Latinos are not involved in the process because they cannot see how their vote can change the poverty in their family or how it can curb increasing problems with crime, drug and alcohol abuse which affect their families.

This is why Impacto 88, the group Valenzuela is working with, states it has launched a program which includes working within the existing Chicano/ Latino organization to train volunteers to register voters, canvass door to door, conduct forums, town hall meeting and release public service announcements.

Aside from Impacto 88, there are three other major voter registration drivers currently working in the Inland Empire which have targeted registering Hispanics. Joe Baca, President of the San Bernardino Chapter of the National Hispanic Democrats- whose goals include electing Hispanics, registering Hispanics and supporting Latino elected officials - reports that his group has joined efforts with the newly forming San Bernardino Valley Registration Coalition (SBVRC).

SBVRC is being coordinated by Jules Carvalho of Colton, and has set a goal of registering 5,000 Hispanic in time to vote in the November elections.

Bob Parker, is handling the efforts of Region 15 Voter Registration Drive of the California Democratic Party. Having registered 8,882 democrats since last July 5th, this drive is close to reaching the half-way point of its goal of 20,000 new democrats. This drive has been funded primarily by contributions from local democratic politicians, labor organizations, and its own fund-raising efforts.

The center for Participation in Democracy is non-profit, non-partisan, grass roots organization which is trying to get first time registration of minority according to Cynthia McCray, Project Coordinator. McCray states that since March 19th, the drive has registered 19,697 voters in the Inland Empire.

What do you need to do to register to vote if you would like to participate in the upcoming November elections?

According to the San Bernardino County Registrar of Votes, the deadline to register is Tuesday, October 11th.

To be eligible to vote, you must have reached your 18th birthday by November 8th - elections day. Forms to register to vote may be obtained either by visiting or calling the Registrar's office.

If you are planning to be out of town on election day and want to vote by absentee ballot, you can either request one in person at the Registrar's office or write a letter to the Registrar. You may

Continued on Page 13
Voter Registration Locations

Continued from Page 12

only request a absentee ballot for yourself, and your letter should contain the following information:

• your name as registered
• your address of registration
• the address you wish your absentee ballot to be sent to
• your signature as registered

This letter must be received at the Registrar's office by November 1, in order for you to be able to vote by absentee.

According to the Registrar's office, you may also obtain registration forms from fire stations, the county libraries, post offices, civic centers and offices of your elected officials. For your convenience, some of these locations and information about the voter registration drives which will assist you in registering to vote are listed below:

• S.B. County Registrar of Voters
  777 East Rialto Avenue
  San Bernardino, CA 92315-9910
  (714) 387-8300

Voter Registration Drive
- Center for Participation in Democracy
  Cynthia McCrary, Coordinator
  1450 University Avenue, Suite H
  Riverside, CA 92507
  (714) 275-0207

• Greater Eastside Voter Registration Education Project
  David Trujillo, Lead Coordinator
  2635 Pasadena Avenue
  Los Angeles, CA 90031
  (213) 223-1233

• Impacto 88/ISJ
  Jesse Valenzuela, Coordinator
  350 West Fifth Street, Suite 206
  San Bernardino, CA 92401
  (714) 888-0207

• Region 15 Voters Registration
  Bob Parker, Coordinator
  485 West Fourth Street, Suite C
  San Bernardino, CA 92401
  (714) 809-4272

• San Bernardino Valley Registration Coalition
  Jules Carvalho, Coordinator
  486 West Valley Boulevard
  Colton, CA (714) 825-1630

• Elected Officials
  Congressman George Brown
  657 North La Cadena Drive
  Colton, CA 92324

• State Senator Ruben Ayala
  505 N. Arrowhead Avenue, S. 100
  San Bernardino, CA 92401
  (714) 825-2472

• Assemblyman Jerry Eaves
  505 N Riverside Avenue, Suite A
  Rialto, CA 92376
  (714) 820-1902

• Civic Center
  City of Colton
  650 N. La Cadena
  Colton, CA 92324

• City of Fontana
  8353 Sierra Avenue
  Fontana, CA 92335
  (714) 350-7603

• City of Grand Terrace
  22795 Barton Road
  Grand Terrace, CA 92324

• City of Highland
  27215 E. Baseline, Suite A
  Highland, CA 92346
  (714) 864-6861

• City of Loma Linda
  11134 Anderson
  Loma Linda, CA 92354
  (714) 796-2531

• Senator Ruben S. Ayala
  Bloomington Library
  10145 Orchard
  Bloomington, CA 92336

• Fontana Library
  8334 Emerald Avenue
  Fontana, CA 92335
  (714) 822-2321

• Grand Terrace Library
  22705 Barton Road
  Grand Terrace, CA 92324
  (714) 783-0147

• Rialto Library
  251 West First Street
  Rialto, CA 92376
  (714) 875-0144

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Mayor Pro Tem Pauline A. Garcia
Councilwoman Connie "Paddy" Cisneros
Councilman Leroy "Bud" Rehrer
Councilman E. Jerry Rios

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Felicidades a las Colonias Mexicanas

Senator Ruben S. Ayala
505 N. Arrowhead Ave., # 100
(714) 884-3165

Carmen Tafolla

rain seeds

like drops of cool beginning
kiss earth in soft silence
and treasure-cradle,
hidden underneath the grass,
their secret song, sweet-whispered, saved.

Like drops of hope from my lips,
they study each slow unborn sun
and await the time
to sprout.
DIANE AND DONNA GARCIA, age 19, are residents of Fontana. They recently graduated from SHU-Project Redirect Secretarial Training School and hope to find employment as secretaries. Location: Asistencia, Redlands. Photos: Left, Diane; Top, Donna and Diane; Right Donna and Diane; Center, Donna. Dresses, jewelry, and fans provided courtesy of COSMOS International, 12 E. State St., Redlands, (714) 792-1210 and 815 Tri-city Center Dr., Redlands; Owners Vishwanath & Urmila More.
Inland Empire Hispanic News

Wednesday, September 14 1988

Community Events

Kiwanis

In Seattle last July at its international convention, Kiwanis International singled out the Kiwanis Club of Greater San Bernardino to be the only Kiwanis Club in the world to receive the International Honor Club Award for its leadership role in establishing a much needed blood bank in Mexicali, Mexico.

The Kiwanis Club of Greater San Bernardino will officially receive its award locally at its regular meeting to be held at 7 A.M. on Tuesday, September 13 at the Mitla Cafe at 6th and Mt. Vernon in San Bernardino.

Kiwanis, Division 36, Lt. Governor Dr. Bill Pearson will award the official plaque to the club. Although the club members had need in mind, and not competition, the award is a competitive award given after careful examination of Kiwanis Club projects submitted by local clubs from every state in the United States and 80 foreign countries. It is the first time a San Bernardino Kiwanis Club has received the worldwide recognition award.

The Mexicali Blood Bank Project was initiated in 1984 by the Kiwanis Club of Greater San Bernardino in collaboration with other community organizations including San Bernardino/Mexicali/Villa Hermosa Sister City Committee, the Inland Empire Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and the Blood Blank of San Bernardino and Riverside.

The aim of the project was to establish a self-sufficient blood bank in Mexicali. This Mexican border city, over on million people receive over ten thousand visitors a day from the United States and need desperately in need of blood bank to serve its citizens and American visitors.

Ray Quinto

After nearly four years of planning, fund raising, equipment gathering, training sessions, and countless treks to Mexico, a 50 unit per day blood bank is now providing a life saving function for local citizens and visitors in Mexicali.

Kiwanian Ray Quinto was the blood bank project leader. In addition to Quinto others who made significant contributions to the international project included Dr. Benito Nava, Immediate Past President of the Kiwanis Club; Paul J. Sautter, Director of Donor Services, Blood Bank of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties; Thelma Press, Vice President of Sister Cities International; Rachel Krasney, Sister City Committee President; Victor Escovedo, Director of Technical Services, American Red Cross Blood Services of Orange County; the members of the Club of Greater San Bernardino, and countless volunteers who provided technical and support services for the project.

On Friday, September 9th, Vice Presidential Candidate, Lloyd Bentson, addressed a group of union workers in Bloomington's United Food and Commercial Workers union hall.

Bentson described the Reagan "boom years" as a cruel hoax, stating that his administration was more concerned with budget line instead of the unemployment line.

A highlight of the meeting was the demonstration of a large pink slip giving George Bush 60 days notice before he would be unemployed.

Left: Lloyd Bentson Below: Colton Mayor, Frank Gonzalez; Senator Ruben Ayala; Mike Valles, Assistant to Ayala; and Councilman, Sam Curtis outside the union hall.

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to the gachupines!"

Then the men followed the priest down towards a hidden cellar below the rectory. He took an axe and broke through the wooden planks. Underneath the wooden debris lay another cache of muskets and ammunition. After the weapons were passed around, Father Hidalgo's new "army" was on the march or rather on the rampage. The insurgent army, now turned into a vengeful mob, slaughtered and pillaged nearby towns such as San Miguel, Celaya, and finally the state capital of Guanajuato.

At the Guanajuato granary, called the Alhondiga, the royalist and other survivors of the pillage stood their final ground until the insurgent army made their way into the fortified granary and slaughtered every last survivor. Hidalgo left part of his army at the Alhondiga and went off to Morelia to claim more victories. Eventually, the priest would meet his defeat and be captured.

But of course, the Spaniards would retaliate severely. By then most of Father Hidalgo's occupying army had already fled or deserted leaving only innocent townspeople of Guanajuato. A royalist officer, called the Count De La Cadena, nevertheless was given an order to prepare for a mass execution. As the church bell tolled the "death knell!", a humble Franciscan friar came out to offer up his own "grito" of mercy. "These people have committed no crime," the friar said. "Suspend the Belaunzaran, suspended the order of the Emperor Augustin I. Meanwhile, put a crown Iturbide's head making him the price for treason was the first crown of Mexico."

What actually occurred as a result of the wars for Independence was the replacement of one bad government for another. Iturbide's reign, fortunately, only lasted a year. The promises of the Grito De Dolores had been forgotten as Creoles replaced Spanish "gachupines" in state offices and other responsibilities of power.

Although Father Hidalgo set the path for independence on September 16, 1810, eleven years later the conservative, wealthy forces of the new nation placed of the war of independence was the replacement of one bad government for another. The promises of the Grito De Dolores had been forgotten as Creoles replaced Spanish "gachupines" in state offices and other responsibilities of power.

Another chapter in Mexico's history is about to be written.

Sor Juana Inés

Continued from Page 10

Or who deserves the sterner blame, Though each will be a sinner: Who becomes a whore for pay. Or he who pays to win her?

The poet nun, however, was an anachronism - a person before her time. Sor Juana took on the only profession available to women-that of a nun. She was able to study as much as she wanted, but she was not able to escape the whims of her male superiors. The nun was too outspoken for her time and she dared to challenge the statements of a famed priest called Father Veyrta. But the nun of Poebla, called "Sor Filotea", wrote her a letter stating:

"You have wasted much time in the study of philosophers and poets." Now how many of us have heard from our own families that college and study is a waste of time? "Sor Filotea" continued, course, familiar to every Mexican person dead or alive. At first with Hidalgo's unexpected Grito de Dolores, the wars for independence began to have social implications that some promise of justice and improved economic conditions for the Indians and mestizo peasants, but Spanish creoles, Spanish born in the New World-were at first reluctant to support such a revolution.

Eventually, Hidalgo and his other rebels were captured and executed, burning with their headless corpses any hope of uplifting the peasant's social conditions. In order to make the move towards independence more attractive to the Creoles and other conservative factions, a royalist officer named Agustine de Iturbide, who first fought to defeat the insurgents, decided to turn the table and join the other side. His price for treason was the first crown of Mexico, only lasted a year. The promises of the Grito De Dolores had been forgotten as Creoles replaced Spanish "gachupines" in state offices and other responsibilities of power.

But because she was so intelligent, Sor Juana had a love that broke her heart. The nun was too outspoken for her time and she dared to challenge the statements of a famed priest called Father Veyrta. But the nun of Poebla, called "Sor Filotea", wrote her a letter stating:

"You have wasted much time in the study of philosophers and poets." Now how many of us have heard from our own families that college and study is a waste of time? "Sor Filotea" continued,

"Now it is right that you should give up books and devote your time perfecting yourself." But Sor Juana was already perfect a woman for her era. Nevertheless, the poet-nun, complied with her male superiors and sold off her entire library, scientific and musical instruments giving the money to the poor. She returned to her religious duties and on April 16, 1695, Sor Juana died of a fever as she bravely nursed her sick sisters. Perhaps Sor Juana died from a disease which she could have perhaps found a cure for. But we can only speculate the potential of this great Mexican woman. And what of the mysterious love themes to this nun who had to take up a life of celibacy? One critic has speculated that but the beautiful Sor Juana had a love that broke her heart. But because she was so intelligent, she overcame the heartache and devoted her time to developing herself a lesson that many women should learn.

Best Wishes from Assemblyman Jerry Eaves
Ballet Folklorico Mixcoacalli

Continued from Page 6

The group practices twice a week, usually one to two hours a session. Although the majority of the members come from Colton some come as far as Corona, San Bernardino, Fontana, and Riverside. Their busiest months are May, June, and September and on an annual basis they may perform between 40 to 50 times.

In addition to local performances, Mixcoacalli performs in Palm Springs, Knotts Berry Farm, Disneyland. They have also performed at the Los Angeles County Fair in Pomona (five years) and the Hispanic Pageant at San Bernardino Valley College. They are especially proud of having performed in France's XIX International Festival of Folklore in 1980, in which 23 of their group participated.

Although the group is self-sustaining, most participants are in the group for reasons other than money. They do not charge a set fee and can only accept donations. The donations may range from $25 for a local performance to $400 for a private function in Palm Springs. Returns go into a group bank account that supports the group's activities.

Hispanic Link-Quayle (Continued from Page 2)

los ciudadanos estadounidenses que desean reunirse con sus hermanos y hermanas del extranjero. La quinta preferencia es utilizada con mayor frecuencia por familiares de Mexico, Hong Kong, las Filipinas y otras naciones asiaticas.

En 1985, Quayle votó en contra de proteger a los trabajadores de la aplicacion discriminatoria de las sanciones a los empleadores. Mas recientemente, Quayle se opuso a la extension del programa de legalizacion.

Aunque el fue imo de los 75 co-auspiciadores senatoriales de la Ley de los Derechos Civiles de 1987 para la rehabilitacion y las reparaciones a los japa­neses-americanos internados durante la II Guerra Mundial y votó a favor de ella en la aprobacion final, primero apoyo a una enmienda que habria quitado las disposi­ciones para pagar a cada interno $20,000 por la relocacion del tiempo de guerra y por una enmienda que habria retenido los pagos hasta que el gobierno federal equilibrara el presupuesto.

Unido a sus votos contra la Ley de Restablecimiento de los Derechos Civiles y la extension del tiempo para la ratificacion de la Enmienda de Igualdad de Derechos, y a su apoyo a las postulaciones de los Magistrados Bork y Manion, el historial del postulado a vice-presidente por los republicanos muestra insensi­bilidad hacia los intereses de los hispanos y asiatico-americanos.


Fast Pledges in Support of Grape Boycott

George Rivera, resident of San Bernardino.

3 days

Angela Pina
San Bernardino CA.
Occupation: Housewife
Fast: 24 Hours

Loretta Martinez
Colton CA
Occupation: Program Director
Fast: 3 Days

Irene Marquez
San Bernardino CA
Occupation: Office Manager
Fast: 3 Days

Maria R. Alonso
Redlands, CA
Occupation: Secretary
Fast: 24 hrs.

Veronica LoDoe
Menifee, CA
Occupation: Writer
Fast: 1 day

George Martinez
San Bernardino, CA
Occupation: Editor
Fast: 3 days

Gregory Monroy
San Bernardino CA

Bea Hernandez
Colton, CA
Occupation: Retired

Millie Herrera
Colton, CA

Stella’s World of Travel Agency

Our Thanks to the Community for their support

Location at:
501 N. Mt. Vernon Ave.
San Bernardino, CA 92411

(714) 381-2913
1-800-826-7726

Stella Gutierrez Ornelas
Owner

Our Trained Staff are here to Serve You

We also invite you to our new location to open in December:
555 So. Mt. Vernon Ave.

Stella Gutierrez Ornelas
Career Opportunities for Women and Minorities

A rewarding and challenging career awaits you as a SAN BERNARDINO POLICE OFFICER

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: THE SAN BERNARDINO POLICE DEPARTMENT 466 W. 4TH ST., S.B. 92401 (714) 384-5696

The San Bernardino Police Department proudly salutes the Hispanic Community as we join in the commemoration of September 16th, the historic day in Mexico's successful fight for independence.
SALUTING
Mexican Independence Day!
"El 16 de septiembre"

National Orange Show
689 South "E" Street
San Bernardino, CA
(714) 383-5444

INFORMATION CLERK
OMNITRANS, the provider of public mass transit for the entire San Bernardino Valley, has an opening for an Information Clerk. They answer phone inquiries about bus routes, time tables, fares, passes, etc. related to riding our buses. They also handle customer complaints and requests for schedules.

This position requires the ability to positively and patiently communicate with our customers over the phone and in writing. Bilingual (English/Spanish) ability a definite plus. The successful applicant will also be able to work hours from 6 AM-6 PM, Monday - Saturday. ALL OMNITRANS employees must pass an alcohol and drug screen prior to hire. If you have successful phone information/customer service experience and are interested in this position, please apply by 5 PM, Friday, September 23, 1988.

OMNITRANS, 1700 W. Fifth St.,
San Bernardino
EOE

FOR SALE
Bar size refrigerator, near walnut color, $100 or best offer.
Soft drink dispenser, fountain-ice box, $200 or best offer.
Contact Richard at (714) 949-1825.

WANTED
People interested in a career as a Deputy Sheriff with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department Women and Minorities urged to apply at:
San Bernardino County Personnel
157 West Fifth Street
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0440
Approximate starting salary: $3,450 per month. Including benefits
AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER.

California State University
San Bernardino

Automotive Mechanic - $2,247/mo. - $2,465/mo. Requires completion of a 4 year apprenticeship program for auto mechanics or equivalent automobile mechanic experience. California drivers license & physical examination required prior to appointment.

Clerical Assistant IIA - $1,385/mo. - $1,634/mo. (F/T) $692.50/mo. - $817.00/mo. (P/T). Requires 1 year clerical experience, excellent communication skills & type 50 wpm.

Coordinator of Greek Life and School Base Programs Specialist - $2,262/mo. - $2,720/mo. Requires bachelor's degree & 2 years experience in student services or related field.

Interpreter/Transliterator I/II (on-call) $5.87 - $17.89/hr. - I/II: Requires knowledge of American Sign Language & code of ethics prepared by NRI for the Deaf; II: Requires 1200 hrs. paid interpreting experience and/or CSC from the NRI for the Deaf.

Registered Nurse (2 positions, 10 mo. or 12 mo.) - $2,104/mo. - $2,530/mo. Requires a valid State of California license as a RN thorough knowledge of medical equipment and usage.
Diez y Seis de Septiembre!

INLAND EMPIRE HISPANIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FIESTAS PATRIAS EN SAN BERNARDINO

Friday September 16, 1988

Conjunto Norteño "Los Rancheros" 4:00 p.m.
Introduction of Guests & Queens 7:00 p.m.
Mariachi "Los Halcones" de Melecio Huizar 7:30 p.m.
y El Show de Cantantes y Artistas
Radio Remote Control Direct from Placita Park:
KCAL - Friday & Sat KDFI - Sunday

Recording Artists (Artistas)
Maria Macias  Alberto Alavres
Javier Sanchez, "El Charro X" Bertha Alicia
Rafael; "El Prieto" Gonzalez Juanito Contreras

Saturday and Sunday, September 17, 1988

Santos Rodriguez y Su Suave Show Band 1:00 p.m.
Ballet Folklorico "Cultural" 2:30 p.m.
Santos Rodriguez y Su Suave Show Band 3:30 p.m.
Ballet Folklorico "Cultural" 5:00 p.m.
Rio-Lento "Recording Artists" 6:00 p.m.
Introduction of Guests and Queens 6:45 p.m.
Mariachi: Los Halcones de Melecio Huizar 7:30 p.m.
y El Show de Cantantes y Artistas

RECORDING ARTISTS: Ruben Nieto, Martha Susana, Los Hermanos Torres, Juan Manuel Gonzalez, "El Jalisiense", Carolina Rodriguez, Alfredo Ramos, "Recording Artist", Liza Lissette "Recording Artists", Paco Michel "Recording Artist".

The Inland Empire Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and Anheuser Busch

BUSINESS MIXER
Wednesday, Sept. 14
L.E.H.C.C. Building
972 N. Mt. Vernon Ave.
RSVP 884-2841
Between 5:30 - 7:30 P.M.
Members & Potential Members invited